

Bienvenue!



A-Level French Bridging Unit

Nom.....

- Before you begin, please register for <https://www.lawlessfrench.com/> You can register for free and this allows you to take 10 quizzes per month. We will provide links to some quizzes for you to complete as part of the booklet.
- Please also register for [quizlet.com](https://www.quizlet.com/) as we use this for vocab learning
- You can complete the booklet in any order, but the following tasks need to be done:
 - Complete the grammar section of the booklet as a refresher of the three tenses.
 - Look at the film task, this will support you with the film that we study in year 12.
 - Undertake the cultural study project, which will help prepare you for your Independent Research Project.
 - Work through the Lawless French activities for some grammar/listening revision.
 - Get a head start on the first topics we will study next year with some vocab learning via Quizlet.

Bonne chance 😊

Present tense revision

- The present tense is used to describe events that are happening now, things that you usually do or things that do not change.
- Remember that there is only one form of the present tense in French so, for instance, *il travaille* means he works, he is working and he does work.

HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT TENSE

Regular verbs form the present tense in one of three ways, depending on whether the infinitive of the verb ends in **-er**, **-re** or **-ir**.

We then remove these endings and add different ones, depending on which person we are talking about.

-ER VERBS	-RE VERBS	-IR VERBS
jouer - to play	répondre - to answer/reply	finir - to finish
je joue (I) tu jou es (you) il/elle/on joue (he/she/we/one) nous jou ons (we) vous jou ez (you) ils/elles jou ent (they)	je répond s (I) tu répond s (you) il/elle/on répond (he/she/we/one) nous répond ons (we) vous répond ez (you) ils/elles répond ent (they)	je fin is (I) tu fin is (you) il/elle/on fin it (he/she/we/one) nous fin issons (we) vous fin issez (you) ils/elles fin issent (they)

Fill the gap with the correct form of the present tense.

- 1) Je _____ avec ma sœur (parler)
- 2) Il _____ la voiture (laver)
- 3) Ils _____ de la musique (écouter)
- 4) Elle _____ avec son copain (danser)
- 5) Tu _____ à ta mère (téléphoner)
- 6) Vous _____ à la question (répondre)
- 7) On _____ des glaces ici (vendre)
- 8) Elles _____ leurs devoirs (finir)
- 9) Je _____ la bonne direction (choisir)
- 10) Il _____ dans le jardin (vomir)

Present tense revision

TIP! Avoid using translation websites - they aren't accurate! Use an online dictionary instead for individual words. www.wordreference.com is a good one.

We use the present tense to describe things that are currently happening or happen often. Examples of sentences which are translated using the present tense are:

I am going / I go → Je vais

He is staying / he stays → Il reste

Some signposts to use with the present tense (fill in the English)

- Maintenant = _____
- Normalement = _____
- D'habitude = _____
- En ce moment = _____
- Aujourd'hui = _____

Translate these sentences into English:

1. Normalement, je vais en vacances avec ma famille.

2. On va en France et on reste dans un gîte ou dans un hôtel.

3. Ce qui est bien à l'hôtel c'est qu'on ne doit pas faire le ménage.

4. Ce qui est bien au gîte, c'est qu'on peut faire ce qu'on veut.

5. J'aime bien aller en vacances avec ma sœur parce qu'elle est amusante!

6. J'adore la France, surtout le sud de la France, parce qu'il fait chaud et il y a du soleil.

7. J'aime rester à la campagne parce que c'est tranquille.

8. J'adore visiter les grandes villes pour faire du lèche-vitrine!

9. Ma mère préfère rester à la plage pour se bronzer pendant toutes les vacances.

10. Le voyage en avion dure 2 heures.

The Perfect Tense

The perfect tense is used to talk about things that you did in the past which are completed and no longer happening now.

e.g. I ate at the restaurant → J'ai mangé au restaurant

He went to the concert → Il est allé au concert

To form the perfect tense we need two things:

1. _____
2. _____

N.B.

1. The *auxiliary verb* (either *avoir* or *être*) is always in the present tense.

avoir

être

j' _____

je _____

tu _____

tu _____

il/elle/on _____

il/elle/on _____

nous _____

nous _____

vous _____

vous _____

ils/elles _____

ils/elles _____

2. To form the *past participle*, take off the infinitive ending and add a new ending :

-er verbs: chanter → ADD é = *chanté*

-ir verbs : finir → ADD i = *fini*

-re verbs : vendre → ADD u = *vendu*

Translate these sentences :

1. You have played - _____
2. They have eaten - _____
3. Did you play? - _____
4. We have abolished - _____
5. You (pl.) heard - _____

The Perfect Tense



Some common verbs have irregular past participles. Look up the English:

anglais	infinitif	participe passé
	boire	bu
	comprendre	compris
	croire	cru
	devoir	dû
	dire	dit
	disparaître	disparu
	écrire	écrit
	être	été
	faire	fait
	lire	lu
	mettre	mis
	offrir	offert
	ouvrir	ouvert
	pouvoir	pu
	prendre	pris
	recevoir	reçu
	rire	rit
	savoir	su
	voir	vu
	vouloir	voulu

The Perfect Tense

Complete the sentences below. Remember that you need an *auxiliary verb* and a *past participle*.

1. J'ai vendu mes vieux livres.
2. Tu _____ (répondre) au prof.
3. Il _____ (lire) ses résultats.
4. Elle _____ (comprendre) la question.
5. On _____ (écrire) cette règle.
6. Nous _____ (dire) bonjour.
7. Vous _____ (boire) du vin.
8. Ils _____ (offrir) un cadeau.
9. Elles _____ (prendre) le bus.
10. Les enfants _____ (croire) le prof.
11. Le joueur de rugby _____ (faire) du vélo.

Avoir or être?



1. Use *avoir* with almost all verbs.

e.g. I sang - j'ai chanté I finished - j'ai fini

2. Use *être* with all reflexive verbs.

e.g. I washed myself - je me suis lavé

3. Use *être* with certain verbs, most of which indicate movement between places/motion.

e.g. I went - je suis allé

Learn MRS VAN DER TRAMP! (They need être):

Infinitive	English	Past Participle	Example sentence
Monter	to go up	monté	
Rentrer	to re-enter	rentré	
Sortir	to go out	sorti	
Venir	to come	venu	
Aller	to go	allé	
Naître	to be born	né	
Descendre	to go down	descend	
Entrer	to enter	entré	
Rester	to stay	resté	
Tomber	to fall	tombé	
Retourner	to return	retourné	
Arriver	to arrive	arrivé	
Mourir	to die	mort	
Partir	to leave	parti	



The Perfect Tense

For verbs which take être, the past participle **must** agree with the subject of the verb (I, we, my friend, etc). This is important for writing accurately.

If the subject is feminine, for example if you are talking to or about a girl, or about more than one person, you need to add -e, -s, or -es accordingly.

Optional agreements:

1. If the subject is feminine add -e
2. If the subject is plural add -s
3. If the subject is feminine and plural add -es

Here is the perfect tense of the verb *venir* (to come) showing all possible agreements:

Je suis **venu(e)**
Tu es **venu(e)**
Il est **venu**
Elle est **venue** (always feminine so always add -e)
On est **venu(e)(s)**
Nous sommes **venu(e)s**
Vous êtes **venu(e)(s)**
Ils sont **venus** (always plural so always add -s)
Elles sont **venues** (always feminine and plural so always add -es)

Traduisez les phrases:

1. I went to Paris - _____

2. The sisters left before the others -

3. Alice fell - _____

4. I left with Sylvie - _____

5. We arrived about 2pm _____

The Future Tense: complete the missing sections

	Simple Future	Future
	<i>Je vais</i> <i>Tu vas</i> <i>Il/elle va</i> <i>Nous allons + INFINITIVE</i> <i>Vous allez</i> <i>Ils/elles vont</i>	<i>Je</i> <i>ai</i> <i>Tu</i> <i>as</i> <i>Il/elle + INFINITIVE + a</i> <i>Nous</i> <i>ons</i> <i>Vous</i> <i>ez</i> <i>Ils/elles</i> <i>ont</i> <i>UNLESS it's an -RE verb: remove the final -e before adding the endings.</i>
JOUER	<i>Je vais jouer</i> <i>Tu vas jouer</i> <i>Il/elle va jouer</i> <i>Nous allons jouer</i> <i>Vous allez jouer</i> <i>Ils/elles vont jouer</i>	<i>Je jouerai</i> <i>Tu joueras</i> <i>Il/elle jouera</i> <i>Nous jouerons</i> <i>Vous jouerez</i> <i>Ils/elles joueront</i>
AIDER	<i>Je vais</i> <i>Tu vas</i> <i>Il/elle va</i> <i>Nous allons AIDER</i> <i>Vous allez</i> <i>Ils/elles vont</i>	<i>J'aiderai</i> <i>Tu aideras</i> <i>Il/elle aidera</i> <i>Nous aiderons</i> <i>Vous aiderez</i> <i>Ils/elles aideront</i>
ARRIVER	<i>Je vais</i> <i>Tu vas</i> <i>Il/elle va</i> <i>Nous allons ARRIVER</i> <i>Vous allez</i> <i>Ils/elles vont</i>	
BOIRE	<i>Je vais</i> <i>Tu vas</i> <i>Il/elle va</i> <i>Nous allons BOIRE</i> <i>Vous allez</i> <i>Ils/elles vont</i>	
FINIR	<i>Je vais</i> <i>Tu vas</i> <i>Il/elle va</i> <i>Nous allons FINIR</i> <i>Vous allez</i> <i>Ils/elles vont</i>	

Further Grammar and Comprehension exercises:

Use Lawless French to help with some extra grammar and comprehension. You will only be able to complete ten in a month!

Follow the following links and add your mark once you finish the task.

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/conditional-mood-conjugations/> **mark**

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/irregular-future-and-conditional-stems/> **mark**

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/imperfect-conjugations/> **mark**

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/imperfect/> **mark**

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/direct-objects/>

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/indirect-objects/>

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/direct-vs-indirect-objects/> **read and then take the quiz here:** <https://progress.lawlessfrench.com/my-languages/french/tests/overview/4080957> **mark**

<https://progress.lawlessfrench.com/my-languages/french/tests/overview/1813579> **mark**

Dictation/writing challenges: you might want to check some of the suggested grammar links before giving these a go



I'll give you some sentences to translate into French

- I'll show you where you make mistakes
- I'll keep track of what you need to practise
- Change my choices if you want

START THE CHALLENGE

You'll practice

i How the test works

Passé composé, Imparfait,
Préposition

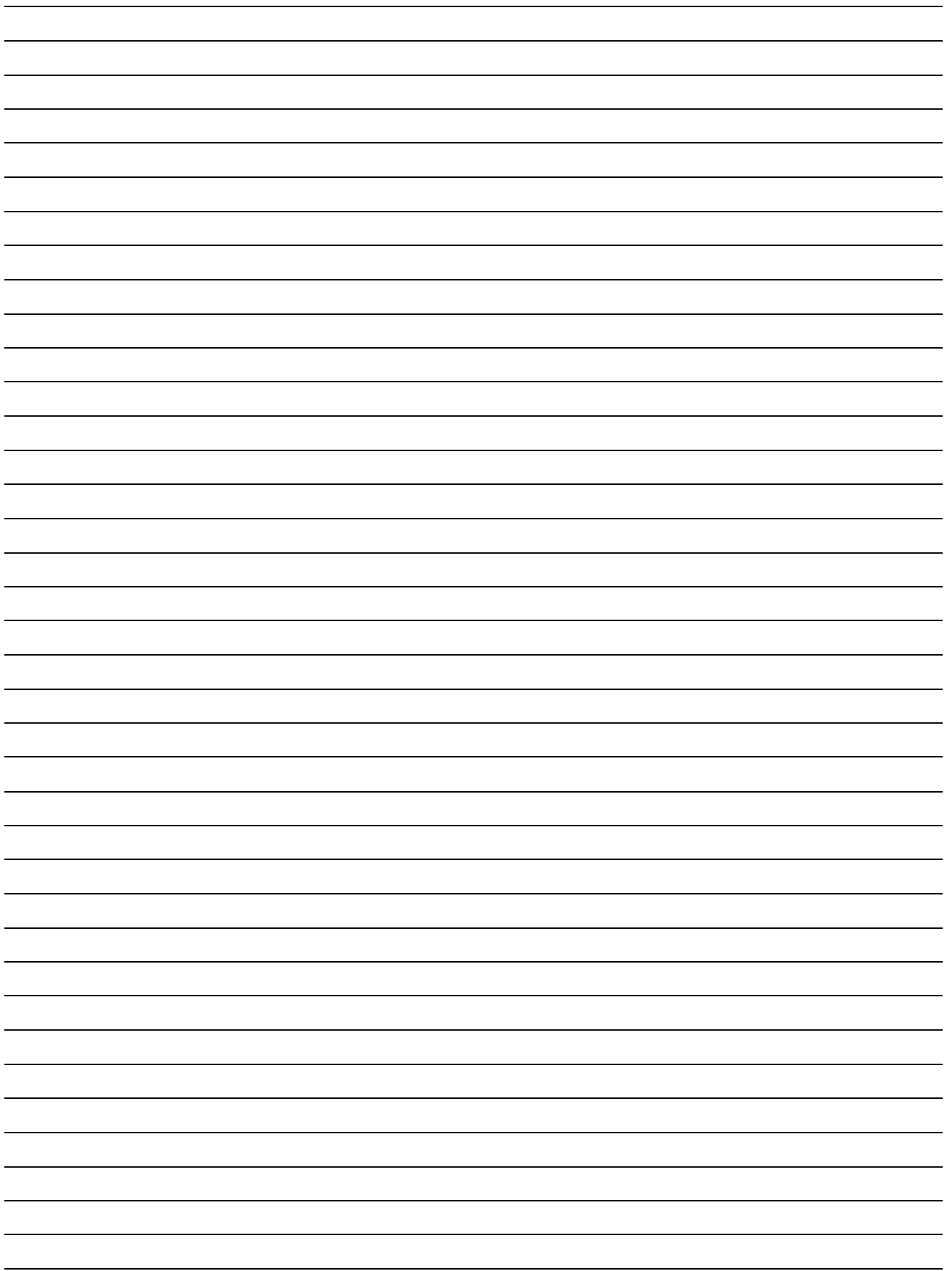
Here's a preview of the text for the writing challenge, when you're ready click the start button above:

Last weekend, I visited my cousin Lise in Lyon. She moved there two months ago. I took the high-speed train from Paris: it was very fast, I arrived in just two hours! Lise knew a great local restaurant where we enjoyed Lyonnaise specialities. We also drank Beaujolais! Then, we took the funicular to go up to Fourvière. From up there, we could see all of Lyon: it was magical!

<https://progress.lawlessfrench.com/my-languages/french/exercises/overview/1089> **mark**

<https://french.kwiziq.com/my-languages/french/exercises/overview/103> **mark**

<https://french.kwiziq.com/my-languages/french/exercises/overview/12> **mark**



Cultural research project:

- As part of your A-Level course, you will have to complete an individual research project for your speaking exam.
- To get you ready for completing some research and to help give you some ideas for topics, we would like you to complete a short research project and create a presentation on your findings, in French.
- This can be on any topic you would like, as long as there is a connection to a French-speaking country, but there are some ideas here to start you off.
- You need to create some kind of presentation to show what you have found out.
- This could be a powerpoint, a poster that you can talk about, a scrap book... whatever you want, but you need to be able to talk for about 2/3 minutes in French on your chosen topic and to be able to answer some follow up questions.

Topic ideas:

- Political parties in France
- What are DOMTOM? Research one of the countries/territories
- Research a famous French actor/singer/painter/writer/director/sportsperson
- The French Revolution
- Comic books in France/Belgium
- Research a French speaking country that isn't France
- Research the history of a famous French landmark (Eiffel Tower/viaduct de Milau/Arc de Triomphe/Pont d'Avignon...)
- Tourism in France
- Popular sports in France
- French food and wine

Vocab Preparation for year 12 study:

- Keep your GCSE vocab fresh - dip into Seneca learning for the key French Higher vocab: <https://app.senecalearning.com/classroom/course/3833ef93-a143-4570-bf2b-da6077cbc35d/section/1f19fc54-b9b3-4cd0-a14e-432f7c93a996/session>
- Topic 1 for year 12 'La famille en voie de changement': visit <https://quizlet.com/gb/498456591/module-1-la-famille-en-voie-de-changement-flash-cards/> for the key vocab for this topic
- Topic 2 for year 12 'La cyber-société' : visit <https://quizlet.com/gb/427294103/la-cyber-societe-flash-cards/?i=1q3qsk&x=1jqY> for the key vocab on this topic