

French

Bridging Work

This booklet is to be completed before you start the French course in September.

It will form the basis of your Grammar Reference Section in your portfolio.

There are suggested websites at the bottom of each page, and you can also use grammar books to research your answers.

Present Tense

My explanation with examples of what the Present Tense is used for and what it means:

ER Verb Endings:

-
-
-
-
-
-

IR Verbs:

-
-
-
-
-
-

RE Verbs:

-
-
-
-
-
-

Common Examples of Radical Changing Verbs and their changes:

Typical Pattern of a Radical Changing Verb.

-
-
-
-
-

Some common irregular verbs:

Persons of the verb:

1st person =

2nd person =

3rd person =

1st person plural =

2nd person plural =

3rd person plural =

http://www.gcse.com/french/tense_present.htm
http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/presenttense_er.shtml
<http://french.about.com/od/grammar/a/present.htm>
<http://about-france.com/french/present-tense.htm>

1. Match the verb to the correct subject:

Je

réussit à nous convaincre

tu

travaille pour mes examens

la société

croyons que c'est peu probable

nous

ne veulent pas l'accepter

vous

donnez votre opinion

les adultes

ne m'aides pas

2. Now translate the sentences you have made into English.

3. Correct the mistakes in these verbs:

a. He plays = Il joue **X** _____

b. I try = Je essaie **X** _____

c. We go = on allons **X** _____

d. They think = ils pensent **X** _____

e. We eat = nous mangons **X** _____

Perfect Tense with Avoir

My explanation with examples of what the Perfect Tense is used for and what it means:

Auxiliary Verb

-
-
-
-
-
-

Past Participle

ER verbs:

IR verbs :

RE verbs :

Verbs with avoir used to agree with the direct object. But scribes complained that by the time the object was dictated, they had to go back and change what they'd written. So now it only agrees if the object comes before the verb.

Some verbs with irregular past participles

<http://www.frenchlearner.com/verbs/past-tense/>
<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/tap2.html>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1yg5ggJBtUo>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6-7mvMs_VBQ
www.youtube.com/watch?v=mZNFDPvv9hs !!!! *ons a*!!!! is wrong!

Perfect Tense with Être

My explanation with examples of what être verbs are and what the perfect tense with être means

Auxiliary Verb:
être

-
-
-
-
-
-



Past Participle

Er verbs:

IR verbs:

RE verbs :

Some être verbs with irregular
past participles :

A List of verbs that take être and how to remember them

Plus also ALL reflexive verbs. My explanation and examples of what this means:

Être verbs agree with the subject of the verb. Give some examples to show you understand what this means:

<http://www.frenchlearner.com/verbs/etre-verbs-passe-compose/>
<http://www.frenchtoday.com/blog/etre-versus-avoir-french-auxiliary-verbs-past-tenses>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XrK8k7UdYIA>

The Perfect Tense

1. Translate these sentences into French:

- a. I have played b. I played c. I did play

2. Match up the correct perfect tense form to the subjects. One of them will need tweaking to be correct.

- a. Je
b. Tu
c. Clive
d. Nous
e. Vous
f. Mes parents

a décidé d'aller en France
avons écouté de la musique
avez acheté un ordinateur
m'ont envoyé à la bibliothèque
ai fini les devoirs
as mangé mon déjeuner

3. Now write out your sentences and translate them into English.

4. Translate these sentences into French:

- a. You wrote a good essay
b. He read the book
c. We saw him on TV
d. They told him to stop

5. Circle the verbs that will take être.

2. Write the correct past participle under each infinitive.

porter

aller

vouloir

éviter

prendre

se demander

gagner

finir

6. Now translate these sentences into French, using the correct form of the auxiliary verb (avoir or être) and the correct past participle.

a. They wanted to study for their exams

b. We took the decision

c. I wore my uniform

d. You avoided the teacher

e. Rob wondered why

f. Becky went to History

g. You earned more

h. I haven't finished

7. Now go back and decide which one of these verbs needs to be made to agree.

Imperfect Tense

My explanation with examples of what the Imperfect is used for and what it means:

For the stem of the verb, use...

Imperfect Verb Endings:

-
-
-
-
-
-

Verbs with irregular forms or spelling changes in the stem in the imperfect:

<http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/imperfect.shtml>
www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vg2g5GWsZr0
www.youtube.com/watch?v=pCUuVa7US9M Warning. Contains puppy.
<http://www.learn-french-help.com/french-past-imperfect-tense.html>

Future and Conditional Tenses

My explanation with examples of what the Future and Conditional Tenses are used for and what they mean:

Future Tense Formation

-
-
-
-
-
-

For the Future and the Conditional Tense it is important to remember NOT to:

Conditional Tense Formation

-
-
-
-
-
-

Some verbs with irregular stems in the future and conditional:

What tense is "could" if it means *I would be able to*?
je pourrais = _____ tense

What tense is "could" if it means *I was able to*?
je pouvais = _____ tense

http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/future_tense.shtml

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/taf2.html>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/verbsh/futuretensehirev2.shtml>

<http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/conditional.shtml>

www.youtube.com/watch?v=GKrCgXaMcVg

Imperfect, Future and Conditional Tenses:

1. Categorise these verbs by tense. 2. Write the correct translation next to each verb.

Imperfect	Future	Conditional

- j'allais il jouaient il ira je pourrais on irait ils joueraient
- je pouvais je voulais on voudra je pourrai tu voudrais je vendrai il viendra
- nous arriverons vous aidiez on déciderait j'écrivais j'écrirais

2. Translate into French

- a. I would live in France
- b. I used to live in France
- c. He will live in France
- d. If I could, I would go to France
- e. At the weekend it was raining so I couldn't go out

Articles and Gender

Definite Articles

Four words for
"the"

-
-
-
-

My explanation of why there are 4

tion of why there are 2

Indefinite Articles

Two words for
"a"

-
-

Some common masculine endings with examples:

Some common feminine endings with examples:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=054MD3i3RDE>
[http://www.frenchtutorial.com/en/learn-french/basics/le la les](http://www.frenchtutorial.com/en/learn-french/basics/le_la_les)
[http://www.frenchtutorial.com/en/learn-french/basics/un une des](http://www.frenchtutorial.com/en/learn-french/basics/un_une_des)
[http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/le or la in french.shtml](http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/le_or_la_in_french.shtml)
<https://frenchtogether.com/french-nouns-gender/>

Explain what happens when you try to say "at the" using à...

Explain what happens when you try to say "of the" using de...

Some tricky ones with their gender and an explanation

Articles and Gender :

1. Find out if these words are masculine or feminine:

Masc	Fem

équipe groupe touriste professeur problème dent victime cours

France Japon cage héritage méthode eau leçon cour

2. Correct these sentences:

a. Mon la mère est très intelligente ✘

b. Le équipe a gagné la coupe ✘

c. Je voudrais aller au plage ✘

d. Je suis allée à la toilettes ✘

e. Le chiens sont méchants ✘

f. J'aime chocolat ✘

g. Où est la ballon? ✘

3. Write these sentences in English :

a. I need the book

b. I have the flu

c. I ate the cake

d. I wrote the story

e. I saw the film at the cinema

f. The students work hard