

KS4

Unit 1

Recall

homework

KS4 Unit 1 Recall homework – Week 1

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Week 1 One	
Amiable	Kind
L'amour	Love
S'appeler	To be called
Avoir....ans	To be....years old
Bavard	Chatty
Beau / belle	Beautiful / handsome
Bête	Stupid / silly
Egoïste	Selfish
Fâché	Angry
Généreux	generous
Which letters are silent at the end of words?	D P S T X
What is the masculine word for a?	un
What is the feminine word for a?	une
What is the masculine word for the?	le
What is the feminine word for the?	la
What is the plural word for the?	les
What is the word for some?	des
Paresseux	Lazy
Pénible	Annoying
Sympa	Nice
Laid	Ugly
Joli	pretty

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KS4 Unit 1 Recall homework – Week 2

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Week two	
What letter is added onto the end of a word when it is plural?	s or x
What does the adjective have to agree with?	The object
When you are describing an object, where does the adjective go?	After the noun
Which adjectives go in front of the noun?	BAGS – beauty, age, goodness, size
If a word is feminine, what letter is added onto the end of the word?	e
If a word is feminine and plural, what 2 letters are added onto the end of a word?	es
Injuste	Unfair
Gentil	Kind, nice
Jeune	Young
Vieux / vieille	Old
Méchant	Naughty
Triste	Sad
Tranquille	Quiet, calm
Unique	Only
Timide	Shy
compréhensif	Understanding
De mauvais humeur	Bad tempered
Etrange	Strange
Fier	Proud
Fou / folle	Crazy
Vif/vive	Lively

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KS4 Unit 1 Recall homework – Week 3

Week three	
What are subject pronouns?	The person who is doing the verb
Je	I
Tu	You (informal)
Il	He
Elle	She
On	One / we
Nous	We
Vous	You (plural / formal)
Ils	They (masculine)
elles	They (feminine)
What does 'je' change to before a vowel?	J'
What letter do we not pronounce at the end of a verb?	S
What do we also not pronounce at the end of a verb conjugation?	ent
Se disputer	To argue
S'entendre	To get on
Se marier	To get married
Se séparer	To separate
Se mettre en colère	To get angry
Se rendre compte	To realise
Se fâcher	To get angry
What is a reflexive verb?	It is when you do the action to yourself
How do you conjugate a reflexive verb?	It is conjugated the same way as a normal verb, except you need an extra pronoun
What is the reflexive pronoun for je ?	Je me
What is the reflexive pronoun for tu ?	Tu te
What is the reflexive pronoun for il/elle/on ?	Il / elle / on se
What is the reflexive pronoun for nous ?	Nous nous
What is the reflexive pronoun for vous ?	Vous vous

KS4 Unit 1 Recall homework – Week 4

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Week four	
What do we do to the infinitive to conjugate it?	Take off the last two letters – er, ir, re
What are the present tense endings for er verbs?	
Je	e
tu	es
Il / elle / on	e
Nous	ons
vous	ez
Ils /elles	ent
When the word has the letter g in in, what do we add before ons?	e - e.g. nous mangeons
Le beau –père	Step-father
La belle-mère	Step-mother
Le demi-frère	Half-brother
La demi-sœur	Half-sister
Le copain	Male friend
La copine	Female friend
La fille	Daughter
Le fils	Son
Le petit ami	Boyfriend
La petite-amie	Girlfriend
La petite-fille	Grand-daughter
Le petit-fils	Grandson
Le jumeau / la jumelle	Twin
Le neveu	Nephew
Le/la partenaire	Partner

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KS4 Unit 1 Recall homework – Week 5

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Week five	
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
What is a superlative ?	The superlative shows that something has a quality to the greatest or least degree
Le/la/les plus	The most
Le/la /es moins	The least
How do we know if we use le, la or les with the superlative ?	If the noun is masculine you use le, if the noun is feminine you use la, if the noun is plural you use les
Where does the superlative go in the sentence ?	Before the noun
Meilleur	Better
Mieux	Better
When do we use meilleur ?	When you are describing a noun
When do we use mieux?	When you are describing a verb
Le/la/les meilleur(e)(s)	The best
Y compris	Including
A mon avis	In my opinion
ça dépend	That depends
Ça m'énerve	It gets on my nerves
Ça me fait rire	It makes me laugh
ça me plait	I like it
Ça ne me dit rien	It means nothing to me / I don't fancy that
ça suffit	That's enough
Ça m'est égal	It's all the same to me

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KS4 Unit 1 Recall homework – Week 6

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Week six	
Absolument	Absolutely
Bien sur	Of course
Bien entendu	Of course
Affreux	Awful
Agréable	Pleasant
Amusant	Funny
Barbant	Boring
Ennuyeux	Boring
Casse-pieds	annoying
Certainement	Certainly
Chouette	Great
Content	Happy
Désagréable	Unpleasant
Drôle	Funny
Embêtant	Annoying
Etonné	Ashonished, amazed
Facile	Easy
Faible	Weak
Formidable	Great
Franchement	Frankly
Grave	Serious
Génial	Great
Généralement	Generally

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KS4 Unit 1 Recall homework – Week 7

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Week seven	
Habile	Clever
Intéressant	Interesting
Inutile	Useless
Incroyable	Incredible
Inquiet	Worried
Marrant	Funny
J'en ai marre	I'm fed up
Mauvais	Bad
Merveilleux	Marvellous
Mignon	Cute
Moche	Ugly
Moi non plus	Nor me either
Nouveau	New
Nul	Rubbish
Parfait	Perfect
Passionnant	Exciting
La peine	The bother
Rigolo	Funny
Sage	Wise / well behaved
Sensass	Sensational
Utile	Useful
Vraiment	Really

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KS4 Unit 1 Recall homework – Week 8

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Week eight	
What are the adjective endings when they change into feminine ?	
n	nne
x	se
l	lle
eau	elle
Célibataire	Single
Les cheveux	Hair
Les yeux	Eyes
Court	Short (hair)
Frisé	Curly
Bouclé	Curly
Raide	Straight
Long	Long
mi- long	Medium length
De taille moyenne	Medium height
Petit	Small
Grand	Tall
Les noces	Wedding
Gâter	To spoil
Gêner	To annoy
Mépriser	To despise
épouser	To marry
Les fiançailles	Engagement

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KS4 Unit 1 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 1 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 indirect object pronoun ?	It is the noun or pronoun affected by the action – it usually means to....
When are indirect object pronouns used ?	When the verb is followed by the preposition à
Some examples of verbs followed by à	Donner à, envoyer à, demander à
The indirect object pronouns are:	
Me	To me
Te	To you
Lui	To him / her
Nous	to us
Vous	to you
Leur	To them
In which order do we use them in a sentence?	The direct object always goes before the indirect object and both before the verb
I will give the letter to him	Je la lui donnerai

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