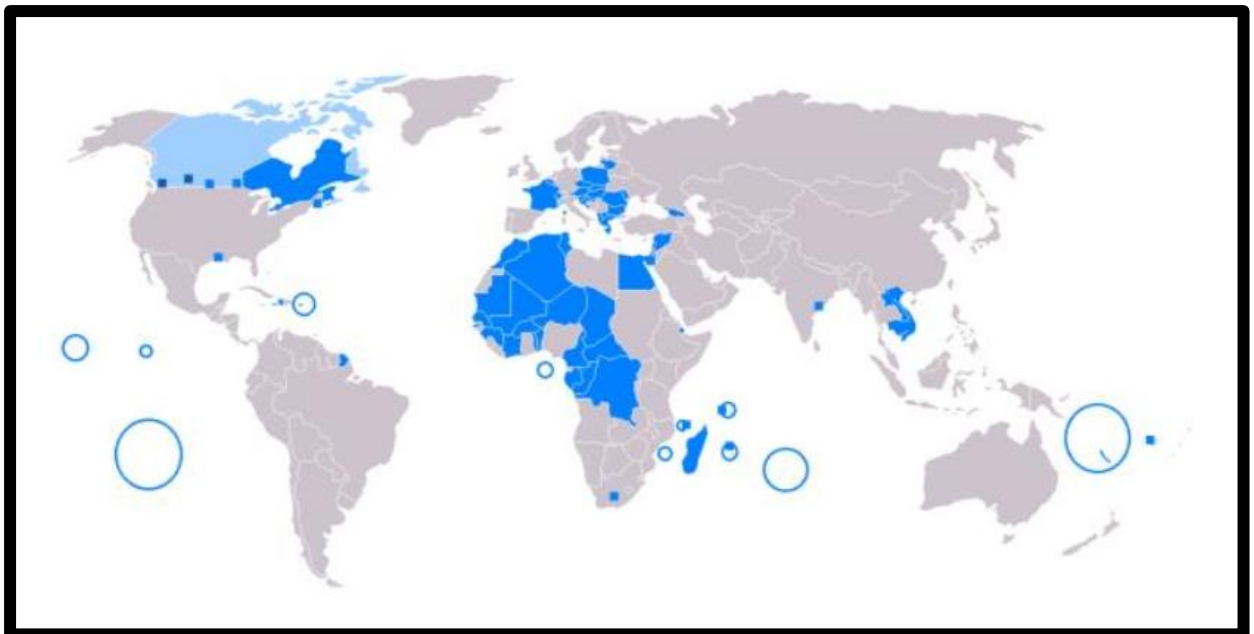


KS4 - KS5 Transition Booklet French



If you have any questions or would like to discuss
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Preparation for Sixth Form: French

TENSES				
Threshold Concept	Description	Task title	Mastery level (RAG)	Date
1	Forming the present tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense consolidation activities 		
2	Forming the near future tense, simple future and conditional tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Near future, simple future and conditional tense consolidation activities 		
3	Forming the perfect tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perfect tense consolidation activities 		
4	Forming the imperfect tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imperfect tense consolidation activities 		
GRAMMAR				
Threshold Concept	Description	Task title	Mastery level (RAG)	Date
1	Common masculine and feminine word endings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masculine and feminine endings, definite and indefinite articles, the prepositions <i>à</i> and <i>de</i> and possessive adjectives consolidation activities 		
2	Definite, indefinite and partitive articles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masculine and feminine endings, definite and indefinite articles, the prepositions <i>à</i> and <i>de</i> and possessive adjectives consolidation activities 		
3	Prepositions <i>à</i> and <i>de</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masculine and feminine endings, definite and indefinite articles, the prepositions <i>à</i> and <i>de</i> and possessive adjectives consolidation activities 		
4	Possessive adjectives (<i>mon / ma</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masculine and feminine endings, definite and indefinite articles, the prepositions <i>à</i> and <i>de</i> and possessive adjectives consolidation activities 		
VOCABULARY				
Threshold Concept	Description	Task title	Mastery level (RAG)	Date
1	Le vocabulaire pour faire une critique <i>Film review vocabulary</i> (Understand the vocabulary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the vocabulary on Quizlet (practise and test yourself) https://quizlet.com/_8dgiyu?x=1qgt&i=2ta635 <i>There will be a vocabulary test when we start the course.</i> 		

2	Sub-topic 1.1 La vie de couple : nouvelles tendances (Understand the vocabulary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the vocabulary on Quizlet (practise and test yourself) https://quizlet.com/gb/506567381/a-level-sub-topic-11-la-vie-de-couple-nouvelles-tendances-flash-cards/ <i>There will be a vocabulary test when we start the course.</i> 		
3	Les expressions complexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the vocabulary on Quizlet (practise and test yourself) https://quizlet.com/gb/506582757/a-level-transition-expressions-complexes-flash-cards/ <i>There will be a vocabulary test when we start the course.</i> 		

FURTHER READING / RESEARCH

1	Film research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch a film/series (or more than one) from the list of recommended films to broaden your knowledge of French cinema. <p>The following list of suggested films/series are available on Netflix;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He Even Has Your Eyes - 10 Jours en Or - Blind Date - Nothing to Hide - The African Doctor - Live Twice, Love Once - Bad Seeds - Lady J - School Life - The Perfect Day (football documentary about France winning the World Cup in 1998) - School life - Stuck together - Stuck with you - Lupin 		
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LE PRÉSENT

1

Forming the Present Tense

There are 3 main groups of verbs in French: -er, -ir and -re.

We can tell which group a verb belongs to by looking at the end of the infinitive form of the verb eg **manger finir perdre**

When conjugating verbs in the present tense, first you need to find *the stem* of the verb by removing the ending (-er / -ir / -re)

Eg. **manger** = mang **finir** = fin **perdre** = perd

You then need to add the correct verb ending depending on the person that you are talking about as outlined below.

2

ER Verbs

English	French	Verb ending
I	Je	e
You (singular)	Tu	es
He / She / We	Il / Elle / On	e
We	Nous	ons
You (plural)	Vous	ez
They	Ils / Elles	ent

Eg He eats

Verb = **Manger**

Create the *stem* = **Mang**

Add the correct ending for the person = **Il mange**

3

IR Verbs

English	French	Verb ending
I	Je	is
You (singular)	Tu	is
He / She / We	Il / Elle / On	it
We	Nous	issons
You (plural)	Vous	issez
They	Ils / Elles	issent

Eg They finish

Verb = **Finir**

Create the *stem* = **Fin**

Add the correct ending for the person = **Ils Finissent**

4

RE Verbs

English	French	Verb ending
I	Je	s
You (singular)	Tu	s
He / She / We	Il / Elle / On	nothing to add
We	Nous	ons
You (plural)	Vous	ez
They	Ils / Elles	ent

Eg I lose

Verb = **Perdre**

Create the *stem* = Perd

Add the correct ending for the person = **Je Perds**

5

Common Irregular Verbs

There are also lots of irregular verbs in French. Here are 4 common irregular verbs in the present tense.

Etre - To be
Je suis
Tu es
Il/Elle/On est
Nous sommes
Vous êtes
Ils/Elles sont

Avoir - To have
J'ai
Tu as
Il/Elle/On a
Nous avons
Vous avez
Ils/Elles ont

Faire - To do
Je fais
Tu fais
Il/Elle/On fait
Nous faisons
Vous faites
Ils/Elles font

Aller - To go
Je vais
Tu vas
Il/Elle/On va
Nous allons
Vous allez
Ils/Elles vont

6

Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive verbs can be recognised in their infinitive form as they are preceded by 'se'.

They require an additional, reflexive pronoun when conjugating verbs.

Je	me / m'		Nous	nous
Tu	te / t'		Vous	vous
Il / elle / on	se / s'		Ils / elles	se

Present Tense Consolidation Activities

- 1 The subject of the verb is not necessarily always *je, tu, il, elle, etc.* Give the equivalent subject pronoun in the phrases below and the ending of the verb that would follow.

Exemple: toi et moi = nous ...-ons

- 1 moi et mon frère = _____
- 2 ta sœur et toi = _____
- 3 son père = _____
- 4 sa meilleure copine = _____
- 5 ses amis = _____
- 6 ses amies = _____
- 7 on = _____

- 2 Complete each sentence using the verb in brackets in its correct form.

- 1 Ses frères _____ rester en contact avec lui. [aimer]
- 2 _____-vous les forums de discussion intéressants ? [trouver]
- 3 Elle _____ les selfies. [adorer]
- 4 Je _____ que ses photos sont super. [penser]
- 5 Mon copain et moi _____ tous les jours. [communiquer]
- 6 Tu _____ souvent avec tes amies ? [tchatter]
- 7 Ma sœur _____ trop de temps en ligne. [passer]

- 3 Complete each sentence with the right verb from the box, in its correct present tense form.

- 1 Ils _____ à la situation.
- 2 Mon frère _____ un message d'un ami.
- 3 Elle _____ son vélo pour avoir de l'argent pour acheter une tablette.
- 4 On _____ ses amis quand on ne communique pas assez souvent.
- 5 _____ ce que vous voulez !

choisir	perdre	attendre	réfléchir	vendre
---------	--------	----------	-----------	--------

- 4 Translate these sentences into French.

- 1 We guarantee our products for a year.
-

2 Choose your virtual friends well.

3 My mother switches on her mobile only once a day.

4 They are thinking about it.

5 Wait for me!

5 Complete each sentence using a reflexive verb of your choice, with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1 Comment tu _____ ?

2 Je _____ bien avec tous mes copains.

3 J'aime bien mes frères et sœurs. On ne _____ pas.

4 Mon père _____ avec moi si je ne fais pas mes devoirs.

5 Mes copains _____ Arthur et Mathis.

6 Est-ce que vous _____ bien avec vos parents ?

7 Nous _____ rarement. Nous _____ bien, en général.

6 Translate these sentences into French.

1 My brother falls out with his friends all the time.

2 We argue every day.

3 They get on well.

4 I don't argue with my parents.

5 Do you fall out with your brothers and sisters?

LE FUTUR ET LE CONDITIONNEL

1

Forming the Future Tense

The future tense is used to describe what you will do in the future.

Eg I will go to the cinema, they will eat the chocolate

To form the future tense you add the future endings (see below) to the infinitive form of the verb. Eg jouer, manger.

2

Future Tense Endings

English	French	Verb ending
I	Je	ai
You (singular)	Tu	as
He / She / We	Il / Elle / On	a
We	Nous	ons
You (plural)	Vous	ez
They	Ils / Elles	ont

Eg I will watch

Verb = regarder

Add the correct ending for the person = **Je** regarderai

3

Forming the Conditional Tense

The conditional tense is used to describe what you would do in the future if it was possible

Eg I would buy a big house (if I had lots of money!)

To form the conditional tense you add the conditional endings (see below) to the infinitive form of the verb. Eg jouer, manger.

4

Conditional Tense Endings

English	French	Verb ending
I	Je	ais
You (singular)	Tu	ais
He / She / We	Il / Elle / On	ait
We	Nous	ions
You (plural)	Vous	iez
They	Ils / Elles	aient

Eg He would eat

Verb = manger

Add the correct ending for the person = **Il** mangerait

5

Common Irregular Verbs

There are also lots of irregular verbs in French. To form the future or conditional tense with the following verbs use the stem below and then add the correct future / conditional ending.

English	French	Future / Conditional Stem
To buy	acheter	achèter
To go	aller	ir
To call	appeler	appeller
To have	avoir	aur
To have to	devoir	devr
To send	envoyer	enverr
To be	être	ser
To do	faire	fer
To throw	jeter	jetter
To get up	se lever	se lèver
To be able to	pouvoir	pourr
To know	savoir	saur
To come	venir	viendr
To see	voir	verr
To want	vouloir	voudr

Eg I **will** have to

Verb = Devoir

Future / conditional stem = Devr

Add correct **future** ending for the person = **Je devrai**

Eg We **would** know

Verb = savoir

Future / conditional stem = saur

Add the correct **conditional** ending for the person = **Nous saurions**

6

Forming the Immediate Future Tense

The immediate future tense is used to describe what you **are going** to do in the near future.

Eg I am going to go to the shops

To form the immediate future tense you use the present tense form of the verb aller (to go) and add the infinitive verb.

English	French	English	French
I go	Je vais	We go	Nous allons
You go (singular)	Tu vas	You go (plural)	Vous allez
He / She goes / We go	Il / Elle / On va	They go	Ils / Elles vont

Eg I'm going to play = Je vais jouer

Near Future, Simple Future and Conditional Tense Consolidation Activities

1 Write the sentences in French.

1. He is going to go out with Emma.

2. He is going to get married next year.

3. I am going to go to university before getting married.

4. They are going to have children before the age of 30.

5. We are not going to divorce.

6. You (s) are not going to stay single.

7. You (pl) are going to spend your life together.

2 Re-write these sentences using the simple future tense.

Eg Elle va bientôt avoir un enfant. = Elle aura bientôt un enfant.

1. Ils se marient à l'église.

2. Je ne veux pas me marier avant l'âge de trente ans.

3. À mon avis, ils vont se séparer et divorcer.

4. Est-ce que vous allez vivre ensemble ?

5. Il va y avoir beaucoup de monde à la réception.

6. On va en voyage de noces en Espagne.

3 Complete the simple future tense verb forms and translate them into English.

1 je _____ [faire] _____

2 tu _____ [être] _____

3 il _____ [savoir] _____

4 elle _____ [venir] _____

5 nous _____ [avoir] _____

6 vous _____ [vivre] _____

7 ils/elles _____ [vouloir] _____

4 Complete each sentence with the correct simple future tense form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Je ne me _____ [marier] pas. J'aime trop ma liberté.
- 2 Elle ne _____ [vivre] pas en concubinage.
- 3 Elle espère qu'il _____ [être] d'accord avec elle.
- 4 Ils _____ [passer] leur vie ensemble de toute façon.
- 5 Vous _____ [faire] confiance à votre partenaire.
- 6 Nous _____ [aller] en voyage de noces à Venise.
- 7 Si possible, nous _____ [avoir] des enfants.

5 Translate the sentences into French.

- 1 They will get married in July.

- 2 My ideal partner will be handsome and also funny.

- 3 I think that he will stay single.

- 4 He will not want to cohabit.

- 5 They hope that she will be able to have children.

- 6 First, he will have to meet the girl of his dreams.

6. Complete the table with the correct form of the conditional tense.

	être	avoir	aller	vouloir	faire
je					
tu					
il / elle / on					
nous					
vous					
ils / elles					

7. Write the sentences in French.

- 1 If possible, I would have children with my ideal partner.

- 2 My parents would go to the cinema.

- 3 We would be really happy.

- 4 My brother would not do sport.

- 5 Would you (pl) be able to live by the sea?

PASSÉ COMPOSÉ

1

Forming the Past (Perfect) Tense With Regular Avoir Verbs

The past (perfect) tense is used to describe a completed action in the past. It is formed using an auxiliary (helping) verb and a past participle.

To form the perfect tense with regular avoir verbs:

1. Decide **who** you are talking about
2. Select the correct pronoun and the correct part of avoir

AVOIR	
I	J'ai
You	Tu as
He	Il a
She	Elle a
We (one)	On a
We	Nous avons
You	Vous avez
They (boys / mix)	Ils ont
They (girls)	Elles ont

3. Create your past participle:

- a. Er verbs = take off the 'er' and add é
- b. Ir verbs = take off the 'ir' and add I
- c. Re verbs = take off the 're' and add u

manger - mang - mangé
finir - fin - fini
vendre - vend - vendu

Eg She liked

1. To like = aimer = avoir verb
2. She and the correct part of avoir = elle a
3. Aimer - aim - aimé
4. Aimer is **not** an être verb and so does not need any other ending
5. She liked = elle a aimé

2

COMMON IRREGULAR AVOIR VERBS

English Infinitive	French Infinitive	Past Participle
To see	Voir	Vu
To be able to	Pouvoir	Pu
To read	Lire	Lu
To drink	Boire	Bu
To have	Avoir	Eu
To have to	Devoir	Dû
To believe	Croire	Cru
To want	Vouloir	Voulu
To write	Écrire	Écrit
To take	Prendre	Pris
To learn	Apprendre	Appris
To do / make	Faire	Fait
To be	Être	Été
To say	Dire	Dit

ÊTRE VERBS

The following verbs use 'être' as the auxiliary verb in the past tense:

	Infinitive	English	Past Participle
M	Monter	To go up	Monté
R	Rester	To stay	Resté
S	Sortir	To go out	Sorti
V	Venir*	To come	Venu
A	Arriver	To arrive	Arrivé
N	Naître*	To be born	Né
D	Descendre	To go down	Descendu
E	Entrer	To enter	Entré
R	Rentrer	To return (to re-enter)	Rentré
T	Tomber	To fall	Tombé
R	Retourner	To return	Retourné
A	Aller	To go	Allé
M	Mourir*	To die	Mort
P	Partir	To leave	Parti

*irregular verbs

Reflexive verbs also use être as the auxiliary verb in the past tense. The reflexive pronoun comes before the auxiliary verb. Eg Je me suis levé(e)

Forming the Past (Perfect) Tense With Être Verbs

1. Decide who you are talking about.
2. Select the correct pronoun and part of être.

ÊTRE	
I	Je suis
You	Tu es
He	Il est
She	Elle est
We (one)	On est
We	Nous sommes
You	Vous êtes
They (boys / mix)	Ils sont
They (girls)	Elles sont

3. Create your past participle (as with avoir verbs)
4. If the verb is an **être** verb:
 - a. add an 'e' if talking about a girl.
 - b. add and 's' if talking about more than one person.
 - c. add an 'es' if talking about more than one girl.

Eg She fell

1. To fall = tomber = être verb
2. She and the correct part of être = elle est
3. Tomber - Tomb - tombé
4. Tomber is an être verb and so we add an extra 'e' as we are talking about a girl
5. She fell = elle est tombée

Reflexive verbs always have a reflexive pronoun in front of them;

Je **me**

Tu **te**

Il / elle / on **se**

Nous **nous**

Vous **vous**

Ils / elles **se**

Reflexive verbs use être as the auxiliary (helping) verb. To form the perfect tense with reflexive verbs, there are 5 simple steps.

- 1) Decide WHO you are talking about (I, he etc)
- 2) Select the correct reflexive pronoun (see above)
- 3) Select the correct part of être

Être

Je suis - I am

Tu es - you are (singular)

Il / elle / on est - he / she is / we are

Nous sommes - we are

Vous êtes - you are (plural)

Ils / elles sont - they (m/f) are

- 4) Create your past participle from the verb that you are going to use
- 5) Put the correct reflexive pronoun, part of être and your verb together
- 6) Make the verb agree with who you are talking about
(girl = e, plural = s, girls = es)

E.g. **I relaxed**

- Decide WHO you are talking about (I, he etc) **I**
- Select the correct reflexive pronoun **Je me**
- Select the correct part of être **Je me suis**
- Create your past participle from the verb that you are going to use **relaxer > relax > relaxé**
- Put the reflexive pronoun, the correct part of être and your verb together!

Je me suis relaxé(e)

- Make the verb agree **elle s'est relaxée (f) nous nous sommes relaxés (pl) nous nous sommes relaxées (fpl)**

Perfect Tense Consolidation Activities

1. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 J'ai _____ au café avec Justin. (manger)
- 2 Kévin est _____ au cinéma avec Amélie. (aller)
- 3 J'ai _____ mon livre hier soir ! (finir)
- 4 Tu es _____ avec tes amis ? (sortir)
- 5 Nous avons _____ une surprise pour Freddie! (organiser)
- 6 Belinda est aussi _____ à la fête ? (aller)
- 7 On a _____ le nouveau film de Bradley Cooper. (choisir)
- 8 Je n'ai pas _____ au foot. (jouer)

2 Correct the six errors in this text. Write your answers in the table below.

Cet été, je suis allé à Cannes pour le festival du cinéma. Mes parents ont venues avec moi. Nous sommes partis de la maison vendredi matin à huit heures. Nous sommes arrivées vers onze heures. On a vu Renée Zellweger et Bradley Cooper. Quand j'ai crié son nom, il est venue signer un autographe pour moi ! Ma famille et moi, nous sommes sorti ensemble pour manger dans des super restaurants. Nous avons rentrés très tard chaque soir ! C'était un weekend incroyable !
Amélie, 15 ans

	Error	Correction
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

3 Translate these sentences into French.

1 Simon went to Paris yesterday.

2 She played football then went home.

3 Élise and Franck went to McDonald's and ate hamburgers.

4 My grandmother was born in 1939.

5 Jimmy visited Barcelona when he went to Spain.

6 Dimitri and Becky arrived at 8 o'clock. Their train left Paris at midday.

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

C'était une soirée extraordinaire. Kévin et moi, on (se préparer) _____ (1) après le dîner. Je (se doucher) _____ (2) parce que j'avais joué au rugby cet après-midi-là. Nous avons regardé le feu d'artifice avec mes parents, c'était très bien. Après, mes parents (se reposer) _____ (3) dans un café. Mes copains et moi, on (se retrouver) _____ (4) devant l'église. Kévin et moi, nous (s'amuser) _____ (5) dans la rue avec eux. On a dansé et on a chanté. Je (se coucher) _____ (6) tard parce que la fête a fini vers une heure du matin. Le lendemain, je (se lever) _____ (7) à neuf heures et demie mais mes parents (se réveiller) _____ (8) à dix heures !

5 Translate each of these sentences into French. Remember to make the past participle agree if necessary.

1 After having finished his book, he went to bed.

2 After having rested, he went to the stadium.

3 After having gone to Farah's house, Amélie watched a film.

4 After having got up, Patrice and Ophélie had breakfast

5 After having gone to the theatre, Anne no longer wanted to read the book

6. Complete each sentence with the correct past participle of the verb in brackets. Don't forget agreement rules!

- 1 Elles ont [devoir] _____ rester en classe pendant la récréation.
- 2 Hier soir, Clémentine n'a pas [pouvoir] _____ sortir.
- 3 Quand ma copine est tombée, elle s'est [faire] _____ mal.
- 4 Cette année, le travail a [être] _____ plus facile.
- 5 Quand ma sœur a [voir] _____ sa note, elle a pleuré.
- 6 Les deux filles ont [prendre] _____ des livres de la bibliothèque.

7 Translate these sentences into French.

- 1 We didn't arrive on time for the exam.

- 2 He did his homework after breakfast.

- 3 She drank coffee this morning.

- 4 The two boys had to stay in the classroom.

- 5 I understood the teacher because he explained well.

- 6 The girl took her umbrella.

L'IMPARFAIT

1

Forming the Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense is used to describe continuous actions in the past tense.

It describes how things were:

Eg I **was** bored - je m'ennuyais

It describes continuous actions:

Eg the telephone **was** ringing - le téléphone sonnait

It describes habitual actions in the past (something that you did regularly but don't do anymore):

Eg I used to watch Tellytubbies every day - je regardais Tellytubbies tous les jours.

It is often used to describe the weather in the past:

Eg It rained for hours - il pleuvait pendant des heures.

2

Imperfect Tense Endings

English	French	Verb ending
I	Je	ais
You (singular)	Tu	ais
He / She / We	Il / Elle / On	ait
We	Nous	ions
You (plural)	Vous	iez
They	Ils / Elles	aient

Eg I used to watch / I was watching

Verb = regarder

Take the 'nous' form of the verb in the present tense = regardons

Take off 'ons' = regard

Add the correct ending for the person = **Je** regardais

For a lot of verbs you can also form them imperfect in the following way:

Verb = regarder

Create the stem = regard

Add the correct ending for the person = **Je** regardais

This method works with er and re verbs which are regular in the present tense but **will not** work for every verb.

Imperfect and conditional verb endings are the same.

Common Irregular Verbs

Etre - To be
J'étais
Tu étais
Il / Elle / On était
Nous étions
Vous étiez
Ils / Elles étaient

Faire - To have
Je faisais
Tu faisais
Il / Elle / On faisait
Nous faisions
Vous faisiez
Ils / Elles faisaient

Imperfect Consolidation Activities

1. Complete each sentence with the correct imperfect-tense form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Nous _____ au foot. [jouer]
- 2 Ils _____ du poulet. [manger]
- 3 Vous _____ la télé. [regarder]
- 4 Il _____ une écharpe. [porter]
- 5 Je _____ de l'argent à mon frère. [donner]
- 6 Elle _____ de la musique. [écouter]

2. Complete each of these sentences with the correct imperfect-tense form of the verb(s) in brackets.

- 1 Est-ce que vous _____ assez de temps pour vous reposer ? (avoir)
- 2 Mon frère et moi _____ toujours en bonne santé. (être)
- 3 Quand j' _____ dix ans, je _____ de l'exercice tous les jours. (avoir, faire)
- 4 Mes copains _____ toujours dehors pour jouer au foot. (être)
- 5 Est-ce que tu _____ plus sportif il y a deux ans ? (être)
- 6 Nous ne _____ jamais la fête. (faire)

3. Translate the sentences into French.

1. There were too many tourists in town.

2. We used to do sport on the beach.

3. They were happy that their hotel was clean.

4. It was very hot in the United States.

5. Were you (s) sad at the end of your holidays?

Grammar: Masculine and Feminine Word Endings

1

1. **Key points:**
2. All nouns in French have a gender, they are either masculine or feminine.
3. Some words are homonyms, they have the same spelling but 2 different meanings. Often, in this case the gender is different.
 - a. Eg **un** livre = a book, **une** livre = a pound
4. It is best to learn the gender of a noun when you learn the noun itself but below is a list of common masculine and feminine word endings.

2

Masculine Words	Examples
male people	frère/oncle
days, months	lundi/avril
seasons	hiver/automne
languages	français/allemand
weights, measures	kilo/litre
-ien	mécanicien
-et	jouet/billet
-ing	parking/camping
-isme	tourisme/socialisme
-oir	soir/couloir
-ou	cou/genou
-ment	monument
-eur	acteur/professeur
-asme	enthousiasme
-acle	spectacle
-ège	collège
-ème	barème
-tère	caractère
most -eau	Cadeau/bateau
most -age*	village

*plage, page, cage and image are all feminine.

Feminine Words	Examples
female people	mère/tante
fruit/veg ending in -e	pomme/carotte
-aison	maison/saison
-euse	vendeuse/chanteuse
-esse	vitesse/gentillesse
-tude	attitude/habitude
-ise	chemise/bêtise
-trice	actrice
-ance	dépendance/finance
-anse	danse
-ence	différence
-ense	suspense
-ière	bière/infirmière
-xion	réflexion
-é	difficulté/communauté
most -lle	ville/salle
most -sion	occasion/version
most -tion	action/natation
most -ine	cantine/piscine
most -ure	nature
most -nne	panne/personne
most -té / tié	difficulté / amitié

Grammar: Definite and Indefinite Articles, The Prepositions à and de and Possessive Adjectives

1

The Definite Article

The definite article in English is 'the'. In French, there is a different word for 'the' depending on if a noun is plural, starts with a vowel, is masculine or feminine. It is important that you ask yourself the questions about the noun that you are referring to in that order.

	Plural	Vowel	Gender	
			Masculine	Feminine
The	les	l'	le	la

Example:

The pens (pl) = **les** stylos

The pen (m) = **le** stylo

The ruler (f) = **la** règle

The accent = **l'**accent

2

The Indefinite Article

The indefinite article in English is 'a'. In French, there is a different word for 'a' depending on if a noun is masculine or feminine.

	Plural	Vowel	Gender	
			Masculine	Feminine
A			un	une

Example:

A pencil (m) = **un** crayon

A rubber (f) = **une** gomme

3

The Prepositions À and De

- The preposition 'à' usually means to / at / in.
- The preposition 'de' usually means some / of / to / from.
- Both à and de also come after many verbs.
- When followed by the **definite article** 'le' or 'les' they must contract. Use the table below to see how and to select the correct form of the word.

	Plural	Vowel	Gender	
			Masculine	Feminine
À	aux	à l'	au	à la
De	des	de l'	du	de la

Example:

I go **to the** park (m). = Je vais **au** parc.

I would like **some (of the)** pizza (f). = Je voudrais **de la** pizza.

4

Possessive Adjectives

It is important when deciding which possessive adjective to use to ask yourself the questions about the noun which you are referring to in the correct order. Is it plural? Does it start with a vowel? Is it masculine or feminine?

	Plural	Vowel	Gender	
			Masculine	Feminine
My	mes	mon	mon	ma
Your (singular/informal)	tes	ton	ton	ta
His / Her	ses	son	son	sa
Our	nos	notre	notre	notre
Your (plural/formal)	vos	votre	votre	votre
Their	leurs	leur	leur	leur

Example:

My parents (pl) = **mes** parents

My sister (f) = **ma** sœur

Our dog (m) = **notre** chien

Masculine and Feminine Endings, Definite and Indefinite Articles, The Prepositions à and de and Possessive Adjectives Consolidation Activities

1. Complete each of these sentences with the correct partitive article.

- 1 Les plus belles maisons se trouvent à l'extérieur _____ ville.
- 2 Nous habitons près _____ boucherie mais loin _____ supermarché.
- 3 Mon quartier a _____ boulangeries délicieuses.
- 4 Ma villa est près _____ bord _____ mer.
- 5 Le restaurant local sert _____ plats typiquement régionaux.
- 6 As-tu _____ lits superposés dans ta chambre ?

2. Translate the sentences into French.

1. My parents would like to go to the beach.

2. Their houses were big.

3. Do you (pl) think that his brother is nice?

4. We could eat some cake.

5. She stayed near to the cathedral.

L'étude d'un film : L'Auberge Espagnole

1. Le vocabulaire pour faire une critique

1.	un acteur/ un actrice	actor	36.	ingrate(e)	ungrateful
2.	aimable	likeable	37.	lâche	cowardly
3.	le billet	ticket	38.	marrant(e)	funny
4.	chaleureux(-euse)	warm/welcoming	39.	paisible	peaceful
5.	le cinéma	the cinema	40.	paresseux(-euse)	lazy
6.	un cinéphile	film-lover	41.	le personnage	the character
7.	une comédie	comedy	42.	peu fiable	unreliable
8.	un comédien/une comédienne	actor	43.	une place	a ticket
9.	courageux(-euse)	brave	44.	prudent(e)	careful
10.	cruel(-le)	cruel	45.	raconter	To tell
11.	un dessin animé	cartoon	46.	reconnaissant(e)	grateful
12.	doubler	to dub	47.	regarder en streaming	to stream
13.	un échec	a failure	48.	une réussite	a success
14.	les effets spéciaux	special effects	49.	la salle (de cinéma)	cinema screen
15.	égoïste	selfish	50.	sensible	sensitive
16.	faire pleurer	to make cry	51.	un succès	a success
17.	faire rire	to make laugh	52.	le thème	the theme
18.	fiable	reliable	53.	un thriller	a thriller
19.	fier (fière)	proud	54.	une trilogie	a trilogy
20.	un film d'action	action film	55.	la version originale	the original version
21.	un film d'amour	romantic film	56.		
22.	un film d'aventure	adventure film	57.		
23.	un film de guerre	war film	58.		
24.	un film de langue étrangère	foreign language film	59.		
25.	un film de science-fiction	science fiction film	60.		
26.	un film fantastique	fantasy film	61.		
27.	un film historique	historical film	62.		
28.	le grand écran	the big screen (cinema)	63.		
29.	le graphisme	graphics	64.		
30.	grincheux(-euse)	grumpy	65.		
31.	heureux(-euse)	happy	66.		
32.	l'histoire (f)	the story	67.		
33.	il s'agit de	it is about	68.		
34.	imprudent(e)	reckless	69.		
35.	inamica(e)	unfriendly	70.		

Topic 1: La famille en voie de changement

1.1 La vie de couple : nouvelles tendances

2.	L'amour	Love	41.	La génération	Generation
3.	Ancré	Anchored / fixed firmly	42.	Le geste	Action
4.	Une astuce	Trick	43.	L'homosexualité (f)	Homosexuality
5.	Le bilan	Assessment	44.	Important(e)	considerable
6.	La bisexualité	Bisexuality	45.	L'indépendance (f)	Independence
7.	Le bonheur	Happiness	46.	L'individu (m)	Individual (person)
8.	La candidature	Application (for job / position)	47.	L'inégalité	Inequality
9.	La cérémonie	Ceremony	48.	Interrompre	To interrupt
10.	La cohabitation	Living together / alongside	49.	Inutile	Useless / unnecessary
11.	Cohabiter	To live together	50.	La loi	Law
12.	Le comportement	Behaviour	51.	Malheureux (-euse)	unhappy
13.	Se comporter	To behave	52.	Le mandat	(political) mandate
14.	Le concubinage	Living with a partner	53.	La manifestation	Protest
15.	Le/la conjoint(e)	Husband/wife/spouse	54.	Le mariage	Marriage
16.	Le contrat	Contract	55.	Se marier	To get married
17.	Le couple	Couple	56.	Le même sexe	Same sex
18.	Critiquer	To criticise	57.	Le mode de vie	Way of life
19.	Le / la député(e)	Member of parliament	58.	Nier	To deny
20.	Le divorce	Divorce	59.	Nuire à	To harm
21.	Divorcer	To divorce	60.	Le pacs	Civil partnership
22.	Le droit	Right	61.	Se pacser	To enter into a civil partnership
23.	L'égalité (f)	Equality	62.	Le / la partenaire	Partner
24.	Élire	To elect	63.	La perle	Pearl
25.	Un(e) élu(e)	Elected member (of parliament)	64.	Se protéger	To protect oneself
26.	Emménager	To move in	65.	La rancune	Grudge
27.	L'enfant (m) adopté	Adopted child	66.	Réagir	To react
28.	L'enquête (f)	survey	67.	La relation	Relationship
29.	L'époux (m)	Husband / spouse	68.	Religieux (-se)	Religious
30.	L'épouse (f)	Wife / spouse	69.	Remplir	To fill
31.	Éprouver	To experience things	70.	Les ressentis	Feelings
32.	Essentiellement	Essentially	71.	La rupture	Break-up
33.	L'étape (f)	stage	72.	La société	society
34.	Faire état de	To report / state	73.	Souhaiter	To wish
35.	Une étiquette	label	74.	La tendance	Trend
35.	L'évolution	Development	75.	Avoir tort	To be wrong / mistaken
36.	Fidèle	Faithful	76.	Traditionnel(le)	traditional
37.	La fidélité	Faithfulness	77.	Tromper	To cheat on
38.	Fonder	To start (a family)	78.	L'union (f) libre	Living together as an unmarried couple
39.	La formation	Training	79.	La vie commune	Living together
40.	Froisser	To offend	80.		

Les Expressions Complexes

36.	à mon avis	in my opinion	41.	malgré	despite
37.	je pense que	I think that	42.	malgré le fait que	despite the fact that
38.	je trouve que	I find that	43.	néanmoins	nevertheless
39.	pour moi	for me	44.	non seulement	not only
40.	c'est vrai que	it's true that	45.	ou	or
41.	je crois que	I believe that	46.	puis	then
42.	j'estime que	I reckon that	47.	ensuite	next
43.	je suis de l'opinion que	I'm of the opinion that	48.	en général	in general
44.	je dirais que	I would say that	49.	dans l'ensemble	on the whole
45.	je dois admettre que	I have to admit that	50.	heureusement	fortunately
46.	je suis d'accord que	I'm in agreement that	51.	malheureusement	unfortunately
47.	je suis d'accord avec (ma mère) que	I'm in agreement with (my mum) that	52.	où	where
48.	il me semble que	it seems to me that	53.	quand	when
49.	il faut dire que	it must be said that	54.	alors que	while / whereas
50.	cela va sans dire que	it goes without saying that	55.	bien que ce soit	although it is
51.	selon	according to	56.	bien qu'on sache que	although we know that
52.	mon père pense que	my dad thinks that	57.	pour que je puisse	so that I can
53.	il y a ceux qui pensent que	there are those who think that	58.	je ne pense pas que ce soit	I don't think that it is
54.	certains disent que	certain people say that	59.	il faut qu'on fasse (un effort)	we must make (an effort)
55.	ce qui me plaît c'est que	what pleases me is that	60.	il est nécessaire de considérer que	it's necessary to consider that
56.	ce qui me déplaît c'est que	what displeases me is that	61.	il est important de comprendre que	it's important to understand that
57.	ce qui m'embête c'est que	what annoys me is that	62.	j'ai l'intention de + infinitive	I intend to
58.	si vous aimez	if you like	63.	avant de + infinitive	before
59.	pour ceux qui aiment	for those who like	64.	je viens de + infinitive	I have just
60.	c'est quelque chose que j'aime	it's something that I like	65.	après avoir fini	after having finished
61.	parce que	because	66.	après être allé(e)	after having gone
62.	car	because	67.	avec lui	with him
63.	puisque	because	68.	avec elle	with her
64.	par conséquent	consequently	69.	avec eux	with them (m)
65.	donc	therefore	70.	avec elles	with them (f)
66.	par exemple	for example	71.	je l'aime	I like it
67.	mais	but	72.	je les aime	I like them
68.	cependant	however	73.	j'y vais	I go there

69.	pourtant	however	74.	j'en fais	I do it
35.	cela dit	that said	75.	plus... que	more... than
41.	ayant dit cela	having said that	76.	moins... que	less... than
42.	par contre	on the other hand / however	77.	le plus	the most
43.	en revanche	on the other hand	78.	le moins	the least
44.	d'un côté... de l'autre côté	on one hand ... on the other hand	79.	depuis	since / for
45.	étant donné que	given that	80.	cette opinion est	this opinion is

Useful Websites

Newspapers:

20 Minutes: <https://www.20minutes.fr/>

Daily newspaper provided free for commuters in France.

Mon Quotidien: <https://monquotidien.playbacpresse.fr/>

Aimed at children so accessible!

Le Parisien: <http://www.leparisien.fr/>

First published in 1944 by the French Resistance!

Le Monde: <https://www.lemonde.fr/>

Founded at the end of WWII. Considered one of the most respected papers in the world. Covers a wide range of topics. Politically centre-left (Similar to The Guardian)

Le Figaro: <https://www.lefigaro.fr/>

Founded in 1826 it's one of the oldest newspapers in the world, and the oldest in France. Politically, it is considered to be a centre-right paper. (Similar to The Times)

Libération: <https://www.liberation.fr/>

Founded in 1973 it is another of the popular newspapers along with Le Monde and Le Figaro. Politically, it is centre-left.

Other Websites:

<https://www.1jour1actu.com/>

News website aimed at children so accessible!

<http://www.tv5monde.com/>

TV channel website but containing news reports and articles for those learning French.