

Modern Foreign Languages Department

Y6-Y7

Transition Work

This booklet contains 5 activities for you to try.

Use the knowledge organiser at the back to help you complete your tasks.

We look forward to seeing you at HLS!

1) Log on to **linguascope.com** (Username: highamlane / Password: 20twenty)

Click on beginner; click on the French flag.

In the tab '**les bases**', you can practise learning about '**les couleurs**' (colours), '**les nombres**' (numbers), '**les dizaines**' (tens).

In the tab '**moi et ma famille**', you can practise learning about '**mes animaux**' (pets), '**descriptions physiques**' (physical description), '**les traits de personnalité**' (personality traits), '**les membres de la famille**' (family members).

Each of these sections has a presentation to listen to and to allow you to practise saying the words in French, as well as a variety of games to practise these words. It's fun!

2) Go to **lyricstraining.com** (no username or password required).

Select **French** by clicking on the French flag at the top of the screen.

Select **children's music** in the **Genres** drop down menu at the top of the screen.

Choose a song, click on beginner, click on choice mode.

Press start to start listening to the song.

Listen to the song. The lyrics appear below the video, but some words are missing. Click on one of the four options to fill in the missing words.

Some songs will be more challenging than others.

3) Can you try to watch **a film in French**?

French films are available on Netflix, Amazon Prime and other similar providers. They sometimes have English subtitles too.

You could even try to **write a short review of the film** (in English or in French) to say what it is about, whether you liked it or not and whether you would recommend it or not.

4) Upload the Year 6 French booklet.

This booklet contains a variety of activities on topics you may have learnt in primary school which we will revisit in Year 7.

You can choose which sections you would like to complete. You can do it on lined paper or you can print the booklet. Bring your work to your French teacher in September, so they can reward you with merits.

5) Can you **write a short paragraph in French about yourself** using the **knowledge organiser** (page 6-8) at the back and the Year 6 French booklet? You could write the following:

- what your name is
- How old you are
- When your birthday is
- What sports you like and dislike
- Where you live
- About your family



KS3 French



Knowledge Organisers

7-1	On commence (section 1) (pg11)
7-2	On commence (section 2) (pg12)
7-3	C'est perso! (pg13)
7-4	Mon collègue (pg14)
7-5	Mes passe-temps (pg15)
7-6	Ma ville (pg16)
8-1	T'es branché(e)? (pg17)
8-2	Paris, je t'adore! (pg18)
8-3	Mon identité (pg19)
8-4	Bien dans sa peau! (pg20)

Nom:

Classe:



Comment s'exprimer en français en classe.



Merci.

S'il vous plaît.

Je peux aller aux toilettes?

Je peux avoir un....stylo vert/violet?

....un dictionnaire?

....de la colle?

....du papier?

Je suis désolé(e) d'être en retard.

J'ai oublié mon cahier/dictionnaire.

Je n'ai pas de livre.

J'ai besoin d'un livre.

Où est le papier?

Pouvez-vous m'aider?

Je pense que c'est.....

Je ne comprends pas.

Je ne sais pas.

Je ne suis pas certain.

Thank you.

Please.

Can I go to the toilet?

Can I have a...green/purple pen?

....dictionary?

....some glue?

....some paper?

Sorry I'm late.

I forgot my book/dictionary.

I don't have a book.

I need a book.

Where is the paper?

Can you help me?

I think that it's.....

I don't understand/get it.

I don't know.

I'm not sure.

Je suis d'accord.

Je ne suis pas d'accord.

Comment dit-on....?

Ça s'écrit comment?

Est-ce que c'est correct?

J'ai fini!

I agree.

I disagree.

How do you say ...?

How do you spell it?

Is this correct?

I'm finished!



<u>Accès Studio: On commence</u>			
<u>Les introductions—Introductions</u>			
Bonjour	Hello		
Salut	Hi		
Au revoir	Goodbye		
Je m'appelle	I'm called.		
Il/Elle s'appelle	He/She is called.		
Et toi?	And you?		
Comment ça va?	How are you?		
Ça va (très) bien.	It's going (very) well.		
Pas mal.	Not bad.		
Comme ci comme ça.	So-so.		
Ça ne va pas bien.	It's not going well.		
Très mal.	Really bad.		
Merci.	Thank you.		

<u>L'alphabet— the alphabet</u>			
Comment ça s'écrit?	How's it spelt?		
Ça s'écrit...	It's spelt...		
A	ah	N	en
B	bay	O	oh
C	say	P	pay
D	day	Q	koo
E	ugh	R	air
F	eff	S	ess
G	jey	T	tay
H	ash	U	oo
I	ee	V	vay
J	gee	W	doo bl vay
K	kah	X	eeks
L	el	Y	ee-grec
M	em	Z	zed

<u>Les chiffres—Numbers</u>		
un	one	
deux	two	
trois	three	
quatre	four	
cinq	five	
six	six	
sept	seven	
huit	eight	
neuf	nine	
dix	ten	
onze	eleven	
douze	twelve	
treize	thirteen	
quatorze	fourteen	
quinze	fifteen	
seize	sixteen	
dix-sept	seventeen	
dix-huit	eighteen	
dix-neuf	nineteen	
vingt	twenty	
vingt-et-un	twenty one	
vingt-deux	twenty two	ETC....
trente	thirty	
quarante	fourty	
cinquante	fifty	
soixante	sixty	
soixante-dix	seventy	
quatre-vingt	eighty	
quatre-vingt-dix	ninety	
cent	one hundred	

<u>Mon âge et mon anniversaire —My age and birthday</u>	
Quel âge as-tu?	How old are you?
J'ai <u>douze</u> ans.	I'm <u>twelve</u> years old.
Il a <u>douze</u> ans.	He is <u>twelve</u> years old.
Elle a <u>douze</u> ans.	She is <u>twelve</u> years old.
Careful in French we use the verb to have rather than to be with ages. In other words—I <i>have been alive for this many years.</i>	
Quelle est la date de <u>ton anniversaire?</u>	When is your birthday?
Quelle est la date de <u>son anniversaire?</u>	When is his/her birthday?
Mon anniversaire c'est <u>le douze avril.</u>	My birthday is the <u>twelfth of April.</u>
Mon anniversaire est <u>le douze avril.</u>	My birthday is the <u>twelfth of April.</u>
Son anniversaire c'est <u>le douze avril.</u>	His/her birthday is the <u>twelfth of April.</u>
aujourd'hui	today
premier	first (the only ordinal number for dates)

<u>les jours de la semaine— days of the week</u>	
lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday
Careful days of the week/ months NEVER have capital letters in French unless they are the beginning of a sentence.	

<u>Les mois—Months</u>	
janvier	January
février	February
mars	march
avril	april
mai	May
juin	june
juillet	july
août	august
septembre	September
octobre	October
novembre	November
décembre	December

<u>Les mots essentiels—High-frequency words</u>	
et	and
aussi	also
mais	but
très	very
assez	fairly/quite
parce que/car	because
c'est	it is
de plus	furthermore
moi aussi	me too
moi non plus	me neither

<u>Les sports—Sports</u>	
le rugby	rugby
le tennis	tennis
le judo	judo
le skate	skateboarding
le foot	football
le vélo	bike riding
la danse	dancing
la musique	music
la gymnastique	gymnastics
les jeux vidéo	video games

<u>Les opinions simples—Simple opinions</u>	
Tu aimes....?	Do you like....?
Est-ce que tu aimes...?	Do you like..?
j'aime	I like
j'adore	I love
je préfère	I prefer
je n'aime pas	I don't like
je déteste	I hate

<u>Accès Studio: On commence (2)</u>	
<u>Les couleurs—colours</u>	
blanc(he)(s)	white
bleu(e)(s)	blue
noir(e)(s)	black
rouge(s)	red
rose(s)	pink
vert(e)(s)	green
jaune(s)	yellow
violet(te)(s)	purple
gris(e)(s)	grey
brun(e)(s)	brown
marron	chestnut
orange	orange
orange and marron don't change because they are nouns pinched to describe colours. Eg. Marron = chestnut/ orange=orange	

<u>Où habites-tu?—Where do you live?</u>	
J'habite....	I live....
J'habitais...	I used to live...
Il/Elle habite...	He/She lives...
en France (f)	in France
en Grèce (f)	in Greece
en Belgique (f)	in Belgium
en Angleterre (f)	in England
en Allemagne (f)	in Germany
en Écosse (f)	in Scotland
en Espagne (f)	in Spain
en Italie (f)	in Italy
en Irlande (f)	in Ireland
au Portugal (m)	in Portugal

<u>Les animaux— animals</u>	
As-tu un animal?	Do you have an animal?
J'ai...	I have...
Je n'ai pas de...	I don't have any....
Je voudrais...	I would like...
J'avais...	I used to have...
un chien	a dog
un chat	a cat
un poisson	a fish
un cochon d'Inde	a guinea pig
un oiseau	a bird
un cheval	a horse
un hamster	a hamster
un serpent	a snake
un lapin	a rabbit
une tortue	a turtle
une souris	a mouse
une araignée	a spider

<u>Où habites-tu?—Where do you live? cont...</u>	
au Pays de Galles (m)	in Wales
aux États-Unis (mpl)	in the U.S.A.
aux Pays-Bas (mpl)	in the Netherlands

<u>Les adverbs—adverbs</u>	
(mal)heureusement	(un)fortunately
normalement	normally
amusement	amusingly
finalemnt	finally
généralement	generally
personnellement	personally

<u>Les nationalités—nationalities</u>	
Je suis	I am
anglais(e)	English
français(e)	French
écossais(e)	Scottish
irlandais(e)	Irish
portugais(e)	Portugese
gallois(e)	Welsh
américain(e)	American
allemand(e)	German
espagnol(e)	Spanish
italien(ne)	Italian
indien(ne)	Indian
belge	Belgian
suisse	Swiss
Careful in French we need to make sure that the nationality agrees with the person it is describing	

<u>Connectives</u>	
puisque	as/since
néanmoins	nevertheless
puis	then
si	if
donc	therefore
où	where
par conséquent	as a result
alors	then/so
tandis que	whereas
qui	who/which
plus tard	later

<u>Wow phrases—</u>	
Je pense que	I think that
Je suis quel qu'un de (+adj)	I'm someone that is (+adj)
À mon avis	In my opinion
Mes ami(e)s disent que	My friends say that
Ce n'est pas	It isn't
Il/elle n'est pas	He/she isn't
Il/elle n'a pas	He/she has
Sur la photo	In the picture
Il y a	There is/are
Il n'y a pas de	There isn't/ aren't any

<u>Les mots essentiels—High-frequency words</u>	
et	and
aussi	also
mais	but
très	very
assez	fairly/quite
parce que/car	because
c'est	it is
de plus	furthermore
comme	as/like
moi non plus	me neither

<u>Ma famille—My family</u>	
J'ai....	I have
Je n'ai pas de...	I don't have any...
Dans ma famille il y a...	in my family there is....
Je suis fils unique	I am an only child (m)
Je suis fille unique	I am an only child (f)
mon grand-père	my granddad
ma grand-mère	my grandma
mon père	my dad
ma mère	my mum
mon oncle	my uncle
ma tante	my aunt
mon frère	my brother
ma soeur	my sister
mon cousin/ma cousine	my cousin
mon beau-frère/père	my step-brother/dad
ma belle-soeur /mère	my step-sister/mum
mon demi-frère	my half brother
ma demie-soeur	my half sister

Studio 1 unit 1: C'est perso**Mon autoportrait—My self-portrait**

les animaux (mpl)	animals
les araignées (fpl)	spiders
la capoeira	a Brazilian dance
les chats (mpl)	cats
les chiens (mpl)	dogs
le cinéma	cinema
les consoles de jeux (fpl)	games consoles
la dance	dance
la violence	violence
les gâteaux (mpl)	cakes
le hard rock	hard rock
l'injustice (f)	injustice
les insectes (mpl)	insects
les jeux vidéos (mpl)	video games
les livres (mpl)	books
la musique	music
les mangas (mpl)	mangas
les maths	maths
les pizzas (fpl)	pizzas
la poésie	poetry
le racisme	racism
le rap	rap
le reggae	reggae
les reptiles (mpl)	reptiles
le roller	roller-skating
les voyages (mpl)	journeys
le skate	skateboarding
les spaghettis (mpl)	spaghetti
le sport	sport
la tecktonik	tecktonik (dance)
la télé	T.V.
le théâtre	theatre,drama

Les opinions—Opinions

J'aime	I like
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
Tu aimes....?	Do you like.....?
Il aime	He likes
Elle aime	She likes
Oui, j'aime ça	Yes, I like that
Non, je n'aime pas ça	No, I don't like it
Tu es d'accord?	Do you agree?
Je suis d'accord	I agree
Je ne suis pas d'accord.	I don't agree
c'est...	It is....
génial(e)	great
cool	cool
bien	good
ennuyeux/euse	boring
nul(le)	rubbish
essentiel(le)	essential
important(e)	important
Ce n'est pas bien.	it's not good.

Les mots essentiels—High-frequency words

et	and
aussi	also
mais	but
très	very
assez	fairly/quite
toujours	always
Qu'est-ce que....?	What....?
Qui...?	Who....?
de plus	furthermore
puis	then
plutôt	rather

Moi et les autres —Me and other people

Je suis	I am
Je ne suis pas	I am not
Tu es	You are
Il s'appelle	He is called
Elle s'appelle	She is called
Il est	He is
Elle est	She is
beau/belle	good-looking
branché(e)	trendy
charmant(e)	charming
cool	cool
curieux/curieuse	curious
de taille moyenne	average height
drôle	funny
généreux/généreuse	generous
gentil(le)	nice
grand(e)	tall
impatient(e)	impatient
intelligent(e)	intelligent
modeste	modest
petit(e)	small
poli(e)	polite

Les musiciens—musicians

Il/Elle joue...	He/She plays
de la batterie	the drums
de la guitar	the guitar
Il/Elle chante	He/She sings
Il/Elle a beaucoup de talent	He/She has a lot of talent

Les mots exceptionnels—Higher-order words

Il/est est né(e)	He/She was born
cependant/pourtant	however
donc	therefore
rigolo	funny
À mon avis	in my opinion
Je pense que	I think that
Il/Elle a l'air	He/She looks
ou	or
car	because
J'aimerais mieux	I would prefer
comme	like (for example)
Je dirais que	I would say that
J'imagine que	I imagine that

Les yeux et les cheveux—Eyes and hair

J'ai	I have
Tu as	you have
Il a	he has
Elle a	she has
Mon ami(e) a	my friend has
les yeux bleus	blue eyes
les yeux verts	green eyes
les yeux gris	grey eyes
les yeux marron	brown eyes
les cheveux longs	long hair
les cheveux courts	short hair
les cheveux mi-longs	medium-length hair
les cheveux frisés	curly hair
les cheveux raides	straight hair
les cheveux blond	blond hair
les cheveux bruns	brown hair
les cheveux noirs	black hair
les cheveux roux	red hair

Studio 1 unit 2: Mon Collège

Les opinions—opinions

Tu aimes...?	Do you like...?
Est-ce que tu aimes....?	Do you like...?
moi aussi	me too.
T'es fou/folle	You're crazy.
c'est....	it is....
intéressant(e)	interesting
ennuyeux/euse	boring
facile	easy
difficile	hard
génial(e)/ chouette	great
nul(le)	rubbish
marrant(e)	fun/funny
On a beaucoup de devoirs	We have lots of homework
Le/La prof est sympa	The teacher is nice
Le/La prof est trop sévère	The teacher is too strict

Vocabulaire - les matières

1. L'anglais	1. English
2. L'allemand	2. German
3. L'espagnol	3. Spanish
4. L'histoire-géo	4. History/Geography
5. L'informatique	5. ICT
6. Le dessin	6. Art
7. Le français	7. French
8. Le sport / l'EPS	8. PE
9. La technologie	9. Technology
10. La musique	10. Music
11. Les sciences	11. Science
12. Les maths	12. Maths

Extra: le théâtre = drama Les arts plastiques = art

Quelle est ta matière préférée?
What's your favourite subject?

Ma matière préférée c'est...
My favourite subject is...

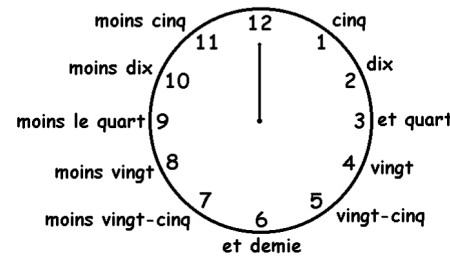
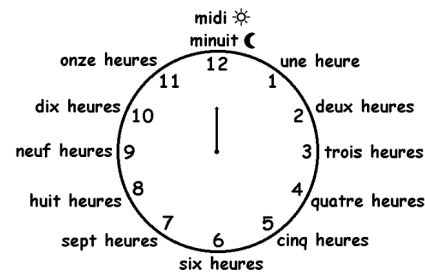
J'adore...	I love...
J'aime....	I like...
J'aime assez...	I quite like...
Je n'aime pas...	I don't like...
Je déteste...	I hate...

Quelle heure est-il? What time is it?

Il est ___(hour)___ heure(s) ___(minutes)___ It is ____ o'clock./It is ____.

À [neuf heures] At [nine o'clock]

**** Careful**** midi and minuit are masculine so it's demi_ (with no 'E' when you use them)



L'emploi du temps—The timetable

le lundi	on Mondays
le mardi	on Tuesdays
(by adding 'LE' in front of the days it means that you do something ON Mondays)	
le matin	(in) the morning
l'après-midi	(in) the afternoon
le mardi après-midi	on Tuesday afternoons
la récréation/récré	break
le déjeuner	lunch

La journée scolaire—The school day

On a cours (le lundi).	We have lessons (on Mondays)
On n'a pas cours...	We don't have lessons..
On commence les cours à...	We start lessons at...
On a quatre cours le matin.	We have four lessons in the morning.
On étudie neuf matières.	We study nine Subjects.
À la récré, on bavarde et on rigole.	At break we chat and have a laugh.
On mange à la cantine.	We eat in the canteen.
On fini les cours à...	We finish lessons at...
On est fatigués.	We are tired.

Qu'est-ce que —What do you manges? eat?

Je mange...	I eat/I'm eating....
le fromage	cheese
le poisson	fish
le poulet	chicken
le steak haché	beefburger
le yaourt	yogurt
la pizza	pizza
la purée de pommes de terre	mashed potatoes
la glace à la fraise	strawberry ice cream
la mousse au chocolat	chocolate mousse
la tarte au citron	lemon tart
les crudités	chopped, raw vegetables
les frites	chips
les haricots verts	green beans
le jus de fruits	fruit juice
le coca	coke
le thé	tea
le café	coffee
l'eau minérale	mineral water
la limonade	lemonade
Bon appétit!	Enjoy your meal!
entrée	starter
plat principale	main course
dessert	dessert
boisson	drink

Les mots exceptionnels—Higher-order words

Je dois travailler	I have to practise
cependant/pourtant	however
donc	therefore
d'abord	first of all
Je ne sais pas	I don't know
Si je pouvais étudier	if I could study
ce serait	it would be
puis	then
Je pense que	I think that
Je crois que	I believe that
ce sera	it will be
ou	or
car	because
On dit que	It is said that
J'aimerais mieux	I would prefer
comme	like (for example)
Je dirais que	I would say that
J'imagine que	I imagine that

Les mots essentiels—High-frequency words

à	at
et	and
aussi	also
mais	but
très	very
trop	too (negative)
assez	fairly/quite
un peu	a little
Pourquoi?	Why?
parce que	because
beaucoup (de)	a lot (of)
tous les jours	every day
aujourd'hui	today
demain	tomorrow
pardon	pardon me
merci	thank you
Est-ce que (tu)....?	Do (you)....?
Qu'est-ce que (tu)....?	What do (you)....?
avec	with
vraiment	very

Studio 1 unit 2: Mes passetemps	
<u>Les ordinateurs et les portables</u>	<u>Computers and mobile phones</u>
Qu'est-ce que tu fais...	What are you doing...
...avec ton portable?	...on your phone?
...avec ton ordinateur?	...on your computer?
Je joue.	I play games.
Je surfe sur internet.	I surf the internet.
Je tchatte sur MSN.	I chat on MSN.
Je regarde des clips vidéo.	I watch video clips
Je télécharge de la musique.	I download music
J'envoie des SMS.	I send texts
Je parle avec mes ami(e)(s)/mes copains/mes copines.	I talk to my friends
J'envoie des e-mails.	I send e-mails

<u>La fréquence—Frequency</u>	
quelquefois	sometimes
souvent	often
tous les jours	every day
tous les soirs	every evening
tout le temps	all the time
de temps en temps	from time to time
une fois par semaine	once a week
deux fois par semaine	twice a week

<u>Quand—When</u>	
En été	in summer
En hiver	in winter
En automne	in the autumn
Au printemps	in the spring

<u>La météo—The weather</u>	
Quand....	When...
Il fait beau	It's nice
Il fait froid	It's cold
Il fait chaud	It's hot
Il fait gris	It's overcast
Il fait mauvais	It's rubbish
Il y a des nuages	It's cloudy
Il y a du vent	It's windy
Il y a du soleil	It's sunny
Il y a du brouillard	It's foggy
Il y a de l'orage	It's stormy
Il y a des inondations	There are floods
Il y a des tornades	There are tornadoes
Il pleut	It's raining
Il gèle	It's icy/frosty
Il grêle	It's hailing
Il neige	It's snowing
J'aime ça	I like it
Je n'aime pas ça	I don't like it

<u>Qu'est-ce que tu fais?—What do you do?</u>	
Je fais du judo.	I do judo.
Je fais du parkour	I do free running
Je fais du patin à glace	I do ice-skating
Je fais du roller	I do roller-skating
Je fais du skate	I do skateboarding
Je fais du vélo	I do cycling
Je fais de la danse	I do dance
Je fais de la gymnastique	I do gymnastics
Je fais de la natation	I do swimming
Je fais de l'équitation	I go horse-riding
Je fais des promenades	I go for walks

<u>Le sport —Sport</u>	
Je joue...	I play...
au basket	basketball
au billard	billiards/snooker
au foot(ball)	football
au hockey	hockey
au rugby	rugby
au tennis	tennis
au tennis de table/au ping-pong	table tennis
au volley(ball)	volleyball
à la pétanque/aux boules	boules
sur la Wii	on the Wii
Tu es sportif/sportive?	Are you sporty?
Je suis (assez) sportif/sportive	I'm (quite) sporty
Je ne suis pas (très) sportif/sportive.	I'm not (very) sporty.
Mon sportif préféré est...	My favourite sportsman is...
Ma sportive préférée est...	My favourite sportswoman is....

<u>Les mots essentiels—High-frequency words</u>	
et	and
sur	on
en (été)	in (summer)
quand	when
tout/toute/tous/toutes	all
par (deux fois par semaine)	per (twice per week)
d'habitude	usually
d'abord	first of all
ensuite	then/next
puis	then/next
normalement	normally
par exemple	for example

<u>Les mots exceptionnels—Higher-order words</u>	
Il/est est né(e)	He/She was born
cependant/pourtant	however
donc	therefore
On peut faire/jouer	We can do/play
rigolo	funny
au centre-ville	in the town centre
ce serait	it would be
À mon avis	in my opinion
Je pense que	I think that
Je crois que	I believe that
ce sera	it will be
ou	or
car	because
On dit que	It is said that
J'aimerais mieux	I would prefer
comme	like (for example)
Je dirais que	I would say that
J'imagine que	I imagine that

<u>Qu'est-ce qu'ils font? —What do they do?</u>	
Il fait de la lute.	He does wrestling.
Elle fait du jogging.	She goes jogging.
Elle a gagné le match.	She won the match.
Il est champion régional.	He's the regional champion
Elle s'entraîne (trois) fois par semaine	She trains (three) times a week
Ils font de la musculation.	They are doing weight training
Elles écoutent de la musique.	They listen to music.
Ils jouent au foot.	They play football
Elles regardent la télé.	They watch TV.
Ils sont des clowns.	They are clowns.
Elles aiment le R&B.	They like R&B.

Grammaire

Articles

The definite article is the word for **'the'**. There are four words for 'the' in French.

le = masculine eg. Le judo

la = feminine eg. La gymnastique

l' = starting with a vowel/silent H eg. L'équitation

les = plural eg. Les sports

Remember: You use the definite article **before nouns** when talking about **likes and dislikes**.

The indefinite article is the word for **'a'** (or **'some'** in the plural). There are two words for 'a' in French.

un = masculine eg. un stylo

une = feminine eg. une trousse

des = plural eg. des crayons

Remember: Generally speaking nouns that end in 'e' (but not 'é' or 're') are feminine.

How to express belonging in French

In order to be able to say that someone owns something in French you must use the following pattern....

Le stylo de Jamie
The definite article
noun of
The person who owns the item
which literally means...

The pen of Jamie.

Pronunciation

In order to be able to speak any language successfully you must know your pronunciation well. Here are some tips on French pronunciation.

<u>-oi</u> (wa)	<u>-eu</u> (euh)	<u>-an/en</u> (on)
• Moi	• Deux	• Enfant
• Toi	• Bleu	• Grand
• Au revoir	• feu	• France
<u>-in/ain</u> (an)	<u>-ou</u> (oo)	<u>-ai</u> (ai)
• Vin	• Sous	• Mais
• Lapin	• Joue	• Lait
• Pain	• fou	• J'ai
<u>-au/eau</u> (oh)	<u>-gu</u> (k)	<u>-é/er/ez</u> (ay)
• Bateau	• Qui	• Café
• Chapeau	• Quatre	• Écouter
• autre	• quiche	• Mangez

Careful:

1. **é, er, ez, ais, ait, ay, et, aient** all make an ay sound.
2. **Ç** or a **C** followed by an **I** or **E** makes an S sound.
3. **C** followed by **O, A** or **U** makes a hard sound like Café.
4. **IN** in French sounds like AN.
5. The following letters are silent at the end of words—**T, D, S, N, X, E**
6. If **E** has an accent it sound different. É = ay, È = eh, Ê = uh.
7. If the word **following a silent letter** starts with a **vowel** then you **must pronounce the silent letter**.

Dictionary skills

When using a dictionary in French you must understand how to find the word you need. Please look at the following advice.

1. The front is French—English.
The back is English—French.
2. The underlined word is the translation.
3. You must read all options available and the brackets to find the word that has the meaning you wish to use.
4. **Prep IS NOT A WORD**. It is simply telling you that the word you have found is a preposition.
5. The following codes are in the dictionary, please remember to check you have got the right version.
 - **ADJ** = adjective
 - **ADV** = adverb
 - **PRON** = pronoun
 - **MPL** = masculine plural noun
 - **FPL** = feminine plural noun
 - **NM** = masculine noun
 - **NF** = feminine noun
 - **VB** = verb
6. When using adjectives remember to choose the correct version. Either the feminine or masculine.
7. There are verb tables at the back of the dictionary. Which will help you to use the verbs in different tenses.
8. When you look up a verb you must look it up in the present tense (eg. go/see) and then change it according to the rules of whichever tense you want to use it in.

How to say 'in' when talking about where you live

When you want to say where you live using the word **'in'** alongside a country you must follow the rules below. You must match the gender of the country with the correct version of the word for 'in'. There are three.

This is done in the following way....

au - masculine

en - feminine

aux - plural

Careful: If you want to say **'in'** a city. You use **à** eg. J'habite **à** Paris **en** France.

J'habite **à** Cork **en** Irlande.

J'habite **à** Lisbon **au** Portugal.

J'habite **à** New York **aux** États-Unis.

How to use colours properly

When you are describing the colour of items, there are three things you must remember!

1. You must put the colour (the 'adjective') **AFTER** the item (the 'noun')
eg. un chat **noir**.
2. If the item is a feminine word (begins with 'une') then you must **make the adjective agree**. Usually by adding an 'e'.
eg. une souris **noire**.
3. If you are describing more than one item, **add an 's'** to the colour and using the correct plural ending for the noun.
eg. deux lapins **blancs**/
des tortues **bleues**

Grammaire

Negatives

When you want to make a sentence negative in French you must add one of the negative phrases below on **either side** of the **first verb**.

These words are...

- ne...pas not
- ne...jamais never
- ne...plus not anymore
- ne...que only

Eg. Je mange la tarte au citron.

Je ne mange pas de la tarte au citron.

Eg. With more than one verb.

- Je vais manger la tarte au citron.
- Je ne vais pas manger de la tarte au citron.

Careful you must also remember to change the **le/la/les** or **une** TO **de** which means any!

The Partitive Article

The partitive article means 'some'. It changes depending on whether the noun is masculine, feminine, plural or starts with a vowel or silent 'h'.

These words are...

- du - masculine
- de la - feminine
- de l' - starting with a vowel/silent H
- des - plural

Eg. Le poisson = du poisson etc.

The Present Tense

In order to be able to speak any language succesfully you must know your tenses very well. That said—to use **the present tense** in French you need to follow **four rules**...

- Find the infinitive verb in the dictionary that you want to use. (Remember—infinitives end in **er, ir or re**)
eg. parler
- Choose the person you want to talk about and add it in front of the verb in the infinitive.
eg. Je parler
- Take the ending off the infinitive verb.
eg. Je parl
- Add the correct ending from the chart on the following page depending on the person you are talking about.

eg. Je parle

Regular present tense verb ending table

Careful

You only use **elles** when the group is made up of **only girls**—even if it's 4000 girls and 1 boy!

Personal Pronoun	ER	RE	IR
Je (I)	e	s	is
Tu (you- singular)	es	s	is
Il (he)	e	-	it
Elle (she)	e	-	it
On (one/we)	e	-	it
Nous (we)	ons	ons	issons
Vous (you-plural)	ez	ez	issez
Ils (they)	ent	ent	issent
Elles (they F. only)	ent	ent	issent

The Future Tense

When you make the future tense you need to use the correct part of the verb **ALLER** (depending on who you are talking about) and then add the **infinitive verb** to this to give the action. Remember the infinitive verb is found **in the dictionary** and they always end in one of the following three ways **er, ir and re**.

You can tell when you look up words in the dictionary which is an infinitive verb by looking at the ending. If it doesn't end in **er, ir or re** it **IS NOT** a verb. The dictionary will also give you a meaning in brackets as well as have **VB** or **VRB** beside the word if it is a verb.

ALLER = TO GO

- Je vais I'm going
- Tu vas You are going
- Il va He is going
- Elle va She is going
- On va One is going
- Nous allons We are going
- Vous allez You are going
- Ils vont They are going
- Elles vont They are going

Eg.

- I want to say **I'm going to play**
- Je vais = I'm going
- jouer = to play
- Je vais + jouer
- Je vais jouer = I'm going to play

Careful When you give opinions in the future tense don't forget to change...

...c'est = it is **TO** ce sera = it will be

I'm going to play

Adjectival agreements

Remember adjectives in French must do **two** things.

- **Agree** with the noun they describe.
- **Follow** the noun they describe.

There are some exceptions—marron and orange don't change and some endings are also different. It is important to check the dictionary for the word you need **AND** the feminine, masculine and plural versions of it to ensure you get it right.

- *Also these adjectives go **AFTER** the noun!*
- B eauty (joli)
- A ge (nouveau)
- G oodness (gentil)
- S ize (petit)

Comparatives and Superlatives

These are forms of the adjectives - like **'bigger/biggest'** which you use when you are comparing things.

The Comparative compares two things. Put **plus/moins/aussi...que** around the **adjective** with the two objects at either end of the sentence.

- La chimie **est** plus intéressante que le dessin.
- Les sciences **sont** moins intéressantes que l'anglais.

*Remember your **adjective agrees** (extra 'e' and 's' where needed) with the **first object** as does the version of the verb être (est/sont) you must use.*

The Superlative compares more than two things. Put le/la/les in front of your plus and adjective here and drop the que.

- La souris blanche **est** la plus grande.
- Les souris blanches **sont** les plus grandes.

Irregulars are...
meilleur(e) (best) and **pire** (worst)

Grammaire

Jouer + à

When you want to say that you play something in French you need to use the verb **jouer** with **à**. Careful though because **à** changes depending on the gender of the noun which follows it. This is done in the following way....

- à +le = **au** eg. Je joue au basket.
- à + la = **à la** eg. Je joue à la pétanque.
- à + les = **aux** eg. Je joue aux boules

Remember: Most sports in French are masculine but there are a few that are feminine or plural.

Careful: Your verb **jouer** needs to follow the grammar rules for whichever tense you are using as well.

- Eg.
- J'ai joué au foot = I played football
- Je vais jouer au foot = I'm going to play football

Être in the present

In order to be able to speak any language succesfully you must know your tenses and verbs very well. That said—to use the present tense in French there are some **irregular verbs** that you need to know off by heart and **être** is one of them.

Personal Pronoun	Être = to be
Je (I)	suis
Tu (you- singular)	es
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	est
On (one/we)	est
Nous (we)	sommes
Vous (you-plural)	êtes
Ils/ Elles (f) (they)	sont

Faire in the present

In order to be able to speak any language succesfully you must know your tenses and verbs very well. That said—to use the present tense in French there are some **irregular verbs** that you need to know off by heart and **faire** is one of them.

Personal Pronoun	Faire = to do
Je (I)	fais
Tu (you- singular)	fais
Il (he)	fait
Elle (she)	fait
On (one/we)	fait
Nous (we)	faisons
Vous (you-plural)	faites
Ils (they)	font
Elles (they F. only)	font

Careful

You only use group is made up of **only girls**—even if it's 4000 girls and 1 boy!

elles when the of only girls—

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives are used to express belonging and are followed by a noun. These also must **agree** with **the gender of the noun** that is being used.

	masculine	feminine	plural
my	mon	ma	mes
your (informal)	ton	ta	tes
his/her	son	sa	ses
your (formal)	notre	notre	nos
our	votre	votre	vos
their	leur	leur	leurs

Eg. my règle

(feminine/singular) = ma règle
our pens - stylos (masculine/plural) = nos stylos

Aimer+infinitive

When one verb in French is followed directly by another one you must conjugate (change) the first verb into the tense you wish to use. The **second verb** then is **always in the infinitive** form in **the present tense**! This is particularly important to remember when using the different versions of preferences in French.

For example: *aimer, adorer, détester, préférer.*

Always remember to conjugate the verb of preference before you start.

EG:

- 1. I want to say—They love to eat (cheese).
- 2. Ils = they
- 3. adorer =to love
- 4. Ils adorent
- 5. manger = to eat
- 6. Ils adorent + manger
- 7. Ils adorent manger (le fromage) = They love to eat (cheese)

Careful When you use opinions followed by a noun you must use....

..... the preference verb + the + noun.

EG: Ils adorent le fromage.

Careful When you use negatives you must put the **ne...pas** on **either side** of the **first verb**.

EG:

- 1. Ils adorent manger le fromage.
- 2. Ils ~~adorent~~ ~~adorent~~ manger le fromage.
- 3. Ils **n'**adorent **pas** manger le fromage.

Don't forget to apply the two vowel rule and any other grammar rules that are necessary to complete this.

Faire + de

When you want to say that you do something in French you need to use the verb **faire** with **de**. Careful though because **de** changes depending on the gender of the noun which follows it. This is done in the following way....

- du** - masculine
- de la** - feminine
- de l'** - starting with a vowel/ silent H

Careful: Your verb **faire** needs to follow the grammar rules for whichever tense you are using as well.

J'ai fait de la natation = I went swimming.

Je vais faire de la natation = I'm going to go swimming

Careful: Make sure you use the correct verb. Remember you do not **GO** to a place called swimming you **DO** swimming.

Irregulars in the present

In order to be able to speak any language succesfully you must know your tenses and verbs very well.

That said—to use the present tense in French there are some **irregular verbs** that are **only slightly irregular**—we have seen this with **MANGER** in the **NOUS** form—eg. **Nous mangeons**.

You need to know these differences off by heart and **envoyer (to send)** is one of these slightly irregular ones in the **1st, 2nd** and **3rd** person form.

Personal Pronoun	envoyer = to send
J' (I)	envoie
Tu (you- singular)	envoies
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	envoie
On (one/we)	envoie

Grammaire

Giving and asking for directions

Firstly when dealing with directions, you must know how to **ASK** where something is. You do this by using the following **QUESTION** starters followed by a place with the correct definite article.

Où est le restaurant? Where is the restaurant?

Où sont les toilettes? Where are the toilets?

*Notice the sentence changes depending on whether the place is singular or plural. *

When you want to give directions in French you must use the phrases below as well as the following starters **before your directions**.

These words are...

C'est	It is
Il/Elle se trouve	It is found
Il faut aller/tourner	You must go/turn
Vous tournez/Tu tournes	Take/Turn
Vous allez/Tu vas	You go

It is also important to remember to **use various connectives** to join your directions/sentences together. Below are some of the ones you might wish to use.

ensuite	<i>then</i>	après	<i>after</i>
puis	<i>then</i>	d'abord	<i>first</i>
et	<i>and</i>	 finalement	<i>finally</i>

And finally here are your **direction words**....

à gauche	<i>to the left</i>
à droite	<i>to the right</i>
tout droit	<i>straight on</i>
au carrefour	<i>at the crossroads</i>
aux feux	<i>at the traffic lights</i>

Describing specific locations of places

You can also be much more specific when giving directions by saying where something is in relation to something else. You do this by using the three words listed below.

entre	eg. Le cinéma est entre l'hôtel et le restaurant
derrière	eg. Le restaurant est derrière l'hôtel.
devant	eg. L'hôtel est devant le cinéma.

Furthermore when giving directions you must address the person in the correct way...

- using **TU** when talking to one person that you know well.
- using **VOUS** when talking to an adult, in a formal situation or to more than one person.

*Remember to always be polite by using...

Pardon,	Excuse me,
S'il vous plaît	Please (formal)
S'il te plaît	Please (informal)

Therefore a conversation giving and asking for directions **could look** something like this....

- ◆ Pardon, monsieur, où est le restaurant s'il vous plaît?
- ◇ Vous allez tout droit. Puis vous tournez à droite et il se trouve devant l'hôtel.
- ◆ Merci, monsieur.

Il y a + Il n'y a pas

In French the above words mean...

Il y a	<i>There is/There are</i>
Il n'y a pas de	<i>The isn't/aren't any</i>

*Careful with **the negative** you use **DE** which means **ANY** instead of **UN/UNE** which means **A**.

Using Modal verbs

In order to be able to speak any language successfully you must know how to manipulate verbs well. That said The use of modal verbs is an excellent way to increase your grade.

- The three most common modal verbs are....

- **pouvoir** (to be able to) - **devoir** (to have to)

- **vouloir** (to want to)
- Modal Verbs are **always** followed by an infinitive. This is because on their own modal verbs don't make sense and **need another action to complete the clause**.
- Remember infinitives are the verbs in their purest forms and they end in one of three ways (**er, re, ir**) and can be found in the **dictionary**.

Here are some examples of sentences using **modal verbs**....

Personal Pronoun	<u>pouvoir</u>	<u>vouloir</u>	<u>devoir</u>
Je (I)	peux	veux	dois
Tu (you- singular)	peux	veux	dois
Il (he)	peut	veut	doit
Elle (she)	peut	veut	doit
On (one/we)	peut	veut	doit
Nous (we)	pouvons	voulons	devons
Vous (you-plural)	pouvez	voulez	devez
Ils (they)	peuvent	veulent	doivent
Elles (they F. only)	peuvent	veulent	doivent

- **Je veux aller** au cinéma. I want to go to the cinema.
- **Elle doit faire** ses devoirs. She has to do her homework
- **Nous pouvons jouer** au foot. We are able to play football.

*Modal verbs are also often used in questions. eg *Veux-tu aller au parc?**

Le verb ALLER

Remember that there are some verbs which are irregular. **ALLER** is one of them and is conjugated like this.

ALLER = TO GO

Je vais	I'm going
Tu vas	You are going
Il va	He is going
Elle va	She is going
On va	One is going
Nous allons	We are going
Vous allez	You are going
Ils vont	They are going
Elles vont	They are going

Using à + the definite article

When you say in French that you are going to a place you need to use the verb **aller followed by à + the definite article**. This is done by following the rules below...

À (to) changes when it's followed by the definite article:

à + <i>le</i>	au cinéma
à + <i>la</i>	à la patinoire
à + <i>l'</i>	à l' église
à + <i>les</i>	aux magasins

Eg.

Je vais au cinéma.	I'm going to the cinema.
Je vais à la patinoire.	I'm going to the skating rink.
Je vais à l' église.	I'm going to the church
Je vais aux magasins.	I'm going to the shops.

Grammaire

ÊTRE in the present

In order to be able to speak any language succesfully you must know your tenses and verbs very well. That said—to use the present tense in French there are some **irregular verbs** that you need to know off by heart and **être** is one of them.

Personal Pronoun	Être = to be
Je (I)	suis
Tu (you- singular)	es
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	est
On (one/we)	est
Nous (we)	sommes
Vous (you-plural)	êtes
Ils/ Elles (f) (they)	sont

AVOIR in the present

In order to be able to speak any language succesfully you must know your tenses and verbs very well. That said—to use the present tense in French there are some **irregular verbs** that you need to know off by heart and **avoir** is one of them.

Personal Pronoun	Avoir = to
Je (I)	(J') ai
Tu (you- singular)	as
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	a
On (one/we)	a
Nous (we)	avons
Vous (you-plural)	avez
Ils/ Elles (f) (they)	ont

Formulating questions

Firstly when you are in France, you must know how to **ASK** about/for things. You can do this in a few ways.

1. By using the following **QUESTION** starters followed by the information you need.

Quand...? (when)	Quand arrive le train?
À quelle heure...? (at what time)	À quelle heure est le film?
Où...? (where)	Où est le café?
Comment...? (how/like what)	Comment est ta mère?
C'est combien...? (how much)	C'est combien le billet?
Il y a combien de...? (how many)	Il y a combien de stylos?
Qu'est-ce que...? (what)	Qu'est-ce que tu fais?
Est-ce que...? (does/is there)	Est-ce qu'il y a un théâtre à Nuneaton?

2. By creating a **'TU'** or **'VOUS'** statement and making your voice go up at the end. ****Careful though—if you don't make your voice go up at the end you are no longer asking a question but making a statement.**

Eg: Tu as un chat = Tu as un chat?

Vous portez un pull  = Vous portez un pull?

3. By inverting the personal pronoun  and the verb and hyphenating them. ****In this in- stance if you forget to make your voice rise at the end it is clear that you are still asking a question.****

Eg: Tu as un chat. = **As-tu** un chat?

Vous portez un pull. = **Portez-vous** un pull?

**** Careful with the third one as there is one major exception...**

Je peux aller au cinéma. = **Puis-je** aller au cinéma?

... however this is only the case when using **'je'** with **'peux'**- all the other people work as normal.**

How to use colours properly—using more specific descriptions of colours.

When you are describing the colour of items, there are **FOUR** things you must remember!

1. You must put the colour (the 'adjective') **AFTER** the item (the 'noun')
eg. un chat noir.
2. If the item is a feminine word (begins with 'une') then you must make the **adjective agree**. Usually by adding an 'e'.
eg. une souris noire.
3. If you are describing more than one item, **add an 's'** to the colour and using the correct plural ending for the noun.
eg. deux lapins blancs/
des tortues bleues
4. If you are using words like **dark** and **light** or any other adjective that describes the colour in more depth. The colour in this instance **DOES NOT agree** with the noun it describes. Also this extra description **goes after the colour** in the sentence.
eg.
La tortue **verte**. = La tortue **vert foncé**

Some of the words that bullet point 4. applies to are...

- clair - light
- foncé - dark
- turquoise - turquoise
- marine - navy
- kaki - Khaki

LIRE in the present

In order to be able to speak any language succesfully you must know your tenses and verbs very well. That said—to use the present tense in French there are some **irregular verbs** that you need to know off by heart and **lire** is one of them.

Personal Pronoun	Avoir = to
Je (I)	lis
Tu (you- singular)	lis
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	lit
On (one/we)	lit
Nous (we)	lisons
Vous (you-plural)	lisez
Ils/ Elles (f) (they)	lisent

Placement of frequency adverbs in a sentence.

When you are using **adverbs of frequency** in French you must place them **after the first verb** in the sentence. (In the same way as you place negatives around the first verb) **OR** they can be placed **at the beginning of the sentence** followed by a comma.

For example....

1. - Je regarde quelquefois la télé.
- Je vais quelquefois regarder la télé.
- J'ai quelquefois regardé la télé.

OR

2. - Quelquefois, Je regarde la télé.
- Quelquefois, Je vais regarder la télé.
- Quelquefois, J'ai regardé la télé.

Grammaire

To help you remember how to use this tense remember the following mnemonic.

Subject (the person you are talking about)
Avoir or **Être** (the auxiliary verb)
Past participle (the action verb in the past)
Eg. Tu as joué or Tu est allé(e)

ÊTRE in the present

To use the perfect tense in French there are 2 irregular verbs that you need to know off by heart and **être** is one of them. This will act as one of your **auxiliary verbs**. (ie. The first verb in the sentence)

Personal Pronoun	Être = to be
Je (I)	suis
Tu (you- singular)	es
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	est
On (one/we)	est
Nous (we)	sommes
Vous (you-plural)	êtes
Ils/ Elles (f) (they)	sont

AVOIR in the present

To use the perfect tense in French there are 2 irregular verbs that you need to know off by heart and **avoir** is one of them. This will act as one of your **auxiliary verbs**. (ie. The first verb in the sentence)

Personal Pronoun	Avoir = to
Je (I)	(J') ai
Tu (you- singular)	as
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	a
On (one/we)	a
Nous (we)	avons
Vous (you-plural)	avez
Ils/ Elles (f) (they)	ont

The Past (perfect) Tense

In order to be able to speak any language succesfully you must know your tenses very well. That said—to use the **past (perfect) tense** in French you need to follow **four** rules...

1. First, figure out which verb you want to use and look it up in the dictionary. This will give you the infinitive verb. (Remember—infinitives end in **er, ir or re**)

eg. **aller** or **jouer**

2. Check if it is on the list of **irregular past participle verbs** you have been given.

If YES

Use the **word that is given** after the equals.

ways....

If NOT

Change the ending in the following

er = é
ir = i
re = u

3. Check if the word is on the **VANDERTRAMP** list.

If YES

a) You use the correct part of the verb **ÊTRE**. depending on the person that you want to talk about.

eg. **Elles** sont **allé**

b) **NEXT**—you need to add an **EXTRA E** or **S** to make the verb agree with the person you are talking about. *Careful* - sometimes you may need to add both!

eg. **Elles** sont **allées**

If NOT

a) You use the correct part of the verb **AVOIR** depending on the person that you want to talk about.

eg. **Elles** ont joué_

****Careful—you do not have to make avoir verbs agree!!!!****

As long as you follow these rules (step by step) you cannot go wrong!!!!

**** Careful—remember how to do the following... ****

Opinions in the past— use **c'était** or **j'ai trouvé ça** instead of **c'est** or **je trouve ça**.

Negatives in the past— they still go around the first verb which is now être or avoir.

eg. je **n'ai pas** joué or je **ne** suis **pas** allé(e)

Questions in the past—you still invert the subject and the first verb.

eg. **As-tu joué** au foot? Or **Êtes-vous allés** au cinéma?

IRREGULAR past participle verbs.

nître (to be born) = **né** **m**ettre (to put) = **mis**

pouvoir (to be able to) = **pu** **f**aire (to do) = **fait**

vouloir (to want) = **voulu** **a**voir (to have) = **eu**

devoir (to have to) = **dû** **ê**tre (to be) = **été**

écrire (to write) = **écrit** **b**oire (to drink) = **bu**

croire (to believe) = **cru** **v**oir (to see) = **vu**

mourir (to die) = **mort** **s**avoir (to know) = **su**

dire (to say) = **dit** **l**ire (to read) = **lu**

DR MRS VANDERTRAMP être verbs.

D evenir (to become)
R evenir (to come back)

M onter (to climb)
R ester (to stay)
S ortir (to go out)

V enir (to come)
A ller (to go)
N aître (to be born)
D escendre (to descend)
E ntrer (to enter)
R entrer (to come back in)
T omber (to fall)
R etourner (to return)
A rriver (to arrive)
M ourir (to die)
P artir (to leave)

**** Also don't forget ALL reflexive verbs are also technically included in this list****

Also you may have noticed that each verb on the list has it opposite present as well!

16

Grammaire

To help you remember when to use this tense please check the possibilities below.

- 1. Something that used to happen regularly.
- 2. Something that went on for a long time.
- 3. Things that aren't specific in time (you don't know when they started or finished)
- 4. Describing weather in the past.
- 5. Giving an opinion in the past.

ÊTRE in the imperfect tense

To use the imperfect tense in French there is only one irregular verb that you need to know off by heart and être is it.

Careful

Although there is only ONE fully irregular verb in the imperfect tense. There are still some verbs that are irregular in the NOUS form of the present tense. The list is in a box on the left hand side of this page.

Personal Pronoun	Être = to be
Je (I)	(j')étais
Tu (you- singular)	étais
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	était
On (one/we)	était
Nous (we)	étions
Vous (you-plural)	étiez
Ils/ Elles (f) (they)	étaient

The Past (imperfect) Tense

In order to be able to speak any language successfully you must know your tenses very well. That said—to use the **past (imperfect) tense** in French you need to follow **five** rules...

- 1. First, figure out which verb you want to use and look it up in the dictionary. This will give you the infinitive verb. (Remember—infinitives end in **er, ir or re**)

eg. *manger*
- 2. Change the infinitive into the **NOUS form** of the **present tense**. (remember to check if it is on the list of irregular verbs in the nous form.)

Eg. Nous mangeons
- 3. Take off the **ONS** from the end of the infinitive.

Eg. Nous mange
- 4. **Replace the nous** with the person you are talking about.

Eg. Ils mange
- 5. Then **add the appropriate ending** from the list below depending on the person that you are talking about.

Eg. Ils mangeaient

As

Personal Pronoun	Être = to be
Je (I)	ais
Tu (you- singular)	ais
Il (he)	ait
Elle (she)	ait
On (one/we)	ait
Nous (we)	ions
Vous (you-plural)	iez
Ils (they)	aient
Elles (they)	aient

** Careful—remember how to do the following....**
Deal with any two vowel situations that arise—
eg. J'allais au cinéma
Negatives in the past— they still go around the first verb.
eg. je ne jouais pas
Questions in the past—you still invert the subject and the first verb.
eg. Jouais-tu au foot? Or Alliez-vous au cinéma?

long as you follow these rules (step by step) you cannot go

wrong!!!!

IRREGULAR past participles.

aller (to go) = nous **allons**
avoir (to have) = nous **avons**
boire (to drink) = nous **buvons**
conduire (to drive) = nous **conduisons**
connaître (to know) = nous **connaissons**
croire (to believe) = nous **croyons**
devoir (to have to) = nous **devons**
dire (to say/tell) = nous **disons**
dormir (to sleep) = nous **dormons**
écrire (to write) = nous **écrivons**
faire (to make/do) = nous **faisons**
lire (to read) = nous **lisons**
mettre (to put (on)) = nous **mettons**
offrir (to offer) = nous **offrons**
ouvrir (to open) = nous **ouvrons**
pouvoir (to be able to) = nous **pouvons**
prendre (to take) = nous **prenons**
recevoir (to receive) = nous **recevons**
savoir (to know) = nous **savons**
voir (to see) = nous **venons**
vouloir (to want) = nous **voulons**
manger (to eat) = nous **mangeons**
FALLOIR (to be necessary) and **PLEUVOIR** (to rain) are **only** used in the **third person singular** form in the **imperfect**:

- **Il fallait** = It was necessary.
- **Il pleuvait** = it was raining

Grammaire

The simple future is arguably the easiest of the tenses in French or at least one of the easiest.

It is used...

- To give opinions in the future tense.
- When in English we would use 'will'

****Remember there is no equivalent word for 'will' in French, unless you use testament—which is the noun 'will' and is the piece of paper you leave when you die to tell people who gets your stuff.****

AVOIR in the present

To use the **simple future tense** in French there is one major **irregular verb** that you need to know off by heart and this is **avoir**. This will act as **your endings** that you will use when formulating the tense.

Personal Pronoun	Avoir = to
Je (I)	(J') ai
Tu (you- singular)	as
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	a
On (one/we)	a
Nous (we)	avons
Vous (you-plural)	avez
Ils/ Elles (f) (they)	ont

The Simple Future Tense

In order to be able to speak any language succesfully you must know your tenses very well. That said—to use the **simple future tense** in French you need to follow **four** rules...

1. First, figure out which verb you want to use and look it up in the dictionary. This will give you the infinitive verb. (Remember—infinitives end in **er, ir or re**)

eg. *aller* or *jouer*

2. Check if it is on the list of **irregular future tense stems** you have been given.

If YES If NOT

Use the **begining of the word** that is given after the equals. Write down the **whole infinitive verb** from the dictionary.

eg. *aller* *ir* eg. *jouer* *jouer*

3. Choose the person ~~that~~ you want to talk about and add this infront of the verb stem. Choose the person ~~that~~ you want to talk about and add this infront of the verb stem.

eg. *Tu* *ir* eg. *Tu* *jouer*

4. Add the **correct ending** from the list below to your stem. LOOK—they are the same as the verb AVOIR. Add the **correct ending** from the list to your stem. LOOK—they are the same as the verb AVOIR.

eg. *Tu* *iras* eg. *Tu* *joueras*

Personal Pronoun	Simple Future
Je (I)	ai
Tu (you- singular)	as
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	a
On (one/we)	a
Nous (we)	ons
Vous (you-plural)	ez
Ils/ Elles (f) (they)	ont

As you long as follow these rules (step by step) you cannot go wrong!!!!

**** Careful—remember how to do the following... ****

RE verbs

When using RE verbs you need to take off the last 'E' before you add your simple future tense ending.

eg. *attendre*
je *attendrai*

Also don't forget to sort out any two vowel rules which have arisen.

eg. *J'attendrai*

IRREGULAR future tense stems.

aller (to go) = *ir* + ending
avoir (to have) = *aur* + ending
courir (to run) = *courr* + ending
devoir (to have to) = *devr* + ending
envoyer (to send) = *enverr* + ending
Être (to be) = *ser* + ending
faire (to do) = *fer* + ending
mourir (to die) = *mourr* + ending
pouvoir (to be able to) = *pourr* + ending
recevoir (to recieve) = *recevr* + ending
savoir (to know) = *saur* + ending
venir (to come) = *viendr* + ending
voir (to see) = *verr* + ending
vouloir (to want) = *voudr* + ending

**** Careful—remember how to do the following... ****

Opinions in the future—
use *ce sera* or *je trouverai ça* instead of *c'est* or *je trouve ça*.

Negatives in the future—
they still go around the first verb.
eg. je *n'aurai pas*
je *ne jouerai pas*

Questions in the past—
you still invert the subject and the first verb.
eg. *Joueras-tu* au foot?
Serez-vous au cinéma?

Grammaire

Reflexive verbs!

In order to be able to use reflexive verbs you must know your reflexive pronouns listed below and be able to use them properly.

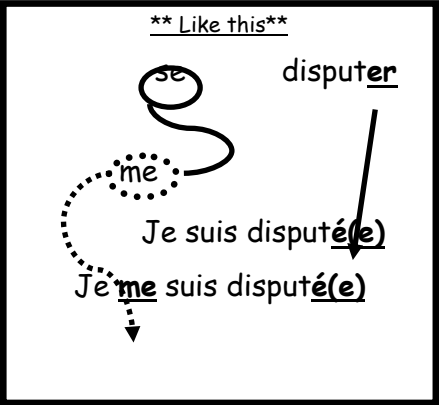
You will know that a verb is reflexive because it will start with SE in the dictionary.

Personal Pronoun	Reflexive pronouns
Je (I)	me
Tu (you- singular)	te
Il (he)/ Elle (she)	se
On (one/we)	se
Nous (we)	nous
Vous (you-plural)	vous
Ils/ Elles (f) (they)	se

Reflexives in the perfect tense

To use a reflexive verb in the **perfect tense** in French you need to use **être** as your auxiliary verb. (ie. The first verb in the sentence)

Therefore you need to put the verb in the past tense like you would normally (using **être**) and then run the reflexive pronoun through the machine changing it to the correct version as seen below, just as you did in the present tense.



The Present Tense (using reflexive verbs)

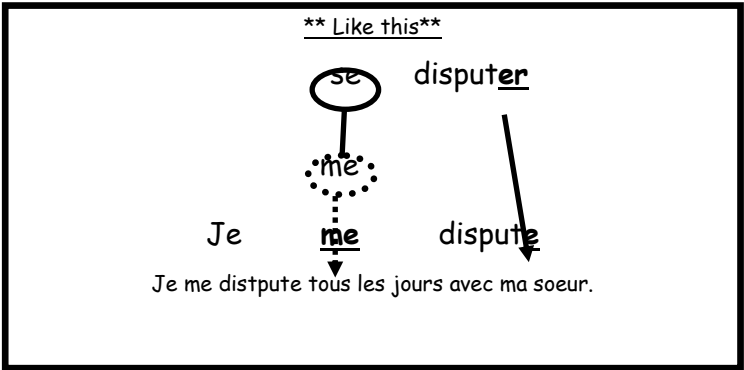
In order to be able to speak any language succesfully you must know your tenses very well. That said—to use the **present tense (with reflexives)** in French you need to follow **four** rules...

1. First, figure out which verb you want to use and look it up in the dictionary. This will give you the infinitive verb. (Remember—infinitives end in **er, ir or re**). You will know that the verb is reflexive because it will start with **SE** in the dictionary.
2. Change the infinitive using the **normal rules for the present tense** by removing the **er,ir and re** and **adding the correct ending** in the chart below.
3. **Then add your reflexive pronoun in front of the verb.** (you cannot get rid of words but they can change)

eg. se laver

Eg. se laves

Eg. Tu te laves



Personal Pronoun	ER	RE	IR
Je (I)	e	s	is
Tu (you- singular)	es	s	is
Il (he)/Elle (she)	e	-	it
On (one/we)	e	-	it
Nous (we)	ons	ons	issons
Vous (you-plural)	ez	ez	issez
Ils (they)	ent	ent	issent
Elles (they F. only)	ent	ent	issent

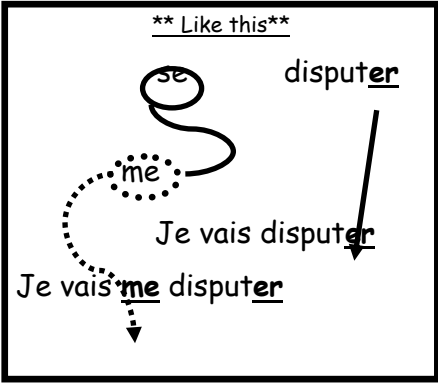
follow these rules
you cannot go wrong!!!!

Reflexives in the near future tense

To use a reflexive verb in the **near future tense** in French you need to use **aller** (in the present tense) in the same way you do when making the future tense normally. (ie. The first verb in the sentence)

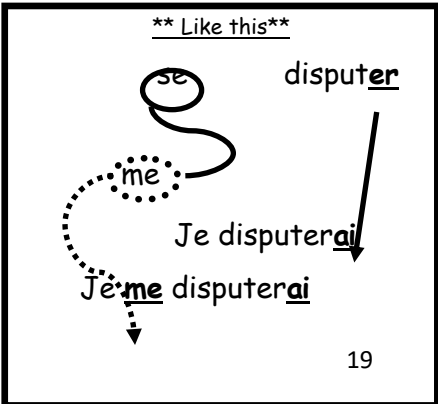
Therefore you need to put the verb in the near future tense like you would normally (using **aller**) and then run the reflexive pronoun through the machine changing it to the correct version as seen below, just as you did in the present tense.

Also notice that the reflexive pronoun comes **AFTER** the **vais**



Reflexives in the simple future tense

To use a reflexive verb in the **simple future tense** in French you need to put the verb in the simple future tense like you would normally and then run the reflexive pronoun through the machine changing it to the correct version as seen below, just as you did in the present tense-



Grammaire

Il faut/Il ne faut pas

You can use **il faut** and **il ne faut pas** to say what **you must** and **you mustn't** in French.

Both of these set phrases are **always followed by infinitive verbs**.

Eg **Il faut** manger sain. =
you must eat healthy

Eg **Il ne faut pas** manger de sucreries =
you mustn't eat sweets.

**** To say what you must have and mustn't have done in the past tense you can use Il fallait/ Il ne fallait pas in the same way. ****

J'ai mal + prepositions

In French if you went to the doctor you would need to be able to tell him/her what is wrong with you. You do this by combining the phrase '**J'ai mal...**' (I have a hurt...) with a series of **prepositions** which mean '**to the**'. These are listed below.

- **à la** = feminine
- **à l'** = starting with a vowel or silent H.
- **au** = masculine
- **aux** = plural

Eg. J'ai mal **à la** tête. J'ai mal **au** bras.
J'ai mal **à l'**oreille J'ai mal **aux** pieds.

****Remember these prepositions must agree with the body part they are describing.****

Using present participles with 'en' (en...ant = whilst...ing)

In order to be use **present participles correctly** you must know how to use **the imperfect tense**. In order to get a very good grade in French you must be able to impress your teacher with what you can do and using present participles is one way of doing this. To use a **present participle with 'en'** you need to follow the **four** steps below.

1. First, figure out which verb you want to use and look it up in the dictionary. This will give you the infinitive verb. (Remember—infinitives end in **er, ir or re**)
eg. **manger**
2. **Change the infinitive into the NOUS form of the present tense.** (remember to check if it is on the list of irregular verbs in the nous form next to this box.)
Eg. Nous **mangeons**
3. **Take off the ONS** from the end of the nous form of the present tense.
Eg. Nous **mange**
4. **Add the word 'en' in front of the verb and 'ant' as an ending.**
Eg. **en mangeant** = whilst eating

Direct object pronouns

A direct object pronoun replaces a noun which is the object of a sentence. **You place this before the 1st verb** in the sentence.

****Careful—the pronoun 'y' replaces à + noun. Careful though sometimes it's not used in English.****

Eg. Je vais **à Coventry** tous les jours.

Tu vas **au cinéma** de temps en temps.

J'**y** vais tous les jours.

Tu **y vas** de temps en temps.

eg. Je regarde **la télé**.

Je **la** regarde.

Tu **m'aimes?** (Do you love me?)

Oui, je **t'aime**. (Yes, I love you.)

Je préfère **les bananes**.

Je **les** préfère.

Tu **nous aimes?** (Do you love us?)

Oui, je **vous aime**. (Yes, I love you.)

**** Careful in a negative sentence, the direct object pronoun goes between ne and the verb. ****

J'aime **Julie et Simon**, ils sont amusants.

Je **ne les** aime **pas**, ils sont ennuyeux.

****Remember you need to have mentioned the item previously in order to replace it with a direct object pronoun.****

	masculin	féminin
it/him/her	le/l'	la/l'
them	les	les
me	me/m'	me/m'
you (sing)	te/t'	te/t'
us	nous	nous
you (pl)	vous	vous
there	y	y

IRREGULAR past participles.

- aller (to go) = nous **allons**
- avoir (to have) = nous **avons**
- boire (to drink) = nous **buons**
- conduire (to drive) = nous **conduisons**
- connaître (to know) = nous **connaissons**
- croire (to believe) = nous **croyons**
- devoir (to have to) = nous **devons**
- dire (to say/tell) = nous **disons**
- dormir (to sleep) = nous **dormons**
- écrire (to write) = nous **écrivons**
- faire (to make/do) = nous **faisons**
- lire (to read) = nous **lisons**
- mettre (to put (on)) = nous **mettons**
- offrir (to offer) = nous **offrons**
- ouvrir (to open) = nous **ouvrons**
- pouvoir (to be able to) = nous **pouvons**
- prendre (to take) = nous **prenons**
- recevoir (to receive) = nous **recevons**
- savoir (to know) = nous **savons**
- voir (to see) = nous **venons**
- vouloir (to want) = nous **voulons**
- manger (to eat) = nous **mangeons**

Depuis and the present tense

In French when you want to **say how long something has been happening for** you need to use **depuis + the present tense**. Whereas in English we use the past tense.

Eg. **Je joue** au foot **depuis** deux ans.

I have played football **for** two years.



Bon courage!!

