

Name: _____

**GCSE to A Level transition
booklet:
MFL - FRENCH**

Welcome to A Level French! The exam board you will be using is AQA. The key topics are as follows:

- **1. Social issues and trends**
- **2. Political and artistic culture**
- **3. Grammar**

You will also be studying La Haine (a film by Mathieu Kassovitz) and No et moi (a book by Déphine de Vigan). If possible, you should buy these now and research them over summer.

Use this link to find out more about how you will be assessed and for more information on the course: <https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/languages/as-and-a-level/french-7652/specification-at-a-glance>

Please complete this booklet and bring it with you in September!

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- IV. Proficient Level – 60 credits per question
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- VI. Expert Level – 80 credits each

A LEVEL: (page 64 onwards)

- VII. Beginner Level – 20 credits per question
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I. Beginner Level. Niveau – Débutant

Check out the websites listed at the bottom of this page if you need some help.

1. Write the 3 forms of the definite article in the table below.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| masc. singular | fem. singular | masc. & fem. plural |
| | | |
| the | the | the |

2. What happens to the definite article when a singular noun starts with a vowel or a silent h?

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

| Definite article | Noun | English meaning |
|------------------|------|-----------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

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

| Definite article | Noun | English meaning |
|------------------|------|-----------------|
| | | |
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| | | |

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

| Definite article | Noun | English meaning |
|------------------|------|-----------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

<https://www.thoughtco.com/introduction-to-french-articles-1368810>

6. Give 5 examples of singular nouns beginning with a vowel or a silent h using the correct definite article.

| Definite article | Noun | English meaning |
|------------------|------|-----------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

7. Write the 4 forms of the indefinite article in the table below.

| masc. singular | fem. singular | masc.& fem. plural | after a negative |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | | |
| a/an | a/an | some | a/an/any |

8. In a negative construction, what does *de* become when it is in front of a word beginning with a vowel or a silent h?

9. Give an example where the indefinite article is not used in French but it is in English.

10. Write the 4 forms of the partitive article in the table below.

| masc. | fem. | before words beginning with a vowel or a silent h | plural |
|----------|----------|---|----------|
| | | | |
| some/any | some/any | some/any | some/any |

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

12. Translate the following sentences:

- a) I would like some coffee
- b) I do jogging
- c) I drink lemonade
- d) I eat chips
- e) Do you have some bread?
- f) I don't do sport

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

- a) The endings of French adjectives change depending on the gender of the noun they are describing and depending on whether the noun is singular or plural.
- b) The endings of French adjectives never change.
- c) The masculine singular form doesn't change.
- d) To make a singular adjective feminine you **usually** add an e.
- e) Add an s to the masculine singular form to make it plural.
- f) Add an s to the feminine singular form to make it plural.
- g) There are some exceptions in the plural forms.
- h) There are no exceptions in the feminine forms.
- i) There are many exceptions in the feminine forms of adjectives.
- j) Some adjectives **never** change.
- k) French adjectives behave in the same way as English adjectives.
- l) Most adjectives come after the noun they describe.
- m) Some adjectives come before the noun they describe.
- n) Adjectives of nationality do not need a capital letter but change according to gender.

**Check out the
websites listed if
you need some
help.**



<http://www.frenchlearner.com/adjectives/>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/standard/french/grammar/adjectives/revision/1/>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/introduction-to-french-adjectives-1368789>

14. Translate the following sentences.

- a) The black pen _____
- b) The long rulers _____
- c) The pretty girl _____
- d) The red cars _____
- e) The yellow pencils _____
- f) He is hardworking _____
- g) She is hardworking _____
- h) The lazy man _____
- i) The lazy girl _____
- j) The funny woman _____
- k) The funny man _____
- l) The talkative lady _____
- m) A new dress _____
- n) Some new shoes _____
- o) A new bike _____
- p) I have a white eraser _____
- q) A cold drink _____
- r) He is sporty _____
- s) She is sporty _____
- t) She is nice _____
- u) He is nice _____
- v) She is understanding _____
- w) A beautiful town _____
- x) An intelligent teacher _____
- y) A large pretty town _____
- z) A small shy boy _____

Make a list here of the adjectives which go in front of the noun.

15. Translate these sentences which contain special masculine forms of the adjective which go in front of nouns beginning with a vowel or a silent h.

Un vieil homme

Un nouvel appartement

Un bel acteur

16. Go to these websites and do some revision on comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs. Once you feel confident translate the following sentences. (Remember adjectival agreement).

<https://www.talkinfrench.com/french-comparatives-and-superlatives/>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-comparative-and-superlative-adverbs-1368803>

Comparatives

a) Céline est plus grande que Pauline.

b) Paul is smaller than Philip.

c) Les voitures sont plus vites que les vélos.

d) My apartment is more expensive than your house.

e) Mon sac est moins cher que ton sac.

f) My pencil case is cheaper than your pen.

g) Le café est aussi cher que le restaurant.

h) London is as expensive as Paris.

i) Ce stylo est meilleur que l'autre.

j) This programme is better than the other one.

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

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

Superlatives

a) La chambre est la plus petite.

b) He is the most handsome.

c) Il est le prof le moins intéressant.

d) She is the least intelligent teacher.

e) Ce film est le pire.

f) This book is the worst.

g) Mon chien est le meilleur.

h) She is the best.

Possessive adjectives

Go to the following website and revise possessive adjectives. Then do question 17.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-possessive-adjectives-1368798>

17. Fill in the table below with the correct possessive adjective and then translate the following sentences.

| | my | your | his/her/its | our | your | their |
|-------------------------------|----|------|-------------|-----|------|-------|
| masculine singular | | | | | | |
| feminine singular | | | | | | |
| masculine and feminine plural | | | | | | |

a) My father is strict.

b) My mother is kind.

c) Your brother is handsome. (informal)

d) Your sister is intelligent.

e) His pen is black.

f) Her pen is red.

g) His table is big.

h) Her table is small.

i) Her sweets are expensive.

j) His pencils are blue.

k) My friends are funny.

l) Your clothes are black. (informal)

m) His parents are talkative.

n) Her hair is blond.

o) Our dog is brown.

p) Our house is old.

q) Our cats are white.

r) Your house is beautiful. (formal)

s) Your friends are sporty. (formal)

t) Their car is dirty.

u) Their garden is green.

v) Their shoes are clean.

Interrogative adjectives

18. Write the correct interrogative adjective in the grid below.
Then fill in the gaps below.

| masculine singular | feminine singular | masculine plural | feminine plural |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | |

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



Go to the websites below if you need help with interrogative adjectives and pronouns.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-interrogative-adjectives-1368795>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-interrogative-adjectives-1368795>

19. Translate the subject pronouns below.

| Singular subject pronouns | Plural subject pronouns | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| je | nous | |
| tu | vous | |
| il | ils | |
| elle | elles | |
| on | | |

20.

a) When do you shorten *je* to *j*?

b) When do you use *tu*?

c) When would you use *vous*?

d) How do you say **it**, in French?

e) What are the meanings of *on*?

f) Explain when you would use *ils* and when you would use *elles*.

Félicitations

II. Advanced Beginner Level - Débutant Avancé

Direct object pronouns

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/pronounsf/directobjectpronounsrev1.shtml>

Do some revision
on direct object
pronouns. Follow
the link below.

1. Complete the box below with the correct direct object pronouns.

| singular | plural |
|----------|--------|
| | |

2. Replace the nouns with correct direct object pronouns (remember direct object pronouns come in front of the verb).

a) Je prends le livre _____

b) J'adore ma mère _____

c) Je mange les frites _____

d) Je fais mes devoirs _____

Indirect object pronouns

Do some revision on indirect object pronouns. Follow the link below.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-indirect-objects-1368865>

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

| singular | plural |
|----------|--------|
| | |

4. Translate the following sentences.

a) I give him some sweets _____

b) I speak to him _____

c) I telephone them _____

d) I write to her _____

Y and en

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/pronounsh/pronounsyandenr ev1.shtml>

5. Go to this website and complete the exercises on y and en.

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns/adverbial-pronouns/exercises>

6. In your own words, write what you have learned about when to use y and en.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------|-----|---------------|------|---------------|---|---------------|----|
| me | <i>before</i> | le | <i>before</i> | lui | <i>before</i> | y | <i>before</i> | en |
| te | | la | | leur | | | | |
| se | | les | | | | | | |
| nous | | | | | | | | |
| vous | | | | | | | | |

8. Cover up the grid above and re-write it from memory.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|
| | <i>before</i> | | <i>before</i> | | <i>before</i> | | <i>before</i> | |
|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|



Translate the following sentences.

9. He gives them to us. _____

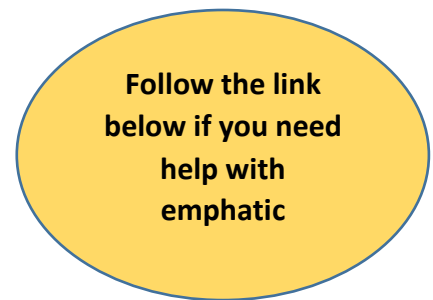
10. I talk to them about it. _____

11. We met them there. _____

12. I write it to him / her. _____

13. Translate the following emphatic pronouns:

| | |
|-------|--|
| moi | |
| toi | |
| lui | |
| elle | |
| nous | |
| vous | |
| eux | |
| elles | |



<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-stressed-pronouns-1368932>

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

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

- g) Use emphatic pronouns with *à* to express possession.
- h) You can't use emphatic pronouns to ask and answer questions.
- i) Use emphatic pronouns **with emphatic words like *aussi, non plus, seul, and surtout.***

15. Correct any false statements.

16. Give six examples of ways in which emphatic pronouns are used:

17. Possessive pronouns

Do some revision on possessive pronouns. Look at the website below.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-possessive-pronouns-1368931>

18. Learn the meanings and spellings of these possessive pronouns.

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| <i>English</i> | masc singular | fem singular | masc plural | fem plural |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| <i>mine</i> | le mien | la mienne | les miens | les miennes |
| <i>yours</i> | le tien | la tienne | les tiens | les tiennes |
| <i>his, hers</i> | le sien | la sienne | les siens | les siennes |
| <i>ours</i> | le nôtre | la nôtre | les nôtres | les nôtres |
| <i>yours</i> | le vôtre | la vôtre | les vôtres | les vôtres |
| <i>theirs</i> | le leur | la leur | les leurs | les leurs |

19. Cover the table above and re-write the words correctly in the table below.

| <i>English</i> | masc singular | fem singular | masc plural | fem plural |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| <i>mine</i> | | | | |
| <i>yours</i> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| <i>his, hers</i> | | | | |
| <i>ours</i> | | | | |
| <i>yours</i> | | | | |
| <i>theirs</i> | | | | |

20. Follow the link to this website and complete the questions on possessive pronouns.

<https://www.tolearnfrench.com/exercises/exercise-french-2/exercise-french-17294.php>

Félicitations

III. Intermediate Level - Niveau Intermédiaire

Relative pronouns

qui, que and dont

Do some research on the relative pronouns. Follow the link below.

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

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

2. In your own words explain when to use *qui, que, qu' and dont*.

Demonstrative pronouns

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

Ce _____

Cela _____

Ça _____

celui-ci _____

celui-là _____

celle-ci _____

celle-là _____

ceux-ci _____

ceux-là _____

celles-ci _____

celles-là _____

Do some research on the demonstrative pronouns and adjectives. Follow the link below.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-demonstrative-pronouns-1368928>

Demonstrative adjectives

4. Complete the table.

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

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

The Infinitive

**Do some research on
the French infinitive.
Follow the link below.**

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-infinitive-linfinitif-1368866>

6. In your own words, describe what the infinitive form is.

7. Draw up a list of French verbs which can be followed directly by an infinitive.

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

- a) Verbs expressing liking and disliking are followed by the infinitive.
- b) Verbs expressing preferring are not followed by the infinitive.
- c) An infinitive does not follow *il faut*.
- d) You never find the infinitive form in the dictionary.
- e) When two verbs follow each other in a sentence, the second verb is always in the infinitive.
- f) The infinitive is used after *avant de*.
- g) Modal verbs are never followed by the infinitive.
- h) Verbs expressing future intentions or wish are followed by the infinitive.

Correct the false sentences.

9. Draw up a list of verbs which need *à* between them and the infinitive.

Draw up a list of verbs which need *de* between them and the infinitive.

**Look at the website.
Do some research on
the French causative.**

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-causative-le-causatif-1368818>

10. Translate the following sentences.

- a) Il fait réparer sa maison.
- b) Elle fait laver la voiture.
- c) Je fais construire un gîte.
- d) Ils font faire un gâteau.

The Perfect Infinitive

11. Translate the following sentences.

- a) Après avoir mangé, j'ai fait mes devoirs.
- b) Après être arrivé, j'ai regardé la télé.
- c) Après avoir fait mes études, j'ai joué au foot avec mes amis.
- d) Après être rentrée chez-moi, je lui ai téléphoné.

The Present Tense

Do some revision of
present tense **er** verbs
by following the link
below.

http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/presenttense_er.shtml

12. Highlight the statements that are true.

- a) You use the present tense to describe what is taking place now.
- b) You use the present tense to describe what will happen in the distant future.
- c) You use the present tense to describe something that happened yesterday.
- d) You use the present tense to describe something that happens regularly.
- e) Present tense verb endings change depending on who is doing the verb/action.

13. Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *er* verbs.

Take the ____ form of an *er* verb. Remove the ____ from the infinitive to form the _____. Then _____ the following endings.

List the endings.

- je* _____
- tu* _____
- il* _____
- elle* _____
- on* _____
- nous* _____
- vous* _____
- ils* _____
- elles* _____

14. Follow the link below. Revise present tense endings and do the gap fill exercises and the listening exercises.

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/ver1.html>

List as many regular *er* verbs as you can in the box below.

Regular *ir* verbs

Do some revision of present tense *ir* verbs by following the link below.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-regular-ir-verbs-1368870>

15. Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *ir* verbs.

Take the _____ form of an *ir* verb. Remove the _____ from the infinitive to form the _____. Then _____ the following endings.

List the endings.

je _____

tu _____

il _____

elle _____

on _____

nous _____

vous _____

ils _____

elles _____

16. Go to the website below. Learn about regular *ir* verbs and complete the gap fill and the listening activities.

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vir1.html>

17. List the most common regular *ir* verbs in the box below.

18. Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *re* verbs.

Take the _____ form of an *re* verb. Remove the _____ from the infinitive to form the _____. Then _____ the following endings.

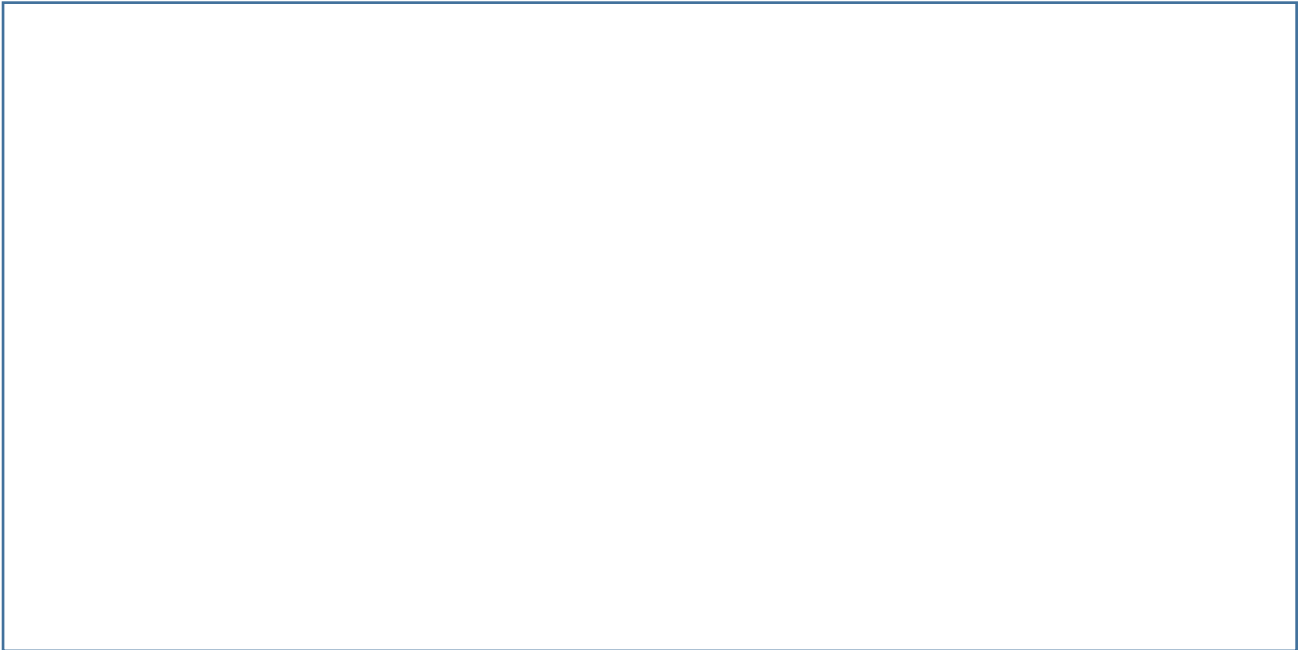
List the endings

je _____
tu _____
il _____
elle _____
on _____
nous _____
vous _____
ils _____
elles _____

19. Go to the website below. Learn about regular *re* verbs and complete the gap fill and the listening activities.

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vre1.html>

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



Félicitations

IV. Proficient Level - Niveau Compétent

Do some research on
the irregular verbs.
Follow the link below.

Irregular verbs

http://french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/irregular_verbs_common.shtml

1. What are irregular verbs?

2. Learn the present tense forms of these very common irregular verbs. Write them below from memory.

| <i>avoir</i> | <i>être</i> | <i>aller</i> | <i>faire</i> |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | |

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-modal-verbs-1368849>

Do some research on
French modal verbs.
Go to this website.



3. What are modal verbs?

4. Learn the present tense forms of *pouvoir*, *vouloir* and *savoir*. Write them below, from memory.

| <i>pouvoir</i> | <i>vouloir</i> | <i>savoir</i> | <i>devoir</i> |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | |

5. Go to the website below and answer the questions on modal verbs.

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vm1.html>

6. List other common irregular verbs in the box below with their meaning.

| French | English |
|--------|---------|
| | |
| | |
| | |

http://french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/perfect_tense_formation.shtml

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/verbsf/perftenseetrerev3.shtml>

The Perfect Tense.

l) When do you use the perfect tense in French?

m)

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

avoir

être

b) Complete the following sentences:

i) The past participle of *er* verbs ends in

ii) The past participle of regular *ir* verbs ends in

iii) The past participle of regular *re* verbs ends in

c) List some irregular past participles here:

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

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

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o) How will you remember these verbs?

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

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

- a) Le weekend prochain j'ai joué au badminton au centre sportif.
- b) L'année dernière nous avons allés en France. On a prise l'avion.
- c) Hier, elle est allé à la piscine avec ses amis mais elle n'as pas fait de natation.
- d) Il as mangés trop de pizza ce soir.
- e) Elles ont arrivée au collège en retard.
- f) Je suis leve à six heures ce matin.
- g) Nous sommes reste dans un hôtel cinq étoiles.

r) Translate the following sentences into French.

- a) Last year I went to Italy with my family. We travelled by plane and by train.
- b) Yesterday I went to the cinema with my friends. We watched a science fiction-film and we ate a lot of popcorn.
- c) He went to town last weekend and bought a tee-shirt and some trainers.
- d) She got up at eight o'clock and got washed; then she got dressed and ate her breakfast.
- e) You arrived at school late last Friday.
- f) We did volunteer work last night. We distributed food parcels and sleeping bags to homeless people.
- g) Last Christmas we ate too much and we drank too much but we had fun.

s)

- a) Write a detailed paragraph describing what you did last Friday. Try to include as much detail as you can about what you did and where you went.
-
-

Félicitations

V. Advanced Level - Niveau Avancé

Do some research on the imperfect tense. Follow the link below.

The Imperfect Tense

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

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

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

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

vi) _____

vii) _____

2. Fill in the gaps.

To formulate the imperfect tense, take the _____ form of the verb in the _____ tense. Remove the _____ to form the imperfect stem and then add the following endings:

je _____

tu _____

il/elle/on _____

nous _____

vous _____

ils/elles _____

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

<http://www.frenchlearner.com/verbs/imperfect-tense/>



Go to this website.

4. Translate the fifteen sentences from English into French which are listed on this website. Don't look at the answers until you've written them yourself. Write them below.

f) Je suis arrivé trop tôt. _____

g) Elle est allée à la bibliothèque. _____

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/verbsh/futuretensehirev1.shtml>

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

7. Explain how to formulate the immediate future tense.

8. Explain how to formulate the future tense.

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |



Conditional Tense

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/verbsh/conditionalrev1.shtml>
<http://www.frenchlearner.com/verbs/conditional-tense/>

12. Fill in the gaps

To formulate the conditional tense, take the _____ tense stem and add the conditional _____. These are exactly the same as the _____ endings.

13. Memorise the endings.

- jeais
- tu.....ais
- il/elle/on.....ait
- nous.....ions
- vous.....iez
- ils/elles.....aient

Cover them and re-write below.

14. Memorise these verbs which have irregular stems in future and conditional tense.

Infinitive

| | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| aller | <i>to go</i> |
| apercevoir | <i>to perceive/notice</i> |
| avoir | <i>to have</i> |
| devoir | <i>must/have to</i> |
| être | <i>to be</i> |
| faire | <i>to make/do</i> |
| savoir | <i>to know</i> |
| venir | <i>to come</i> |
| voir | <i>to see</i> |
| vouloir | <i>to want</i> |

Cover them and re-write below.

Now learn the first person conditional form of these verbs.

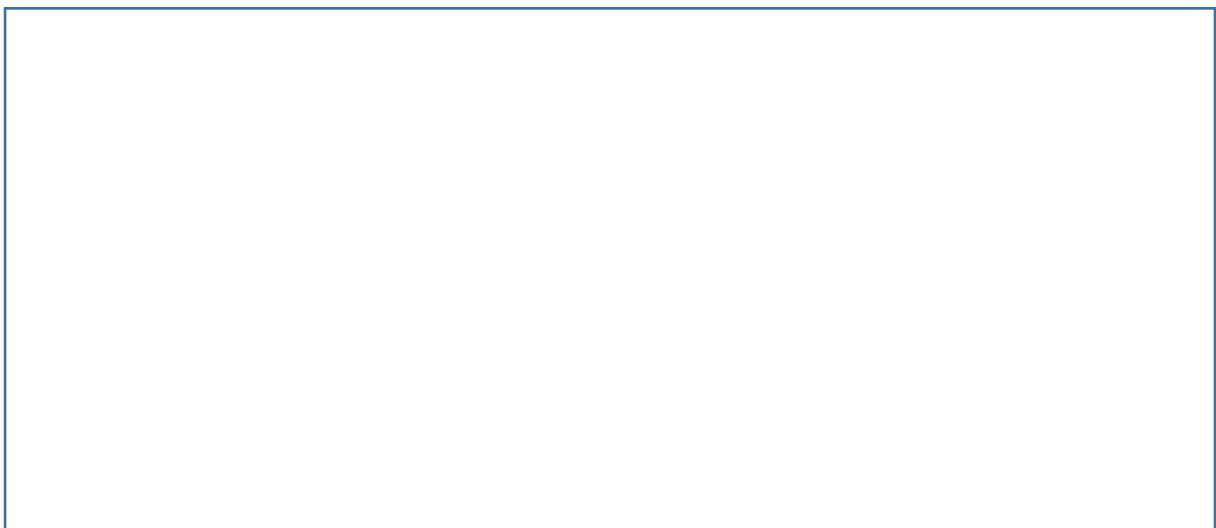
j'irais
j'apercevrais
j'aurais
je devrais
je serais
je ferais
je saurais
je viendrais

je verrais
je voudrais

15. Cover them and write the French and English below.



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



17. Translate these sentences containing conditional forms of modal verbs.

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

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

c) Vous pourriez parrainer un enfant vulnérable.

d) Il faudrait démolir les logements insalubres.

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

18. Adapt and extend these sentences.

19. Create sentences using the conditional form of these modal verbs.

20. What has been the most difficult aspect of grammar to learn in this booklet? Explain why and how you made sense of it.

Félicitations

VI. Niveau Expert - Expert Level

Do some research
on the future
perfect tense.

The Future Perfect Tense

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-future-perfect-1368852>

1. Fill in the gaps.

The future perfect is used to say what will have _____ before another event or by a certain time in the future. To form the _____ you need the _____ tense of _____ or _____ and a past participle. With verbs that take _____, the past participle must agree with the _____.

2. Learn the future tense of avoir and être. Write them below from memory.

| <i>avoir</i> | <i>être</i> |
|--------------|-------------|
| | |

3. Translate the following future perfect sentences.

a) J'aurai fini mes examens à 14h, mardi prochain.

b) À cette heure demain, ils seront partis.

c) Dans deux semaines, elle aura voyagé autour du monde et elle aura vu les sept merveilles du monde.

d) Il sera arrivé à onze heures.

e) Nous serons rentrées à la maison après une longue journée fatigante.

f) *On le regardera aussitôt qu'elles seront arrivées.*

g) *Nous aurons gagné la course à cette heure demain.*

4. Cover the originals and translate the sentences back into French.

5.

- a) Which one of the sentences below is incorrect? Explain why and correct it.
- b) Change affirmative sentences to negative and negative sentences to affirmative.
- c) Translate them.

Vous serez allés chez le dentiste à cinq heures.

Je n'aurai rien accompli.

Il aura perdu son argent de poche.

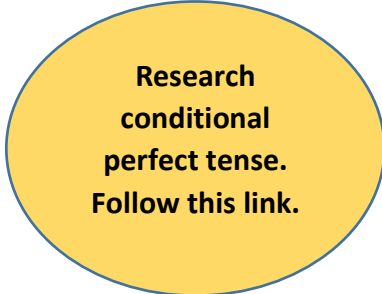
Elles auront retournée en été.

Nous n'aurons pas fini notre travail avant minuit.

Les enfants se seront déjà couchés quand leurs parents reviendront.

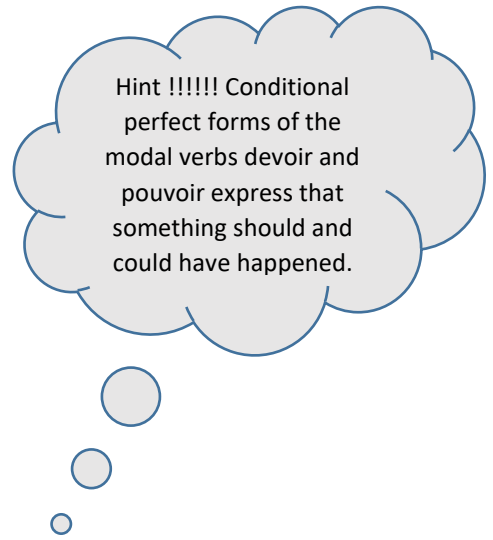
6. Make up 7 future perfect sentences of your own using a mixture of verbs that take avoir and être and both affirmative and negative sentences.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/past-conditional-french-1368825>



7. Translate the following conditional perfect sentences.

- a) Elle aurait fait ses devoirs mais elle était trop fatiguée.
- b) Nous aurions mangé au restaurant plus souvent mais c'était trop cher.
- c) Je serais allée en France si j'avais eu assez d'argent.
- d) Il aurait préféré écouter de la musique classique mais il n'avait pas eu le choix.
- e) Elles auraient dû partir avant six heures.
- f) Tu serais mort si tu avais pris l'avion.
- g) Il aurait pu devenir pilote.

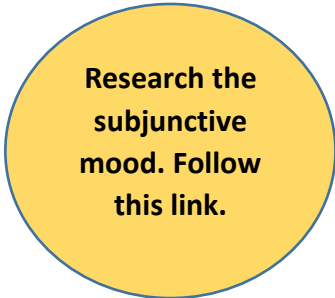


8. Which sentences above contain another compound tense? Write them below and state which tense it is.

9. Write 5 sentences which contain both conditional perfect and pluperfect.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-subjunctive-rules-and-examples-1369323>

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



10. Fill in the gaps.

The subjunctive is a _____ of the verb, not a _____. It is used to convey the speaker's attitude to the action described. It is used when statements are not to be taken as pure fact, but more as a matter of judgement or attitude. The _____ is nearly always used in a subordinate clause, i.e. the second part of a _____ introduced by que.

11. It is used after: conjunctions, impersonal verbs and after expressions of wish doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret. List examples of these below.

| Conjunctions | Meaning in English |
|------------------|--------------------|
| | before |
| | after |
| | although |
| | although |
| | in order that |
| | so that |
| Impersonal verbs | |

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| | it is necessary that |
| | it's essential that |
| | it's important that |
| After expressions of wish doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret. | <i>Find any 10</i> |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

12. List them again. This time from memory.

| Conjunctions | Meaning in English |
|---|---------------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Impersonal verbs | Meaning in English |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| After expressions of wish doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret. | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| tu ailles | tu aies | tu sois | tu fasses | tu puisses | tu veuilles |
| il/elle/on aille | il/elle/on ait | il/elle/on soit | il/elle/on fasse | il/elle/on puisse | il/elle/on veuille |
| nous allions | nous ayons | nous soyons | nous fassions | nous puissions | nous voulions |
| vous alliez | vous ayez | vous soyez | vous fassiez | vous puissiez | vous vouliez |
| ils/elles aillent | ils/elles aient | il/elles soient | ils/elles fassent | ils/elles puissent | il/elle veuillent |

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| savoir | falloir |
| je sache | |
| tu saches | |
| il/elle/on sache | il faille |
| nous sachions | |
| vous sachiez | |
| il/elle sachent | |

Ensure you know what they mean.

16. Now write them below from memory.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| aller | avoir | être | faire | pouvoir | vouloir |
| J'aïlle | J'aïe | je sois | je fasse | je puisse | je veuille |
| tu ailles | tu aies | tu sois | tu fasses | tu puisses | tu veuilles |
| il/elle/on aille | il/elle/on ait | il/elle/on soit | il/elle/on fasse | il/elle/on puisse | il/elle/on veuille |
| nous allions | nous ayons | nous soyons | nous fassions | nous puissions | nous voulions |
| vous alliez | vous ayez | vous soyez | vous fassiez | vous puissiez | vous vouliez |
| ils/elles aillent | ils/elles aient | il/elles soient | ils/elles fassent | ils/elles puissent | il/elle veuillent |

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| savoir | falloir |
| je sache | |
| tu saches | |

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| il/elle/on sache | il faille |
| nous sachions | |
| vous sachiez | |
| il/elle sachent | |

17. Go once again to this website.

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

Complete the subjunctive quiz.

18. Translate these sentences.

a) Je veux que vous fassiez la vaisselle.

b) Quoiqu'on doive avouer que le mariage est difficile, à mon avis c'est essentiel pour une société stable.

c) Avant qu'il ne soit trop tard, je vais arrêter de fumer.

d) Il faut que je sois honnête, je ne fais rien le week-end. À mon avis il faut se détendre de temps en temps.

e) Je fais un régime et je fais beaucoup d'exercice pour que je puisse être en forme.

f) Bien que les amis puissent partager les difficultés qu'on a, et ils comprennent les problèmes des ados, c'est ma famille qui est toujours là pour moi.

g) Je suis contente que tu sois mon ami.

h) J'ai honte qu'il prenne des drogues.

i) Il est important que je regarde cette émission.

j) Nous voulons que tu réussisses.

19.

i) Using your English translation, put these sentences back into French.

ii) Write 10 sentences using the subjunctive mood. Use it with the topics you are currently studying.

20.

- i) Write a step by step guide to help a year 9 student understand how to formulate the subjunctive mood.
- ii) What three questions would you ask your teacher about the elements of grammar you've learned today?
- iii) Write your own exam question and mark-scheme for this topic.

Félicitations, tu es prêt(e)!

Move onto to the A level section!

I. Beginner Level. Niveau – Débutant

20 credits per question.

Articles: Check out the following website, then answer the following questions:

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

- 1. What is meant by definite article? _____
- 2. What are the French definite articles? _____
- 3. When is the definite article used in French but not in English?

- 4. What is meant by an indefinite article? _____
- 5. What are the French indefinite articles? _____
- 6. When is the definite article used in French but not in English?

7. Translate the following sentences:

a. Le terrorisme me fait peur

b. Mon frère s'est cassé la jambe

c. L'argent donne la liberté

d. I have long blond hair

e. He likes swimming but doesn't like horseriding

f. Marcel finds French difficult

g. My brother is a nurse

Partitive articles: Use the following website to revise partitive articles:

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/french/french-i/french-i-articles/partitive-articles>

Complete the grid

| | singular | plural |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| masculine | | |
| feminine | | |

8. When does the partitive article change to "de"? Give 4 examples.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

9. Write a sentence in French to illustrate each example.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Present tense verbs:

10. What are the endings of the 3 main types of verb? Give an example of each. Complete the grid.

| | Regular ER | Regular IR | Regular RE |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Je</i> | | | |
| <i>Tu</i> | | | |
| <i>Il/elle/on</i> | | | |
| <i>Nous</i> | | | |
| <i>Vous</i> | | | |
| <i>Ils/elles</i> | | | |



- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/verbsf/presenttenserev1.shtml>
- <http://takelessons.com/blog/common-irregular-french-verbs-z04>

11. Find as many **irregular ER** verbs as you can and write them here with their meanings.

12. Find as many **irregular IR** verbs as you can and write them here with their meanings.

13. Find as many **irregular RE** verbs as you can and write them here with their meanings.

Use this website to
revise **Adjectives**

<https://about-france.com/french/adjectives.htm>

14. Are the following statements about adjectives true or false? Write T or F next to each sentence.

- a. To form most female adjectives you add “e” to the masculine form.
- b. All adjectives undergo a spelling change in the feminine form.
- c. You always add “s” to make an adjective plural.
- d. Some adjectives come before the noun they are describing.
- e. If an adjective ends in “e” in the masculine form, you add another “e” to make it feminine.
- f. All adjectives undergo a spelling change in the plural form.

15. Correct the statements that are false.

16. What are the equivalent feminine forms of adjectives which have these endings in the masculine form? Find as many examples as you can of these types of adjectives and write them in the box.

- eil
- er
- eur
- on
- eux
- el
- if
- en
- et
- c

17. Find out which adjectives precede the noun. Write them in the box below with their female forms.

18. Some adjectives can be used before and after the noun(s) they describe, resulting in different meanings. List as many of this type of adjective as you can with their respective meanings.

| Masculine form | Feminine form | Meaning when before noun | Meaning when after noun |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | |

Revise
adverbs
using this
website

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
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| | | | |
| | | | |

18. Write 5 sentences in French, each one containing at least 2 adjectives. Use examples from the previous exercises.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/adverbs_formation.shtml

19. What is an adverb? _____

How are adverbs usually formed? _____

Give an example _____

Give 3 examples of adverbs which are not formed in this way

Find the French for:

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Constantly | Evidently |
| Truthfully | Absolutely |
| Deeply | Well |
| Frankly | Enormously |
| Politely | Violently |
| Badly | Kindly |

20. Find as many **adverbs of time and place** as you can and list them in the boxes with their meanings in English.

TIME

PLACE

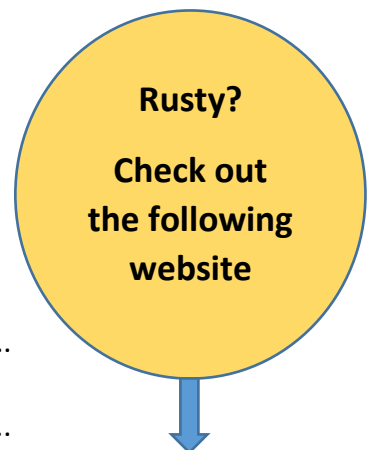
II. Short Answer Questions - Débutant Avancé

30 credits per question

Perfect Tense:

1. Give the past participles of these irregular verbs:

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Avoir | Vivre | Falloir |
| Recevoir | Plaire | Acquérir |
| Venir | Devoir | Être |
| Ouvrir | Résoudre | Connaître |
| Vouloir | Mourir | (Se) taire |
| Croire | S'asseoir | Courir |
| Pouvoir | Naître | Rompre |



Savoir Prendre Peindre

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/z2h6tfr/revision>

2. Give a detailed, step by step account of how to form the perfect tense with “être”.

3. Draw up a list of verbs which use “être” to form the perfect tense.

Do some research on comparative/superlative forms of adjectives/adverbs

Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives/adverbs

4. Translate the following sentences into English.

a) La région parisienne est plus peuplée que le Limousin.

b) Ma voiture n'est pas aussi neuve que la tienne.

c) Le problème des SDF se produit plus fréquemment de nos jours.

d) On peut manger aussi bien ici qu'ailleurs.

e) Elle travaille moins efficacement que son frère, qui est l'étudiant le plus travailleur et le moins égoïste de la classe.

f) Le réchauffement de la planète est un des problèmes les plus graves en ce moment.
La solution la moins favorable est de ne rien faire. J'envisage le pire!

g) Vous parlez espagnol mieux que moi, cependant mon allemand est meilleur. C'est
Sophie qui parle français le mieux.

5. Make up 5 further sentences of your own; 2 adjectival, 2 adverbial, 1 using both.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____
- (iv) _____
- (v) _____

Relative pronouns

Use the following websites to revise relative pronouns:

6. <https://french.kwiziq.com/revision/grammar/when-to-use-que-to-say-whom-which-or-that-relative-pronouns>

7. Try the exercises on the following websites:

<https://french.kwiziq.com/revision/grammar/ce-qui-what-which-relative-pronouns>

<https://french.kwiziq.com/revision/grammar/ce-que-what-which-relative-pronouns>

8. Explain in your own words, when to use:

qui/que/qu'/dont/lequel/laquelle/lesquels/lesquelles

9. What happens to “*lequel*” etc. when followed by the prepositions “à” and “de”?

Complete the grid.

| | à + (= to which) | de + (=of which) |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| lequel | | |
| laquelle | | |
| lesquels | | |
| lesquelles | | |

10. Write a sentence in French to show the use of each.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

Relative pronouns cont'd

11. Explain when to use "*ce qui/ce que/ ce qu'/quoi/où*"

12. Translate the following into French

a) What surprises me is... _____

- b) What I prefer is.... _____
- c) What one says is... _____
- d) What is essential is... _____
- e) The town where I live is... _____
- f) On the day (when) he was born... _____
- g) I don't know what you are talking about... _____

Direct /indirect object pronouns

13. Complete the grids with the correct French pronouns

| Direct object pronoun | | Indirect object pronoun | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | me | | (to) me |
| | you | | (to) you |
| | him/it | | (to) him/it |
| | her/it | | (to) her/it |
| | us | | (to) us |
| | you | | (to) you |
| | them | | (to) them |

14. Make up 6 sentences of your own using direct/indirect object pronouns, **3 of which must be negative.**

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

Follow all the links on this website to revise everything you need to know about pronouns



Pronouns “y” and “en”

15. Write down 2 uses of the pronoun “y”

a) _____

b) _____

Write down 2 uses of the pronoun “en”

(i) _____

(ii) _____

16. Fill in the grid to show the sequence of pronouns when used before a verb.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

17. Translate the following sentences into French.

a) He has talked to me about it. _____

b) They saw me there. _____

c) I gave you it. _____

d) The secretary sent them to her. _____

e) I did not meet her there. _____

f) He has not sent any to me. _____

g) She did not give us any. _____

Disjunctive/emphatic pronouns



<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/pro4.html>

18. Write out the disjunctive pronouns here:

Complete the on-line activity on disjunctive pronouns.

19. Give 5 examples where a disjunctive pronoun would be used.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

20. Translate into English:

a) **He** does not agree.

a) He is always thinking about her

b) Each one for himself!

c) You built it yourself?

d) What does she think of me?

e) She takes advantage of them (f)

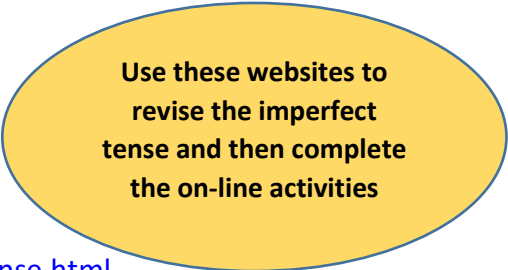
f) We did it ourselves

g) You went home? (fam)

III. Short Answer Questions - Niveau Intermédiaire

40 credits per question

Imperfect tense



Use these websites to
revise the imperfect
tense and then complete
the on-line activities

<http://www.frenchlearner.com/verbs/imperfect-tense/>

<http://www.learn-french-help.com/french-past-imperfect-tense.html>

1. Give a step by step explanation of how the imperfect tense is formed.

2. What is the only verb that does not follow this pattern? Write it out in all forms here.

3. When is the imperfect tense used? Give 4 examples.

4. Write out the following verbs in the imperfect tense.

| | Manger | Lancer | Rire |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Je</i> | | | |
| <i>Tu</i> | | | |
| <i>Il/elle/on</i> | | | |
| <i>Nous</i> | | | |
| <i>Vous</i> | | | |
| <i>Ils/elles</i> | | | |

Pluperfect tense

<https://francais.lingolia.com/en/grammar/tenses/le-plus-que-parfait>

Revise this
grammar point



5. How is this tense formed?

6. Give the pluperfect forms of the following verbs.

| | Avoir | Venir | Se lever |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>Je</i> | | | |
| <i>Tu</i> | | | |

| | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| <i>Il</i> | | | |
| <i>Elle</i> | | | |
| <i>On</i> | | | |
| <i>Nous</i> | | | |
| <i>Vous</i> | | | |
| <i>Ils</i> | | | |
| <i>Elles</i> | | | |

7. Re-visit the website and complete the on-line activities.

8. Make up 5 sentences of your own using the pluperfect tense.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

Venir de.../Depuis

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/depuis-vs-il-y-a/>

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/venir-recent-past/>

9. What does “venir de...” mean when followed by:

a) The present tense

b) The imperfect tense

What does “depuis” mean when followed by:

a) The present tense

b) The imperfect tense

10. Make up 6 sentences of your own using these constructions in both tenses. Translate your sentences into English.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

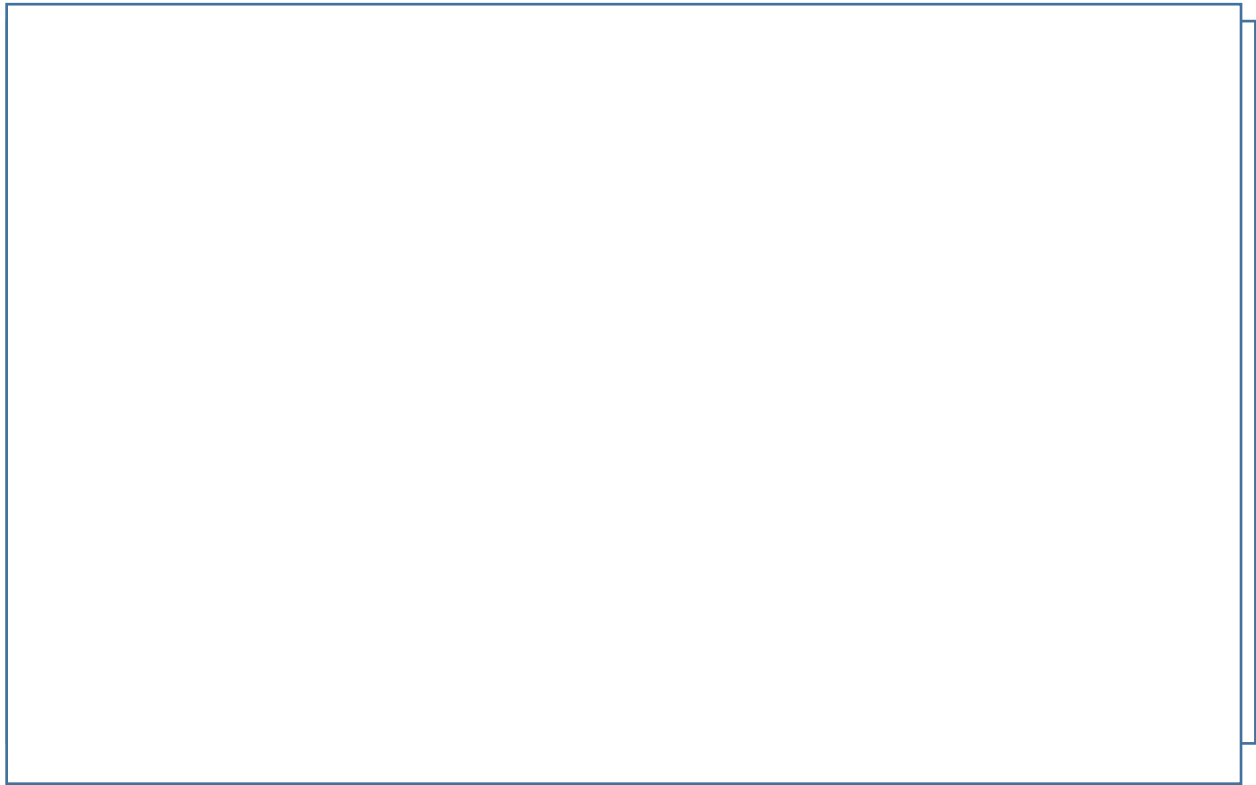
(v) _____

(vi)

11. Use your knowledge of the work you have covered so far to translate the following paragraph into English.

Il avait commencé à pleuvoir quand je suis entrée dans le café. C'était presque vide à part deux jeunes filles qui se disputaient bruyamment dans un coin, et un vieil homme qui lisait un journal. J'ai enlevé mon imper et je me suis assise près de la fenêtre. Je venais de commander un café lorsque la porte s'est ouverte et une grande, jeune fille élégante est entrée. Je ne l'ai pas reconnue tout de suite et elle ne m'a pas aperçue. Elle s'est assise à une table en face de la porte, et j'ai vu que c'était Pauline, une de mes meilleures copines du lycée. Elle avait tellement changé que je ne pouvais guère la reconnaître. Je me suis levée pour aller lui parler.

"Salut Pauline," ai-je dit. "Il y a si longtemps que...." À ce moment-là j'ai remarqué qu'elle avait éclaté en sanglots.



12. Without looking at the original text, can you now translate what you have written back into French?

Negatives

<https://www.thoughtco.com/types-of-french-negation-1368880>



13. Write a list of as many negative constructions as you can, with their meanings in English.

14. Translate the following sentences into French.

a) He only drinks red wine; he never drinks white wine.

b) There is nothing of interest in this article.

c) There was hardly any food left.

d) Nobody came to the meeting.

e) We no longer go there.

f) None of her ideas seems acceptable to me.

g) Neither he nor his sister came to visit us.

h) I don't see anyone any more.

i) We have decided not to smoke any more.

j) I couldn't find Céline anywhere.



Demonstrative adjectives/pronouns.

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns/demonstrative-pronouns>

15. Complete the following grid.

| Person | Demonstrative adjective | Demonstrative pronoun (simple) | Demonstrative pronoun (compound) |
|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Masc sing. | | | |
| Masc pl. | | | |
| Fem sing. | | | |

| | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|
| Fem pl. | | | |
| Indefinite | | | |

16. Re-visit the website and complete the on-line activities.

17. Translate the following sentences into English

a) J'ai acheté deux cafés, celui-ci est décaféiné.

b) Je ne peux pas décider entre cette voiture et celle-là.

c) J'ai trouvé le livre d'histoire mais je cherche toujours celui de chimie.

d) De toutes les idées, je préfère celle de Paul.

e) Voilà celui dont je t'ai parlé.

f) Cela me semble vraiment bizarre.

g) Ceci va être difficile à croire

18. Make up 6 sentences of your own, 2 from each category of the grid.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

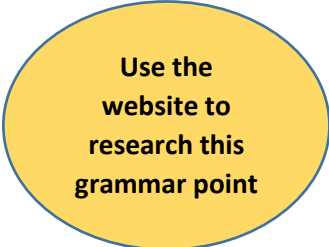
(iv) _____

(v) _____

(vi) _____

Indefinite pronouns.

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/indefinite-pronouns/>



Use the
website to
research this
grammar point

19. Underline the indefinite pronoun in the following sentences.

- a) Tout est arrangé.
- b) J'ai trois filles et chacune est studieuse.
- c) Quelques-uns d'entre vous sont prêts.
- d) Ça doit être quelque chose d'horrible.
- e) J'en connais certains.
- f) Plusieurs sont venus sans savoir pourquoi.
- g) Quiconque dit ça, ment!

20. Translate the sentences into English.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____

IV. Short Answer Questions - Niveau Compétent

60 credits per question



The Future tense

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/french/french-ii/french-ii-future-tenses/the-future-tense>

1. Describe how to form the future tense of the following verbs:

a) Regular ER verbs

b) Regular IR verbs

c) Regular RE verbs

2. Many verbs undergo a stem change in the future tense. List as many of them as you can in the box below.

3. Choose 10 verbs from your box and make up your own future tense sentences.

a) _____

h) _____

i) _____

j) _____

4. Rewrite the following sentences changing the verb in bold from present to future tense.

a) Il **faut** les revoir demain?

b) Elle ne t'**envoie** pas le paquet avant mercredi.

c) Je ne **m'assieds** pas dans un compartiment première classe si je n'ai pas de billet.

d) Il **vaut** mieux ne pas lui en parler.

e) J'**acquiers** le terrain pour faire construire une maison.

f) Lorsque je **meurs**, la maison **revient** à ma fille.

5. Translate the sentences you have written into English.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

The Conditional Tense

<http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/conditional.shtml>

6. (i) Describe how the conditional tense is formed.

(ii) Which English word does the conditional tense translate?

The Future Perfect

<http://www.frenchlinguistics.co.uk/verbs/table/%EAtre.html#.WeHR4mhSyUk>

7. How is this tense formed? Give an example.

The Conditional Perfect

8. How is this tense formed? Give an example.

9. Write out the following in French.

a) I will have done

b) We will have written

c) They will not have come

d) You (pol) will not have left

e) She will have woken up

f) You (fam) would have been

g) They (f) would have arrived...

h) She would not have understood

i) I would have gone out

j) We would not have sat down



Clauses with “si”

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/french/french-ii/french-ii-conditional-mood-and-conditions/conditional-sentences>

10. Translate these sentences into English.

a) S'il neige, je reste à la maison

b) Je donnerai à manger au chat, si j'ai le temps

c) Le match serait annulé, s'il pleuvait

d) Si je gagnais à la loterie, j'achèterais une voiture de sport

e) Si tu avais appris le français, tu aurais su le parler

f) Vous seriez guéri, si vous suiviez les conseils du médecin

g) Nous aurions acheté une nouvelle maison, si nous avions eu assez d'argent

Possessive pronouns

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/possessive-pronouns/>



11. Complete the grid

| | Masc sing | Fem sing | Masc pl | Fem pl |
|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|
| Mine | | | | |
| Yours | | | | |
| His/hers/its | | | | |
| Ours | | | | |
| Yours | | | | |
| Theirs | | | | |

12. Go back to the website and complete the on-line activities.

13. Translate the following sentences into French.

a) I see your brother but mine hasn't arrived yet.

b) I hate my car, yours is much nicer

c) My parents are in France. Where do yours live?

d) This coat....is it yours or mine?

e) You are talking to my sister, I am going to talk to theirs

f) They are proud of their children and we are proud of ours

The Imperative

Check out <https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/verbs/imperatif>

14. (i) What is meant by "the imperative?"

(ii) Which verb forms is it limited to?

(iii) When does the singular imperative of a regular ER verb retain the "s"?

(iv) Give an example

15. Complete the grid by putting each verb into its imperative forms.

| Parler | Choisir | Répondre |
|--------|---------|----------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

16. Find 3 verbs which are complete exceptions to this formation, and write them in the grid in all their forms.

| Verb 1 | Verb 2 | Verb 3 |
|--------|--------|--------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

17. Go back to the website and complete the on-line activities.

18. Translate these sentences.

a) Don't touch them! (sg)

b) Give it to me immediately!

c) Don't get up! (pl)

d) Send them to him today! (pl)

e) Don't let's sit here!

19. (i) When might an infinitive be used to express a command?

(ii) Give an example

(iii) What is the infinitive of the verb used in this sentence?

“Veuillez répondre le plus tôt possible”

(iv) What does the sentence mean in English?

20. Make up 5 sentences of your own. Make them as complex as you can.

viii) _____

ix) _____


x) _____

xi) _____

xii) _____

V. Advanced Level - Niveau Avancé

70 credits per question



Use the websites
below to
research this
topic

The Subjunctive Mood

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-subjunctive-rules-and-examples-1369323>

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/subjunctive/>

1. a) Describe in your own words what is meant by “the subjunctive mood”.

b) Which relative pronoun usually precedes the subjunctive?

2. Give examples of some high frequency verbs which require the subjunctive mood.

3. Give some examples of conjunction/conjunctive phrases which require the subjunctive mood?

4. Describe in your own words how the present subjunctive is formed.

5. Complete the grid putting the verbs into the subjunctive.

| | Parler | Finir | Vendre |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Je</i> | | | |
| <i>Tu</i> | | | |
| <i>Il/elle/on</i> | | | |
| <i>Nous</i> | | | |
| <i>Vous</i> | | | |
| <i>Ils/elles</i> | | | |

6. Find the subjunctive forms of these common irregular verbs.

| | Faire | Pouvoir | Savoir | Aller | Avoir | Être | Vouloir |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| <i>Je</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tu</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Il/elle</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nous</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vous</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ils/elles</i> | | | | | | | |

7. Go back to the websites and complete all the on-line activities.

8. Make up 10 sentences of your own using the subjunctive mood.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

i) _____

j) _____

9. What is meant by the "*ne explétif*" when used with a subjunctive mood?

10. Give 3 examples.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

11. Use your knowledge of French to work out how to form the perfect subjunctive and complete this grid.

| | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Donner | Partir | Se lever |
|--|---------------|---------------|-----------------|

| | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| <i>Je</i> | | | |
| <i>Tu</i> | | | |
| <i>Il</i> | | | |
| <i>Elle</i> | | | |
| <i>Nous</i> | | | |
| <i>Vous</i> | | | |
| <i>Ils</i> | | | |
| <i>Elles</i> | | | |

12. Translate into French.

a) I am happy that he left

b) I doubt that they arrived

c) It is possible that the bank has closed

d) It is regrettable that he didn't succeed.

e) We are sorry that you (pl) didn't come with us

f) It is important that they (f) enjoyed themselves

Verbs + preposition + infinitive

Revise which verbs take a preposition before an infinitive.

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/french/french-i/french-i-prepositions/prepositions-before-infinitives>

13. Translate into French.

a) I had forgotten to feed the dog

b) My parents encouraged me to go to university

c) Céline had dreamed of becoming a nurse

d) I have finally succeeded in finding a job

e) I will ask my brother to help me with my research

f) I told them to hurry up

14. Revise the constructions on the website and make up 10 sentences of your own, at least 4 of which should come from the "*à quelqu'un de...*" category of verbs. Use a variety of tenses in your sentences.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

i) _____

j) _____

More complex usage of the perfect infinitive

<http://www.leaflanguages.org/french-grammar-the-past-infinitive/>



15. Match up the beginning of each sentence with its correct ending:

Je pense l'

Ells sont contentes de

J'espère

Elle a été renvoyée

Je vous remercie

Ils sont fiers d'

Je suis rentré

Ils étaient déçus

de m'avoir aidé

après t'y avoir vu

avoir laissé au café

être finalement devenus médecins

de ne pas avoir pu vous rencontrer

pour avoir menti

avoir bientôt trouvé un appartement

t'avoir parlé

16. Translate your sentences into English.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/quizzes-and-tests/present-participle-quiz/>

Carry out your own research on this topic and then complete the activities

The Present Participle

17. What is the present participle? When is it used?


18. How is the present participle formed? Give examples.

19. Which verbs do not follow this pattern?

20. Complete the on-line activities.

VI. Niveau Expert - Expert Level

80 credits per question



**Go to this website
and familiarise
yourself with this
tense**

The Past Historic tense

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/tenses/le-passe-simple>

1.

a) When are you most likely to come across the past historic tense?

b) How does the past historic tense translate into English?

c) When would the past historic tense not be used?

2. Find out what the endings are for the following types of verbs. Complete the grid.

| | Regular ER: Aller | Regular IR: Finir | Regular RE: Vendre |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Je</i> | | | |
| <i>Tu</i> | | | |
| <i>Il/elle/on</i> | | | |
| <i>Nous</i> | | | |
| <i>Vous</i> | | | |
| <i>Ils/elles</i> | | | |

3. You need to be able to identify the following high frequency verbs. Find out what their endings are.

| | Être | Faire | Avoir |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Je</i> | | | |
| <i>Tu</i> | | | |
| <i>Il/elle/on</i> | | | |
| <i>Nous</i> | | | |
| <i>Vous</i> | | | |

| | | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| <i>Ils/elles</i> | | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|

4. In order to be able to recognise the past historic tense, try the on-line activities.

5. Can you recognise these past historic verbs? Write their meanings in English

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| a) Nous donnâmes | _____ | k) Elle sut | _____ |
| b) Elles choisirent | _____ | l) Nous courûmes | _____ |
| c) Vous répondîtes | _____ | m) Vous dîtes | _____ |
| d) Il but | _____ | n) Je crus | _____ |
| e) Nous fîmes | _____ | o) Tu pus | _____ |
| f) Elle lut | _____ | p) Ils s'assirent | _____ |
| g) Ils prirent | _____ | q) Elle naquit | _____ |
| h) Tu dus | _____ | r) Ils vécurent | _____ |
| i) Elles virent | _____ | s) Il vint | _____ |
| j) Il voulut | _____ | t) Elles tinrent | _____ |

6. Independent research. Examine a page of a text that you are currently studying, identify and make a note of any sentences written in the past historic tense. Can you translate them into English?

7. Using your knowledge of French, can you translate these sentences into English?

a) Quand il eut fini, il mangea.

b) Dès qu'elle fut arrivée, le téléphone sonna.

c) Quand elle eut publié son premier roman, elle devint un grand succès.

d) Aussitôt que l'ambulance fut arrivée, on emmena le blessé.

You need to be able to recognise this in texts. Research it, using this website

The Imperfect Subjunctive

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/french/french-ii/french-ii-the-subjunctive/imperfect-and-pluperfect-subjunctive>

8. Using the information, complete the following grid.

| | Donner | Choisir | Attendre |
|-------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| <i>Je</i> | | | |
| <i>Tu</i> | | | |
| <i>Il/elle/on</i> | | | |
| <i>Nous</i> | | | |
| <i>Vous</i> | | | |
| <i>Ils/elles</i> | | | |

9. Translate into English.

a) Je voulais qu'il parlât à son frère.

b) Je craignais qu'il fût mort.

c) Je ne croyais pas qu'il fût revenu.

d) Elle voyagea, quoi qu'elle n'eût plus d'argent.

e) Il partit pour que nous eussions la salle à nous-mêmes.

Inversion

Use this website to revise the structure

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/inversion/>

Complete the activity on the following page

10. Translate these sentences using the inversion method in each one.

a) "I thought," he said, "that it was a good idea".

b) "Do they always arrive late?" they asked.

c) Perhaps he will come back tomorrow.

d) We had scarcely arrived when he called.

e) Of course, they have forgotten.

f) We shouted for help in vain.

The Causative

11. Explain what is meant by the causative.

12. How is it usually formed?

Carry out your own research on this topic.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-causative-le-causatif-1368818>

13. Give some examples of your own.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

The Passive Voice

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/verbs/passif>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-passive-voice-1368895>



14. Explain what is meant by “active” and “passive” voice.

15. How is the passive voice formed in French?

16. State 2 ways in which the French avoid using the passive.

17. Give 3 examples of each method

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

vi) _____

18. Complete the on-line activities.

Direct and Indirect speech

Revise this topic here:

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/sentence-structure/indirect-speech/exercises>

19. Complete the on-line exercises.

20. Re-write this conversation changing the direct speech to indirect.

Paul a dit "Je ne vais pas au collège ce matin. "Je me sens malade," a-t-il ajouté

“Il faut que tu ailles chez le médecin,” a répondu sa mère. “Ça peut être quelque chose de grave,” a-t-elle continue

“J’irai demain,” a expliqué Paul.

“Tu ne fais jamais ce que je te dis,” a déclaré sa mère.

Paul a insisté “Je retournerai au collège aussitôt que je me sentirai mieux”

AQA A2 French Revision

Helpful vocabulary lists on:



| TOPIC | QUIZLET URL |
|---------------------------|---|
| Pollution | http://quizlet.com/_m6abf |
| Énergie | http://quizlet.com/_nhfjm |
| Protection de la planète | http://quizlet.com/_nhg1x |
| Immigration | http://quizlet.com/_odutg |
| Intégration | http://quizlet.com/_ods8q |
| Racisme | http://quizlet.com/_odtjf |
| Richesse et Pauvreté | http://quizlet.com/_oe1o2 |
| L'Ordre Public | http://quizlet.com/_cgrrp |
| Sciences et Technologie | http://quizlet.com/_oe6lm |
| Useful Expressions for A2 | http://quizlet.com/_cla3n |