

A Level Bridging Work

French

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Section 1 – films and cultural tasks

Complete the activities below:

- 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 learn the first part for every unit (i.e not the entire unit but just the first section to give you a foundation for each one): <https://www.memrise.com/group/255366/>
- Go on www.zut.org.uk 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) , a number of videos are available on www.youtube.com
Some films we recommend are: ‘Amélie’, ‘La haine’, ‘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. 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 – essential grammar practice

You do not need to complete every task but use the guidance and questions below to expand your grammatical knowledge. Use the links for guidance and practice provided to improve areas you do not perform well or feel confident in. Answers are provided in section 3 so you can check your progress.

		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	guidance	ex17
	Interrogative (quel, quelle)	guidance	practice +ex18
4. Adverbs	Comparative and superlative, including mieux, le mieux	guidance	practice
	Regular	guidance	ex18
	Interrogative (comment, quand)	guidance	practice +ex19
	Adverbs of time and place (aujourd'hui, demain, ici, là-bas)	guidance	Practice :
5. Quantifiers/ intensifiers	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	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

11. Number, quantity, dates and time

Including use of depuis with present tense

[guidance](#)

[practice](#)

1. Nouns

Gender

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

Definite article	Noun	English meaning

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

Definite article	Noun	English meaning

Singular v plural forms

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

Definite article	Noun	English meaning

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

9. 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
some/any	some/any	some/any	some/any

10. What are the partitive articles replaced by after a negative?

3. Adjectives

Agreement

11. Read the following statements about adjectives. Which are true and which are false?
Write T or F at the end of each sentence.

- a) 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.
- b) The endings of French adjectives never change.
- c) 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.

Adjectives of nationality do not need a capital letter but change according to gender

12. 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

13. 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.

14. Translate the following sentences.

a) The black pen

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

15.

a) Céline est plus grande que Pauline.

b) Paul is smaller than Philip.

c) Les voitures sont plus vites que les vélos.

d) My apartment is more expensive than your house.

e) Mon sac est moins cher que ton sac.

f) My pencil case is cheaper than your pen.

g) Le café est aussi cher que le restaurant.

h) London is as expensive as Paris.

i) Ce stylo est meilleur que l'autre.

j) This programme is better than the other one.

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

l) The geography teacher is worse than the history teacher.

Superlatives

16.

a) La chambre est la plus petite.

b) He is the most handsome.

c) Il est le prof le moins intéressant.

d) She is the least intelligent teacher.

e) Ce film est le pire.

f) This book is the worst.

g) Mon chien est le meilleur.

h) 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>

17. 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						

a) My father is strict.

b) My mother is kind.

c) Your brother is handsome. (informal)

d) Your sister is intelligent.

e) His pen is black.

f) Her pen is red.

g) His table is big.

h) Her table is small.

i) Her sweets are expensive.

j) His pencils are blue.

k) My friends are funny.

l) Your clothes are black. (informal)

m) His parents are talkative.

n) Her hair is blond.

o) Our dog is brown.

p) Our house is old.

q) Our cats are white.

r) Your house is beautiful. (formal)

s) Your friends are sporty. (formal)

t) Their car is dirty.

u) Their garden is green.

v) Their shoes are clean.

18.

Write the correct interrogative adjective in the grid below.

masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural

4. Adverbs

interrogative

19. Fill in the gaps below

- a) est ton animal préféré?
- b) est ta matière préférée?
- c) heure est-il?
- d) couleurs aimes-tu?
- e) livres avez-vous?

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

20. 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

21. List the reflexive pronouns.

Singular	Plural

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

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

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

23. 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

24. 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 mange les frites _____
- d) Je fais mes devoirs _____

Indirect object pronouns

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

singular	plural

26. Translate the following sentences.

- I give him some sweets _____
- I speak to him _____
- I telephone them _____
- I write to her _____

position and order

27. 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								

28. 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

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

- Emphatic pronouns are also known as disjunctive pronouns.
- Emphatic pronouns can be used instead of subject pronouns.
- Don't use emphatic pronouns if you want to add emphasis to nouns and pronouns.
- Use emphatic pronouns after a preposition.
- Never use emphatic pronouns after *c'est*.
- 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

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

Ce _____

Cela _____

Ça _____

celui-ci _____

celui-là _____

celle-ci _____

celle-là _____

ceux-ci _____

ceux-là _____

celles-ci _____

celles-là _____

32. Complete the table.

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

33. Write a sentence including each of the demonstrative adjectives.

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>

34. 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
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35. 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

36. 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.

37. 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 _____

38. 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.

39. 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 _____

40. 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>

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

42. 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 _____

43. 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>

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

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Perfect tense

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

46.

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

avoir

être

b) 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

c) List some irregular past participles here:

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

48. How will you remember these verbs?

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

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

- a) Le weekend prochain j'ai joue au badminton au centre sportif.
- b) L'anné 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.

51. 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.

52.

- a) 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.

- b) Change your paragraph into the third person.

Imperfect tense

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

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

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

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

54. 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 _____

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

Immediate future and future tense

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

57. Explain how to formulate the immediate future tense.

58. Explain how to formulate the future tense.

59. 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.

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

60. List 10 irregular future tense stems.

verb	future stem

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

61. 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.

62. Memorise the endings.

jeais

tu.....ais

il/elle/on.....ait

nous.....ions

vous.....iez

ils/elles.....aient

63. 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
je voudrais

64. Write a paragraph describing your ideal weekend. Use as a variety of different verbs in the conditional tense. Don't forget that when writing in French you should use a range of verbs and structures to convey information but also to show off what you know.

65. On devrait utiliser le transport en commun afin de protéger l'environnement.

66. Je voudrais travailler avec des gens défavorisés et je voudrais aider les personnes âgées ou isolées.

67. Vous pourriez parrainer un enfant vulnérable.

68. Il faudrait démolir les logements insalubres.

69. Je pense qu'il vaudrait la peine de poser des questions.

Pluperfect tense

70. 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

71. 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.

72. 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>

73. 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.	

74. 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

75. Learn these irregular forms of the subjunctive mood.

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

76. Go once again to this website.

<https://www.frenchspanishonline.com/magazine/subjunctive-in-french-part-1/>

Complete the subjunctive quiz.

77. 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**

- a) Some adjectives come before the noun they describe. **T**
b) 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

1. 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.

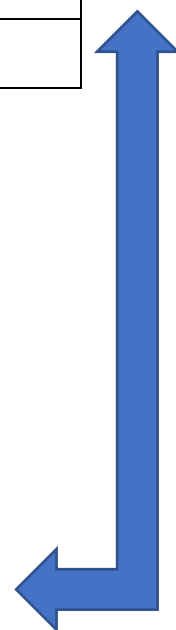
masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
Quel?	Quelle?	Quels?	Quelles?

4 Adverbs

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

5. Qualifiers/intensifiers

Automated results and answers given via the practice links



6. 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	nous
te	vous
le	les
la	
l'	
vous (polite)	

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

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

7. Verbs

Answers provided via the practice links upon completion of the tasks

8. 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	
Danser	Monter	

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

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

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'*

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

Je suis
Tu es
Il est
Elle est
On est

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

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.

- Le weekend prochain J'ai joué au badminton au centre sportif.
 Le weekend **dernier** j'ai joué au badminton au centre sportif.
- 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.
- 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.
- Il as mangés trop de pizza ce soir.
Il a mangé trop de pizza ce soir.
- Elles ont arrivée au collège en retard.

Elles **sont arrivées** au collège en retard.

F. Je suis levé à six heures ce matin.

Je **me suis levé** à six heures ce matin.

G. Nous sommes restés 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

MANGER

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

PARTIR

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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 speakers 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.**

