

Gender and Plurals

You must be able to:

- Identify the correct articles for masculine or feminine words
- Make a singular word plural
- Know the words for this and these.

Genders

When you learn a French noun you also need to learn whether it is masculine or feminine.

- **un** a (for masculine nouns)
- **un chien** a dog
- **un homme** a man
- **une** a (for feminine nouns)
- **une table** a table
- **une femme** a woman
- **le** the (for masculine nouns)
- **le chien** the dog
- **la** the (for feminine nouns)
- **la table** the table
- **le / la** become **l'** when the following noun starts with a vowel.
- **l'arbre** the tree (masculine)
- **l'eau** the water (feminine)
- **le / la** also become **l'** in front of most nouns beginning with a silent 'h'*.
 - **l'hiver** winter
- **le / la / les / un / une / des** are called articles.
- When referring to a noun in French, you must refer to it as he/she. Car is feminine in French so **la voiture**.
If I want to say that 'it is dirty', I say '**elle est sale**' (literally she is dirty).

Key Point

Masculine or feminine?
Learn the gender when you learn a new word. Here are some rules that will also help.

Nouns ending in **-tion, -té, -ette, -ée, -gie, -ille** are feminine.

Nouns ending in **-isme, -eau, -age, -ment** are masculine.

There are some exceptions to the rules above.

Rules and Exceptions

- Words ending in **-isme, -ment, -age, -ean, -é** are usually masculine.
Except:

la plage	beach
la page	page
la peau	skin
- Words ending in **-té, -ée, -tion, -ence, -gie** are usually feminine.
Except:

le musée	museum
le lycée	sixth form
l'été	summer



Plurals

- To make a word plural you usually add **-s**.
un lapin
des lapins
une maison
des maisons

a rabbit
 rabbits
 a house
 houses



Exceptions

There are a few exceptions to the general rule:

- Words ending in **-s** or **-x** do not change.
une souris
des souris
- Words ending in **-eau** add **-x**.
un chapeau
des chapeaux
- Words in **-al** become **-aux**.
un cheval
des chevaux

a mouse
 some mice

a hat
 some hats

a horse
 some horses

Key Point

Pronunciation: **s** and **x** are silent at the end of the words.

So **chien** and **chiens** will sound exactly the same.

This and These

The word for 'this' is:

- ce** with a masculine word:
ce lapin
- cet** with a masculine word starting with a vowel:
cet éléphant
- cette** with a feminine word:
cette fille
- The word for these is **ces** with all plural nouns:
ces enfants

this rabbit

this elephant

this girl

these children



Quick Test

- Write **le / la** in front of the words. Use the endings of the words to help you work out the gender.
 _____ **qualité** _____ **bateau** _____ **fourchette**
 _____ **nation**
- Write these words in the plural.
un chat **un journal** **un tapis** **un nez**
- Write these words in the singular.
des oiseaux **les enfants** **les chiens** **des bougies**



Adjectives and Adverbs

You must be able to:

- Recognise an adjective and an adverb
- Make appropriate changes to an adjective when it is feminine, feminine plural and masculine plural
- Use comparatives and superlatives to compare things, people and actions.

Adjectives

- Adjectives are words that describe nouns.
un chat noir a black cat
- In French, adjectives change according to the nouns they describe; singular or plural, masculine or feminine.

Basic Rules

- Add nothing for a masculine singular noun.
un chat noir a black cat
- Add **s** for a masculine plural noun.
- **des chat noirs** black cats
- Add **e** for feminine singular noun.
une table noire a black table
- Add **es** for feminine plural nouns.
des tables noires black tables

Other Rules

- The feminine form of an adjective can alter depending on the ending of the adjective.

Adjective Ending	Feminine Form
-if	-ive
-eux	-euse
-er	-ère
-e or -s	do not add -e

Some Exceptions

- **blanc** (white) becomes **blanche** in the feminine form
- **vieux** (old) becomes **vieille** in the feminine form
- **beau** (handsome/beautiful) becomes **belle** in the feminine form
- **marron** (brown) does not change at all.

Adverbs

Adverbs are words that describe verbs.

- **Je marche vite.** I walk quickly.
- **Je chante bien.** I sing well.

Key Point

Adjectives agree with the noun they describe and usually come after the noun, except for the beauty, age, good/bad and size adjectives which can come before the noun.



To form an adverb you usually need to take the feminine form of the adjective and add **-ment**.

- **lente** slow (feminine singular adjective)
- **lentement** slowly (adverb)

Comparatives

To compare things or people, use:

- **plus...que** more...than
Je suis plus grand que mon frère. I am taller (more tall) than my brother.
 - **moins...que** less...than
Je suis moins sportif que mon frère. I am less sporty than my brother.
 - **aussi...que** as...as
Je suis aussi intelligent que mon frère. I am as intelligent as my brother.
- This also can be used with adverbs:
- **Je marche plus vite que mon frère.** I walk more quickly than my brother.

Superlatives

- **le / la / les plus** the most
Mon frère est le plus intelligent. My brother is the most intelligent.
Ma sœur est la plus intelligente. My sister is the most intelligent.
Mes frères sont les plus intelligents. My brothers are the most intelligent.
- **le / la / les moins** the least

Exceptions

- **bon** good
- **meilleur** better
- **le meilleur** the best
- **mauvais** bad
- **pire** worse
- **le pire** the worst

Key Point

In French adverbs come after the verb.



Quick Test

1. What is the feminine form for the following adjectives?
petit grand rouge gris curieux actif
2. Are these following words adverbs or adjectives?
lentement énorme raide librement petit
3. Fill in the gaps:
Elle est plus grande _____ moi.
Je suis la _____ timide.
Je marche _____ vite que mon père.
4. What is the French for "the best film"?

Avoir and Être

You must be able to:

- Use the correct forms of to be and to have
- Understand special uses of Avoir in French
- Identify the difference between it is / there is.

Avoir (to have)

- **j'ai** I have
tu as you have (one person and informal you)
- il a** he has
elle a she has
on a one has
nous avons we have
vous avez you have (more than one person and formal you)
- ils ont** they have (all boys or boys and girls)
elles ont they have (all girls)

Key Point

Avoir and **être** are also called auxiliaries.

Être (to be)

- **je suis** I am
tu es you are one person and informal you)
- il est** he is
elle est she is
on est one is
nous sommes we are
vous êtes you are (more than one person and formal you)
- ils sont** they are (all boys or boys and girls)
elles sont they are (all girls)
- **Avoir** and **être** are often used in the same way as in English.
J'ai un chien. I have a dog.
Mon chien est blanc et il a de grandes oreilles. My dog is white and it has long ears.
Nous avons une grande maison. We have a big house.



Special Uses of Avoir

- There are a number of phrases in which **avoir** is used in French where to be is used in English.
- **avoir froid** to be cold
J'ai froid I am cold
- **avoir chaud** to be hot
J'ai chaud I am hot
- **avoir faim** to be hungry
J'ai faim I am hungry
- **avoir soif** to be thirsty
J'ai soif I am thirsty
- When talking about ages, **avoir** is used in French.
J'ai treize ans. I am thirteen (I have thirteen years).
Quel âge as-tu? How old are you?
Mes frères ont dix et douze ans. My brothers are ten and twelve.



Il y a and C'est

- **il y a** there is/are
- **il n'y a pas** there isn't/aren't
- **il y avait** there was / were
- **il y aura** there will be
- **c'est** it is
- **ce n'est pas** it is not
- **c'était** it was
- **ce sera** it will be

Key Point

Avoir and **être** are irregular verbs.

Quick Test

1. Fill in with the correct form of **être**.
Je _____ grande.
Nous _____ petits.
Mes cheveux _____ longs.
2. Fill in with the correct form of **avoir**.
Elle _____ les cheveux blonds.
Elles _____ un chien.
Il _____ une voiture rouge.
3. Translate into French: I am 14 years old and my sister is 16 years old.
4. Say that you are thirsty in French.

ER, IR and RE Verbs

You must be able to:

- Recognise verbs from the main verb groups
- Use **-er**, **-ir**, and **-re** verbs accurately
- Use regular verbs in singular and plural forms.

Main Groups

- There are three main groups of verbs in French. Verbs that end in:

er	ir	re
manger to eat	finir to finish	attendre to wait

- These verbs are called **-er** verbs, **-ir** verbs and **-re** verbs. They are also called regular verbs.

Key Point

-er, **-ir** and **-re** verbs are called regular verbs, as their stems do not change at all.

Chanter (to sing)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • je chante | I sing or I am singing |
| • tu chantes | you sing or you are singing |
| • il / elle / on chante | he / she / one sings / is singing |
| • nous chantons | we sing / we are singing |
| • vous chantez | you sing / you are singing |
| • ils / elles chantent | they sing / they are singing |

Common -er Verbs

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| • aimer | to like |
| • détester | to hate |
| • regarder | to watch |
| • préférer | to prefer |
| • acheter | to buy |
| • visiter | to visit |
| • habiter | to live |
| • adorer | to love |
| • travailler | to work |
| • jouer | to play |



Finir (to finish)

- **je finis** I finish / I am finishing
- **tu finis** you finish / you are finishing
- **il / elle finit** he / she finishes / he / she is finishing
- **nous finissons** we finish / we are finishing
- **vous finissez** you finish / you are finishing
- **ils / elles finissent** they finish / they are finishing

Common -ir Verbs

- **choisir** to choose
- **rougir** to blush
- **remplir** to fill
- The following -ir verbs are irregular:
 - **dormir** to sleep
 - **sortir** to go out
 - **partir** to leave
- They are irregular as their stems change. The endings are **-s, -s, -t, -ons, -ez, -ent**.
 - **Je dors** I sleep / I am sleeping
 - **Nous dormons** We sleep / We are sleeping
 - **Je sors** I go out / I am going out
 - **Nous sortons** We go out / We are going out

Attendre (to wait)

- **j'attends** I wait / I am waiting
- **tu attends** you wait / you are waiting
- **il / elle attend** he / she waits / is waiting
- **nous attendons** we wait / we are waiting
- **vous attendez** you wait / you are waiting
- **ils / elles attendent** they wait / they are waiting

Common -re verbs

- **perdre** to lose
- **vendre** to sell
- **entendre** to hear
- **répondre** to answer

Key Point

There is only one form of verb in the present tense in French.

Je joue means both I play and I am playing.

There is no (to be) + -ing form in French.



Quick Test

1. Add the correct endings of the verbs in the present tense.
je regard **il fini** **nous entend** **ils travail**
2. Translate the following verbs into French:
I hear she loves we answer we choose
3. Translate the following verbs into French:
I am playing she is waiting they are watching he is singing
4. What is the English for **je joue**?

Modal Verbs

You must be able to:

- Form modal verbs correctly
- Use them with infinitives of other verbs
- Use the negative form.

Modal Verbs

- Modal verbs are very useful. They are followed by the infinitive (the form you find in the dictionary) of another verb.

Vouloir (to want to)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| • je veux... | I want to... |
| tu veux... | you want to... |
| il / elle / on veut... | he / she / one wants to... |
| nous voulons... | we want to... |
| vous voulez... | you want to... |
| ils / elles veulent... | they want to... |
| • Je veux faire mes devoirs. | I want to do my homework. |
| Tu veux jouer au foot? | Do you want to play football? |
| Elle veut manger à la cantine. | She wants to eat in the canteen. |
| Elles veulent porter un pantalon. | They want to wear trousers. |

Key Point

Remember not to pronounce the **x**, **t**, **s** and **z** at the end of the verb.

Also, do not pronounce the **ent** in **ils veulent** or **ils peuvent**.



Pouvoir (to be able to / can)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| • je peux... | I can... |
| tu peux... | you can... |
| il / elle / on peut... | he / she / one can... |
| nous pouvons... | we can... |
| vous pouvez... | you can... |
| ils / elles peuvent... | they can... |
| • Je peux aller aux toilettes? | Can I go to the toilet? |
| Tu peux m'aider? | Can you help me? |
| Elle peut finir son travail. | She can finish her work. |
| Elle peuvent ouvrir la fenêtre. | They can open the window. |



Devoir (to have to / must)

- **je dois...** I must...
tu dois... you must...
il / elle / on doit... he/she/one must...
nous devons... we must...
vous devez... you must...
ils / elles doivent... they must...
- **Je dois faire mes devoirs.** I must do my homework.
Elle doit travailler dur. She must work hard.
On doit faire attention en classe. One must pay attention in class.
Nous devons arriver à l'heure. We must arrive on time.

Key Point

Don't confuse **devoir** (to have to) with **les devoirs** (homework).

Modal Verbs in the Negative

- **Je ne veux pas aller au collège.** I don't want to go to school.
Elle ne peut pas écouter le prof. She can't hear the teacher.
On ne doit pas manger en classe. One must not eat in class.

Some Key Uses of Modal Verbs

- Asking somebody out using **vouloir**:
Tu veux aller au cinéma? Do you want to go to the cinema?
Tu veux jouer au tennis? Do you want to play tennis?
Oui, je veux bien. Yes, I'd love to.
- Asking permission using **pouvoir**:
Je peux aller aux toilettes? Can I go to the toilet?
Je peux te parler? Can I speak to you?
Tu peux me prêter un stylo? Can you lend me a pen?
- Making excuses using **devoir**:
Je dois faire mes devoirs. I must do my homework.
Je dois me laver les cheveux. I must wash my hair.
Je ne dois pas être en retard. I mustn't be late.



Quick Test

1. Choose the correct form of vouloir below.
Vous voulons / voulez / veulent aller à la cantine?
2. Translate the following into French:
I can't do my homework.
3. Translate the following into English:
Au collège, on ne doit pas porter de jean.
4. Which is the odd one out and why?
a) **Je veux travailler.**
b) **Il ne peut pas travailler.**
c) **Je dois travailler.**

Imperative and Reflexive Verbs

You must be able to:

- Tell people what to do correctly
- Recognise reflexive verbs
- Use reflexive verbs correctly, with the correct pronoun.

The Imperative

- This is the form of the verb you use to tell people what to do.
- To do this you need the **tu** or **vous** form of the verb. Use **tu** for one person or **vous** for more than one person or if you want to be polite.

tu finis	you finish
Take away the tu or vous and you change it into an order.	
Finis tes devoirs!	Finish your homework!
tu sors	you go out
Sors tout de suite!	Get out immediately!
vous mangez	you eat
Mangez plus de légumes!	Eat more vegetables!
vous allez	you go
Allez chez le dentiste!	Go to the dentist's!

- Note that **-er** verbs lose the **-s** of the **tu** form.
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| tu regardes | you look at |
| Regarde-moi! | Look at me! |
- To tell someone not to do something, put **ne...pas** around the verb.
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Ne joue pas au rugby! | Don't play rugby! |
| Ne sortez pas! | Don't go out. |

Reflexive Verbs

- These are verbs that have **se** in front of them in the infinitive. However, the **se** will change depending on who is doing the action.

Se laver means to wash oneself or to have a wash.	
Je me lave.	I'm having a wash.
Tu te laves.	You're having a wash.
Il / elle se lave.	He / she's having a wash.
Nous nous lavons.	We're having a wash.
Vous vous lavez.	You're having a wash.
Ils / elles se lavent.	They're having a wash.

Key Point

You can also use the **nous** form of the verb (without the **nous**) to say let's do something.

Dansons! Let's dance!

Allons au cinéma. Let's go to the cinema.

Regardons le match.
Let's watch the match.



Common Reflexive Verbs

- **se réveiller** to wake up
- **se lever** to get up
- **s'appeler** to be called
- **se doucher** to have a shower
- **s'habiller** to get dressed
- **se coucher** to go to bed
- Note that in front of a vowel **me, te** and **se** change to **m', t'** and **s'**.
- **Comment t'appelles-tu?** What are you called?
- **Elle se lève à sept heures.** She gets up at seven o'clock.
- **Ils se couchent à dix heures.** They go to bed at ten o'clock.
- **se laver** to have a wash
- **se brosser les dents** to brush your teeth
- **se brosser les cheveux** to brush your hair
- **se reposer** to rest
- **se relaxer** to relax
- **s'arrêter** to stop
- **se promener** to go for a walk
- **Nous nous reposons dans le jardin.** We are resting in the garden.
- **Le bus s'arrête devant la gare.** The bus stops in front of the station.
- **Tu te relaxes en vacances?** Do you relax on holiday?
- **Les frères s'appellent Jean et Thomas.** The brothers are called Jean and Thomas.

Key Point

Reflexive verbs have a special form of the imperative.

Lève-toi! Get up!

Lave-toi! Have a wash!

Asseyez-vous! Sit down!

Réveillez-vous! Wake up!

Quick Test

1. What does this sentence mean in English?
Elle se réveille, elle se lève, elle se douche et elle s'habille dans la chambre.
2. Translate the following into French:
He gets up at six o'clock and he goes to bed at half past nine.
3. Put these verbs into the imperative (tu form):
a) faire b) écouter c) manger
4. Put these verbs into the imperative (vous form):
a) aller b) finir c) danser



Practice Questions

Gender, Plurals and Adjectives

1 Fill in the gaps with **le / la / l' / les**.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a) _____ famille | b) _____ chien |
| c) _____ maison | d) _____ cuisine |
| e) _____ enfants | f) _____ chambre |
| g) _____ jardin | h) _____ pièces |
| i) _____ France | j) _____ Etats-Unis |

[10]

2 Put the following phrases into the plural form.

- a) **une maison blanche** _____
- b) **un chien noir** _____
- c) **une souris grise** _____
- d) **un cheval marron** _____
- e) **un chat roux** _____

[5]

3 Write the correct form of the adjectives.

- a) **une** _____ **file (petit)**
- b) **Ma sœur est** _____ **(timide).**
- c) **Mes frères sont très** _____ **(sportif).**
- d) **Mon père a les yeux** _____ **(marron).**
- e) **J'habite dans une** _____ **maison (grand).**

[5]

4 Translate the following sentences.

- a) I have brown hair. **J'ai les** _____
- b) I live in a white house. **J'habite dans** _____
- c) My sister is tall. **Ma sœur est** _____
- d) I have a little grey mouse. **J'ai** _____
- e) Marc is taller than Léo. **Marc est** _____ **Léo.**

[5]

Avoir, Être and Common Verbs

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of être and avoir.

- a) Nous _____ une grande maison. b) Je _____ très grande.
 c) Tu _____ un animal? d) Vous _____ française?
 e) Mes sœurs _____ dix ans. _

[5]

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- a) Tu _____ au foot. (jouer)
 b) Mes sœurs _____ Maria et Anna. (s'appeler)
 c) Je _____ à cinq heures. (finir)
 d) Elle _____ sa mère. (attendre)
 e) Vous _____ le français? (aimer)

[5]

3 Complete the sentences using **Il y a**, **il n'y a pas de**, or **c'est**.

- a) _____ une patinoire dans ma ville?
 b) J'adore la musique pop _____ fantastique.
 c) _____ un restaurant dans l'hôtel?
 d) _____ télévision dans ma chambre.
 e) _____ cinq personnes dans ma famille.

[5]

4 Translate into French.

- a) I am cold. _____ b) My sister is 15. _____
 c) Are you thirsty? _____ d) They are very hot. _____
 e) How old are they? _____

[5]

5 Translate into French.

- a) I watch b) she waits
 c) we like d) I am playing
 e) they are eating

[5]

Review Questions

Gender, Plurals, Adjectives and Adverbs

1 Fill in the gaps with **un, une ou des**?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a) _____ mère | b) _____ fille |
| c) _____ enfants | d) _____ bateau |
| e) _____ chiens | f) _____ jardin |
| g) _____ maison | h) _____ ordinateur |
| i) _____ tables | j) _____ souris |

[10]

2 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Ma sœur est petit / petite. | b) J'ai un gros chien blanc / blanche. |
| c) J'ai des poissons rouge / rouges. | d) Mon / ma chat s'appelle Fluffy. |
| e) Mon / mes parents sont gentils. | f) J'ai les cheveux marron / brun. |

[6]

3 Join two halves to make correct sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) J' ai une souris | petit chien blanc |
| b) Nous avons un gros | tortue |
| c) Ma sœur a une | grise |
| d) Je n'aime pas les grosses | chien noir |
| e) J' ai un | souris |

[5]

4 Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) J'ai _____ (a brown cat) | b) J'habite dans _____ (a little house) |
| c) Ma sœur a _____ (brown eyes) | d) Ma chambre est _____ (big and blue) |
| e) Mes chats sont _____ (small and white) | |

[5]

5 Here are some details about Anna. Write out what Anna would say about herself.

Blue eyes, tall, two sisters, a big white house, two brown dogs and two little grey mice

Bonjour je m'appelle Anna.

J'ai _____ et je suis _____ J'ai _____

J'habite dans _____ J'ai _____ et _____

[6]

Avoir, Être and Common Verbs

1 Fill in the gaps with appropriate form of **avoir**.

- a) Nous _____ un chat.
- b) Mes sœurs _____ les cheveux blonds.
- c) Tu _____ un frère?
- d) J' _____ les yeux bleus.
- e) Mon père _____ une voiture rouge.

[5]

2 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of **être**.

- a) Ma sœur _____ sympa.
- b) Je _____ très grande.
- c) Dans ma chambre, mon lit _____ entre mon armoire et mon bureau.
- d) Où _____ mes chaussures?
- e) Les cheveux de ma mère _____ noirs.

[5]

3 Match the two halves.

a) Nous	aises le chocolat?
b) Vous	regardent souvent la télé.
c) Tu	attendez qui?
d) Elle	finissons tous les jours à 15.30.
e) Mes sœurs	travaille bien à l'école.

[5]

4 Translate into French.

- a) My mum is 45.
- b) My sisters are 10 and 13.
- c) I am hungry.
- d) Are you thirsty?
- e) We are cold.

[5]

5 Translate the verbs into English.

- a) Je joue au foot tous les jours après l'école.
- b) Qu'est-ce que tu fais? Je révise pour mon test demain.
- c) Normalement je voyage en train mais cette année on voyage en avion.
- d) J'écoute de la musique.

[6]

Gender and Plurals

1 Are these words masculine or feminine? Write **un** or **une** for each one.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) _____ souris | f) _____ appartement |
| b) _____ table | g) _____ famille |
| c) _____ fille | h) _____ chien |
| d) _____ père | i) _____ cousin |
| e) _____ chat | j) _____ cousine |

[10]

2 Write these words in the plural form.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) un bateau _____ | f) un journal _____ |
| b) un tapis _____ | g) une table _____ |
| c) un chapeau _____ | h) un nez _____ |
| d) un cheval _____ | i) un château _____ |
| e) une souris _____ | j) un animal _____ |

[10]

3 Fill in the gaps in this text about theme parks in France with appropriate articles. Remember to think about genders and plurals.

Le Futuroscope c'est (a) _____ parc d'attractions dans

(b) _____ sud ouest de (c) _____ France. Il y a

(d) _____ cinémas interactifs et beaucoup (e) _____

spectacles incroyables.

Le parc Astérix c'est comme (f) _____ village gaulois avec Astérix et

Obélix, qui sont (g) _____ personnages de bandes dessinées. Astérix a

(h) _____ cheveux blonds et (i) _____ gros nez. Obélix a

(j) _____ gros ventre et (k) _____ cheveux roux. Ils ont

(l) _____ petit chien blanc, qui s'appelle Idéfix.

[12]

Total Marks _____ / 32

Adjectives

1 Circle all the adjectives in the box below.

petit	sœur	grand	rouge	aller	sympa
la France	manger	paresseux	maison	français	Paris

[6]

2 Complete each sentence by adding an opposite adjective from the list below. Remember to add the correct ending of each adjective.

ancien	gros	hivernal	dégoûtant	grand
--------	------	----------	-----------	-------

- a) La Corse est petite mais la France est _____
- b) Astérix est mince mais Obélix est _____
- c) Moi, je pense que la quiche lorraine est bonne mais les escargots sont _____
- d) Le Centre Pompidou est moderne mais le Louvre est _____
- e) La fête de la Musique le 21 juin est une fête estivale mais l'Épiphanie, le 6 janvier, est une fête _____

[5]

3 Fill each gap below using an adjective in French with the correct ending. The English is given in brackets.

Salut! Je m'appelle Lisa et j'ai deux (a) _____ (little) sœurs. Céline est très (b) _____ (tall) et elle a les cheveux (c) _____ (black), mais Sophie est (d) _____ (blond), comme moi. Nous sommes très (e) _____ (sporty) mais quelquefois un peu (f) _____ (lazy).

J'ai aussi un demi-frère qui est (g) _____ (older than) nous. Céline est la (h) _____ (tallest) et Sophie est la (i) _____ (smallest). Je suis (j) _____ (the best).

[10]

Total Marks _____ / 21

Grammar

Avoir and Être

1 Match up each subject with the correct form of **être** to complete each sentence.

Je

est la capitale de la France.

Paris

sont des athlètes.

Aurélie Joly et Myriam Soumaré

sommes originaires de la Guadeloupe.

Tu

suis français.

Nous

es parisien?

[5]

2 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate forms of **être** and **avoir**.

a) J'habite en Guyane et je _____ française. En Guyane nous _____ une forêt équatoriale et plein de tortues! Il y _____ beaucoup de soleil.

b) Tu _____ française ou pas? Le français _____ la langue officielle au Québec?

c) Mes cousins habitent en Guadeloupe, ils _____ français.

d) Nous habitons maintenant à Marseille qui _____ dans le sud de la France mais nous _____ originaires de Bordeaux dans le sud-ouest. J' _____ aussi beaucoup de cousins dans les Alpes.

e) La Réunion _____ une île à l'est de Madagascar et il y _____ un volcan.

f) Lyon _____ la deuxième grande ville de France. [12]

3 Translate each of these sentences into French with the correct use of **avoir**.

a) I am 14 and my sister is 16. _____

b) How old is your sister? _____

c) My friend is the same age as me. _____

d) Are you thirsty? _____

e) I am very hungry _____ [5]

Total Marks _____ / 22

ER, IR and RE Verbs

1 Match up each English verb with its French equivalent.

to eat
to sing
to like
to live
to finish
to choose
to wait
to sell

finir
vendre
choisir
manger
chanter
habiter
aimer
attendre

[8]

2 What endings would you add to the stem of the verbs? Fill in the table with the appropriate endings.

	je	tu	il / elle	nous	vous	ils / elles
-ER verbs	-e					-ent
-IR verbs		-is				
-RE verbs	-s		nothing		-ez	

[12]

3 Choose the correct verb form in brackets to complete each sentence.

- En France, le 14 juillet, on _____ (fête / fêtent / fêtons) la fête nationale.
- J' _____ (aimes / aime / aiment) chanter la Marseillaise, notre hymne national.
- Nous sommes français et nous _____ (habite / habitent / habitons) en Guadeloupe.
- En Guadeloupe, pendant le carnaval, nous _____ (danse / dansons / dansez) beaucoup.
- En France, l'école _____ (finissent / finit / finis) normalement vers seize heures trente ou dix-sept heures.
- À Noël, les petits enfants _____ (attendons / attendent / attends) le père Noël avec impatience!
- Bonjour madame, vous _____ (vendent / vendez / vends) du pain ici? [7]

Total Marks _____ / 27

Modal Verbs

1 Choose the correct form of the verb in each sentence below. Then translate each sentence into English.

a) Je *veux/veut/veulent* aller en ville.

b) Ils *dois/doit/doivent* acheter des cadeaux.

c) Nous ne *pouvoir/pouvons/pouvez pas* aller au cinéma.

d) Fatima *dois/doit/devoir* faire ses devoirs de maths.

e) Vous *vouloir/voulons/voulez* venir avec nous?

_____ [10]

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

a) Je _____ (vouloir) faire du vélo.

b) Tu _____ (pouvoir) venir chez moi ce soir?

c) Elle _____ (devoir) faire ses devoirs.

d) Je ne _____ (pouvoir) pas sortir samedi soir.

e) Elles _____ (vouloir) acheter des cadeaux de Noël.

f) Nous _____ (devoir) travailler dur.

g) Vous _____ (pouvoir) m'aider?

_____ [7]

3 Using the modal verbs above, translate the following sentences into French.

a) Can you come to my house? _____

b) I want to go out on Saturday evening. _____

c) She must work hard. _____

d) The friends can go cycling. _____

e) We want to buy some presents. _____ [5]

Total Marks _____ / 22

Faire, Aller and the Immediate Future

- 1 Write out these sentences in the immediate future, using the correct form of the verb **aller** and the infinitive.

Example: **Je mange au restaurant.**

Je vais manger au restaurant.

- a) **Mon frère regarde la télé.** _____
- b) **Les deux filles dansent.** _____
- c) **Tu écoutes de la musique?** _____
- d) **Je joue au foot dans le jardin.** _____
- e) **Nous sortons ensemble.** _____ [5]

- 2 Put these sentences into the plural, changing **je** to **nous**, **tu** to **vous** and **il / elle** to **ils / elles**.

- a) **Je fais du ski en hiver.** _____
- b) **Tu fais souvent du vélo?** _____
- c) **Il fait un gros gâteau au chocolat.** _____
- d) **Elle fait une promenade à la campagne.** _____ [4]

- 3 Fill in the correct form of the verb **aller** in the following sentences.

Here are all six possible forms: **vais, vas, va, allons, allez, vont.**

- a) **Les filles** _____ **au théâtre.**
- b) **Samedi, nous** _____ **au parc d'attractions.**
- c) **Je ne** _____ **jamais au marché.**
- d) **Est-ce que vous y** _____ **avec votre frère?**
- e) **Tu** _____ **aux magasins?**
- f) **Grégoire** _____ **au stade.** [6]

Total Marks _____ / 15