7.1 F Les problèmes de l'environnement (Discussing environmental problems and their solutions)	Using *si* + present tense	*Si* clauses + present + future

USING SI + PRESENT TENSE

Use 'si' + present tense to add to the complexity and variety of your written and spoken French.

Si is the French word for 'if' and it is used with the present tense. What follows can also be in the present tense, but is often in the future tense.

⇒ *Si on recycle plus, on peut aider l'environnement.* If we recycle more, we can help the environment.

⇒ *Si on prends les transport en commun, on peut réduire la pollution.* If you take/travel by public transport, you can reduce pollution.

SI CLAUSES + PRESENT + FUTURE:

To say 'if' something happens, then something else will happen, French uses si ('if') followed by the present tense + the future tense.

Si on interdit les véhicules au centre-ville, ***il y aura*** moins de pollution de l'air.

If we ban cars in the town centre, there will be less air pollution.

Remember it is easy to recognise the future tense:

• -*er* and –*ir* verbs : just add the future tense endings to the infinitive.

• -*re* verbs: lose the final –*e* of the infinitive then add the future tense tense endings.

⇒ Je jouer**ai**, tu finir**as**, il/elle/on regarder**a**, nous aimer**ons**, vous choisir**ez**, ils/elles manger**ont.**

⇒ Je prendr**ai**, tu prendr**as**, il/elle/on vendr**a**, nous entendr**ons**, vous prendr**ez**, ils/elles vendr**ont**.

There are some irregular stems to recognise: faire (je ferai), être (je serai), avoir (j'aurai), pouvoir (je pourrai), aller (j'irai) and venir (je viendrai).

1.	alors	so, therefore	
2.	l'arbre (m)	tree	
3.	augmenter	to increase	
4.	avoir peur	to be afraid	
5.	bloquer	to block	
6.	le changement climatique	climate change	
7.	l'embouteillage (m)	traffic jam	
8.	être en train de	to be in the act / process of	
9.	faire face à	to face up to	
10.	l'inondation (f)	flood	
11.	jeter	to throw	
12.	laisser	to let	
13.	le nombre	number	
14.	les papiers (m)	litter	
15.	pire	worse	
16.	la pluie	rain	
17.	le réchauffement de la Terre	global warming	
18.	réduire	to reduce	
19.	rouler	to travel	
20.	le sac en plastique	plastic bag	
21.	sec / sèche	dry	

Key questions:

Que peut-on faire pour protéger l'environment?   Decris 3 problèmes qui t'inquiètent?   Quelles sont les solutions?

What can we do to protect the environment?   Describe 3 problems that worry you?   What are the solutions?

7.1 H Planète en danger (Discussing global issues)	**Recognising and using the plu-perfect tense**	**Revision of *en* and *y***

RECOGNISING AND USING THE PLUPERFECT TENSE:

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

Remember that the past participle of verbs using être must agree with the subject of the verb.

⇒   Elle avait vu (she had seen) but elle était allée (she had gone).

REVISION OF EN AND Y

Y and *en* are pronouns which are used to replace nouns in French. They obey the normal rules for object pronouns as they come before the verb and before the auxiliary verb in the perfect and pluperfect tenses.

Y usually means 'there' and replaces *à* + a word.

En can have a lot of different meanings ('of it', 'of them', 'about it', 'about them', 'some' or 'any') but it always replaces *de* + a word.

J'y vais. I go **there**.
J'en ai beaucoup. I have a lot **of them**.

TIP: There are tasks which require you to decide if people are expressing positive, negative or a mixture of positive and negative opinions about something. There are strategies which you can employ to help you find the correct answers.

You will need to look or listen for words which express negative or positive feelings but you should also be on the look-out for conjunctions like *mais* (but), *pourtant / cependant* (however), *néanmoins* (nevertheless) or *sauf* (except) following a positive opinion, as this might suggest both types of opinion.

1.	agir	to act
2.	auparavant	in the past, formerly
3.	le camion	lorry
4.	la consommation	consumption
5.	le dioxyde de carbone	carbon dioxide
6.	l'effet de serre (m)	greenhouse effect
7.	éviter	to avoid
8.	fondre	to melt
9.	grave	serious
10.	s'inquiéter de	to worry about
11.	interdit(e)	forbidden / banned
12.	menacer	to threaten
13.	monter	to rise
14.	le niveau	level
15.	notamment	notably
16.	proche	near
17.	Quel dommage!	What a pity!
18.	rendre	to make
19.	résoudre	to resolve
20.	se servir de	to use

Key questions:

Quels étaient les problèmes de circulation dans ta ville auparavant?

What were the issues with traffic in your town before?

Que faut-il faire en plus?

What more can be done?

7.2 F Les inégalités (Discussing inequality)	Verbs of possibility	*Permettre de* + infinitive

VERBS OF POSSIBILITY:

You often want to say what can, might or should happen, what you'd like to happen or what is possible. To do this successfully, you will need to use the verbs *pouvoir, devoir* and *vouloir* as well as the construction *il est possible de +* the infinitive.

You will need to use *pouvoir* in the present tense but may also need to recognise *pouvoir, devoir* and *vouloir* in the **conditional:**

Pouvoir (to be able to)	Devoir (to have to)	Vouloir (to want to)
je pour**rais**	je dev**rais**	je voud**rais**
tu pour**rais**	tu dev**rais**	tu voud**rais**
il / elle / on pour**rait**	il / elle / on dev**rait**	il / elle / on voud**rait**
nous pour**rions**	nous dev**rions**	nous voud**rions**
vous pour**riez**	vous dev**riez**	vous voud**riez**
ils / elles pour**raient**	ils / elles dev**raient**	ils / elles voud**raient**

PERMETTRE DE + INFINITIVE

Permettre de is followed by the infinitive in French and can be useful when you want to say that something 'allows' or 'lets' someone do something. It is often used when you want to find a solution to a problem.

⇒   *Ça me permet de faire des économies.* That allows me to make savings.

1.	aider	to help
2.	le carton	cardboard
3.	les choses indispensables (f)	necessities
4.	la couverture	blanket
5.	d'accord	OK
6.	distribuer	to give out
7.	durer	to last
8.	l'espoir	hope
9.	expliquer	to explain
10.	fier / fière	proud
11.	la nourriture	food
12.	l'organisation caritative (f)	charity
13.	permettre	to allow
14.	le quartier défavorisé	deprived area
15.	le sac de couchage	sleeping bag
16.	sain	healthy
17.	sans	without
18.	le savon	soap
19.	le SDF	homeless person
20.	le volontaire	volunteer

Key questions:

Comment peut-on aider les SDF?   Que font les associations caritatives pour lutter contre la pauvreté?

How can we help homeless people?   What are the charities doing to fight against poverty?

7.2 H La pauvreté (Discussing poverty in the world)	The subjunctive	Present-tense forms of the subjunctive

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

The subjunctive must be used after the following expressions:

il faut que (you must / it's necessary that)	*avant que* (before)
bien que / quoi que (although)	*après que* (after)
pour que (in order that)	*il est possible que* (it's possible that)

The subjunctive form is used after certain expressions in French and you may need to recognise it. It is similar to or the same as the present tense for some verbs, e.g. *il faut qu'**on économise** plus d'eau*.

Some verbs have subjunctive forms which look a little different:

faire – **je fasse**	vouloir – **je veuille**
aller – **j'aille**	être – **je sois**
pouvoir – **je puisse**	avoir – **j'aie**
savoir – **je sache**	

PRESENT TENSE FORM OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE:

To form the subjunctive of regular verbs ending in –er, -ir and –re , follow the steps below:

1. take the 3rd person plural (ils) form of the present tense of the verb

2. Remove the –ent part (the ending)

3. Add these ending instead:

Parler -> parl~~ent~~–> je parl**e**, tu parl**es**, il/elle/on parl**e** (-e, -es, -e)

1.	aborder	to tackle
2.	l'accroissement (m)	growth
3.	avoir lieu	to take place
4.	le cercle vicieux	vicious circle
5.	citer	to quote
6.	croître	to grow
7.	élever	to raise
8.	la faim	hunger
9.	les frais (m pl)	expenses
10.	il faut	you must / one must
11.	l'illettrisme (m)	illiteracy
12.	l'inégalité (f)	inequality
13.	la manifestation	demonstration
14.	mener	to lead
15.	le milliard	billion
16.	moins	less
17.	le pays	country
18.	ralentir	to slow down
19.	le rapport	report
20.	selon	according to
21.	sinon	if not
22.	le tiers	third
23.	vivre	to live
24.	vouloir dire	to mean

Key questions:

Comment peut-on aider les pauvres dans le monde?   Quel est le problème social le plus grave à ton avis?

How can we help poor people in the world?   What is the biggest social problem in your opinion?