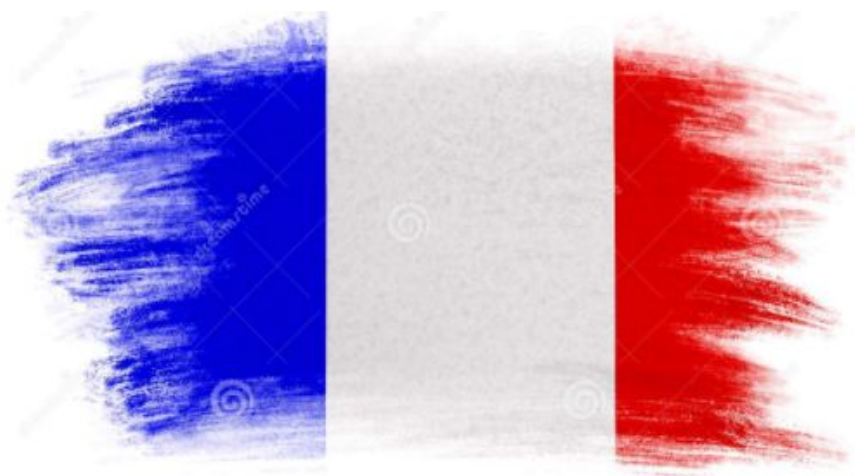




QE GCSE Induction Pack French



A guide to help you get ready for
French GCSE @ QE

Nom:

Classe:

Bienvenue!

Congratulations on choosing to study French GCSE! You have opened the door of opportunity!

Studying French will enrich your life, giving you opportunities to travel abroad and to learn about different cultures and different ways of life. Studying French will also enhance your life chances, as universities and employers tend to prefer candidates who can speak more than one language.

Did you know that linguists are better communicators and writers and have a better understanding of their own language too? Students who study languages do better in tests, and learning a language will improve the functionality of your brain and improve your memory skills.

In GCSE French, you will be able to develop your language skills, equipping you with the knowledge to communicate in a variety of contexts with confidence. You will explore a variety of themes based on identity, culture, global areas of interest as well as future study and employment. The course aims to promote French within the context of everyday life, relating to your own lifestyle and that of other people, including people in other countries and communities. You will be able to use French spontaneously through role plays as well as practising your listening and writing skills. Furthermore, there are fantastic opportunities to attend the Year 10 educational and cultural trip to Paris!

This booklet will help you make the jump to GCSE. It's a big jump but don't be daunted, just get started!

Bonne chance!

Induction pack contents...

This pack contains two parts:

- A recap of all of the grammar points we have seen this year as this will enable you to access the French GCSE course confidently,
- A revision of the topics studied this year. There will be reading and listening tasks, followed by writing activities which you will be expected to complete and submit to your teacher.



CONTENTS:

[PART 1 - GRAMMAR](#)

[A reminder of nouns, articles and gender](#)

[Masculine and feminine nouns](#)

[Nouns starting with a vowel or a H](#)

[Nouns and articles - gender and word endings](#)

[The definite article](#)

[The indefinite article](#)

[The partitive article \(some\)](#)

[Adjectives](#)

[Other Adjective Endings](#)

[Irregular Adjectives](#)

[More Irregular Adjectives! \(In the feminine form\)](#)

[Position of Adjectives](#)

[Comparatives](#)

[Superlatives](#)

[Irregular superlatives](#)

[Possessive Adjectives](#)

[Adverbs](#)

[Regular adverbs](#)

[Irregular adverbs](#)

[Negatives](#)

[The different negatives](#)

[Subject pronouns](#)

[The tricky case of “on”](#)

[Questions](#)

[Question words](#)

[The Present Tense - Regular verbs](#)

[The present tense - irregular verbs](#)

[Two verbs in a sentence](#)

[The Imperfect tense](#)

[The perfect tense](#)

[The Perfect tense - irregular verbs](#)

[The perfect tense - être verbs](#)

[The future tense - regular verbs](#)

[The future tense - irregular verbs](#)

[The conditional tense - regular verbs](#)

[PART 2 - REVISION OF YEAR 9 TOPICS](#)

[1.1 Relationships](#)

PART 1 - GRAMMAR

A reminder of nouns, articles and gender



First, let us watch a video to remind ourselves of how these work in French:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjv9xyc/revision/1>

A noun refers to a person, a thing or a concept. Unlike in English, all French nouns have a gender. This means that each noun is masculine or feminine, and any article accompanying it has to be masculine or feminine too. In English, these articles are 'the', 'a' (or 'an') and 'some'.

	masculine	feminine	plural
the	le	la	les
a (or an), some	un	une	des



Masculine and feminine nouns

Articles used with nouns must always match them for gender and plurality. All female family members are feminine and all male family members are masculine. For example:

- la tante - aunt
- la sœur - sister
- le grand-père - grandfather
- le frère - brother

Nouns starting with a vowel or a H

When a singular noun starts with a vowel, use **l'** for 'the', regardless of the gender:

- l'arbre (m) – tree;
- l'activité (f) – activity.

Use **l'** with most nouns that start with an **h-**: l'heure (f) – hour.

Common exceptions to this include:

- le hibou – owl
- le hamster – hamster
- le hockey – hockey
- le hamburger – hamburger
- le haricot – bean

Nouns and articles - gender and word endings

There are some rules that help work out the gender.

Masculine nouns often end in:

- -eau, eg le château – castle
- -isme, eg le racisme – racism
- -ment, eg le médicament – medicine

Feminine nouns often end in:

- -ade, eg la promenade – walk
- -ode, eg la mode – fashion
- -ude, eg l'habitude – habit
- -ance, eg la confiance – confidence
- -ence, eg la licence – degree
- -ette, eg la vedette – film star
- -sion, eg la télévision – television
- -tion, eg la natation – swimming
- -ure, eg la nourriture – food



Click on the link below to practise genders in French:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjv9xyc/revision/2>

The definite article

Le, la, l' and les all mean 'the'. Knowing which one to use depends on the gender of the noun, whether it starts with a vowel or a silent h-, and whether it is singular or plural.

masculine	feminine	starting with a vowel/ silent h	plural
le	la	l'	les

A **definite article** is needed in French for expressions of liking, disliking and preferring. For example:

- J'aime les fraises. – I like strawberries.
- Je préfère le chocolat. – I prefer chocolate.
- Je n'aime pas les maths. – I don't like maths.

When to use the definite article:

Use the definite article when the noun is the first word or idea in the sentence in English or to express a generality. For example:

- **Les chats dorment beaucoup.** – Cats sleep a lot.
- **Je pense que mes profs sont intelligents.** – I think my teachers are intelligent.

Use the definite article with school subjects. For example:

- **J'étudie l'anglais.** – I study English.
- **Ma matière préférée, c'est l'histoire.** – My favourite subject is history.

Use the definite article with countries. For example:

- **L'Espagne est un pays chaud.** – Spain is a hot country.
- **J'aime les États-Unis.** – I like the United States.

Use the definite article with parts of the body. For example:

- **J'ai les yeux bleus.** – I have blue eyes.
- **Ma mère a les cheveux noirs.** – My mum has black hair.

Use the definite article in time phrases. For example:

- **le weekend dernier** – last weekend
- **le lundi** – on Mondays/every Monday

There is no definite article after expressions of quantity such as **beaucoup de** (a lot of), **trop de** (too much), **plus de** (more).

There is no definite article after negative expressions such as **ne ... pas de**, **ne ... plus de**, **ne ... jamais de**. For example:

- **Il y avait beaucoup d'enfants dans l'école.** – There were a lot of children in the school.
- **Le prof nous donne trop de devoirs.** – The teacher gives us too much homework.
- **Je voudrais un peu plus de chocolat, s'il vous plaît.** – I would like a bit more chocolate, please.
- **Je n'ai pas de chien.** – I don't have a dog.
- **Il n'y a jamais d'argent dans mon portefeuille.** – There is never any money in my wallet.



Click on the link below to practise definite articles:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjv9xyc/revision/5>

The indefinite article

Un and **une** mean 'a' or 'an', and are used with a singular noun. **Un** is used with masculine nouns and **une** with feminine nouns. Use **des** (some) when the noun is plural, regardless of gender.

No article is needed when talking about jobs, or if you are a member of a team. For example:

- **Je voudrais être médecin.** – I would like to be a doctor.
- **Mon père est prof de français.** – My dad is a French teacher.
- **Je suis membre de l'équipe de foot de l'école** – I am a member of my school football team.



Click on the link below to practise indefinite articles:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjv9xyc/revision/6>

The partitive article (some)

'Some' and 'any' are partitive articles and are used to refer to an unknown quantity of something. In French, the partitive article is formed with **de** ('of') and the definite article ('the'.) This table shows how the combination works:

masculine	feminine	before a vowel or silent h	plural
de + le → du	de la	de l'	de + les → des

Partitive articles are often used with the common verbs including:

Verb in the infinitive	Example
manger – to eat	Je mange du pain. – I eat bread.
boire – to drink	Elle a bu de l'eau . – She drank water.
prendre – to take/have	Je vais prendre des tartines grillées avec de la confiture. – I'm going to have toast with jam.
faire – to do	Elle fait souvent des bêtises. – She often does stupid things.
avoir – to have	Il y a de la glace dans le congélateur. – There is ice cream in the freezer.



Click on the links below to practise SOME:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjv9xyc/revision/7>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET2/Partitives/Index.htm>

Adjectives



First let us watch the video below and complete the activities to remind us of how adjectives work in French:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/standard/french/grammar/adjectives/revision/1/>

In French most adjectives come after the noun they describe. French adjectives also have to **agree with the noun**, which means if the noun is feminine, the adjective also has to be feminine, if the noun is plural, the adjective also has to be plural.

Masculine le chien est grand

Feminine la table est grand**e**

Plural les chiens**s** sont grand**s**

Fem plural les tables sont grand**es**

REMEMBER:

If the adjective already ends in an **E (rouge)** or an **S (gris)**, it does not add an additional E or an S. If the adjective ends in **É (âgé, fatigué)**, then an additional **E** is added in the feminine form.

Other Adjective Endings

Adjective ending	Masculine	Feminine	Plural	Feminine plural
EUR	Travailleur (hardworking)	Travailleur Se	travailleurs	travailleu Ses
EUX	Joyeux (happy)	joyeu Se	joyeux	joyeu Ses
OUX	Jaloux (jealous)	Jalou Se	jaloux	jalou Ses
TEUR	Créateur (creative)	créat RICe	créateurs	créat RICes
ER	Premier (first)	premi Ère	premiers	premi Ères
ET	Inquiet (worried)	inqui Ète *	inquiets	inqui Ètes
N	Bon (good)	bon Ne	bons	bon Nes
L	Réel (real)	réel Le	réels	réel Les
S	Gros (fat)	gros Se **	gros	gros Ses
F	Sportif (sporty)	sportive	sportifs	sporti Ves
AL	International	internationale	internationa UX***	internationales

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Irregular Adjectives

Adjective	Masculine followed by vowel	Feminine	Plural	Plural followed by vowel	Feminine plural
beau (pretty)	bel	belle	beaux	bels	belles
vieux (old)	vieil	vieille	vieux	vieils	vieilles
nouveau (new)	nouvel	nouvelle	nouveaux	nouvells	nouvelles
fou (crazy)	fol	folle	fous	fols	Folles
mou (soft)	mol	molle	mous	mols	molles

More Irregular Adjectives! (In the feminine form)

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
doux (soft)	douce	Frais (fresh)	fraîche
rigolo (funny)	rigolote	long	longue
favori	favorite	public	publique
faux (false)	fausse	sec (dry)	sèche
blanc	blanche	franc (truthful)	franche
malin (clever)	maligne	grec (Greek)	grecque
ambigu (ambiguous)	ambiguë	bref (brief)	brève



Click on the link below for adjectival practice:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET1/NewET1U5/229.htm>

Extension: Click on the link below to practise how to describe a person using adjectives:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7rwp8/revision/4>

A. Write the feminine form of each adjective in brackets.

· courageux (courageuse)(.....)	· désagréable (.....)
· silencieux (.....)	· paresseux (.....)
· utile (.....)	· gros (.....)
· travailleur (.....)	· égoïste (.....)
· confiant (.....)	· peureux (.....)
· joli (.....)	· bête (.....)
· agréable (.....)	· laid (.....)
· intelligent (.....)	· bruyant (.....)
· mince (.....)	· inutile (.....)
· généreux (.....)	· nerveux (.....)

B. Translate and match up each adjective with its opposite

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

C. Translate the following sentences.

1. He is hardworking _____
2. She is hardworking _____
3. My father is intelligent _____
4. My mother is intelligent _____
5. He is very sporty _____
6. She is sporty _____
7. She is always funny _____

Always = toujours

Very = très

Too = trop

Really = vraiment

Position of Adjectives



As mentioned earlier, adjectives usually come AFTER the noun they describe. Let us first watch this video to recap what we know:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7rwpg8/revision/2>

To summarise:

1. Adjectives normally always **follow the noun** in French.
2. But there are a few common adjectives that act as if they were English and they go BEFORE THE NOUN.
3. They are sometimes known under the acronym: **BAGS**
 - **B**eauty
 - **A**ge
 - “**G**oodness” (and “badness”!)
 - **S**ize.



Here are the main ones:

- **beau/belle** (beautiful)
- **grand/e** (big)
- **petit/e** (small)
- **nouveau/nouvelle** (new)
- **bon/bonne** (good)
- **mauvais/e** (bad)
- **joli/jolie** (pretty)
- **méchant/e** (naughty, evil)
- **gentil/le** (kind)
- **vilain/e** (ugly, badly behaved)
- **jeune** (young)
- **vieux/vieille** (old)
- **premier/ère** (first)
- **dernier/ère** (last)
- **haut/e** (high)
- **meilleur/e** (best)
- **autre** (other)

eg la **jolie jupe** verte le **beau, grand T shirt** blanc une **petite robe** rouge
 before ? ?after before ? ?after ?before ?after

Comparatives

Adjectives can be used to compare things or people with each other:

e.g. John is taller than Peter

Peter is smaller than Henri

Henri is as tall as Sarah.

The comparative is used when expressing terms such as: **more... (than)**, **less... (than)** or **as... (as)**.

The words in French are:

- **plus... (que)** → more... (than)
- **moins... (que)** → less... (than)
- **aussi... (que)** → as... (as)



An adjective needs to come after **plus**, **moins** or **aussi**:

- **Yohan est plus grand que Pierre** - Yohan is taller than Pierre
- **Pierre est moins grand que Yohan** - Pierre is less tall (shorter) than Yohan
- **Bruno est aussi grand que Damien** - Bruno is as tall as Damien

Remember that your adjective has to agree with the subject of the sentence, for example:

Angèle est aussi grande que Céline - Angèle is as tall as Céline



For more practice on comparatives, click on the link below:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET2/Comparatives/Index.htm>

Now translate these comparatives:

a) Le rugby est moins intéressant que le football.

b) Ma famille est plus sportive qu'avant.

c) La télévision est moins chère que le cinéma

d) English is easier (more easy than) than Geography

e) Fruit is more healthy than sweets

Superlatives

Comparing more than two nouns

Use superlatives to say something is the most or the least interesting/exciting, the biggest/smallest or the best/worst, and so on.

In French, use the definite article, (le/la/les) then **plus** or **moins**. The adjective must still agree with the noun.



For example, the superlatives of **intéressant** are:

Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
le plus intéressant	la plus intéressante	les plus intéressants	les plus intéressantes
le moins intéressant	la moins intéressante	les moins intéressants	les moins intéressantes

Irregular superlatives

'Best' and 'worst' are irregular superlatives in French:

- **bon** (good) → **le meilleur** - the best
- **mauvais** (bad) → **le pire** - the worst

They go **before** the noun. For example:

- Elle est la meilleure joueuse de foot dans notre collège. – She's the best football player in our school.
- C'était le pire moment de l'année. – It was the worst time of the year.

If the noun is feminine, add an **-e**, if the noun is masculine plural, add an **-s** and for feminine plural nouns, add **-es**.



For practice on superlatives, click on the links below:

Arrange these words in the right order to form sentences

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7rwpg8/revision/6>

Or even more practice:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/Grammar/Superlatives/Index.htm>

Translate these Superlatives:

a) Il est le plus intelligent.

b) Elle est la moins intelligente.

c) Ce film est le meilleur.

d) She is the best.

e) He is the most sporty in my family

Possessive Adjectives

To express who something belongs to (my, your, our), use a possessive adjective. In French, the possessive adjective agrees with the gender of the thing owned, not the owner.

Here is a video to explain how we use possessive adjectives in French:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7rwpg8/revision/7>



Here is a table of Possessive adjectives. Use the table to translate the words below:

	my	Your Informal singular	his/her/its	our	Your formal/ plural	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

ATTENTION! TAKE CARE WITH HIS / HER!

- a) My father is : _____
- b) My mother is : _____
- c) My parents are : _____
- d) My sister is not: _____
- e) My brother is never: _____
- f) My favourite subject is : _____



Now click on the links below for more practice:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET1/NewET1U8/374.htm>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET1/NewET1U8/375.htm>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET1/NewET1U8/376.htm>

Adverbs

Regular adverbs

An adverb describes a verb or adjective, giving information about where, when or how something is done.

To make an adverb, take the feminine singular form of an adjective and add **-ment**.

For example:

- **heureuse** (feminine singular of **heureux** – happy) becomes **heureusement** (happily, also used to say luckily)
- **claire** (feminine singular of **clair** – clear) becomes **clairement** (clearly)

If an adjective ends in a vowel, use the masculine form and add **-ment**. For example:

- **poli** (polite) becomes **poliment** (politely)
- **vrai** (real) becomes **vraiment** (really)

If an adjective ends in **-ant** or **-ent**, remove the ending and add **-amment** or **-emment**.

For example:

- **poli** (polite) becomes **poliment** (politely)
- **vrai** (real) becomes **vraiment** (really)

If an adjective ends in **-ant** or **-ent**, remove the ending and add **-amment** or **-emment**.

For example:

- **récent** (recent) become **récemment** (recently)
- **constant** (constant) becomes **constamment** (constantly)

Irregular adverbs

The adjectives **bon** (good), **mauvais** (bad) and **meilleur** (better) are irregular when they become adverbs. Instead of adding **-ment**, they become new words.

Adjective	Adverb	Example
bon (good)	bien (well)	Il joue bien du piano. (He plays the piano well.)
mauvais (bad)	mal (badly)	Hier, il a mal joué parce qu'il était malade. (Yesterday, he played badly because he was ill.)
meilleur (better)	mieux (better)	J'espère qu'il va mieux jouer demain. (I hope he will play better tomorrow.)



Click on the following link to work out the adverbs for the following adverbs:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zrpbjvh/revision/1>

Click below for more information on adverbs:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zrpbjvh/revision/2>

Negatives

First, let us remind ourselves how negatives work by watching this video:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z62n47h/revision/1>

To say 'not', use **ne** and **pas**, on either side of the conjugated verb. Use **n'** before a vowel or 'h'. In the present tense, they are placed around the main verb in the sentence:



subject + ne or n' + conjugated verb + pas

For example:

- Je **ne** veux **pas** aller à la plage. – I don't want to go to the beach.
- Il **ne** joue **pas** au foot. – He isn't playing football./He doesn't play football.

The different negatives

These negative structures are also formed by **sandwiching the negative words around the conjugated verb**:

Negative form	English	Example
ne ... plus	no longer, not any more	Mon grand-père ne travaille plus . - My grandfather doesn't work any more.
ne ... rien	nothing	Elle n'a rien bu. - She didn't drink anything.
ne ... jamais	never	Nous n'allons jamais fumer. - We're never going to smoke.
ne ... que	only	Ils n'ont qu'un petit peu d'argent. - They only have a little bit of money.
ne ... ni ... ni	neither ... nor	Tu ne manges ni viande ni poisson ? - Do you eat neither meat nor fish?

To say 'nobody', 'no one' or 'not ... anyone', use **ne ... personne**. It can be used in the same way as the negative structures above:

- Je ne connais personne ici. - I don't know anyone here.

Don't confuse une personne (a person/someone) with ne ... personne (no one):

- Il y a une personne à la banque. – There is a person/someone at the bank.
- Il n'y a personne à la banque. – There isn't anyone at the bank.

Personne ... ne can also be used as the subject of the sentence:

- Personne n'est allé au concert hier. – No one went to the concert yesterday



For more practice on negatives, click on the link below:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET1/NewET1U9/445.htm>

Or click on this link for more challenging practice:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/Grammar/Negatives/1071.htm>

Subject pronouns

Pronouns take the place of a noun. So for example, instead of using a girl's name, you might say 'she'.

Subject pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence – who or what is doing the action of the verb. For example:

Jeanne fait ses devoirs. Elle fait ses devoirs. - Jeanne does her homework. She does her homework.

Elle replaces **Jeanne** who is the subject of the sentence.

Mes parents vont aller à la piscine. Ils vont aller à la piscine. - My parents are going to the swimming pool. They're going to go to the swimming pool.

Ils replaces **Mes parents**, the subject of the sentence

je / j' (before a vowel or 'h')	I
tu	you (singular informal)
il	he/it (masculine nouns)
elle	she/it (feminine nouns)
on	one/we
nous	we
vous	you (singular formal or plural)
ils	they (masculine nouns)
elles	they (feminine nouns)

The tricky case of “on”

On is more informal than nous and is often used when chatting to friends.

On can mean ‘one’, ‘you’, ‘we’ or ‘someone’. For example:

- On ne sait jamais. – One never knows. / You never know.
- On veut aller au parc ce soir. – We want to go to the park this evening.
- On t’a envoyé un texto. – Someone has sent you a text. / You’ve been sent a text.

Questions

Questions are really important in French. As usual, let’s watch a video about how to ask questions:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zvsr7nb/revision/1>

There are different ways to ask questions to which the answer is ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

- Keep the word order the same as a statement, and add a question mark. For example:
 - Tu aimes aller aux concerts ? - Do you like going to concerts?
- Add **Est-ce que** to the start of the question and keep the word order the same as a statement. For example:
 - Est-ce que vous avez mangé ? – Have you eaten?
 - Est-ce qu’on va aller au supermarché ? – Are we going to go to the supermarket?
- Switch the **verb** and the **subject** at the start of the question. Remember to add a hyphen between the verb and the **subject pronoun** in your writing. For example:
 - Faites-vous vos devoirs ce soir ? – Are you doing your homework tonight?



Question words

The most useful question words are below:

Qui ?	Who?
Que... ?/ Qu'est-ce que... ?	What...?
Quand ?	When?
Où ?	Where?
Pourquoi ?	Why?
Comment ?	How?
Combien (de)?	How much/How many?
À quelle heure ?	(At) what time?
Combien de temps ?	How long?

Put the question word at the start of the sentence and switch the verb and subject around. For example:

- Où habites-tu ? – Where do you live?

Or use **est-ce que** between the question word and the subject.

- Où est-ce que tu habites ? – Where do you live?

In spoken and informal French, most question words can also go at the end. For example:

- Tu habites où ? – Where do you live?

When **qui** (who) is the subject of the question, another pronoun is not needed, and the word order is the same as a statement. For example:

- Qui a gagné le jeu ? – Who won the game?

Que (what) can also be **qu'est-ce que**. After **que**, the verb and subject are switched around, whereas after **qu'est-ce que**, the verb and subject stay in the same order as a statement. For example:

- Que vas-tu faire demain ? – What are you going to do tomorrow?
- Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire demain ? – What are you going to do tomorrow



Click on these links for more practice on question words:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/Grammar/Various/1168.htm>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/Grammar/Various/1169.htm>

The Present Tense - Regular verbs

Let us remind ourselves of how to use the present tense by watching this video:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6dx382>

Use the present tense for routine actions, current actions and current facts. For example:

- **Je bois du thé tous les jours.** - I drink tea every day. This is a routine action. It is something that is done more than once.
- **En ce moment, j'étudie le français.** - At the moment, I'm studying French. This is a current action, something that is happening right now. There is no continuous present tense in French, eg 'I am doing something', so use the present tense for this.
- **Elle est très grande.** - She is very tall. This is a current fact about how things are at the present time.



There are three types of regular verb in French, **-er**, **-ir** and **-re** verbs.

1. Verbs which end in -er	jouer (to play)
2. Verbs which end in -ir	finir (to finish)
3. Verbs which end in -re	vendre (to sell)

- These verbs are called regular verbs because they follow a regular pattern.
- Regular verbs have a different ending according to the person or the subject of the verb (often a subject pronoun).

Here are the subject pronouns:

Je/J'	I	Nous	We
Tu	You (<i>singular, familiar</i>)	Vous	You (<i>plural, polite</i>)
Il	He/It	Ils	They (<i>masculine/mixed group</i>)
Elle	She/It	Elles	They (<i>feminine group</i>)
On	One/We/They (<i>people in general</i>)		

To form the present tense of regular verbs, take the **-er**, **-ir** or **-re** off the infinitive, then add the right endings.

-er verbs, e.g. jouer	-ir verbs, e.g. finir	-re verbs, e.g. vendre
Je jou e	Je fin is	Je vend s
Tu jou es	Tu fin is	Tu vend s
Il/Elle/On jou ue	Il/Elle/On fin it	Il/Elle/On vend
Nous jou ons	Nous fin issons	Nous vend ons
Vous jou ez	Vous fin issez	Vous vend ez
Ils/Elles jou ent	Ils/Elles fin issent	Ils/Elles vend ent

Practice Time!



A. Add the correct endings to the following verbs. The first one has been done for you.

Chanter (<i>to sing</i>)	Remplir (<i>to fill</i>)	Descendre (<i>to go down</i>)
Je chante	Nous rempl	Je descend
Il/Elle/On chant	Vous rempl	Tu descend
Ils/Elles chant	Ils/Elles rempl	Vous descend

B. Translate these sentences:

- I watch (regarder)
- They play (jouer)
- She sings (chanter)
- He doesn't like (aimer)
- You never listen (écouter)
- I finish (finir)
- They choose (choisir)
- She succeeds (réussir)
- He no longer chooses (choisir)
- You never finish (finir)
- I no longer sell (vendre)
- They hardly answer (repondre)
- I never lose (perdre)
- He doesn't sell (vendre)

Negatives

Ne...pas – NOT

Ne...jamais – NEVER

Ne...plus – NO LONGER

Ne...guère - HARDLY

Ne...que - ONLY

The present tense - irregular verbs

There are many irregular verbs in the present tense, but don't worry! You have probably studied most of these before.

Below are the most common irregular verbs - please learn as many as you can as this will make your life much easier!

infinitive	present			infinitive	present
avoir <i>to have</i>	j'ai tu as il/elle/on a nous avons vous avez ils/elles ont	faire <i>to do/ make</i>	je fais tu fais il/elle/on fait nous faisons vous faites ils/elles font	prendre <i>to take</i>	je prends tu prends il/elle/on prend nous prenons vous prenez ils/elles prennent
être <i>to be</i>	je suis tu es il/elle/on est nous sommes vous êtes ils/elles sont	lire <i>to read</i>	je lis tu lis il/elle/on lit nous lisons vous lisez ils/elles lisent	savoir <i>to know</i>	je sais tu sais il/elle/on sait nous savons vous savez ils/elles savent
aller <i>to go</i>	je vais tu vas il/elle/on va nous allons vous allez ils/elles vont	mettre <i>to put</i>	je mets tu mets il/elle/on met nous mettons vous mettez ils/elles mettent	sortir <i>to go out</i>	je sors tu sors il/elle/on sort nous sortons vous sortez ils/elles sortent
devoir <i>to have to</i>	je dois tu dois il/elle/on doit nous devons vous devez ils/elles doivent	ouvrir <i>to open</i>	j'ouvre tu ouvres il/elle/on ouvre nous ouvrons vous ouvrez ils/elles ouvrent	venir <i>to come</i>	je viens tu viens il/elle/on vient nous venons vous venez ils/elles viennent
dire <i>to say/tell</i>	je dis tu dis il/elle/on dit nous disons vous dites ils/elles disent	partir <i>to leave</i>	je pars tu pars il/elle/on part nous partons vous partez ils/elles partent	voir <i>to see</i>	je vois tu vois il/elle/on voit nous voyons vous voyez ils/elles voient
écrire <i>to write</i>	j'écris tu écris il/elle/on écrit nous écrivons vous écrivez ils/elles écrivent	pouvoir <i>to be able to</i>	je peux tu peux il/elle/on peut nous pouvons vous pouvez ils/elles peuvent	vouloir <i>to wish/ want</i>	je veux tu veux il/elle/on veut nous voulons vous voulez ils/elles veulent

Two verbs in a sentence

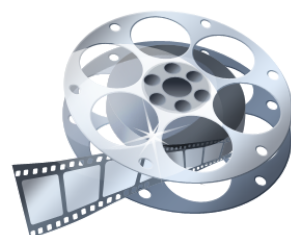
Knowing how to use two verbs in a sentence will make your life much easier in French! Watch this video on Youtube and make some notes to help you complete the activities below:

<https://youtu.be/-nu7QPMelhQ>



1. Read sentences a-r , How many verbs are there in a sentence? What is the form of the second verb ?

- a. Je peux recommander le dernier film de Cédric Klapisch.
- b. Je ne peux pas aller au cinéma ce soir.
- c. On peut regarder le film plusieurs fois.
- d. Il faut faire la queue s'il y a beaucoup de gens.
- e. Je n'aime pas télécharger les films.
- f. Je vais voir un film ce soir.
- g. On va regarder le film et manger une pizza après.
- h. Je ne veux pas regarder ce film avec mes parents.
- i. Je voudrais avoir assez d'argent pour pouvoir aller au cinéma chaque semaine.
- j. On ne doit pas parler pendant le film.
- k. On ne peut pas arrêter le film.
- l. Je préfère voir un film au cinéma.
- m. On doit regarder un film



2. Which verbs are used where?

Write the letters of the sentences in the correct verb box below.

aller	vouloir	aimer	pouvoir	falloir	devoir	préférer

Translate these sentences:



1. Je peux manger
.....
2. Je ne peux jamais manger
.....
3. I am going to visit my aunt
.....
4. One must do sport
.....
5. I no longer want to play football
.....
6. We can watch programmes on Netflix
.....
7. I prefer to watch a film at the cinema
.....
8. I would like to do more sport
.....
9. One must stay fit
.....
10. One must eat healthily
.....

The Imperfect tense

(I used to + verb)

The Imperfect tense is very useful in French. Click on the link below for an explanation on how to form it:

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



When to use the imperfect tense

1. To describe something or someone in the past (for example: setting the scene).
2. To talk about a repeated or ongoing action in the past (usually translated as 'used to' or 'was/were doing' in English).

How to form the imperfect tense (regular verbs)

1. Take the '*nous*' form of the verb in the present tense to get the stem.
2. Drop the '*-ons*' ending. You now have the stem.

Add the correct imperfect ending for each pronoun:

Je	-ais
Tu	-ais
Il/elle/on	-ait
Nous	-ions
Vous	-iez
Ils/elles	-aient

STEP 1: Write the 'nous' form of the verbs below in the present tense. Use a dictionary if necessary to check the verbs marked with an asterisk (*).

jouer	<i>nous jouons</i>	grandir	
fumer		faire*	
avoir		aller	
finir		pouvoir	
prendre *		devoir	
vendre		voyager *	
croire *		manger *	
courir *		envoyer	

STEP 2: Drop the '-ons' ending of the verbs to find the stem for the imperfect tense.

nous jouons		nous grandissons	
nous fumons		nous faisons	
nous avons		nous allons	
nous finissons		nous pouvons	
nous prenons		nous devons	
nous vendons		nous voyageons	
nous croyons		nous mangeons	
nous courons		nous envoyons	

STEP3: Add the correct imperfect endings for each pronoun and write the English meaning.

je jou <u>ais</u>	used to play / I was playing	je grandis _ _ _	
il fum _ _ _		tu fais _ _ _	
nous av _ _ _ _		elle all _ _ _	
je finiss _ _ _		je pouv _ _ _	
tu pren _ _ _		nous dev _ _ _ _	
nous vend _ _ _ _		il voyage _ _ _	
elle croy _ _ _		tu mange _ _ _	
elles cour _ _ _ _ _		ils envoy _ _ _ _ _	

!!!! EXCEPTION !!!!!

The only verb that has an irregular stem in the imperfect tense is 'être'.

The stem of 'ét-' is easy to remember if you already know that 'c'était' means 'it was'.

J'étais

Tu étais

Il/elle était

Nous étions

Vous étiez

Ils/elles étaient

1. Rewrite the present tense sentences in the imperfect tense:

Exemple: Je **joue** au tennis. (I play tennis.)

= Je **jouais** au tennis. (I used to play tennis.)

1. Je regarde la télé. (I watch TV.)

2. Je joue au badminton. (I play badminton)

3. J'aime les comedies (I like comedies)

2. Now translate these sentences using the imperfect tense:

1. I used to eat more vegetables

2. He used to eat less fruit

3. I used to play the piano



Quantities

Moins de – less

Plus de – more

Autant de – as much

4. He used to listen to rap

For more practice on the Imperfect tense, click on the link below:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/Grammar/Imperfect/index.htm>

The perfect tense

(I have played / I played)

As usual, let us watch a video to help us remember when and how to use it:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zk3k6v4/revision/2>



When do you use it ?

The perfect tense is used to talk about something that happened in the past - an action that is completely finished, eg: she watched TV, she has watched TV. The perfect tense is sometimes used with time phrases such as:

French	English
hier	yesterday
hier matin	yesterday morning
hier soir	yesterday evening
le week-end dernier	last weekend
lundi dernier	last Monday
la semaine dernière	last week
le mois dernier	last month
l'année dernière	last year

To form the 'perfect tense' you firstly need:

- 1) The present tense of the verb avoir (to have). This is called the **AUXILIARY**. Fill in the gaps:

French	English
j' _____	_____ have
_____ as	you _____
il/ _____ / on a	____ / she / on has
nous _____	_____ have
_____ avez	you (pl / polite) _____
ils / elles _____	_____ have

- 2) Secondly you need a 'past participle':

Regular past participles are formed by removing the last two letters of the infinitive and adding the following endings:

-er verbs: remove the **-er** ► add **é**

-ir verbs: remove the **-ir** ► add **i**

-re verbs: remove the **-re** ► add **u**

A: Write the past participles for these regular verbs:

-er ►

-ir ►

-re ►

jouer – __joué__

finir – _____

vendre – _____

manger – _____ remplir – _____ perdre – _____
regarder – _____ réussir – _____ entendre – _____
écouter – _____ choisir – _____ attendre – _____
travailler – _____ grandir – _____ répondre – _____

B: Fill in the gaps with the perfect tense:

- 1) Le weekend dernier j' _____ au golf avec mon père. (**jouer**)
- 2) Ce matin nous _____ l'autobus pendant vingt minutes. (**attendre**)
- 3) Hier soir, tu _____ de la musique dans ta chambre. (**écouter**)
- 4) Il _____ des frites avec ses amis. (**manger**)
- 5) Elles _____ de belles robes pour la fête de vendredi soir. (**choisir**)

C: Write 3 phrases in the perfect tense with regular verbs and then translate your sentences into English:

Nous

J'.....

Elle

For more practice on the perfect tense of regular verbs, click on the link below:

https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/Grammar/Begin_Perfect_Tense/index.htm



The Perfect tense - irregular verbs

As usual, there are exceptions! Some verbs have irregular past participles which you need to learn. You will find the endings on the GCSE Bitesize website:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zk3k6v4/revision/2>

Click on the link below to look these up and add the past participles next to the infinitives below:

boire – ____ bu ____	lire – _____	savoir – _____
voir – _____	devoir – _____	recevoir – _____
pouvoir – _____	mettre – _____	prendre – _____
être – _____	écrire – _____	faire – _____
connaître – _____	vouloir – _____	avoir – _____
dire – _____		

Fill in the gaps with the perfect tense of irregular verbs shown in brackets:

- 1) Nous _____ de la natation. (faire)
- 2) Il _____ un ordinateur pour son anniversaire. (recevoir)
- 3) Ce matin, j' _____ mon uniforme scolaire. (mettre)
- 4) Hier, elles _____ un coca au café. (boire)

For more practice on irregular past participles, click on the link below:

https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/Grammar/Perfect_Tense/index.htm



The perfect tense - être verbs

A number of verbs take ETRE as their auxiliary verb instead of AVOIR.

The Auxiliary verb is therefore the present tense of ETRE:

je suis

tu es

il est

nous sommes

vous êtes

ils sont

The main verbs involved here are as follows. They usually are verbs of MOVEMENT (Remember Mrs VAN DE TRAMP from Middle School?)

They often come in opposites, and there are a few irregulars to look out for:

aller = allé	venir = venu
entrer = entré	sortir = sorti
arriver = arrivé	partir = parti
descendre = descendu	monter = monté
naître = né	mourir = mort
rester = resté	revenir = revenu
retourner = retourné	rentrer = rentré
tomber = tombé	

Now for the small print....

- Verbs taking être as an auxiliary verb need to agree with their subject.
- If the subject of the sentence is feminine, we add an "e",

- If the subject is plural we add an "s".
- The verb aller can therefore have the following forms:

Je suis allé (e)
Tu es allé (e)
Il est allé
Elle est allée
Nous sommes allé (e) (s)
Vous êtes allé (e)(s)
Ils sont allés
Elles sont allées

Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the ETRE auxiliary and past participles in brackets:

1. Elle _____ (arriver)
2. Elles _____ (arriver)
3. Il _____ (sortir)
4. Ils _____ (sortir)
5. Je _____ (partir)



Ce weekend				d'anniversaire au foot un livre de la musique
Le weekend dernier				en ville au cinéma
La semaine dernière				chez mes grands-parents
Hier				à la maison
Il y a deux semaines	je	suis	allé(e)(s) sorti(e)(s) parti(e)(s) venu(e)(s)	chez ma copine chez mon père au centre commercial au café au restaurant

Write 5 phrases in the perfect tense using the table above and then translate your sentences into English:

1

2

3

4

5



For more practice on verbs which use ETRE as an auxiliary, click on the link below:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/Grammar/2PerfectTense/951.htm>

The future tense - regular verbs (I WILL)

Click on the link below to watch a video about the future tense:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/verbsh/futuretensehirev1.shtml>



The future tense is used to talk about what will happen in the future. It is often used with time phrases such as:

French	English
Bientôt	Soon
Demain	Tomorrow
Plus tard	Later

Ce soir	Tonight
La semaine prochaine	Next week
Lundi prochain	Next Monday
Le mois prochain	Next month
Le week-end prochain	Next weekend
L'année prochaine	Next year

Example:

la semaine prochaine, je regarderai moins la télé - I'll watch less TV next week

To form REGULAR FUTURE TENSE VERBS you need to follow these two easy steps:

1- Find the infinitive. If it ends in -er or -ir, leave it as it is. e.g finir → finir regarder → regarder If it ends in -re, take off the final -e e.g vendre → vendr
2- Add the correct ending from the list below Je – ai Tu – as Il/ elle / on – a Nous – ons Vous – ez Ils/elles – ont e.g je finirai - I will finish tu regarderas – you will watch ils vendront – they will sell

The future tense - irregular verbs

Again, you can form them by following two easy steps:

1) Find your verb in the list of common irregular verbs (see table below). Use the stem listed. Eg aller → ir
2) Add the correct ending from the list below. They're the same as the ones for the regular verbs Je – ai Tu -as Il/ elle / on – a Nous – ons Vous – ez Ils/elles -ont Eg Nous irons

Common irregular verbs

infinitive	stem	future	translation
aller	ir-	j'irai	I will go
avoir	aur-	j'aurai	I will have
devoir	devr-	je devrai	I will be have to
envoyer	enverr-	j'enverrai	I will send
être	ser-	je serai	I will be
faire	fer-	je ferai	I will do
falloir	faudr-	il faudra	It will be necessary
pouvoir	pourr-	je pourrai	I will be able to
venir	viendr-	je viendrai	I will come

voir	verr-	je verrai	I will see
vouloir	voudr-	je voudrai	I will want

For more practice on the future tense, click on the link below:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/Grammar/Future/index.htm>



Now Translate these sentences into English or French - take care! Some are irregular:

1. La semaine prochaine, j'irai au cinéma avec mes amis.

2. Next week I will go to the beach with my family.

3. Ce soir, je mangerai des spaghettis. Ça sera épicé.

4. Tonight, I will eat a pizza with a salad. It will be spicy and delicious.

5. Tomorrow I will play Monopoly online with my friends. It will be fun.

6. We will listen to music. It will be entertaining.

7. In the future, I will study History because it is more useful than English

8. I will have to find a job in France.

9. I will be able to speak French.

10. I will be happy.

The conditional tense - regular verbs **(I WOULD)**

First let us watch a video to remind us about the conditional tense:



<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/verbsh/conditionalrev1.shtml>

The conditional tense is used to talk about what would happen in the future:

It is often used with the following time expressions:

French	English
Après mes vacances	After my holidays
Après mes études	After I've finished studying
Plus tard	Later
À l'avenir	In the future
La semaine prochaine	Next week
Lundi prochain	Next Monday
L'année prochaine	Next year

Example:

Après mes vacances, j'aimerais voyager en Australie - I'd like to travel to Australia after my holidays.

How to form the conditional tense

Can you remember how you formed the future tense ?

To form the conditional tense, you use the **same future stem** but add different endings. You add the **imperfect endings** to the **future stem**.



So it is just like the Future tense, but the endings are slightly different:

1) Find the infinitive. If it ends in -er or -ir, leave it as it is. e.g finir → finir regarder → regarder If it ends in -re, take off the final -e e.g vendr<u>e</u> → vendr
2) Add the correct ending from the list below (they are imperfect tense endings) Je – ais Tu – ais Il/ elle / on – ait Nous – ions Vous – iez Ils/elles – aient e.g je finirais - I would finish tu regarderais – you would watch ils vendraient – they would sell

For example: I would eat	je manger ais
you would eat	tu manger ais

Translate these sentences into English or French:

1. Après mes études j'aimerais avoir une année sabbatique.

2. After my studies I would like to go on holiday.

3. Si je pouvais, je voyagerais en France.

4. If I could, I would travel to Italy

5. In the future, I would like to travel.

6. Later, I would like to read a book.

7. If possible, I would like to be a teacher.

8. Next Monday, I would like to talk with my friends on ZOOM.

For more practice on the conditional tense, click on the link below:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/Grammar/Conditional/index.htm>





PART 2 - REVISION OF YEAR 9 TOPICS

1.1 Relationships

First, let us recap how to describe people by clicking on the link below:



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zmfr7nb/revision/1>

You will also need to remember the following vocabulary, verbs and phrases when you are describing a person:

Name	il s'appelle, elle s'appelle (ils s'appellent, elles s'appellent) or mon frère...
Physical appearance and character	il est, elle est (or, in the plural, ils sont, elles sont)
What they wear	il porte, elle porte (or plural, ils portent, elles portent)
Where they work	il travaille, elle travaille (ils travaillent, elles travaillent) and follow it with dans, à, or en, depending on the place
Age, hair and eyes	il a, elle a (or in the plural, ils ont, elles ont)
What they like (doing)	il aime, elle aime (ils aiment, elles aiment) and add an infinitive (verb) like jouer, aller, regarder, etc.
Job	il est, elle est (ils sont, elles sont) and do not use un, une in front of job, e.g. il est maçon
Where they live	il habite, elle habite (ils habitent, elles habitent) and use prepositions like dans, à, en, chez (at the house of), etc.

Lis l'email de John Scott avec soin. (Read John Scott's email carefully.)

Salut!

Je m'appelle John Scott et j'ai quinze ans. Mon anniversaire est le dix juillet. J'ai un frère qui a douze ans mais je n'ai pas de sœur, donc il y a quatre personnes dans ma famille. Nous avons un chat mais il est mort l'année dernière.

LECTURE

Mon frère est petit pour son âge et il a les cheveux noirs. Moi, j'ai les cheveux bruns et les yeux gris. Je suis assez grand. Je m'entends bien avec mon frère.

Nous habitons en banlieue avec ma grand-mère. Papa est employé à l'hôtel de ville et maman travaille comme réceptionniste chez le dentiste. Elle y travaille depuis trois ans.

J'ai un oncle, Paul, qui habite un petit appartement à cinq minutes à pied de notre maison. J'aime beaucoup mon oncle. Il est très amusant et il me fait rire. Je vais assez souvent aux matchs de foot avec lui. Le jour de mon anniversaire, il m'a emmené à un match important. Fantastique, mais mon équipe a perdu !

Trouve dans le texte les expressions françaises correspondantes. (Find these expressions in French in the text.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. who is twelve _____ | 2. I haven't a _____ |
| 3. small for his age _____ | 4. I have brown hair _____ |
| 5. I get on well with _____ | 6. in the suburbs _____ |
| 7. at the town hall _____ | 8. works as a receptionist _____ |
| 9. on foot _____ | 10. makes me laugh _____ |

Now listen to these young people and answer the questions about their relationships:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zmfr7nb/revision/2>



How about friendships? Listen to these teenagers talking about their friends and answer the questions:

FOUNDATION

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zmfr7nb/revision/3>

HIGHER

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zmfr7nb/revision/4>



Now write this text in French, using the previous tasks to help you.

My name is Anne Mason and I'm fourteen. My birthday is 14th February. I have three sisters, who are called Chloe, Sharmaine and Alex, but I haven't a brother and my dad does not live with us, so there are five people in our family. We have two dogs.

My sisters are three, five and eight years old. We all have blond hair and blue eyes. I am quite small and thin. We live in a flat in the town centre. My uncle and aunt and my cousins live ten minutes away by bus.

Mum is a secretary in a school and Dad works as a plumber in another town. I get on well with my dad and I see him quite often. My aunt is an artist.

Answering Questions in French:

To be able to successfully answer questions in French, you need to make sure you include enough detail in your answers, as well as using different tenses. In order to help with this, you can use the S O D structure:

S = Statement (answer the question)

O= Opinion (give an opinion, and a reason for this opinion)

D = Different tense (Use a different tense to talk about the past, the present or the future)



Before you answer your question, read it carefully and see which tense it is asking you to use to start with. You can identify this by looking at any time phrases that have been used, or by looking at the verb.

REMEMBER to include:

- Time phrases
- A variety of verbs and vocabulary
- Reasons for your opinions using a mixture of adjectives.

To do this, please make sure you refer to the **Knowledge Organisers** you have completed this year and the **AQA Vocabulary Booklet**.

To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

EXAMPLE: Décris-moi ton/ta meilleur(e) ami(e)

S : Ma meilleure amie s'appelle Chloé et elle est grande et jolie.

O : J'aime Chloé car elle est gentille et bavarde, comme moi!

D : À l'avenir, je voudrais rester en contact avec Chloé.

A ton tour - now it is your turn:

1) Décris-moi ton/ta meilleur(e) ami(e).

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

2) Tu t'entends bien avec ta famille?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

3) Compare deux membres de ta famille.

Statement:

.....

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

4) Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire le weekend prochain avec ta famille? (use the near future to answer)

Statement:

.....

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

3.2 Food & 6.2 Healthy and unhealthy lifestyles

First click on the link below to remind yourself of the food vocabulary:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjqtgwx/revision/1>

Let us not forget body parts:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd7pcqt/revision/1>

Organise les provisions dans la bonne position (voir la liste ci-dessous) :



(Organise the provisions into the right position (see the list below))

	De quoi manger	De quoi boire
--	----------------	---------------

Bon pour la santé		
Mauvais pour la santé		
J'aime ça !		

un jus de fruits	de la salade	des bonbons	du vin rouge
du chocolat	des tomates	du poisson	du poulet

des céréales	du thé	une tarte	du café
de la viande	des pommes	de l'eau	de la bière
des oignons	du Coca-Cola	des pâtisseries	du lait
des œufs durs	du pain	du beurre	des carottes
des pizzas	du sucre	du gâteau	des fraises
de la confiture	un morceau de quiche		de la soupe à l'oignon

Pour chaque phrase en français, écris la phrase en anglais que tu trouveras dans la case en dessous. (For each French phrase, write the English phrase which you will find in the box below.)

Phrases en français	Phrases en anglais
fumer des cigarettes	to smoke cigarettes
manger de la salade	
faire de l'exercice	
rester toujours à la maison	
boire beaucoup d'alcool	
manger trop de gâteaux	
regarder beaucoup de télé	

jouer au basket	
faire des promenades à la campagne	
ne rien manger en se levant le matin	
nager	
acheter souvent des congelés	
manger des fruits	
éviter de manger des légumes	
toujours se coucher très tard	
prendre une pâtisserie pendant l'après-midi	
aller chez le dentiste	
faire du vélo	
s'inscrire à un gymnase	
fumer du haschisch	
prendre seulement un peu de chocolat	

always stay at home	often eat frozen foods	swim
play basketball	not eat anything when you get up in the morning	
go cycling	eat salad	have only a little chocolate
take exercise	eat fruit	smoke cannabis
watch a lot of television	eat too many cakes	go on country walks
avoid eating vegetables	go to the dentist	drink a lot of alcohol
join a gym	always go to bed very late	
eat a cake during the afternoon	smoke cigarettes	

LA VIE SAINE

Read the texts below and answer the questions:

MARIE: Je pense que je suis en bonne forme. Pour rester en forme il faut faire beaucoup d'exercice et manger des fruits et des légumes. Moi, je fais du judo et je joue au foot deux fois par semaine.

LECTURE

PHILIPPE: Je crois que je ne suis pas en bonne forme. Pour rester en forme il faut boire de l'eau et faire de l'exercice et il ne faut pas fumer. Moi, je fume tous les jours et je déteste boire de l'eau, c'est dégoûtant (disgusting)! Aussi, je n'aime pas faire du sport, c'est fatigant.

JULIE: Je crois que je suis en bonne santé parce que je mange sainement. Pourtant (however), pour garder la forme, il faut aussi faire beaucoup d'exercice, et moi je préfère aller en ville avec mes amis. Je déteste le sport parce que c'est nul!

PATRICK: Je pense que je ne suis pas en bonne santé. Pour rester en forme il ne faut pas manger trop de chocolat et il ne faut pas aller au lit trop tard. Moi, je vais au lit très tard et je mange beaucoup de chocolat.

JEANINE: Personnellement, je pense que je suis en bonne forme. Pour garder la forme, il faut manger sainement et il ne faut pas fumer. Moi, je mange beaucoup de fruits et de légumes et je ne fume pas.

PAULINE: Je pense que je suis en très bonne santé car je mange bien et je fais plein de sport. J'adore le sport, c'est génial ! Ma mère pense que je ne suis pas en bonne santé car normalement je vais au lit trop tard. À l'avenir, je vais me coucher plus tôt (earlier) parce que j'ai beaucoup d'examens au collège.

1. Find in the texts the French for the following words:

MARIE

I think that

Twice a week

PATRICK

I am not in good health

I go to bed

Lots of chocolate

JEANINE

Personally

You must eat healthily

I don't smoke

PHILIPPE

I smoke every day

It's disgusting

it's tiring

JULIE

I eat healthily

Also

I prefer

PAULINE

I eat well

Plenty of sport

In the future

I have lots of exams at school

2. Write for each of the people below what they say about SPORT. Give their opinion about the sport and the reason:

MARIE:

PHILIPPE:

.....

JULIE:

.....

PATRICK:

.....

JEANINE:

PAULINE:

.....

3. Answer the questions below IN ENGLISH:

a) How often does Marie play football ?

.....

b) What two pieces of healthy lifestyle advice does Patrick give ?

.....

c) Does Jeanine smoke ? Yes / No (Circle your answer)

.....

d) How often does Philippe smoke ?

.....

e) Why does Philippe hate drinking water ?

.....

f) What does Julie prefer to do instead of exercise ?

.....

g) What does Pauline's mum think about her health ?

.....

Now listen to these ads and answer the questions:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjqtgwx/revision/2>

And what do these radio listeners do to stay healthy?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd7pcqt/revision/2>



How about translating these food ads?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjqtgwx/revision/3>

Now for some more translation work about restaurant complaints:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjqtgwx/revision/6>

Now read and translate these lifestyle choices:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd7pcqt/revision/3>



Answering Questions in French:

To be able to successfully answer questions in French, you need to make sure you include enough detail in your answers, as well as using different tenses. In order to help with this, you can use the S O D structure:

S = Statement (answer the question)

O = Opinion (give an opinion, and a reason for this opinion)

D = Different tense (Use a different tense to talk about the past, the present or the future)

Before you answer your question, read it carefully and see which tense it is asking you to use to start with. You can identify this by looking at any time phrases that have been used, or by looking at the verb.

REMEMBER to include:



- Time phrases
- A variety of verbs and vocabulary
- Reasons for your opinions using a mixture of adjectives.

To do this, please make sure you refer to the **Knowledge Organisers** you have completed this year and the **AQA Vocabulary Booklet**.

To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

EXAMPLE : Aimes-tu manger du fast food?

S : Je mange du fast food tous les jours.

O : J'adore manger du fast food parce que c'est très rapide et je trouve que c'est délicieux !

D : Cependant, à l'avenir je vais manger plus de salade car c'est meilleur pour la santé.

A ton tour:

1. Qu'est-ce que tu aimes manger normalement?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

2. Quand tu étais petit(e), qu'est ce que tu mangeais? (use the imperfect tense)

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

3. Aimes-tu manger du fast food?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

4. Est-ce que tu as une vie saine?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

3.3 Sports

As usual, let us first remember the key vocabulary and expressions by clicking on the links below:



<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET1/NewET1U10/Index.htm>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zbg8t39/revision/1>

KEY GRAMMAR

Remember that there are two key verbs that are used with sports:



- jouer (to play)
- faire (to do).

When talking about playing a game, jouer (to play) is followed by the preposition à, and this will change to au / a la / aux depending on the definite article - le/la/les.

Faire (to do) is followed by the preposition de, and this will change to du/de la/des depending on the definite article - le/la / les

Read these examples carefully :

- I play (ball sport) = je joue **au** + sport

e.g: je joue **au** volley

- I don't play (ball sport) = je ne joue pas **au** sport

e.g: je ne joue pas **au** volley

- I never play (ball sport) = je ne joue jamais **au** + sport (never)

e.g: je ne joue jamais **au** volley

- I do (other types of sports) = je fais **du/de la/de l'** + sport

e.g. je fais **du** judo (masculine)
je fais **de la** natation (feminine)
je fais **de l'**escalade (vowel or H)

- I don't do (other types of sport) = je ne fais pas **de/d'** + sport

e.g je ne fais pas **de** judo
 je ne fais pas **de** natation
 je ne fais pas **d'**escalade

- I never do (other type of sports) = je ne fais jamais **de** + sport

e.g je ne fais jamais **de** natation

Les Activités – Organise-les dans la bonne colonne. (Activities – Organise them into the right columns.)

Les sports aquatiques	Les sports de ballon	Les sports d'extérieur	Les sports d'intérieur	Les facilités du centre
--------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------

--	--	--	--	--

nager	le basket	le surf	les douches
le rugby	le golf	le tennis	le magasin
ramer	le foot	le ping-pong	le café
les vestiaires	le cross	plonger	le squash

le volley le cinéma faire du vélo faire de la voile
monter à cheval faire de la musculation
faire de la course à pied faire de l'escalade



Listening practice:

Listen to these young sports people discussing sport. Choose the correct answers:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zb8t39/revision/3>

Now listen to this podcast about sports role models and answer the questions:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zb8t39/revision/4>

Answering Questions in French:

To be able to successfully answer questions in French, you need to make sure you include enough detail in your answers, as well as using different tenses. In order to help with this, you can use the S O D structure:

S = Statement (answer the question)

O = Opinion (give an opinion, and a reason for this opinion)

D = Different tense (Use a different tense to talk about the past, the present or the future)



Before you answer your question, read it carefully and see which tense it is asking you to use to start with. You can identify this by looking at any time phrases that have been used, or by looking at the verb.

REMEMBER to include:

- Time phrases
- A variety of verbs and vocabulary
- Reasons for your opinions using a mixture of adjectives.

*To do this, please make sure you refer to the **Knowledge Organisers** you have completed this year and the **AQA Vocabulary Booklet**.*

To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

EXAMPLE : Quel est ton sport préféré? Pourquoi?

S : Je fais du sport tous les jours.

O : Ce que je préfère est le foot parce que j'adore jouer en équipe avec mes amis et c'est très amusant.

D : Cependant, avant je préférais jouer au basket car c'était relaxant.

A ton tour:

1. Quel est ton sport préféré? Pourquoi?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

2. Parle-moi d'un sport que tu faisais avant (use the imperfect tense)

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

3. Pour jouer au foot, de quoi a-t-on besoin?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

4. Quel sport voudrais-tu essayer à l'avenir? (use the conditional tense)

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

3.1 Free Time

TV/CINEMA/MUSIC

As usual, let's revise the Key vocabulary by clicking on the links below:



KEY GRAMMAR



La musique

Comment dit-on... I play the violin?

Exemples : Je joue **de la** clarinette

Elle joue **du** violon

Masculin	Masculin avec voyelle	Féminin	Pluriel
du	de l'	de la	des

Le sport

Comment dit-on... I play football?

Exemples : Vous jouez **au** foot ?

Mes parents jouent **aux** cartes.

Masculin	Masculin avec voyelle	Féminin	Pluriel
au	à l'	à la	aux

Qui joue de quel instrument ? *Who plays which instrument?*

- a) Je joue de la clarinette deux fois par semaine. – André
- b) Je n'aime pas jouer du violon mais j'ai une leçon une fois par semaine. – Anne
- c) J'adore le cor anglais et je joue du cor tous les jours. – Thierry
- d) Tous les jeudis, j'ai une leçon de piano. – Charlotte

e) J'aime beaucoup jouer de la batterie. Le mercredi je joue avec un groupe d'amis. – Matthieu

f) Moi, je chante. Je ne joue pas d'un instrument. – Hélène

Who plays what?

1. on Wednesdays _____ 2. never _____

3. twice a week _____ 4. every Thursday _____

5. once a week _____ 6. every day _____

Lis ce texte à propos des films et remplis les blancs en choisissant des mots ci-dessous. *Read this text about films and fill in the blanks by choosing the words from below:*

LECTURE

Antoine 4 le cinéma et il y _____ deux fois par _____. _____ aime surtout les _____ psychologiques et les films d'horreur. Quelquefois, Chantal, sa petite _____, va au _____ avec lui. Elle déteste les films d' _____ parce que ça lui fait _____. Elle préfère les comédies _____. Elle adore _____ son acteur _____.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. va | 2. il | 3. cinéma | 4. adore | 5. romantiques |
| 6. horreur | 7. regarder | 8. amie | 9. préféré | 10. semaine |
| 11. peur | 12. films | | | |

Lis le texte avec soin. *Read the text carefully.*

Samedi soir, je suis allé à un concert avec des copains. C'était assez loin de notre maison alors ma mère nous a emmenés en ville. C'était un groupe très populaire et il ne restait plus de billets mais, heureusement, nous les avons achetés trois semaines avant.

Ça a commencé à sept heures et demie et, au début, on a écouté les petits groupes moins connus mais, à neuf heures, c'était le moment attendu. « Calice » (ils s'appellent « Calice Empoisonnée ») a chanté et joué pendant deux heures. Vraiment formidable ! Mon chanteur préféré est Jean-Luc qui a une voix superbe. C'est lui qui écrit toutes les chansons. En plus,

j'admire Adan qui joue de la guitare. J'essaie d'apprendre ce qu'il fait. J'apprends la guitare depuis deux ans.

On est sorti vers onze heures et demie. J'avais vraiment très faim mais mon père était déjà arrivé et il n'y avait plus de temps pour aller au café. Tant pis, mais c'était une soirée merveilleuse.

J'ai déjà acheté deux billets pour leur prochain concert qui aura lieu dans six mois au Zénith à Paris. J'irai avec ma petite amie Alice.

Trouve dans le texte les expressions françaises correspondantes.

Find the corresponding French expressions in the text.

1. on Saturday evening _____
2. quite far from our house _____
3. so _____
4. took us _____
5. fortunately _____
6. at the beginning _____
7. less well-known groups _____
8. for two hours _____
9. he's the one who _____
10. in addition _____
11. really very hungry _____
12. there wasn't any more time _____
13. too bad _____
14. will take place _____
15. I'll go _____

Réponds à ces questions sur le texte A en faisant des phrases entières. Answer these questions on text A in full sentences:

1. Quand est-il allé au concert ? _____

2. Pourquoi la mère d'Olivier a-t-elle dû emmener les copains au concert ?

3. Quelle situation a été créée par la popularité du groupe ?

4. Quand avaient-ils acheté leurs billets ? _____

5. Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé à neuf heures ?

6. Pendant combien de temps le groupe a-t-il joué ? _____

7. Pourquoi Olivier s'intéresse-t-il à Adan ?

8. Qu'est-ce qu'Olivier aurait voulu faire en sortant du concert ?

9. Pourquoi n'a-t-il pas pu le faire ?

10. Pourquoi Olivier a-t-il acheté deux billets pour le prochain concert de Calice Empoisonnée ?

Listening practice:



TV and Film

Listen to the following excerpts from a French TV and film podcast.

Choose which TV or film genre each person is talking about

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zhhvd6f/revision/2>

Listening and Translation

HIGHER

Listen to these young people talking about the TV and answer the questions:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zhhv6f/revision/3>

Reading and translation:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zhhv6f/revision/5>



Answering Questions in French:

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REMEMBER to include:

- Time phrases
- A variety of verbs and vocabulary
- Reasons for your opinions using a mixture of adjectives.

To do this, please make sure you refer to the **Knowledge Organisers** you have completed this year and the **AQA Vocabulary Booklet**.

To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

EXAMPLE : Aimes-tu aller au cinéma?

S : En général, je vais au cinéma une fois par mois.

O : J'adore aller au cinéma avec mes amis car je déteste regarder la télé chez moi, c'est trop ennuyeux !

D : Hier, je suis allé au cinéma avec ma mère et nous avons regardé un film d'horreur ! C'était effrayant !

A ton tour:

1. Qu'est-ce que tu aimes regarder à la télé?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

2. Aimes-tu aller au cinéma?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

3. Ecoutes-tu de la musique pop?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

4. Préfères-tu aller au cinéma ou faire du sport?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

9.1 & 10.1 Life at school

To start us off, let us recap essential vocabulary by clicking on these links:



<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET2/College/Index.htm>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjngqp3/revision/1>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET1/NewET1U8/Index.htm>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7y4mfr/revision/1>

KEY STRUCTURES TO EXPRESS:



1) Likes and dislikes

- Je préfère
- J'aime beaucoup
- Je n'aime pas le sport / les maths / l'histoire... parce que...
- Dans mon collège, on peut / on doit / on ne peut pas / on ne doit pas + infinitive

2) Future plans

- Je dirais que ma matière préférée / mon sport préféré / mon jour préféré est...
- L'année prochaine, j'espère étudier le _____, le _____ et la _____ parce que...
- En quittant l'école, j'irai à l'université / je travaillerai comme _____ / je voyagerai...

Lis. Read.

Une Journée au Collège

D'habitude, je vais au collège en bus. Le premier cours commence à neuf heures moins le quart.

Lundi dernier, j'ai eu l'anglais puis science nat. Pendant la récré, j'ai parlé avec des copains. Puis, il y a eu deux heures de sport. Moi, j'ai fait de la gymnastique.

A midi et demi, j'ai mangé dans la cour avec des copains et nous avons écouté de la musique en faisant des devoirs d'anglais ensemble.

L'après-midi, j'ai eu histoire. J'aime bien ce cours parce que je trouve que c'est une matière très intéressante. Je suis rentré à la maison vers quatre heures et quart – avec beaucoup de devoirs, hélas !

LECTURE

Trouve dans le texte les expressions françaises correspondantes. Find the corresponding French expressions in the text.

- 1) Usually_____
- 2) The first lesson begins_____
- 3) During breaktime_____
- 4) Talked to friends_____
- 5) A double lesson of sport_____
- 6) In the playground_____
- 7) Listened to music_____
- 8) In the afternoon_____
- 9) Went home_____
- 10) Lots of homework_____



Let us now practise our listening skills:

School subjects: Listen to each person and decide which subject they are talking about, whether they are positive or negative about them, and why:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjngqp3/revision/2>

School day: You are listening to a French radio programme in which a student is discussing her school life. Listen to the extracts and answer the questions:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7y4mfr/revision/2>

School problems: You hear a podcast for French teenagers about their experiences at school. Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7y4mfr/revision/3>

Use the text and phrases above to help you write the text below in French.

Usually, I go to school by train. The first lesson begins at half past eight. Last Tuesday, it was French and then Maths.



During break, I talked to my English teacher because I did not understand the homework. Then there was a double lesson of Art, where I did a collage.

At midday, I ate in the canteen and then I talked to some friends in a classroom.

In the afternoon, there was a Geography lesson. I don't like it much. I went home at about half past four. I had a lot of homework.

Now for more translation practice:



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7y4mfr/revision/4>

FOUNDATION

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7y4mfr/revision/5>

HIGHER

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7y4mfr/revision/6>

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- Time phrases
- A variety of verbs and vocabulary
- Reasons for your opinions using a mixture of adjectives.

To do this, please make sure you refer to the **Knowledge Organisers** you have completed this year and the **AQA Vocabulary Booklet**.

To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

EXAMPLE : Quelle est ta matière préférée?

S : Je ne brille pas en anglais même si c'est une matière obligatoire.

O : Ce que je préfère étudier est le français, en effet J'adore la langue et mon prof est trop amusant.

D : L'année prochaine je voudrais étudier l'allemand aussi.

A ton tour:

1. Décris-moi ton collègue

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

2. Quelle est ton opinion de l'uniforme scolaire?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

3. Quelle est ta matière préférée?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

4. Quelle est la différence entre les collèges en France et les collèges en Angleterre?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

4.1 & 8.1 Holidays & Festivals

As usual, let us remind ourselves of useful vocabulary:



Festivals:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zhp3wty/revision/1>

Holidays - Travel:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd6y8xs/revision/1>

Holidays - Countries:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd6y8xs/revision/2>

Means of Transport:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zr7pcqt/revision/1>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET2/U2/Transport/Index.htm>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/French/ET2/Trains/Index.htm>

KEY STRUCTURES TO TALK AND WRITE ABOUT YOUR HOLIDAYS



Section A: - VERBS WITH ETRE

Je suis allé (à, en, au, à la, aux, à l') e.g. je suis allé aux Etats-Unis en...= I WENT

Je suis resté (stayed), arrivé (arrived), parti (left), entré (went in), sorti (went out), monté (went up, got on), descendu (went down, got off), je ne suis pas resté, etc.

Girls need to remember to put an extra 'e' on the end of each past participle, e.g. je suis arrivée à...

Section B: What I did - VERBS WITH AVOIR

J'ai fait (du, de la, de l', des) + sport and games, e.g. j'ai fait du vélo au centre de...

J'ai joué (au, à la, à l', aux) + sport and games, e.g. j'ai joué au golf le matin et puis...

J'ai mangé, j'ai bu (drank), acheté (bought), vu (saw), écouté (listened to), écrit (wrote), envoyé (sent), perdu (lost), trouvé (found), voyagé (travelled), nagé (swam), e.g. j'ai écrit des cartes postales à...

Section C: What others did (or didn't do)

She – elle est allée / elle a fait / elle a joué / elle a mangé, etc., elle n'est pas allée

He – il est allé / il a fait / il a joué / il a mangé, etc., il n'a pas fait

They – ils sont allés / ils ont fait / ils ont joué / ils ont mangé, etc., ils n'ont pas joué

We – EITHER on est allé / on a fait / on a joué / on a mangé

OR nous sommes allés / nous avons fait / nous avons joué / nous avons mangé

It will also help if you talk about when things happened, what you thought about your activities and if you attempt to describe the place. The boxes below may be useful for this:

When	Opinions and feelings	Descriptions
D'abord – first	J'ai aimé le/la/l'/les... – I liked the...	C'était... – it was...
Puis, ensuite, alors – then	Je n'ai pas aimé le/la/l'/les... I didn't like the...	Ce n'était pas... – it wasn't...
Avant – before	Je l'ai trouvé (e.g. superbe) – I found it (e.g. superb)	Il y avait... – there was... there were
Après – after (wards)	La plage était... – the beach was...	Il n'y avait pas de... – there wasn't a/any... there weren't

Le matin (l'après-midi, le soir) – in the morning (afternoon, evening)	J'ai détesté le/la/l'/les... – I hated the...	On pouvait + any activity e.g. jouer... – you could (e.g. play)...
Vendredi soir – on Friday evening	Parce que/qu' – because...	Conjunctions, prepositions, etc.
Plus tard – later (on)	Car – for, because	Et – and Mais – but
Le lendemain – on the next day	I was happy/sad/tired, etc. – j'étais content(e)/triste/fatigué(e), etc.	Avec – with À côté du / de la / de l' / des – beside
Deux jours plus tard – two days later	I was hungry/thirsty/right/wrong – j'avais faim/soif/raison / je n'avais pas raison	Près du / de la / de l' / des – near to À deux kilomètres du / de la / de l' / des – 2 km away from

A. Lis. Read.

1. J'ai passé les vacances de l'été dernier au Brésil.
2. En arrivant, nous sommes allés à l'hôtel.
3. Il y avait une piscine et deux restaurants très différents.
4. Le lendemain, on a fait une excursion en bateau à travers la jungle.
5. Plus tard, on a mangé dans un village indien, loin de la capitale.

LECTURE

B. Trouve dans le texte les expressions françaises correspondantes. Find the corresponding French expressions in the text.

- a. Last summer _____
- b. On arriving _____
- c. To the _____

- d. There was _____
- e. The next day _____
- f. By boat _____
- g. Through _____
- h. Later _____
- i. We ate _____
- j. Far from _____

C. Écris en français. Write in French.

1. I spent the holidays last winter in the Alps.

2. On arriving, we went to the mountain retreat.

3. There was a sauna, a bar and a very interesting restaurant.

4. The next day, we did an excursion across the snow.

5. Later, we ate lunch in a Swiss town, near to the capital.

près de – near to	au refuge – at/to the retreat, refuge	la neige – the snow
les Alpes – the Alps	le déjeuner – lunch	l'hiver – winter
intéressant – interesting	une ville – a town	suisse – Swiss

Read these opinions about the famous music Festival de Safiko in South Africa



«C'était incroyable! Il y avait mon groupe préféré, Les Wampas, et je suis allé les voir!»
Thomas

«Il y avait tellement de gens - c'était génial! Nous ne sommes pas rentrées de la nuit!» Virginie et Sandra

«Je suis allée au festival avec toutes mes amies. C'était super mais fatigant! Le lendemain, je me suis endormie sur la plage.» Léa

«Quand le chanteur Arthur H est monté sur scène, c'était le délire**!» Hubert

«Le festival est parti en tournée en Afrique du Sud en 2015, et nous y sommes allés pour voir des artistes anglophones. C'était vraiment un voyage inoubliable.» Robert et Carla

**'le délire', literally, is 'delirium'. The crowd went wild, essentially.

Find the French:

1.It was incredible.

2.There was my favourite group.

3.I went to the festival with all my friends.

4.There were so many people.

5.The next day, I fell asleep on the beach.

6.The crowd went wild.

7.It was an unforgettable trip.

Now re-read the quotes and underline all the verbs in the perfect tense (used to describe completed actions), e.g. *je suis allé* = I went.

Listening practice:



We have lots to keep you going! The first tasks are for everyone, then you can choose either Foundation or Higher... Or both!

FOR EVERYONE

MUSIC FESTIVALS

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zhp3wty/revision/2>

TRAVEL

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zr7pcqt/revision/2>

DESCRIBING HOLIDAYS

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd6y8xs/revision/3>

FOUNDATION

THE CARNIVAL IN GUADELOUPE

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zhp3wty/revision/4>

HOLIDAYS

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd6y8xs/revision/5>

HIGHER

FRENCH FESTIVALS

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zhp3wty/revision/5>

DESCRIBING HOLIDAYS

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd6y8xs/revision/3>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd6y8xs/revision/6>

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

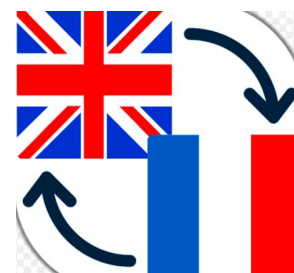
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zr7pcqt/revision/3>

Translation practice:

You will have translation tasks in the examination! Why not practise with Holidays?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd6y8xs/revision/4>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zr7pcqt/revision/5>



Answering Questions in French:

To be able to successfully answer questions in French, you need to make sure you include enough detail in your answers, as well as using different tenses. In order to help with this, you can use the S O D structure:



S = Statement (answer the question)

O= Opinion (give an opinion, and a reason for this opinion)

D = Different tense (Use a different tense to talk about the past, the present or the future)

Before you answer your question, read it carefully and see which tense it is asking you to use to start with. You can identify this by looking at any time phrases that have been used, or by looking at the verb.

REMEMBER to include:

- Time phrases
- A variety of verbs and vocabulary
- Reasons for your opinions using a mixture of adjectives.

To do this, please make sure you refer to the **Knowledge Organisers** you have completed this year and the **AQA Vocabulary Booklet**.

To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

EXAMPLE : Quelle est ta fête préférée? ... Pourquoi ?

S : A la maison, on célèbre beaucoup de fêtes religieuses.

O : La fête que je préfère, c'est Noël car j'adore recevoir des cadeaux, même si je déteste la dinde!

D : L'année prochaine je voudrais passer Noël en France.

A ton tour:

1. Quelle est ta fête préférée? ... Pourquoi ?

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

2. Qu'est-ce que tu as fait pendant tes vacances l'année dernière ? (Use the perfect and imperfect tenses)

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

3. *Selon toi, est-ce que les vacances sont importantes ? ... Pourquoi/pourquoi pas ?*

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

4. *Comment seraient tes vacances idéales ? (Use the conditional tense)*

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense: