

8.1 F Moi, je préfère ... (Talking about holiday preferences)**Sequencing words and phrases****Depuis + the present tense
The pronoun y****SEQUENCING WORDS AND PHRASES:**

It is useful to be able to sequence events when you are writing in French. Adverbs used to do this include d'abord (firstly), enfin / finalement (finally), puis (then), après (afterwards), ensuite (next), plus tard (later).

It can also be useful to refer to times or frequency, so using words like le matin (in the morning), l'après-midi (in the afternoon), le soir (in the evening), chaque jour (every day), tous les matins (every morning) can also add more information.

THE PRONOUN Y:

⇒ The pronoun **y** replaces a noun preceded by **à / au / à la / à l' / en / chez**.
Je joue au volley. I play volleyball. → *J'y joue à la plage.* I play **it** at the beach.

Remember that it must be placed before the verb in French and before the auxiliary verb in the perfect tense, (but *before* the infinitive when there are two verbs in the sentence).

J'aimerais aller au Mexique. I would like to go to Mexico.

⇒ *Je n'y suis jamais allée.* I have never been **there**.

DEPUIS + THE PRESENT TENSE:

To say how long you have been doing something, use the present tense with depuis.

⇒ *J'apprends le français depuis sept ans.* I've been studying French for seven years.

Key questions:

Où vas-tu en vacances normalement?

Comment sont tes vacances de rêves?

Qu'est-ce-que tu aimes faire en vacances?

Where do you usually go on holidays?

Describe your dream holidays.

What do you like to do on holidays?

1.	l'auberge de jeunesse (f)	youth hostel
2.	compter	to count (upon)
3.	d'abord	firstly
4.	d'habitude	usually
5.	découvrir	to discover
6.	également	equally, also
7.	enfin	finally, at last
8.	ensuite	next
9.	espérer	to hope
10.	essayer	to try
11.	à l'étranger (m)	abroad
12.	goûter	to taste
13.	là-bas	over there
14.	loger	to stay
15.	plus tard	later
16.	puis	then
17.	Quelle barbe!	How boring!
18.	le rêve	dream
19.	le roman	novel

8.1 H Quelles vacances! (Describing holidays in detail)**Revision: using the imperfect and perfect tenses together****Après avoir / être + past participle
Venir de + infinitive****APRÈS AVOIR / ÊTRE + PAST PARTICIPLE:**

It will make a great impression if you include this construction correctly in your writing and speaking. It translates the English ‘after doing’ or ‘having done’ something.

Après avoir joué au basket, elle s'est douchée. After playing basketball, she had a shower.

To form the perfect infinitive, use the infinitive of *avoir* or *être* (whichever the verb normally uses to form the perfect tense), plus the past participle of the verb.

Après avoir fini mes devoirs, je me suis couchée. Having finished my homework, I went to bed.

Remember that the past participle of a verb using *être* must agree with the subject of the main verb in the sentence.

Après être allés au restaurant, ils ont fait une promenade en ville.

REVISION: USING THE IMPERFECT AND PERFECT TENSES TOGETHER:

Use the imperfect tense :

- to describe what something was like in the past:
c'était super it was great, *il pleuvait* it was raining, *il faisait chaud* it was hot
- to translate the English ‘was / were doing’ or ‘used to do’: *je jouais* I was playing / I used to play.

However, for simple actions in the past, the perfect tense is used:

je suis allé(e) I went, *j'ai bu* I drank, *elle a mangé* she ate, *ils ont joué* they played.

You may often need to use both tenses in the same sentence.

VENIR DE + INFINITIVE:

This verb is used in just two tenses to translate the English ‘have just’ or ‘had just’ done something.

Use the **present** tense of *venir* followed by *de + infinitive*, to translate ‘have / has just done’

Use the **imperfect** tense of *venir* followed by *de + infinitive* to translate ‘had just done’.

⇒ *Elle vient de partir en Italie.* She **has just gone** to Italy.

Je venais de rentrer quand j'ai reçu ton message. I **had just got home** when I got your message.

1.	à cause de	because of
2.	agréable	nice
3.	le cadeau	present
4.	le commissariat	police station
5.	déçu(e)	disappointed
6.	fonctionner	to work
7.	le lendemain	the next day
8.	minable	pathetic
9.	obliger	to force
10.	oublier	to forget
11.	plutôt	rather
12.	le porte-monnaie	purse
13.	le propriétaire	owner
14.	puisque	since
15.	réussir	to succeed
16.	sale	dirty
17.	sauf	except
18.	le séjour	stay, visit
19.	le souci	worry

Key questions:

Où as-tu passé tes vacances l'été dernier?

Qu'est-ce-que tu as fait pendant les vacances?

Quels problèmes y avait-il?

Where did you spend your holidays last summer? What did you do during the holidays?

What problems did you have?

8.2 F Découverte de la France (Talking about visiting different places in France)

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

Remember that to form the imperfect tense, you need to:

- remove the *-ons* ending from the *nous* form of the verb in the present tense: *nous faisons, nous avons*
- add the imperfect endings.
- Remember that *être* has an irregular stem (*ét-*):

faire	avoir	être
je faisais	j'avais	j'étais
tu faisais	tu avais	tu étais
il / elle / on faisait	il / elle / on avait	il / elle / on était
nous faisions	nous avions	nous étions
vous faisiez	vous aviez	vous étiez
ils / elles faisaient	ils / elles avaient	ils / elles étaient

We use the imperfect tense to:

- set the scene in the past: *Il faisait froid.* It **was** cold.
- describe habits in the past: *Je faisais du ski chaque hiver.* I **used to** ski / go skiing every winter.
- describe an action interrupted by another action or event: *Je faisais du ski quand j'ai vu mon copain.* I **was** skiing when I saw my friend.

Revision of the imperfect tense of -er verbs

REVISION OF THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF -ER VERBS

Remember that to form the imperfect tense, you need to:

- remove the *-ons* ending from the *nous* form of the verb in the present tense: *nous jouons, nous regardons*
- add the imperfect endings *-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient*

je jouais, tu jouais, il / elle / on jouait, nous jouions, vous jouiez, ils / elles jouaient

Be careful with verbs like *manger*, which have a *nous* ending with an extra 'e': *nous mangeons, je mangeais*, etc.

We use the imperfect tense to:

- set the scene in the past
- describe habits in the past
- describe an action interrupted by another action or event.

Revision of the imperfect tense of avoir, être and faire

1. s'amuser	to have fun
2. le bâtiment	building
3. la boucherie	butcher's shop
4. la boulangerie	baker's shop
5. le bruit	noise
6. la charcuterie	delicatessen
7. cher / chère	expensive
8. heureusement	fortunately
9. l'inconvénient (m)	disadvantage
10. même	even
11. payer	to pay for
12. pleuvoir	to rain
13. la promenade	walk
14. propre	own
15. seul(e)	only
16. les sports d'hiver (m)	winter sports
17. tomber	to fall
18. toujours	always
19. trop de monde	too many people
20. la voile	sailing
21. le / la voisin(e)	neighbour

Key questions:

Quel temps faisait-il?

Quels sports/activités faisais-tu?

Les vacances étaient comment?

What was the weather like?

What sports/activities did you do?

How was your holiday?

8.2 H Les vacances en ville (Talking about visiting French towns and cities)**Using three time frames: past, present and future****Revision of the imperfect tense****USING THREE TIME FRAMES: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE:**

Show your knowledge of different time frames by using past, present and future tenses in your writing and speaking. You will need to remember how to form the present, perfect, imperfect and future tenses.

Look for clues as to when to use them, such as hier (yesterday), demain (tomorrow), dernier (last) or prochain (next).

⇒ J'aime beaucoup visiter les grandes villes. **L'année dernière**, je suis allé à Paris avec ma famille. **L'année prochaine** on ira à Lyon.

REVISION OF THE IMPERFECT TENSE:

Remember that to form the imperfect tense, you need to:

- ⇒ remove the *-ons* ending from the *nous* form of the verb in the present tense: *nous jouons*, *nous regardons*
- ⇒ add the imperfect endings *-ais*, *-ais*, *-ait*, *-ions*, *-iez*, *-aient*

je jouais, *tu jouais*, *il / elle / on jouait*, *nous jouions*, *vous jouiez*, *ils / elles jouaient*

Be careful with verbs like *manger*, which have a *nous* ending with an extra 'e':

nous mangeons, *je mangeais*, etc.

We use the imperfect tense to:

- set the scene in the past
- describe habits in the past
- describe an action interrupted by another action or event.

Key questions:

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes/n'aimes pas faire en vacances?

Où iras-tu l'année prochaine et pourquoi?

What do you like to do on holidays?

Where will you go next year and why?

1.	<i>accueillir</i>	to welcome
2.	<i>l'aviron (m)</i>	rowing
3.	<i>cacher</i>	to hide
4.	<i>le canard</i>	duck
5.	<i>célèbre</i>	famous
6.	<i>le coin</i>	area
7.	<i>la confiance</i>	trust
8.	<i>la côte</i>	coast
9.	<i>déguster</i>	to taste (wine)
10.	<i>s'égarer</i>	to get lost, to wander off
11.	<i>l'endroit (m)</i>	place
12.	<i>ensoleillé(e)</i>	sunny
13.	<i>l'envie (f)</i>	desire
14.	<i>la garde-robe</i>	wardrobe
15.	<i>la lecture</i>	reading
16.	<i>manquer</i>	to miss
17.	<i>meilleur(e)</i>	best
18.	<i>même</i>	same
19.	<i>le navire</i>	ship
20.	<i>l'oiseau (m)</i>	bird
21.	<i>le phoque</i>	seal
22.	<i>la plongée</i>	diving
23.	<i>plusieurs</i>	several
24.	<i>pluvieux(-se)</i>	rainy
25.	<i>remporter</i>	to win
26.	<i>tenter</i>	to tempt
27.	<i>tricoter</i>	to knit
28.	<i>la vague</i>	wave
29.	<i>venir de</i>	to have just
30.	<i>venteux(-se)</i>	windy