

<i>my talent is</i>	mon talent c'est
<i>to play the piano</i>	jouer du piano
<i>to dance</i>	danser
<i>to play the electric guitar</i>	jouer de la guitare électrique
<i>to sing</i>	chanter
<i>to play the violin</i>	jouer du violon
<i>to do magic</i>	faire de la magie
<i>I want to be</i>	Je veux être

The infinitive of a verb often means 'to ...' or '...ing'.

Je veux être danseur professionnel. I want **to be** a professional dancer.
Mon talent, c'est chanter. My talent is **singing**.

Infinitives

The infinitive of a verb ends in **-er**, **-ir** or **-re**. It's the form of the verb that is listed in a dictionary. The infinitive of a verb often means 'to ...' or '...ing'.

Mon talent, c'est jouer de la guitare. My talent is **playing** the guitar.

Je veux être chanteuse professionnelle. I want **to be** a professional singer.

1 Complete each sentence with the correct infinitive.

1 *Mon talent, c'est _____ de la magie.*

2 *Un jour, je veux _____ professeur de musique.*

3 *Moi, je veux _____ du violon dans un orchestre.*

4 *Mon passetemps préféré, c'est _____ de la musique.*

5 *Un jour, je veux _____ avec mon idole, Justin Bieber!*

6 *Mon talent, c'est _____. Je veux être danseuse professionnelle!*

chanter

danser

jouer

écouter

faire

être

Link these sentences. Then, with a partner, explain why you have linked them.

Example: 1 d

1 Je joue de la guitare électrique.

2 J'aime jouer au foot.

3 Mon talent, c'est jouer du piano.

4 J'aime bien chanter.

5 Mon talent, c'est jouer au tennis.

6 J'aime faire de la magie.

a Je veux être prof de musique.

b Je veux être comme Harry Potter.

c Je veux participer à Wimbledon.

d Je veux jouer dans un groupe de rock.

e Je veux participer à *The X Factor*.

f Je veux jouer pour Manchester United.



Try to see what sentence logically follows from the other. Use the reading strategies you know to help you in your work. Look for cognates.

The modal verb *vouloir* means 'to want'.

<i>je veux</i>	I want
<i>tu veux</i>	you want
<i>il/elle veut</i>	he/she wants
<i>on veut</i>	we want



It is normally followed by an infinitive.

*Je veux **chanter** à la télévision.*
I want to sing on TV.

Translate

Un jour, je veux ...

- 1 *être magicien à la télévision.*
- 2 *jouer dans un groupe de rock.*
- 3 *jouer du violon dans un grand orchestre.*
- 4 *être chanteuse professionnelle.*
- 5 *être professeur de piano.*
- 6 *être danseur professionnel.*

vouloir

The modal verb **vouloir** (to want) works like this:

<i>je veux</i>	I want	<i>il/elle veut</i>	he/she wants
<i>tu veux</i>	you want	<i>on veut</i>	we want

Modal verbs are normally followed by an infinitive.

*Je **veux chanter**.* I want to sing.

*Tu **veux aller** au cinéma?* Do you want to go to the cinema?

2 Translate these sentences into French. Use the infinitives and other words from exercise 1 to help you.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 I want to dance. | 3 He wants to sing. | 5 I want to do magic. |
| 2 You want to play. | 4 We want to listen. | 6 She wants to be a teacher. |

*Je m'appelle Clarisse.
J'ai treize ans. Mon talent,
c'est jouer de la guitare
électrique. Un jour, je veux ...*



Use these phrases to add interest and detail to your writing:

- **Mon style, c'est (hip-hop/R'n'B).**
- **Je chante/danse/joue dans un groupe avec (mon copain/ma copine/mes copains).**
- **Je veux être (chanteuse professionnelle), comme mon idole, (Beyoncé). (magicien/professeur) à la télé/dans un collège.**

Donner des conseils • Giving advice

Tu dois ...	You must ...
aller à l'audition	go to the audition
avoir confiance en toi	have confidence in yourself
faire un clip vidéo	make a video clip
participer au concours	take part in the contest
répéter tous les jours	rehearse every day

The modal verb *devoir* means 'to have to' or 'must'.

<i>je dois</i>	I must (or have to)
<i>tu dois</i>	you must
<i>il/elle doit</i>	he/she must
<i>on doit</i>	we must

It is normally followed by an infinitive:

Tu dois aller à l'audition. You must go to the audition.



C'est Olivia ou Nathan?



Lucie
Je ne peux pas participer au concours de talents parce que:
1. Je dois faire un clip vidéo et je n'ai pas de caméra!
2. Je ne peux pas aller à l'audition. Je dois faire du babysitting avec ma petite sœur (quelle horreur!).
Olivia

Salut, Olivia
Tu peux faire ton clip vidéo avec mon portable. Et je peux faire du babysitting pour toi. Alors, tu peux aller à l'audition! D'accord?
Bises, Lucie

Max
Je ne peux pas participer au concours de talents parce que:
1. Je dois faire mes devoirs de maths.
2. Je ne peux pas répéter chez moi. Mes parents n'aiment pas le thrash métal!
Nathan



Nathan, tu donnes des excuses ridicules!
1. Le concours, c'est en juillet. Tu n'as pas de devoirs en juillet!
2. Tu peux répéter chez moi. Il y a un grand garage.
Ton ami, Max

Who ...

- 1 is worried about schoolwork?
- 2 can't rehearse at home?
- 3 doesn't have a camcorder?
- 4 has parents who don't like loud music?
- 5 has to look after a young family member?
- 6 can rehearse in a friend's garage?

Studio Grammaire

Page 102

The modal verb *pouvoir* means 'to be able to' or 'can'.

<i>je peux</i>	I can	<i>il/elle peut</i>	he/she can
<i>tu peux</i>	you can	<i>on peut</i>	we can

It is often followed by an infinitive:

Tu peux répéter chez moi.
You can rehearse at my place.

Donner des instructions

• Giving instructions

Change ton attitude!	<i>Change your attitude!</i>
Chante plus fort!	<i>Sing louder!</i>
Enlève ton blouson!	<i>Take off your jacket!</i>
Éteins ton portable!	<i>Switch off your mobile!</i>
Fais plus d'efforts!	<i>Make more of an effort!</i>
Jette ton chewing-gum!	<i>Throw away your chewing-gum!</i>
Regarde la caméra!	<i>Look at the camera!</i>
N'oublie pas ta casquette!	<i>Don't forget your cap!</i>

Match these up

Medhi Flavie Romain Jade Yanis Alex

1 2 3 4 5 6

Jette ton chewing-gum!
Éteins ton portable!
Fais plus d'efforts!
Regarde la caméra!
Enlève ton blouson!
N'oublie pas ta casquette!

Studio Grammaire

You use the imperative to tell someone what to do.

Use the *tu* form of the verb and drop the *tu*.

tu fais you make

Fais plus d'efforts! **Make** more of an effort!

With *-er* verbs, you have to take off the 's' at the end of the *tu* form of the verb.

tu regardes you look at

Regarde la caméra! **Look at** the camera!

Lis le texte et réponds aux questions en anglais.

Chère Marie-Hélène
Je veux chanter dans un concours de talents, mais ma mère n'est pas d'accord. Elle dit que je dois faire mes devoirs et que je dois aider à la maison. Ce n'est pas juste! Qu'est-ce que je peux faire?
Ophélie

Chère Ophélie
Je suis d'accord avec ta mère! Voici mes conseils:
• Change ton attitude.
• Écoute ta mère.
• Fais plus d'efforts au collège. Fais tes devoirs.
• Aide à la maison. Fais ton lit et prépare le dîner, par exemple.
• Après deux ou trois semaines, redemande à ta mère si tu peux participer au concours!
Bonne chance!
Marie-Hélène

elle dit que she says that

- 1 What does Ophélie want to do?
- 2 Give **one** reason why her mother won't let her.
- 3 Who does Marie-Hélène agree with?
- 4 Name **two** things she tells Ophélie to do.
- 5 When should Ophélie try asking her mother again?
- 6 Do you agree with Ophélie or Marie-Hélène? Why?

THE IMPERATIVE (1)

If you need to tell someone what to do in French, then it is important that you use the correct part of the verb.

If you want to give instructions to a friend, someone your age, or to a member of your family, then it is best to use the *tu* form of the verb.

If the infinitive of the verb you wish to use ends in *-er*, then you will need to drop the *-s* from the end of the normal *tu* form.

Infinitive	Present tense, tu form	Imperative (command)
regarder	tu regardes	regarde
écouter	tu écoutes	écoute
répéter	tu répètes	répète
fermer	tu fermes	ferme

Turn these infinitives into the imperative. Make sure you follow the steps explained to you above. If you don't know what these verbs mean, look them up in the dictionary!

1. danser
2. chanter
3. parler
4. laver
5. ranger
6. quitter
7. sauter
8. baisser
9. changer
10. manger

Translate the following sentences into French:

1. Wash the car!
2. Tidy your room!
3. Dance with my sister!
4. Speak with my brother!
5. Leave the house now!
6. Sing the song!
7. Eat your dinner!
8. Jump on the table!
9. Put your hand down!
10. Change the CD!

Now imagine that you are the Head teacher of a school, make up a set of classroom instructions!

Le caractère • Personality

Il/Elle est ...	He/She is ...
très	very
trop	too
assez	quite
un peu	a bit
arrogant(e)	arrogant
beau/belle	good-looking, beautiful
cruel(le)	cruel, nasty
gentil(le)	kind
impatient(e)	impatient
impoli(e)	rude
intelligent(e)	intelligent
marrant(e)	funny
vaniteux/vaniteuse	vain
sévère	strict, harsh
sincère	sincere, honest
stupide	stupid
sympa	nice



Using the vocab above and the table below write a description for each “judge” in the picture above.

À mon avis,	il est elle est	très trop assez un peu	arrogant	arrogante
			beau	belle
			cruel	cruelle
			gentil	gentille
			impatient	impatiente
			impoli	impolie
			intelligent	intelligente
			marrant	marrante
			vaniteux	vaniteuse
			égoïste	
			sévère	
			sincère	
			stupide	
			sympa	

Start by practising the vocabulary below. Copy it out and learn it off by heart. Then choose some made up characters and describe them. Who's the most ambitious? Who's the least confident?...

Studio Grammaire

the most ... *le/la/les plus* + adjective
 the least ... *le/la/les moins* + adjective
 the best *le meilleur/la meilleure/les meilleur(e)s*

The adjective ending must agree with the noun it refers to:

*Ryan est **le plus** ambitieux.*
 Ryan is the most ambitious.

*Coralie est **la moins** motivée.*
 Coralie is the least motivated.

*Il a **la meilleure** voix.*
 He has the best voice.

*Ils sont **les meilleurs** chanteurs.*
 They are the best singers.



<i>le/la meilleur(e)</i>	the best
<i>le/la plus/moins ...</i>	the most/least ...
<i>ambitieux/ambitieuse</i>	ambitious
<i>arrogant(e)</i>	arrogant
<i>beau/belle</i>	good-looking
<i>modeste</i>	modest
<i>passionné(e)</i>	passionate
<i>professionnel(le)</i>	professional
<i>sûr(e) de lui/d'elle</i>	confident
<i>travailleur/travailleuse</i>	hard-working

Imagine that you are a judge on Britain's Got Talent.

- Give your opinion of how the contestants performed. (*Il/Elle est le/la plus ... Il/Elle a/n'a pas bien chanté.*)
- Give your advice about what they should improve to win. (*Il/Elle doit ... Dalila, chante plus fort, s'il te plaît!*)
- Give the name of your favourite contestant and who you think will win. Give a reason.

<i>Pour moi, ...</i>	<i>X a chanté le mieux.</i>		
<i>À mon avis, ...</i>	<i>X va gagner le concours.</i>		
<i>Je pense que ...</i>			
<i>car/parce qu'</i>	<i>il/elle</i>	<i>est</i>	<i>le plus sûr de lui/la plus sûre d'elle.</i> <i>le meilleur chanteur/la meilleure chanteuse.</i>
		<i>a</i>	<i>la plus belle voix.</i> <i>le plus de talent.</i>
		<i>a fait</i> <i>a chanté</i>	<i>le plus d'efforts.</i> <i>le plus juste/le plus fort.</i>

EXTENSION WORK: see next page

Quatre candidats de *Nouvelle Star*



Antoine a commencé à jouer de la guitare à l'âge de 18 ans afin de pouvoir reproduire ses chansons préférées. Comme tout bon Toulousain qui se respecte, le jeune homme est aussi un fan de rugby, sport qu'il pratique depuis plus de 20 ans.



C'est en 1994 que Dalé a commencé à chanter, alors qu'il habitait au Rwanda. Dalé doit aussi sa passion pour la musique à son oncle qui lui a fait découvrir différents styles musicaux. Quand il ne travaille pas, notre candidat aime répéter avec les membres de son groupe.

Petite, María Paz aimait déjà chanter dans la chorale de son église. Fan de Michael Bublé, notre belle Chilienne aime découvrir de nouveaux styles musicaux. Même si sa famille est au Chili, María Paz pourra compter sur le soutien de son footballeur de petit ami!



Avant de commencer à chanter, Yasmina a d'abord appris à jouer du piano. Aujourd'hui, la demoiselle joue du piano mais aussi de la guitare afin de pouvoir composer ses propres chansons.

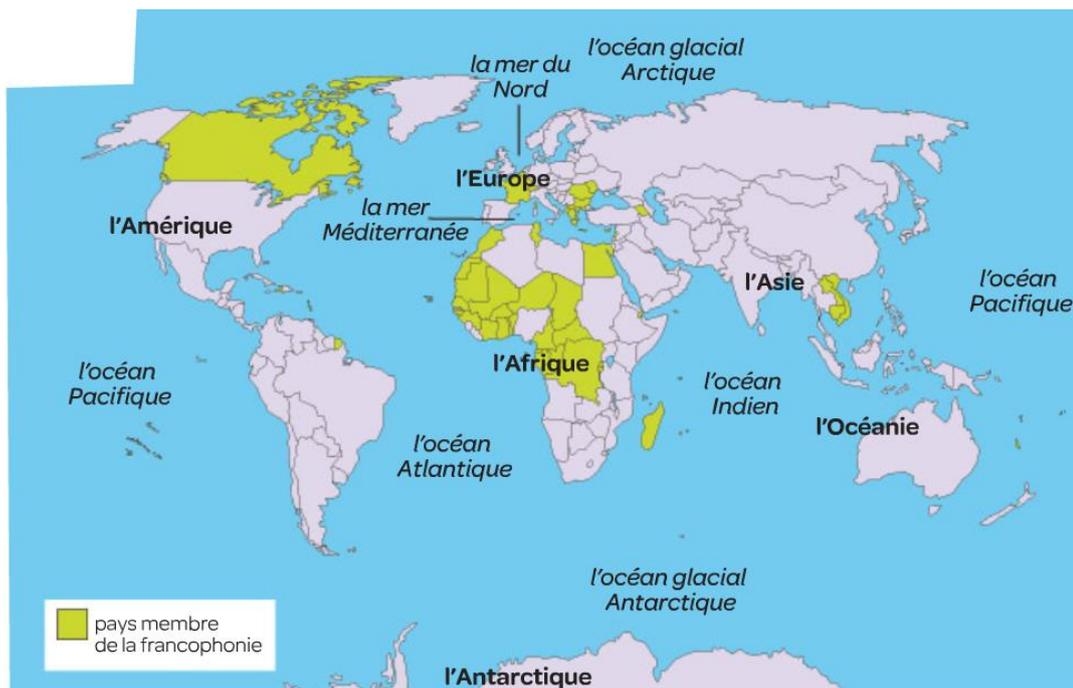


- 1 Antoine started playing when he was .
- 2 He's also a fan of , which he's been playing for .
- 3 When she was little, María liked singing in .
- 4 Although her family is in Chile, she can count on the support of , who is a .
- 5 Dalé in 1994, when he lived in Rwanda.
- 6 When he's not working, he likes .
- 7 Yasmina learned before she started singing.
- 8 Today, she plays and , so she can .



The texts in exercise 4 are from a French website, so don't expect to understand every word! Don't waste time looking up every word you don't know – look at what the task asks you to do and ignore what you don't need to understand.

FRANCE AND FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES



Can you translate all these labels into English?

Can you find out which are the main countries where French is spoken? Make a list.

La géographie est l'étude des continents et des océans qui existent sur notre planète. Les six continents sont l'Afrique, l'Europe, l'Océanie, l'Amérique, l'Asie et l'Antarctique. On parle français sur tous les continents à l'exception de l'Antarctique.

Les océans recouvrent 71% de la surface de la Terre. Il y a cinq océans: l'océan Pacifique, l'océan Atlantique, l'océan Indien, l'océan glacial Arctique et l'océan glacial Antarctique.

Il y a beaucoup de climats différents dans le monde:

- le climat tropical (avec une saison sèche et une saison humide, et souvent avec des moussons)
- le climat désertique (qui est sec et chaud)
- le climat tempéré (avec des étés frais et des hivers doux)
- le climat polaire (qui est très froid).

Notre Terre est très belle. On trouve beaucoup de paysages différents du nord au sud, de l'ouest à l'est: des forêts, des déserts, de grandes plaines, des volcans, des montagnes, des lagunes, de jolies plages, des rivières, des lacs ...

doux/douce	mild
l'étude	study
frais/fraîche	cool
la mousson	monsoon
le paysage	landscape
sec/sèche	dry
la Terre	the Earth

Make a list of the information you can understand from the text on the left. You can make a list of the cognates to begin with!

Finally, choose a French-speaking country and write some key facts about it. You can make a poster!

Science – how to plant a garden

Trouve la bonne phrase pour chaque image.

Qu'est-ce qu'il faut faire pour créer un jardin?

- 1 Il faut arroser les plantes.
- 2 Il faut préparer le sol.
- 3 Il faut choisir les plantes.
- 4 Il faut bien surveiller les jeunes pousses.
- 5 Il faut planter les graines.
- 6 Il faut manger les légumes.

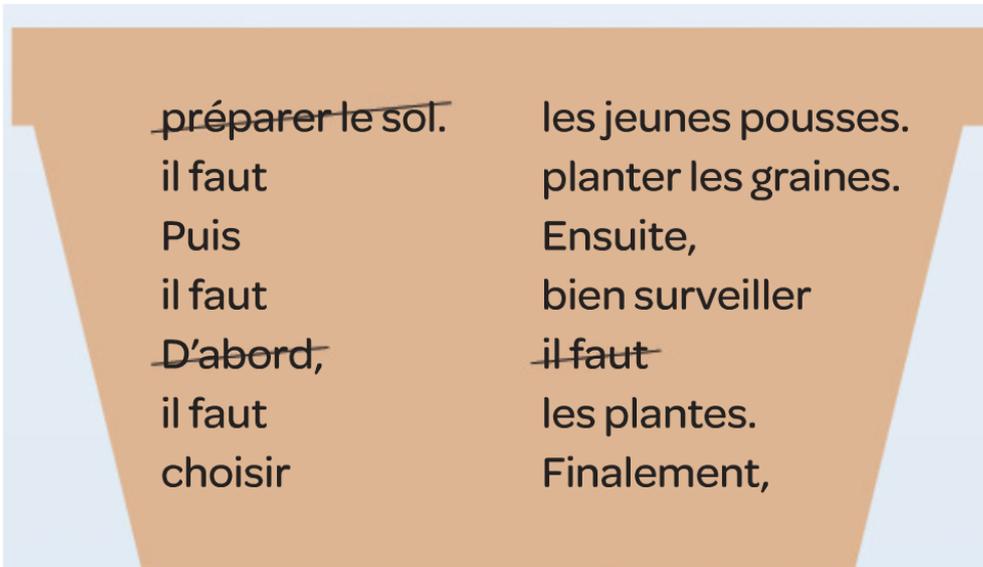
You don't need to know all the words in a sentence to work out the meaning. For example, you might know **il faut** (you must) and perhaps **manger** (to eat), but you might be unsure of **légumes**. If you look at the pictures, you could guess that **légumes** means vegetables.

Find the correct sentence for each picture.

Now you can practise the vocab below on quizlet: https://quizlet.com/_8bsqce?x=1qqt&i=1q80on

In order to plant a garden	Pour planter un jardin
You must water the plants	Il faut arroser les plantes
You must prepare the soil	Il faut préparer le sol
You must choose the plants	Il faut choisir les plantes
You must carefully check the shoots	Il faut bien surveiller les jeunes pousses
You must plant seeds	Il faut planter les grains
You must eat the vegetables	Il faut manger les legumes
Firstly	D'abord
Then	Puis
Then	Ensuite
Finally	Finalement

Write 4 full sentences using all the words in the flower pot below:



EXTENSION WORK:

Can you try and write about a garden you planted yesterday? Or one you're going to plant in the future? Use the verbs in the table above. You don't need the "il faut" part. Use the verb and put it in the correct form in the past or the future tense. Look at the example below:

Yesterday I prepared the soil = Hier j'ai préparé le sol

Tomorrow I'm going to choose the plants = Demain je vais choisir les plantes

Pour créer ton bonhomme avec des cheveux en cresson, il te faut:

- un coquetier
- une coquille d'œuf vide

D'abord, il faut dessiner un visage sur la coquille: deux yeux, un nez, une bouche, une barbe, des lunettes ...

Ensuite, il faut mettre la coquille dans le coquetier et du coton dans la coquille vide.

Il faut ajouter de l'eau et puis, sur le coton, il faut semer les graines de cresson.

Ensuite, il faut observer. Les cheveux vont pousser! Et voilà!

Finally, can you make a cress hair man using French instructions?

THE PERFECT TENSE with AVOIR

The PERFECT TENSE is **one** of the past tenses in French (talking about what has happened and is completed and over and done with). It is made up of two parts:

- an AUXILIARY verb (either AVOIR or ETRE)
- and a PAST PARTICIPLE.

Here we will concentrate on the verbs which take the AVOIR auxiliary.

First you need to be familiar with the avoir verb, learn the following table by heart:

J'ai	<i>I have</i>
Tu as	<i>You have</i>
Il a / Elle a / On a	<i>He has / She has / We have(familiar)</i>
Nous avons	<i>We have</i>
Vous avez	<i>You have (plural/formal)</i>
Ils ont / Elles ont	<i>They have (masculine/feminine)</i>

Then you need to be aware of how the past participle is formed:

- -ER verbs: *travailler* (to work) becomes *travaillé*
- -IR verbs: *finir* (to finish) becomes *fini*
- -RE verbs: *vendre* (to sell) becomes *vendu*

For example:

J'ai travaillé de neuf heures à midi. (*I worked/I have worked from nine to twelve*)

Tu as fini tes devoirs? (*Have you finished your homework?*)

Il a vendu sa voiture. (*He sold/he has sold his car.*)

1. Copy the above rule in your exercise book.

2. Write the correct form of the past participle:

- J'ai _____ (travailler) pendant deux heures.
- Tu as _____ (regarder) la télé hier soir?
- Il a _____ (bavarder) avec ses copains.
- Nous avons _____ (manger) dans un restaurant.
- Vous avez _____ (écouter) le prof?
- Ils ont _____ (acheter) des CDs.
- Elles ont _____ (servir) les clients.
- J'ai _____ (finir) mon travail, madame!
- Tu as _____ (entendre) les nouvelles?
- Nous avons _____ (attendre) le train ensemble.

3. Translate the following sentences use the correct form of the auxiliary (see table on page 1) and of the past participle!

- I have worked. (travailler)
- He has listened. (écouter)
- You have chatted. (bavarder)
- They have finished. (finir)
- She has lost. (perdre)
- He has bought. (acheter)
- We have rented. (louer)
- I have drawn. (dessiner)
- I have waited. (attendre)
- They have eaten. (manger)

4. Conjugate the following verbs, look at the example closely:
manger

J'ai mangé	<i>I have eaten</i>	Nous avons mangé	<i>We have eaten</i>
Tu as mangé	<i>You have eaten</i>	Vous avez mangé	<i>You have eaten</i>
Il a mangé	<i>He has eaten</i>	Ils ont mangé	<i>They have eaten</i>

Déjeuner (to have lunch), louer (to rent), acheter (to buy), oublier (to forget), finir (to finish), attendre (to wait), perdre (to lose).

Near Future Tense – going to

1. Present tense of aller...

Je vais	I am going
Tu vas	You (singular) are going
Il va/elle va	He/she is going
Nous allons	We are going
Vous allez	You (plural) are going
Ils vont/elles vont	They are going

2. ...plus the infinitive. Here are some examples:

faire	to do
jouer	to play
aller	to go
manger	to eat
regarder	to watch
voir	to see
écouter	to listen
sortir	to go out
acheter	to buy
visiter	to visit
habiter	to live
rester	to stay

E.G. **Je vais** faire une balade à vélo. – I'm going to go for a bike ride.

Nous allons regarder un film. – We are going to watch a film

Translate into French:

Tonight I am going to work in my bedroom.

Tomorrow we are going to watch television.

Next weekend he is going to see Big Ben.

Next week we are going to go out.

Translate into English:

Ce soir je vais manger une pizza avec mon copain.

Demain je vais regarder un documentaire dans ma chambre.

La semaine prochaine je vais aller au cinéma avec mon petit copain.

Le week-end prochain nous allons préparer les repas pour ma famille.

Le 14 juillet – Bastille Day

Bastille Day is France's national day!

It has been celebrated on 14 July since 1880. It commemorates the fête de la Fédération, which celebrated the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastille prison in Paris.

France is a republic, it is symbolised by three words. Can you work out their meaning?



“Liberté, égalité, fraternité”

Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



The French flag is named the Tricolor because it has three colours (tri is a root word which means 3, like in the word tricycle, three wheels).

Festivities usually start on the morning of 14 July with the traditional “défilé militaire” *the military parade* which takes place on the longest avenue in the world, the Champs-Élysées in Paris.

Various regiments parade in front of the “Président de la République”. You can look for it on youtube to have a look at what it looks like. Type “défilé 14 juillet”.

Can you look online and find out the name of the current French President?

Fireworks take place in Paris by the Eiffel Tower on the evening of 14 July. In smaller towns and villages it may take place on 13 July. Again you can look on youtube, type “feux d’artifice Tour Eiffel 14 juillet”

In some parts of France people take part in a torchlight parade in the evenings. They walk to where the “bal” is taking place. In major cities free concerts take place like the one in front of the Eiffel Tower every year.

Another tradition is the Firemen’s ball. It is organised by local fire brigades and attracts a lot of interest!!

TRIVIA -

- Bastille Day falls during the Tour de France and is traditionally a day when French riders try to take a stage victory for France, working harder than they might on other days.
- Article 17 of the [Constitution of France](#) gives the President the authority to [pardon](#) offenders, and since 1991 the President has pardoned many petty offenders (mainly traffic offences) on 14 July. In 2007, President Sarkozy declined to continue the practice.

LE 14 JUILLET

1. WHEN IS BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATED?

- a) 12 JULY
- b) 13 JULY
- c) 14 JULY
- d) 4 JULY

2. IT CELEBRATES THE STORMING OF...

- a) THE EIFFEL TOWER
- b) THE PALACE OF THE KING
- c) THE BASTILLE PRISON
- d) THE STADE DE FRANCE

3. NEAR WHICH MONUMENT ARE THE FIREWORKS HELD IN PARIS?

- a) THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE
- b) THE EIFFEL TOWER
- c) THE LOUVRE MUSEUM
- d) THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES

4. IN THE EVENING PEOPLE SOMETIMES TAKE PART IN A PARADE, WHAT TYPE OF PARADE IS IT?

- a) A MILITARY PARADE
- b) A DRESSING UP PARADE
- c) A TORCHLIGHT PARADE
- d) A DISNEY PARADE

5. WHICH PARTY ARE A LOT OF WOMEN LOOKING FORWARD TO?

- a) THE FIREMEN'S BALL
- b) THE POSTMEN'S BALL
- c) THE MILKMAN'S BALL
- d) THE POLICEMEN'S BALL

6. WHAT IS THE FRENCH FLAG CALLED?

- a) THE THREE COLOURS
- b) THE TRICOLORE
- c) THE BLUE WHITE AND RED FLAG
- d) THE MARIANNE

7. WHICH ARE THE THREE MAIN VALUES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC?

- a) FRATERNITY
- b) EQUALITY
- c) INTEGRITY
- d) FREEDOM

8. THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS SYMBOLISED BY A WOMAN WEARING A PHRYGIAN CAP, WHAT IS HER NAME?

- a) MARIE-ANTOINETTE
- b) MARIE CURIE
- c) MARIANNE
- d) MARIE

9. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL ANTHEM?

- a) GOD SAVE THE KING
- b) LA MARSEILLAISE
- c) LA JAVANAISE
- d) FRERE JACQUES

10. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT?

- a) THIERRY HENRY
- b) CHARLES DE GAULLE
- c) NICOLAS SARKOZY
- d) ASTERIX

Correct answers : _____ / 10

If you had the opportunity to be in France on the 14 July which part of the celebration would you like to experience the most?
Why?

I would like to see _____

because _____

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES (1)

The singular

An **adjective** is a **describing** word: it describes a noun.

Adjectives of colour for example tell you what colour something is:

rouge blanc bleu vert jaune noir
gris rose orange marron

In French adjectives come after the noun they are describing:

un livre bleu - a blue book (literally, a book blue)

When they are used after a feminine noun you should add an 'e' at the end of the adjective.

une gomme bleue - a blue rubber

If the adjective already has an 'e' at the end then you do not need to add another 'e'.

une règle rouge - a red ruler

 Please watch out for these exceptions:

blanc (white) - **blanche**
marron (brown) - marron (it never changes)

You can also apply these rules to other adjectives like nationalities.

Fill in the blanks in the following table of colour adjectives.

Couleur	masculin	féminin
blue	bleu	bleue
red	rouge	
green	vert	
grey	gris	
black	noir	
pink	rose	
brown	marron	
white	blanc	

Nationalité	masculin	féminin
French	français	française
Scottish	Écossais	
German	Allemand	
Spanish	Espagnol	
English	Anglais	
Welsh	Gallois	
Swiss	Suisse	
Irish	Irlandais	

Now put the correct form of the adjective after these nouns:

1. une trousse _____(green)
2. un crayon _____(blue)
3. Elle est _____(Scottish)
4. Il est _____(English)
5. Mon frère est _____(Welsh)
6. un chien _____(brown)
7. une souris _____(grey)
8. une fleur _____(white)
9. Ma soeur est _____(French)
10. une gomme _____(red)

Describe the content of your pencil case using colour adjectives:

Dans ma trousse, il y a une gomme blanche,...

LE 14 JUILLET

1. WHEN IS BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATED?

- a) 12 JULY
- b) 13 JULY
- c) 14 JULY
- d) 4 JULY

2. IT CELEBRATES THE STORMING OF...

- a) THE EIFFEL TOWER
- b) THE PALACE OF THE KING
- c) THE BASTILLE PRISON
- d) THE STADE DE FRANCE

3. NEAR WHICH MONUMENT ARE THE FIREWORKS HELD IN PARIS?

- a) THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE
- b) THE EIFFEL TOWER
- c) THE LOUVRE MUSEUM
- d) THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES

4. IN THE EVENING PEOPLE SOMETIMES TAKE PART IN A PARADE, WHAT TYPE OF PARADE IS IT?

- a) A MILITARY PARADE
- b) A DRESSING UP PARADE
- c) A TORCHLIGHT PARADE
- d) A DISNEY PARADE

5. WHICH PARTY ARE A LOT OF WOMEN LOOKING FORWARD TO?

- a) THE FIREMEN'S BALL
- b) THE POSTMEN'S BALL
- c) THE MILKMAN'S BALL
- d) THE POLICEMEN'S BALL

6. WHAT IS THE FRENCH FLAG CALLED?

- a) THE THREE COLOURS
- b) THE TRICOLORE
- c) THE BLUE WHITE AND RED FLAG
- d) THE MARIANNE

7. WHICH ARE THE THREE MAIN VALUES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC?

- a) FRATERNITY
- b) EQUALITY
- c) INTEGRITY
- d) FREEDOM

8. THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS SYMBOLISED BY A WOMAN WEARING A PHRYGIAN CAP, WHAT IS HER NAME?

- a) MARIE-ANTOINETTE
- b) MARIE CURIE
- c) MARIANNE
- d) MARIE

9. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL ANTHEM?

- a) GOD SAVE THE KING
- b) LA MARSEILLAISE
- c) LA JAVANAISE
- d) FRERE JACQUES

10. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT?

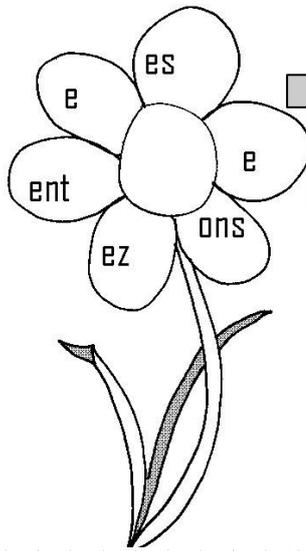
- a) THIERRY HENRY
- b) CHARLES DE GAULLE
- c) NICOLAS SARKOZY
- d) ASTERIX

Correct answers : _____ / 10

If you had the opportunity to be in France on the 14 July which part of the celebration would you like to experience the most?
Why?

I would like to see _____

because _____



The Present Tense of er verbs

How to say what happens all the time or what is happening now.

SOME VERB FACTS:

If you look up a verb in a dictionary you will find the unchanged form of the verb. We call this the **infinitive**.

In English, the infinitive begins with the word **to**:
to play to jump to eat to see to write to yawn

There are three main groups of regular verbs in French:
those that end in **er**,
those that end in **ir**,
and those that end in **re**.

A **regular** verb is a verb that follows a pattern.

80 % of all regular verbs in French end in the letters **er**!

In order to be able to use a verb in a sentence, we have to find the **stem** and the correct **ending**.

Follow these steps:

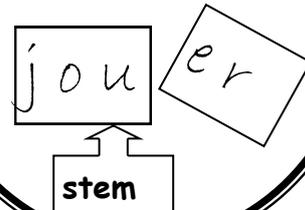
STEP 1.

Find your infinitive.

to play = jouer

STEP 2.

Chop off the **er**.



This bit gets you the stem

STEP 3.

Add the correct ending.

je joue	I play / am playing
tu joues	you play / are playing ☺
il / elle joue	he/she plays / is playing
nous jouons	we play / are playing
vous jouez	you play / are playing ☺ ☺
ils / elles jouent	they play / are playing

☺ to a child or someone you know well

☺ ☺ to a group or adult you don't know well

Soulignez le bon mot.

J' (aimes/ aime/ aiment) les fruits.

Je (mange/ manges/ mangent) les bananes.

Mon père, il (aimes/ aime/ aiment) les poires.

Ma mère, elle (aimes/ aimez/ aime) les pommes.

Nous (mangez/ mangeons/ mangent) les pêches.

Mes soeurs, elles (aime/ aimes/ aiment) les cerises.

Mon frère, il (préfère/ préferes/ préfèrent) le melon.

Tu (aimes/ aime/ aimez) le fruit?

Je (prépares/ prépare/ préparez) une salade de fruit.

Nous (coupez/ coupons/ coupes) les bananes.

Tu (ajoute/ ajoutent/ ajoutes) le sucre.

Vous (lavez/ lavent/ lavons) les raisins?

Je (mélange/ mélangent/ mélanges) les fruits?

Nous (mangez/ mangeons/ mangent) la salade.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (1st/2nd/3rd person)

The words 'my', 'your', 'his' and 'her' are called possessive adjectives. They explain whom something belongs to. Like other adjectives, they change to 'agree' with the noun that they describe:

Masculin	Féminin	Pluriel
mon stylo- <i>my pen</i>	ma gomme- <i>my rubber</i>	mes livres- <i>my books</i>
ton stylo- <i>your pen</i>	ta gomme- <i>your rubber</i>	tes livres- <i>your books</i>
son stylo- <i>his/her pen</i>	sa gomme- <i>his/her rubber</i>	ses livres- <i>his/her books</i>

Use the correct form of 'my' in front of the following words:

1. frère (m)
2. chien (m)
3. gomme (f)
4. ciseaux (pl)
5. poisson (m)
6. cahiers (pl)
7. soeur (f)
8. chat (m)
9. trousse (f)
10. règle (f)

Now use the same words but this time put the correct form of 'your' and 'his/her' in front of them.

Translate the following sentences; don't forget to check if they are masculine, feminine or plural using a dictionary.

1. I have my pen.
2. Do you have your book?
3. He has his dog.
4. She has her felts.
5. You have your pencil case.
6. I play with my cat.
7. You play with your brother.
8. She plays with her sister.
9. He plays with his friends.
10. I speak with my friend (female).

Now make up 10 sentences of your own.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (our)

The word for 'our' is **notre** if you are talking about one person or thing and **nos** if you are talking about more than one:

Masculin	Féminin	Pluriel
notre chien	notre maison	nos parents

Use the correct form of 'our' in front of the following words:

1.

REGULAR -IR VERBS

Je finis	I finish
Tu finis	You finish
Il/elle finit	He/she finishes
Nous finissons	We finish
Vous finissez	You finish (polite)
Ils/elles finissent	They finish

The present tense of regular -ir verbs is formed in the following way:

- Take the *-ir* from the end of the infinitive.
ex: grandir - **grand**
You are left with the stem: **grand**
- Take the stem and add the following endings:

je grandis	I grow up I am growing up
tu grandis	You grow up, you are growing up
il / elle grandit	He/she grows, he/she is growing up
nous grandissons	We grow up / we are growing up
vous grandissez	You grow up / you are growing up
ils/elles grandissent	They (m/f) grow up /are growing up

1) Put the correct form of the verbs in the following sentences.

- Je _____(finir) mes devoirs.
- Tu _____(grandir) vite.
- Il _____(agir) comme un adulte.
- Elle _____(brandir) un bâton.

- e) Nous _____(finir) notre projet.
- f) Vous _____(réagir) avec beaucoup de courage.
- g) Il _____(choisir) un vêtement.
- h) Je _____(grandir) doucement.
- i) Ils _____(réussir) leurs examens.
- j) Les professeurs _____(punir) les élèves.

2) Translate the following sentences:

- a) I react badly.
- b) You act like a fool.
- c) They finish late.
- d) I grow up quickly.
- e) He acts like a baby.
- f) We finish at three o'clock.
- g) They react slowly.
- h) I finish early.

Now conjugate the following verbs:

1. finir
2. rajeunir
3. fleurir
4. réagir
5. agir

REGULAR -RE VERBS

Je vends	I sell
Tu vends	You sell
Il/elle vend	He/she sells
Nous vendons	We sell
Vous vendez	You sell (polite)
Ils/elles vendent	They sell

The present tense of regular -re verbs is formed in the following way:

- a. Take the *-re* from the end of the infinitive.

ex: *répondre* - **répond**

You are left with the stem: **répond**

- b. Take the stem and add the following endings:

je réponds

I answer

tu réponds

You answer

il / elle répond

He/she answers

nous répondons

We answer

vous répondez

You answer

ils/elles répondent

They (m/f) answer

1) Put the correct form of the verb in the following sentences:

a) Je _____(répondre) au professeur.

b) Il _____(mettre) son pantalon.

c) Nous _____(descendre) les escaliers.

d) Ils _____(entendre) du bruit.

e) Vous _____(vendre) notre maison.

- f) Nous _____(attendre) le train.
g) Ils _____(rendre) leurs devoirs à temps.
h) Je _____(tondre) la pelouse.
i) Tu _____(perdre) ton argent?

2) Translate the sentences in the exercise above. Use a dictionary.

3) Translate the sentences below:

- a) I wait for my friends.
b) You answer the telephone.
c) He loses his job.
d) We hear the instructions.
e) They sell their car.

4) Conjugate the following verbs:

- vendre
- perdre
- attendre
- répondre
- entendre

5) Now try to make up some sentences using the -re verbs you have encountered in this worksheet.

THE SIMPLE FUTURE

If you want to talk about what you are going to do in the future the easiest way is to use the simple future. All you need to do is use the verb "aller" followed by the infinitive.

Je vais aller en ville	-	<i>I am going to go to town</i>
Tu vas faire du shopping?	-	<i>Are you going to go shopping?</i>
Il va jouer au foot	-	<i>He is going to play football</i>
Nous allons manger	-	<i>We are going to eat</i>
Vous allez jouer	-	<i>You are going to play</i>
Ils vont arriver	-	<i>They are going to arrive</i>

You will need to know how to conjugate the verb "aller" which is an irregular verb.

Je vais	I go
Tu vas	You go
Il/elle/on va	He/she/one goes
Nous allons	We go
Vous allez	You go
Ils/elles vont	They go

Useful vocabulary:

aller en vacances	To go on holiday
faire du cheval/de la natation	To do horseriding/swimming
jouer au foot/au basket	To play football
travailler	To work
regarder la télé	To watch tv
écouter de la musique	To listen to music
nager	To swim
voyager	To travel
manger	To eat
boire	To drink
lire	To read
prendre	To take
finir	To finish

1. Put the right form of the verb **aller** (look above for help) in the following sentences:

- a) Je _____ lire une B.D.
- b) Nous _____ jouer au foot.
- c) Il _____ faire une promenade.
- d) Elle _____ aller à la piscine.
- e) Ils _____ regarder la télé.
- f) Nous _____ faire de la gymnastique.
- g) Je _____ écouter de la musique.
- h) Tu _____ manger.

2. Now try to translate the sentences in exercise 1.

3. Translate the following sentences:

- a) I'm going to go on holiday to France.
- b) We're going to watch TV.
- c) They're going to listen to music.
- d) I 'm going to travel by bus.
- e) He's going to drink coke.
- f) She's going to swim in the swimming-pool.
- g) You're going to go to the cinema. (friendly)
- h) I'm going to read a book.
- i) I'm going to finish my homework.
- j) We're going to eat in a restaurant.

4. Now write a paragraph about what you're going to do during your next holiday.

5. Have you thought about talking about what other people may do with you on holiday? You can add it on in order to write at **higher** level. (E.g.: *Mon frère va aller au cinéma*)