

Theme 3 – Current and future study and employment, Unit 9 – My studies, Unit 10 – Life at school and college

9.1 School and subjects 10.1 Life at school and college

9.1 F La journée scolaire (Describing a day in school)

Revision of the perfect tense of regular -er verbs

Emphatic pronouns Adverbs of time and place

REVISION OF THE PERFECT TENSE OF REGULAR -ER VERBS:

To form the perfect tense of regular -er verbs, you need the correct form of **avoir** in the present tense, followed by the past participle of the verb: *manger -> mangé*.

⇒ *J'ai joué au foot dans la cour.*

⇒ *On a visité le collège.*

⇒ *Nous avons mangé des desserts.*

⇒ *Ils ont rencontré les profs.*

EMPHATIC PRONOUNS:

Moi, toi, lui, elle, nous, vous, eux and *elles* are called emphatic pronouns.

These pronouns are used to emphasise the subject of the sentence.

Moi, j'aime mieux l'espagnol.

Emphatic pronouns are often used after que.

Elle est plus grande que lui. She is taller than him.

Emphatic pronouns are also used after prepositions such as *pour, avec* and *sans*.

C'est pour toi. It's for you.

ADVERBS OF TIME AND PLACE:

There are some useful adverbs which you can use to describe time and place.

Adverbs of time: aujourd'hui (today), demain (tomorrow), hier (yesterday), avant-hier (the day before yesterday), après-demain (the day after tomorrow), maintenant (now), bientôt (soon), longtemps (a long time), il y a (ago), récemment (recently).

Adverbs of place: dehors (outside), dessus (above), dessous (below), partout (everywhere), près (near), loin (far away), quelque part (somewhere), nulle part (nowhere).

1.	acheter	to buy
2.	les affaires (f)	belongings
3.	l'animal (m) en peluche	cuddly toy
4.	apprendre	to learn
5.	l'arbre (m)	tree
6.	le car	coach
7.	le cartable	school bag
8.	commencer	to start
9.	comprendre	to understand
10.	demander	to ask
11.	distribuer	to give out
12.	l'emploi (m) du temps	timetable
13.	énervé	to annoy
14.	finir	to finish
15.	l'ordinateur (m)	computer
16.	la poubelle	bin
17.	le professeur principal	form teacher/tutor
18.	la quatrième	year 9
19.	remarquer	to notice
20.	le sac	bag
21.	la seconde	year 11
22.	le singe	monkey
23.	la sixième	year 7
24.	sonner	to ring (of bell)
25.	le tableau	board
26.	le trajet	journey
27.	voyager	to travel

Key questions:

Qu'est-ce-que tu as visité?

Qu'est-ce-que tu as mangé à midi?

Qu'est-ce-que tu as pensé de la visite?

What did you visit?

What did you eat for lunch?

What did you think of the visit?

Theme 3 – Current and future study and employment, Unit 9 – My studies, Unit 10 – Life at school and college

9.1 School and subjects

10.1 Life at school and college

9.1 H Les écoles différentes (Describing school life in different countries)

Revision of the perfect tense with *-ir* and *-re* verbs

Revision of the perfect tense of irregular verbs

REVISION OF THE PERFECT TENSE WITH -IR AND -RE VERBS:

To form the past participle:

- *-ir* verbs drop the *-r*: J'ai déjà fini mes devoirs.
- *-re* verbs take off the *-re* and add *-u*: J'ai répondu à la question.

Some common *-ir* verbs: choisir (to choose), punir (to punish), réfléchir (to think, reflect), réussir à (to succeed).

Some common *-re* verbs: attendre (to wait for), répondre (to answer), perdre (to lose), rendre (to make).

REVISION OF THE PERFECT TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS:

To form the perfect tense of irregular verbs, you need to learn the correct past participle of the verb. Here are some common irregular verbs with their past participles:

- voir – vu (to see—seen)
- boire – bu (to drink - drunk)
- pouvoir – pu (to be able to - been able to)
- devoir – dû (to have to - had to)
- prendre – pris (to take - taken)
- être – été (to be - been)
- avoir – eu (to have - had)
- faire – fait (to do—done/made)

REVISION OF THE PERFECT TENSE WITH ÊTRE

Some verbs use **être** and not **avoir** to form the perfect tense.

- *Je suis né(e). I was born
- *Il est mort. He died
- *Nous sommes venus. We came

The past participle has to agree if the subject is feminine or plural: elle est partie, elles sont parties.

1.	<i>annulé(e)</i>	cancelled
2.	<i>l'association (f) caritative</i>	charity
3.	<i>le bâtiment</i>	building
4.	<i>bénévolement</i>	without being paid
5.	<i>les bijoux (m)</i>	jewellery
6.	<i>le bois</i>	wood
7.	<i>la cabane</i>	hut
8.	<i>le chantier</i>	building site
9.	<i>comprendre</i>	to understand
10.	<i>connaître</i>	to know
11.	<i>le / la correspondant(e)</i>	pen friend / exchange partner
12.	<i>le diplôme</i>	qualification
13.	<i>diplômé(e)</i>	qualified
14.	<i>l'échange (m)</i>	exchange
15.	<i>la gestion</i>	management
16.	<i>l'incendie (m)</i>	fire
17.	<i>interdit(e)</i>	forbidden
18.	<i>manquer</i>	to miss
19.	<i>se maquiller</i>	to put some make-up on
20.	<i>participer</i>	to take part
21.	<i>perdre</i>	to lose
22.	<i>permettre</i>	to allow
23.	<i>porter</i>	to wear
24.	<i>promouvoir</i>	to promote
25.	<i>punir</i>	to punish
26.	<i>récolter des fonds</i>	to raise funds
27.	<i>réfléchir</i>	to think, reflect
28.	<i>le résultat</i>	result
29.	<i>en retard</i>	late
30.	<i>la retenue</i>	detention
31.	<i>réussir</i>	to succeed, to pass

Key questions:

- Décris ta journée à l'école lundi dernier. Qu'est-ce-que tu as fait pendant la récréation hier? Que penses-tu des profs?
 Describe your school day last Monday. What did you do during break yesterday? What do you think of the teachers?