



# Y8 French: Unit 1

## Leisure



### Use of jouer/faire/aller

When talking about hobbies in English, we say **play** for games and **go** for other activities.

I **play** hockey. We **go** cycling.

In French, we say **jouer (to play)** for games too, but we use **faire (to do)** for other activities. **Aller** is only used for places:

Je **joue** au hockey. Il **joue** aux cartes.

Nous  **faisons** du vélo.

Je **vais** au cinéma.

They're all followed by a little word:

	jouer & aller	faire
masc	au	du
fem	à la	de la
plural	aux	des
vowel	à l'	de l'

### Comparisons

To compare things (for example say that something is bigger or less expensive than something else) you use **plus...que (more than)** and **moins...que (less than)**.

Robert est **plus** grand **que** Marc.

Robert is taller **than** Marc.

Le rugby est **plus** intéressant **que** le foot.

Rugby is **more** interesting **than** football.

Le tennis est **moins** cher **que** la voile.

Tennis is **less** expensive **than** sailing.

### Frequency words

You use frequency words to say how often you do something (see vocab list).

Most frequency words can go both at the start or at the end of the sentence, apart from:

- **Toujours (=always)** goes after the verb:

Je joue **toujours** au tennis. I **always** play tennis.

- **Ne ... jamais (=never)** form a unit, just like

the **ne... pas** sandwich, and go around the verb:

Je **ne** joue **jamais** au foot. I **never** play football.

### The Present of regular -er, -ir and -re verbs

**jouer** .....to play  
 je jouee .....i play  
 tu joues .....you (sg) play  
 il/elle joue..... he/she plays  
 nous jouons ..... we play  
 vous jouez .....you (pl) play  
 ils/elles jouent..they play

**finir** .....to finish  
 je finis ..... i finish  
 tu finis..... you (sg) finish  
 il/elle finit ..... he/she finishes  
 nous finissons.... we finish  
 vous finissez..... you (pl) finish  
 ils/elles finissent.they finish

**vendre**.....to sell  
 je vends.....I sell  
 tu vends.....you sell  
 il/elle vend.....he/she sells  
 nous vendons... we sell  
 vous vendez..... you (pl) sell  
 ils/elles vendent.they sell

### The perfect tense describes what has happened in the past. You need 3 parts:

<b>subject</b>	+	<b>auxiliary</b>	+	<b>past participle</b>
j' / je tu il/elle nous vous ils/elles		avoir <b>or</b> être		
		ai suis as es a est avons sommes avez êtes ont sont		

use **être** for Mrs Van Der Tramp Verbs

**-er verbs :**  
jouer→**joué**

**-ir verbs :**  
finir→**fini**

**-re verbs :**  
attendre→**attendu**

**Mrs Van Der Tramp Verbs**

monté (went up)      tombé (fell)  
 retourné (went back)      resté (stayed)  
 sorti (went out)      arrivé (arrived)  
 venu (came)      mort (died)  
 allé (went)      parti (left)  
 né (was born)  
 descendu (went down)  
 entré (went in)  
 rentré (went home)

**Irregular Past participles**

dit (said)  
 écrit (wrote)  
 fait (did/made)  
 ouvert (opened)  
 bu (drank)  
 lu (read)  
 vu (saw)  
 eu (had)  
 été (was)

examples:

J'ai  **joué** au golf. (I played golf)  
 Il  **a mangé** du chocolat. (He ate chocolate)  
 Tom  **a fait** du ski. (Tom 'did' skiing)  
 Nous  **avons fini**. (we finished)  
 Je  **suis allé** en ville. (I went to town)



### Quizlets

#### Hobbies



#### Technology



#### Tech opinions



#### Music



#### Films



#### Film opinions





# Y8 French: Unit 2 Food and Health



## 'le' or 'du'?

After an opinion, use **le/la/les/l'** (=the)

J'aime **la** limonade, je déteste **le** poisson, j'adore **les** frites.  
I like limonade, I hate fish, I love chips

After manger or boire, use **du/de la/des/de l'** (=some)

Je bois **de la** limonade, je mange **du** poisson, je mange **des** frites.  
I drink (some) lemonade, I eat (some) fish, I eat (some) chips.

	the	some
masc	le	du
fem	la	de la
pl	les	des
vowel	l'	de l'

## The near future

To talk about what you are going to do, use the present tense of **aller** plus an infinitive verb:

**Je vais manger** en ville – *I'm going to eat* in town.  
**Elle va aller** en France – *She's going to go* to France.

## Aller – to go

je vais -	I'm going
tu vas -	you're going (sg)
il/elle va -	he/she's going
nous allons -	we're going
vous allez -	you're going (pl)
ils/elles vont -	they're going (m/f)



## Using 3 tenses

Try to use 3 different tenses in your writing and your speaking work to score an 'excelling' grade.

You can use the perfect tense (=past), the near future and the present tense. Try to use time phrases too, to say when the action happened.

**Hier j'ai mangé** trop de bonbons mais **le week-end prochain je vais manger** plus de fruits.  
*Yesterday I ate* too many sweets but *next weekend I'm going to eat* more fruit.

You can also use je voudrais (conditional tense) + infinitive to say what you would like to do:

**Je voudrais boire** plus d'eau – *I would like to drink* more water.

## Modal verbs

A modal verb is used along with a main verb to express possibility, ability, permission, or necessity. It is always followed by an infinitive:

**Je dois manger** des fruits – *I must* eat fruit  
**On doit manger** des fruits – *you/one must* eat fruit  
**Il faut manger** des fruits - *you/one must* eat fruit  
**Je peux manger** des fruits – *I can* eat fruit  
**On peut manger** des fruits – *you/one can* eat fruit  
**Je veux manger** des fruits – *I want* to eat fruit  
**On ne doit pas fumer** – *you/one must* not smoke

**The imperative** is used to give orders or advice. Do not include the subject pronoun. Use the **je** ending for singular, and the **vous** ending for plural: **Mange** plus de légumes! *Eat* more vegetables!(to one person) **Mangez** plus de légumes! *Eat* more vegetables! (to several people)

## Quizlets

### Fruit and veg



### Meat



### Drinks



### Other Food



### Meals



### Adjectives

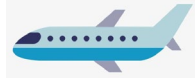


### Health





## Y8 French: Unit 3 Holidays



### Saying 'to' or 'in' a country

'To' and 'in' a country are both the same in French.

If a country is feminine (that's most countries), use **en**:

Je suis allé **en** France.

I went **to** France.

J'habite **en** France.

I live **in** France.

If it is masculine, use **au**:

Je vais **au** Portugal.

I go **to** Portugal.

J'habite **au** Canada.

I live **in** Canada.

If it is plural use **aux**:

J'aime aller **aux** États-Unis.

I like to go **to the** United States.

### Using 'si' and 'quand'

Here are two new connectives:

**Si** (shortened to **s'** in front of a vowel) means **if**,

**Quand** means **when**.

On peut aller au cinéma **si** tu veux.

We can go to the cinema **if** you want.

**S'**il pleut, je regarde la télé.

**If** it rain I watch TV.

**Quand** il a fait beau, j'ai nagé.

**When** the weather was nice, I swam.



### The imperfect tense of -er and -re verbs

You use it to say 'used to' or 'was ...ing':

I used to play the piano. I was eating.

remove the -er/-re off the infinitive then add the correct imperfect ending onto it:

je	-ais	<b>J'achetais</b> des souvenirs.
tu	-ais	<b>I was buying</b> souvenirs/
il/elle	-ait	<b>I used to buy</b> souvenirs.
nous	-ions	<b>Elle allait</b> en Italie.
vous	-iez	<b>She was going</b> to Italie/
ils/elles	-aient	<b>She used to go</b> to Italie

### Giving a developed response

To develop your answers there are a number of things you should include:

- at least three justified opinions (j'aime ... parce que ...)
- connectives (et, mais, parce que, car, cependant, si, quand...)
- a balanced opinion (both sides of the argument):  
J'aime voyager à vélo parce que c'est écologique mais c'est fatigant.  
I like traveling by bike because it's ecofriendly but it's tiring.
- at least three tenses (past, present and future)
- comparisons (plus...que, moins...que, aussi...que)
- modal verbs (je voudrais, on peut, on doit, ...)
- negatives (ne...pas)
- time phrases and frequency words (hier, l'année prochaine, quelquefois...)

### Giving and justifying an opinion in the past

Use **c'était** instead of **c'est** to justify your opinions in the past:

j'ai adoré mes vacances parce que **c'était** passionnant.

I loved my holiday because **it was** exciting.

j'ai détesté l'hôtel car **c'était** bruyant.

I hated the hotel as **it was** noisy.

### Quizlets

#### Countries



#### Transports



#### Adjectives



#### Verbs



#### Activities



#### Time Phrases

