

Letts

GCSE
Success

REVISION GUIDE

French

**Suitable for
all the major UK
exam boards**

Revision Guide

French

GCSE Success

Basic Phrases and Expressions

The Alphabet

A	as in ami	J	as in j'y vais	S	as in une promesse
B	as in un bébé	K	as in un coca	T	as in une tasse de thé
C	as in fiancé	L	as in belle	U	as in quel âge as-tu?
D	as in un détective	M	as in j'aime	V	as in un vélo
E	as in il pleut	N	as in moyenne	W	say double vé
F	as in efficace	O	as in un gâteau	X	as in Astérix
G	as in j'ai	P	as in un canapé	Y	say ee grec
H	as in une vache	Q	as in vaincu	Z	say zed
I	as in midi	R	as in Air France		

Greetings



À bientôt	See you soon
À demain	See you tomorrow
À tout à l'heure	See you very soon
Allô	Hello (on the phone)
Amitiés	Best wishes
Bien sûr	Of course
Bienvenue	Welcome
Bon anniversaire	Happy birthday
Bon appétit	Enjoy your meal
Bon voyage	Have a good journey
Bonne année	Happy New Year
Bonne chance	Good luck
Bonne idée	Good idea
Bonne nuit	Goodnight
Bonnes vacances	Have a good holiday
Bonsoir	Good evening
Bravo	Well done
Ça va?	How are you?
Excusez-moi	Excuse me
Félicitations	Congratulations
Pardon	Excuse me/Sorry
Salut	Hello/Goodbye (informal)
A ta/votre santé!	Cheers!

Useful Expressions

Je ne sais pas	I don't know
Je ne comprends pas	I don't understand
D'accord	OK (agreement)
Comment?	Pardon?
Désolé(e)	Sorry
C'est vrai	That's true
Ce n'est pas vrai	That's not true
Vraiment?	Really?
Pouvez-vous m'aider?	Can you help me?
Tout de suite	Straight away
Je veux bien	Yes, please
Non merci	No, thanks
De rien	Don't mention it
Un instant!	Wait a bit!
Attends!	Wait!
Au secours!	Help!
Au feu!	Fire!
Au voleur!	Stop, thief!
C'est sûr?	Is that definite?
Je vous en prie	Don't mention it
Où sont les toilettes?	Where are the toilets?
C'est gentil	That's kind
Quel dommage!	What a shame!
Il ne fallait pas	You shouldn't have
Oh là là!	Dear me!
Zut!	Blast!

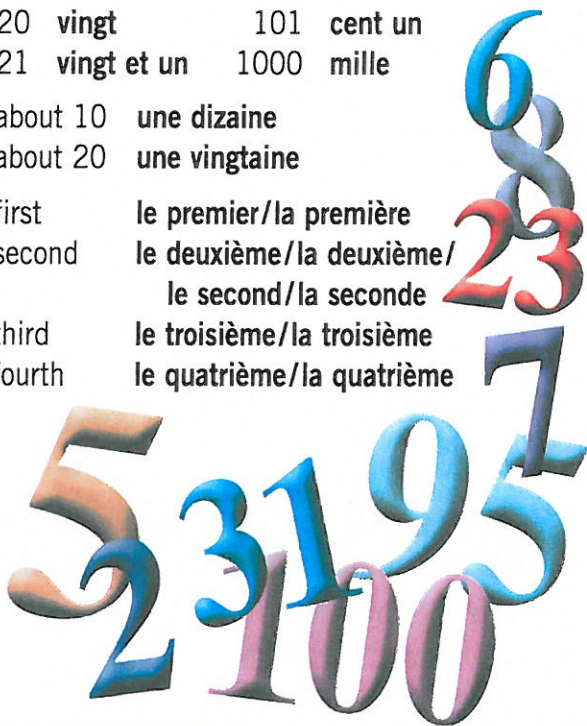


Numbers

0	zéro	22	vingt-deux
1	un	23	vingt-trois
2	deux	30	trente
3	trois	31	trente et un
4	quatre	35	trente-cinq
5	cinq	40	quarante
6	six	50	cinquante
7	sept	60	soixante
8	huit	70	soixante-dix
9	neuf	71	soixante et onze
10	dix	72	soixante-douze
11	onze	73	soixante-treize
12	douze	80	quatre-vingts
13	treize	81	quatre-vingt-un
14	quatorze	82	quatre-vingt-deux
15	quinze	90	quatre-vingt-dix
16	seize	91	quatre-vingt-onze
17	dix-sept	95	quatre-vingt-quinze
18	dix-huit	99	quatre-vingt-dix-neuf
19	dix-neuf	100	cent
20	vingt	101	cent un
21	vingt et un	1000	mille

about 10 **une dizaine**
about 20 **une vingtaine**

first **le premier/la première**
second **le deuxième/la deuxième/
le second/la seconde**
third **le troisième/la troisième**
fourth **le quatrième/la quatrième**



Days, Months and Dates



lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday
janvier	January
février	February
mars	March
avril	April
mai	May
juin	June
juillet	July
août	August
septembre	September
octobre	October
novembre	November
décembre	December

Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?

What's today's date?

Aujourd'hui, c'est mercredi dix-huit mars.

Today is Wednesday the 18th of March.

C'est le vingt avril deux mille onze.

It's the 20th of April 2011.



? Test Yourself

- How would you say in French 'the 1st of January'?
- Put these numbers in the correct order from lowest to highest:
vingt-cinq quarante-deux douze cent un
soixante-deux soixante-douze

★ Stretch Yourself

- What would you say in French:
 - to someone about to go to bed?
 - to someone about to take an exam?
 - to someone who has passed an exam?

Basic Phrases and Expressions

Telling the Time



Quelle heure est-il?
À quelle heure?

What time is it?
At what time?

Il est...

It is...

midi	↓	midday
minuit		midnight
une heure		one o'clock
trois heures		three o'clock
cinq heures cinq		five past five
six heures et quart		quarter past six
dix heures et demie		half past ten
onze heures moins vingt		twenty to eleven
midi moins le quart		quarter to twelve

du matin/soir
in the morning/evening

de l'après-midi
in the afternoon

à minuit et demi
at half past midnight

à six heures du soir
at six o'clock in the evening

à neuf heures moins vingt-cinq
at twenty-five to nine

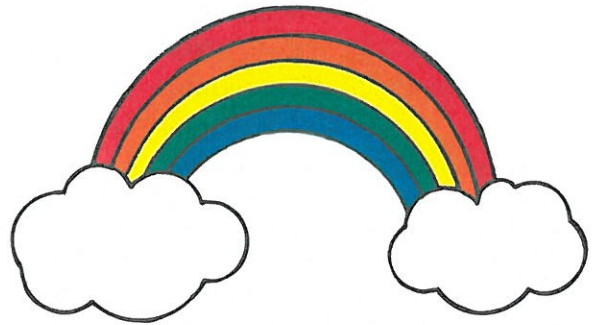


✓ Maximise Your Marks

Remember that the French use the 24-hour clock more often than we do:

- **treize heures dix** 1.10 p.m.
- **vingt et une heures** 9 p.m.
- **seize heures trente** 4.30 p.m.
- **une heure quarante** 1.40 a.m.

Colours



C'est de quelle couleur? What colour is it?

rouge	red
bleu	blue
vert	green
jaune	yellow
blanc/blanche	white
noir	black
gris	grey
orange	orange
brun	brown
marron	brown
rose	pink
roux/rousse	ginger (red hair)
blond	blonde
violet	purple
bleu clair	light blue
bleu foncé	dark blue

✓ Maximise Your Marks

Remember to make the colours agree if you put them with a feminine or plural noun:

- **C'est un chat noir.**
It's a black cat.
- **C'est une souris noire.**
It's a black mouse.
- **J'ai des chaussures noires.**
I've got black shoes.
- **Elle a les cheveux noirs.**
She's got black hair.

But note that when you use **clair** or **foncé**, the colour does *not* agree:

- **Elle porte une jupe bleu clair.**
She's wearing a light blue skirt.

Being Polite

There are two words for 'you' in French: **tu** and **vous**.

You can use **tu** when speaking to a friend, a member of your family or an animal. For example:

- **Où habites-tu?** Where do you live?

If you are speaking to more than one friend, relative or animal, use **vous**. For example:

- **Où habitez-vous?** Where do you live?

You must also use **vous** if you are speaking to one person politely, such as a waiter, a shop assistant or a stranger.

There are two ways to say 'please':

- **s'il te plaît** is used for someone you address with **tu**.
- **s'il vous plaît** is the polite form.

Question Words



Quand?	When?
Que?/Qu'est-ce que?	What?
Qui?	Who?/Which?
Quel/quelle/quels/quelles?	What?/Which?
Où?	Where?
Pourquoi?	Why?
Comment?	How?
Combien?	How many/much?
Combien de temps?	How long?

Comment can also be used when you are asking someone to describe something or someone:

- **Comment est ta maison?**
What's your house like?

Abbreviations

CDI (centre de documentation et d'information)
school library

CES (collège d'enseignement secondaire)
secondary school

EPS (éducation physique et sportive) PE

HLM (habitation à loyer modéré) social housing

SAMU (Service d'aide médicale d'urgence)
ambulance service

SIDA AIDS

SNCF (Société nationale des chemins de fer français) French rail

TIC (technologies de l'information et de la communication) ICT

TGV (train à grande vitesse) high-speed train

TVA (taxe sur la valeur ajoutée) VAT

VTT (vélo tout terrain) mountain bike

? Test Yourself

- 1 Which is the odd one out?
juillet jeudi juin janvier
- 2 Put these times into the 24-hour clock:
Il est six heures et demie du soir.
Il est huit heures et quart du matin.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'Where is your house?'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'I've got a white mouse!'

Personal Information and Family

Talking About Yourself

Je m'appelle...

I am called...

Mon prénom est...et mon nom de famille est...

My first name is... and my surname is...

J'ai un frère/une sœur.

I have a brother/a sister.

Il/Elle s'appelle...

He/She is called...

J'ai deux sœurs, mais je n'ai pas de frères.

I have two sisters, but I don't have any brothers.

Je suis fils/fille unique.

I'm an only child.

Mes frères s'appellent...et...

My brothers are called...and...

J'ai quinze ans.

I'm 15.

Mon père a trente-huit ans.

My dad's 38.



✓ Maximise Your Marks

If you are asked to describe your family, try to include negatives as well.


- **J'ai une sœur mais je n'ai pas de frères.**
- **J'ai un chien mais je n'ai pas de chat.**
- **J'ai beaucoup de cousins mais je n'ai pas de cousines.**

Build Your Skills: 'Qui'

Instead of saying: **J'ai une sœur. Elle s'appelle Sophie** (I have a sister. She is called Sophie), you can use the word **qui** to link the sentences together: **J'ai une sœur qui s'appelle Sophie** (I've a sister who's called Sophie). Here are some more examples:

- **Mon frère, qui s'appelle Oscar, a seize ans.**
My brother, who is called Oscar, is 16.
- **J'ai un chien qui est noir et blanc.**
I've got a dog which is black and white.

Family Members and Pets

le bébé	baby	
l'enfant	child	
la famille	family	
la fille	daughter/girl	
le fils	son	
le frère	brother	
le garçon	boy	
la grand-mère	grandmother	
le grand-père	grandfather	
les grands-parents	grandparents	
l'homme	man	
la maman	mum	
la mère	mother	
l'oncle	uncle	
le papa	dad	
le/la partenaire	partner	
le père	father	
la sœur	sister	
la tante	aunt	
le beau-père	step-father/father-in-law	
la belle-sœur	step-sister/sister-in-law	
le demi-frère	half-brother	
la demi-sœur	half-sister	
aîné(e)	older	
cadet/cadette	younger	
le cousin	male cousin	
la cousine	female cousin	
un jumeau	male twin	
une jumelle	female twin	
le neveu	nephew	
la nièce	niece	
le petit-fils	grandson	
la petite-fille	grand-daughter	

le chat	cat
le cheval	horse
le chien	dog
le cochon d'Inde	guinea pig
le lapin	rabbit
l'oiseau	bird
le poisson rouge	goldfish
la souris	mouse

Gender, Singular and Plural

French nouns are either masculine or feminine. You can usually tell by the article in front of them what gender the words are.

Le père and **le frère** are masculine, as you would expect, but so are **le chien** and **le lapin**.

La fille and **la sœur** are feminine, but so are **la famille** and **la souris**.

Le and **la** both change to **les** in the plural:

- **les frères, les parents**

Un chien is masculine; **une famille** is feminine.

Un and **une** both change to **des** in the plural:

- **des chiens, des familles**

Look out for words beginning with a vowel or a silent **h**, e.g. **l'oncle, l'homme**. These are, as you would expect, masculine but **l'oiseau** is less obvious. But when you see **un oiseau**, you realise that it is masculine.

To make a word plural, you usually add **-s** (but this is often silent in French):

- **un chien, deux chiens**
- **la fille, des filles**

Words ending in **-s** do not change:

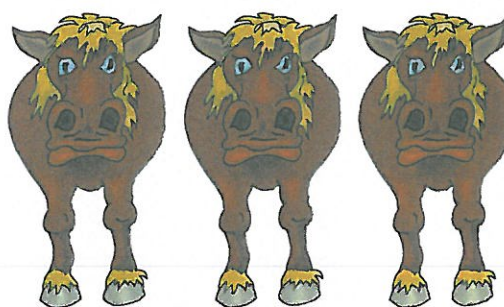
- **un fils, deux fils**

Words ending in **-eau** often add **-x**:

- **un oiseau, cinq oiseaux**

Words ending in **-al** change to **-aux**:

- **un animal, des animaux**
- **un cheval, trois chevaux**



How to Say 'My', 'Your', 'His' and 'Her'

To say 'my' in French, you need to know if the word you are describing is masculine, feminine or plural, and then use **mon, ma** or **mes**:

- **Mon frère s'appelle Paul et ma sœur s'appelle Pauline. Mes parents sont sympas.** My brother's called Paul and my sister's called Pauline. My parents are nice.

To say 'your' in French, use **ton, ta** or **tes**:

- **J'adore ton père mais ta mère est pénible.** I love your dad but your mum gets on my nerves.
- **Tes cousins sont gentils.** Your cousins are nice.

Be careful with **son, sa** and **ses**, which can mean 'his' or 'her' depending on what you are talking about:

- **Ma tante a un chien. Son chien s'appelle Toto.** My aunt has a dog. Her dog's called Toto.
- **Mon oncle a une tortue. Sa tortue s'appelle Rapido.** My uncle has a tortoise. His tortoise is called Rapido.

Note that feminine words beginning with a vowel or silent **h** take **mon, ton** and **son**, e.g. **mon amie, son enfant**.

? Test Yourself

- 1 Which is the odd one out?
le lapin la souris le chat le hamster
- 2 How would you say in French: 'my mother', 'my goldfish', 'my cats'?
- 3 How would you say in French: 'I have two dogs, three horses and five birds.'?
- 4 What does this mean in English?
Ma cousine est fille unique.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'My friend has a sister who is five years old.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'I have a cat that is black and white.'

Describing Yourself and Others

Finding Out About Other People



Comment t'appelles-tu?

What's your name?

Quel âge as-tu?

How old are you?

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?

When's your birthday?

Où habites-tu?

Where do you live?

De quelle couleur sont tes yeux?

What colour are your eyes?

Comment sont tes cheveux?

What's your hair like?

Tu as des frères et des sœurs?

Do you have any brothers and sisters?

Comment s'appelle ton frère?

What is your brother's name?

Quel âge a-t-il?

How old is he?

Comment est-il?

What does he look like?

Quelle est la date de son anniversaire?

When is his birthday?

Je m'appelle Caroline.

My name is Caroline.

J'ai seize ans.

I'm 16.

C'est le vingt mai.

It's the 20th of May.

J'habite à Leeds.

I live in Leeds.

J'ai les yeux verts.

I've got green eyes.

J'ai les cheveux courts.

I've got short hair.

J'ai un frère et deux sœurs.

I've got one brother and two sisters.

Il s'appelle Arthur.

He's called Arthur.

Il a dix ans.

He's 10.

Il est petit avec les cheveux blonds.

He's small with blond hair.

C'est le deux septembre.

It's the 2nd of September.



Two Key Verbs: 'Avoir' and 'Être'

Avoir (to have)

J'ai I have

Tu as You have

Il/Elle a He/She has

Nous avons We have

Vous avez You have

Ils/Elles ont They have

Être (to be)

Je suis I am

Tu es You are

Il/Elle est He/She is

Nous sommes We are

Vous êtes You are

Ils/Elles sont They are

When giving ages, you use **avoir**, not **être** as you might expect. For example:

- **Quel âge as-tu?**
How old are you?
- **J'ai seize ans, mais j'ai presque dix-sept ans.**
I'm 16, but I'm nearly 17.
- **Ils-ont quinze ans tous les deux.**
They're both 15.

Using 'Avoir' and 'Être'

Je suis petit(e) et mince.

I'm small and slim.

Il est grand. Elle est grande et maigre.

He is tall. She is tall and thin.

Ils sont de taille moyenne.

They are of medium height.

Ma sœur est belle, mais mon frère est moche.

My sister is beautiful, but my brother is ugly.

J'ai les cheveux bruns / châtain et frisés.

I have brown, curly hair.

Elle a les cheveux blonds et raides.

She has blond, straight hair.

Il a les cheveux roux et les yeux verts.

He has ginger hair and green eyes.

Mon frère a les yeux noisette.

My brother has hazel eyes.

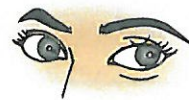


Ma sœur a les yeux gris.

My sister has grey eyes.

Mon amie a les cheveux mi-longs.

My friend has medium-length hair.



✓ Maximise Your Marks

Although **avoir** and **être** are important verbs, they can be overused. Try to use alternatives if you can to vary your language. So instead of saying **il est beau** (he is good-looking), you can say **il me semble beau** (he seems good-looking to me – i.e. I think he's good-looking).

You could also use an expression which contains **avoir** but sounds more impressive. For example, **elle est sympa** (she's nice) can be changed to **elle a l'air sympa** (she looks nice).

Comparing People

You can make comparisons by using one of the following three words with an adjective:

plus more

moins less

aussi as

After the adjective you use **que**:

• **Mon frère est plus sportif que ma sœur.**

My brother is more sporty than my sister.

• **Ma mère est plus généreuse que mon père.**

My mother is more generous than my father.

• **Mon ami est moins bête que mon frère.**

My friend is less stupid than my brother.

• **Ma sœur est aussi intelligente que moi.**

My sister is as clever as me.

The French for 'better' is **meilleur(e)**:

• **Mon ami est un meilleur chanteur que moi.**

My friend is a better singer than me.

But with a verb, use **mieux** for 'better':

• **Mon ami chante mieux que moi.**

My friend sings better than me.

To say 'the best', use **le meilleur**, **la meilleure** or **les meilleurs** (**les meilleures**):

• **La cuisine française est la meilleure du monde.**

French cooking is the best in the world.

Pire is the French for 'worse' / 'worst':

• **Il chante pire que moi.**

He sings worse than I do.

? Test Yourself

How would you say these in French?

- 1 My mother is 37 and has long hair.
- 2 My sister is small and slim.

What do these mean in English?


- 3 **Ma cousine a les yeux noisette.**
- 4 **Mon père est grand et maigre.**

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'My brother is not as intelligent as your sister.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'I'm taller than my friend but I'm smaller than my brother.'

Character and Personality

Describing Someone's Personality

sympa	nice, friendly		animé(e)	lively
casse-pieds	a nuisance		compréhensif/ compréhensive	understanding
gentil/gentille	kind		fier/fière	proud
impatient(e)	impatient		fou/folle	mad
généreux/généreuse	generous		optimiste	optimistic
amusant(e)	funny		poli(e)	polite
méchant(e)	naughty		tranquille	calm/quiet
drôle	witty		fâché(e)	angry
patient(e)	patient		jaloux/jalouse	jealous
timide	shy		déprimé(e)	depressed
bête	stupid		impoli(e)	rude
égoïste	selfish		méchant(e)	nasty
intelligent(e)	clever		pessimiste	pessimistic
ennuyeux/ennuyeuse	boring		triste	sad
plein(e) de vie	full of life			
sérieux/sérieuse	serious			
sévère	strict			
bavard(e)	talkative/chatty			
travailleur/travailleuse	hard-working			
maladroit(e)	clumsy			
vif/vive	lively			
amoureux/amoureuse	in love			
jeune	young			
heureux/heureuse	happy			
malheureux/malheureuse	unhappy			
marrant(e)	funny			
aimable	nice/pleasant/kind			
amical(e)	friendly			



Mon frère est travailleur et ma sœur est sérieuse.
My brother is hard-working and my sister is serious.

Ma tante est généreuse et elle est pleine de vie.
My aunt is generous and she's full of life.

Ma copine est timide et elle n'est pas bavarde.
My friend is shy and she is not talkative.

Adjectives

Adjectives are very useful words for describing someone's appearance or personality. Remember, in French, the ending of the adjective depends on whether the person you are describing is masculine or feminine, or whether you are describing one person or more. For example:

- **Mon père est grand.** My father is tall.
- **Ma mère est grande.** My mother is tall.
- **Mes parents sont grands.** My parents are tall.

Adjectives ending in **-x** change to **-se** in the feminine, for example:

- **Mon frère est paresseux et ma sœur est paresseuse, elle aussi.**
My brother is lazy and my sister is lazy too.

! Boost Your Memory

Revise characteristics by looking at photos in a magazine and using French adjectives to describe the people in them. For example:
Il est beau. Elle est bizarre.

Relationships

What Is the Relationship?



le mari	husband
la femme	wife
amoureux/amoureuse	in love
le bonheur	happiness
célibataire	single
un copain	male friend
une copine	female friend
divorcé(e)	divorced
mort(e)	dead
né(e)	born
la naissance	birth
un petit ami	boyfriend
une petite amie	girlfriend
séparé(e)	separated
seul(e)	alone/lonely
veuf/veuve	widower/widow

Mon ami est compréhensif et aimable.
My friend is understanding and nice.

Ma petite amie est jolie et marrante et je peux compter sur elle.

My girlfriend is pretty and funny and I can rely on her.

Ma meilleure copine a beaucoup d'humour.
My best friend has a very good sense of humour.

Mes parents critiquent mes vêtements et ils n'apprécient pas mes amis.

My parents criticise my clothes and they don't appreciate my friends.

Je connais mon frère. Il est trop impatient. Il parle avant de réfléchir.

I know my brother. He's too impatient. He speaks before thinking.



! Boost Your Memory

Take a TV family and draw a family tree, describing the correct relationships. For example, in Bart Simpson's family tree, **Homer est son père**, etc.

'-re' Verbs

The verb **rendre** ('to make' + adjective) is an -re verb. Here is the present tense in full:

Je rends	I make, am making
Tu rends	You make, are making
Il/Elle rend	He/She makes, is making
Nous rendons	We make, are making
Vous rendez	You make, are making
Ils/Elles rendent	They make, are making

Other -re verbs are **répondre** (to reply/answer), **vendre** (to sell) and **entendre** (to hear).

Elle me rend heureux.
She makes me happy.

Je rends mes parents tristes.
I make my parents sad.



Build Your Skills: Reflexive Verbs

Some verbs are reflexive verbs: you need to use a pronoun when you use the verb. Here is the verb **se disputer** (to argue) with the correct pronouns in full:

- **Je me dispute avec mon frère.**
I argue with my brother.
- **Est-ce que tu te disputes avec tes parents?**
Do you argue with your parents?
- **Elle se dispute tout le temps avec ses copines.**
She's always arguing with her friends.
- **Nous nous disputons souvent.** We often argue.
- **Vous vous disputez avec vos sœurs?**
Do you argue with your sisters?
- **Ils se disputent au sujet de l'argent.**
They argue about money.

Other useful reflexives are **s'entendre avec** (to get on with), **se confier à** (to confide in) and **se méfier de** (to be mistrustful of):

- **Elle s'entend bien avec sa sœur aînée.**
She gets on well with her older sister.
- **Nous nous entendons à merveille.**
We get on really well.
- **Je me dispute avec mes parents.**
I argue with my parents.
- **Elles se confient à ma sœur.**
They confide in my sister.



Emphatic Pronouns

After words such as **avec** (with), **pour** (for) and **sans** (without), you need to use a special set of pronouns:

moi me	nous us
toi you (singular, friendly)	vous you (polite singular, plural)
lui him	eux them (m.)
elle her	elles them (f.)

- **Je m'entends avec eux.**
I get on with them.
- **Il est toujours là pour moi.**
He's always there for me.
- **Je ne peux pas vivre sans toi.**
I can't live without you.
- **Ils se disputent avec nous.**
They argue with us.

These pronouns are also used for emphasis, so they are known as emphatic pronouns:

- **Toi, tu n'aimes pas les gens tristes.**
You don't like sad people (you don't).
- **Moi, je suis travailleuse, mais mon frère est paresseux, lui.** (Me) I'm hard-working but my brother's lazy (he is).

✓ Maximise Your Marks

Always try to give reasons when you have made a statement or given an opinion.

- **Je n'aime pas le petit ami de ma sœur parce qu'il est arrogant.** I don't like my sister's boyfriend because he's arrogant.
- **Il s'entend bien avec son copain parce qu'il est amusant et gentil.** He gets on well with his friend because he's funny and kind.

? Test Yourself

How would you say these in French?

- 1 My parents don't like my clothes.
- 2 My boyfriend makes me sad.

What do these mean in English?

- 3 **Tu peux compter sur moi.**
- 4 **Ma sœur est célibataire et elle se dispute souvent avec moi.**

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'I never confide in him because we don't get on.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'You argue all the time, you two.'

Relationships in the Future

The Verbs 'Aller' and 'Vouloir'

Aller (to go) is an important verb. It is also often used to talk about future plans when it is followed by the infinitive of another verb, e.g. **Je vais acheter une grosse voiture** (I'm going to buy a big car). The verb **vouloir** (to want) is also useful for talking about what you want to happen, e.g. **Je veux me marier** (I want to get married).

Je vais	I go, am going
Tu vas	You go, are going
Il/Elle va	He/She goes, is going
Nous allons	We go, are going
Vous allez	You go, are going
Ils/Elles vont	They go, are going
Je veux	I want
Tu veux	You want
Il/Elle veut	He/She wants
Nous voulons	We want
Vous voulez	You want
Ils/Elles veulent	They want

Talking About Your Future Relationships

Je ne vais jamais me marier.
I'm never going to get married.

Je vais me marier à l'âge de 30 ans.
I'm going to get married when I'm 30.

Je veux rester célibataire.
I want to stay single.

Tu vas avoir des enfants?
Are you going to have children?

Il veut avoir deux enfants – une fille et un garçon.
He wants to have two children – a girl and a boy.

Elle veut avoir des jumeaux/jumelles.
She wants to have twins.

Laure va épouser son partenaire idéal.
Laure's going to marry her ideal partner.

Useful Words for Talking About Future Plans

les enfants	children
épouser	to marry
féliciter	to congratulate
fêter	to celebrate
les fiançailles	engagement
heureux/heureuse	happy
le mariage	marriage
se marier avec...	to get married to...
la naissance	birth
les noces	wedding
le partenaire idéal	ideal partner (male)
la partenaire idéale	ideal partner (female)
le plaisir	pleasure
riche	rich
une alliance	a wedding ring
l'amour	love
attendre	to wait
une bague	a ring
célèbre	famous
les adolescents	teenagers
les adultes	adults
les jeunes	young people
une famille nombreuse	a large family
les noces d'argent	silver wedding (anniversary)
un bébé	baby
enceinte	pregnant
un heureux événement	a happy event
une fête familiale	a family celebration
le troisième âge	older people
les rapports	relationships
une mère célibataire	a single mother
une famille monoparentale	a single-parent family
le PACS	civil partnership
les vieux	old people

House and Home

Describing Your Home

Dans ma maison, il y a trois pièces au rez-de-chaussée: le salon, la cuisine et la salle à manger.
In my house there are three rooms downstairs: the lounge, the kitchen and the dining room.

Au premier étage, il y a quatre chambres, les WC et une salle de bains.

Upstairs there are four bedrooms, the toilet and a bathroom.

Il y a la chambre de mes parents, ma chambre, la chambre de mon frère et une chambre d'amis.

There's my parents' room, my room, my brother's room and a spare room.

Il y a un petit jardin devant la maison et un grand jardin derrière.

There's a small garden in front of the house and a large garden behind.

Le garage est à côté de la maison.

The garage is next to the house.

chez moi	at my house
le bureau	study
la cave	cellar
une chambre	bedroom
la cuisine	kitchen
le grenier	attic/loft
une pièce	room
le salon	lounge
la salle à manger	dining room
la salle de séjour/le salon	living room
la salle de bains	bathroom
les WC	toilet
la véranda	conservatory
le garage	garage
le jardin	garden
un arbre	tree
une fleur	flower
le gazon	grass
la pelouse	lawn
une cabane/un abri	shed
une maison individuelle	a detached house
une maison jumelée	a semi-detached house
un appartement	a flat
une ferme	a farm

Boost Your Memory

Revise the rooms of the house by writing an estate agent's advert to sell your own home.

Use adjectives to make it more interesting:

Il y a un grand salon, il y a une belle cuisine moderne, il y a un vaste jardin...



The Verb 'Faire'

Faire is a useful verb, meaning 'to do' or 'to make'. Note the irregular **vous** and **ils/elles** forms in the present tense:

Je fais

Tu fais

Il/Elle fait

Nous faisons

Vous faites

Ils/Elles font



Faire is used in a lot of expressions that are to do with jobs around the house. For example:

faire la cuisine	to do the cooking
faire les courses	to go shopping
faire le jardinage	to do the gardening
faire la lessive	to do the washing
faire le lit	to make the bed
faire le ménage	to do the housework
faire le repassage	to do the ironing
faire la vaisselle	to do the washing-up

The Verb 'Faire' (cont.)

Qu'est-ce que tu fais pour aider à la maison?

What do you do to help at home?

Mon père fait les courses.

My father does the shopping.

Mon frère fait le repassage.

My brother does the ironing.

Mes parents font le jardinage.

My parents do the gardening.

J'aime faire la cuisine, mais je déteste faire mon lit.

I like doing the cooking, but I hate making my bed.



Other chores include:

laver	to wash
débarrasser la table	to clear the table
mettre la table	to set the table
passer l'aspirateur	to do the vacuuming
promener le chien	to walk the dog
sortir la poubelle	to put the bin out
ranger	to tidy
nettoyer	to clean

Je mets la table tous les jours et ma sœur fait la vaisselle.

I set the table every day and my sister washes up.

J'aime promener le chien mais j'ai horreur de sortir la poubelle.

I like walking the dog but I can't stand putting out the bin.

✓ Maximise Your Marks

When talking about what you do at home, make your answer more interesting by including adverbs of time to say how often you do it. Use **rarement** (rarely), **souvent** (often), **quelquefois** (sometimes) and **de temps en temps** (from time to time).

For example:

- **Je fais souvent la vaisselle, mais je range rarement ma chambre.**

I often do the washing-up, but I rarely tidy my room.

Build Your Skills: Using 'Qui', 'Que', 'Dont'

Qui is used to say 'who' or 'which' when there is a verb immediately after it. It can be used for people or objects. For example:

- **J'ai ma propre chambre qui est très grande.**
I have my own room, which is very large.
- **C'est mon père qui fait la cuisine chez nous.**
It's my dad who does the cooking at home.

Que is used to say 'which' or 'whom' when there is a pronoun immediately after it. For example:

- **J'ai une petite chambre que j'adore.**
I have a small bedroom, which I love.
- **Ma mère est une personne que je respecte beaucoup.** My mother is a person whom I respect greatly.

Dont is used to say 'whose'. For example:

- **C'est le professeur dont la maison est jolie.**
It's the teacher whose house is pretty.
- **Voici la famille dont la maison est grande.**
There's the family whose house is big.

? Test Yourself

How would you say these in French?

- 1 Downstairs, there is a large lounge and a kitchen.
- 2 I like vacuuming but I rarely do the ironing.

What do these mean in English?

- 3 **Mes parents travaillent souvent dans le jardin.**
- 4 **La chambre de mon frère est souvent en désordre.**

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'My friend, who is lazy, has a sister whose bedroom is very clean.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'She has a brother whose wife is German.'

Talking About Your House

Saying Where Your House Is

Ma maison se trouve...

au centre-ville
en banlieue
à la campagne
au bord de la mer
à la montagne
près de la ville
dans un village
loin de la mer

My house is situated...

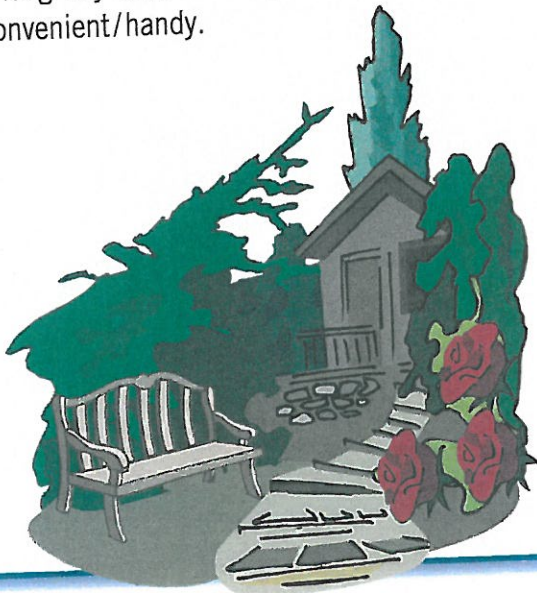
in the town centre
in the suburbs
in the country
at the seaside
in the mountains
near town
in a village
a long way from the sea



Ma maison est près de la gare; c'est pratique.
My house is near the station; it's convenient/handy.

Ma maison n'est pas près du centre-ville et c'est loin des magasins. Ce n'est pas très commode.

My house is not near the town centre and it's a long way from the shops. It's not very convenient/handy.



Saying What Is In Your House



une armoire
une bibliothèque
un canapé
le chauffage central
la cuisinière
la douche
un escalier
une étagère
un évier
un fauteuil
une fenêtre
un (four à) micro-ondes
un frigo
un lavabo
un lave-vaisselle
une machine à laver
les meubles
un miroir
une moquette
un ordinateur
un placard
le plancher
le plafond
une porte
un réveil
un tapis

a wardrobe
a bookcase
a sofa
central heating
cooker
shower
stairs
a shelf
a sink
armchair
window
microwave (oven)
fridge
basin
dishwasher
washing machine
furniture
mirror
carpet
computer
cupboard
floor
ceiling
door
alarm clock
carpet/rug

Dans ma chambre, il y a un lit, une armoire et une chaise.

In my room, there's a bed, a wardrobe and a chair.

Les murs sont blancs et les rideaux bleus.
The walls are white and the curtains blue.

Je partage ma chambre avec mon petit frère.
I share my room with my little brother.

J'ai ma propre chambre.
I have my own room.

Saying Where Things Are

The following words are called prepositions. They are used to describe where something is.

dans	in
sur	on
sous	under
devant	in front of
derrière	behind
entre	between
à côté de	next to
en face de	opposite
au coin de	in the corner of
à gauche de	to the left of

Il y a deux fauteuils dans le salon.

There are two armchairs in the lounge.

La cuisine est à côté de la salle à manger.

The kitchen is next to the dining room.

Le jardin est devant la maison.

The garden is in front of the house.

Le lit est entre la fenêtre et la porte.

The bed is between the window and the door.

Le chat est sous le lit. The cat is under the bed.

✓ Maximise Your Marks

Be careful if the word after **à côté de** or **en face de** is masculine. Be careful *not* to say 'de le'; instead, use **du**. For example:

- **La petite table est à côté du lit.**
The little table is next to the bed.
- **Ma maison est en face du garage.**
My house is opposite the garage.
- **Au coin du salon, nous avons une lampe.**
In the corner of the lounge we have a lamp.

Build Your Skills: Your Routine At Home

À quelle heure est-ce que tu te lèves?

What time do you get up?

Je me réveille à sept heures du matin.

I wake up at seven o'clock in the morning.

Je me lève tout de suite.

I get up straightaway.

Je me douche dans la salle de bains et je me brosse les dents.

I have a shower in the bathroom and I brush my teeth.

Je m'habille dans ma chambre.

I get dressed in my room.

Je prends le petit déjeuner dans la cuisine et je quitte la maison à huit heures vingt.

I have breakfast in the kitchen and I leave the house at 8.20.

Je rentre vers quatre heures.

I come home at about four (o'clock).

Je me lave les mains et je prends le dîner.

I wash my hands and have my evening meal.

Le week-end, je fais la grasse matinée.

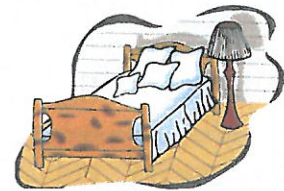
At the weekend I have a lie-in.

À quelle heure est-ce que tu te couches?

What time do you go to bed?

Je me couche à dix heures et demie.

I go to bed at 10.30.



? Test Yourself

How would you say these in French?

- 1 In my room there is a large bed and a blue wardrobe.
- 2 The garden is behind the house, which is opposite the shop.

What do these mean in English?

- 3 **Ma maison est près des magasins.**
- 4 **Dans le salon il y a un canapé et deux fauteuils confortables.**

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'I never get up before 10 o'clock at the weekend because I like a lie-in.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'I have a shower and then I get dressed.'

Describing Your Local Area

What Is There In Your Area?



Au centre-ville, il y a... In the town centre, there is...

une banque	↓	a bank
beaucoup de circulation		a lot of traffic
une bibliothèque		a library
un centre commercial		a shopping centre
un centre sportif		a sports centre
un château		a castle
une église		a church
des embouteillages		traffic jams
une gare routière		a bus station
un hôtel de ville		a town hall
un marché		a market
un musée		a museum
un office du tourisme		a tourist information office
une piscine		a swimming pool
une zone piétonne		a pedestrian zone

Describing Where You Live

Ma ville se trouve... My town is (situated)...

dans le nord/le sud	↓	in the north/south
dans l'est/l'ouest		in the east/west
au centre		in the centre
de l'Angleterre		of England
de la France		of France

C'est... It's...

une ville industrielle	↓	an industrial town
une ville touristique		a tourist town
une ville commerciale		a commercial town
une ville historique		an historical town

The Verbs 'Pouvoir' and 'Devoir'

The verb **pouvoir** means 'to be able' ('can'). It is very useful when you want to talk about what there is to do in your area. Here is the present tense in full:

Je peux	I'm able, I can
Tu peux	You're able, you can
Il/Elle peut	He/She is able, he/she can
Nous pouvons	We're able, we can
Vous pouvez	You're able, you can
Ils/Elles peuvent	They're able, they can

On peut visiter des monuments historiques.
You can visit historical monuments.

On peut faire du shopping.
One can go shopping.

The verb **devoir** means 'to have to' ('must'). Here is the present tense in full:

Je dois	I must, I have to
Tu dois	You must, you have to
Il/Elle doit	He/She must, he/she has to
Nous devons	We must, we have to
Vous devez	You must, you have to
Ils/Elles doivent	They must, they have to

Au centre-ville tu dois visiter le musée.
In the town centre you must visit the museum.

Les touristes doivent goûter la cuisine locale.
Tourists must try the local food.

Town or Country?

À la campagne, il n'y a pas de transports en commun et il est difficile de faire du shopping. Mais l'air est pur et les paysages sont jolis. C'est tranquille et calme. On peut y voir des fermes avec des animaux.

In the country, there is no public transport and it is hard to go shopping. But the air is fresh and the scenery is pretty. It is peaceful and calm. You can see farms with animals.

Town or Country? (cont.)

En ville, il y a beaucoup de distractions et de magasins. La ville est toujours animée. Il y a toujours quelque chose à faire. Mais, aux heures d'affluence, c'est bruyant car il y a trop de voitures qui polluent l'air.

In town, there is a lot of entertainment and shops. The town is always lively. There is always something to do. But, at rush hour, it is noisy because there are too many cars, which pollute the air.

Build Your Skills: The Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense is used to talk about what *used to* happen in the past. So you could use it to say what your area used to be like.

First, you need to know the **nous** form of the present tense:

nous avons, nous travaillons, nous prenons, etc.

Now take off the **-ons** ending and add the following endings:

-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient.

Je travaillais	I used to work
Tu travaillais	You used to work
Il/Elle travaillait	He/She used to work
Nous travaillions	We used to work
Vous travailliez	You used to work
Ils/Elles travaillaient	They used to work

The only exception is **être**, which takes the same endings but uses **ét-** as the stem:

J'étais	I was, used to be
Tu étais	You were, used to be
Il/Elle était	He/She was, used to be
Nous étions	We were, used to be
Vous étiez	You were, used to be
Ils/Elles étaient	They were, used to be

Il y a cent ans, ma ville était industrielle, et il y avait beaucoup d'usines.

One hundred years ago, my town used to be industrial and there used to be a lot of factories.

The imperfect is also often used for descriptions in the past tense. For example:

- **L'homme avait une longue barbe et il portait un costume noir.** The man had a long beard and he was wearing a black suit.

It is also used to say what you *were doing*:

- **Qu'est-ce que tu faisais?** What were you doing?
- **Je regardais la télé.** I was watching TV.

✓ Maximise Your Marks

When talking about your likes or dislikes, add a phrase in the imperfect tense to make what you say more complex and more interesting.

- **J'aime le football. J'aimais le hockey mais maintenant je préfère le football.**
I like football. I used to like hockey but now I prefer football.

💡 Boost Your Memory

To revise the imperfect tense talk about what you were like when you were 7 years old: **Je regardais Teletubbies, je mangeais beaucoup de bonbons, je chantais, etc.**

? Test Yourself

How would you say these in French?

- 1 In my town there is a large shopping centre
- 2 You must visit the old castle.

What do these mean in English?

- 3 **J'adore aller à la campagne parce que j'aime la nature.**
- 4 **Il y a trente ans, la ville était plus calme et moins polluée.**

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Give the imperfect (**je** form) of the following verbs:
finir dormir dire boire
- 2 Say or write in French: 'The town used to have lots of shops and the centre was busy.'

Part-time Work and Pocket Money

Weekend Jobs

J'ai un petit job.

I have a part-time job.

Le samedi, je travaille dans un café. Je gagne cinq livres de l'heure.

On Saturdays, I work in a café. I earn £5 an hour.

Je commence à dix heures et demie et je finis vers quatre/seize heures.

I start at 10.30 and finish at about 4.

Je sers les clients et j'aide dans la cuisine.

J'obtiens quelquefois des pourboires.

I serve the customers and I help in the kitchen. I sometimes get tips.

De temps en temps je fais du babysitting pour mes voisins. Je garde leur fils. Je reçois dix livres.

Sometimes I do babysitting for my neighbours. I look after their son. I receive £10.

Je livre des journaux. C'est assez bien payé mais c'est fatigant.

I deliver newspapers. It's quite well paid, but it's tiring.

Je travaille pour mes parents dans leur bureau.

Je prépare le thé et je réponds au téléphone.

I work for my parents in their office. I make the tea and answer the phone.

The Verbs 'Recevoir' and 'Servir'

The verb **recevoir** (to receive) is irregular. Here is the present tense in full:

Je reçois	I receive, am receiving
Tu reçois	You receive, are receiving
Il/Elle reçoit	He/She receives, is receiving
Nous recevons	We receive, are receiving
Vous recevez	You receive, are receiving
Ils/Elles reçoivent	They receive, are receiving

Servir (to serve) belongs to a small group of irregular verbs which follow the same pattern.

Here is the present tense of **servir** in full:

Je sers	I serve, am serving
Tu sers	You serve, are serving
Il/Elle sert	He/She serves, is serving
Nous servons	We serve, are serving
Vous servez	You serve, are serving
Ils/Elles servent	They serve, are serving

Other irregular verbs in this group include **dormir** (to sleep), **sortir** (to go out), **partir** (to set off), **sentir** (to smell/feel) and **mentir** (to tell lies).



✓ Maximise Your Marks

Here are some more useful connectives to link your sentences together: **à cause de** (because of), **grâce à** (thanks to), **malgré** (in spite of), **puisque** (since) and **dès que** (as soon as).

Je dois travailler puisque je veux acheter un vélo.

I must work, since I want to buy a bike.

Grâce à sa formation, on lui a offert un poste.

Thanks to his training, they offered him a job.

Il est difficile de trouver un travail à cause de la crise économique.

It's hard for me to find a job because of the economic crisis.

Pocket Money

Avec mon argent de poche, j'achète...	With my pocket money, I buy...
de quoi manger	things to eat
des vêtements	clothes
des CD	CDs
des magazines	magazines
du maquillage	make-up

Je veux économiser de l'argent pour...	I want to save money to...
partir en vacances	go on holiday
m'offrir un vélo	treat myself to a bike

acheter...	buy...
un ordinateur	a computer
des bijoux	jewellery
des jeux-vidéo	computer games
du matériel scolaire	school materials
des cadeaux	presents

Mes parents me donnent de l'argent. Je reçois dix livres par semaine.

My parents give me money. I receive £10 a week.

Je dois aider à la maison pour avoir de l'argent.
I have to help in the house to get money.



Build Your Skills: Using Two Verbs Together

When you want to use two verbs together in the same phrase, there are three possibilities:

- Some verbs are followed by the infinitive of the second verb, for example:
 - Je veux trouver un petit job.**
I want to find a part-time job.
As well as **vouloir**, other verbs that are followed by an infinitive include **aimer** (to like), **devoir** (to have to) and **pouvoir** (to be able to). For example:
 - Je n'aime pas servir les clients.**
I don't like serving customers.
- Some verbs are followed by **à** and then the infinitive, for example:
 - Je commence à travailler à huit heures.**
I start working at eight o'clock.
As well as **commencer**, other verbs that are followed by **à** and then the infinitive include **encourager** (to encourage), **continuer** (to continue) and **aider** (to help). For example:
 - J'aide le patron à préparer les sandwiches.**
I help the boss to prepare sandwiches.
- Some verbs are followed by **de** and then the infinitive, for example:
 - J'essaie de gagner de l'argent pour acheter une voiture.**
I'm trying to earn some money to buy a car.
As well as **essayer**, other verbs that are followed by **de** and then the infinitive include **décider** (to decide), **finir** (to finish) and **arrêter** (to stop). For example:
 - Je vais arrêter de livrer des journaux.**
I'm going to stop delivering newspapers.

? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- Je travaille dix heures par semaine.**
- Il n'aime pas garder son petit frère.**

How do you say these in French?

- I earn £5 an hour.**
- She wants to find a job.**

★ Stretch Yourself

- Say or write in French: 'He continues to work and refuses to stop.'
- Say or write in French: 'I help my sister to deliver the newspapers.'

Work Experience

What You Did During Work Experience

L'année dernière, j'ai fait un stage pratique.
Last year, I did some work experience.

J'ai travaillé dans une école/une banque/un magasin/un bureau.

I worked in a school/bank/shop/office.

J'ai commencé à neuf heures et j'ai fini à cinq heures et demie.

I started at 9 and I finished at 5.30.

Pendant mon stage, j'ai travaillé sur ordinateur, j'ai répondu au téléphone et j'ai photocopié des documents.

During my work experience, I worked on a computer, answered the phone and photocopied documents.

J'y ai voyagé en autobus. I travelled there by bus.

J'ai aidé dans le bureau. I helped in the office.

J'ai préparé le thé. I made the tea.

J'ai servi les clients. I served the customers.

The Perfect Tense

The perfect tense is used in French to describe events that have already happened and have a clear time limit (i.e. something that happened once and is over and done with).

To form most verbs in the perfect tense you need to use the correct form of the present tense of **avoir** followed by what is known as the past participle of the verb.

For regular **-er** verbs, you form the past participle by removing the **-er** and changing the ending to **-é**:

J'ai mangé	I ate, have eaten
Tu as parlé	You spoke, have spoken
Il/Elle a travaillé	He/She worked, has worked
Nous avons acheté	We bought, have bought
Vous avez gagné	You earned/won, have earned/won
Ils/Elles ont aidé	They helped, have helped

For irregular verbs you need to learn the past participle separately. Here is the perfect tense of **voir** in full:

J'ai vu	I saw, have seen
Tu as vu	You saw, have seen
Il/Elle a vu	He/She saw, has seen
Nous avons vu	We saw, have seen
Vous avez vu	You saw, have seen
Ils/Elles ont vu	They saw, have seen

J'ai fait la vaisselle et j'ai nettoyé les tables.
I did the washing-up and cleaned the tables.

Au déjeuner, j'ai mangé un croque-monsieur et j'ai bu du café.

For lunch I ate a toasted sandwich and drank coffee.

J'ai reçu trente livres et les clients m'ont donné des pourboires.

I received £30 and the guests/customers gave me tips.

Here are some common irregular past participles:

boire to drink	➔	bu drank
prendre to take	➔	pris taken
faire to do/make	➔	fait did

To make a perfect tense negative, put the negative **ne...pas** around **avoir**. For example:

- **Je n'ai pas dormi.** I didn't sleep.
- **Ils n'ont pas bu.** They didn't drink.

Boost Your Memory

Using the past tense is so important in speaking and writing that you should learn off by heart about 10 perfect tense expressions that can be used in most contexts, for example **j'ai mangé, j'ai visité, j'ai vu, j'ai fait** and so on.

Saying What You Thought of Your Work Experience

The best way to do this is to use the imperfect tense:

Dans l'ensemble, le stage était... Overall, my work experience was...

intéressant	interesting
amusant	enjoyable/funny
utile	useful
fatigant	tiring
ennuyeux	boring
une perte de temps	a waste of time
inutile	useless

Mes collègues étaient... My colleagues were...

sympas	nice
agréables	pleasant
travailleurs	hard-working
gentils	kind
impolis	impolite/rude

Le patron était... The boss was...

compréhensif	understanding
aimable	helpful
efficace	efficient
paresseux	lazy



✓ Maximise Your Marks

It is always impressive if you can use two different tenses in the same sentence. For example (past and present):

- **À cause de mon stage, j'ai décidé que je ne veux pas travailler dans une banque plus tard dans la vie.** Because of my experience, I have decided I do not want to work in a bank in later life.

Build Your Skills: Pronouns and the Perfect Tense

If you are forming a sentence using direct and indirect pronouns (e.g. 'me', 'you', 'him'), the pronoun goes in front of **avoir**. For example:

- **Le patron m'a donné dix livres.**
The boss gave me £10.
- **Je leur ai parlé pendant la journée.**
I spoke to them during the day.

A further complication is that if the pronoun is a direct one and is feminine or plural, it makes the past participle agree. Normally you must not change the past participle of a verb which takes **avoir**:

- **Voici les documents. Je les ai photocopiés pour vous.**
Here are the documents. I've photocopied them for you.
- **J'ai acheté des fleurs et je les ai offertes à mon patron.**
I bought some flowers and gave them to my boss.
- **La secrétaire est gentille. Je l'ai vue hier.**
The secretary is nice. I saw her yesterday.

? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 J'ai travaillé dans un grand bureau.
- 2 J'ai trouvé le travail fatigant et ennuyeux.

How do you say these in French?

- 3 I served the customers – they were very nice.
- 4 I don't want to work in a shop in the future.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'My boss talked to me after lunch.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'The tables are not dirty. I cleaned them yesterday.'

Future Employment Plans

Jobs



un agent de police	police officer
un boucher	butcher
un boulanger	baker
un caissier/une caissière	cashier
un chauffeur	driver
un coiffeur/une coiffeuse	hairdresser
un dentiste	dentist
un directeur/une directrice	headteacher/ manager
un(e) employé(e)	employee
un épicier	grocer
une mère au foyer	housewife
un homme au foyer	house husband
un facteur	postman
un fermier/une fermière	farmer
un garçon/un serveur	waiter
une serveuse	waitress
une hôtesse de l'air	air hostess
un infirmier/une infirmière	nurse
un(e) informaticien(ne)	computer analyst
un ingénieur	engineer
un(e) mécanicien(ne)	mechanic
un médecin/un docteur	doctor
un(e) dentiste	dentist
un professeur	teacher
une secrétaire	secretary
un vendeur/une vendeuse	shop assistant
un vétérinaire	vet

When talking about jobs in French, do *not* use **un** or **une** before the name of the job.

For example:

- **Il est infirmier.**
He's a nurse.
- **Elle va devenir mécanicienne.**
She's going to become a mechanic.

Pros and Cons of Different Jobs

Je veux devenir mécanicien parce que j'adore les voitures.

I want to be a mechanic because I love cars.

Je ne veux pas devenir professeur parce que je n'aime pas les enfants.

I don't want to become a teacher because I don't like children.

Je rêve de devenir vétérinaire car les droits des animaux sont importants pour moi.

I dream of becoming a vet because animal rights are important to me.

Je veux devenir médecin pour aider les autres.

I want to become a doctor to help other people.

Pour les médecins, les heures de travail sont trop longues. C'est difficile et fatigant.

For doctors the hours are too long. It's hard and tiring.

Cependant, le salaire est très bon.

However, the pay is good.

Je veux travailler dans une ferme parce que j'aime être en plein air et je ne veux pas être enfermé dans un bureau.

I want to work on a farm because I like being in the open air and I don't want to be shut in an office.

J'aime ce travail parce qu'il me donne l'occasion de voyager.

I like this job because it gives me the chance to travel.

J'adore le contact humain/les contacts humains.

I love dealing with the public.



The Future Tense

In order to form the future tense, with most verbs (e.g. **travailler**, 'to work') you take the infinitive and add the following endings:

Je travaillerai	I'll work
Tu travailleras	You'll work
Il/Elle travaillera	He/She will work
Nous travaillerons	We'll work
Vous travaillerez	You'll work
Ils/Elles travailleront	They'll work

Note that these endings happen to be those of the present tense of **avoir**.

If the infinitive of the verb ends in **-e**, take this off before adding the future ending. For example:

Boire	→	Je boirai
Vendre	→	Tu vendras
Prendre	→	Il prendra

✓ Maximise Your Marks

Remember, there are ways of avoiding the future tense. For example, you can make use of future indicators such as **je vais**, **je voudrais**, **je veux** followed by the infinitive.

To spot the future, look out for expressions like **l'année prochaine** (next year), **la semaine prochaine** (next week), **à l'avenir** (in the future), **dans deux mois** (in two months).

Build Your Skills: Using the Future Tense with 'Quand'

Be careful with sentences containing **quand** (when). For example:

- **Quand je serai plus grande, je serai vétérinaire.**

When I am older I'll be a vet.

Note that in French the future is used all the way through the sentence.

Dès que (as soon as) works in the same way. For example:

- **Dès qu'elle aura dix-huit ans, elle apprendra à conduire.**

As soon as she is 18, she'll learn to drive.

Some verbs are irregular in the future tense. You will need to learn these separately:

Être	→	Je serai (I'll be)
Avoir	→	J'aurai (I'll have)
Aller	→	J'irai (I'll go)
Faire	→	Je ferai (I'll do/make)
Voir	→	Je verrai (I'll see)
Venir	→	Je viendrai (I'll come)
Devenir	→	Je deviendrai (I'll become)
Recevoir	→	Je recevrai (I'll receive)
Pouvoir	→	Je pourrai (I'll be able to)
Devoir	→	Je devrai (I'll have to)
Vouloir	→	Je voudrai (I'll like)
Savoir	→	Je saurai (I'll know)
Tenir	→	Je tiendrai (I'll hold)
Obtenir	→	J'obtiendrai (I'll obtain)

Il deviendra fermier.

He'll become a farmer.

Il aura un bon emploi.

He'll have a good job.

! Boost Your Memory

Revise the future tense by writing some horoscopes for your friends: **Tu auras de bonnes nouvelles, tu voyageras, tu seras triste**, etc.

? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 **Je veux devenir ingénieur plus tard dans la vie.**
- 2 **Il ira à l'université.**

How do you say these in French?

- 3 Next year, I want to leave school.
- 4 They'll work in an office.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'When I get married, I'll work abroad.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'When I leave school, I'll find a job.'

Shopping

At the Shops

une bijouterie	jeweller's	Le prix est bon?	Is it a good price?
une boucherie	butcher's	C'est combien?	How much is it?
une boulangerie	baker's	Ça fait combien?	How much does it come to?
une charcuterie	delicatessen	une offre spéciale	a special offer
une confiserie	sweet shop	une réduction	a reduction
une épicerie	grocer's	des rabais	reductions
un grand magasin	department store	cher/pas cher	expensive/cheap
un hypermarché	hypermarket	bon marché	cheap
une laiterie	dairy	élevé/bas	high/low
un marchand de légumes	greengrocer's	en hausse/en baisse	up/down
le marché	market	une augmentation	an increase
une parfumerie	perfume shop	la monnaie	change
une pâtisserie	cake shop	un billet (de banque)	bank note
une poissonnerie	fishmonger's	une pièce de monnaie	coin
une quincaillerie	hardware shop	des livres sterling	(British) pounds sterling
le rayon alimentation	food department	un portefeuille	wallet
un supermarché	supermarket	un porte-monnaie	purse
un magasin de vêtements	clothes shop		

Je peux vous aider? Vous désirez?
Can I help you? What would you like?

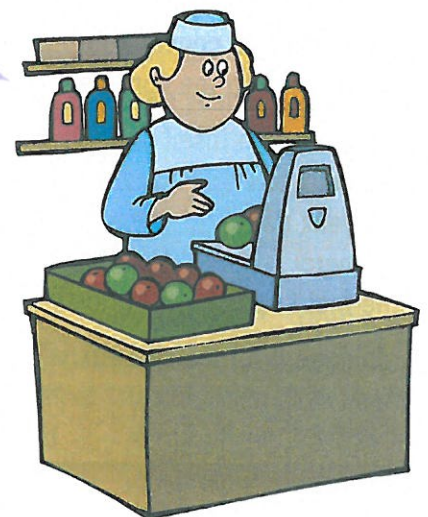
Je cherche le rayon des vêtements hommes.
I'm looking for the men's department.

C'est au troisième étage/au sous-sol/au rez-de-chaussée.
It's on the third floor/in the basement/on the ground floor.

L'escalier roulant ne marche pas. Où est l'ascenseur?
The escalator isn't working. Where is the lift?

Où est la caisse? Où sont les soldes?
Where is the till? Where are the sales?

Je veux me plaindre. Je voudrais un remboursement.
I want to complain. I'd like a refund.



✓ Maximise Your Marks

Here are a few more very useful connectives: **car** (since/because), **donc** (so), **d'une part** (on the one hand), **d'autre part** (on the other hand), **en revanche** (on the other hand) and **d'ailleurs** (moreover).

More on Adjectives

Most adjectives form their feminine by adding **-e** but there are also many irregular adjectives:

Adjectives ending in **-f** change to **-ve** in the feminine form. For example:

- **un magasin neuf** a new shop
- **une épicerie neuve** a new grocer's

Adjectives ending in **-x** change to **-se** in the feminine form. For example:

- **Il est heureux.** He is happy.
- **Elle est heureuse.** She is happy.

Adjectives ending in **-n** often double the **n** and add **-e** in the feminine form. For example:

- **Le restaurant est moyen.**
The restaurant is average.
- **Elle est de taille moyenne.**
She is of average height.

Note these other irregular adjectives:

frais/fraîche (cool, fresh):

- **le fromage frais** fresh cheese
- **de l'eau fraîche** fresh water

sec/sèche (dry):

- **un vin sec** a dry wine
- **une pomme sèche** a dry apple

blanc/blanche (white):

- **un vin blanc** a white wine
- **la viande blanche** white meat

long/longue (long):

- **un long voyage** a long journey
- **une longue visite** a long visit

Boost Your Memory

Take care when learning vocabulary with so-called **faux amis** (false friends), that is words which look like English words but have a different meaning. For example, **une veste** does *not* mean vest, it is a 'jacket'; **un magasin** is a 'shop' *not* a magazine. Words like **travailler** (to work) and **la journée** (the day) also cause problems.

Make a list and add new false friends to it as you find them, for example **un car** = a coach.

Build Your Skills: This and That

To say 'this'/'that' and 'these'/'those' in French, you use **ce**, **cette** and **ces**.

In front of a masculine word, use **ce**:

- **Ce magasin est ouvert.** This shop is open.

In front of a feminine word, use **cette**:

- **Cette pomme est délicieuse.**
This apple is delicious.

In front of a plural word, use **ces**, whether the word is masculine or feminine:

- **Ces magasins sont fermés.**
These shops are closed.
- **Ces pommes sont vieilles.**
Those apples are old.

For masculine words beginning with a vowel or silent **h**, there is a special form of **ce**:

- **Cet œuf est dur.** This egg is hard.
- **Cet homme cherche de l'eau minérale.**
That man is looking for mineral water.

If you need to distinguish between 'this' and 'that', you can add **-ci** (this) or **-là** (that) to the end of the word. For example:

- **Ce magasin-ci est ouvert, mais ce magasin-là est fermé.**
This shop is open but that shop is closed.
- **Ces poissons-ci sont frais mais ces poissons-là sentent mauvais.**
These fish are fresh but those fish smell off.

Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 **Cet ascenseur ne marche pas.**
- 2 **Ce supermarché est moderne mais très cher.**

How do you say these in French?

- 3 This new shop is closed on Sundays.
- 4 I'm looking for a special offer.

Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'This purse is pretty but that wallet is less expensive.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'These shops are good but those shops are cheaper.'

Fashion

Buying Clothes

un blouson	jacket
une casquette	cap
un chapeau	hat
des chaussettes	socks
des chaussures	shoes
une chemise	shirt
un costume	suit
une cravate	tie
un imperméable	raincoat
une jupe	skirt
un jogging	tracksuit
un maillot de bain	bathing suit
un manteau	coat
une montre	watch
un pantalon	trousers
un pull	jumper
une robe	dress
un sac à main	handbag
un short	shorts
un tee-shirt	T-shirt
une veste	jacket
en coton	(made of) cotton
en cuir	(made of) leather
en soie	(made of) silk
en laine	(made of) wool
en jean	(made of) denim
en velours	(made of) velvet/corduroy
écossais	tartan



étroit	tight
uni	plain
à rayures	with stripes/stripy
à pois	with spots, spotted
à carreaux	checked
large	baggy
court	short
long	long



Je cherche une chemise en coton.
I'm looking for a cotton shirt.

Vous faites quelle taille?
What size are you?

Je cherche des baskets.
I'm looking for trainers.

Vous faites quelle pointure?
What shoe size are you?

Je peux l'essayer/les essayer?
Can I try it/them on?

Où est la cabine d'essayage?
Where is the changing room?

Avez-vous la même chemise en bleu?
Have you got the same shirt in blue?

Je regrette, il n'y en a plus.
I'm sorry, we haven't got any more/don't have any left.

What Is Your Look?

Elle aime le look gothique. Elle porte des vêtements sombres et des bottes noires.
She likes the goth look. She wears dark clothes and black boots.

Il aime mieux le look rappeur. Il porte un tee-shirt large et un pantalon trop long avec des baskets blanches.
He prefers the rapper look. He wears a baggy T-shirt and trousers that are too long with white trainers.

Pour aller en vacances elle va acheter un bikini, des jupes et des lunettes de soleil.
To go on holiday, she's going to buy a bikini, some skirts and some sunglasses.

Pour assister au mariage de sa sœur, elle va mettre une robe blanche et des chaussures noires.
To attend her sister's wedding, she's going to wear a white dress and black shoes.

Build Your Skills: Asking and Answering 'Which One(s)?'

To ask 'which one?' or to say 'this one', etc, you need to know the gender of the word you are talking about.

To ask 'which one?', you need to use **lequel/laquelle/lesquels/lesquelles**:

Masculine singular:

Il y a beaucoup de pulls. Lequel préfères-tu?
There are lots of jumpers. Which one do you prefer?

Feminine singular:

Il y a un grand choix de robes. Laquelle préfères-tu?
There's a big choice of dresses. Which one do you prefer?

Masculine plural:

Je n'aime pas ces tee-shirts. Lesquels?
I don't like those T-shirts. Which ones?

Feminine plural:

J'ai choisi des chaussettes. Lesquelles?
I've chosen some socks. Which ones?

To say 'this one', 'that one', 'these ones' or 'those ones', you need to use the following:

Masculine singular: ce pull this jumper celui-ci this one celui-là that one	Feminine singular: cette veste this jacket celle-ci this one celle-là that one
Masculine plural: ces chapeaux these hats ceux-ci these (ones) ceux-là those (ones)	Feminine plural: ces chaussures these shoes celles-ci these (ones) celles-là those (ones)

The Verb 'Mettre'

The verb **mettre** (to put/to put on) is irregular. Here is the present tense in full:

Je mets	I put, am putting (on)
Tu mets	You put, are putting (on)
Il/Elle met	He/She puts, is putting (on)
Nous mettons	We put, are putting (on)
Vous mettez	You put, are putting (on)
Ils/Elles mettent	They put, are putting (on)

Je mets mon nouveau blouson.
I'm putting on my new jacket.

Elle met un pantalon parce qu'elle n'aime pas porter des jupes.
She's putting on trousers because she doesn't like wearing skirts.

The past participle of the verb **mettre** is **mis**. For example:

Ils ont mis leurs meilleurs vêtements.
They've put on their best clothes.

✓ Maximise Your Marks

Take care with the meaning of some reflexive verbs.

- **mettre** means 'to put' or 'put on': **je mets mon chapeau** (I'm putting on my hat)
- **se mettre à** means 'to start': **je me mets à économiser** (I'm starting to save)
- **plaindre** means 'to pity' or 'feel sorry (for)'
- **se plaindre** means 'to complain'

? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 **Cette chemise est trop grande.**
- 2 **Ce pantalon n'est pas trop cher.**

How do you say these in French?

- 3 I'm looking for a long cotton T-shirt.
- 4 I'm wearing black, leather shoes.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'Here are some dresses. Which ones do you prefer? These or those?'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'Which jumper do you prefer? This one or that one?'

Events and Celebrations

Events to Celebrate

le Nouvel An	New Year
la Saint-Sylvestre	New Year's Eve
Noël	Christmas
la veille de Noël	Christmas Eve
l'arbre de Noël	Christmas tree
le père Noël	Father Christmas
Pâques	Easter
la fête nationale	Bastille Day
le quatorze juillet	the 14th of July
Dipavali	Diwali
Aïd	Eid
Hannoukah	Hanukkah
le Nouvel An chinois	Chinese New Year
l'anniversaire	birthday
une fête	party
un jour férié	bank holiday
le mariage	wedding
la naissance	the birth
la mort	the death
le baptême	Christening
les fiançailles	engagement
les noces (d'argent)	(silver) anniversary
C'est quand?	When is it?
au printemps	in spring
en été	in summer
en automne	in autumn
en hiver	in winter
en mars/octobre	in March/October
les feux d'artifice	firework display

un bal	a dance
un défilé	a procession
une carte	card
un cadeau	present
des bougies	candles
des lumières	lights
des chansons	songs



À Noël, on achète des cadeaux, on envoie des cartes, on décore la maison et on mange trop.
At Christmas, we buy gifts, send cards, decorate the house and eat too much.

Je reçois des cartes et des cadeaux.
I receive cards and presents.

Le quatorze juillet, il y a un défilé et le soir il y a un bal dans la rue avec des feux d'artifice.
On the 14th of July, there's a procession and in the evening a street party and firework display.

À Dipavali, on offre des cadeaux, on illumine la maison et on mange des choses sucrées.
At Diwali, we give presents, light up the house and eat sweet things.

À Hannoukah, on allume chaque soir une bougie et on joue à des jeux. On mange des crêpes et des beignets.
At Hanukkah, we light a candle each evening and play games. We eat pancakes and doughnuts.

Build Your Skills: Reflexive Verbs in the Perfect Tense

All reflexive verbs (e.g. **se lever**, **se coucher**) take **être** in the perfect tense. Here is the perfect tense of the reflexive verb **s'amuser** (to have a good time) in full:



Je me suis amusé(e)	I had a good time
Tu t'es amusé(e)	You had a good time
Il s'est amusé	He had a good time
Elle s'est amusée	She had a good time
Nous nous sommes amusé(e)s	We had a good time
Vous êtes amusé(e)(s)(es)	You had a good time
Ils se sont amusés	They had a good time
Elles se sont amusées	They had a good time

Build Your Skills (cont.)

Au Nouvel An, on a fait le réveillon et je me suis couchée très tard.

At New Year, we had a party and I went to bed very late.

À la fin du Ramadan, je me suis habillé de mes nouveaux vêtements pour fêter l'Aïd.

At the end of Ramadan, I got dressed in my new clothes to celebrate Eid.

Au Nouvel An chinois, on a nettoyé la maison et on a mis de nouveaux vêtements. On a mangé un grand repas en famille. Nous nous sommes amusés.

At Chinese New Year, we cleaned the house and put on new clothes. We ate a large family meal. We had a good time.

The Superlative

As you have seen already (page 13), to make comparisons you use **plus** or **moins** with an adjective + **que**. For example:

- **La fête nationale est plus amusante que le Nouvel An.**

Bastille Day is more enjoyable than New Year.

- **Les cartes sont moins intéressantes que les cadeaux.**

Cards are less interesting than presents.

✓ Maximise Your Marks

When talking about celebrations always try to give an opinion followed by a reason as to why you like or dislike an event.

Mon anniversaire est le vingt avril. J'aime beaucoup mon anniversaire parce que je reçois des cadeaux. My birthday is the 20th of April. I like my birthday because I get presents.

Je n'aime pas Pâques parce que je suis allergique au chocolat. I don't like Easter because I'm allergic to chocolate.

Plus means 'more' and **moins** means 'less'.

If you want to say 'the most' or 'the least' you simply put **le** (masculine singular), **la** (feminine singular) or **les** (plural) in front of **plus** or **moins**.

For example:

- **Mon portable est le plus chic.**

My phone is the smartest (most smart).

- **Ce village est le moins connu de France.**

It is the least well-known village in France.

Le meilleur/la meilleure/les meilleurs/les meilleures are used to say 'the best'. For example:

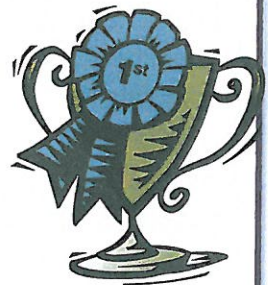
- **Les meilleurs feux d'artifice du monde.**

The best fireworks in the world.

The French for 'the worst' is **le pire/la pire** or **les pires**. For example:

- **C'est la pire carte dans le magasin.**

It is the worst card in the shop.



? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 **Il a allumé les bougies.**
- 2 **Elle a reçu beaucoup de cadeaux.**

How do you say these in French?

- 3 I ate too many chocolates at Easter.
- 4 I love eating pancakes.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'I didn't have a good time because I argued with my girlfriend.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'The boys went to bed late but they had a good time.'

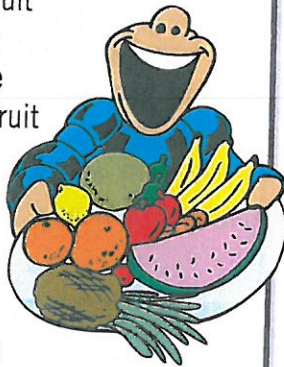
Food and Drink

Fruit and Vegetables

Il faut manger cinq portions de fruits et de légumes tous les jours.

You should eat five portions of fruit and veg every day.

un abricot	apricot
un ananas	pineapple
une banane	banana
une cerise	cherry
un citron	lemon
une fraise	strawberry
une framboise	raspberry
un kiwi	kiwi fruit
du melon	melon
une orange	orange
un pamplemousse	grapefruit
une pêche	peach
une poire	pear
une pomme	apple
une prune	plum
du raisin	grapes
une tomate	tomato
une carotte	carrot
un chou	cabbage
un chou-fleur	cauliflower
un concombre	cucumber
des haricots verts	green beans
des petits pois	peas
une pomme de terre	potato
un radis	radish
une salade	lettuce/salad



How to Say 'Some' and 'Any'

Masculine words take **du**:

- **Je voudrais du chou.** I'd like some cabbage.

Feminine words take **de la**:

- **Je veux de la salade.** I want some salad.

Plural words take **des**:

- **Je mange des poires.** I'm eating some pears.

Words beginning with a vowel take **de l'**, whether the word is masculine or feminine.

For example:

- **Je prends de l'ananas.** I'm having some pineapple.

In questions, **du**, **de la**, **des** and **de l'** are often translated as 'any'. For example:

- **Avez-vous des haricots verts?** Have you any beans?

Note what happens when you are giving quantities of food:

- **du**, **de la** and **des** change to **de** (or **d'** before a vowel)
- **de l'** changes to **d'**

- **un kilo de pommes et 500 grammes de fromage**

a kilo of apples and half a kilo of cheese

- **une bouteille d'eau et un morceau de gâteau**

a bottle of water and a piece of cake



Healthy and Unhealthy Diets

Les jeunes boivent trop d'alcool.

Young people drink too much alcohol.

J'évite de manger trop de chocolat.

I avoid eating too much chocolate.

Nous essayons de manger équilibré.

We try to eat a balanced diet.

Il faut boire beaucoup d'eau.

You should drink lots of water.

C'est trop gras. Il ne faut pas consommer trop de graisse.

It's too fatty. One/You shouldn't consume too much fat.

Il faut éviter trop de produits laitiers.

You should avoid too many dairy products.

Il ne faut pas consommer trop de graisse, de sucre ou de sel.

You shouldn't have too much fat, sugar or salt.

At the Restaurant

Qu'est-ce que vous prenez?

What are you having?

L'addition, s'il vous plaît.

The bill, please.

les hors d'œuvre	starters
les entrées	starters
des crudités	raw vegetables
des fruits de mer	seafood
du saucisson	salami
du pâté	pâté
du jambon	ham
du potage	soup
de la soupe	soup
les plats principaux	main courses
du poulet	chicken
du poisson	fish
de la viande	meat
de l'agneau	lamb
du porc	pork
du steak	steak
une omelette	omelette
un œuf	egg
des frites	chips
les desserts	sweets/desserts
de la pâtisserie	pastry
des gâteaux	cakes
de la tarte	tart
du fromage	cheese
des glaces	ice cream
de la crème	cream
du café	coffee
du chocolat	chocolate
du thé	tea
de l'eau	water
du coca	cola
de la limonade	lemonade
du jus d'orange	orange juice
de la bière	beer
du vin	wine
du cidre	cider



Build Your Skills: The Pronoun 'En'

You will often find the word **en** used in a sentence to mean 'of it' or 'of them'. **En** always goes before the verb, for example:

- **Combien de tomates y a-t-il dans le frigo?**
Il y en a quatre.
How many tomatoes are there in the fridge?
There are four (of them).
- **Le poisson est bon pour la santé.**
J'en mange une fois par semaine.
Fish is good for your health. I eat some (of it) once a week.

✓ Maximise Your Marks

Two very useful expressions are **on devrait** (one should, ought to) and **on pourrait** (one could, might). They are both followed by the infinitive.

- **On devrait éviter trop de sel.**
One should avoid too much salt.

These are forms of the conditional tense. At GCSE, examiners would only expect candidates aiming for A or A* to use them.

? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 **Il faut manger beaucoup de légumes.**
- 2 **Je n'aime pas la viande rouge. C'est trop gras.**

How do you say these in French?

- 3 I try to eat a balanced diet.
- 4 She never eats red meat.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'Milk is good for you. I drink some every day.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'I like fruit. I eat some every morning.'

Travel

Countries

L'Allemagne	Germany
L'Angleterre	England
L'Australie	Australia
L'Autriche	Austria
La Belgique	Belgium
Le Canada	Canada
La Chine	China
Le Danemark	Denmark
L'Écosse	Scotland
L'Espagne	Spain
Les États-Unis	The United States/USA
La France	France
La Grande-Bretagne	Great Britain
La Grèce	Greece
L'Inde	India
L'Irlande	Ireland
L'Italie	Italy
Le Japon	Japan
Le Pakistan	Pakistan
Les Pays-Bas	The Netherlands/Holland
Le pays de Galles	Wales
Le Portugal	Portugal
La Russie	Russia
La Suisse	Switzerland



When you are talking about going to different countries, there are different ways to say 'to' or 'in', depending on whether the country is masculine, feminine or plural.

Masculine countries take **au**. For example:

- **Montréal se trouve au Canada.**
Montreal is (situated) in Canada.

Feminine countries take **en**. For example:

- **Nous allons en Italie.**
We're going to Italy.

Plural countries take **aux**. For example:

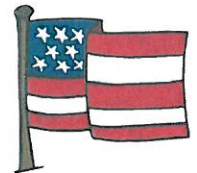
- **Je rêve d'aller aux États-Unis.**
I dream of going to the United States.

Islands tend to take **à**. For example:

- **Je veux aller à Lanzarote.**
I want to go to Lanzarote.

Nationalities

Allemand(e)	German
Anglais(e)	English
Australien(ne)	Australian
Autrichien(ne)	Austrian
Belge	Belgian
Canadien(ne)	Canadian
Chinois(e)	Chinese
Danois(e)	Danish
Écossais(e)	Scottish
Espagnol(e)	Spanish
Américain(e)	American
Français(e)	French
Britannique	British
Grec (Grecque)	Greek
Indien(ne)	Indian
Irlandais(e)	Irish
Italien(ne)	Italian
Japonais(e)	Japanese
Pakistanaï(e)	Pakistani
Hollandais(e)	Dutch
Gallois(e)	Welsh
Portugais(e)	Portuguese
Russe	Russian
Suisse	Swiss



When talking about a person from a particular country, you use a capital letter – **un Italien, une Écossaise, les Français**. But you need to use a small letter when you are describing someone or something – **j'aime la cuisine italienne, il aime les montagnes écossaises, les garçons sont français**.

Holiday Destinations

à la campagne	to/at the country
au bord de la mer	to/at the seaside
à la montagne	to/at the mountains
en ville	to/in a city

J'aime aller en ville pour faire du lèche-vitrine et acheter des souvenirs.

I like going into town to go window-shopping and to buy souvenirs.

Holiday Destinations (cont.)

J'aime aller au bord de la mer parce que j'aime bronzer et me reposer. Je nage dans la mer et je fais de la voile et de la planche à voile.

I like going to the seaside because I like sunbathing and relaxing. I swim in the sea and I go sailing and windsurfing.

J'accompagne mes parents à la campagne et on loue une villa. J'adore le calme et j'oublie tout.

I go with my parents to the countryside and we hire/rent a villa. I love the calm and I forget everything.

Je vais à la montagne avec mes copains. On y va pour faire des sports d'hiver. I'm going to the mountains with my friends. We are going there to do winter sports.

Build Your Skills: The Pronoun 'Y'

The pronoun **y** means 'there'. It is very useful, but remember that it goes before the verb. For example:

- **J'adore l'Espagne. J'y vais tous les ans.**
I love Spain. I go there every year.
- **Nous allons en Grèce cet été. Nous y allons en avion.**
We're going to Greece this summer. We're going there by plane.
- **Ils partent aux États-Unis. Ils y vont en bateau.**
They're going to the USA. They're going there by boat.

Prepositions

là-bas	over there
dedans	inside
dehors	outside
en bas	downstairs
en haut	upstairs
près de	near
loin de	a long way from/far from
contre	against
sauf	except
selon	according to
par	by/through
vers	towards/about (with time)
au bout de	at the end of
au fond de	at the back of
autour de	around

Où est la villa? C'est là-bas.

Where is the villa? It's over there.

Le magasin est ouvert tous les jours sauf le dimanche.

The shop is open every day except Sunday.

Il est rentré vers huit heures.

He came home at about eight o'clock.

✓ Maximise Your Marks

The French for 'a week' is **une semaine** but you can also use **huit jours** ('eight days').

The French for 'two weeks' is **deux semaines** but you can also say **quinze jours** ('15 days').

The French for 'a fortnight' is **une quinzaine**.

With dates, **à partir de** means 'from' and **jusqu'à** means 'until'. For example:

- **Je vais rester en France (à partir) du deux jusqu'au dix août.**
I'm going to stay in France from the 2nd to the 10th of August.

? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 **J'aime me reposer dans le jardin.**
- 2 **Je n'aime pas aller en Espagne. C'est trop loin.**

How do you say these in French?

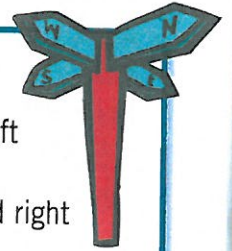
- 3 I went to Portugal on holiday.
- 4 I like doing winter sports.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'I love Italy. I'm going there in May.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'The cinema is expensive but we go there twice a month.'

Getting Around

Directions



Pardon, Madame	Excuse me, madam	Prenez la première à gauche	Take the first left
Excusez-moi, Monsieur	Excuse me, sir	Prenez la deuxième à droite	Take the second right
Pour aller au centre-ville?	How do I get to the town centre?	Traversez la rue/le pont	Cross the street/bridge
Il y a une banque près d'ici?	Is there a bank near here?	Allez jusqu'aux feux	Go to the traffic lights
Où est le café le plus proche?	Where's the nearest café?	Au coin de la rue	At the corner of the street
Tournez à gauche/droite	Turn left/right	Au carrefour	At the crossroads
Continuez tout droit	Go straight on	Au rond-point	At the roundabout

Planes, Trains, Buses and Cars

un aéroport	airport	stationner	to park
un avion	plane	le volant	steering wheel
un vol	flight	un bouchon	a traffic jam/hold-up
arrivées	arrivals	des travaux	roadworks
départs	departures	la gare	(train) station
la douane	customs	une station de métro	underground station
le passeport	passport	l'entrée	entrance
les assurances	insurance (policy)	la sortie	exit
à l'heure	on time	la sortie de secours	emergency exit
en avance	early	les renseignements	information
en retard	late	un horaire	timetable
une voiture/auto	car	le guichet	ticket office
l'autoroute (f.)	motorway	un aller simple/ un billet simple	single ticket
le parking	car park	un aller-retour	return ticket
un piéton	pedestrian	un carnet	book of 10 tickets
une station-service	petrol station	composter	to punch/validate your ticket
une carte	map	une valise	suitcase
un automobiliste	motorist	des bagages	luggage
l'essence (f.)	petrol	la consigne manuelle / automatique	left luggage office / lockers
le gazole	diesel	la salle d'attente	waiting room
le moteur	engine	un tramway	a tram
le pare-brise	windscreen	un autobus	a bus
le péage	toll booth	un ticket	a bus ticket
le permis de conduire	driving licence	un conducteur	a driver
le pneu (crevé)	(flat) tyre		
la roue	wheel		



Travel Phrases

Les freins ne marchent pas.

The brakes aren't working.

Ma voiture est tombée en panne.

My car has broken down.

Je voudrais un aller simple pour Paris.

I'd like a single ticket to Paris.

Je voudrais voyager en deuxième classe.

I'd like to travel second class.

Je veux réserver une place.

I want to reserve a seat.

À quelle heure part le prochain train pour Bordeaux?

What time does the next train for Bordeaux leave?

Le train part de quel quai?

Which platform does the train leave from?

À quelle heure arrive le train?

What time does the train arrive?

C'est direct ou est-ce qu'il faut changer?

Is it direct or do I have to change?

On peut prendre la correspondance à Toulouse.

You can change in Toulouse.

Quel bus va au centre-ville? C'est quelle ligne?

Which bus goes to the town centre? What number is it?

Où est l'arrêt le plus proche?

Where's the nearest bus stop?



✓ Maximise Your Marks

Take care when talking about different ways of travelling. In English we usually say 'by' a means of transport ('by bus', 'by car' – but we say 'on foot'). In French, this can vary:

en autobus (by bus); **en voiture** (by car),
en avion (by plane); **à pied** (on foot),
à vélo (by bike); **par le train** (by train).

Build Your Skills: The Imperative

To give instructions and orders, you need to use a form of the verb known as the imperative.

If you are addressing a person with **tu**, use the **tu** form of the present tense of the verb, but without **tu**. With **-er** verbs you must also take off the **-s**. For example:

- **Prends la première à droite.**
Take the first on the right.
- **Continue tout droit.** Go straight on.

If you are addressing a person/people with **vous**, use the **vous** form of the present tense, but without the **vous**. For example:

- **Mangez bien!** Eat well!
- **Continuez à travailler.** Carry on working.

The **nous** form of the present tense without the **nous** means 'let's' do something. For example:

- **Jouons au tennis.** Let's play tennis.

If you want to tell someone not to do something, put **ne...pas** around the verb. For example:

- **Ne parle pas.** Don't talk.
- **Ne parlez pas la bouche pleine.**
Don't talk with your mouth full.

? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 **Tournez à gauche aux feux.**
- 2 **Je n'aime pas voyager en voiture, c'est fatigant.**

How do you say these in French?

- 3 I'd like a return ticket to Nice.
- 4 My car broke down on the motorway.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'Don't watch TV. Let's go for a walk.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'Change in Bordeaux and don't forget to phone me.'

Holiday Activities

My Favourite Activity



Je bronze	I sunbathe
Je me repose	I rest
Je nage	I swim
Je visite	I visit
Je fais du lèche-vitrine	I window-shop
Je fais de la voile/ de la planche à voile	I sail/windsurf
Je loue	I hire/rent
J'écris des cartes postales	I write postcards

Tous les ans, nous partons en France où mes parents louent un gîte à la campagne.
Every year we go to France where my parents rent a cottage in the country.

En vacances, j'oublie tout. Je bronze à la plage, je nage dans la mer et je visite des monuments historiques.

On holiday, I forget everything. I sunbathe on the beach, swim in the sea and visit historic monuments.

Cette année, en février, je pars dans les Alpes avec mon école pour faire des sports d'hiver. J'adore le ski.

This year in February, I'm setting off to the Alps with my school to do winter sports. I love skiing.

Last Year's Holiday

Où êtes-vous parti(e) en vacances cet été?
Where did you go on holiday this summer?

Je suis parti(e) en Bretagne en France.
I went to Brittany in France.

Quand? When?

J'y suis allé(e) au mois de juillet.
I went there in July.

Avec qui? Who with?

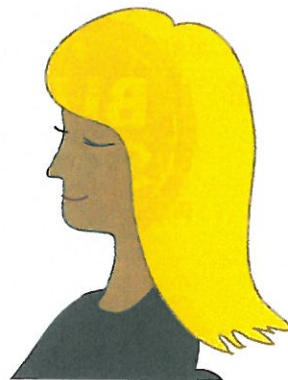
J'y suis allé(e) avec mes copains.
I went with my friends.

Pendant combien de temps?
For how long?

J'y ai passé quinze jours.
I spent two weeks there.

Comment avez-vous voyagé?
How did you travel?

Nous avons pris le bateau.
We took the boat.



✓ Maximise Your Marks

It can be impressive if you can use a past *and* a future tense in the same sentence. For example:

- **En mai je suis partie en France mais la semaine prochaine j'irai en Italie.**
In May I went to France but next week I'll go to Italy.

My Ideal Holiday

Comment sont tes vacances idéales?

What's your ideal holiday?

Je voudrais partir aux États-Unis.

I'd like to go to the USA.

Je veux y passer un mois.

I want to spend a month there.

Nous voyagerons en avion et logerons dans un grand hôtel de luxe.

We'll travel by plane and stay in a big, luxurious hotel.



J'ai envie de faire du shopping dans les grands magasins à New York.

I want to go shopping in the department stores in New York.

J'irai avec mes copains parce que c'est plus amusant et j'aurai plus de liberté.

I'll go with my friends because it's more enjoyable and I'll have more freedom.

Build Your Skills: Saying Before and After Doing Something

To say 'before' is easy in French. Use **avant** (before) + **de** + the infinitive. For example:

- **avant de manger** before eating
- **avant de partir** before setting off

To say 'after' is a little more complicated. Use **après** (after) + **avoir** or **être** + the past participle. For example:

- **après avoir mangé** after eating
- **après être parti** after setting off

Note that agreements are needed for **être** verbs. Reflexive verbs all take **être** and need the extra pronoun. For example:

- **Après m'être levé, j'ai pris le petit déjeuner.**
After getting up, I had breakfast.
- **Après s'être douchée, elle s'est habillée.**
After having a shower, she got dressed.

Avant d'arriver, j'ai mis mes lunettes de soleil.

Before arriving, I put on my sunglasses.

Avant de bronzer, j'ai mis mon maillot de bain.

Before sunbathing, I put on my swimming costume.

Après avoir nagé, j'ai bronzé près de la piscine.

After swimming, I sunbathed beside the pool.

Après être arrivées, les filles sont allées à l'hôtel.

After arriving, the girls went to the hotel.



? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 **En vacances je veux simplement me relaxer.**
- 2 **J'ai bronzé, et puis j'ai nagé dans la mer.**

How do you say these in French?

- 3 I'd like to spend three weeks in Spain.
- 4 My friend loves shopping but I like visiting monuments.

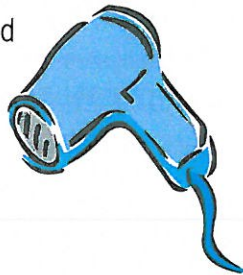
★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French:
before eating after drinking
before seeing after falling
- 2 Say or write in French: 'After arriving at the beach, she swam in the sea before sunbathing.'

Accommodation

At the Hotel

le logement	accommodation
l'accueil	reception
la baignoire	bath
un balcon	balcony
une clé	key
le drap	sheet
un escalier	stairs
un lavabo	washbasin
un lit	bed
un grand lit	double bed
la note	the bill
le robinet	tap
la salle de bains	bathroom
un sèche-cheveux	hair dryer
du savon	soap
une serviette	towel



À quelle heure est le petit déjeuner?

C'est compris?

What time is breakfast? Is it included?

Notre télé ne marche pas et il n'y a pas de serviettes dans la salle de bains.

Our TV doesn't work and there are no towels in the bathroom.

Pouvez-vous me réveiller à sept heures demain matin?

Can you wake me at 7 tomorrow morning?

Ma chambre est au troisième étage.

My room's on the third floor.

Il faut prendre l'ascenseur.

I/you have to take the lift.

Le petit déjeuner est servi entre sept heures et dix heures dans la salle à manger qui se trouve au rez-de-chaussée.

Breakfast is served between 7 and 10 a.m. in the dining room, which is situated on the ground floor.

J'aime loger dans un hôtel parce que c'est plus confortable.

I like staying in a hotel because it's more comfortable.

Je voudrais réserver une chambre pour deux nuits.

I'd like to reserve a room for two nights.

Je voudrais une chambre avec douche et une vue sur la mer.

I'd like a room with a shower and a sea view.

J'ai réservé une chambre pour deux personnes au nom de Francis.

I've booked a room for two people in the name of Francis.

Camping

la tente	tent
le bloc sanitaire	washroom
l'eau potable	drinking water
l'emplacement	pitch
le gaz	gas
une machine à laver	washing machine
des plats à emporter	takeaway food
une poubelle	bin
un sac de couchage	sleeping bag
la salle de jeux	games room



On peut louer des vélos?

Can we hire bikes?

Le terrain est inondé. Il n'y a pas d'électricité.

The ground is flooded. There's no electricity.

Il n'y a pas d'eau chaude. Les douches sont froides.

There's no hot water. The showers are cold.

J'aime faire du camping parce que c'est moins cher et on a plus de liberté.

I like camping because it's cheaper and you've got more freedom.

Mais ce n'est pas agréable quand il pleut.

But it's not pleasant when it rains.

Avez-vous de la place pour une caravane?

C'est combien par nuit?

Have you space for a caravan? How much is it per night?

Asking Questions

After a question word (an interrogative), you often invert the verb (i.e. change its position) as in the English 'How are you?', rather than 'How you are?'

This sometimes gets tricky in French.

Questions like 'What time is breakfast?' or 'Where is my room?' are easy: **À quelle heure est le petit déjeuner? Où est ma chambre?**

But look at this example:

- What time does Marie get up?
À quelle heure Marie se lève-t-elle?

You can avoid this tricky inversion by using **est-ce que**. This keeps the normal word order. So the question becomes:

- **À quelle heure est-ce que Marie se lève?**
What time does Marie get up?

Other examples include:

- **Quand est-ce que vous partez?**
When are you leaving?
- **Pourquoi est-ce que vous êtes arrivés en retard?**
Why did you arrive late?

Build Your Skills: Problems

J'ai perdu...	I've lost...
On m'a volé...	I've had...stolen
Je l'ai laissé(e)...	I left it...
C'était...	It was...

le bureau des objets trouvés	lost property
mon appareil (photo)	my camera
mon portefeuille	my wallet
mon porte-monnaie	my purse
mon sac à main	my handbag
mon parapluie	my umbrella
un accident de la route	road accident
un pneu crevé	flat tyre
tomber en panne	to breakdown
heurter	to collide/to hit
renverser	to knock down
blessé	hurt/injured
un piéton	pedestrian
un conducteur	driver
un camion	lorry/truck

Hier j'ai perdu mon portefeuille dans la rue. Il est en cuir brun et il y avait deux cents euros dedans.
Yesterday I lost my wallet in the street. It's made of brown leather and it had 200 euros inside.

J'ai vu un accident ce matin. Une voiture a heurté un vélo et le cycliste est tombé.

I saw an accident this morning. A car hit a bike and the cyclist fell off.

Le conducteur n'était pas blessé mais le cycliste s'est cassé la jambe.

The driver wasn't hurt but the cyclist broke his leg.

✓ Maximise Your Marks

Always remember to give as many opinions as you can. So even when you are stating a fact you can always add an extra personal opinion:

- **J'ai logé dans une villa. C'était très jolie.**
I stayed in a villa. It was very pretty.

? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 **Une chambre pour une personne avec salle de bains.**
- 2 **Je voudrais rester deux nuits.**

How do you say these in French?

- 3 **The showers don't work**
- 4 **What time is lunch?**

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'I broke my leg when I hit a tree.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'I had my purse stolen in the car park.'

The Weather

Weather Expressions

une averse	shower
le brouillard	fog
la brume	mist
la chaleur	heat
le climat	climate
couvert	cloudy
un degré	degree
doux	mild
un éclair	lightning
une éclaircie	sunny period
ensoleillé	sunny
la glace	ice
humide	damp
mouillé	wet
un nuage	cloud
nuageux	cloudy
l'ombre	shade
un orage	thunderstorm
orageux	stormy/thundery
la pluie	rain
sec	dry
la température	temperature
une tempête	storm
le temps	weather
le tonnerre	thunder
trempe	soaked
Le soleil brille	The sun is shining
Il fait du soleil	It's sunny
Il gèle	It's freezing
Il neige	It's snowing
Il pleut	It's raining
Il fait beau	It's fine
Il fait mauvais	It's bad weather
Il fait froid	It's cold
Il fait chaud	It's hot
Il y a du vent	It's windy
Le ciel est bleu	The sky is blue



Adverbs

To form most adverbs, you take the feminine form of the adjective and add the ending **-ment**.

For example, the feminine form of **lent** (meaning 'slow') is **lente**. So the adverb is **lentement** (meaning 'slowly').

La température augmente très lentement.
The temperature's rising very slowly.

Malheureusement, il pleut.
Unfortunately, it's raining.

Le ciel était complètement couvert.
The sky was completely covered in cloud.

Vraiment (meaning 'really'/'truly') is an exception. It does not use the feminine form of **vrai**:

- **Il fait vraiment froid.** It is really cold.

Note also that the adverbs **vite** (quickly) and **soudain** (suddenly) do not obey this rule.

Note too adjectives like **fréquent** and **récent**. The adverbs are **fréquemment** and **récemment**.

Dans le nord, il pleut fréquemment.
In the north, it frequently rains.

Il a beaucoup neigé récemment.
It has snowed a lot recently.



💡 Boost Your Memory

Try putting weather expressions to music. This song is to the tune of 'Here we go':

Il fait beau, il fait beau, il fait beau,
Il fait chaud, il fait chaud, il fait chaud,
Il fait froid, il fait froid, il fait froid,
Il pleut et il neige.



✓ Maximise Your Marks

Most people tend to concentrate on learning nouns and verbs. Make sure you also revise a stock of useful adjectives and adverbs which can be used in most contexts.

Useful adjectives include **joli**, **excellent**, **amusant** and **content**.

Useful adverbs are **soudain**, **lentement**, **vite** and **heureusement**.

Weather Forecasts

Voici la météo pour demain.

Here is the weather forecast for tomorrow.

Demain, il fera beau dans le nord. Il y aura de belles éclaircies, mais dans l'ouest il y aura du vent et il y aura des averses.

Tomorrow, it will be fine in the north. There will be some lovely sunny spells, but in the west it will be windy with showers.

Dans l'est, il fera assez froid avec un risque de pluie. Dans le sud, il fera très chaud mais il y aura peut-être des orages le soir.

In the east it will be quite cold with the risk of rain. In the south it will be very hot, but there will perhaps be thunderstorms in the evening.



? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 Il y a du brouillard dans le nord-ouest de la France.
- 2 Soudain, il a commencé à pleuvoir. Heureusement, il a fait chaud.

How do you say these in French?

- 3 The sky is really grey.
- 4 It will be extremely cold next week.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Say or write in French: 'It was snowing when I left the house.'
- 2 Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense, perfect or imperfect.
Je (bronzer) quand il (commencer) à pleuvoir. Il (faire) si froid qu'elle (mettre) un pull-over.

Build Your Skills: Perfect or Imperfect?

To say what the weather was like, you normally use the imperfect tense. For example:

Il pleuvait.	It was raining.
Il faisait beau.	It was fine.
Il y avait de la neige.	There was snow.
Le soleil brillait.	The sun was shining.

However, if you want to refer to a specific, limited time, then you need to use the perfect tense. For example:

Hier soir, il y a eu un orage.

Last night, there was a thunderstorm. (The thunderstorm might have started quite suddenly.)



Il y a eu du brouillard ce matin.

It was foggy this morning. (Here we have reference to a specific time – this morning. The fog has gone now.)

Il a plu pendant une heure.

It rained for an hour. (In this example, there is a specific amount of time stated. It rained for one hour only, then stopped.)

In many cases, you can start a sentence by using the imperfect tense to set the scene and then use the perfect once you start to narrate events.

Mardi dernier il pleuvait à verse, donc je suis resté à la maison.

Last Tuesday it was pouring down, so I stayed at home.

Il faisait tellement chaud que j'ai décidé de bronzer dans le jardin.

It was so hot that I decided to sunbathe in the garden.

Note these two expressions:

Un jour qu'il faisait beau, j'ai joué au tennis.

One day when it was fine, I played tennis.

Le jour où il faisait froid, j'ai fait du shopping.

The day when it was cold, I went shopping.

The Environment

Talking About Your Local Environment

l'environnement (m.)	environment
un arbre	tree
bruyant	noisy
calme	calm
un champ	field
la colline	hill
un espace vert	green belt/green space
une ferme	farm
une fleur	flower
la fumée	smoke
un incendie	fire
la lumière	light
un quartier	area (of a town)
une rivière	river
le trottoir	pavement
une usine	factory
la circulation	traffic
les déchets	waste
la paix	peace
les papiers/détritus	litter
pollué	polluted
propre	clean
une poubelle	bin
sale	dirty

Mon village est calme et tranquille. Il y a beaucoup de fleurs et d'arbres. L'air est propre.

My village is calm and quiet. There are lots of flowers and trees. The air is clean.

Ma ville est sale et industrielle. Il y a beaucoup d'usines et de circulation. Et la rivière devient polluée à cause des déchets.

My town is dirty and industrial. There are a lot of factories and traffic. And the river gets polluted because of waste.

Ma ville est jolie. Mais le week-end des touristes laissent tomber des papiers par terre.

My town is pretty. But at the weekend tourists drop litter.

What I Do to Protect the Environment

Je ferme le robinet pour économiser de l'eau quand je me brosse les dents.

I turn off the tap to save water when brushing my teeth.

J'éteins toutes les lumières quand je sors d'une pièce.

I switch off all the lights when I leave a room.

Je recycle le verre, le carton, le plastique et les boîtes.

I recycle glass, cardboard, plastic and tins.

Au supermarché, il y a trop d'emballages.

Je n'utilise plus de sacs en plastique.

At the supermarket there is too much packaging. I don't use plastic bags any more.

Dans ma ville, il y a un centre de recyclage.

Nous avons des poubelles spéciales pour recycler les journaux et les bouteilles.

In my town, there is a recycling centre.

We have special bins for recycling newspapers and bottles.

Je cultive des fruits et des légumes dans le jardin et je ne jette pas les déchets que je peux utiliser pour faire du compost.

I grow fruit and vegetables in the garden and I don't throw away waste that I can use to make compost.



Problems and Solutions

Il y a trop de voitures. Les gaz d'échappement polluent l'air.

There are too many cars. Exhaust fumes pollute the air.

Il faut encourager les gens à ne pas prendre leurs voitures. On peut aller au travail à pied.

We must encourage people to stop using their cars. You can walk to work.

Aux heures d'affluence, il y a beaucoup d'embouteillages.

At rush hour there are a lot of traffic jams.

Il faut développer les transports en commun parce que l'air est pollué.

We must develop public transport because the air is polluted.

Il faut créer des zones piétonnes et des pistes cyclables.

We must create pedestrian zones and cycle lanes.

Dans certaines villes, les voitures sont interdites au centre-ville. Ainsi, l'air est plus propre et la pollution est réduite.

In some towns, cars are not allowed in the centre. Therefore, the air is cleaner and pollution is reduced.

? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 **Ma ville est polluée à cause de la circulation.**
- 2 **Il faut recycler le verre et le papier.**

How do you say these in French?

- 3 I go to school on foot.
- 4 The pupils go to school by bus.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Make these sentences passive:
Maman écrira une lettre.
Sophie a fait une tarte.
- 2 Say or write in French: 'In my town, paper is recycled by everyone.'

Build Your Skills: The Passive



Verbs usually have an active subject.

For example, in the sentence 'The dog bit the man', the dog is the subject of the verb; the dog is the one that is actively doing something (the biting). The sentence can be rearranged as 'The man was bitten (by the dog)' – it is now a passive sentence; the subject is now the man but the man is not doing anything active. Here is another example:

I wrote the poem. (active)

The poem was written (by me). (passive)

As in English, you form the passive in French by using the verb **être** (to be) in the correct tense, followed by the past participle.

For example:

La circulation a été réduite.

Traffic has been reduced.

Les sacs seront réutilisés.

The bags will be re-used.

La pollution est causée par les gaz d'échappement.

Pollution is caused by exhaust fumes.

Note that the past participle is treated as an adjective and has to agree with the first noun. For example, **la pollution** is feminine so you need **-e** on the past participle **causée**. **Les sacs** are masculine plural and so you add **-s** to the past participle **réutilisés**.

💡 Boost Your Memory

Some exam questions ask you to identify speakers' opinions, and to say if they have positive, negative or mixed views on a topic.

If the speaker has mixed views, often you will hear them use an expression that indicates they have both positive and negative views. An obvious example is **mais** (but).

In your revision, make sure you also note and revise words like **cependant** (however), **pourtant** (yet), **tandis que** (whereas), **d'autre part** (on the other hand).

Global Issues

Endangered Species

les espèces menacées	endangered species
la baleine	whale
le blaireau	badger
la chauve-souris	bat
le dauphin	dolphin
un éléphant	elephant
le guépard	cheetah
les oiseaux	birds
un ours	bear
le panda	panda
le phoque	seal
les poissons	fish
le renard	fox
le rhinocéros	rhino
le tigre	tiger
le singe	monkey



Il faut protéger les espèces menacées.

We should protect endangered/threatened species.

Le tigre est en danger de disparaître.

The tiger is in danger of disappearing.

Les ours polaires sont menacés d'extinction.

Polar bears are threatened with extinction.

Il faut sauver les baleines et interdire la chasse.

We should save whales and ban hunting.

Some Useful Verbs

améliorer	to improve
augmenter	to increase
conserver	to conserve / save
créer	to create
détruire	to destroy
endommager	to damage
fournir	to provide
gaspiller	to waste
nettoyer	to clean

Issues Affecting Our Planet

la consommation	consumption
le charbon	coal
la couche d'ozone	ozone layer
le déboisement	deforestation
les déchets	waste
l'effet de serre	the greenhouse effect
l'essence	petrol
le gaz carbonique	carbon gas
le monde mondial	the world worldwide
la Terre	the Earth
les ordures	rubbish
le pétrole	crude oil
la pluie acide	acid rain
sans plomb	unleaded
les ressources	resources
surpeuplé	overpopulated
un tremblement de terre	earthquake
le trou	hole
la vague	wave
l'énergie renouvelable	renewable energy
l'énergie nucléaire	nuclear energy
l'énergie solaire	solar power
l'énergie éolienne	wind power
la guerre	war
le terrorisme	terrorism
la pauvreté	poverty
la famine	famine
l'insécurité	crime/insecurity



En Afrique les gens meurent de faim.

In Africa people are dying of hunger.

On pourrait supprimer les dettes des pays en voie de développement pour réduire la pauvreté.

We could cancel the debts of the developing countries to reduce poverty.

Je me sens concerné par le réchauffement de la terre.

I am concerned by global warming.

Social Issues

Issues Affecting Society



les responsabilités	responsibilities
le sondage	survey
la manifestation	demonstration
la guerre	war
le travail bénévole	voluntary work
une organisation caritative	charity
le SIDA	AIDS
la pauvreté	poverty
pauvre	poor
le chômage	unemployment
les dettes	debts
les défavorisés	those less fortunate
les exclus	the excluded
l'égalité	equality
la famine	famine
les sans-abris	the homeless
un SDF (sans domicile fixe)	a homeless person
sans travail	unemployed
le racisme	racism

Chrétien	Christian
Musulman	Muslim
Juif	Jewish
la discrimination	discrimination
les immigrés	immigrants
les réfugiés	refugees
la couleur de la peau	skin colour
les droits	rights
la vérité	truth
l'insécurité	crime/insecurity
un malfaiteur	criminal
un voyou	thug
le vandalisme	vandalism
la violence	violence
le vol	theft
le voleur	thief

Il faut combattre la pauvreté.
It's necessary to/We must fight poverty.

Il faut protéger les droits de l'homme.
It's necessary to protect human rights.

Il faut promouvoir l'égalité des chances.
We must promote equal opportunities.

Tackling Social Issues

aider	to help
il s'agit de...	it's about...
agresser	to attack
battre	to beat
se battre avec	to fight with
cacher	to hide
combattre	to combat/fight
consacrer	to devote/commit
déranger	to disturb
éviter	to avoid
garder	to keep
lutter contre	to struggle/fight against
menacer	to threaten
plaindre	to pity/feel sorry for
se plaindre	to complain



protéger	to protect
protester	to protest
réaliser	to achieve

Tu veux aller à une manifestation pour protester contre la discrimination raciale?

Do you want to go to a demonstration to protest against racial discrimination?

Voulez-vous contribuer à une organisation caritative?

Do you want to contribute to a charity?

Je veux faire du travail bénévole.

I want to do some voluntary work.

Il faut lutter contre le racisme.

We must fight against racism.

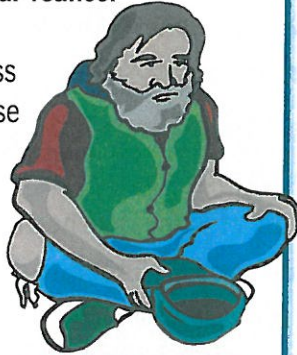
Tackling Social Issues (cont.)

L'insécurité menace la société – il faut consacrer plus d'argent pour combattre le problème.

Crime threatens society – we must commit more money to fight this problem.

Je veux aider les sans-abris et j'ai l'intention de collecter de l'argent pour réaliser mon ambition.

I want to help the homeless and I intend to collect/raise money to achieve my ambition.



✓ Maximise Your Marks

It is vital to give plenty of opinions when talking or writing about an issue. Try, however, to vary the way you express your opinions. **Je pense que** (I think that) and **je crois que** (I believe that) are useful but also use **à mon avis** (in my opinion), **il me semble que** (it seems to me), **en ce qui me concerne** (as far as I'm concerned).

? Test Yourself

What do these mean in English?

- 1 Je veux protester contre le chômage.
- 2 Tu veux participer à la manifestation contre la guerre?

How do you say these in French?

- 3 I intend to do some voluntary work.
- 4 We need to combat discrimination.

★ Stretch Yourself

- 1 Write this sentence in French: 'It would be a good idea if one could use more renewable energy.'
- 2 Say or write in French: 'We should collect money in order to fight poverty.'

Build Your Skills: The Pronoun 'On'

The pronoun **on** (literally 'one') is often used in French when you are not referring to a specific person. It can be translated as 'you', 'we' or 'they'. It is followed by the same form of the verb as **il** and **elle**. For example:

- **On proteste contre la guerre.**
They are protesting against the war.
- **On dit que la violence devient pire.**
They (people) say that violence is getting worse.
- **Si on veut combattre la pauvreté, on peut faire du travail bénévole pour aider les pauvres.**
If you want to fight poverty, you can do voluntary work to help poor people.

You already know how useful the conditional tense of the verb **vouloir** is (**je voudrais**). The verbs **pouvoir** and **devoir** are also very useful in the conditional tense when used with the pronoun **on**:

On pourrait One/We could, might

On devrait One/We should, ought

Ce serait une bonne idée si on pourrait aider les gens qui meurent de faim.

It would be a good idea if we could help people who are dying of hunger.

On pourrait développer des énergies renouvelables.

We could develop renewable energy.

On devrait faire plus d'efforts pour combattre la famine.

We should make more effort to combat famine.

On devrait utiliser les transports en commun.

We ought to use public transport.

The verbs **falloir** and **valoir** can also be used in the conditional tense but *not* with the pronoun **on**:

Il faudrait faire plus d'efforts.

We should make more effort.

Cela en vaudrait la peine.

It would be worthwhile.



Communication Strategies

It is very important to concentrate on learning vocabulary and key language for each topic area. However, it is not possible to predict all the words you might meet in listening and reading tests or what words you might want to use in speaking and writing. It is therefore advisable to familiarise yourself with some key communication strategies. These will help you work out the meaning of unfamiliar words and broaden your vocabulary in order to make your speaking and writing more varied.

Visual and Verbal clues

When reading a text many clues can be found in the layout of the passage and any pictures or diagrams that go with it. Look carefully at the title, too, to get the gist of the passage.

You can also develop the skill of inferring the meaning of new words. For example:

Dans la forêt, il y avait beaucoup d'arbres. Sur la branche d'un chêne un oiseau chantait.

You might not know the meaning of the word **chêne**, but by looking at the context – the words **forêt, arbres, branche** and the fact that there is a bird singing on it – you could infer that it is a kind of tree. **Un chêne** is actually an oak tree.

Similarly, in the sentence **Sur la branche d'un arbre un moineau chantait**, you could probably work out that **un moineau** is a kind of bird. It is, in fact, a sparrow.

Faux Amis

There are many words which are the same in both French and English but you need to take care of the so-called **faux amis** (false friends), which can catch you out.

Travailler means 'to work' *not* to travel. ('To travel' is **voyager**.)

Une journée is 'a day' *not* a journey. ('A journey' is **un voyage**.)

Un car is 'a coach' *not* a car. ('A car' is **une voiture**.)

Sensible means 'sensitive' *not* sensible. ('Sensible' is **raisonnable** or **sensé**.)

Simplify

In speaking or writing, do not try to be too ambitious. If you are unsure of a word or phrase, try to find an alternative. If you want to express a future plan, but you are not certain you can form the future tense of the key verb, use **je vais** or **je voudrais** with the infinitive instead. The future tense of verbs such as **faire** and **voir** are quite hard. So instead of saying **je ferai du shopping samedi**, you could say **je vais faire du shopping samedi**. Instead of **je verrai le film la semaine prochaine**, you could say **je voudrais voir le film la semaine prochaine**.

Paraphrase

If you get stuck when thinking of a key word, paraphrase to avoid using that word.

For example, **célibataire** means 'single', but if you are not sure how to say it or spell it you could say **il n'est pas marié** instead.

You might want to say you like eating lamb (**l'agneau**) but if you forgot the word why not just say you like meat – **j'aime manger de la viande?**

Common Patterns

In French, certain words follow patterns which can give you a clue as to their meaning. Many shops end in **-erie**, such as **la boulangerie**, **la boucherie**, **la charcuterie**. You should be able to work out that **la parfumerie** is a perfume shop, and that **la poissonnerie** is a fishmonger's.

If a verb starts with **re-**, it often means to do something again. **Commencer** means 'to begin' and **recommencer** means 'to begin again'.

You should be able to work out adjectives ending in **-able** if you recognise the verbs they are formed from. **Mangeable** means 'eatable' and **lavable** means 'washable', for example.

Similarly, many nouns formed from verbs end in **-ion**. **Inventer** means 'to invent' and **une invention** is an invention. **Inviter** means 'to invite' and an invitation is **une invitation**.

Look out also for the following:

- Adverbs ending in **-ment** where in English we use '-ly': **généralement**, **complètement**, **finalement**.
- Adjectives ending in **-ant** where in English we use '-ing': **intéressant**, **fatigant**, **charmant**.
- Adjectives which end in **-eux** in French where in English we use '-ous': **délicieux**, **précieux**.
- Words which end in **-que** in French but '-c' or '-k' in English: **la musique**, **automatique**, **physique**.
- The **-eur** ending which can make a verb into a noun, e.g. **chanter** – **chanteur**, or make an adjective into a noun, e.g. **grand**, **grandeur**; **chaud**, **chaleur**.
- The **-ette** ending, meaning something is very small: **maison** – **maisonnette**; **filles** – **fillette**.
- The **-aine** ending added to a number means 'about', so **vingt** is 20 but **une vingtaine** means 'about 20'. Note also **quinze** – **quinzaine**; **cent** – **centaine**.
- The **-té** ending added to an adjective can form a noun: **bon** – **bonté**; **beau** – **beauté**.
- **in** at the beginning of a word is often like 'un' in English: **actif** – **inactif**; **connu** – **inconnu**.

Cognates and Near-cognates

There are very many words which have the same form, and often the same meaning, in French and in English. These are known as 'cognates', e.g. **innocent**, **justice**, **nation**, **international**.

Then there are the so-called 'near-cognates': you can be expected to understand words which differ only slightly in their written form in French usually by the addition of an accent or extra letter or by the repetition of a letter, e.g. **création**, **hygiène**, **littérature**.

Here are some other near-cognates:

- Words where there is an **e** at the end of the French but no 'e' in the English: **branche**, **vaste**
- Words where there is an 'e' at the end of the English but no **e** in French: **futur**, **masculin**
- Words which end with **e**, **é** or **e** in French but with 'y' in English: **beauté**, **liberté**
- Words which end with **el** in French and with 'al' in English: **individuel**, **officiel**
- Verbs which have **-er** in the infinitive in French: **admirer**, **copier**, **cliquer**, **inspecter**
- Verbs which end with **-er** in French and with '-ate' in English: **cultiver**, **décorer**
- Words where there is a 'd' in English but not in French: **aventure**, **avantage**
- Words which end with **-f** in French and with '-ve' in English: **actif**, **adjectif**
- Words which end with **-e** or **-re** in French and with '-er' in English: **ministre**, **ordre**
- Words which have a circumflex accent in French and an 's' in English: **forêt**, **honnête**, **intérêt**
- Words where **é** or **es** in French is replaced by 's' in English: **espace**, **étable**, **école**.

Answers

Guidance for the Speaking and Writing Answers to the Practice Questions

Speaking

Marks will be awarded as follows:

9–10 Marks

Very Good

This means you have covered all the points and given detailed answers, including plenty of relevant information. You have spoken clearly, and have included opinions and reasons for your opinions. You have used some longer sentences and you have used more than one tense.

7–8 Marks

Good

This means you have covered all the points but one of the points may not be as detailed as the others. You have given quite a lot of information clearly, and have included some opinions and reasons. You have used some longer sentences and you have used more than one tense.

5–6 Marks

Sufficient

This means you might not have covered one or two of the points but what you have said conveys some information and there are opinions expressed. Most of your sentences are quite short and your answer may not show much evidence of different tenses.

3–4 Marks

Limited

This means that you have spoken in brief sentences and included some simple opinions but your answer lacks detail and you have missed out some of the information you were asked to give. Your sentences are short and you have used only one tense.

1–2 Marks

Poor

This means that you could not really answer the question and that you gave very little information and expressed no opinions. All your sentences are short and in the same tense.

Writing

Marks will be awarded as follows:

13–15 Marks

Very Good

This means you have covered all the bullet points and given a detailed answer, including plenty of relevant information. You have written clearly, and have included opinions and reasons for your opinions. You have set out your work in a logical and clear structure. You have used some longer sentences and you have used more than one tense.

10–12 Marks

Good

This means you have covered all the bullet points but one of the points may not be as detailed as the others. You have given quite a lot of information clearly, and have included some opinions and reasons. There are some longer sentences and you have used more than one tense.

7–9 Marks

Sufficient

This means you might not have covered one or two of the bullet points but what you have written conveys some information and there are opinions expressed. Most of your sentences are quite short and your answer may not show much evidence of different tenses.

4–6 Marks

Limited

This means that you have written some brief sentences and included some simple opinions but your answer lacks detail and you have missed out some of the information you were asked to give. Your sentences are short and you have used only one tense.

1–3 Marks

Poor

This means that you could not really answer the question and that you have given very little information and expressed no opinions. All your sentences are short and in the same tense.

Introduction

Pages 6–7 Basic Phrases and Expressions

Test Yourself Answers

1. le premier janvier
2. douze, vingt-cinq, quarante-deux, soixante-deux, soixante-douze, cent un

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. a) Bonne nuit! b) Bonne chance! c) Félicitations!

Pages 8–9

Test Yourself Answers

1. Jeudi
2. Il est dix-huit heures trente. Il est huit heures quinze.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Où est ta maison?
2. J'ai une souris blanche.

Home Life

Pages 10–11 Personal Information and Family

Test Yourself Answers

1. la souris – it is feminine
2. ma mère, mon poisson rouge, mes chats
3. J'ai deux chiens, trois chevaux et cinq oiseaux.
4. My cousin is an only child.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Mon ami(e) a une sœur qui a cinq ans.
2. J'ai un chat qui est noir et blanc.

Pages 12–13 Describing Yourself and Others

Test Yourself Answers

1. Ma mère a 37 ans et elle a les cheveux longs.
2. Ma sœur est petite et mince.
3. My cousin has hazel eyes.
4. My father is tall and thin.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Mon frère n'est pas aussi intelligent que ta sœur.
2. Je suis plus grand(e) que mon ami(e) mais je suis plus petit(e) que mon frère.

Pages 14–15 Character and Personality

Test Yourself Answers

1. Ma mère est sérieuse mais elle est sympa.
2. Ma sœur est ennuyeuse et paresseuse.
3. I am kind and funny.
4. My parents are strict and impatient.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. La vieille dame achète une nouvelle voiture.
2. J'appelle mon oncle.

Pages 16–17 Relationships

Test Yourself Answers

1. Mes parents n'aiment pas mes vêtements.
2. Mon petit ami me rend triste.
3. You can rely on me.
4. My sister is single and she often argues with me.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Je ne me confie jamais à lui parce que nous ne nous entendons pas bien.
2. Vous vous disputez tout le temps, vous deux.

Pages 18–19 Relationships in the Future

Test Yourself Answers

1. Elle veut être riche et célèbre.
2. Je vais me marier à / avec un acteur.
3. I want to talk to your brother but I blush easily.
4. Sortir – which goes je sors, tu sors, il / elle sort, nous sortons, vous sortez, ils / elles sortent

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Mon ami(e) a l'intention d'avoir une famille nombreuse.
2. J'espère aller à l'université parce que je pourrais devenir professeur.

Pages 20–21 House and Home

Test Yourself Answers

1. Au rez-de-chaussée, il y a un grand salon et une cuisine.
2. J'aime passer l'aspirateur mais je fais rarement le repassage.
3. My parents often work in the garden.
4. My brother's room is often in a mess.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Mon ami, qui est paresseux, a une sœur dont la chambre est très propre.
2. Elle a un frère dont la femme est allemande.

Pages 22–23 Talking About Your House

Test Yourself Answers

1. Dans ma chambre, il y a un grand lit et une armoire bleue.
2. Le jardin est derrière la maison qui est en face du magasin.
3. My house is near the shops.
4. In the lounge there is a sofa and two comfortable armchairs.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Je ne me lève jamais avant dix heures le week-end parce que j'aime faire la grasse matinée.
2. Je me douche et puis je m'habille.

Pages 24–25 Describing Your Local Area

Test Yourself Answers

1. Dans ma ville, il y a un grand centre commercial.
2. Tu dois / Vous devez visiter le vieux château.
3. I love going to the countryside because I like nature.
4. Thirty years ago, the town was calmer and less polluted.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Je finissais, je dormais, je disais, je buvais
2. La ville avait beaucoup de magasins et le centre-ville était animé.

Practice Questions Pages 26–27

(See the guidance on page 90.)

1. a) gentil
b) paresseux
c) généreuse
d) sévère
2. a) in south-west France near Toulouse
b) visit monuments, go for walks in the country, go shopping
c) He doesn't like it; it is too calm; there is not enough to do; there is a lack of transport.

- d) boring for young people; she lived there herself when younger.
- e) in a big flat in London because he wants to improve his English

3. Example answers:

a) Il y a quatre personnes dans ma famille: mon père, Vincent, qui est grand et beau, ma mère, Anne, qui est docteur, et ma sœur, Marion, qui est jolie et gentille.
There are four people in my family: my father, Vincent, who is tall and handsome, my mother, Anne, who is a doctor, and my sister, Marion, who is pretty and kind.

b) Ma maison est grande avec quatre chambres, trois salles de bains et un beau jardin. Au rez-de-chaussée, il y a un grand salon, une cuisine moderne et une salle à manger qui donne sur le jardin.

My house is large with four bedrooms, three bathrooms and a beautiful garden. Downstairs, there is a large living-room, a modern kitchen and a dining room which overlooks the garden.

c) Dans ma région, on peut faire du shopping au centre commercial. Il y a aussi beaucoup de musées et monuments pour les touristes.

In my area, you can go shopping in the shopping centre. There are also lots of museums and monuments for tourists.

d) J'aime ma région, mais quelquefois je la trouve un peu polluée et bruyante.

I like my region but sometimes I find it a bit polluted and noisy.

e) J'aime mieux la campagne parce que c'est propre et tranquille et on peut se relaxer dans le calme.

I prefer the countryside because it is clean and quiet and you can relax in the calm.

f) À l'avenir, je rêve d'habiter au bord de la mer en Espagne parce qu'il y fait chaud et j'adore la cuisine espagnole. J'aime aussi bronzer.

In the future, I dream of living by the sea in Spain because it is hot and I love Spanish food. I also like sunbathing.

4. Example answer:

Je m'appelle Sophie Laurent. Mon anniversaire, c'est le vingt-trois avril. J'ai les cheveux longs et bouclés. Je suis de taille moyenne. Je suis amusante, intelligente et sympa.

J'ai un frère. Je n'ai pas de sœurs. Mon frère s'appelle Julien. Il a quinze ans. Il est assez grand. Il a les cheveux longs et raides et les yeux noisette. Il aime le sport mais il n'aime pas la musique. Il est intelligent, mais un peu égoïste. Ma meilleure amie s'appelle Claire. Elle est marrante et intelligente. Je m'entends bien avec les autres parce que je suis ouverte et sociable.

J'habite dans l'est de la France. J'adore ma région parce qu'il y a beaucoup à faire, et c'est aussi calme et joli.

Plus tard, j'ai l'intention de visiter l'Australie parce que je voudrais voir des kangourous.

Je vais aller à l'université parce que je veux devenir dentiste.

My name is Sophie Laurent. My birthday is the 23rd of April. I have long, curly hair. I'm of medium height. I'm funny, clever and nice.

I have one brother and no sisters. My brother is called Julien. He is 15. He is quite tall. He has long, straight hair and hazel eyes. He likes sport but not music. He is clever but a bit selfish. My best friend is called Claire. She is funny and intelligent. I get on well with others because I'm open and sociable.

I live in the east of France. I love my region because there is lots to do and it is calm and pretty.

Later, I intend to visit Australia, because I'd like to see kangaroos.

I'm going to go to university because I want to become a dentist.

School and Work

Pages 28–29 School and School Subjects

Test Yourself Answers

1. Je suis fort en français mais je suis faible en anglais.
2. Les bâtiments sont assez modernes.
3. I love maths because the teacher is kind.
4. I don't like music because the teacher is strict.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Je déteste mon prof, je le trouve ennuyeux et il ne me remarque pas.
2. Nous aimons l'histoire parce que nous la trouvons utile.

Pages 30–31 School Rules and Uniform

Test Yourself Answers

1. Il faut travailler dur et être attentif en classe.
2. Je suis pour l'uniforme parce que c'est pratique.
3. I am against school uniform because I do not like the colour.
4. I learn Spanish and it's easy.

Stretch Yourself Answers

- À l'école primaire je ne portais pas d'uniforme mais je porte une cravate depuis trois ans à mon école secondaire.
- J'ai joué au tennis pendant trois ans mais maintenant je ne l'aime pas.

Pages 32–33 School Life**Test Yourself Answers**

- My parents don't understand me. I find them too strict
- In my school, the extra-curricular activities are excellent.
- Mon ami parle trop en classe.
- Nous travaillons tout le temps.

Stretch Yourself Answers

- Je lui ai dit de faire ses devoirs mais il ne m'écoute pas.
- J'aime mes professeurs. Je leur parle souvent.

Pages 34–35 Part-time Work and Pocket Money**Test Yourself Answers**

- I work 10 hours per / a week.
- He doesn't like looking after his little brother.
- Je gagne cinq livres de l'heure.
- Elle veut trouver un travail.

Stretch Yourself Answers

- Il continue à travailler et il refuse d'arrêter.
- J'aide ma sœur à livrer les journaux.

Pages 36–37 Work Experience**Test Yourself Answers**

- I worked in a big office.
- I found the work tiring and boring.
- J'ai servi les clients – ils étaient très sympas.
- Je ne veux pas travailler dans un magasin à l'avenir.

Stretch Yourself Answers

- Mon patron m'a parlé après le déjeuner.
- Les tables ne sont pas sales. Je les ai nettoyées hier.

Pages 38–39 Future Employment Plans**Test Yourself Answers**

- I want to become an engineer in later life.
- He'll go to university.
- L'année prochaine, je veux quitter l'école.
- Ils travailleront dans un bureau.

Stretch Yourself Answers

- Quand je me marierai, je travaillerai à l'étranger.
- Quand je quitterai l'école, je trouverai un bon emploi.

Practice Questions Pages 40–41

(See the guidance on page 90.)

- l'anglais
 - les maths
 - les sciences
 - la musique
 - l'EPS
 - l'informatique / TIC
 - l'histoire
 - le dessin
- Abdul
 - Carole
 - Églantine
 - Églantine
 - Flora
 - Abdul
 - Carole
 - Flora
- Example answers:

 - L'école est assez moderne. Il y a une nouvelle bibliothèque, un centre sportif et un gymnase. Les cours commencent à neuf heures moins le quart et finissent à trois heures et demie. L'uniforme scolaire est bleu marine et on porte un blazer.
The school is quite modern. There is a new library, a sports centre and a gym. Lessons start at 8.45 and end at 3.30. The uniform is navy blue and we wear a blazer.
 - J'aime beaucoup le dessin parce que le prof est sympa et j'aime aussi l'histoire parce que c'est utile. En revanche, je n'aime pas du tout les sciences parce que je les trouve trop difficiles.

I like art a lot because the teacher is nice and I also like history because it's useful. On the other hand, I don't like science at all because I find it difficult.

- Il y a trop de règles. Les élèves pourraient porter des jeans. On aurait le droit de porter des bijoux. Je voudrais faire construire une nouvelle piscine.

There are too many rules. Pupils could wear jeans. They would be allowed to wear jewellery. I would like to have a new swimming pool built.

4. Example answer:

Après l'école, je veux devenir médecin parce que j'ai toujours voulu aider les autres. Le problème, c'est que j'ai peur du sang mais je suis forte en sciences et je rêve de gagner beaucoup d'argent.

Je sais que je dois aller à l'université et donc j'ai besoin de très bons résultats à mes examens. La formation est longue mais je veux vraiment réussir.

Je crois que j'irai en Afrique pour soigner des enfants malades. Ensuite, je reviendrai en Grande-Bretagne et je commencerai ma carrière.
After school, I want to become a doctor because I have always wanted to help others. The problem is that I am frightened of blood but I am good at science and I dream of earning lots of money.

I know that I must go to university and so I need very good results in my exams. The training is long but I really want to succeed.

I think I will go to Africa to look after sick children. Afterwards, I will come back to Britain and I will start my career.

Lifestyle**Pages 42–43 Leisure Activities****Test Yourself Answers**

- I went out with my friends.
- They love musicals.
- J'ai vu le film samedi dernier.
- Ils sont allés / Elles sont allées au concert hier soir.

Stretch Yourself Answers

- Mon ami(e) venait de sortir quand je lui ai téléphoné.
- Je n'aime pas les films. Ils deviennent ennuyeux.

Pages 44–45 More Leisure Activities**Test Yourself Answers**

- Do you feel like eating at my house?
- She's just started learning to play the drums.
- Tu veux faire une promenade?
- Non, merci. Je dois me laver les cheveux.

Stretch Yourself Answers

- J'ai trouvé un stylo. Elle dit que c'est le sien mais je pense que c'est le tien.
- C'est à qui, cette flûte? C'est la mienne.

Pages 46–47 Shopping**Test Yourself Answers**

- This lift isn't working.
- This supermarket is modern but very expensive.
- Ce nouveau magasin est fermé le dimanche.
- Je cherche une offre spéciale.

Stretch Yourself Answers

- Ce porte-monnaie est joli mais ce portefeuille est moins cher.
- Ces magasins-ci sont bons mais ces magasins-là sont moins chers.

Pages 48–49 Fashion**Test Yourself Answers**

- This shirt is too big.
- These trousers are not too expensive.
- Je cherche un tee-shirt long en coton.
- Je porte des chaussures noires en cuir.

Stretch Yourself Answers

- Voici des robes. Lesquelles préfères-tu? Celles-ci ou celles-là?
- Quel pull est-ce que tu préfères? Celui-ci ou celui-là?

Pages 50–51 New Technology and the Media**Test Yourself Answers**

- There's too much advertising on TV.
- Text messages are free for me.
- Je joue aux jeux sur mon ordinateur.
- Mon nouvel ordinateur est beaucoup plus rapide.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Les portables sont dangereux, ce qui est inquiétant.
2. Il passe beaucoup de temps sur l'ordinateur, ce qui est ennuyeux.

Pages 52–53 Events and Celebrations

Test Yourself Answers

1. He lit the candles.
2. She got a lot of presents.
3. J'ai mangé trop de chocolats à Pâques.
4. J'adore manger des crêpes.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Je ne me suis pas amusé parce que je me suis disputé avec ma petite amie.
2. Les garçons se sont couchés tard mais ils se sont amusés.

Pages 54–55 Sport and Exercise

Test Yourself Answers

1. I don't play rugby. It's violent.
2. They lost the match.
3. J'écoute de la musique en faisant du jogging.
4. Il adore jouer au tennis dans le parc.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. J'étais sur le point de te téléphoner quand tu es arrivé.
2. Il est en train de faire ses devoirs.

Pages 56–57 A Healthy Lifestyle

Test Yourself Answers

1. I don't play rugby. It's not fun.
2. He has toothache and a temperature.
3. Je me couche tôt et je fais beaucoup d'exercice.
4. Il mange trop. Il a toujours faim.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Mon amie ne m'écoute jamais plus et personne ne peut la persuader de changer.
2. Il ne boit qu'une fois par semaine.

Pages 58–59 Smoking, Drugs and Alcohol

Test Yourself Answers

1. He smokes about 10 cigarettes a day.
2. She drinks too often; it's bad for the liver.
3. Les jeunes pensent qu'il est cool de fumer.
4. L'héroïne est une drogue dangereuse.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. aille, puisse, fasse
2. Il fume bien que ce soit dangereux.

Pages 60–61 Food and Drink

Test Yourself Answers

1. You must eat lots of vegetables.
2. I don't like red meat. It's too fatty.
3. J'essaie de manger équilibré.
4. Elle ne mange jamais de viande rouge.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Le lait est bon pour la santé. J'en bois tous les jours.
2. J'aime les fruits. J'en mange tous les matins.

Practice Questions Pages 62–63

(See the guidance on page 90.)

1. a) Richard
b) Pascal
c) Céline
d) Élodie
e) Céline
f) Céline
2. a) Cereal and hot chocolate
b) She goes home and eats with her mum and sister.
c) She never has it.
d) She eats salad or yoghurt but not meat or fish.
e) 7 a.m. in the kitchen
f) He doesn't eat much and it's at about 8 p.m.
3. Example answers:
a) and b) Le week-end dernier, j'ai fait du shopping au centre commercial près de chez moi. Je voulais acheter un cadeau pour l'anniversaire de mon ami.

Last weekend I shopped at the shopping centre near where I live. I wanted to buy a present for my friend's birthday.

c) and d) D'abord, je suis allée aux magasins de vêtements. J'ai vu une jolie robe noire. Je n'ai pas pu résister et j'ai acheté la robe. J'ai mangé un sandwich et j'ai bu un café. Ensuite, j'ai acheté un DVD pour mon ami. *First, I went to the clothes shops. I saw a pretty black dress. I couldn't resist and I bought the dress. I ate a sandwich and drank a coffee. Afterwards I bought a DVD for my friend.*

e) and f) Je me suis bien amusée mais il y avait beaucoup de monde au centre commercial. La prochaine fois je vais y aller en semaine. *I had a good time but there were a lot of people in the shopping centre and next time I will go during the week.*

4. Example answer:

Je suis en assez bonne forme parce que je fais du sport régulièrement. Le mardi, je vais à la piscine où je fais de la natation. Samedi dernier, je suis allé au gymnase pour faire de la musculation. C'était amusant mais fatigant.

J'essaie de manger équilibré. J'aime les fruits et les légumes et il faut en manger cinq portions par jour. J'évite le chocolat et les bonbons parce qu'il y a trop de sucre dedans.

À l'avenir, je ne vais jamais fumer parce que c'est trop dangereux et je vais boire de l'alcool avec modération.

Je veux continuer à faire du sport et je vais éviter de manger trop de sucre, de graisse et de sel. Je voudrais vivre longtemps!

I'm in quite good shape because I do sport regularly. On Tuesdays I go to the pool where I swim. Last Saturday I went to the gym to do some bodybuilding. It was fun but tiring.

I try to eat a balanced diet. I like fruit and vegetables and you should eat five portions a day. I avoid chocolate and sweets because there is too much sugar in them.

In the future, I'm never going to smoke because it is too dangerous and I'm going to drink alcohol in moderation.

I want to carry on doing sport and I'm going to avoid eating too much sugar, fat and salt. I'd like to live a long time!

The Wider World

Pages 64–65 Travel

Test Yourself Answers

1. I like relaxing in the garden.
2. I don't like going to Spain. It's too far.
3. Je suis allé(e) au Portugal en vacances.
4. J'aime faire des sports d'hiver.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. J'adore l'Italie. J'y vais en mai.
2. Le cinéma est cher mais nous y allons deux fois par mois.

Pages 66–67 Getting Around

Test Yourself Answers

1. Turn left at the lights.
2. I don't like travelling by car, it's tiring.
3. Je voudrais un aller-retour pour Nice.
4. Ma voiture est tombée en panne sur l'autoroute.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Ne regarde pas la télé. Faisons une promenade.
2. Prenez la correspondance à Bordeaux et n'oubliez pas de me téléphoner.

Pages 68–69 Holiday Activities

Test Yourself Answers

1. On holiday I just want to relax.
2. I sunbathed, and then I swam in the sea.
3. Je voudrais passer trois semaines en Espagne.
4. Mon ami adore faire du shopping mais j'aime visiter des monuments.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. avant de manger, après avoir bu, avant de voir, après être tombé(e)
2. Après être arrivée à la plage, elle a nagé dans la mer avant de bronzer.

Pages 70–71 Accommodation

Test Yourself Answers

1. A single room with a bathroom.
2. I would like to stay two nights.
3. Les douches ne marchent pas.
4. À quelle heure est le déjeuner?

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Je me suis cassé(e) la jambe quand j'ai heurté un arbre.
2. On m'a volé mon porte-monnaie dans le parking.

Pages 72-73 The Weather

Test Yourself Answers

1. It's foggy in the north west of France.
2. Suddenly it began to rain. Luckily, it was hot.
3. Le ciel est vraiment gris.
4. Il fera extrêmement froid la semaine prochaine.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Il neigeait quand j'ai quitté la maison.
2. Je bronçais quand il a commencé à pleuvoir.
Il faisait si froid qu'elle a mis un pull-over.

Pages 74-75 Life in Other Countries

Test Yourself Answers

1. The traditional costume is pretty.
2. The local speciality is delicious.
3. Elle est partie sans lui.
4. Les filles portent des bijoux traditionnels.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Elle avait joué, elle était arrivée, elle avait bu.
2. Quand il est arrivé dans le village, le festival avait déjà commencé.

Pages 76-77 The Environment

Test Yourself Answers

1. My town is polluted because of traffic.
2. We must recycle glass and paper.
3. Je vais à l'école à pied.
4. Les élèves vont au collège en autobus.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Une lettre sera écrite par Maman.
Une tarte a été faite par Sophie.
2. Dans ma ville, le papier est recyclé par tout le monde.

Pages 78-79 Global Issues

Test Yourself Answers

1. We must save pandas and tigers.
2. It is important to reduce global warming.
3. Je pense que l'énergie solaire est utile.
4. Il faut protéger la planète.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Si nous le voulions (on le voulait), nous pourrions (on pourrait) protéger des espèces menacées.
2. Si on ne faisait rien, beaucoup d'animaux seraient menacés d'extinction.

Pages 80-81 Social Issues

Test Yourself Answers

1. I want to protest against unemployment.
2. Do you want to take part in a demonstration against the war?
3. J'ai l'intention de faire du travail bénévole.
4. Il faut combattre la discrimination.

Stretch Yourself Answers

1. Ce serait une bonne idée si on pourrait utiliser plus d'énergies renouvelables.
2. Il faudrait / On devrait collecter de l'argent pour combattre la pauvreté.

Practice Questions Pages 82-83

(See the guidance on page 90.)

1. a) B b) E c) D d) F e) A f) C
2. a) The Alps to go skiing.
b) One week
c) By train
d) It was long and tiring.
e) In a youth hostel.
f) Went to a bar / drank wine / danced
g) Very cold and it snowed a lot.

3. Example answers:

a) Au mois de juillet, je suis allée à un petit village au bord de la mer en Italie. Il y avait un petit restaurant, une église et un magasin. J'y suis allée en avion et on a loué une voiture pour aller à l'hôtel.
In July, I went to a little village by the sea in Italy. There was a small restaurant, a church and a shop. I went there by plane and we hired a car to get to the hotel.

b) On a logé dans un hôtel confortable et propre au centre du village. On a bronzé à la plage et on a fait des excursions dans la campagne.
We stayed in a clean and comfortable hotel in the centre of the village. We sunbathed on the beach and went on excursions in the country.

c) Les vacances étaient très relaxantes. Je me suis bien amusé(e) parce qu'il a fait beau tout le temps et je me suis fait de nouveaux amis pendant mon séjour.

The holiday was very relaxing. I had a good time because the weather was good all the time and I made some new friends during my stay.

d) L'année prochaine, je voudrais aller aux États-Unis pour visiter la Floride. Je veux visiter les parcs d'attractions et loger dans une villa avec une piscine.

Next year, I would like to go to America to visit Florida. I want to visit the theme parks and stay in a villa with a swimming pool.

4. Example answer:

Dans ma ville, il y a trop de voitures et donc l'air est très pollué. Les rues sont sales parce qu'il y a beaucoup de papiers.

À l'avenir, on devrait créer une zone piétonne au centre-ville. En même temps, il faut développer les transports en commun. Je veux encourager les gens à recycler le papier et le verre.

Je rêve d'habiter à la campagne. Il n'y aura pas d'embouteillages ou de bruit et je voudrais habiter une petite ferme avec des animaux.

J'ai l'intention de vivre à la campagne parce que la vie en ville est stressante et il y a trop de pollution à cause des voitures. La campagne est jolie et calme et on peut se relaxer dans la nature.

In my town, there are too many cars and so the air is very polluted. The streets are dirty because there is a lot of litter.

In the future, we should create a pedestrian zone in the town centre. At the same time we must develop public transport. I want to encourage people to recycle paper and glass.

I dream of living in the country. There will not be any traffic jams or noise and I would like to live on a little farm with animals.

I intend to live in the country because life in town is stressful and there is too much pollution because of cars. The countryside is pretty and calm and you can relax in nature.