

Salut Y8s!

I hope you are all keeping safe and well.

Below is the grammar booklet you would be starting to use in class now if we were in school. It is intended to be used and completed for you to take with you to TAHS. This is a pdf version, which can be printed off and completed. You will also be emailed a word version which you can edit electronically, your choice. I know it would have been easier to do if you could refer to your exercise books but BBC Bitesize is a good place to go to check your understanding of some of the grammar concepts and vocabulary. Or [lightbulblanguages.co.uk](http://lightbulblanguages.co.uk) can help too.

If you complete all of it, then don't forget the duolingo app or website to practice your French. Or even explore a new language, Spanish, German.....

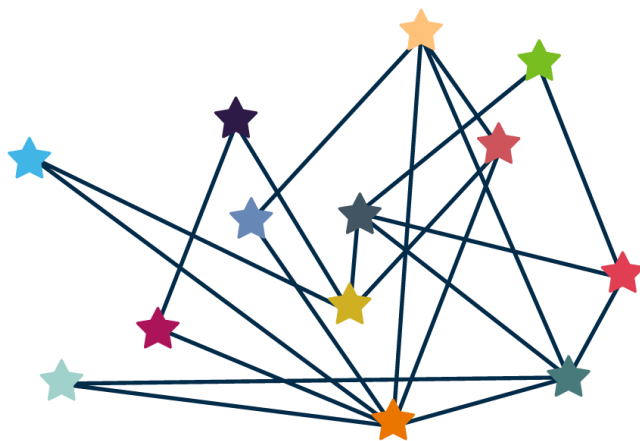
Take care of yourselves and your loved ones.

A bientôt.

Madame J x

# Uttoxeter Learning Trust

## French Grammar Booklet



**UTTOXETER**  
LEARNING TRUST  
INSPIRED TEACHING  
INSPIRING CHILDREN

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Contents/Self Assessment

When you complete each section tick to show how confident you are with that topic.

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- Perfect (Past) Tense Part 2

Subject Pronouns

Complete the grid with the correct subject pronoun in English:

Je		Nous	
Tu		Vous	
Il		Ils	
Elle		Elles	

What is the difference between "tu" and "vous"?

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# What is the difference between "ils" and "elles"?

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He We  
She They  
You They

## Activité 1: Underline/Highlight the subject pronouns text. (/10)

Pendant la semaine je vais au collège avec mes amis Sophie, Jon, Ellie et Marc. Nous aimons le collège car c'est intéressant. J'adore le français car je trouve que c'est amusant, mais Sophie, elle préfère l'EPS. Jon n'aime pas l'anglais car il pense que c'est ennuyeux. Sophie et Jon, ils détestent les maths. Ellie et Sophie, elles aiment l'histoire mais Jon et Marc, ils détestent l'histoire. Et toi? Qu'est-ce que tu aimes au collège?

## Activité 2: Replace the English subject pronoun with the correct French subject pronoun. (/8)

1. (He) \_\_\_\_\_ aime manger le chocolat.
2. (They-girls) \_\_\_\_\_ adorent jouer au foot.
3. (I) \_\_\_\_\_ préfère boire du café.
4. (We) \_\_\_\_\_ détestons les araignées.
5. (She) \_\_\_\_\_ n'aime pas le couleur jaune.
6. (You - friend) \_\_\_\_\_ adores la géo.
7. (They - boys) \_\_\_\_\_ aiment écouter la musique.
8. (You - group) \_\_\_\_\_ préférez la pizza.

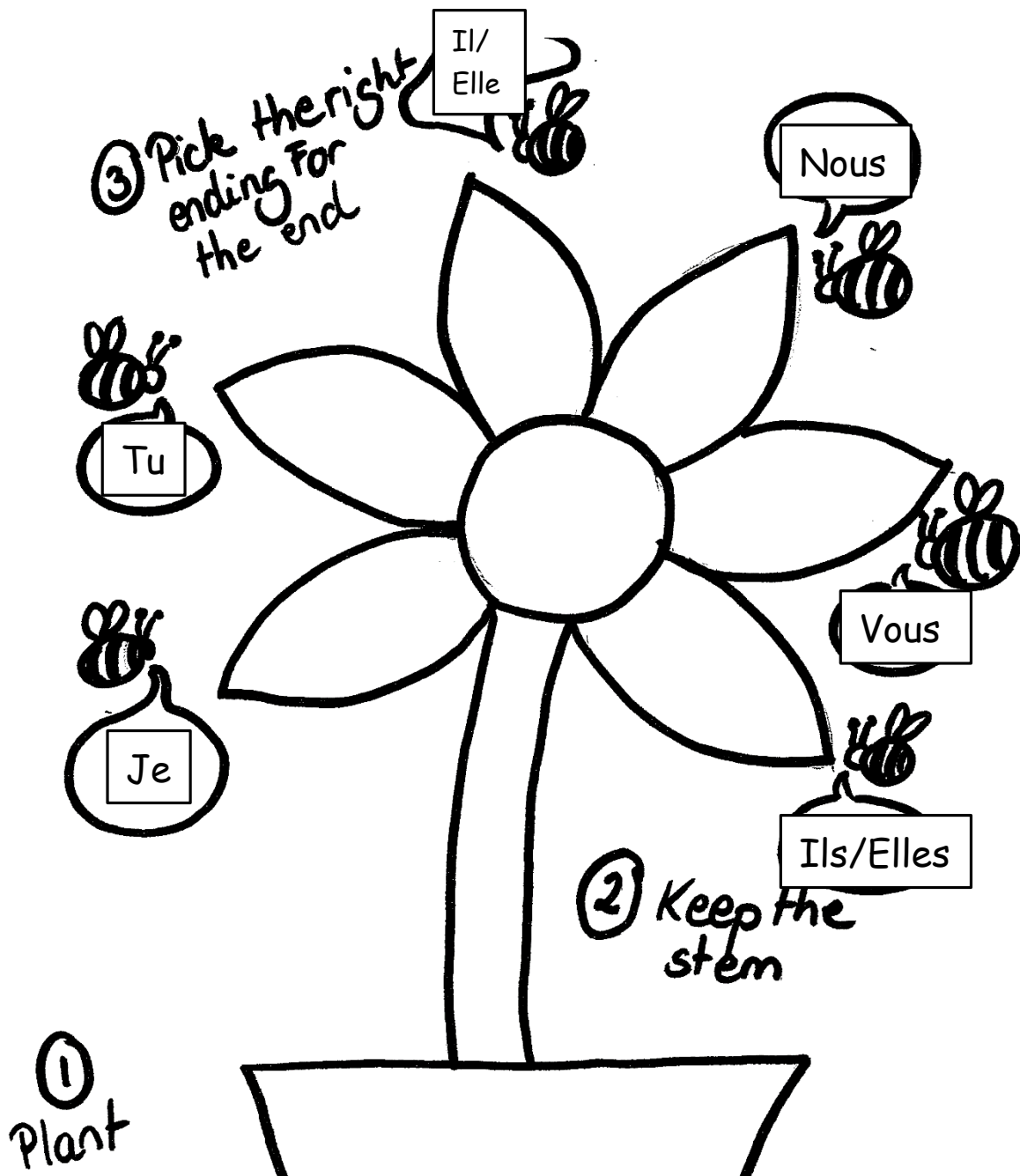
## Activité 3: Fill in the gaps with the appropriate subject pronoun: (/7)

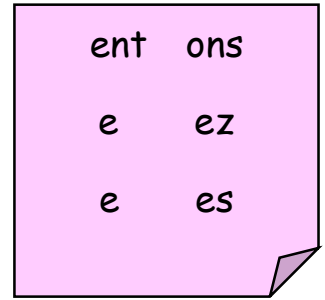
1. Luc, \_\_\_\_\_ adore les chats.

2. Marie, \_\_\_\_\_ n'aime pas les oiseaux.
3. Mon frère, \_\_\_\_\_ déteste manger des carottes.
4. Julie et moi, \_\_\_\_\_ adorons la musique Pop.
5. Mes parents, \_\_\_\_\_ vont en vacances souvent.
6. Sarah et Amelie, \_\_\_\_\_ chantent très bien.
7. Personnellement, \_\_\_\_\_ préfère quand il y a du soleil.

## Regular Present Tense -er Verbs

Complete the verb flower with the correct -er verb ending for each pronoun. Use the infinitive jouer (to play) for this example.





**Activité 1: Multiple choice. Choose the correct form of the verb for each sentence. (/8)**

1. Je (manger) du chocolat le soir.  
A. mangeons                      B. mange                      C. manges
2. Elle (jouer) de la clarinette.  
A. joue                      B. jouez                      C. jouent
3. Vous (aimer) les chats ou les chiens?  
A. aimes                      B. aimez                      C. aime
4. Ils (parler) très bien le français.  
A. parlons                      B. parlez                      C. parlent
5. Nous (écouter) la musique ensemble.  
A. écoutons                      B. écoute                      C. écoutes
6. Tu (danser) très bien.  
A. danses                      B. dansez                      C. dansons
7. Il (nager) à la piscine chaque weekend.  
A. nagent                      B. nage                      C. nagez
8. Elles (porter) un uniforme scolaire au collège.  
A. portent                      B. portons                      C. portes

**Activité 2: Change the verb ending so that it matches each of the pronouns. (/8)**

1. Je (regarder) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Il (chanter) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nous (écouter) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ils (parler) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Tu (aimer) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Elle (adorer) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Vous (detester) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Elles (porter) \_\_\_\_\_

**Activité 3: Translate the following sentences into French. Make sure your verb endings match the pronoun required. (/10)**

1. He plays football on Saturdays.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. We sing in the choir.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. They (boys and girls) talk a lot.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I work every Sunday.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. You (friend) love pizza .

\_\_\_\_\_

Saturday - le samedi

in the choir - dans la chorale

a lot - beaucoup

pizza - la pizza

football - au foot

to work - travailler

to sing - chanter

to talk - parler

to love - adorer

to play - jouer

every Sunday - chaque dimanche



## Regular Present Tense -ir Verbs

Complete the verb flower with the correct -ir verb ending for each pronoun. Use the infinitive finir (to finish) for this example.

① Plant your infinitive

② Keep the stem

③ Pick the right ending for the end

Je

Tu

Il/Elle

Nous

Vous

Ils/Elles

issent	it
issons	is
is	issez

**Activité 1: Multiple choice. Choose the correct form of the verb for each sentence. (/8)**

1. Il (désobéir) au prof.  
A. désobéit                                      B. désobéissons                                      C. désobéissez
2. Nous (choisir) un restaurant pour le diner.  
A. choisis                                      B. choisissez                                      C. choisissons
3. Je (réfléchir) à mon comportement?  
A. réfléchis                                      B. réfléchissent                                      C. réfléchit
4. Ils (applaudir) l'acteur.  
A. applaudissent                                      B. applaudit                                      C. applaudissons
5. Elle (punir) la classe.  
A. punissons                                      B. punis                                      C. punit
6. Tu (obéir) aux règles.  
A. obéissez                                      B. obéis                                      C. obéit
7. Vous (remplir) la table.  
A. remplissent                                      B. remplis                                      C. remplissez
8. Elles (finir) très vite.  
A. finissent                                      B. finis                                      C. finit

**Activité 2: Change the verb ending so that it matches each of the pronouns. (/8)**

1. Elle (applaudir) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Vous (choisir) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tu (désobéir) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Je (finir) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Ils (grandir) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Nous (réfléchir) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Elles (remplir) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Il (réussir) \_\_\_\_\_

**Activité 3: Translate the following sentences into French. Make sure your verb endings match the pronoun required. (/10)**

1. They (girls only) applaud the actor.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I finish my homework.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We disobey the teacher.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. She chooses a new dress.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. You (group) fill in the worksheet.

\_\_\_\_\_

the worksheet - la feuille d'exercices

the actor - l'acteur

my homework- mes devoirs

new - nouvelle

dress - une robe

the teacher - le prof

to choose - choisir

to fill in - remplir

to applaud - applaudir

to disobey - désobéir à

to finish- finir

## Regular Present Tense -re Verbs

Complete the verb flower with the correct -re verb ending for each pronoun. Use the infinitive perdre (to lose) for this example.

③ Pick the right ending for the end

Il/Elle

Nous

Tu

Je

Vous

Ils/Elles

② Keep the stem

① Plant your infinitive

ez	s
-	ons
s	ent

**Activité 1: Multiple choice. Choose the correct form of the verb for each sentence. (/8)**

1. Nous (attendre) le bus.

A. attend                      B. attendent                      C. attendons

2. Vous (répondre) à l'email.

A. répondez                      B. réponds                      C. répondons

3. Elle (fondre) le fromage.

A. fond                      B. fonds                      C. fondent

4. Elles (descendre) l'escalier.

A. descend                      B. descendent                      C. descendez

5. Je (vendre) mon ordinateur.

A. vendons                      B. vend                      C. vends

6. Il (défendre) le but.

A. défend                      B. défendent                      C. défendez

7. Tu (entendre) du bruit?

A. entendent                      B. entendez                      C. entends

8. Ils (perdre) le match.

A. perdons                      B. perdent                      C. perdez

**Activité 2: Change the verb ending so that it matches each of the pronouns. (/8)**

1. Il (rendre) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Elle (vendre) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Nous (perdre) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Ils (attendre) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Tu (descendre) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Je (défendre) \_\_\_\_\_  
7. Ils (entendre) \_\_\_\_\_  
8. Elles (répondre) \_\_\_\_\_

**Activité 3: Translate the following sentences into French. Make sure your verb endings match the pronoun required. (/10)**

1. They defend the cup.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You (friend) lose everything!

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She sells ice creams at the weekend.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. We answer the teacher.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I wait for my brother after school.

\_\_\_\_\_

after - après

school - le collège

ice creams - les glaces

everything - tout

the teacher - le prof

the cup - la coupe

my brother - mon frère

at the weekend - le weekend

to answer - répondre à

to lose- perdre

to defend - défendre

to sell - vendre

to wait for - attendre

Je		Nous	
Tu		Vous	
Il/Elle		Ils/Elles	

avoir -

Je		Nous	
Tu		Vous	
Il/Elle		Ils/Elles	

être -

Je		Nous	
Tu		Vous	
Il/Elle		Ils/Elles	

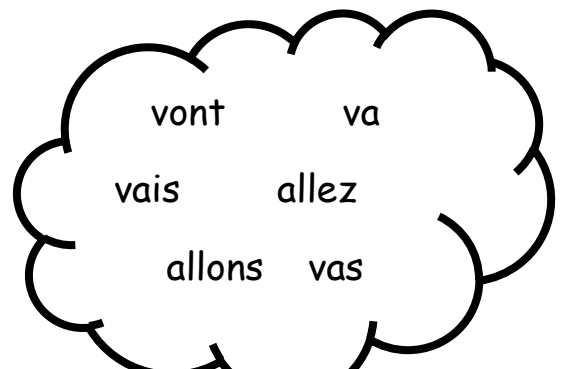
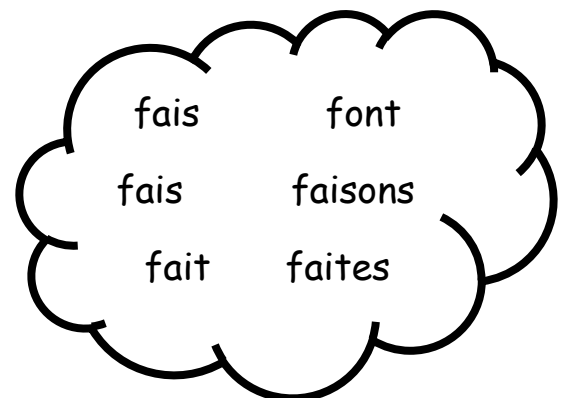
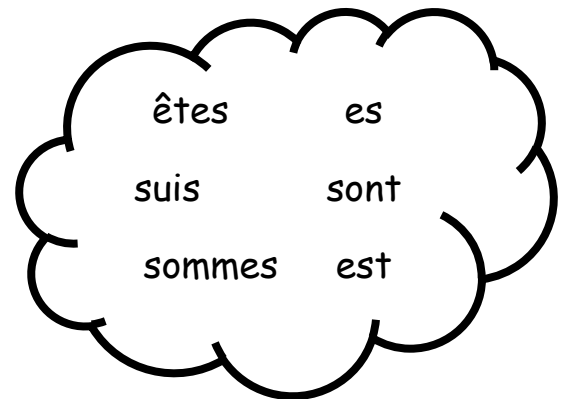
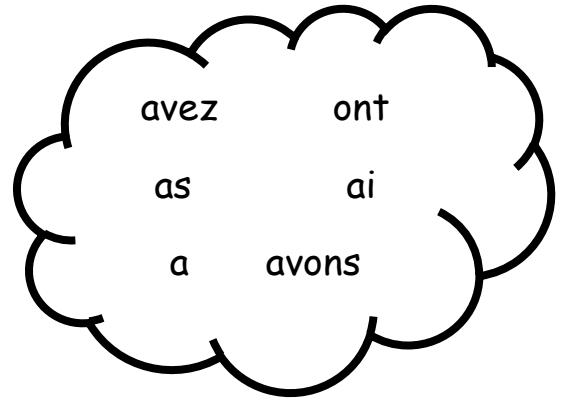
faire -

aller -

**Key Irregular Present Tense**

**Verbs: Avoir, Etre, Faire, Aller.**

**Complete the gaps.**



**Activité 1: Translate into French (/16)**

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_
2. He makes \_\_\_\_\_
3. She goes \_\_\_\_\_
4. We have \_\_\_\_\_
5. They (boys) are \_\_\_\_\_
6. I have \_\_\_\_\_
7. We make \_\_\_\_\_
8. They go \_\_\_\_\_

9. He has \_\_\_\_\_
10. She is \_\_\_\_\_
11. We go \_\_\_\_\_
12. They (boys) make \_\_\_\_\_
13. I go \_\_\_\_\_
14. We are \_\_\_\_\_
15. They have \_\_\_\_\_
16. I make \_\_\_\_\_

**Activité 2: Complete the gap with the correct part of the given verb.**

**Try to do it without looking at your notes. (/16)**

**A. avoir**

1. Je \_\_\_\_\_ deux chats.
2. Il \_\_\_\_\_ les cheveux bruns.
3. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ un examen demain.
4. Elles \_\_\_\_\_ la même jupe.

**B. être**

Je		Nous	
Tu		Vous	
Il/Elle		Ils/Elles	

5. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ fatigués aujourd'hui.
6. Ils \_\_\_\_\_ très importants.
7. Elle \_\_\_\_\_ intelligente et timide.



8. Je \_\_\_\_\_ grand.

**C. faire**

9. Il \_\_\_\_\_ les devoirs.

10. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ un gateau au chocolat.

11. Ils \_\_\_\_\_ un désordre.

12. Je \_\_\_\_\_ le ménage.

**D. aller**

13. Elles \_\_\_\_\_ au concert.

14. Je \_\_\_\_\_ au collège.

15. Elle \_\_\_\_\_ en ville.

16. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ au supermarché.

**Activité 3: Write 2 of your own sentences in French for each irregular verb (/16)**

**A. avoir**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. être**

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. faire**

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_






**D. aller**

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

### Opinions with Infinitives.

Complete the table with the correct translation in English for each opinion.

	J'adore	
	J'aime	
	Je préfère	
	Je n'aime pas	
	Je déteste	

When we are talking about our opinions of activities, we use the appropriate opinion phrase followed by the activity verb in the infinitive. In English, an infinitive starts with "to". For example, to play, to eat, to work. In French, infinitives are 1 word.

**Infinitives can end in 3 different ways. What are they?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

If you look for a verb in the dictionary you will find it in the infinitive. If you want to use it with an opinion phrase you do not need to change it.

Using a dictionary find the French for 3 different infinitives. Write down the English and French here (remember the English needs "to" at the start):

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Activité 1: Complete the sentence with the appropriate opinion according to the English. (/5)**

1. (I love) \_\_\_\_\_ manger le chocolat.
2. (I hate) \_\_\_\_\_ faire mes devoirs.
3. (I prefer) \_\_\_\_\_ jouer à l'ordinateur.
4. (I like ) \_\_\_\_\_ écouter de la musique.
5. (I don't like) \_\_\_\_\_ obéir au prof.

**Activité 2: Multiple choice. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentence. (/5)**

1. J'aime \_\_\_\_\_ la télé. (regarde/regardez/regarder)
2. Je préfère \_\_\_\_\_ au foot. (jouer/joue/jouent)
3. Je n'aime pas \_\_\_\_\_ de la danse. (faites/faire/fais)
4. Je déteste \_\_\_\_\_ le bus. (attendre/attend/attendez)
5. J'adore \_\_\_\_\_ les vêtements. (choisis/choisir/choisit)

**Activité 3: Translate the following sentences into French (/10)**

1. I like to watch films with my friends.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I don't like to play basketball because it's boring.

---

3. I prefer to go to town.

---

4. I love to succeed at school.

---

5. I hate to lose.

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basketball - au basket

to town - en ville

at school - au collège

films - les films

my friends - mes amis

### The Near Future

When using the near future, we need a pronoun, the part of aller that matches the pronoun and an infinitive.

**Using work you have already completed in this booklet as a support, complete the following table.**

Pronoun	Aller
I -	
You (singular/informal)-	
He/She -	
We -	
You (group/formal) -	
They -	

**Infinitives can end in 3 different ways. What are they?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

So for example, to say "I am going to play" in French you need to do the following:

- Find out how to say I in French - Je
- Find the part of aller that goes with Je - vais
- Find the infinitive "to play" in French - jouer
- Put it altogether - Je vais jouer

**Activité 1: Add the correct part of aller to complete the sentence. (/8)**

1. Je \_\_\_\_\_ aller en ville.
2. Elle \_\_\_\_\_ faire ses devoirs.
3. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ manger au restaurant.
4. Ils \_\_\_\_\_ jouer au foot ce soir.
5. Tu \_\_\_\_\_ finir le travail.
6. Il \_\_\_\_\_ gagner.
7. Vous \_\_\_\_\_ prendre le bus.
8. Elles \_\_\_\_\_ lire en silence.

**Activité 2: Translate these sentences into French. (/15)**

1. I am going to eat an ice cream.

---

2. We are going to walk the dog.

---

3. She is going to buy a jumper.

---

4. I am going to do my homework.

---

5. We are going to listen to music.

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to do - faire

to eat - manger

to listen to - écouter de

to buy - acheter

to walk - promener

an ice cream - une glace

a jumper- un pull

music - la musique

my homework - mes devoirs

the dog - le chien

**Activité 3: Write a paragraph using the near future on a topic you have recently covered in class. Make sure your formation of the near future is correct and use a variety of verbs with it.**

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## Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive verbs are verbs which mean an action is done to oneself. The verb in the infinitive has "se" in front of it. For example, laver means 'to wash', but **se laver** means '**to get washed**' or literally '**to wash oneself**'

Reflexive verbs follow the normal formation patterns and many are regular **-er** verbs. They just have an extra pronoun.

Here are the extra reflexive pronouns. Complete the table below using them. You need to use each one once.

vous	se	se
me	nous	te

se laver - to wash oneself

<u>Subject Pronoun</u>	<u>Reflexive Pronoun</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>English</u>
Je		lave	
Tu		laves	
Il/Elle		lave	
Nous		lavons	

Vous		lavez	
Ils/Elles		lavent	

**Activité 1: Find the meaning of these reflexive verbs in English. (/10)**

1. se réveiller \_\_\_\_\_
2. se lever \_\_\_\_\_
3. se laver \_\_\_\_\_
4. se brosser \_\_\_\_\_
5. s'habiller \_\_\_\_\_
6. se coucher \_\_\_\_\_
7. s'amuser \_\_\_\_\_
8. se peigner \_\_\_\_\_

**Activité 2: Complete the following sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.**

1. Il \_\_\_\_\_ brosse les dents.
2. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ levons à huit heures.
3. Je \_\_\_\_\_ lave chaque matin.
4. Elles \_\_\_\_\_ amusent bien au collège.
5. Vous \_\_\_\_\_ habillez vite après l'EPS.



6. Tu \_\_\_\_\_ lèves à quelle heure?
7. Elle \_\_\_\_\_ couche à dix heures et demi.
8. Ils \_\_\_\_\_ réveillent trop tard.

**Activité 3: Write 4 sentences about your daily routine. Try to use as many reflexive verbs as you can.**

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### **Adjectives: Agreement and Position Part 1**

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. In French, adjectives often come after the noun.

For example:

In English - a **blue** pen. The colour comes **before** the noun.

In French - un stylo **bleu**. The colour comes **after** the noun.

The adjective also needs to agree with the noun that it is describing. That means they must show if they are describing a masculine or feminine noun, and if the noun is singular or plural.

For example:

- A blue pen - un stylo bleu
- Two blue pens - **deux** stylos **bleus**
- A blue rubber - **une** gomme **bleue**
- Two blue rubbers - **deux** gomm**es** **bleues**

If the adjective already ends in an "e", then you do not need to add an extra "e" when describing a feminine noun.

For example:

- A red pen - un stylo rouge
- A red rubber - une gomme rouge

However, you do need to add an "s" if it describing a plural noun.

For example:

- A red pen - un stylo rouge
- Two red pens - **deux** stylos rouges

**Activité 1: Insert the colour into the correct space in each sentence.**

**(/7)**

1. J'ai une trousse. (rose)
2. Il y a un crayon dans mon sac. (bleu)
3. Je préfère mon stylo à mon stylo. (noir/vert)
4. Je n'ai pas de feutre. (jaune)
5. J'ai un chien et un chat. (brun/blanc)

**Activité 2: Check the colour in each sentence and make sure it agrees with what it is describing. Note, some do not need changing! (/10)**

1. Dans mon sac, j'ai une trousse noir\_\_ et deux stylos bleu\_\_ .
2. Il y a trois règles blanc\_\_ sur la table.
3. Je n'ai pas de stylo vert\_\_.
4. J'aime mon chat gris\_\_ mais je n'aime pas mes hamsters brun\_\_.
5. Je porte une jupe gris\_\_ et des chaussures noir\_\_.

**Activité 3: Translate the following sentences into French. Focus on the position of the colour in the sentence and whether it needs to agree or not. (/10)**

1. I have a green parrot and a black fish.

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2. I have three blue pencils and two black pens.

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3. There is a grey pencil case on the table.

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4. I like the orange cat.

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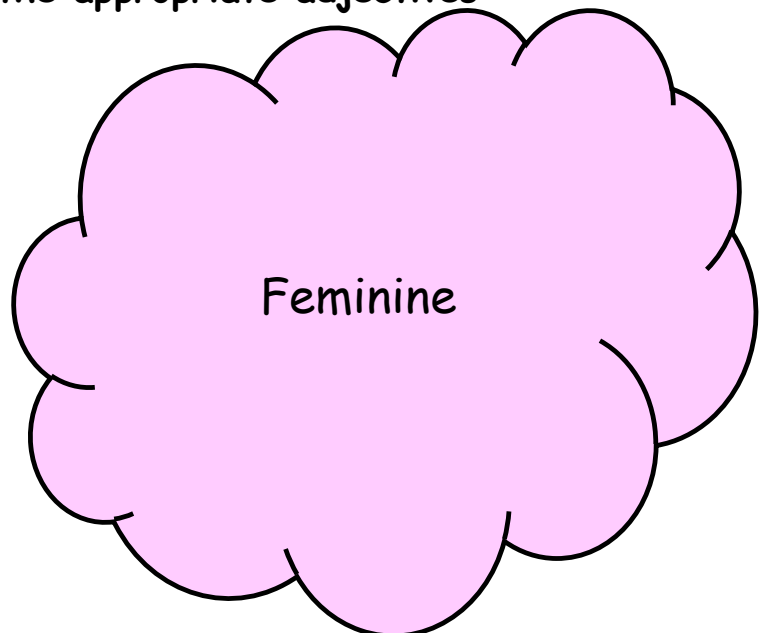
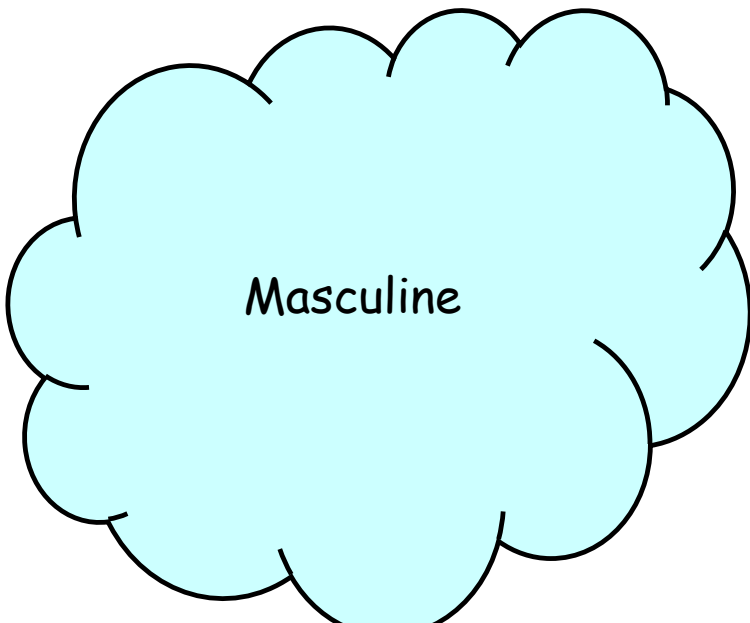
5. I don't like white mice or the black spiders.

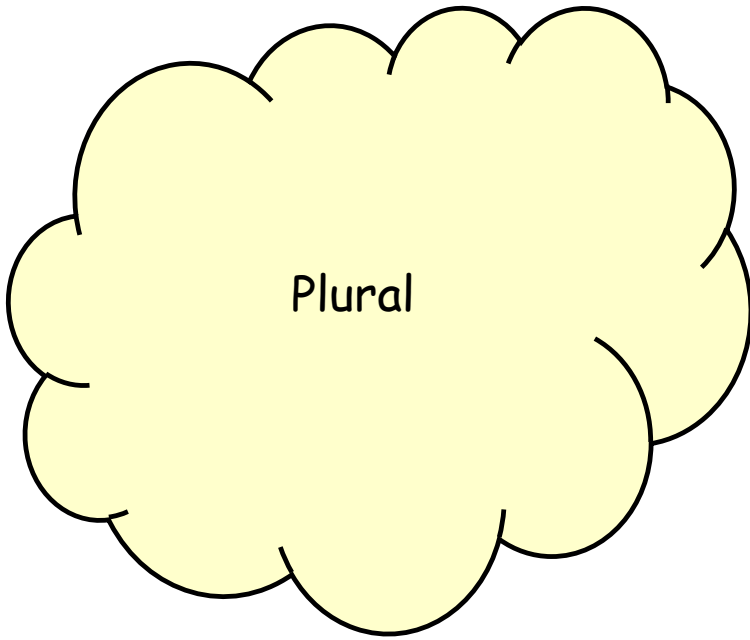
### Adjectives: Agreement and Position Part 2

Some adjectives need a bigger change than simply adding an "e" when describing a feminine noun. Here are some examples:

Masculine	Feminine	Plural
Grand	grande	grands/grandes
Ennuyeux	ennuyeuse	ennuyeux/ennuyeuses
Travailleur	travailleuse	travailleurs/ travailleuses
Créatif	créative	créatifs/ créatives
Fries	frisée	frisés/ frisées
Caractériel	caractérielle	caractériels/ caractérielles

Complete the following clouds with the appropriate adjectives:





grand	bruns	caractériel
rouges	bleue	frisés
travailleuses		caractérielle
ennuyeux		paresseux
travailleur	sévère	raides
créative	imaginatif	bleu
paresseuse	ennuyeuse	petite
bruyant	travailleuse	courts

**Activité 1: Insert the correct adjective into the sentence. (/5)**

1. Ma prof de français est \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent/intelligente)
2. Mon frère est parfois \_\_\_\_\_ (paresseux/paresseuse)
3. Mes parents sont trop \_\_\_\_\_ (sévère/sévères)
4. A mon avis ma soeur est \_\_\_\_\_ (caractérielle/caractérielles)
5. Je pense que je suis \_\_\_\_\_ (travailleur/travailleuse)

**Activité 2: Translate the following into French. (/10)**

1. The expensive flight \_\_\_\_\_
2. The boring journey \_\_\_\_\_
3. The clean hotel \_\_\_\_\_
4. The interesting country \_\_\_\_\_
5. The bad tempered waiter \_\_\_\_\_
6. The delicious food \_\_\_\_\_
7. The comfortable beds \_\_\_\_\_
8. The fun night-life \_\_\_\_\_
9. The noisy beach \_\_\_\_\_
10. The hardworking cleaners \_\_\_\_\_

the flight = le vol  
the journey = le trajet  
the hotel = l'hôtel (m)  
the country = le pays  
the waiter = le serveur  
the food = la nourriture  
the beds = les lits (m)  
the night-life = la vie nocturne  
the beach = la plage  
the cleaners = les nettoyeuses (f)

expensive = cher  
clean = propre  
noisy = bruyant  
interesting = intéressant  
delicious = délicieux  
bad tempered = caractériel  
fun = amusant  
comfortable = confortable  
hardworking = travailleur  
boring = ennuyeux

**Activité 3: Choose a piece of writing work that you have done recently. Rewrite it here adding in a range of adjectives. Make sure the position of the adjectives is correct and that they agree as appropriate.**

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### Adjectives: Agreement and Position Part 3

There are a group of adjectives who are positioned in front of the noun that they are describing. Adjectives that refer to **B**eauty, **A**ge, **G**oodness and **S**ize (BAGS) all go before the noun.

The following table contains BAGS adjectives. Fill in the gaps from the vocab note below:

English	Masculine	Feminine	Plural	Before vowel or silent h
Beautiful/handsome	beau	belle	Beaux/belles	<i>bel</i>
	Joli	Jolie	Jolis/jolies	
Ugly	moche		moches	
Old		Vieille	Vieux/vieilles	<i>vieil</i>
New	Nouveau		Nouveaux/nouvelles	<i>nouvel</i>
Young	Jeune	Jeune		
Good		Bonne	Bons/bonnes	
Better/best	Meilleur	Meilleure	/meilleures	
Nice/kind		Gentille	Gentils/gentilles	
Real/true	Vrai		Vrais/vraies	
	Mauvais	Mauvaise	Mauvais/mauvaises	
Poor	Pauvre	Pauvre		
Awful	Affreux		Affreux/affreuses	
Small	Petit	Petite	Petits/	
Big/tall	Grand		Grands/grandes	
Fat	Gros		Gros/grosses	
Thin		Mince	minces	

bad	pretty	moche	vraie	grande	jeunes
meilleurs	nouvelle	pauvres	bon	affreuse	grosse
mince	vieux	petites	gentil		

**Activité 1: Insert the correct adjective into the phrase. (/5)**

1. Ma \_\_\_\_\_ soeur (joli/jolie)
2. Mon \_\_\_\_\_ pantalon (nouveau/nouvelle)
3. Mes \_\_\_\_\_ amies (gentils/gentilles)
4. Un \_\_\_\_\_ homme (vieux/vieille)
5. Une \_\_\_\_\_ idée (bon/bonne)

**Activité 2: Translate the following into French. (/8)**

1. The big tortoise \_\_\_\_\_
2. The poor cat \_\_\_\_\_
3. The young cats \_\_\_\_\_
4. The best tortoises \_\_\_\_\_
5. The awful cat \_\_\_\_\_
6. The nice tortoise \_\_\_\_\_
7. The pretty cats \_\_\_\_\_
8. The old tortoises \_\_\_\_\_

the cat = le chat (m)  
the tortoise = la tortue (f)  
the cats = les chats (m.pl.)  
the tortoises = les tortues (f.pl.)

**Activité 3: Translate the following into French. (/10)**

1. The beautiful, creative princess. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A big, delicious cake. \_\_\_\_\_
3. My lazy, ugly brother. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My true, hardworking friends (f). \_\_\_\_\_
5. The small, noisy dogs. \_\_\_\_\_

the princess - la princesse      a cake - un gateau      the dogs - les chiens  
 my brother - mon frère      my friends - mes amies (f)

**Possessive Adjectives: Mon, Ma, Mes...**

Possessive adjectives (my, his, her etc) in French must agree with the thing that they are describing. For example, "my bag" would be "mon sac" regardless of whether the person saying was a boy or a girl.

**Complete the following table:**

English	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
my	mon	ma	
		ta	
his/ her	son		ses
		notre	nos
your (plural or formal)	votre	votre	
their	leur	leur	leurs

vos      notre      mes      your (singular/informal)  
 ton      our      tes      sa



**Activité 1: Complete with the correct possessive adjective. (/6)**

1. (My) \_\_\_\_\_ frère.
2. (My) \_\_\_\_\_ soeur.
3. (My) \_\_\_\_\_ parents.
4. (His) \_\_\_\_\_ frère.
5. (His) \_\_\_\_\_ soeur.
6. (His) \_\_\_\_\_ parents.

**Activité 2: Complete the gaps with the correct possessive adjective. (/12)**

- 1) Her grandmother - \_\_\_\_\_ grand-mère
- 2) Our parents - \_\_\_\_\_ parents
- 3) Their brother - \_\_\_\_\_ frère
- 4) Your (formal) cousin (m) - \_\_\_\_\_ cousin
- 5) Their grandparents - \_\_\_\_\_ grands-parents
- 6) His aunt - \_\_\_\_\_ tante
- 7) Her uncle - \_\_\_\_\_ oncle
- 8) Her brothers - \_\_\_\_\_ frères
- 9) Your (informal) sisters - \_\_\_\_\_ soeurs
- 10) My friends - \_\_\_\_\_ amis
- 11) His girlfriend - \_\_\_\_\_ copine
- 12) Your friend (f) - \_\_\_\_\_ amie

**Attention!**

If a **feminine** word begins with a **vowel**, we use 'mon/ ton/ son' instead of 'ma/ta/sa' (French doesn't like to have two vowels together!).

e.g. mon amie - my friend (f)

**Activité 3: Read the text and complete the gaps with the correct possessive adjective. (/10)**

Bonjour! Je m'appelle Guillaume. J'ai une très grande famille. \_\_\_\_\_ femme s'appelle Kate, elle est très jolie et gentille. Nous avons trois enfants, deux fils et une fille. \_\_\_\_\_ fils s'appellent George et Louis, et \_\_\_\_\_ fille s'appelle Charlotte. \_\_\_\_\_ frère cadet s'appelle Henri (Harry), il est très rigolo et il aime bien s'amuser! Nous nous entendons très bien, et je ne me fâche jamais contre lui. \_\_\_\_\_ femme s'appelle Meghan.

Harry et moi, nous avons une tante et trois oncles. \_\_\_\_\_ tante s'appelle Anne, et \_\_\_\_\_ oncles s'appellent Andrew, Edouard et Charles. Malheureusement \_\_\_\_\_ mère Diana est morte en 1997 mais mon père s'est remarié. \_\_\_\_\_ nouvelle femme s'appelle Camilla.

Ma grand-mère est très célèbre. \_\_\_\_\_ mari s'appelle Phillippe, il n'hésite pas à dire ce qu'il pense!

### Definite and Indefinite Articles

English	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
a	un	une	des (some)
the	le	la	les

**Activité 1: Complete the gap with the correct French word. Use a dictionary to check the gender of the noun if needed. (/10)**

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A cat - _____ chat          | 7. The cat - _____ chat        |
| 2. A dance - _____ danse       | 8. The dance - _____ danse     |
| 3. A cake - _____ gateau       | 9. The cake - _____ gateau     |
| 4. A brother - _____ frère     | 10. The brother - _____ frère  |
| 5. A sister - _____ soeur      | 11. The sister - _____ soeur   |
| 6. Some sweets - _____ bonbons | 12. The sweets - _____ bonbons |

**Activité 2: Complete the table with 5 nouns in English and write them out in French with the definite and indefinite article. Use a dictionary to help.**

English	Definite (the)	Indefinite (a/some)
Teacher	Le professeur	Un professeur


**Activité 3: Translate the following sentences into French.**

1. I love cats.

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2. I would like a pizza please.

---

3. I watch TV.

---

4. My brother has a coffee every morning.

---

5. I have a brother.

---

I have - J'ai	please - s'il vous plait	every morning - chaque matin
cat - chat	brother - frère	I would like - Je voudrais
TV- télé	has - prend	I love - J'adore
pizza - pizza	I watch - Je regarde	coffee - café

## Conjunctions

Conjunctions allow us to write extended sentences by linking our ideas together.

**Activité 1: Complete this table with the correct English translation for these commonly used French conjunctions. (/10)**

	French	English
1.	et	
2.	mais	
3.	en plus	
4.	pourtant	
5.	cependant	
6.	parce que	
7.	car	
8.	ou	
9.	qui	
10.	même si	

because	however	and	or	who/which
but	because	also	however	even though/if

**Activité 2: Link each pair of sentences using a conjunction that makes sense. (/5)**

1. J'adore le chocolat. C'est délicieux.

---

2. J'ai un frère. Il s'appelle Tom.

---

3. J'aime jouer au foot. C'est parfois fatiguant.

---

4. Je déteste les maths. C'est important pour l'avenir.

---

5. J'ai un chien. J'ai trois chats.

---

**Activité 3: Write a paragraph about a topic you have been studying recently in French. Include at least 5 different conjunctions. (/10)**

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### Time and Frequency Phrases

Time phrases allow us to talk about when things happen. Frequency phrases allow us to talk about how often things happen. By using them both we can add extra detail to our work.

**Activité 1: Complete this table with the correct English translation for these commonly used time and frequency phrases. (/15)**

	<b>French</b>	<b>English</b>
1.	D'habitude	
2.	normalement	
3.	Tous les jours	
4.	toujours	
5.	souvent	
6.	parfois	
7.	De temps en temps	
8.	jamais	
9.	D'abord	
10.	puis	
11.	Après ça	

12.	Le weekend	
13.	Le matin	
14.	L'après-midi	
15.	Le soir	

(At) the weekend	then	(in) the morning	firstly
normally	often	never	normally
sometimes	always	everyday	after that
from time to time	(in) the evening		(in) the afternoon

**Activité 2: Translate the following sentences into French. (/10)**

1. At the weekend I like to play football.

---

2. I often watch TV in the evening.

---

3. Normally I go to school by bus.

---

4. Firstly I do my homework, then after that I play on the computer.

---

5. In the morning I always have breakfast but I never eat cereal.

---

breakfast - le petit déjeuner	I watch - je regarde
cereal - les céréales	my homework - mes devoirs
I go to school - je vais au collège	on the computer - à l'ordinateur
I play - je joue	by bus - en bus
I do - je fais	football - au foot
I like - j'aime	TV - la télé
I have - je prends	I eat - je mange
to play - jouer	

**Activité 3: Write a paragraph about a topic you have been studying recently in French. Include at least 5 different time and frequency phrases. (/10)**

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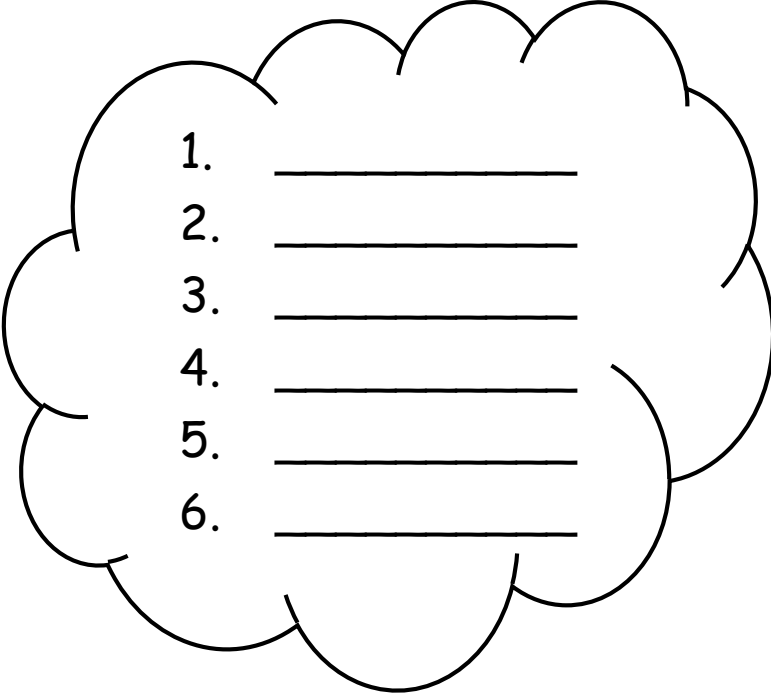
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**Point of View Phrases**

Point of view phrases allow us to extend and develop our opinions.

**Activité 1: Find out how to say these French point of view phrases in English. (/6)**

- 
1. Je pense que
  2. Je crois que
  3. Je trouve que
  4. Je dirais que
  5. A mon avis
  6. Selon moi

- 
1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Activité 2: Add a point of view phrase to each sentence in an appropriate place. Translate the sentences into English.(/10)**

1. J'aime le français car c'est important pour l'avenir.



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2. Je mange des légumes mais ils sont dégoûtants.

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3. Le foot est ennuyeux.

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---

4. Little Mix est le meilleur groupe pop du monde.

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---

5. Je n'aime pas boire du coca parce que c'est trop sucré.

---

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boire du coca - to drink coke

le meilleur - the best

pour l'avenir - for the future

Je mange - I eat

dégoûtant - disgusting

le foot - football

trop - too

du monde - in the world

des légumes - vegetables

sucré - sweet

### **Activité 3: Translate these sentences into French. (/10)**

1. I like my French teacher because I find that she is understanding.

---

2. In my opinion, maths is very important for the future.

---

3. I would say that French is more interesting than English.

---

4. I hate to do my homework because I think that it is really boring.

---

5. I think that school is great.

---

is - est

for the future - pour l'avenir

more ... than... - plus...que...

trop - too

school - le collège

interesting - intéressant

understanding - compréhensive

important - important

my French teacher - ma prof de Français

to do my homework - faire mes devoirs

### The Perfect (Past) Tense Part 1

There are different ways of talking about the past in French but in this section we are going to focus on how to use some key verbs in the past.

To form the perfect tense you need 3 things; a **pronoun**, an auxiliary verb (either **avoir** or **être**), and a **past participle**.

We are going to focus on verbs that use "avoir" as their auxiliary verb, and that follow the rules when forming their past participle.

**Complete the table with the correct English translation for each pronoun and part of avoir. (You should be able to use this booklet to help you if needed)**

Pronoun	Avoir	English
J'(e)	ai	
Tu	as	
Il/Elle	a	
Nous	avons	
Vous	avez	
Ils/Elles	ont	

**Past participles** are formed by changing **the ending** of an infinitive.

- Infinitives ending in **-er** change to **é**.
- Infinitives ending in **-ir** change to **i**.
- Infinitives ending in **-re** change to **u**.

For example:

- **jouer** - joué (to play - played)
- **finir** - fini (to finish - finished)
- **perdre** - perdu (to lose - lost)

You then put everything together. For example:

I played football - **J'ai joué** au foot.

We finished our homework - **Nous avons fini** nos devoirs.

She lost her coat - **Elle a perdu** son manteau.

Pronoun

Part of avoir

Past participle

### Activité 1: Complete the sentence with the correct part of avoir.(/8)

1. J' \_\_\_\_\_ écouté de la musique.
2. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ nagé pendant une heure.
3. Il \_\_\_\_\_ attend le bus.
4. Elles \_\_\_\_\_ entendu du bruit.
5. Tu \_\_\_\_\_ choisi un gâteau au chocolat.
6. Elle \_\_\_\_\_ puni la classe.
7. Ils \_\_\_\_\_ applaudi l'acteur.
8. Vous \_\_\_\_\_ parlé trop fort.

### Activité 2: Complete the sentence with the correct part of avoir and the correct past participle for the verb given in brackets.(/12)

1. J' \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ de la clarinette. (jouer)
2. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ un uniforme scolaire. (porter)
3. Il \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ à son comportement. (réfléchir)
4. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ votre maison. (vendre)

5. Elle \_\_\_\_\_ le fromage. (fondre)

6. J' \_\_\_\_\_ mes devoirs. (finir)

**Activité 3: Translate the following sentences into French.(/12)**

1. I ate a chocolate cake and it was delicious.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. We played basketball and we won.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I watched TV with my brother.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. We lost the match.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. He chose the grey jumper.

\_\_\_\_\_

to play - jouer

to eat - manger

to win - gagner

to watch - regarder

to lose - perdre

to choose - choisir

delicious - délicieux

the match - le match

a chocolate cake - un gâteau au chocolat

the jumper - le pull

basketball - le basket

grey - gris

it was - c'était

my brother - mon frère

## The Perfect (Past) Tense Part 2

As is often the case when it comes to grammar, some verbs do not follow the rules we saw in part 1. We are just going to look at a few examples in this section. The rest are covered in depth during your GCSE studies.

### Exception 1: être not avoir

- Some verbs do not use avoir as their auxiliary. Instead they use être.
- For example to say "I went" we use the verb aller with part of être, not with avoir.
- I went - **Je suis allé** **NOT** j'ai allé
- If you are a girl, or if you are talking about a girl, you need to make allé agree by adding an extra "e" at the end.
- For example, if a girl wrote "**je suis allée**" they would need an extra "e".
- If anyone, a boy or a girl, was writing about a girl using "elle", they would need to add an extra "e" to allé, for example, **elle est allée**.

### Exception 2: Irregular past participles

- Some verbs do not follow the rules for forming their past participle. These exceptions just need to be learnt so that you can use them and recognise them.
- Some examples of these irregular past participles are:
- **faire** - fait (to do/make - did/made)
- **boire** - bu (to drink - drank)

- lire - lu (to read - read)
- prendre - pris (to take - took)
- You use these irregular past participles with pronouns and avoir just as you would with a regular past participle.

English	French
I went	Je suis allé(e)
I did/I made	J'ai fait
I drank	J'ai bu
I read	J'ai lu
I took	J'ai pris

**Activité 1: Write a paragraph about what you did last weekend. There are a selection of verbs to help you in the vocab note. Make sure you change the verbs into the perfect tense.**

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to play - jouer	to eat - manger	to like - aimer	to love - adorer
to listen - écouter	to wear - porter	to talk - parler	to sing - chanter
to dance - danser	to swim - nager	to hate - detester	to watch - regarder
to wait for - attendre	to melt - fondre	to sell - vendre	to lose - perdre
to hear - entendre	to answer - répondre	to reflect/think about - réfléchir	
to choose - choisir	to finish - finir		
to go - aller	to do/make- faire	to drink - boire	to read - lire
to take - prendre			