GCSE French Module 4 *de la ville à la campagne*

un fleuve = a river that flows into the sea
une rivière = a river that flows into another river

in

dans un/une
dans mon/ma
dans le nord/l'est
au + masc country
en + fem country
à + town/city name
aux + plural country
à la campagne/montagne
au bord de la mer
au centre ville
en ville

Cardinal points

Le nord
Le nord-est
L'est
Le sud-est
Le sud
Le sud-ouest
L'ouest
Le nord-ouest

Opinions

C'est super/nul parce que…
J'adore ça parce que…
Je déteste ça parce que…
Je trouve ça super/nul parce que…

Which/what

quel = ms
quelle = fs
quels = mp
quelles = fp

Must agree with the subject

Justifiers

parce que/qu' = because
car = as
puisque/qu' = since

There is/are

il y a un/une = there is a
il y a des = there are some

There isn't a/aren't any

il n'y a pas de/d'*
***de shortens to d' in front of a vowel**
***de/d' kick all other articles out**

Où est le/la/l'…? *Where is the…?*
Où sont les…? *Where are the…?*

The pronoun *y*

The pronoun ***y*** means 'there'. It replaces *à* + a noun.

- In the present tense, ***y*** goes in front of the verb: *On **y** va tous les ans* = we go **there** every year
- If the verb is followed by an infinitive, ***y*** goes before the infinitive: *Tu peux **y** faire de la voile* = you can go sailing **there**
- In the perfect tense (past), ***y*** goes in front of the auxiliary verb (avoir or être): *J'**y** suis allé(e) l'année dernière* = I went **there** last year

Negatives

ne…pas (don't/not)
ne…rien (nothing)
ne…jamais (never)
ne…personne (no one)
ne…plus (no longer/anymore)
ne…que (only)
ne…aucun(e) (no, not any, no a single)*
***aucun(e)** agrees with the noun and therefore has a masculine and feminine form
ne…ni…ni… (neither, nor) is in three parts: put a noun after each ***ni***

Negatives

- Most negative expressions are in two parts and go **around** the verb: *je **ne** peux **pas** sortir ce soir* = I cannot go out this evening
- In the near future tense, the negative expression goes **around** the part of aller: *elle **ne** va **pas** visiter le château* = she is not going to visit the castle
- In the perfect tense (past), the negative expression goes **around** the auxiliary verb (avoir or être): *nous **n'**avons **pas** fait les devoirs* = we haven't done the homework

Key Verbs

habiter = to live **j'habite** = I live
je vais habiter = I am going to live
pouvoir = to be able to/can **je peux** = I can
on peut = one/we can
connaître = to know (esp. a person)
je connais = I know
savoir = to know (esp. knowledge)
je sais = I know
faire = to make/do **je fais** = I make/do
voir = to see **je vois** = I see
visiter = to visit **je visite** = I visit
j'ai visité = I visited
vouloir = to want (to) **je veux** = I want
je voudrais = I would like
rater/manquer = to miss
aller = to go **je vais** = I go/am going

alors/donc(so) **par contre**(on the other hand)
de plus(furthermore) **enfin**(finally)
aussi/en plus(also) **malheureusement**
également(equally) (unfortunately)
d'ailleurs(moreover/besides)

The imperative

You use the **imperative** to give instructions.
Take the ***tu*** or ***vous*** form of the verb in the present tense and drop the pronoun:
Tu prends (you take) → ***Prends*** (take)
Vous prenez (you take) → ***Prenez*** (take)

Drop the final 's' from -er verbs in the ***tu*** form:
Tu vas (you go) → ***Va*** (go)
Tu tournes (you turn) → ***Tourne*** (turn)

Quizlet QR codes for KEY VOCABULARY

directions	weather	transport	in town	where I live