

***Year 8***

***Term 1***

***Recall***

***homework***

**Year 8 Term 1 Recall homework – Week 1**

<b>Week 1 One</b>	
Beau / belle	Handsome / Beautiful
Intelligent	Intelligent
Riche	Rich
Gentil / gentille	Kind
Amusant	Funny
Doué	Talented
Moche	Ugly
Sympa	Nice
Énervant	Annoying
Fort	Strong
Fou / folle	Crazy
Marrant	Funny
Jeune	Young
Vieux / vieille	Old
Paresseux / paresseuse	Lazy
Grognon / grognonne	Grumpy
Gros / grosse	Fat
Fier / fière	Proud
Petit	Small
Grand	Tall
Drôle	Funny
faible	Weak
Incroyable	incredible

**Year 8 Term 1 Recall Homework – Week 2**

<b>Week two</b>	
What are the 9 subject pronouns?	Je / tu / il / elle / on / nous / vous / ils / elles
What does <b>je</b> mean?	I
What does <b>tu</b> mean?	You (informal and singular)
What does <b>il</b> mean?	He
What does <b>elle</b> mean?	She
What does <b>on</b> mean?	One / we
What does <b>nous</b> mean?	We
What does <b>vous</b> mean?	You (plural or formal)
What does <b>ils</b> mean?	They (masculine or for both masculine and feminine)
What does <b>elles</b> mean?	They (feminine)
il est	He is
Elle est	She is
Il a	He has
Elle a	She has
Ils ont	They have
Elles ont	They have
Ils sont	They are
Elles sont	They are
What letters are silent at the end of words?	D P S T X
Je pense que	I think that
A mon avis	In my opinion
Je dirais que	I would say that
C'est	It is

**Year 8 Term 1 Recall Homework – Week 3**

<b>Week three</b>	
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
Tellement	So
Selon moi	According to me
Je crois que	I believe that
Je trouve que	I find that
What is the superlative ?	To be able to
Le / la / les plus	The most
Le / la / les moins	The least
Le / la / les pire(s)	The worst
Le / la / les meilleur(e)(s)	The best
Mais	But
Cependant	However
En plus	What's more

## **Year 8 Term 1 Recall Homework – Week 4**

<b>Week four</b>	
How do we change a masculine adjective <b>eux</b> ending to a feminine adjective ending?	You change eux to euse (e.g. paresseux = paresseuse)
How do we change a masculine adjective <b>on</b> ending to a feminine adjective ending ?	You change on to onne (e.g. grognon = grognonne)
What letter do we add on the end of an adjective if the object is feminine?	<b>e</b> (e.g. marrante)
What letter do we add on the end of an adjective if the object is plural ?	<b>s</b> (e.g. marrants)
What letters do we add on the end of an adjective if the object is feminine and plural ?	<b>es</b> (e.g. marrantes)
How do we change a masculine adjective <b>l</b> ending to a feminine adjective ending ?	You change l to lle (e.g. gentil = gentille)
How do we change a masculine adjective <b>s</b> ending to a feminine adjective ending ?	You change s to sse (e.g. gros = grosse)
est	is
sont	are
Car	Because
Parce que	Because
Puisque	Because
Vu que	Because
Aussi	Also
Et	And
His / her	Son / sa / ses
My	Mon / ma / mes
Your	Ton / ta / tes
Chouette	Great
Ennuyeux	Boring

**Year 8 Term 1 Recall Homework – Week 5**

<b>Week five</b>	
What is the perfect tense / le passé compose?	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
This is how 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

**Year 8 Term 1 Recall Homework – Week 6**

<b>Week six</b>	
How many verbs are there that don't take avoir as the auxiliary in the perfect tense?	Only 16 in the whole of the French language
What is the auxiliary instead ?	Etre
How can I remember these 14 verbs more easily ?	DR & MRS VANDERTRAMP
Devenir	To become
Revenir	To come back
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