

French — Consolidation

Year 9

Term 6



(1) School uniform				(2) School life				(3) Technology										
L'uniforme scolaire il faut porter une chemise une cravate une veste un pull une jupe un pantalon des chaussettes des chaussures des baskets des bijoux le maquillage Les cours les études	school uniform you must wear a shirt a tie a blazer a jumper a skirt trousers socks shoes trainers jewellery makeup lessons studies	à mon avis je pense que je crois que je dirais que selon moi moche confortable démodé(e) juste injuste ridicule sévère chic pratique ennuyeux facile	in my opinion I think that I believe that I would say that according to me ugly comfortable old-fashioned fair unfair ridiculous strict elegant practical boring easy	Ma matière préférée, c'est... l'anglais les maths les sciences l'histoire la géographie le dessin le français l'espagnol la religion la technologie le théâtre la biologie la chimie la physique l'EPS l'informatique	My favourite subject is... English maths science history geography art French Spanish RE technology drama biology chemistry physics PE ICT	Dans mon collège Il y a Une piscine Une cantine Une salle de classe Un gymnase Un terrain de sport Un laboratoire A l'avenir L'année prochaine Quand j'aurai 18 ans le bac le collège le lycée l'université/la fac faire un apprentissage continuer mes études	In my school there is a pool a canteen a classroom a gym a sports ground a laboratory In the future Next year When I am 18 A Levels school sixth form university to do an apprenticeship to continue my studies	Key phonics: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Looks like:</th><th>Sounds like:</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>o/au/eau</td><td>oh</td></tr><tr><td>-tion</td><td>see on</td></tr><tr><td>h</td><td>silent</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Be careful: an –e, -es, -s, -d, -p, -s, -t, -x or –z on the end of a word is usually SILENT.</p>	Looks like:	Sounds like:	o/au/eau	oh	-tion	see on	h	silent	un avantage un désavantage un inconvénient le risque de (le) vol d'identité devenir accro la sécurité en ligne pratique cher/chère dangereux/euse il faut... il ne faut pas... faire attention être victime de... fraude la cyber-intimidation	an advantage a disadvantage a disadvantage the risk of identity theft to become addicted online security practical expensive dangerous you must... you must not... pay attention be a victim of... fraud cyber-bullying
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(4) Week 1 and 2 Grammar	(5) Week 3 and 4 Grammar	(6) Week 5 and 6 Grammar																		
<p>The past tense (the perfect tense)</p> <p>To put a verb in the perfect (past) tense you need three things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The noun or pronoun (je/tu/il/elle/nous/vous/ils/elles). 2) An auxiliary verb in the present tense (this is usually avoir). 3) A past participle (for –er verbs, remove the –er and replace with –é). <p>For example: Nous avons joué. -> We have played.</p> <p><u>Remember, there are some irregular past participles!</u></p> <p>J'ai bu—I drank/I have drunk J'ai lu—I read/I have read J'ai vu—I saw/I have seen</p> <p>Trinity TV For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos: Trinity TV > Year 9 > French</p>	<p>The perfect tense with être</p> <p>There are 14 verbs (and all reflexive verbs) which take the verb être instead of the verb avoir in the past tense. MRS VANDERTRAMP helps us remember which verbs these are.</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Je suis</td> <td>monté (climbed)</td> <td>entré (entered)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tu es</td> <td>resté (stayed)</td> <td>rentré (went back)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Il est/elle est</td> <td>sorti (left)</td> <td>tombé (fell)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nous sommes</td> <td>venu (came)</td> <td>retourné (returned)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vous êtes</td> <td>allé (went)</td> <td>arrivé (arrived)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ils/Elles sont</td> <td>né (was born)</td> <td>mort (died)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>All verbs which take être in the past tense need their past participle to agree with the subject.</p> <p>If the person is female, an –e is added to the past participle: elle est allée – she went</p>	Je suis	monté (climbed)	entré (entered)	Tu es	resté (stayed)	rentré (went back)	Il est/elle est	sorti (left)	tombé (fell)	Nous sommes	venu (came)	retourné (returned)	Vous êtes	allé (went)	arrivé (arrived)	Ils/Elles sont	né (was born)	mort (died)	<p>Après avoir + past participle</p> <p>You can use 'après avoir' followed a past participle to say 'after having done' something.</p> <p>Après avoir + past participle</p> <p>Après avoir mangé = after having eaten</p> <p>Après avoir regardé = after having watched</p> <p>Après avoir fait = after having done</p> <p>With the 14 verbs that take être, you use 'après être' – and the past participle must agree.</p>
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