



AJK A Level Summer Work French

Contents

Section 1 – holiday activities and film information

Section 2.1 – essential French reflection

Section 2.2. Grammar practice

Section 3 – answers to section 2.2 (from page 43)

Holiday activities and film information

Please find below a few activities to complete over your holidays.

- Practice makes perfect! **Grammar practice must be top of your list this summer.** A good website is <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvf42hv>
The sooner you memorise the essentials, the easier you will find the step up to A Level French.
- www.memrise.com is an excellent **vocab** learning site – **a little and often** to revise the GCSE French vocabulary lists would be a huge help. If you are confident with the GCSE vocabulary, move on to get a head start on A level vocabulary–join this group and try to learn the first two units:
<https://www.memrise.com/group/255366/>
- Go on www.zut.org.uk (this site is free after 4pm and on weekends). It is important that you **watch a news video weekly** to gain an awareness of what is happening in France as well as **developing your listening skills**. **There are also some fantastic grammar revision games.**
- **Watch some French films** (with English subtitles) , quite a number of videos are available on www.youtube.com
Some films we recommend are: ‘Amélie’, ‘les choristes’ ‘Au revoir les enfants’, ‘La vie en rose’, ‘Coco before Chanel’, ‘Le gone du chaâba’, ‘Etre ou avoir’.
Film study will form part of your A Level so make sure you write down some details of each one: the director, the key themes and main actors etc.

Section A: Film vocabulary

Task 1: Do the matching exercise below. If you can, use the phrases to write about a French film you have watched.

1. A la fin du film	a. After a while ...
2. Au début du film ...	b. At the end of the film
3. A mon avis..... joue très bien dans le rôle de.....	c. At the start of the film ...
4. Au bout d'un moment ...	d. He / She meets
5. C'est plein de suspens / plein	e. He falls in love with
6. C'est un film avec _____ et	f. I liked this film a lot / I didn't like this film.
7. C'est un film extraordinaire.	g. In my opinion _____ plays the role of _____ very well
8. C'est un film passionnant, mais violent.	h. It was filmed in the USA
9. C'est un film spectaculaire /intéressant / lent / marrant	i. It's a film with _____ and _____
10. C'est un film très drôle, mais parfois un peu triste aussi.	j. It's a remarkable film.
11. Elle tombe amoureuse de	k. It's a spectacular / interesting /slow / funny film
12. Il / Elle rencontre	l. It's a very funny film, but sometimes a bit sad too.
13. Il a été tourné aux Etats-Unis	m. It's about
14. Il s'agit de / d'	n. It's an exciting, but violent film.
15. Il tombe amoureux de	o. It's about ...
16. Il y a un problème.	p. It's full of suspense / special effects
17. Il s'agit de ...	q. Last week I saw ...
18. Ils ont beaucoup d'aventures ensemble.	r. She falls in love with
19. Ils tombent amoureux	s. Suddenly ...
20. J'ai beaucoup aimé ce film. / Je n'ai pas aimé ce film.	t. The character of _____ is very convincing / isn't very convincing
21. Le film raconte l'histoire de...	u. The director is _____
22. L'histoire est pleine de surprises.	v. The film has incredible special effects
23. L'histoire se passe en + country / à + town.....	w. The film is called.....
24. La semaine dernière j'ai vu ...	x. The film is sad.
25. Le film a les incroyables effets spéciaux	y. The film is too long and often boring.
26. Le film est triste.	z. The film tells the story of ...
27. Le film est trop long et parfois ennuyeux.	aa. The main character is a man / a woman called

28. Le film s'appelle	bb. The stars are _____ and _____
29. Le film se passe aux années 80	cc. The story is full of surprises.
30. Le personnage de est très convaincant/n'est pas très convaincant	dd. The story is set in the 80s
31. Le personnage principal est un homme / une femme qui s'appelle.....	ee. The story takes place in
32. Le réalisateur est _____	ff. There's a problem.
33. Les vedettes sont _____ et _____	gg. They fall in love
34. Soudain ...	hh. They have lots of adventures together
35. Quand je l'ai vu, j'ai pensé que c'était très passionnant et amusant aussi!	ii. When I saw it, I thought it was very fascinating and funny too!

Section 2.1 : Essential French grammar reflection

Task 1: Self assessment: Highlight the following areas of grammar. Green to indicate high level of confidence, orange to show some uncertainty and red for areas where you are struggling. Pick at least 5 areas to improve on over the holidays

		guidance	practice
1.Nouns	Gender	guidance	ex1-2
	Singular and plural forms	guidance	ex3
2.Articles	Definite, indefinite and partitive, including use of de after negatives	guidance	ex4-10
3. Adjectives	Agreement	guidance	practice +ex11-13
	Position	guidance	ex14
	Comparative and superlative, including meilleur, pire	guidance	ex15
	Demonstrative (ce, cet, cette, ces)	guidance	ex16
	Indefinite (chaque, quelque)	guidance	practice
	Possessive (my/his/their)	guidance	ex17
4. Adverbs	Interrogative (quel, quelle)	guidance	practice +ex18
	Comparative and superlative, including mieux, le mieux	guidance	practice
	Regular	guidance	ex18
	Interrogative (comment, quand)	guidance	practice +ex19
5. Quantifiers/ intensifiers	Adverbs of time and place (aujourd'hui, demain, ici, là-bas)	guidance	Practice :
	Très, assez, beaucoup, peu, trop	guidance	practice
6. Pronouns	Personal all subjects, including on	guidance	ex20
	Reflexive	guidance	practice +ex21
	Relative qui	guidance	ex22
	Relative que	guidance	ex22
	Object direct and indirect	guidance	practice +ex23-28
	Disjunctive/emphatic (me, she, him)	guidance	ex29
	Demonstrative (ça, cela)	guidance	practice

	Use of y, en	guidance	ex30
	Relative dont (Recognise only)	guidance	ex31
	Demonstrative (celui) (Recognise only)	guidance	ex32-33
	Possessive (le mien) (Recognise only)	guidance	practice ex34
	Interrogative (qui, que)	guidance	ex35
7. Verbs	Negative forms	guidance	practice
	Interrogative forms	guidance	practice
	Modes of address tu, vous	guidance	practice
	Verbs followed by an infinitive, with or without a preposition	guidance	practice
8. Tenses	Present including reflexives and irregular verbs	guidance	practice ex36-44
	Perfect	guidance	practice +ex45-51
	Imperfect	guidance	ex53-55
	Immediate future	guidance	practice
	Future	guidance	ex56-60
	Passive voice, future, imperfect and perfect tenses (Recognise only)	guidance	practice
	Imperative	guidance	practice
	Pluperfect	guidance	practice +ex70
	Conditional	guidance	ex61-69
	Perfect infinitive	guidance	practice
	Subjunctive mood present, in commonly used expressions (Recognise only)	guidance	ex71-77
9. Prepositions	Common prepositions, e.g. à, au, à l', à la, aux, de, du, de l', de la, des, après, avant, avec, chez, contre, dans, depuis, derrière, devant, entre, pendant, pour, sans, sur, sous, vers + Common compound prepositions, e.g. à côté de, près de, en face de, à cause de, au lieu de	guidance	practice
10. Conjunctions	Common coordinating conjunctions, e.g. car, donc, ensuite, et, mais, ou, ou bien, puis	guidance	practice
	Common subordinating conjunctions, e.g. comme, lorsque, parce que, puisque, quand, que, si	guidance	practice

Section 2.2: Grammar practice

1. Nouns

Gender

1. Give 5 examples of singular masculine nouns using the correct definite article.

Definite article	Noun	English meaning
le	stylo	the pen

2. Give 5 examples of singular feminine nouns using the correct definite article

Definite article	Noun	English meaning
la	barbe	the beard

Singular v plural forms

3. Give 5 examples of plural nouns using the correct definite article.

Definite article	Noun	English meaning
les	filles	the girls

2. Articles

4. Write the 3 forms of the definite article in the table below.

masc. singular	fem. singular	masc. & fem. plural

the	the	the
-----	-----	-----

5. What happens to the definite article when a singular noun starts with a vowel or a silent h?

6. Write the 4 forms of the indefinite article in the table below.

masc. singular	fem. singular	masc.& fem. plural	after a negative
a/an	a/an	some	a/an/any

7. In a negative construction, what does *de* become when it is in front of a word beginning with a vowel or a silent h?

8. Give an example where the indefinite article is not used in French but it is in English

Adjectives

Agreement

9. Read the following statements about adjectives. Which are true and which are false?

Write T or F at the end of each sentence.

- The endings of French adjectives change depending on the gender of the noun they are describing and depending on whether the noun is singular or plural.
- The endings of French adjectives never change.
- The masculine singular form doesn't change.

- d) To make a singular adjective feminine you **usually** add an e.
- e) Add an s to the masculine singular form to make it plural.
- f) Add an s to the feminine singular form to make it plural.
- g) There are some exceptions in the plural forms.
- h) There are no exceptions in the feminine forms.
- i) There are many exceptions in the feminine forms of adjectives.
- j) Some adjectives **never** change.
- k) French adjectives behave in the same way as English adjectives.
- l) Most adjectives come after the noun they describe.
- m) Some adjectives come before the noun they describe.
- n) Adjectives of nationality do not need a capital letter but change according to gender

10. Translate these sentences which contain special masculine forms of the adjective which go in front of nouns beginning with a vowel or a silent h.

Un vieil homme

Un nouvel appartement

Un bel acteur

11. Go to these websites and do some revision on comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs. Once you feel confident translate the following sentences. (Remember adjectival agreement).

<https://www.talkinfrench.com/french-comparatives-and-superlatives/>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-comparative-and-superlative-adverbs-1368803>

Position

Click on the [practice](#) link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

12. Translate the following sentences.

- a) The black pen = le stylo noir
- b) The long rulers _____
- c) The pretty girl _____
- d) The red cars _____
- e) The yellow pencils _____
- f) He is hardworking _____
- g) She is hardworking _____
- h) The lazy man _____
- i) The lazy girl _____
- j) The funny woman _____
- k) The funny man _____
- l) The talkative lady _____

- m) A new dress _____
- n) Some new shoes _____
- o) A new bike _____
- p) I have a white eraser _____
- q) A cold drink _____
- r) He is sporty _____
- s) She is sporty _____
- t) She is nice _____
- u) He is nice _____
- v) She is understanding _____
- w) A beautiful town _____
- x) An intelligent teacher _____
- y) A large pretty town _____
- z) A small shy boy _____

Comparative and superlative, including meilleur, pire

13. Translate the following sentences

Céline est plus grande que Pauline.

Paul is smaller than Philip.

Les voitures sont plus vites que les vélos.

My apartment is more expensive than your house.

Mon sac est moins cher que ton sac.

My pencil case is cheaper than your pen.

Le café est aussi cher que le restaurant.

London is as expensive as Paris.

Ce stylo est meilleur que l'autre.

This programme is better than the other one.

Le prof de maths est pire que le prof d'anglais.

The geography teacher is worse than the history teacher.

Superlatives

Translate

La chambre est la plus petite.

He is the most handsome.

Il est le prof le moins intéressant.

She is the least intelligent teacher.

Ce film est le pire.

This book is the worst.

Mon chien est le meilleur.

She is the best.

Demonstrative

[practice](#) : Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Indefinite

[practice](#) : Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Possessive adjectives

Go to the following website and revise possessive adjectives. Then do question 17.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-possessive-adjectives-1368798>

Fill in the table below with the correct possessive adjective and then translate the following sentences.

	my	your	his/her/its	our	your	their
masculine singular						
feminine singular						
masculine and feminine plural						

My father is strict.

My mother is kind.

Your brother is handsome. (informal)

Your sister is intelligent.

His pen is black.

Her pen is red.

His table is big.

Her table is small.

Her sweets are expensive.

His pencils are blue.

My friends are funny.

Your clothes are black. (informal)

His parents are talkative.

Her hair is blond.

Our dog is brown.

Our house is old.

Our cats are white.

Your house is beautiful. (formal)

Your friends are sporty. (formal)

Their car is dirty.

Their garden is green.

Their shoes are clean.

Adverbs

The interrogative adjective

masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
Quel	Quelle	Quels	Quelles

Interrogative

Fill in the gaps below with the correct interrogative adjective using the table above

- a)**Quel**..... est ton animal préféré?
- b) est ta matière préférée?
- c) heure est-il?
- d) couleurs aimes-tu?

e) livres avez-vous?

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-interrogative-adjectives-1368795>

Adverbs of time and place (aujourd'hui, demain, ici, là-bas)

Practice : Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

5 Qualifiers/intensifiers

practice : Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

6 Pronouns

Personal all subjects, including on

Translate the subject pronouns below.

Singular subject pronouns	Plural subject pronouns	
je	nous	
tu	vous	
il	ils	
elle	elles	
on		

a) When do you shorten *je* to *j*?

b) When do you use *tu*?

c) When would you use *vous*?

d) How do you say it, in French?

e) What are the meanings of *on*?

f) Explain when you would use *ils* and when you would use *elles*.

Reflexive

19. List the reflexive pronouns.

Singular	Plural
me	
te	

What happens to *me*, *te* and *se* when they appear in front of a vowel or a silent *h*?

Relative pronouns

qui, que and dont

20. Revise relative pronouns and complete the test on *qui, que* and *dont*, on BBC bitesize.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zqx2mp3/revision>

21. In your own words explain when to use *qui, que, qu'* and *dont*.

Direct object pronouns

Complete the box below with the correct direct object pronouns.

singular	plural

22. Replace the nouns with correct direct object pronouns (remember direct object pronouns come in front of the verb).

- a) Je prends le livre _____
- b) J'adore ma mère _____
- c) Je fais mes devoirs _____

Indirect object pronouns

23. Complete the table with the indirect pronouns *me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur* and their meanings.

singular	plural

Translate the following sentences.

I give him some sweets _____

I speak to him _____

I telephone them _____

I write to her _____

Position and order

**24. Look at the order in which object pronouns go. When two object pronouns are used in the same sentence, they must appear in this sequence.
Learn the sequence.**

me	<i>before</i>	le	<i>before</i>	lui	<i>before</i>	y	<i>before</i>	en
te		la		leur				
se		les						
nous								
vous								

Cover up the grid above and re-write it from memory.

	<i>before</i>		<i>before</i>		<i>before</i>		<i>before</i>	

Disjunctive/emphatic

Which of the following statements are true and which are false? Write T or F next to each sentence.

- a) Emphatic pronouns are also known as disjunctive pronouns.
- b) Emphatic pronouns can be used instead of subject pronouns.
- c) Don't use emphatic pronouns if you want to add emphasis to nouns and pronouns.
- d) Use emphatic pronouns after a preposition.
- e) Never use emphatic pronouns after *c'est*.
- f) Use emphatic pronouns after a comparative.
- g) Use emphatic pronouns with *à* to express possession.
- h) You can't use emphatic pronouns to ask and answer questions.
- i) Use emphatic pronouns **with emphatic words like** *aussi, non plus, seul, and surtout*.

30. Correct any false statements.

Demonstrative pronouns

Translate the following demonstrative pronouns. (Some have more than one meaning.)

<i>Ce</i>	_____
<i>Cela</i>	_____
<i>Ça</i>	_____
<i>celui-ci</i>	_____
<i>celui-là</i>	_____
<i>celle-ci</i>	_____
<i>celle-là</i>	_____
<i>ceux-ci</i>	_____
<i>ceux-là</i>	_____
<i>celles-ci</i>	_____
<i>celles-là</i>	_____

Complete the table.

English	Masculine	Masc. before vowel	Feminine
this, that			
these, those			

Y and en

practice: Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Go to this website and complete the exercises on *y* and *en*.

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns/adverbial-pronouns/exercises>

Possessive pronouns

Do some revision on possessive pronouns. Look at the website below.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-possessive-pronouns-1368931>

31. Learn the meanings and spellings of these possessive pronouns.

<i>English</i>	masc singular	fem singular	masc plural	fem plural
<i>mine</i>	le mien	la mienne	les miens	les miennes
<i>yours</i>	le tien	la tienne	les tiens	les tiennes
<i>his, hers</i>	le sien	la sienne	les siens	les siennes
<i>ours</i>	le nôtre	la nôtre	les nôtres	les nôtres

<i>yours</i>	le vôtre	la vôtre	les vôtres	les vôtres
<i>theirs</i>	le leur	la leur	les leurs	les leurs

32. Cover the table above and re-write the words correctly in the table below.

<i>English</i>	masc singular	fem singular	masc plural	fem plural
<i>mine</i>				
<i>yours</i>				

<i>his, hers</i>				
<i>ours</i>				
<i>yours</i>				
<i>theirs</i>				

7 Verbs

Negative forms of verbs

[practice](#) : Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Interrogative forms

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Modes of address tu, vous

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Verbs followed by an infinitive, with or without a preposition

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

8 Tenses

Present tense

33. Highlight the statements that are true.

- a) You use the present tense to describe what is taking place now.
- b) You use the present tense to describe what will happen in the distant future.
- c) You use the present tense to describe something that happened yesterday.
- d) You use the present tense to describe something that happens regularly.
- e) Present tense verb endings change depending on who is doing the verb/action.

34. Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *er* verbs.

Take the ____ form of an *er* verb. Remove the ____ from the infinitive to form the _____. Then _____ the following endings.

List the endings.

je _____
tu _____
il _____
elle _____
on _____
nous _____
vous _____
ils _____

elles _____

35. Follow the link below. Revise present tense endings and do the gap fill exercises and the listening exercises.

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/ver1.html>

List as many regular *er* verbs as you can in the box below.

36. Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *ir* verbs.

Take the _____ form of an *ir* verb. Remove the _____ from the infinitive to form the _____. Then _____ the following endings.

List the endings.

je _____
tu _____
il _____
elle _____
on _____
nous _____
vous _____
ils _____
elles _____

37. Go to the website below. Learn about regular *ir* verbs and complete the gap fill and the listening activities.

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vir1.html>

38. List the most common regular *ir* verbs in the space below.

39. Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *re* verbs.

Take the _____ form of an *re* verb. Remove the _____ from the infinitive to form the _____. Then _____ the following endings.

List the endings

je _____
tu _____
il _____
elle _____
on _____
nous _____
vous _____
ils _____
elles _____

40. Go to the website below. Learn about regular *re* verbs and complete the gap fill and the listening activities.

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vre1.html>

41. List the most common regular *re* verbs in the box below.

Perfect tense

42. When do you use the perfect tense in French?

43. Write from memory the 2 auxiliary verbs needed to form the perfect tense.

avoir

être

a) Complete the following sentences:

- i) The past participle of *er* verbs ends in
- ii) The past participle of regular *ir* verbs ends in
- iii) The past participle of regular *re* verbs ends in

b) List some irregular past participles here:

44. Write a list of the verbs which use être to form the perfect tense.

45. How will you remember these verbs?

46. Apart from the verbs listed above, what other verbs always use être in the perfect tense?

47. Correct the following past tense sentences. Deliberate mistakes have been made for you to correct.

- a) Le weekend prochain j'ai joué au badminton au centre sportif.
- b) L'année dernière nous avons allés en France. On a prise l'avion.
- c) Hier, elle est allé à la piscine avec ses amis mais elle n'as pas fait de natation.
- d) Il as mangés trop de pizza ce soir.
- e) Elles ont arrivée au collège en retard.
- f) Je suis leve à six heures ce matin.
- g) Nous sommes reste dans un hôtel cinq étoiles.

48. Translate the following sentences into French.

- a) Last year I went to Italy with my family. We travelled by plane and by train.
- b) Yesterday I went to the cinema with my friends. We watched a science fiction-film and we ate a lot of popcorn.
- c) He went to town last weekend and bought a tee-shirt and some trainers.
- d) She got up at eight o'clock and got washed; then she got dressed and ate her breakfast.
- e) You arrived at school late last Friday.
- f) We did volunteer work last night. We distributed food parcels and sleeping bags to homeless people.
- g) Last Christmas we ate too much and we drank too much but we had fun.

Write a detailed paragraph describing what you did last Friday. Try to include as much detail as you can about what you did and where you went.

Imperfect tense

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/verbsh/imperfecthirev1.shtml>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/imperfect-french-past-tense-1368859>

49. List 7 instances when you need to use the imperfect tense.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____
- vi) _____
- vii) _____

50. Fill in the gaps.

To formulate the imperfect tense, take the _____ form of the verb in the _____ tense. Remove the _____ to form the imperfect stem and then add the following endings:

- je _____
- tu _____
- il/elle/on _____
- nous _____
- vous _____
- ils/elles _____

51. Which verb is the only exception? Explain why?

Immediate future and future tense

52. Explain the difference between the immediate future tense and future tense.

53. Explain how to formulate the immediate future tense.

54. Explain how to formulate the future tense.

55. Translate this future tense paragraph.

L'année prochaine j'irai en Inde où je ferai du travail bénévole. Je vais faire du bénévolat pour faire partie de ceux et celles qui travaillent pour améliorer les choses dans le monde. Je distribuerai des vêtements, des sacs de couchage et de la nourriture aux SDF. À l'avenir j'ai l'intention de travailler pour une organisation caritative pour faire une différence, donc je dois réussir à mes examens. Je vais étudier énormément afin que je puisse réaliser mes rêves.

Désormais, je suivrai toujours les conseils de mon père qui dit ;

« Ne reporte jamais au lendemain ce que tu peux faire le jour même ! »

Je vais faire mes études chaque jour et je ne gaspillerai pas de temps. Mes professeurs m'aideront à préparer mes examens et je travaillerai dur et je réussirai.

56. List 10 irregular future tense stems.

verb	future stem
aller	ir

Pluperfect

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Passive voice

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Imperative (commands)

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

The conditional

57. Fill in the gaps

To formulate the conditional tense, take the _____ tense stem and add the conditional _____. These are exactly the same as the _____ endings.

58. Memorise the endings.

jeais
tu.....ais
il/elle/on.....ait
nous.....ions
vous.....iez
ils/elles.....aient

59. Memorise these verbs which have irregular stems in future and conditional tense.

Infinitive

aller	<i>to go</i>
apercevoir	<i>to perceive/notice</i>
avoir	<i>to have</i>
devoir	<i>must/have to</i>
être	<i>to be</i>
faire	<i>to make/do</i>
savoir	<i>to know</i>
venir	<i>to come</i>
voir	<i>to see</i>
vouloir	<i>to want</i>

j'irais
j'apercevrais
j'aurais
je devrais
je serais
je ferais
je saurais
je viendrais
je verrais

Pluperfect tense

60. Do some research on the pluperfect tense. How would you explain this tense to a Year 9 pupil? When to use it and how to form it

Subjunctive mood

61. Fill in the gaps.

The subjunctive is a _____ of the verb, not a _____. It is used to convey the speaker's attitude to the action described. It is used when statements are not to be taken as pure fact, but more as a matter of judgement or attitude. The _____ _____ is nearly always used in a subordinate clause, i.e. the second part of a _____ introduced by que.

62. It is used after: conjunctions, impersonal verbs and after expressions of wish doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret. List examples of these below.

Conjunctions	Meaning in English
	before
	after
	although
	although
	in order that
	so that
Impersonal verbs	
	it is necessary that
	it's essential that
	it's important that
After expressions of wish doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret.	<i>Find any 10</i>

63. List them again. This time from memory.

Conjunctions	Meaning in English
Impersonal verbs	Meaning in English
After expressions of wish doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret.	

64. Fill in the gaps.

For most regular verbs the _____ is formed with the _____ tense of _____ / _____ minus the _____. You then add the following _____.

- je.....e
- tu.....es
- il/elle/on.....e
- nous.....ions
- vous.....iez
- ils/elles.....ent

65. Learn these irregular forms of the subjunctive mood.

aller	avoir	être	faire	pouvoir	vouloir
J'aie	J'aie	je sois	je fasse	je puisse	je veuille

Ensure you know what they mean.

tu ailles	tu aies	tu sois	tu fasses	tu puisses	tu veuilles
il/elle/on aille	il/elle/on ait	il/elle/on soit	il/elle/on fasse	il/elle/on puisse	il/elle/on veuille
nous allions	nous ayons	nous soyons	nous fassions	nous puissions	nous voulions
vous alliez	vous ayez	vous soyez	vous fassiez	vous puissiez	vous vouliez
ils/elles aillent	ils/elles aient	il/elles soient	ils/elles fassent	ils/elles puissent	il/elle veuillent

66. Go once again to this website. <https://www.frenchspanishonline.com/magazine/subjunctive-in-french-part-1/> Complete the subjunctive quiz.

67. Translate these sentences.

a) Je veux que vous fassiez la vaisselle.

b) Quoiqu'on doive avouer que le mariage est difficile, à mon avis c'est essentiel pour une société stable.

c) Avant qu'il ne soit trop tard, je vais arrêter de fumer.

d) Il faut que je sois honnête, je ne fais rien le week-end. À mon avis il faut se détendre de temps en temps.

e) Je fais un régime et je fais beaucoup d'exercice pour que je puisse être en forme.

f) Bien que les amis puissent partager les difficultés qu'on a, et ils comprennent les problèmes des ados, c'est ma famille qui est toujours là pour moi.

g) Je suis contente que tu sois mon ami.

h) J'ai honte qu'il prenne des drogues.

i) Il est important que je regarde cette émission.

j) Nous voulons que tu réussisses.

9.Prepositions

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

10.Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

subordinating conjunctions

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

11. Number, quantity, dates and time

use of depuis with present tense

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Section 3 : Answers

1 Nouns

Write the 3 forms of the definite article in the table below.

masc. singular	fem. singular	masc. & fem. plural
le	la	les
the	the	the

What happens to the definite article when a singular noun starts with a vowel or a silent h? **It changes to l'**

2. Articles

Give 5 examples of singular masculine nouns using the correct definite article.

Definite article	Noun	English meaning
le	stylo	the pen
le	garçon	the boy
le	livre	the book
le	stade	the stadium
le	magasin	the shop

Give 5 examples of singular feminine nouns using the correct definite article.

Definite article	Noun	English meaning
------------------	------	-----------------

la	table	the table
la	fille	the girl
la	piscine	the swimming pool
la	règle	the ruler
la	ville	the town

Give 5 examples of plural nouns using the correct definite article.

Definite article	Noun	English meaning
les	crayons	the pencils
les	enfants	the children
les	films	the films
les	hommes	the men
les	femmes	the women

Write the 4 forms of the indefinite article in the table below.

masc. singular	fem. singular	masc.& fem. plural	after a negative
un	une	des	de
a/an	a/an	some	a/an/any

In a negative construction, what does *de* become when it is in front of a word beginning with a vowel or a silent h?

d'

Give an example where the indefinite article is not used in French but it is in English.

Il est dentiste. - He is a dentist.

Write the 4 forms of the partitive article in the table below.

masc.	fem.	before words beginning with a vowel or a silent h	plural
du	de la	de l'	des
some/any	some/any	some/any	some/any

3. Adjectives

Read the following statements about adjectives. Which are true and which are false?

Write T or F at the end of each sentence.

The endings of French adjectives change depending on the gender of the noun they are describing and depending on whether the noun is singular or plural. **T**

The endings of French adjectives never change. **F**

The masculine singular form doesn't change. **T**

To make a singular adjective feminine you **usually** add an e. **T**

Add an s to the masculine singular form to make it plural. **T**

Add an s to the feminine singular form to make it plural. **T**

There are some exceptions in the plural forms. **T**

There are no exceptions in the feminine forms. **F**

There are many exceptions in the feminine forms of adjectives. **T**

Some adjectives **never** change. **T**

French adjectives behave in the same way as English adjectives. **F**

Most adjectives come after the noun they describe. **T**

o) Some adjectives come before the noun they describe. **T**

p) Adjectives of nationality do not need a capital letter but change according to gender. **T**

Translate the following sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A) The black pen | Le stylo noir. |
| B) The long rulers | Les longues règles. |
| C) The pretty girl | La belle fille. |
| D) The red cars | Les voitures rouges. |
| E) The yellow pencils | Les crayons jaunes. |
| F) He is hardworking | Il est travailleur. |
| G) She is hardworking | Elle est travailleuse. |
| H) The lazy man | L'homme paresseux. |

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| I) The lazy girl | La fille paresseuse. |
| J) The funny woman | La femme amusante. |
| K) The funny man | L'homme amusant. |
| L) The talkative lady | La femme bavarde. |
| M) A new dress | Une nouvelle robe. |
| N) Some new shoes | De nouvelles chaussures. |
| O) A new bike | Un nouveau vélo. |
| P) I have a white eraser | J'ai une gomme blanche. |
| Q) A cold drink | Une boisson fraîche. |
| R) He is sporty | Il est sportif. |
| S) She is sporty | Elle est sportive. |
| T) She is nice | Elle est sympa. |
| U) He is nice | Il est sympa. |
| V) She is understanding | Elle est compréhensive. |
| W) A beautiful town | Une belle ville. |
| X) An intelligent teacher | Un prof intelligent. |
| Y) A large pretty town | Une grande, jolie ville. |
| Z) A small shy boy | Un petit garçon timide |

Make a list here of the adjectives which go in front of the noun.

The common ones are:

beau/bel/belle

meilleur/meilleure

joli/jolie

grand/grande

vieux/vieil/vieille

petit/petite

jeune

long/longue

nouveau/nouvel/nouvelle

gros/grosse

bon/bonne

haut/haute

mauvais/mauvaise

vaste

13. Translate these sentences which contain special masculine forms of the adjective which go in front of nouns beginning with a vowel or a silent h.

Un vieil homme

An old man

Un nouvel appartement

A new apartment

Un bel acteur

A handsome actor

Comparatives

Céline est plus grande que Pauline.

Céline is bigger than Pauline.

Paul is smaller than Philip.

Paul est plus petit que Philip.

Les voitures sont plus vites que les vélos.

Cars are faster than bikes.

My apartment is more expensive than your house.

Mon appartement est plus cher que ta/votre maison.

Mon sac est moins cher que ton sac.

My bag is less expensive than your bag

My pencil case is cheaper than your pen.

Ma trousse est moins chère que ton/votre stylo.

Le café est aussi cher que le restaurant.

The café is as expensive as the restaurant.

London is as expensive as Paris.

Londres est aussi cher que Paris.

Ce stylo est meilleur que l'autre.

This pen is better than the other.

This programme is better than the other one.

Cette émission est meilleure que l'autre.

Le prof de maths est pire que le prof d'anglais.

The maths teacher is worse than the English teacher.

The geography teacher is worse than the history teacher.

Le prof de géo est pire que le prof d'histoire.

Superlatives

La chambre est la plus petite. The bedroom is the smallest

He is the most handsome. Il est le plus beau

Il est le prof le moins intéressant. He is the least interesting teacher

She is the least intelligent teacher. Elle est la prof la moins intéressante.

Ce film est le pire. This film is the worst

This book is the worst. **Ce livre est le pire**

Mon chien est le meilleur. **My dog is the best**

She is the best. **Elle est la meilleure**

Possessive adjectives

Fill in the table below with the correct possessive adjective and then translate the following sentences.

	my	your	his/her/its	our	your	their
masculine singular	mon	ton	son	notre	votre	leur
feminine singular	ma	ta	sa	notre	votre	leur
masculine and feminine plural	mes	tes	ses	nos	vos	leurs

My father is strict. **Mon père est stricte.**

My mother is kind. **Ma mère est gentille.**

Your brother is handsome. (informal) **Ton frère est beau.**

Your sister is intelligent. **Ta soeur est intelligente.**

His pen is black. **Son stylo est noir.**

Her pen is red. **Son stylo est rouge.**

His table is big. **Sa table est grande.**

Her table is small. **Sa table est petite.**

Her sweets are expensive. **Ses bonbons sont chers.**

His pencils are blue. **Ses crayons sont bleus.**

My friends are funny. **Mes copains sont amusants.**

Your clothes are black. (informal) **Tes vêtements sont noirs.**

His parents are talkative. **Ses parents sont bavards.**

Her hair is blond. **Ses cheveux sont blonds.**

Our dog is brown. **Notre chien est brun.**

Our house is old. **Notre maison est vieille.**

Our cats are white. **Nos chats sont blancs.**

Your house is beautiful. (formal) **Votre maison est belle.**

Your friends are sporty. (formal) **Vos copains sont sportifs.**

Their car is dirty. **Leur voiture est sale.**

Their garden is green. **Leur jardin est vert.**

Their shoes are clean. **Leurs chaussures sont propres.**

Interrogative adjectives

Write the correct interrogative adjective in the grid below.

Then fill in the gaps below.

masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
Quel?	Quelle?	Quels?	Quelles?

4 Adverbs

- **Quel** est ton animal préféré?
- **Quelle** est ta matière préférée?
- **Quelle** heure est-il?
- **Quelles** couleurs aimes-tu ?
- **Quels** livres avez-vous ?

3. Qualifiers/intensifiers

Automated results and answers given via the practice links

4. Pronouns

Translate the subject pronouns below.

Singular subject pronouns	Plural subject pronouns	
---------------------------	-------------------------	--

Je - I	Nous - We	
Tu – You (familiar)	Vous – You (polite)	
Il – He/it	Ils – They (masc)	
Elle - She/it	Elles – They (fem)	
On – One/we/you		

- A. When do you shorten *je* to *j*?.....Before a vowel, “h” or “y”
- B. When do you use *tu*?. When speaking to one person you know well – a friend/member of your family/ pet or small child.
- C. When would you use *vous*?. When speaking to an adult who is not a family member. When speaking to more than one person.
- D. How do you say **it**, in French **Le/la**.
- E. What are the meanings of *on*? **One/we/you**.
- F. Explain when you use *ils* and when you would use *elles*. *ils* is used for a masculine or mixed gender plural subject, and *elles* is used solely for a feminine plural subject.

List the reflexive pronouns.

Singular	Plural
me	nous
te	vous
se	se

What happens to *me*, *te* and *se* when they appear in front of a vowel or a silent *h*?

They drop the “e” and gain an apostrophe to become **m’/ t’/ s’**

Relative pronouns

qui, que and dont

In your own words explain when to use *qui, que, qu’ and dont*.

Qui means “who” if referring back to a person in the sentence. It can also mean “which” if referring back to a thing or place. It is normally followed by a verb.
Que means “that” or “which” when referring back to an object in a sentence. When “que” is used before a noun beginning with a vowel, it is shortened to **qu’**.
Dont means “whose” “of which”, “of whom”, “about whom”, “about which”, “from which”. It is used a lot to refer back to things you have been talking about.

Complete the box below with the correct direct object pronouns.

singular	plural
me te le la l' vous (polite)	nous vous les

Replace the nouns with correct direct object pronouns (remember direct object pronouns come in front of the verb).

- A. Je prends le livre - **Je le prends.**
- B. J'adore ma mère - **Je l'adore.**
- C. Je mange les frites – **Je les mange.**
- D. Je fais mes devoirs - **Je les fais.**

Complete the table with the indirect pronouns *me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur* and their meanings.

singular	plural
me – to me te – to you lui – to him/to her vous – to you (polite)	nous – to us vous -to you leur – to them

Translate the following sentences.

- A. I give him some sweets – **Je lui donne des bonbons.**

- B. I speak to him – **Je lui parle.**
 C. I telephone them – **Je leur téléphone.**
 D. I write to her – **Je lui écris.**

moi	me
toi	you
lui	him
elle	her
nous	us
vous	you
eux	them (m)
elles	them (f)

Which of the following statements are true and which are false? Write T or F next to each sentence.

- a) A. Emphatic pronouns are also known as disjunctive pronouns. **T**
 b) B. Emphatic pronouns can be used instead of subject pronouns. **T**
 c) C. Don't use emphatic pronouns if you want to add emphasis to nouns and pronouns. **F**
 d) D. Use emphatic pronouns after a preposition. **T**
 e) E. Never use emphatic pronouns after *c'est*. **F**
 f) F. Use emphatic pronouns after a comparative. **T**
 g) G. Use emphatic pronouns with *à* to express possession. **T**
 h) H. You can't use emphatic pronouns to ask and answer questions. **F**
 i) I. Use emphatic pronouns **with emphatic words like *aussi, non plus, seul, and surtout***. **T**

Correct any false statements.

C Emphatic pronouns are mostly used for emphasis. Eg" Moi, je....."

E Emphatic pronouns are frequently used after “c’est” Eg “C’est lui..”

H You can use emphatic pronouns to answer questions.

Give six examples of ways in which emphatic pronouns are used:

- 1) To emphasise the subject.
- 2) To act as the subject.
- 3) After a preposition.
- 4) After “que” in comparisons.
- 5) With “même(s)” for emphasis.
- 6) To indicate possession.

In your own words, write what you have learned about when to use *y* and *en*.

Y means “there”. *Y* replaces words with “à” plus a place and “en” plus a place. It comes before the noun.

En means “of them” “of it” or “some.” *En* replaces words about quantity and words with “de”. It comes before all parts of the verb.

Cover the table above and re-write the words correctly in the table below.

<i>English</i>	masc singular	fem singular	masc plural	fem plural
<i>mine</i>	le mien	la mienne	les miens	les miennes
<i>yours</i>	le tien	la tienne	les tiens	les tiennes
<i>his, hers</i>	le sien	la sienne	les siens	les siennes
<i>ours</i>	le nôtre	la nôtre	les nôtres	les nôtres
<i>yours</i>	le vôtre	la vôtre	les vôtres	les vôtres
<i>theirs</i>	le leur	la leur	les leurs	les leurs

5. Verbs

Answers provided via the practice links upon completion of the tasks

6. Tenses

Highlight the statements that are true.

- A. You use the present tense to describe what is taking place now.
- B. You use the present tense to describe what will happen in the distant future.
- C. You use the present tense to describe something that happened yesterday.
- D. You use the present tense to describe something that happens regularly.
- E. Present tense verb endings change depending on who is doing the verb/action.

Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *er* verbs.

Take the **infinitive** form of an *er* verb. Remove the **er** from the infinitive to form the **stem**.

Then _____ the following endings.

List the endings.

je - e
tu - es
il - e
elle - e
on - e
nous - ons
vous - ez
ils - ent
elles - ent

List as many regular *er* verbs as you can in the box below.

Aimer	Donner	Regarder
Arriver	Écouter	Travailler
Brosser	Gagner	Trouver
Chanter	Habiter	Visiter
Chercher	Marcher	

1. Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *ir* verbs.

Take the **infinitive** form of an *ir* verb. Remove the **ir** from the infinitive to form the **stem**. Then **add** the following endings. List the endings.

je - **is**
tu - **is**
il - **it**
elle - **it**
on - **it**
nous - **issons**
vous - **issez**
ils - **issent**
elles - **issent**

List the most common regular *ir* verbs in the box below.

Blanchir	Réfléchir
Choisir	Remplir
Finir	Réussir
Franchir	Saisir
Grossir	
Nourrir	

Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *re* verbs.

Take the **infinitive** form of an *re* verb. Remove the **re** from the infinitive to form the **stem**. Then **add** the following endings.
List the endings

je - s
tu - s
il - no ending
elle - no ending
on - no ending
nous - ons
vous - ez
ils - ent
elles - ent

List the most common regular *re* verbs in the box below.

Attendre
Descendre
Dépendre
Entendre
Perdre
Rendre

They drop the “e” and gain an apostrophe to become m’/ t’/ s’

Make a list of the most common reflexive verbs here.

French	English
Se réveiller	To wake up
Se lever	To get up
Se laver	To wash (oneself)
S’habiller	To dress (oneself)
Se doucher	To shower
Se coucher	To go to bed/lie down
Se maquiller	To put on makeup
Se reposer	To rest
S’amuser	To enjoy oneself
Se dépêcher	To hurry
Se promener	To go for a walk
Se déshabiller	To get undressed
S’endormir	To fall asleep

The Perfect Tense.

When do you use the perfect tense in French?

The perfect tense is used to describe an action that took place in the past.

Write from memory the 2 auxiliary verbs needed to form the perfect tense.

J'ai
Tu as
Il a
Elle a
On a
Nous avons
Vous avez
Ils ont
Elles ont

Je suis
Tu es
Il est
Elle est
On est
Nous sommes
Vous êtes
Ils sont
Elles sont

Complete the following sentences:

- i. The past participle of *er* verbs ends in ...**é**.....
- ii. The past participle of regular *ir* verbs ends in ...**i**.....
- iii. The past participle of regular *re* verbs ends in ...**u**.....

List some irregular past participles here:

Fait	Écrit
Eu	Reçu
Été	Pu
Vu	Su
Lu	Dû
Bu	Voulu
Mis	Dit
Pris	Venu

Write a list of the verbs which use être to form the perfect tense.

Monter

Retourner
Sortir
Venir
Arriver
Naître
Descendre
Entrer
Rester
Tomber
Rentrer
Aller
Mourir
Partir

How will you remember these verbs?

Take the initial letter of each verb, going from top to bottom. The letters spell out MRS VAN DE TRAMP.

Apart from the verbs listed above, what other verbs always use être in the perfect tense?

All reflexive verbs.

Correct the following past tense sentences. Deliberate mistakes have been made for you to correct.

- A. Le weekend prochain J'ai joué au badminton au centre sportif.
Le weekend dernier j'ai joué au badminton au centre sportif.
- B. L'année dernière nous avons allés en France. On a prise l'avion.
L'année dernière, nous sommes allés en France. On a pris l'avion.
- C. Hier, elle est allé à la piscine avec ses amis mais elle n'as pas fait de natation.
Hier, elle est allée à la piscine avec ses amis mais elle n'a pas fait de natation.
- D. Il as mangés trop de pizza ce soir.
Il a mangé trop de pizza ce soir.
- E. Elles ont arrivée au collèe en retard.
Elles sont arrivées au collège en retard.
- F. Je suis leve à six heures ce matin.
Je me suis levé à six heures ce matin.
- G. Nous sommes reste dans un hôtel cinq étoiles.
Nous sommes restés dans un hôtel cinq étoiles.

Translate the following sentences into French.

- A. Last year I went to Italy with my family. We travelled by plane and by train.
L'année dernière je suis allé(e) en Italie avec ma famille. Nous avons voyagé en avion et en train.
- B. Yesterday I went to the cinema with my friends. We watched a science fiction-film and we ate a lot of popcorn.
Hier je suis allé(e) au cinéma avec mes copains/copines. Nous avons regardé un film de science fiction et nous avons mangé beaucoup de popcorn.
- C. He went to town last weekend and he bought a tee-shirt and some trainers.
Il est allé en ville le weekend dernier et il a acheté un tee shirt et des baskets.
- D. She got up at eight o'clock and got washed then she got dressed and ate her breakfast.
Elle s'est levée à huit heures et s'est lavée, puis elle s'est habillée et a mangé son petit déjeuner.
- E. You arrived at school late last Friday.
Tu es / vous êtes arrivé(e)(s) au collège en retard vendredi dernier.
- F. We did volunteer work last night. We distributed food parcels and sleeping bags to homeless people.
Nous avons fait du bénévolat hier soir. Nous avons distribué des colis alimentaires et des sacs de couchage aux sans-abri.
- G. Last Christmas we ate too much and we drank too much but we had fun.
Noël dernier nous avons trop mangé et nous avons trop bu, mais nous nous sommes amusé(e)s.

Write a detailed paragraph describing what you did last Friday. Try to include as much detail as you can about what you did and where you went.

Then Change your paragraph into the third person.

Create a step by step flow chart which explains how to formulate the perfect tense in French.

It must include the following:

- present tense forms of “avoir” and “être”;
- regular and common irregular past participles of “avoir” verbs;
- regular and common irregular past participles of “être” verbs – clearly showing agreement;
- example of a reflexive verb.

List 7 instances when you need to use the imperfect tense.

For habitual actions in the past.

For physical and emotional descriptions.

For actions or states of unspecified duration.

For background information when used in conjunction with the perfect tense.

For wishes/suggestions.

For conditions in “si” clauses.

In the expressions “être en train de..” and “venir de” in the past.

Fill in the gaps.

To formulate the imperfect tense, take the **nous** form of the verb in the **present** tense. Remove the **ons** to form the imperfect stem and then add the following endings:

je	ais
tu	ais
il/elle/on	ait
nous	ions
vous	iez
ils/elles	aient

Which verb is the only exception? Explain why?

“Être” is the only irregular verb. It is not formed from the “nous” form of the present tense

Translate the fifteen sentences from English into French which are listed on this website. Don't look at the answers until you've written them yourself. Write them below.

1. J'allais au cinéma avec mes parents.
2. Elle faisait du vélo au parc.
3. Je travaillais quand le patron est entré dans la salle.
4. La famille faisait du ski le dimanche.
5. Je partageais une chambre avec mon frère.
6. Les enfants jouaient au basket au lycée.
7. Ils voyageaient en Australie pendant les grandes vacances.
8. Il faisait chaud pendant l'été l'année dernière.
9. Je jouais du violon quand papa est rentré à la maison.
10. Elle travaillait dans un magasin de chaussures pendant l'été.
11. Nous dormions quand la voiture est passée devant la maison.
12. Il allait au bar après le travail.

13. Elle semblait très triste hier matin.

14. Il faisait du ski quand son père est arrivé à la montagne.

The pluperfect tense - An Explanation
The pluperfect tense is formed in the same way as the perfect, except that the auxiliary verb (avoir or être) is written in the imperfect tense instead of the present.
EXAMPLES
<u>MANGER</u>
J'avais mangé
Tu avais mangé
Il avait mangé
Elle avait mangé
On avait mangé
Nous avions mangé
Vous aviez mangé
Ils avaient mangé
Elles avaient mangé
<u>PARTIR</u>
J'étais parti(e)
Tu étais parti(e)
Il était parti

Elle était partie
Nous étions parti(e)s
Vous étiez parti(e)(s)
Ils étaient partis
Elles étaient parties
The pluperfect tense is translated into English as HAD done

Convert these perfect tense sentences into the pluperfect tense.

- A. Elle a fait ses devoirs. – **Elle avait fait ses devoirs.**
- B. Il a mangé le petit déjeuner. – **Il avait mangé le petit déjeuner.**
- C. J’ai attendu vingt minutes. – **J’avais attendu vingt minutes.**
- D. Tu as écouté de la musique. – **Tu avais écouté de la musique.**
- E. Nous avons regardé la télé. - **Nous avions regardé la télé.**
- F. Je suis arrivé trop tôt. - **J’étais arrivé trop tôt.**
- G. Elle est allée à la bibliothèque. - **Elle était allée à la bibliothèque.**

Explain the difference between the immediate future tense and future tense.

The immediate future tense means “going to do.” E.g. *I am going to watch TV. / He is going to play tennis.*

The future tense is translated as “will do” E.g. *I will watch TV. / He will play tennis.*

Explain how to formulate the immediate future tense.

To form the immediate future tense, take the present tense of the verb “aller” and follow it with an infinitive. E.g. *Je vais regarder la télé. / Il va jouer au tennis.*

Explain how to formulate the future tense.

For regular ER and IR verbs, take the infinitive and add the future endings to it.

For regular RE verbs, take the infinitive, cross off the « e » then add the future tense endings, which are :

Je – ai

Tu – as

Il/elle/on – a

Nous – ons

Vous – ez

Ils/elles – ont

Translate this future tense paragraph.

L'année prochaine j'irai en Inde où je ferai du travail bénévole. Je vais faire du bénévolat pour faire partie de ceux et celles qui travaillent pour améliorer les choses dans le monde. Je distribuerai des vêtements, des sacs de couchage et de la nourriture aux SDF. À l'avenir j'ai l'intention de travailler pour une organisation caritative pour faire une différence, donc je dois réussir à mes examens. Je vais étudier énormément afin que je puisse réaliser mes rêves.

Désormais, je suivrai toujours les conseils de mon père qui dit ;

« Ne reporte jamais au lendemain ce que tu peux faire le jour même ! »

Je vais faire mes études chaque jour et je ne gaspillerai pas de temps. Mes professeurs m'aideront à préparer mes examens et je travaillerai dur et je réussirai.

Next year I will go to India where I will do voluntary work. I am going to do voluntary work to be part of those (men and women) who work in order to improve things in the world. I will give out clothes, sleeping bags and food to the homeless. In the future, I intend to work for a charitable organisation to make a difference, therefore, I must pass my exams. I am going to study massively so that I might achieve my dreams. From now on, I will always follow my father's advice who says:

“Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today”

I am going to do my studies each evening and I will not waste time. My teachers will help me to prepare for my examinations and I will work hard and I will succeed.

Using your English translation, translate the text back into French.

List 10 irregular future tense stems.

verb	future stem
Aller	ir
Être	ser
Avoir	aur
Faire	fer
Devoir	devr
Pouvoir	pourr
Savoir	saur
Vouloir	voudr
Voir	verr
Venir	viendr

Conditional tense

Cover them and write the French and English below.

j'irais	I would go
j'apercevrais	I would notice
j'aurais	I would have
je devrais	I should /ought
je serais	I would be
je ferais	I would do
je saurais	I would know
je viendrais	I would come
je verrais	I would see

Translate these sentences containing conditional forms of modal verbs.

- a) On devrait utiliser le transport en commun afin de protéger l'environnement. **We/one ought to use public transport in order to protect the environment.**
- b) Je voudrais travailler avec des gens défavorisés et je voudrais aider les personnes âgées ou isolées. **I would like to work with disadvantaged people and I would like to help elderly or isolated people.**
- c) Vous pourriez parrainer un enfant vulnérable. **You could sponsor a vulnerable child.**
- d) Il faudrait démolir les logements insalubres. **It would be better to demolish unhealthy dwellings.**
- e) Je pense qu'il vaudrait la peine de poser des questions. **I think it would be worth asking questions.**

The subjunctive is a **mood** of the verb not a **tense**. It is used to convey the speaker's attitude to the action described. It is used when statements are not to be taken as pure fact, but more as a matter of judgement or attitude. The **subjunctive** is nearly always used in a subordinate clause, i.e. the second part of a **sentence** introduced by *que*.

It is used after: conjunctions, impersonal verbs and after expressions of wish, doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret. List examples of these below.

Conjunctions	Meaning in English
Avant que	before
Après que	after

Bien que	although
Quoique	although
Pour que	in order that
Afin que	so that
Impersonal verbs	
Il est nécessaire que	it is necessary that
Il est essentiel que	it's essential that
Il est important que	it's important that
After expressions of wish doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret.	<i>Find any 10</i>
Il n'est pas certain que	It's not certain that
Il semble que	It seems that
Il se peut que	It may be that
Il est possible que	It's possible that
Il est dommage que	It's a pity that
Désirer que	To want that
Souhaiter que	To wish that
Vouloir que	To want that
Craindre que	To fear that

Regretter que	To regret that
---------------	----------------

Translate these sentences.

- k) Je veux que vous fassiez la vaisselle. **I want you to do the washing up.**
- l) Quoiqu'on doive avouer que le mariage est difficile, à mon avis c'est essentiel pour une société stable. **Although you must admit that marriage is difficult, in my opinion it is essential for a stable society.**
- m) Avant qu'il ne soit trop tard, je vais arrêter de fumer. **Before it's too late, I want to stop smoking.**
- n) Il faut que je sois honnête, je ne fais rien le week-end. À mon avis il faut se détendre de temps en temps. **I must be honest, I do nothing at weekends. In my opinion, you have to relax from time to time.**
- o) Je fais un régime et je fais beaucoup d'exercice pour que je puisse être en forme. **I'm on a diet and I'm doing a lot of exercise so that I can be in shape.**
- p) Bien que les amis puissent partager les difficultés qu'on a, et ils comprennent les problèmes des ados, c'est ma famille qui est toujours là pour moi. **Although friends can share the difficulties you have, and they understand young people's problems, it's my family who is always there for me.**
- q) Je suis contente que tu sois mon ami. **I'm happy that you are my friend.**
- r) J'ai honte qu'il prenne des drogues. **I'm ashamed that he's taking drugs.**
- s) Il est important que je regarde cette émission. **It is important that I watch this programme.**
- t) Nous voulons que tu réussisses. **We want you to succeed.**

7. Prepositions

Answers provided via the practice links upon completion of the tasks

8. Conjunctions

Answers provided via the practice links upon completion of the tasks

9. Numbers, quantities, dates and times

Answers provided via the practice links upon completion of the tasks

Congratulations!

You have finished. Complete the table below to log extra work you do during the holidays.

ACTIVITY	TIME	SOURCE