

Nom :

Groupe :

RÉPONSES

Révision de grammaire

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Bon courage !



Transition: Possessive adjectives

1 Whose is it? Fill in the gaps using possessive adjectives.

- a C'est le vélo de mon copain. C'est son vélo.
- b C'est la sœur de mon frère. C'est ma sœur.
- c C'est la voiture de son père. C'est sa voiture.
- d L'ordinateur est à mon frère et moi. C'est notre ordinateur.
- e Ce portable est à toi. C'est mon portable.

2 Guess who? Answer the questions using possessive adjectives.

Example: *C'est la femme de notre oncle. Qui est-ce? Notre tante.*

- a Ils ont trois enfants, mon frère, ma sœur et moi. Qui est-ce?
mes parents
- b C'est la mère de ta cousine. Qui est-ce? ma tante
- c Notre oncle et notre tante ont un fils et une fille. Qui est-ce?
nos cousins
- d Son frère et sa belle-sœur ont eu un garçon récemment. Qui est-ce?
son neveu
- e C'est la mère de mon père. Qui est-ce? ma grand-mère

3 Translate a-h into French.

- a your school ton école / votre école
- b my wardrobe mon armoire
- c my church mon église
- d her company sa compagnie
- e my wife ma femme
- f my team mon équipe
- g her ear son oreille
- h your factory ton usine / votre usine

4 Now that you know how possessive adjectives work, you can use them in an open-ended task. On a separate sheet of paper, write a short French sentence that includes at least one possessive adjective about the following topics.

- a Your family
- b Your school
- c Your teachers
- d Your friends
- e Your free time

Grammaire

Possessive adjectives are words for 'my', 'your', 'his', 'her', 'its', 'our', 'their'. They are used very frequently. You need to know the gender (masculine or feminine) and the number (singular or plural) of the noun they go with.

The key thing to remember is that what counts is the gender of the object possessed, not the gender of the person who owns it. So, to say 'his sister', don't begin with *son* – the correct French is *sa sœur*.

Eng.	masc.	fem.	pl.
my	<i>mon</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>mes</i>
your	<i>ton</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>tes</i>
his, her, its	<i>son</i>	<i>sa</i>	<i>ses</i>
our	<i>notre</i>	<i>notre</i>	<i>nos</i>
your	<i>votre</i>	<i>votre</i>	<i>vos</i>
their	<i>leur</i>	<i>leur</i>	<i>leurs</i>

Astuce

Take care! If a feminine noun starts with a vowel or silent 'h', you must use masculine possessive adjectives to go with it, e.g. a girlfriend – *une amie*, my girlfriend – *mon amie*.

1 Write out phrases a–j, changing the adjective endings so that they agree with the nouns.

- a une pomme (vert) _____
- b des devoirs (intéressant) _____
- c des questions (difficile) _____
- d de (mauvais) notes _____
- e mes (meilleur) amies _____
- f des (petit) garçons _____
- g les (grand) vacances _____
- h une voiture (bleu) _____
- i une copine (intelligent) _____
- j mon émission (préféré) _____

Grammaire

Agreements of adjectives

When an adjective describes a noun that is masculine singular, the adjective ending does not change. If the noun is feminine singular, add an -e to the adjective. Add an -s if it is masculine plural and -es if it is feminine plural.

2 Position of adjectives. In French, most adjectives are placed after the noun they describe. However, many common adjectives come before the noun. To identify those adjectives, cut the snake into 17 parts.

BEAU BONGENTIL JOLI MAUVAIS MECHANT VILAIN GRAND GROS HAUT PETIT VASTE JEUNE NOUVEAU VIEUX PREMIER DEUXIEME

3 Irregular adjectives. Many adjectives don't simply add an -e for feminine, -s for plural, but they do follow other patterns. The tables below show the most common patterns for masculine and feminine endings. Study them and think of examples to fill the gaps in the right-hand columns.

masc. sing. ending	fem. sing. ending	examples
-er	-ère	<i>cher, chère</i>
-eur	-euse	
-f	-ve	<i>informatif, informative</i>
-x	-se	
-l	-lle	<i>gentil, gentille</i>
-on	-onne	

masc. sing. ending	fem. sing. ending	examples
-eil	-eille	<i>pareil, pareille</i>
-el	-elle	
-en	-enne	<i>moyen, moyenne</i>
-et	-ète	<i>complet, complète</i>
-c	-che or -que	<i>blanc, blanche grec, grecque</i>

4 Write a–i in French, on a separate sheet of paper.

- a an expensive motorbike
- b his first car
- c good marks
- d an informative brochure
- e a public square
- f the White House
- g a dangerous road
- h average temperatures

Astuce

Take care! All of these adjectives are irregular. Moreover, some come before the noun they describe, others don't.

5 Now that you know how to use adjectives correctly, you are ready to tackle more difficult tasks. On a separate sheet of paper, write a description of:

- your school uniform
- the last school trip you went on
- one of your friends.

Include adjectives whenever possible. Think about the position of each adjective in relation to the noun you use.

1 Write sentences a–e in French.

- a We watched television. *vous avez regardé la télé*
- b I listened to music. *j'ai écouté de la musique*
- c He has sold his bike. *il a vendu son vélo*
- d You have worked hard. *vous avez travaillé dur*
- e They played badminton. *ils ont joué au badminton*

Grammaire

The perfect tense is a past tense. It is needed to express completed actions like 'I wrote' or 'I have written'.

To use a verb in the perfect tense in French, you need three parts:

- 1 the subject (a noun, a name, or a pronoun – *je, tu, il*, etc.)
- 2 the correct part of *avoir* (*ai, as, a, avons, avez, ont*) or of *être* (see page 10)
- 3 the past participle of the verb (*regardé, choisi, attendu*, etc.).

2 Complete the grids below to help you revise irregular past participles. For each English verb, identify the French equivalent and its past participle. Write a number in the first box and a letter in the second box.

Example: *to have* – 4 – f

English	answers		French infinitive	past participle
to have	4	f	1 <i>connaître</i>	a <i>suivi</i>
to drink	8	m	2 <i>prendre</i>	b <i>été</i>
to know (someone)	9	j	3 <i>mettre</i>	c <i>dit</i>
to run	15	g	4 <i>avoir</i>	d <i>pu</i>
to have to	7	l	5 <i>vivre</i>	e <i>voulu</i>
to say	10	c	6 <i>recevoir</i>	f <i>eu</i>
to write	12	s	7 <i>devoir</i>	g <i>couru</i>
to be	13	b	8 <i>boire</i>	h <i>mis</i>
to do	14	r	9 <i>savoir</i>	i <i>vécu</i>
to read	16	k	10 <i>dire</i>	j <i>connu</i>

English	answers		French infinitive	past participle
to put	3	h	11 <i>suivre</i>	k <i>lu</i>
to open	19	n	12 <i>écrire</i>	l <i>dû</i>
to be able to	18	l	13 <i>être</i>	m <i>bu</i>
to take	2	p	14 <i>faire</i>	n <i>ouvert</i>
to receive	6	t	15 <i>courir</i>	o <i>vu</i>
to know how to	9	q	16 <i>lire</i>	p <i>pris</i>
to follow	11	a	17 <i>vouloir</i>	q <i>su</i>
to live	5	i	18 <i>pouvoir</i>	r <i>fait</i>
to see	20	o	19 <i>ouvrir</i>	s <i>écrit</i>
to want	17	e	20 <i>voir</i>	t <i>reçu</i>

3 Choose five irregular verbs from the grids above. On a separate sheet of paper, write short French sentences using the verbs in the perfect tense.

4 Now you are ready to tackle sentences that may or may not contain irregular verbs. Use the perfect tense of the verbs in brackets to complete sentences a–e.

- a Il a fait un régime draconien. (*faire*)
- b Elles ont dû s'entraîner tous les jours. (*devoir*)
- c Ils ont pu y aller. (*pouvoir*)
- d J' ai eu de bonnes notes. (*avoir*)
- e Elle a envoyé un mail à sa copine. (*envoyer*)

Transition: The perfect tense with être

- 1 Circle the perfect tense verbs (two words each time) and explain why an extra -e, -s or -es has been added to the past participle.

Example: Les garçons sont allés au cinéma. The subject (the boys) is plural, so allés has an -s.

- a Mes petites sœurs jumelles sont nées l'année dernière.

_____ f/pl

- b Ma grand-mère est morte il y a deux ans.

_____ f/sg

- c Mon amie est venue me voir chez moi hier.

_____ f/sg

- d Mes parents sont partis en vacances en Grèce.

_____ m/pl

- e Ma copine et moi sommes allées au cinéma samedi dernier.

_____ f/pl

- 2 Complete each sentence using the perfect tense of the verb given at the end in brackets.

a Ils sont arrivés à l'heure. (arriver)

b Isabelle est sortie en ville. (sortir)

c Elles sont rentrées tard. (rentrer)

d Vous êtes parti(e)s à quelle heure? (partir)

e Il est tombé de vélo. (tomber)

- 3 Change these sentences from the present tense to the perfect tense.

a Elles se dépêchent.

_____ se sont dépêchées

b Ma sœur se réveille à huit heures.

_____ s'est réveillée

c Je m'intéresse aux nouvelles technologies.

_____ je me suis intéressé(e)

d Ils se passionnent pour le sport.

_____ ils se sont passionnés

e Nous nous couchons vers onze heures.

_____ nous nous sommes couché(e)s

- 4 Now that you know how to use verbs that take être in the perfect tense, write a short account of what you did yesterday, on a separate sheet of paper. Mention when you got up, what time you left home, where you went, how you got home, whether you stayed at home or went out in the evening, and your bedtime. You will probably use some reflexive verbs and some that are not reflexive, but all in the perfect tense.

Grammaire

A group of key French verbs use the present tense of être (suis, es, est, sommes, êtes, sont) instead of avoir to form the perfect tense: aller – je suis allé (I went).

They are:

aller to go	venir to come
arriver to arrive	partir to leave
entrer to go in	sortir to go out
monter to go up	descendre to go down
naître to be born	mourir to die
retourner to return	rentrer to go home
rester to stay	tomber to fall
devenir to become	revenir to come back

When you use them in the perfect tense, remember that the past participle has to agree with the subject. Add -e, -s or -es appropriately: elle est allée (she went).

Grammaire

Reflexive verbs

All reflexive verbs also take être in the perfect tense:

se lever (to get up) – elle s'est levée tôt (she got up early).

Remember to include the appropriate reflexive pronoun (me, te, se, nous, vous) immediately after the subject:

je me suis levé(e) tôt (I got up early).

1 Translate a–g into English.

a Je ne sors que le samedi soir.

I only go out on Saturday night

b Elle ne prend jamais de médicaments.

She never takes medication

c Je ne la vois plus.

I don't see her any more

d Nous ne pouvons rien y faire.

We can't do anything about it

e Ils ne rencontrent personne.

They meet nobody

f Personne n'est d'accord avec lui.

Nobody agrees with him

g Il ne veut ni se fiancer ni se marier.

He doesn't want to get engaged nor to marry.

2 Reorder the words in these sentences so that they make sense.

a ils jamais allés ne France sont en

ils ne sont jamais allés en France

b rien il fait a année n' cette

il n'a rien fait cette année

c elle l'Italie visité a que n'

elle n'a visité que l'Italie

d nous oublié n' personne avons

nous n'avons oublié personne

e il ni sa n' ni a vu ses famille amis

il n'a vu ni sa famille ni ses amis

3 Now that you know how to use negatives in French, you can create your own negative sentences with accuracy.

Write five negative sentences in French, on a separate sheet of paper, to mention the following ideas.

- A place you have never visited.
- Two things you didn't like last time you went on holiday.
- The only thing about the holiday you really liked.
- Something you didn't do.
- The fact that you no longer want to go there.

Grammaire

Negatives + present tense

To make a sentence negative, add *ne* (or *n'* before a vowel or silent 'h') immediately before the verb, and *pas* immediately after it.

il travaille (he works, he's working)

il ne travaille pas (he doesn't work, he isn't working)

The same pattern applies to other negative expressions:

ne ____ *plus* = no more/no longer

ne ____ *jamais** = never

ne ____ *rien** = nothing

ne ____ *personne** = no one, nobody

ne ____ *aucun** = not any

ne ____ *nulle part* = nowhere

ne ____ *que* = only (although not a negative as such, it is used as one)

ne ____ *ni* ____ *ni* = neither ____ nor ____ (with this one, usually a verb follows *ne*, then nouns after each *ni*: *Elle ne mange ni viande ni poisson*.)

* These can also be used as the subject of the verb in a sentence, to say something like 'nobody comes to see us'. To do this, begin with *personne/rien/jamais/aucun*, then add *ne*, and then the verb: *Personne ne vient nous voir*.

Grammaire

Negatives + perfect tense

With the perfect tense, use *ne* (or *n'*) immediately before the part of *avoir* or *être* and *pas/rien/jamais* etc. immediately after it and before the past participle:

Je n'ai jamais joué au cricket. I've never played cricket.

Note that *personne*, *aucun* and *que* work differently. Place *ne/n'* immediately after the subject, but *personne/aucun/que* after the past participle:

Je n'ai rencontré personne. I didn't meet anyone.

Negative expressions which can be used as the subject of the verb are reversed at the start of the sentence:

Rien ne s'est passé. Nothing happened.

Topic 1: The future tense: irregular verbs

1 Write a-j in French.

- a we will see nous verrons
- b I won't go je n'irai pas
- c there will be il y aura
- d they will come ils viendront
- e she will do elle fera
- f I won't be able to je ne pourrai pas
- g he'll know how to il saura
- h we'll have to nous devrons
- i you will be tu seras / vous serez
- j she will have elle aura

Grammaire

The good news:

- there are NO irregular verb endings in the future tense.

The not-so-good news:

- there are key verbs that have an irregular stem on which the future tense is based, and you need to learn these. Turn to page 69 to refresh your memory.

2 Read the first sentence each time and then complete the second, using the future tense.

- a J'ai seize ans.
L'année prochaine, j'aurai
- b On doit passer un examen en juin cette année.
L'année prochaine aussi, on devra
- c Je ne peux pas partir en vacances cette année. J'ai trop de travail.
L'année prochaine non plus, je ne pourrai
- d Il y a beaucoup de révisions à faire pour mes examens.
L'année prochaine aussi, il y aura
- e Pour nous relaxer, ma petite amie et moi allons au cinéma aujourd'hui.
Samedi prochain aussi, nous irons / on ira

3 Complete these sentences with verbs in the future tense.

- a Quand j' aurai dix-huit ans, j' irai à l'université.
- b Plus tard dans la vie, je me marierai avec le garçon de mes rêves. Nous aurons trois enfants, j'espère.
- c Si nous voulons devenir propriétaires d'une maison, nous devrons économiser beaucoup d'argent.
- d Je voudrai aussi une carrière professionnelle. Je serai enseignante dans un lycée.
- e Tout au moins, c'est ce que j'espère. On verra.

4 Write a few lines in French, on a separate sheet of paper, outlining how you see your own future. You could mention further studies, career, family or hobbies.

Astuce

Take care! All the verbs needed here are irregular in the future tense. You can use some of the verbs you worked out in Exercise 1.

Astuce

There will be more practice of the future tense on page 28.

1 Translate into English these sentences containing verbs in the imperfect tense.

a Le paysage était fantastique.

The scenery was fantastic.

b On se promenait quand il a commencé à pleuvoir.

We were walking when it started to rain.

c Quand j'avais treize ans, je jouais au rugby.

When I was 13, I used to play...

d Avant d'avoir un ordinateur, elle écrivait des lettres presque tous les jours.

Before having a computer, she wrote / used to write letters.

e À l'âge de sept ans, il apprenait déjà le piano.

At 7, he was already learning the piano.

Grammaire

Usually, the imperfect tense of a verb is used for:

- a description in the past, for example, 'It was interesting'.
- a continuous action in the past, for example, 'She was singing'.
- something that used to happen, for example, 'I used to like classical music'.

2 Complete the French sentences to match the English ones. Take care with the verbs.

a He wasn't able to see where he was going.

Il ne *pouvait* pas voir où il *allait* .

b She used to come to school by bus.

Elle *allait* au collège en bus.

c There were a lot of people at the cinema. It was a good film.

Il y *avait* beaucoup de gens au cinéma.

C' *était* un bon film.

d At weekends, he used to stay at his grandparents' house.

Le week-end, il *restait* chez ses grands-parents.

e They always came back at the same time.

Elles *restaient* toujours à la même heure.

Grammaire

To form the imperfect tense, take the *nous* form of the present tense, without the *-ons* (the only exception is *être*, where you begin with *ét-* instead).

Add the correct ending from these: *-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient.*

3 On a separate sheet of paper, translate the sentences into French, using verbs in the imperfect.

a They were late.

ils étaient en retard

b The weather was cold.

il faisait froid

c His birthday was yesterday.

C'était hier, son anniversaire

d At the age of four, he used to dress up as a pirate.

A 4 ans, il se déguisait en pirate

e There used to be a shop here.

il y avait un magasin

f He was working on the computer when his friends arrived.

il travaillait sur l'ordinateur, quand ses amis sont arrivés.



1a 'What would you do with the prize money?' is a question frequently asked on TV quiz shows. Read five contestants' replies and answer the questions.

Amélie: Je le partagerais avec mes enfants. Ça leur donnerait un bon départ dans la vie.

Daniel: Je m'achèterais tout ce dont j'ai toujours rêvé.

Stéphanie: La moitié irait aux œuvres caritatives. Avec le reste, je ferais le tour du monde.

Romain: Je le mettrais de côté pour pouvoir payer mes études.

Mathieu: Je prendrais ma retraite tout de suite.

Who would ...

- a spend it all? Daniel
- b give half to charities? Stéphanie
- c set up their family for life? Amélie
- d retire from work at once? Mathieu
- e save it for further education? Romain

Grammaire

To form the conditional of regular verbs, use the stem of the future tense and the endings of the imperfect tense.

je commencerais I would start
nous attendrions we would wait

As there are no exceptions to this rule, the same applies to irregular verbs: just use the stem that is used for their future tense.

aller - j'irais I would go
faire - ils feraient they would do

1b What would you do? Write a short answer in French.

2 Complete these sentences in your own words, using verbs in the conditional.

- a Si j'avais le temps, _____
- b S'il faisait beau, _____
- c Si j'étais fort en sport, _____
- d Si je réussissais mes examens, _____
- e Si je gagnais à la loterie, _____
- f Si je pouvais faire le métier de mes rêves, _____
- g Si j'avais une voiture, _____

3 Fill in the blanks using appropriate verbs, chosen from the box, in appropriate tenses.

- a Si c' était possible, j' achèterais m'acheter une moto.
- b Si je gagnais le gros lot, j'en donnerais la moitié à mes parents.
- c Si tout le monde recyclait il y aurait moins de pollution.
- d Si tu roulais moins vite, tu dépenserais moins en essence.
- e Ils trouveraient les cours plus faciles à suivre s'ils faisaient leurs devoirs plus régulièrement.

Grammaire

Look back at Exercise 2. You will notice this construction:

si + verb in the imperfect tense, ... verb in the conditional

être	recycler	aimer
conduire	gagner	faire
donner	trouver	avoir
dépenser		

