

**YEAR 9 French**

**Terminology/ Grammar:**

**REVISION FROM HT1:**

1. The simple future tense describes what will happen. It is forms using the infinitive with the appropriate ending:-

je mangerai = I will eat

tu mangeras = you will eat

il/elle mangera = he/she will eat

nous mangerons = we will eat

vous mangerez= you will eat

ils/elles mangeront = they will eat

2. Remember irregular verbs do not use the infinitive for the simple future tense. They have a **stem** and the ending goes on the stem:-

I will have = J'aurai I will be = je serai I will go = j'irai I will do = je ferai

**REVISION FROM HT2:**

1. Modal verbs are ALWAYS followed by the infinitive.

Je veux = I want je dois = I must je devrait = I should Il faut = It is necessary to

**This half term:**

1. When saying something hurts we literally have to say 'I have pain at the knee' =J'ai mal au genou or 'I am hit at the back' = Je suis touché(e) au dos.

2. The word(s) for 'at the' change according to masculine, feminine and plural:

masc J'ai mal **au** bras = I have pain **at the** arm

fem J'ai mal **à la** jambe = I have pain **at the** leg

plural J'ai mal **aux** yeux = I have pain **at the** eyes

vowel J'ai mal **à l'**épaule= I have pain **at the** shoulder

3. In French we always play **AT THE** sports too. eg je joue **au** football

4. **Il faut** means it is necessary to but you use it to mean 'I must/I need to', you must/you need to', or 'we must/we need to' It is usually followed by an infinitive;

Il faut manger sain = It is necessary to eat healthily/you must eat healthily.

Il ne faut pas manger trop de sel = It is not necessary to eat too much salt/you mustn't eat too much salt.

5. Negatives go around the verb eg: je **ne** joue **pas** au tennis. = I don't play tennis.

6. We can change the negative ne...'pas' to other things as long as we still put it around the verb. eg Je **ne** joue **jamais** au tennis = I never play tennis or je **ne** joue **plus** au tennis = I no longer play tennis

7. After a negative you do not need un or une or des. You only need 'de':

Je n'ai pas **de** sport préféré = I don't have **any** favourite sport

8. 'Pour' can be used in front of infinitives to mean 'in order( to)':

eg **Pour** être en forme = **In order** to be in shape

**Key TENSES for this half term:**

The Perfect (Past) Tense

1. The Past Tense expresses something that has already happened
2. The formation of the Past Tense in French requires 3 parts:
3. Part 1 is a pronoun/ subject of the sentence
4. Part 2 is an auxiliary verb (usually from avoir but some verbs use être)
5. Part 3 is a past participle
6. e.g. j'(1) ai (2) pris (3) = I took (Literally: I have taken)
7. e.g. je (1) suis (2) allé= I went (Literally: I am went)
8. If you are using a verb that takes être as an auxiliary, the past participle needs to agree with masculine, feminine and plural pronouns
9. e.g. Il est allé = he went elle est allée = she went nous sommes allés = we went(masc)

There are only 16 verbs that use part of être as the auxiliary in the past tense

10. The rest use avoir
11. A regular past participle ends in é for 'er' verbs, i for 'ir' verbs and u for 're' verbs
12. Some common irregular past participles: fait = did/made, pris = took, bu = drank, vu = saw, eu = had, été = been

The future tenses

13. The simple future tense refers to what will happen eg je jouerai
14. The near future tense refers to what is going to happen eg je vais jouer
15. It is a good idea to use a mixture of tenses in your speaking and writing.
16. eg Hier soir j'ai regardé la télé mais je n'ai pas fait mes devoirs. Donc ce soir je vais faire du sport et je mangerai sain. Normalement je mange trop de sucre.
17. How many tenses can you spot in number 18?

Other useful information for this half term:

Nous and on both mean we but the verbs are different;

eg on mange but nous mangeons = we eat

on fait but nous faisons = we do

When you want to work out what a verb means look at the ending as well as the beginning

eg manger to eat (the infinitive)

mange eat/am eating (present tense)

mangé ate (past participle)

mangerai will eat (future tense)





