

KS4

Unit 8

Recall

homework

KS4 Unit 8 Recall homework – Week 1

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Week 1 One	
Attendre	To wait (for)
S'asseoir	To sit down
Se baigner	To swim / bathe
Bronzer	To sunbathe
Casser	To break
Chercher	To look for
Se coucher	To go to bed
Descendre	To go down
Durer	To last
Expliquer	To explain
Faire la connaissance	To get to know
Faire du camping	To go camping
Se garer	To park
S'habituer a	To get used to
Laisser	To leave
Laver	To wash
Se laver	To get washed
Lever	To lift
Se lever	To get up
Loger	To stay
Louer	To hire
Marcher	To walk
Monter	To go up / ascend

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KS4 Unit 8 Recall homework – Week 2

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Week two	
Nager	To swim
Partir	To leave
Se présenter	To introduce oneself
Se promener	To go for a walk
Remercier	To thank
Réserver	To book, reserve
Rester	To stay
Se réveiller	To wake up
Revenir	To come back
Tourner	To turn
Voler	To fly / to steal
Voyager	To travel
Atterrir	To land
Se débrouiller	To get by
Décoller	To take off
Déranger	To disturb
Donner sur	To overlook
Dresser	To put up (tent)
Faire la grasse matinée	To lie in
Héberger	To lodge, accommodate
Manquer	To miss

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KS4 Unit 8 Recall homework – Week 3

Week three	
Se mettre en route	To set off
Paraître	To seem
Plaire	To please
Ralentir	To slow down
Remarquer	To notice
Traduire	To translate
L'agence de voyage	Travel agency
L'Angleterre	England
L'auberge de jeunesse	Youth hostel
L'autoroute	Motorway
L'avion	Plane
Le bateau	Boat
Le car	Coach
La voiture	Car
La colonie de vacances	Holiday/summer camp
Au bord de la mer	At the seaside
Dans les montagnes	In the mountains
Dans la campagne	In the countryside
En plein air	In the open air
A l'étranger	Abroad
L'horaire	The timetable
L'île	Island
Le lac	Lake
La location de vélos	Bike hire
La Manche	The English channel
Le monde	The world
Le parc d'attractions	Theme park
La plage	The beach

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KS4 Unit 8 Recall homework – Week 4

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Week four	
When do we use the pronoun 'y'?	We use it to replace a noun which follows à, au, à la, en, chez,
What does 'y' mean?	It can mean 'it' or 'there'
Where does 'y' go in the sentence ?	Before the verb
Je joue au volley a la plage =	J'y joue à la plage
J'y vais	I go there
Nous y allons	We go there
Je voudrais y aller	I would like to go there
Il y fait chaud	It is hot there
Je préfère y aller	I prefer to go there
What is the imperfect tense ?	It describes a continuous event in the past – used to
How do we conjugate the imperfect tense ?	You take off the last 2 letters of the infinitive and add the endings
Are the imperfect endings the same as any other tense endings ?	Yes, the conditional
How can we tell if the verb is in the imperfect or the conditional tense?	The conditional keeps the infinitive – je jouerais, whereas you take off the infinitive ending for the imperfect tense – je jouais
What is the imperfect ending for Je?	ais
What is the imperfect ending for Tu?	ais
What is the imperfect ending for Il / elle / on ?	ait
What is the imperfect ending for Nous?	ions
What is the imperfect ending for Vous?	iez
What is the imperfect ending for Ils/elles ?	aient

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KS4 Unit 8 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 auxiliary 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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KS4 Unit 8 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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KS4 Unit 8 Recall homework – Week 7

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Week seven	
What does 'après avoir' mean ?	After having done / after doing
What does 'après être' mean?	After having done / after doing
How do you conjugate it ?	You use either apres avoir or apres être + past participle
What is a past participle ?	It is the 'ed' in English i.e. played
How do you conjugate a past participle?	You take off the last 2 letters of the infinitive and add é for er verbs / i for ir verbs and u for re verbs – joué / fini / descendu
When do we use après être?	If the verb is a MRS VANDERTRAMP verb or a reflexive verb
Après avoir mangé	After having eaten
Après avoir fait	After having done
Après être allé	After having gone
Après être sorti	After having gone out
Après s'être levé tôt	After having got up early
L'Allemagne	Germany
L'Espagne	Spain
La Belgique	Belgium
La Chine	China
L'Algérie	Algeria
L'Ecosse	Scotland
Londres	London
Le Maroc	Marocco
Le Pays de Galles	Wales
La Tunisie	Tunisia
La Suisse	Switzerland

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KS4 Unit 8 Recall homework – Week 8

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Week eight	
Je viens de + infinitive	I have just
Je venais de + infinitive	I had just
Je viens de passer mes vacances en France	I have just spent my holiday in France
Je venais de jouer au foot	I had just played football
Je viens de faire du ski	I have just been skiing
C'était	It was
Ce sera	It will be
Ce serait	It would be
Je serais	I would be
Je ferais	I would do
J'irais	I would go
J'aurais	I would have
Je pourrais	I would be able to / I could
Je devrais	I should / I would have to
Aire de jeux	Play area
La chambre d'hôte	Bed and breakfast
Le chemin de fer	Railway
Le chemin	The path, way
L'emplacement	Pitch
La foire	Fair
La frontière	Border
L'herbe	Grass
La station balnéaire	Seaside resort

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KS4 Unit 8 Recall homework – Week 9

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Week nine	
What is the future tense	A tense used to describe something that will happen in the future
How do you conjugate the simple future tense ?	You keep the infinitive and add the endings
What is the future ending for je ?	ai
What is the future ending for tu ?	as
What is the future ending for il/elle/on ?	a
What is the future ending for nous ?	ons
What is the future ending for vous ?	ez
What is the future ending for ils/elles ?	ont
How do you conjugate the near future tense ?	You need to use the present tense of aller + infinitive
e.g.	Je vais jouer
What is the present tense conjugation of aller ?	
Je vais	I go
tu vas	You go
Il / elle / on va	He / she / one goes
Nous allons	We go
Vous allez	You go
Ils / elles vont	They go
How do you say 'I am going to go' ?	Je vais aller
How do you say 'we are going to go'	Nous allons aller

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KS4 Unit 8 Recall homework – Week 10

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Week ten	
What is a direct object pronoun?	It is a pronoun that replaces a noun
The direct object pronouns are:	
Me	me
Te	You
Le / la / l'	Him / her / it
Nous	Us
Vous	You
Les	them
Where in the sentence does the direct object pronoun go?	In front of the verb, between the subject and the verb
I find him	Je le trouve
I find her	Je la trouve
I find it (le foot)	Je le trouve
I find it (la natation)	Je la trouve
Je l'aime	I like it
What is an emphatic pronoun ?	It is a pronoun that emphasises the statement
Me, her, him	Moi, elle, lui
What does 'grâce à...' mean?	Thanks to...
What does 'ce qui me permet de...' Mean?	Which allows me to
Quand	When
Lorsque	When
Si	If
Ne.....jamais	Never
Ne.....rien	Nothing
Ne.....guère	Hardly
Ne.....personne	Nobody
Ne.....que	Only

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