

Year 9 French Revision Booklet



Name: _____

Class: _____

Teacher's name: _____

Year 9 French -- Grammar Revision Booklet

Forming the Present tense:

Conjugating '-er' verbs in the present tense

Remove the -er from the infinitive - e.g. aimer --> aim__ jouer --> jou__

Then add the following endings :

Je jou <u>e</u>	I play
Tu jou <u>es</u>	You play
Il jou <u>e</u>	He plays
Elle jou <u>e</u>	She plays
Nous jou <u>ons</u>	We play
Vous jou <u>ez</u>	You all play
Ils jou <u>ent</u>	They (m) play
Elles jou <u>ent</u>	They (f) play

Quick practice:

- 1/ I listen (écouter) - _____
- 2/ We play (jouer) - _____
- 3/ They think (penser) - _____
- 4/ She walks (marcher) - _____
- 5/ We think (penser) - _____
- 6/ I decide (décider) - _____
- 7/ He buys (acheter) - _____
- 8/ They talk (parler) - _____
- 9/ She chats (bavarder) - _____
- 10/ He uses (utiliser) - _____
- 11/ We help (aider) - _____
- 12/ She eats (manger) - _____
- 13/ I speak (parler) - _____
- 14/ He gives (donner) - _____
- 15/ They play (jouer) - _____

Key Irregular Verbs in the Present Tense:

avoir = to have		être = to be	
avoir	to have	être	to be
j'ai	I have	je suis	I am
tu as	You have	tu es	You are
Il a	He has	il est	He is
Elle a	She has	elle est	She is
Nous avons	We have	nous sommes	We are
Vous avez	You all have	vous êtes	You all are
Ils ont	They (m) have	ils sont	They are (m)
Elles ont	They (f) have	elles sont	They are (f)

aller = to go		faire = to do	
aller	to go	faire	to do
je vais	I go	je fais	I do
tu vas	You go	tu fais	You do
Il va	He goes	il fait	He does
Elle va	She goes	elle fait	She does
Nous allons	We go	nous faisons	We do
Vous allez	You all go	vous faites	You all do
Ils vont	They (m) go	ils font	They do (m)
Elles vont	They (f) go	elles font	They do (f)

Quick practice:

- 1/ I am intelligent and patient. - _____
- 2/ We do the homework. - _____
- 3/ I go to the park. - _____
- 4/ They (m) go to the cinema. - _____
- 5/ She is quite kind. - _____
- 6/ They have a big house. - _____
- 7/ You (f) are very hard-working - _____
- 8/ We are going to the restaurant. - _____
- 9/ I do the chores. - _____
- 10/ She is going to Emma's house. - _____

Forming the Perfect Tense (Passé composé) :

(I ate / I walked / I played / I did)

To form the perfect tense for most verbs, you need

1 – **avoir** in the present tense

2 – a past participle (joué, regardé, nagé, écouté etc.)

Step 1:

Take the present tense of **avoir**

Step 2:

Add the verb you need as a **past participle**

You form **past participles** of **-er verbs** by taking the verb in the **infinitive**, then **removing the -er** infinitive ending, and adding **-é**

e.g. regarder - > regard- -> regardé

So:

J'ai	+	regardé	- I watched
Tu as	+	regardé	- You watched
Il a Elle a	+	regardé regardé	- He watched - She watched
Nous avons	+	regardé	- We watched
Vous avez	+	regardé	- You (pl) watched
Ils ont Elles ont	+	regardé regardé	- They (m) watched - They (f) watched

Translation practice:

1/ J'ai visité = _____ 2/ Nous avons regardé = _____

3/ Il a mangé = _____ 4/ Ils ont décidé = _____

5/ Elle a acheté = _____ 6/ Tu as bu ** = _____

Forming the Perfect Tense (Passé composé) of the verb 'aller' (to go)

The verb 'aller' 'to go' works differently in the perfect tense.

Je suis	+	allé(e) - I watched
Tu es	+	allé(e) - You watched
Il est Elle est	+	allé - He watched allée - She watched
Nous sommes	+	allé(e)s - We watched
Vous êtes	+	allé(e)s - You (pl) watched
Ils sont Elles sont	+	allés - They (m) watched allées - They (f) watched

Quick practice:

1/ Je suis allé au supermarché avec ma famille. – _____

2/ Il est allé au centre sportif avec ses amis. – _____

3/ Nous sommes allés au parc. – _____

4/ Elle est allée au parc d'attraction. – _____

5/ Ils sont allés en France pour deux semaines. – _____

6/ Je suis allé en Italie avec mes parents. – _____

Verbs which take être in the Perfect Tense (Passé composé)

There are other useful verbs which work with être in the passé composé.

e.g. arriver – to arrive --> Je suis arrivé = I arrived

You can remember these verbs with the acronym MRS VAN DER TRAMP

M – monter (to go up)	-->	Je suis monté(e)	= I went up
R – rester (to stay)	-->	Je suis resté(e)	= I stayed
S – sortir (to go out)	-->	Je suis sorti(e)	= I went out
V – venir (to come)	-->	Je suis venu(e)	= I came
A – aller (to go)	-->	Je suis allé(e)	= I went
N – naître (to be born)	-->	Je suis né(e)	= I was born
D – descendre (to go down)	-->	Je suis descendu(e)	= I went down
E – entrer (to enter)	-->	Je suis entré(e)	= I entered
R – rentrer (to return)	-->	Je suis rentré(e)	= I returned
T – tomber (to fall)	-->	Je suis tombé(e)	= I fell
R – retourner (to return)	-->	Je suis retourné(e)	= I returned
A – arriver (to arrive)	-->	Je suis arrivé(e)	= I arrived
M – mourir (to die)	-->	Je suis mort(e)	= I died
P – partir (to leave)	-->	Je suis parti(e)	= I left

The past participle **MUST AGREE** with the person doing the verb.

e.g. Il est allé but Elle est allée and

e.g. Je suis allé but Nous sommes allés Ils sont allés Elles sont allées

Quick practice:

1/ I went (aller) to the shopping centre. - _____

2/ She came to the house with Jean. - _____

3/ We (m) went out (sortir) with Marc. - _____

4/ They (m) stayed (rester) with Lucille. - _____

5/ They (f) stayed (rester) with my mum. - _____

6/ They (f) left (partir) at 10. - _____

7/ I (f) arrived (arriver) after Patrice. - _____

Forming the Imperfect tense (I was ... / I used to ...)

To form the **imperfect tense** (l'imparfait) in French:

Take the **NOUS** form of the verb in the present tense: e.g. **parlons**

Remove the **-ons** ending to make the stem --- **parl-**

Then add the imperfect tense endings:

je	-ais
tu	-ais
il elle on	-ait
nous	-ions
vous	-iez
ils elles	-aient

Remember – avoir (to have) and être (to be) are irregular

avoir	to have	être	to be
j'avais	I had / used to have	j'étais	I was / used to be
tu avais	You had / used to have	tu étais	You were / used to be
Il avait Elle avait	He had / used to have She had / used to have	il était elle était	He was / used to be She was / used to be
Nous avions	We had / used to have	nous étions	We were / used to be
Vous aviez	You all had / used to have	vous étiez	You all were / used to be
Ils avaient Elles avaient	They had / used to have They had / used to have	ils étaient elles étaient	They were / used to be They were / used to be

Imperfect tense practice :

je	-ais
tu	-ais
il elle on	-ait
nous	-ions
vous	-iez
ils elles	-aient

1/ I used to play (jouer)

2/ He used to listen (écouter)

3/ They used to work (travailler)

4/ I used to go (aller)

5/ I used to do (faire)

6/ We used to go (aller)

avoir	to have	être	to be
j'avais	I had / used to have	j'étais	I was / used to be
tu avais	You had / used to have	tu étais	You were / used to be
Il avait Elle avait	He had / used to have She had / used to have	il était elle était	He was / used to be She was / used to be
Nous avions	We had / used to have	nous étions	We were / used to be
Vous aviez	You all had / used to have	vous étiez	You all were / used to be
Ils avaient Elles avaient	They had / used to have They had / used to have	ils étaient elles étaient	They were / used to be They were / used to be

1/ I used to be = _____

2/ I used to have = _____

3/ He used to have = _____

4/ They (m) used to be = _____

5/ We used to be = _____

6/ She used to be = _____

Forming the near future tense (I am going to ...):

To form the **near future tense** in French you need two parts:

1. the **present tense** of '**aller**' 'to go' - e.g. **I am going ...**
2. the **infinitive** e.g. '**manger**' = to eat

e.g. **Je vais manger** = I am going to eat

Je vais	+	manger	= I am going to eat
Tu vas	+	manger	= You are going to eat
Il va	+	manger	= He is going to eat
Elle va	+	manger	= She is going to eat
On va	+	manger	= We are going to eat
Nous allons	+	manger	= We are going to eat
Vous allez	+	manger	= You (pl) are going to eat
Ils vont	+	manger	= They (m) are going to eat
Elles vont	+		= They (f) are going to eat

Quick practice:

- 1/ I am going to have - _____
- 2/ We are going to play - _____
- 3/ They are going to watch - _____
- 4/ He is going to be (être) - _____
- 5/ It is going to be - _____
- 6/ I am going to help - _____
- 7/ We are going to use - _____
- 8/ She is going to speak - _____
- 9/ I am going to buy - _____
- 10/ They are going to go - _____

Forming the 'real' future tense (I will ...) :

We use the 'real' future tense to say what we will do in the future.

For regular -er and -ir verbs, you use the infinitive and then add the following endings:

je jouerai	I will play
tu joueras	You will play
il jouera elle jouera on jouera	He will play e She will play e We will play
nous jouerons	We will play
vous jouerez	You (pl) will play
ils joueront elles joueront	They (m) will play They (f) will play

The verbs 'avoir' 'être' 'aller' and 'faire' have irregular stems in the future tense.

(to have) avoir -> **aur-** --> j'aurai, tu auras, il aura

(to be) être -> **ser-** --> je serai, tu seras, il sera

(to go) aller -> **ir-** --> j'irai, tu iras, il ira

(to do) faire -> **fer-** --> je ferai, tu feras, il fera

**** Ce sera ... = It will be ... ****

Quick practice:

1/ I will be

2/ I will go

3/ I will eat

4/ We will watch

5/ He will be

6/ They will go

Forming the Conditional of 'to like' and 'to want' : (I would ...)

We use the **Conditional** to say what we 'would' do in the future.

These are **two very useful verbs** to use in the conditional!

aimer - to like ----> j'aimerais - I would like

vouloir - to want ----> je voudrais - I would like

j'aimerais	I would like
tu aimerais	You would like
il aimerait elle aimerait on aimerait	He would like She would like We would like
nous aimerions	We would like
vous aimeriez	You (pl) would like
ils aimeraient elles aimeraient	They (m) would like They (f) would like

je voudrais	I would like
tu voudrais	You would like
il voudrait elle voudrait on voudrait	He would like She would like We would like
nous voudrions	We would like
vous voudriez	You (pl) would like
ils voudraient elles voudraient	They (m) would like They (f) would like

You can combine these verbs with any infinitive :

e.g. J'aimerais aider la planète. - I would like to help the planet.

Je voudrais recycler plus. - I would like to recycle more.

Conditional Tense Quick practice :

1/ Je voudrais réduire le plastique. - _____

2/ Elle aimerait protéger l'environnement. - _____

3/ He would like to buy a re-usable bottle. - _____

4/ I would like to help the environment. - _____

5/ We would like to recycle more. - _____

Forming the conditional (with all verbs) :

For -er and -ir verbs - simply take the infinitive and add:

- ais	I would ...
- ais	You would ...
- ait - ait - ait	He would ... She would ... We would ...
- ions	We would ...
- iez	You (pl) would ...
- aient - aient	They (m) would ... They (f) would ...

e.g.

Je jouerais - I would play

Il parlerait - He would speak

Elle achèterait - She would buy

Nous visiterions - We would visit

Quick practice:

- 1/ I would watch (regarder) - _____
- 2/ We would play (jouer) - _____
- 3/ She would buy (acheter) - _____
- 4/ He would help (aider) - _____
- 5/ They would use (utiliser) - _____
- 6/ I would speak (parler) - _____
- 7/ They would work (travailler) - _____
- 8/ She would watch (regarder) - _____
- 9/ I would travel (voyager) - _____

Remember :

the verbs 'avoir' 'être' 'aller' and 'faire' have irregular stems in the conditional tense. (they are the same stems as in the 'real' future tense)

(to have) avoir -> **aur-** --> j'aurais, tu aurais, il aurait

(to be) être -> **ser-** --> je serais, tu serais, il serait

(to go) aller -> **ir-** --> j'irais, tu irais, il irait

(to do) faire -> **fer-** --> je ferais, tu ferais, il ferait

- ais	I would ...
- ais	You would ...
- ait - ait - ait	He would ... She would ... We would ...
- ions	We would ...
- iez	You (pl) would ...
- aient - aient	They (m) would ... They (f) would ...

Quick practice

- 1/ I would go (aller) - _____
- 2/ It would be (être) - ce _____
- 3/ He would do (faire) - _____
- 4/ She would have (avoir) - _____
- 5/ I would have (avoir) - _____
- 6/ I would do (faire) - _____
- 7/ We would be (être) - _____
- 8/ She would be (être) - _____
- 9/ We would go (aller) - _____

Using the comparative:

You use the comparative to compare two or more things.

plus + **adjective** (+ **que** ...) = more ... (than ...)

moins + **adjective** (+ **que** ...) = less ... (than ...)

REMEMBER - the adjective **must** agree with the first noun mentioned

e.g.

Dr Gray est **plus** sérieux.

Mme Pearse est **plus** sérieuse.

Mon professeur d'histoire est **plus** sérieux **que** ma prof de géographie. -

Ma professeure de maths est **plus** sérieuse **que** mon prof d'histoire.

Les maths sont **moins** difficiles **que** la géographie. = __

À l'école primaire, les cours étaient **plus** faciles **que** les cours au collège. = __

Quick practice:

Mon prof d'anglais est plus sévère que mon prof de maths
Mon école primaire est moins grande que mon collège
Ma classe au collège est plus grande que ma classe à mon école primaire
Les cours au collège sont plus intéressants que les cours à mon école primaire

The way to say '**better**' in French is '**meilleur**'

The way to say '**worse**' in French is '**pire**'

	masc. sing.	fem. sing	masc. pl.	fem. pl.
better	meilleur	meilleure	meilleurs	meilleures
worse	pire	pire	pires	pires

e.g.

La géographie est **meilleure** **que** l'anglais. = Geography is better than English.

Les cours d'histoire sont **pires** **que** les cours d'espagnol. = History lessons are worse than spanish lesson.

Quick practice:

a/ À mon avis, l'anglais est pire que les maths. =

b/ I think that History is better than French. =

c/ My primary school was better than my secondary school. =

Using the negative in French:

The negative goes **AROUND** the verb in French:

e.g.

Je **ne** joue **pas** au tennis = I don't play tennis

You can also think about it like this:

Je	ne	joue	pas	au tennis
Person	ne	verb	pas	...

With verbs like j'aime, j'adore, j'entre, c'est

You need to adjust them to

j'aime	-->	to make it negative	-->	je n' aime pas
I like				I do not like
J'adore		to make it negative	-->	je n' adore pas
I love				I do not love

There are unique negatives which can change the meaning of a sentence.

ne ... pas = not

ne ... **jamais** = never

ne ... **plus** = no longer / not anymore

ne ... **rien** = none / nothing / at all

ne ... **que** = only