

## Year 9 French HT6

### Revision from HT4 and 5

#### 1. 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, **nâître** = 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

### HT6

#### 1.

#### Forming questions

There are two ways of forming questions with question words such as *où* and *qui*. You can use inversion or use *est-ce que*.

#### Using inversion

Put the question word first and invert (i.e. swap around) the subject and the verb.

**Pourquoi aimes-tu les vacances à la neige?**

**Que feras-tu l'année prochaine?**

In the perfect tense, you invert the subject and the part of *avoir* or *être*.

**Avec qui es-tu allé(e) en vacances?**

#### Using est-ce que

Put the question word first followed by *est-ce que*.

**Où est-ce que tu vas en vacances?**

*Qu'est-ce que* is shortened to *que* when you use inversion.

*Qu'est-ce que tu fais en vacances?* → *Que fais-tu en vacances?*

In the perfect tense, *qu'est-ce que* is used more often than *que*, as it is easier to say:

*Qu'est-ce que tu as fait là-bas?*

#### 2.

### The conditional

You use the conditional to say 'would'. To form the conditional, take the **future tense stem** and add the **imperfect tense endings**. For regular verbs, the future tense stem is the infinitive.

*aimer* (to like)

*j'aimerais*                      nous **aimerions**

*tu aimerais*                    vous **aimeriez**

*il/elle/on aimerait*        ils/elles **aimeraient**

Some verbs, like *avoir* (to have), *être* (to be) and *vouloir* (to want), have irregular stems, but use the same endings as regular verbs.

*J'aurais* une grande maison.    I would have a big house.

Ce **serait** génial.                      It would be great.

Elle **voudrait** danser.                She would like to dance.

#### 4 and 5 Key verbs

	past	present	conditional
rester = to stay	je suis resté(e)	je reste	je resterais
partir = to leave	je suis partie(e)	je pars	je partirais
faire = to do/make	j'ai fait	je fais	je ferais
aller = to go	je suis allé(e)	je vais	j'irais
prendre = to take	j'ai pris	je prends	je prendrais
se baigner = to swim	je me suis baigné(e)	je me baigne	je me baignerais
se coiffer = to do ones hair	je me suis coiffé(e)	je me coiffe	je me coifferais
s'ennuyer = to get bored	je me suis ennuyé(e)	je m'ennuie	je m'ennuyerais
s'amuser = to have fun	je me suis amusé(e)	je m'amuse	je m'amuserais
être = to be	j'étais	je suis	je serais





