

A Level Bridging Work

French

Contents

Section 1 – holiday activities and film information

Section 2 – essential French and grammar practice

Section 1 – holiday activities and film information

Please find below a few activities to complete over your holidays.

- Practice makes perfect! **Grammar practice must be top of your list this summer.** Two good websites are www.languagesonline.org.uk and www.language-gym.com The sooner you memorise the essentials, the easier you will find the step up to A Level French. Please complete the essential grammar grid below using green to indicate high level of confidence, orange to show some uncertainty and red for areas where you are struggling. Bear in mind, this is to help us know your strengths and areas for improvement so please be honest! Pick at least 5 areas to improve on over the holidays – everyone will find some they're not sure of!
- To practise your vocabulary and keep it fresh use www.linguascope.com (username bideford- password tarka) use the intermediate section
- www.memrise.com is an excellent vocab learning site – a little and often to revise the GCSE French vocabulary lists would be a huge help. If you are confident with the GCSE vocabulary, move on to get a head start on A level vocabulary
- Go on www.zut.org.uk It is important that you watch a news video weekly to gain an awareness of what is happening in France as well as developing your listening skills. **There are also some fantastic grammar revision games.**
- Watch some **French films** (with English subtitles) , quite a number of videos are available on www.youtube.com Some films we recommend are: 'Amélie', 'La haine', 'Au revoir les enfants', 'La vie en rose', 'Coco before Chanel', 'Le gone du chaâba', 'Etre ou avoir'. Film study will form part of your A Level so make sure you write down some details of each one : the director, the key themes and main actors etc. Do the matching exercise below. If you can, use the phrases to write about a French film you have watched.

1. A la fin du film	a. After a while ...
2. Au début du film ...	b. At the end of the film
3. A mon avis..... joue très bien dans le rôle de.....	c. At the start of the film ...

4. Au bout d'un moment ...	d. He / She meets
5. C'est plein de suspens / plein	e. He falls in love with
6. C'est un film avec _____ et	f. I liked this film a lot / I didn't like this film.
7. C'est un film extraordinaire.	g. In my opinion _____ plays the role of _____ very well
8. C'est un film passionnant, mais violent.	h. It was filmed in the USA
9. C'est un film spectaculaire /intéressant / lent / marrant	i. It's a film with _____ and _____
10. C'est un film très drôle, mais parfois un peu triste aussi.	j. It's a remarkable film.
11. Elle tombe amoureuse de	k. It's a spectacular / interesting /slow / funny film
12. Il / Elle rencontre	l. It's a very funny film, but sometimes a bit sad too.
13. Il a été tourné aux Etats-Unis	m. It's about
14. Il s'agit de / d'	n. It's an exciting, but violent film.
15. Il tombe amoureux de	o. It's about ...
16. Il y a un problème.	p. It's full of suspense / special effects
17. Il s'agit de ...	q. Last week I saw ...
18. Ils ont beaucoup d'aventures ensemble.	r. She falls in love with
19. Ils tombent amoureux	s. Suddenly ...
20. J'ai beaucoup aimé ce film. / Je n'ai pas aimé ce film.	t. The character of _____ is very convincing / isn't very convincing
21. Le film raconte l'histoire de...	u. The director is _____
22. L'histoire est pleine de surprises.	v. The film has incredible special effects
23. L'histoire se passe en + country / à + town.....	w. The film is called.....
24. La semaine dernière j'ai vu ...	x. The film is sad.
25. Le film a les incroyables effets spéciaux	y. The film is too long and often boring.
26. Le film est triste.	z. The film tells the story of ...
27. Le film est trop long et parfois ennuyeux.	aa. The main character is a man / a woman called
28. Le film s'appelle	bb. The stars are _____ and _____
29. Le film se passe aux années 80	cc. The story is full of surprises.
30. Le personnage de est très convaincant/n'est pas très convaincant	dd. The story is set in the 80s
31. Le personnage principal est un homme / une femme qui s'appelle.....	ee. The story takes place in
32. Le réalisateur est _____	ff. There's a problem.
33. Les vedettes sont _____ et _____	gg. They fall in love
34. Soudain ...	hh. They have lots of adventures together
35. Quand je l'ai vu, j'ai pensé que c'était très passionnant et amusant aussi!	ii. When I saw it, I thought it was very fascinating and funny too!

1. Nouns	Gender	guidance	ex1-2
	Singular and plural forms	guidance	ex3
2. Articles	Definite, indefinite and partitive, including use of de after negatives	guidance	ex4-10
3. Adjectives	Agreement	guidance	practice +ex11-13
	Position	guidance	ex14
	Comparative and superlative, including meilleur, pire	guidance	ex15
	Demonstrative (ce, cet, cette, ces)	guidance	ex16
	Indefinite (chaque, quelque)	guidance	practice
	Possessive	guidance	ex17
4. Adverbs	Interrogative (quel, quelle)	guidance	practice +ex18
	Comparative and superlative, including mieux, le mieux	guidance	practice
	Regular	guidance	ex18
	Interrogative (comment, quand)	guidance	practice +ex19
5. Quantifiers/ intensifiers	Adverbs of time and place (aujourd'hui, demain, ici, là-bas)	guidance	Practice :
6. Pronouns	Très, assez, beaucoup, peu, trop	guidance	practice
	Personal all subjects, including on	guidance	ex20
	Reflexive	guidance	practice +ex21
	Relative qui	guidance	ex22
	Relative que	guidance	ex22
	Object direct and indirect	guidance	practice +ex23-28
	Disjunctive/emphatic	guidance	ex29
	Demonstrative (ça, cela)	guidance	practice
	Use of y, en	guidance	ex30
	Relative dont (Recognise only)	guidance	ex31
	Demonstrative (celui) (Recognise only)	guidance	ex32-33
	Possessive (le mien) (Recognise only)	guidance	practice ex34
7. Verbs	Interrogative (qui, que)	guidance	ex35
	Negative forms		

		guidance	practice
	Interrogative forms	guidance	practice
	Modes of address tu, vous	guidance	practice
	Verbs followed by an infinitive, with or without a preposition	guidance	practice
8. Tenses	Present including reflexives and irregular verbs	guidance	practice ex36-44
	Perfect	guidance	practice +ex45-51
	Imperfect	guidance	ex53-55
	Immediate future	guidance	practice
	Future	guidance	ex56-60
	Passive voice, future, imperfect and perfect tenses (Recognise only)	guidance	practice
	Imperative	guidance	practice
	Pluperfect	guidance	practice +ex70
	Conditional	guidance	ex61-69
	Perfect infinitive	guidance	practice
	Subjunctive mood present, in commonly used expressions (Recognise only)	guidance	ex71-77
9. Prepositions	Common prepositions, e.g. à, au, à l', à la, aux, de, du, de l', de la, des, après, avant, avec, chez, contre, dans, depuis, derrière, devant, entre, pendant, pour, sans, sur, sous, vers + Common compound prepositions, e.g. à côté de, près de, en face de, à cause de, au lieu de	guidance	practice
10. Conjunctions	Common coordinating conjunctions, e.g. car, donc, ensuite, et, mais, ou, ou bien, puis	guidance	practice
	Common subordinating conjunctions, e.g. comme, lorsque, parce que, puisque, quand, que, si	guidance	practice
11. Number, quantity, dates and time	Including use of depuis with present tense	guidance	practice

1. Nouns

Gender

1. Give 5 examples of singular masculine nouns using the correct definite article.

Definite article	Noun	English meaning

2. Give 5 examples of singular feminine nouns using the correct definite article

Definite article	Noun	English meaning

Singular v plural forms

3. Give 5 examples of plural nouns using the correct definite article.

Definite article	Noun	English meaning

2. Articles

4. Write the 3 forms of the definite article in the table below.

masc. singular	fem. singular	masc. & fem. plural
the	the	the

5. What happens to the definite article when a singular noun starts with a vowel or a silent h?

6. Write the 4 forms of the indefinite article in the table below.

masc. singular	fem. singular	masc.& fem. plural	after a negative
a/an	a/an	some	a/an/any

7. In a negative construction, what does *de* become when it is in front of a word beginning with a vowel or a silent h?

8. Give an example where the indefinite article is not used in French but it is in English

-
9. Write the 4 forms of the partitive article in the table below.

masc.	fem.	before words beginning with a vowel or a silent h	plural

some/any	some/any	some/any	some/any
----------	----------	----------	----------

10. What are the partitive articles replaced by after a negative?

3. Adjectives

Agreement

11. Read the following statements about adjectives. Which are true and which are false?

Write T or F at the end of each sentence.

- a) The endings of French adjectives change depending on the gender of the noun they are describing and depending on whether the noun is singular or plural.
- b) The endings of French adjectives never change.
- c) The masculine singular form doesn't change.
- d) To make a singular adjective feminine you **usually** add an e.
- e) Add an s to the masculine singular form to make it plural.
- f) Add an s to the feminine singular form to make it plural.
- g) There are some exceptions in the plural forms.
- h) There are no exceptions in the feminine forms.
- i) There are many exceptions in the feminine forms of adjectives.
- j) Some adjectives **never** change.
- k) French adjectives behave in the same way as English adjectives.

l) Most adjectives come after the noun they describe.

m) Some adjectives come before the noun they describe.

Adjectives of nationality do not need a capital letter but change according to gender

12. Translate these sentences which contain special masculine forms of the adjective which go in front of nouns beginning with a vowel or a silent h.

Un vieil homme

Un nouvel appartement

Un bel acteur

13. Go to these websites and do some revision on comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs. Once you feel confident translate the following sentences. (Remember adjectival agreement).

<https://www.talkinfrench.com/french-comparatives-and-superlatives/>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-comparative-and-superlative-adverbs-1368803>

Position

Click on the [practice](#) link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

14. Translate the following sentences.

a) The black pen _____

b) The long rulers _____

c) The pretty girl _____

d) The red cars _____

e) The yellow pencils _____

f) He is hardworking _____

g) She is hardworking _____

- h) The lazy man _____
- i) The lazy girl _____
- j) The funny woman _____
- k) The funny man _____
- l) The talkative lady _____
- m) A new dress _____
- n) Some new shoes _____
- o) A new bike _____
- p) I have a white eraser _____
- q) A cold drink _____
- r) He is sporty _____
- s) She is sporty _____
- t) She is nice _____
- u) He is nice _____
- v) She is understanding _____
- w) A beautiful town _____
- x) An intelligent teacher _____
- y) A large pretty town _____
- z) A small shy boy _____

Comparative and superlative, including meilleur, pire

15.
a)

Céline est plus grande que Pauline.

- b) _____ Paul is smaller than Philip.

- c) _____ Les voitures sont plus vites que les vélos.

- d) _____ My apartment is more expensive than your house.

- e) _____ Mon sac est moins cher que ton sac.

- f) _____ My pencil case is cheaper than your pen.

- g) _____ Le café est aussi cher que le restaurant.

- h) _____ London is as expensive as Paris.

- i) _____ Ce stylo est meilleur que l'autre.

- j) _____ This programme is better than the other one.

- k) _____ Le prof de maths est pire que le prof d'anglais.

- l) _____ The geography teacher is worse than the history teacher.

Superlatives

16.
a) _____ La chambre est la plus petite.

b) He is the most handsome.

c) _____ Il est le prof le moins intéressant.

d) _____ She is the least intelligent teacher.

e) _____ Ce film est le pire.

f) _____ This book is the worst.

g) _____ Mon chien est le meilleur.

h) _____ She is the best.

Demonstrative

practice : Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Indefinite

practice : Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Possessive adjectives

Go to the following website and revise possessive adjectives. Then do question 17.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-possessive-adjectives-1368798>

17.Fill in the table below with the correct possessive adjective and then translate the following sentences.

	my	your	his/her/its	our	your	their
masculine singular						

feminine singular						
masculine and feminine plural						

- a) _____ My father is strict.
- b) _____ My mother is kind.
- c) _____ Your brother is handsome. (informal)
- d) _____ Your sister is intelligent.
- e) _____ His pen is black.
- f) _____ Her pen is red.
- g) _____ His table is big.
- h) _____ Her table is small.
- i) _____ Her sweets are expensive.
- j) _____ His pencils are blue.
- k) _____ My friends are funny.
- _____

l) Your clothes are black. (informal)

m) His parents are talkative.

n) Her hair is blond.

o) Our dog is brown.

p) Our house is old.

q) Our cats are white.

r) Your house is beautiful. (formal)

s) Your friends are sporty. (formal)

t) Their car is dirty.

u) Their garden is green.

v) Their shoes are clean.

18.

Write the correct interrogative adjective in the grid below.

masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural

4. **Adverbs**

interrogative

19. Fill in the gaps below

- a) est ton animal préféré?
- b) est ta matière préférée?
- c) heure est-il?
- d) couleurs aimes-tu?
- e) livres avez-vous?

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-interrogative-adjectives-1368795>

Adverbs of time and place (aujourd'hui, demain, ici, là-bas)

Practice : Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

5 **Qualifiers/intensifiers**

practice : Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

6 **Pronouns**

Personal all subjects, including on

20. Translate the subject pronouns below.

Singular subject pronouns	Plural subject pronouns	
----------------------------------	--------------------------------	--

je	nous	
tu	vous	
il	ils	
elle	elles	
on		

a) When do you shorten *je* to *j*?

b) When do you use *tu*?

c) When would you use *vous*?

d) How do you say it, in French?

e) What are the meanings of *on*?

f) Explain when you would use *ils* and when you would use *elles*.

Reflexive

21. List the reflexive pronouns.

Singular	Plural

What happens to *me*, *te* and *se* when they appear in front of a vowel or a silent *h*?

Relative pronouns

qui, *que* and *dont*

22. Revise relative pronouns and complete the test on *qui*, *que* and *dont*, on BBC bitesize.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zqx2mp3/revision>

23. In your own words explain when to use *qui*, *que*, *qu'* and *dont*.

Direct object pronouns

Complete the box below with the correct direct object pronouns.

singular	plural

24. Replace the nouns with correct direct object pronouns (remember direct object pronouns come in front of the verb).

a) Je prends le livre _____

b) J'adore ma mère _____

c) Je mange les frites _____

d) Je fais mes devoirs _____

Indirect object pronouns

25. Complete the table with the indirect pronouns *me*, *te*, *lui*, *nous*, *vous*, *leur* and their meanings.

singular	plural
----------	--------

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Disjunctive/emphatic

29. Which of the following statements are true and which are false? Write T or F next to each sentence.

- a) Emphatic pronouns are also known as disjunctive pronouns.
- b) Emphatic pronouns can be used instead of subject pronouns.
- c) Don't use emphatic pronouns if you want to add emphasis to nouns and pronouns.
- d) Use emphatic pronouns after a preposition.
- e) Never use emphatic pronouns after *c'est*.
- f) Use emphatic pronouns after a comparative.
- g) Use emphatic pronouns with *à* to express possession.
- h) You can't use emphatic pronouns to ask and answer questions.
- i) Use emphatic pronouns **with emphatic words like** *aussi, non plus, seul, and surtout*.

30. Correct any false statements.

Demonstrative pronouns

31. Translate the following demonstrative pronouns. (Some have more than one meaning.)

- Ce* _____
- Cela* _____
- Ça* _____
- celui-ci* _____
- celui-là* _____
- celle-ci* _____

celle-là _____
ceux-ci _____
ceux-là _____
celles-ci _____
celles-là _____

32. Complete the table.

English	Masculine	Masc. before vowel	Feminine
this, that			
these, those			

33. Write a sentence including each of the demonstrative adjectives.

Y and en

practice: Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Go to this website and complete the exercises on y and en.

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns/adverbial-pronouns/exercises>

Possessive pronouns

Do some revision on possessive pronouns. Look at the website below.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-possessive-pronouns-1368931>

34. Learn the meanings and spellings of these possessive pronouns.

<i>English</i>	masc singular	fem singular	masc plural	fem plural
----------------	---------------	--------------	-------------	------------

<i>mine</i>	le mien	la mienne	les miens	les miennes
<i>yours</i>	le tien	la tienne	les tiens	les tiennes
<i>his, hers</i>	le sien	la sienne	les siens	les siennes
<i>ours</i>	le nôtre	la nôtre	les nôtres	les nôtres
<i>yours</i>	le vôtre	la vôtre	les vôtres	les vôtres
<i>theirs</i>	le leur	la leur	les leurs	les leurs

35. Cover the table above and re-write the words correctly in the table below.

<i>English</i>	masc singular	fem singular	masc plural	fem plural
<i>mine</i>				

<i>yours</i>				
<i>his, hers</i>				
<i>ours</i>				
<i>yours</i>				
<i>theirs</i>				

7 Verbs

Negative forms of verbs

[practice](#) : Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Interrogative forms

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Modes of address tu, vous

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

Verbs followed by an infinitive, with or without a preposition

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

8 Tenses

Present tense

36. Highlight the statements that are true.

- a) You use the present tense to describe what is taking place now.
- b) You use the present tense to describe what will happen in the distant future.
- c) You use the present tense to describe something that happened yesterday.
- d) You use the present tense to describe something that happens regularly.
- e) Present tense verb endings change depending on who is doing the verb/action.

37. Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *er* verbs.

Take the _____ form of an *er* verb. Remove the _____ from the infinitive to form the _____. Then _____ the following endings.

List the endings.

je _____
tu _____
il _____
elle _____
on _____
nous _____
vous _____
ils _____
elles _____

38. Follow the link below. Revise present tense endings and do the gap fill exercises and the listening exercises.

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/ver1.html>

List as many regular *er* verbs as you can in the box below.



39. Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *ir* verbs.

Take the _____ form of an *ir* verb. Remove the _____ from the infinitive to form the _____. Then _____ the following endings.

List the endings.

- je* _____
- tu* _____
- il* _____
- elle* _____
- on* _____
- nous* _____
- vous* _____
- ils* _____
- elles* _____

40. Go to the website below. Learn about regular *ir* verbs and complete the gap fill and the listening activities.

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vir1.html>

41. List the most common regular *ir* verbs in the space below.

42. Fill in the gaps below to form a correct description about how to formulate the present tense of regular *re* verbs.

Take the _____ form of an *re* verb. Remove the _____ from the infinitive to form the _____. Then _____ the following endings.

List the endings

je _____
tu _____
il _____
elle _____
on _____
nous _____
vous _____
ils _____
elles _____

43. Go to the website below. Learn about regular *re* verbs and complete the gap fill and the listening activities.

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vre1.html>

44. List the most common regular *re* verbs in the box below.

Perfect tense

45. When do you use the perfect tense in French?

46.

a) Write from memory the 2 auxiliary verbs needed to form the perfect tense.

avoir

être

48. How will you remember these verbs?

49. Apart from the verbs listed above, what other verbs always use être in the perfect tense?

50. Correct the following past tense sentences. Deliberate mistakes have been made for you to correct.

- a) Le weekend prochain j'ai joue au badminton au centre sportif.
- b) L'anné dernière nous avons allés en France. On a prise l'avion.
- c) Hier, elle est allé à la piscine avec ses amis mais elle n'as pas fait de natation.
- d) Il as mangés trop de pizza ce soir.
- e) Elles ont arrivée au collège en retard.
- f) Je suis leve à six heures ce matin.
- g) Nous sommes reste dans un hôtel cinq étoiles.

51. Translate the following sentences into French.

- a) Last year I went to Italy with my family. We travelled by plane and by train.
- b) Yesterday I went to the cinema with my friends. We watched a science fiction-film and we ate a lot of popcorn.
- c) He went to town last weekend and bought a tee-shirt and some trainers.
- d) She got up at eight o'clock and got washed; then she got dressed and ate her breakfast.
- e) You arrived at school late last Friday.
- f) We did volunteer work last night. We distributed food parcels and sleeping bags to homeless people.
- g) Last Christmas we ate too much and we drank too much but we had fun.

52.

- a) Write a detailed paragraph describing what you did last Friday. Try to include as much detail as you can about what you did and where you went.

b) Change your paragraph into the third person.

Imperfect tense

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/verbsh/imperfecthirev1.shtml>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/imperfect-french-past-tense-1368859>

53. List 7 instances when you need to use the imperfect tense.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____
- vi) _____
- vii) _____

54. Fill in the gaps.

To formulate the imperfect tense, take the _____ form of the verb in the _____ tense. Remove the _____ to form the imperfect stem and then add the following endings:

- je _____
- tu _____
- il/elle/on _____
- nous _____
- vous _____
- ils/elles _____

55. Which verb is the only exception? Explain why?

Immediate future and future tense

56. Explain the difference between the immediate future tense and future tense.

57. Explain how to formulate the immediate future tense.

58. Explain how to formulate the future tense.

59. Translate this future tense paragraph.

L'année prochaine j'irai en Inde où je ferai du travail bénévole. Je vais faire du bénévolat pour faire partie de ceux et celles qui travaillent pour améliorer les choses dans le monde. Je distribuerai des vêtements, des sacs de couchage et de la nourriture aux SDF. À l'avenir j'ai l'intention de travailler pour une organisation caritative pour faire une différence, donc je dois réussir à mes examens. Je vais étudier énormément afin que je puisse réaliser mes rêves.

Désormais, je suivrai toujours les conseils de mon père qui dit ;

« Ne reporte jamais au lendemain ce que tu peux faire le jour même ! »

Je vais faire mes études chaque jour et je ne gaspillerai pas de temps. Mes professeurs m'aideront à préparer mes examens et je travaillerai dur et je réussirai.

Using your English translation, translate the text back into French.

60. List 10 irregular future tense stems.

verb	future stem
------	-------------

Pluperfect

[practice](#) **Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.**

Passive voice

[practice](#) **Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.**

Imperative (commands)

[practice](#) **Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.**

The conditional

61. Fill in the gaps

To formulate the conditional tense, take the _____ tense stem and add the conditional _____. These are exactly the same as the _____ endings.

62. Memorise the endings.

jeais

tu.....ais

il/elle/on.....ait

nous.....ions

vous.....iez

ils/elles.....aient

63. Memorise these verbs which have irregular stems in future and conditional tense.

Infinitive

aller *to go*

apercevoir *to perceive/notice*

avoir *to have*

devoir *must/have to*

être *to be*

faire *to make/do*

savoir *to know*

venir *to come*

voir *to see*

vouloir *to want*

j'irais

j'apercevrais

j'aurais
je devrais
je serais
je ferais
je saurais
je viendrais
je verrais
je voudrais

64. Write a paragraph describing your ideal weekend. Use as a variety of different verbs in the conditional tense. Don't forget that when writing in French you should use a range of verbs and structures to convey information but also to show off what you know.
65. On devrait utiliser le transport en commun afin de protéger l'environnement.

66. Je voudrais travailler avec des gens défavorisés et je voudrais aider les personnes âgées ou isolées.

67. Vous pourriez parrainer un enfant vulnérable.

68. Il faudrait démolir les logements insalubres.

69. Je pense qu'il vaudrait la peine de poser des questions.

Pluperfect tense

70. Do some research on the pluperfect tense. How would you explain this tense to a Year 9 pupil? When to use it and how to form it

subjunctive mood

71. Fill in the gaps.

The subjunctive is a _____ of the verb, not a _____. It is used to convey the speaker's attitude to the action described. It is used when statements are not to be taken as pure fact, but more as a matter of judgement or attitude. The _____ _____ is nearly always used in a subordinate clause, i.e. the second part of a _____ introduced by que.

72. It is used after: conjunctions, impersonal verbs and after expressions of wish doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret. List examples of these below.

Conjunctions	Meaning in English
	before
	after
	although
	although
	in order that
	so that
Impersonal verbs	
	it is necessary that
	it's essential that
	it's important that
After expressions of wish doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret.	<i>Find any 10</i>

73. List them again. This time from memory.

Conjunctions	Meaning in English
Impersonal verbs	Meaning in English
After expressions of wish doubt, fear, uncertainty and regret.	

74. Fill in the gaps.

For most regular verbs the _____ is formed with the _____ tense of _____ / _____ minus the _____. You then add the following _____.

je.....e
 tu.....es
 il/elle/on.....e
 nous.....ions
 vous.....iez
 ils/elles.....ent

75. Learn these irregular forms of the subjunctive mood.

aller	avoir	être	faire	pouvoir	vouloir
J'aile	J'aie	je sois	je fasse	je puisse	je veuille
tu ailles	tu aies	tu sois	tu fasses	tu puisses	tu veuilles
il/elle/on aille	il/elle/on ait	il/elle/on soit	il/elle/on fasse	il/elle/on puisse	il/elle/on veuille
nous allions	nous ayons	nous soyons	nous fassions	nous	nous

Ensure you know what they mean.

				puissions	voulions
vous alliez	vous ayez	vous soyez	vous fassiez	vous puissiez	vous vouliez
ils/elles aillent	ils/elles aient	il/elles soient	ils/elles fassent	ils/elles puissent	il/elle veuillent

76. Go once again to this website.

<https://www.frenchspanishonline.com/magazine/subjunctive-in-french-part-1/>

Complete the subjunctive quiz.

77. Translate these sentences.

a) Je veux que vous fassiez la vaisselle.

b) Quoiqu'on doive avouer que le mariage est difficile, à mon avis c'est essentiel pour une société stable.

c) Avant qu'il ne soit trop tard, je vais arrêter de fumer.

d) Il faut que je sois honnête, je ne fais rien le week-end. À mon avis il faut se détendre de temps en temps.

e) Je fais un régime et je fais beaucoup d'exercice pour que je puisse être en forme.

f) Bien que les amis puissent partager les difficultés qu'on a, et ils comprennent les problèmes des ados, c'est ma famille qui est toujours là pour moi.

g) Je suis contente que tu sois mon ami.

h) J'ai honte qu'il prenne des drogues.

i) Il est important que je regarde cette émission.

j) Nous voulons que tu réussisses.

9.Prepositions

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

10.Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

subordinating conjunctions

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.

11.Number, quantity, dates and time

use of depuis with present tense

[practice](#) Click on the link and complete the activity. Marks and answers will be given automatically upon completion.