

# Theme 2 – Local, national, international and global areas of interest, Unit 6 – Social issues

## 6.1 Charity and voluntary work      6.2 Healthy and unhealthy living

### 6.1 F Mon travail bénévole (Describing charity work)

### The conditional of *vouloir* and *aimer*

### *En* + present participle

#### The conditional of *vouloir* and *aimer*:

*Vouloir* and *aimer* are both used in the conditional to mean 'would like'.

*Aimer* is completely regular.

*j'aimerais, tu aimerais, il / elle / on aimerait, nous aimerions, vous aimeriez, ils / elles aimeraient*

*Vouloir* is irregular but takes regular conditional endings.

*je voudrais, tu voudrais, il / elle / on voudrait, nous voudrions, vous voudriez, ils / elles voudraient*

⇒ When using a verb after either *vouloir* or *aimer*, you should use an infinitive:

I would like to do charity work. -> *Je voudrais faire du travail bénévole.*

I would like to help people. -> *J'aimerais aider les gens.*

#### *En* + present participle:

The structure *en* + present participle can be translated as 'by + ...ing' in English. Try to use it to extend the range and complexity of your language.

*J'aide ma communauté en faisant du travail bénévole.* I help my community **by doing** charity work.

To form the present participle, take the *nous* form of the verb in the present tense, remove the **-ons** ending and replace it with the present participle ending **-ant**.

*donnons* -> *donnant*

*aidons* -> *aidant*

*faisons* -> *faisant*

The present participles of *être* and *avoir* are irregular:

*être* -> *étant*

*avoir* -> *ayant*

1.	accueillir	to welcome
2.	alimentaire	dietary / food
3.	apporter	to bring
4.	assez	quite, enough
5.	autour	around
6.	avoir les moyens (m)	to be able to afford
7.	comprendre	to understand
8.	démuni(e)	in need
9.	dur(e)	hard
10.	l'eau potable (f)	drinking water
11.	essayer de	to try
12.	j'aimerais	I would like
13.	je voudrais	I would like
14.	à mi-temps	part-time
15.	le monde	world
16.	la nourriture	food
17.	pauvre	poor
18.	à plein-temps	full-time
19.	propager	to spread
20.	le repas	meal
21.	soigner	to treat / to care for
22.	travailler	to work
23.	triste	sad
24.	voyager	to travel

#### Key questions:

Que penses-tu du bénévolat?

Comment faire la différence dans ta communauté?

What's your opinion of voluntary work?

How can you make a difference in your community?

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## 6.1 H Pourquoy and voluntary work 6.2 Healthy and unhealthy living

### 6.1 H Pourquoi a-t-on besoin d'associations? (Understanding the importance of charities)

#### *Vouloir que* + subjunctive

#### Using *ce que*

#### VOULOIR + SUBJUNCTIVE:

When using the verb *vouloir* to describe what you want someone else to do, use this structure:

subject e.g. je + appropriate form of vouloir	que	the person e.g. mes parents	verb in the subjunctive
Example: Je veux	que	mes parents	<b>donnent</b> de l'argent aux associations caritatives.

= I want my parents to give money to charities. (literally: I want that my parents give money to charities.)

Je **veux que** mon frère **ait** sa propre chambre. I want my brother to have his own room.

Nous **voulons qu'**on **fasse** plus pour aider les pauvres. We want people to do more to help the poor.

The subjunctive mood is formed from the *ils / elles* form of the present tense with the *-ent* ending removed. Add the following endings:

mangent

je mange, tu manges, il / elle / on mange, nous mangions, vous mangiez, ils / elles mangent

You will need to recognise some irregular verbs in the subjunctive:

aller -> j'aie    faire -> je fasse    avoir -> j'aie    pouvoir -> je puisse    être -> je sois

#### USING 'CE QUE':

The pronoun *que* is usually translated as 'that' or 'what'. It can be used as a question word, or in a sentence.

**Que dit-il? What's** he saying?

Il dit **qu'il a faim**. He's saying (**that**) he's hungry.

The expression *ce que* means literally 'that what', but in English you usually just need 'what'.

**Ce que je veux faire, c'est me relaxer! What** I want to do is relax!

**Ce que j'adore, c'est le chocolat! What** I love is chocolate!

1.	à cause de	because of
2.	basculer	to turn for the worse
3.	le chômeur	unemployed person
4.	compréhensif(-ve)	understanding
5.	déprimé(e)	depressed
6.	la dette	debt
7.	la facture	bill
8.	grâce à	thanks to
9.	heureusement	fortunately
10.	il y a + [amount of time]	[amount of time] + ago
11.	livrer	to deliver
12.	le logement	accommodation
13.	le loyer	rent
14.	malheureusement	unfortunately
15.	s'occuper de	to look after / to deal with
16.	perdre le contrôle	to lose control
17.	les personnes défavorisées (f)	disadvantaged people
1.	la publicité	advertising
2.	renoncer	to give (something) up
3.	le sans-abri	homeless person
4.	le seuil de pauvreté	poverty line
5.	seul(e)	alone
6.	le soutien	support
7.	le travail	work, job

#### Key questions:

Pourquoy as-t-on besoin d'associations caritatives?

Quel est le but principal de l'association?

Why do we need charities?

What is the main goal of the charity?

# Theme 2 – Local, national, international and global areas of interest, Unit 6 – Social issues

## 6.1 Charity and voluntary work      6.2 Healthy and unhealthy living

### 6.2 F Mon mode de vie avant et maintenant (Comparing old and new health habits)

### Imperfect tense of *être*, *avoir* and *faire*

### Expressions of quantity Recognising the pluperfect tense

#### THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF ÊTRE, AVOIR AND FAIRE:

The imperfect tense of *avoir* and *faire* is formed as usual from the *nous* form of the present tense with the -ons ending removed, and the imperfect tense endings added.

⇒ j'**avais**, tu **avais**, il / elle / on **avait**, nous **avions**, vous **aviez**, ils / elles **avaient**

⇒ je **faisais**, tu **faisais**, il / elle / on **faisait**, nous **faisions**, vous **faisiez**, ils / elles **faisaient**

Only *être* is irregular, as its stem changes to *ét-*. However, the endings are regular:

⇒ j'**étais**, tu **étais**, il / elle / on **était**, nous **étions**, vous **étiez**, ils / elles **étaient**.

#### RECOGNISING THE PLUPERFECT TENSE:

The pluperfect tense translates the English had 'done' something. It is formed by using the imperfect tense of the auxiliary verb (*être* or *avoir*) and the past participle.

*Je n'**avais** jamais **fumé** de cigarettes.* I had never smoked any cigarettes.

*Je n'**avais** pas **aimé** ça.* I hadn't liked it.

*J'**étais** **allé(e)** au centre sportif.* I had gone to the sports centre.

There are many different expressions of quantity that you can use in French:

quelques	<i>several / some / a few</i>	beaucoup de	<i>lots of</i>
moins	<i>less / fewer</i>	pas mal de	<i>quite a few</i>
plus	<i>more</i>	trop de	<i>too much / many</i>
assez de	<i>enough of</i>		

1.	accro	addicted / hooked
2.	avoir confiance en soi	to be confident
3.	avoir peur de	to be scared of
4.	dépendant(e)	addicted
5.	se détendre	to relax
6.	devenir	to become
7.	les devoirs (m)	homework
8.	dormir	to sleep
9.	la drogue	drug
10.	se droguer	to take drugs
11.	s'entraîner	to train
12.	être à l'aise (f)	to be comfortable
13.	faire attention à	to be careful of
14.	fumer	to smoke
15.	l'habitude (f)	habit
16.	l'odeur (f)	smell
17.	perdre du poids	to lose weight
18.	plaire	to please
19.	le poumon	lung
20.	se relaxer	to relax
21.	la respiration	breathing
22.	le sommeil	sleep
23.	stressé(e)	stressed
24.	le tabac	smoking / tobacco

#### Key questions:

Quelle était ton opinion sur l'alcool il y a 5 ans??      Que penses-tu de ton mode de vie aujourd'hui?

What was your opinion of alcohol 5 years ago?      What's your opinion about your lifestyle today?

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## 6.1 Charity and voluntary work      6.2 Healthy and unhealthy living

### 6.2 H Opération 'remise en forme' (Describing health resolutions)

### *Il vaut / vaudrait mieux*

### Revision of negative constructions

#### IL VAUT / VAUDRAIT MIEUX:

Il vaut mieux (present tense) and il vaudrait mieux (conditional) are used to express 'it is better' and 'it would be better'. They are followed by an infinitive.

- ⇒ Il vaut mieux arrêter de fumer. It is better to quit smoking.  
Il vaudrait mieux ne pas boire. It would be better not to drink.
- ⇒ If you want to use the infinitive in a negative phrase, the negative words stay together before the infinitive.  
Il vaut mieux ne pas commencer à fumer. It is better not to start smoking.

#### REVISION OF NEGATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS:

To express a negative idea, you can use a range of negative phrases:

<i>ne ... pas</i>	not
<i>ne ... plus</i>	no more / no longer
<i>ne ... jamais</i>	never
<i>ne ... que</i>	only
<i>ne ... rien</i>	nothing / not anything
<i>ne ... personne</i>	nobody / no one
<i>ne ... ni ... ni</i>	neither ... nor

- ⇒ They all work in the same way: the negative structure goes **around** the verb.  
*Je ne mange jamais de matières grasses.* I never eat fatty food.
- ⇒ However, if the verb is in the infinitive, the negative words stay together **in front of** the infinitive.  
*Il est important de ne plus fumer.* It's important not to smoke any more.

#### Key questions:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Qu'est-ce-qu'il faut faire pour améliorer sa forme? | Quelles sont tes résolutions pour l'avenir? |
| What do you need to do to improve your health?      | What are your resolutions for the future?   |

1.	<i>l'alcoolique (m / f)</i>	alcoholic
2.	<i>arrêter</i>	to stop, to quit
3.	<i>avertir</i>	to warn
4.	<i>avoir sommeil</i>	to be tired
5.	<i>le casse-croûte</i>	snack
6.	<i>le coeur</i>	heart
7.	<i>la consommation</i>	consumption, usage
8.	<i>consommer</i>	to consume
9.	<i>le corps</i>	body
10.	<i>la crise cardiaque</i>	heart attack
11.	<i>dégoûtant(e)</i>	disgusting
12.	<i>désintoxiquer</i>	to detox
13.	<i>éliminer</i>	to eliminate
14.	<i>s'enivrer</i>	to get drunk
15.	<i>l'enquête (f)</i>	enquiry, survey
16.	<i>épuiser</i>	to exhaust
17.	<i>essoufflé(e)</i>	breathless
18.	<i>faire un régime</i>	to go on a diet
19.	<i>fatigué(e)</i>	tired
20.	<i>le foie</i>	liver
21.	<i>hors d'haleine</i>	out of breath
22.	<i>s'inscrire</i>	to sign up for
23.	<i>le mode de vie</i>	lifestyle
24.	<i>monter</i>	to go up
25.	<i>la nourriture bio</i>	organic food
26.	<i>oublier</i>	to forget
27.	<i>la peau</i>	skin
28.	<i>respirer</i>	to breathe
29.	<i>le souffle</i>	breath
30.	<i>le tabagisme</i>	(addiction to) smoking
31.	<i>tousser</i>	to cough
32.	<i>le / la toxicomane</i>	drug addict
33.	<i>les toxines nocives (f)</i>	harmful toxins