

YEAR 9 French

Terminology/ Grammar:

REVISION FROM HT1:

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

me	me
te	you
le	him/it
la	her/it
nous	us
vous	you
les	them

REVISION FROM HT3:

In French we always play **AT THE** sports.

eg Je joue **au** football.

We also **DO SOME** sport for those sports that don't involve a ball. eg:-

Je fais **du** judo (m) = I do some sport

Je fais **de la** natation (f)= I do some swimming

Je fais **de** l'équitation. (sport begins with a vowel) = I do some horse riding.

THIS TERM

USING SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

When writing it is important to link sentences together.

- eg parce que (because)/ puisque (as)/ comme (as)
- que after verbs such as je pense que, je trouve que

Je n'ai rien fait parce que j'étais vraiment fatigué(e) = I didn't do anything because I was really tired.

Je pense que c'est super puisque j'adore le sport = I think that it's great because I love sport.

DEVELOPING SENTENCES USING QUAND, LORSQUE AND SI

Quand and **lorsque** both mean **when** (but lorsque cannot be used for the question 'when?')

Je m'entraîne **quand** je peux = I train when I can

Lorsque je suis allé(e) dans les Alpes, j'ai fait du ski - When I went to the Alps, I did skiing.

When you use quand or lorsque to talk about the future, **ALL** the verbs must be in the future too. This is different to English.

Quand j'irai dans les Alpes, je resterai dans un auberge. = When I (will) go to the Alps I will stay in an Inn.

Si je peux, je ferai plus de sport = If I can, I will do more sport.

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:-

Monter= to go up, **rentrer** = to go home, **sortir** = to go out, **venir** = to come, **arriver** = to arrive, **naître** = to be born, **descendre** = to go down, **entrer** = to go in, **retourner** = to return, **tomber** = to fall, **rester** = to stay, **aller** = to go, **mourir**= to die, **partir** = to leave
(Challenge:- Make up an acronym to help you remember)

Verb + infinitive

10. Some verbs are followed by an infinitive eg:-
11. Verbs that express opinions (aimer, detester, préférer)
Eg j'aime **manger** = I like **to eat**
12. Verbs saying what you can, want to and must do. (pouvoir, vouloir, devoir)
Eg je peux **boire** = I can **drink**/je veux **boire** = I want **to drink**, je dois **boire** = I must **drink**
13. Verbs that express what you are going to do (aller)
Eg je vais **essayer** = I am going **to try**

Other useful information for this half term:

'en' is a useful pronoun for replacing a noun eg;

Je mange du chocolat le week-end. = I eat chocolate at the weekend.

J'en mange le week-end. = I eat some(of it) at the weekend.





