

French — Qui suis-je? - Year 10



Bluecoat Wollaton
believe in yourself, in others, in God

Section A: Key terms		Section B: Key Grammatical Points		Section C: EATTACO vocabulary	
Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition	Present Tense		Tenses /verbs	
Conjugate (v.)	Giving the different forms of the verb depending upon who you are talking about and in which tense.	<p>The present tense is used to say what usually happens or what is happening now. When forming the present tense, we have to find the infinitive of the verb. Infinitives in French end in either –er, -ir or –re. We then remove these endings which leaves us with the stem of the verb and from then we can add the correct, present tense endings.</p> <p>For regular verbs, below shows the endings for each type of verb:</p> <p>-er verbs (parler—to speak) -ir verbs (finir—to finish) -re verbs (attendre—to wait)</p> <p>Je parle Je finis J’attends</p> <p>Tu parles Tu finis Tu attends</p> <p>Il/elle/on parle Il/elle/on finit Il/elle/on attend (no ending)</p> <p>Nous parlons Nous finissons Nous attendons</p> <p>Vous parlez Vous finissez Vous attendez</p> <p>Ils/elles parlent Ils/elles finissent Ils/elles attendent</p> <p>There are a number of verbs which are irregular and therefore don’t follow the patterns above and we have to learn those individually. The most common irregular verbs include: être, avoir, aller and faire.</p>		Avoir	To have
Cognate (n.)	A word which is spelt the same in two languages.			J’ai	I have
Infinitive (n.)	The basic form of a verb which doesn’t reflect a specific tense or subject/person.			Tu as	You (sing) have
Reflexive verbs (n.)	A verb is reflexive when the verb’s subject is the same as its direct object. This means that someone or something performs an action on himself, herself, or itself.			Il/elle/on a	He/she has
Adjectival agreement	Adjectival agreement means that the <i>adjective</i> 'agrees' with the <i>noun</i> it's describing in gender and number. Number refers to whether the noun is singular or plural whereas gender refers to whether the noun is masculine or feminine.	<p>Imperfect Tense</p> <p>The imperfect tense is used to describe what things were like or what people were doing as well to say what you used to be like or do. In order to form this tense, you take the nous form of the present tense verbs and remove the –ons (eg. Nous dansons —> dans-). This is the imperfect stem. Then you add the imperfect endings:</p> <p>Je dansais</p> <p>Tu dansais</p> <p>Il/elle/on dansait</p> <p>Nous dansions</p> <p>Vous dansiez</p> <p>Ils/elles dansaient</p> <p>The only exception is one of the most common verbs: être. The imperfect stem for être is ét-: j’étais.</p>		Nous avons	We have
Tier 2 Vocabulary	Meaning	Conditional Tense		Vous avez	You (pl) have
Tête	Stubborn	<p>The conditional tense is used to say ‘would’, for example ‘je regarderais’ means ‘I would watch’. In order to form this tense, you take the future stem (usually the infinitive) and add the conditional endings:</p> <p>Je regarderais—I would watch</p> <p>Tu regarderais—You (sing) would watch</p> <p>Il/elle/on regarderait—He/she would watch</p> <p>Nous regarderions—We would watch</p> <p>Vous regarderiez—You (pl) would watch</p> <p>Ils/elles regarderaient—They would watch</p> <p>Some verbs have irregular future stems which we need to know:</p> <p>Je voudrais—I would like</p> <p>Je ferais—I would do</p> <p>J’aurais—I would have</p> <p>Je serais—I would be</p>		Ils/elles ont	They have
Équilibré	Balanced			Être	To be
Une exposition	An exhibition			Je suis	I am
Agaçant	Annoying			Tu est	You (sing) are
Débrouillard	Resourceful			Il/elle/on es	He/she is
Lutter	To fight	<p>Opinions</p> <p>Je pense que I think that</p> <p>Je trouve que I find that</p> <p>Je crois que I believe that</p> <p>Je dirais que I would say that</p> <p>En ce qui me concerne As far as I’m concerned</p> <p>La bonne/mauvaise chose est que The good/bad thing is that</p>		Nous sommes	We are
Se chamailler	To argue			Vous êtes	You (pl) are
S’occuper de	To look after			Ils/elles sont	They are
De mauvaise humeur	In a bad mood			Times Expressions	
Obtenir	To obtain/get			Je pense que	I think that
Rêver	To dream			Je trouve que	I find that
				Je crois que	I believe that
				Je dirais que	I would say that
				En ce qui me concerne	As far as I’m concerned
				La bonne/mauvaise chose est que	The good/bad thing is that
				Times Expressions	
				Aujourd’hui	Today
				Demain	Tomorrow
				Hier	Yesterday
				Ce matin/soir	This morning/
				D’habitude	Usually