

Year 8

Term 1

Recall

homework

Year 8 Term 1 Recall homework – Week 1

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Week 1 One	
Beau / belle	Handsome / Beautiful
Intelligent	Intelligent
Riche	Rich
Gentil	Kind (masculine)
Gentille	Kind (feminine)
Vite	Quick
Moche	Ugly
Sympa	Nice
Énervant	Annoying
Fort	Strong
Fou	Crazy (m)
Folle	Crazy (f)
Jeune	Young
Vieux	Old (m)
Vieille	Old (f)
Mince	Thin
Gros	Fat (m)
grosse	Fat (f)
petit	Small
Grand	Tall
Drôle	Funny
faible	Weak

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Year 8 Term 1 Recall Homework – Week 2

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Week two	
What are the 9 subject pronouns?	Je / tu / il / elle / on / nous / vous / ils / elles
What does je mean?	I
What does tu mean?	You (informal and singular)
What does il mean?	He
What does elle mean?	She
What does on mean?	One / we
What does vous mean?	You (plural or formal)
What does ils mean?	They (masculine or for both masculine and feminine)
What does elles mean?	They (feminine)
il / elles est	He / she is
Il / elle a	He / she has
Une armure	Armour
Des bottes	Boots
Un bouclier	A shield
Une cape	A cape
Un casque	A helmet
Une corde	A rope
Une tenue	An outfit

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Year 8 Term 1 Recall Homework – Week 3

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Week three	
What letters are silent on the end of words?	D P S T X
What is a comparative?	It is something which allows us to say that one thing has more of something than another noun – it compares 2 things
Plus.....que	More.....than
Moins.....que	Less.....than
Aussi.....que	As.....as
Where does the comparative go?	It goes around the adjective
Très	Very
Extrêmement	Extremely
Vraiment	Really
Assez	Quite
Un peu	A little / a bit
Je pense que	I think that
Selon moi	According to me
Je crois que	I believe that
A mon avis	In my opinion
Pouvoir	To be able to
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

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Year 8 Term 1 Recall Homework – Week 4

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Week four	
Courageux / courageuse	Brave
How do we change a masculine adjective eux ending to a feminine adjective ending?	You change eux to euse
Honnête	Honest
Autoritaire	Bossy
Grognon	Grumpy
Méchant	Mean
Ennuyeux	Boring
Paresseux	Lazy
Sérieux	Serious
Amusant	Funny
How do we change a masculine adjective on ending to a feminine adjective ending ?	You change on to onne
What letter do we add on the end of an adjective if the object is feminine?	e
What letter do we add on the end of an adjective if the object is plural ?	s
What letters do we add on the end of an adjective if the object is feminine and plural ?	es
How do we change a masculine adjective l ending to a feminine adjective ending ?	You change l to lle
Gentil / gentille	Kind

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Year 8 Term 1 Recall Homework – Week 5

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Week five	
What is the perfect tense / le passé composé?	It is a tense which refers to actions which have happened in the past and are no longer continuing
How many parts is the perfect tense made up of in French?	3
What is the first part of the perfect tense ?	The subject pronoun
What is the second part of the perfect tense ?	The auxillary verb – either avoir or etre conjugated
What is the third part of the perfect tense ?	The past participle
How do I conjugate avoir – to have?	
I have	J'ai
Tu as	You have
Il / elle / on a	He / she / one has
Nous avons	We have
Vous avez	You have
Ils / elles ont	They have
How do I conjugate a regular past participle ?	That depends on whether it is an er / ir / re verb. You take off the last 2 letters of the infinitive and add: Er = é Ir = i Re = u
How many parts in English do we need to create the perfect tense?	Only 2 – e.g I ate
How many parts do we need in French to create the perfect tense ?	3 – e.g. j'ai mangé. You cannot miss out the auxiliary verb in the middle in French

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Year 8 Term 1 Recall Homework – Week 6

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Week six	
How many verbs are there that don't take avoir as the auxiliary in the perfect tense?	Only 14 in the whole of the French language
What is the auxiliary instead ?	Etre
How can I remember these 14 verbs more easily ?	MRS VANDERTRAMP
Monter	To climb
Rentrer	To return back
Sortir	To go out
Venir	To come
Aller	To go
Naitre	To be born
Descendre	To go down
Entrer	To enter
Retourner	To return
Tomber	To fall
Rester	To stay
Arriver	To arrive
Mourir	To die
Partir	To leave
How do I conjugate être – to be?	
Je suis	I am
Tu es	You are
Il / elle / on est	He / she / one is
Nous sommes	We are
Vous êtes	You are
Ils /elles sont	They are
I went	Je suis allé

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