

STAGE 4 – Year 7 & 8 FRENCH

EXAM REVISION GUIDE



The Yearly FRENCH exam is divided into 4 Sections:

1. Multiple Choice
2. Short Answer
3. Reading Comprehension
4. Writing

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

Vocabulary (words) for the following topics:

- Family Members
- Food & Drinks
- Sport & Activities
- Travel
- Colours
- Personal Descriptions (including body parts & personality traits)
- Numbers
- Clothing
- Greetings & Introductions
- School/Routine/Subjects/Objects
- Music (types and instruments)
- Days/Months/Birthday

How to write about yourself:

- Say Hello (formal & informal)
- Introduce yourself (say your name and age, birthday)
- Describe yourself and your family members – physical and personality traits
- Discuss your hobbies (what do you do for fun? E.g. Sport, Music, Travel etc...)
- Discuss your home life – who is in your family? Do you have any pets? Where do you live?
- Discuss your likes and dislikes (music, sport, colours, animals, foods, clothes, subjects)
- Describe your school life and daily routine – what do you do each day? What are your favourite subjects? What do you have in your school bag? What does your school uniform look like?

Grammar & Verbs:

- Definite articles (masc/fem/plural)
 - The = le/la/les
 - Some = du/de la/des
 - One/a = un/une
 - To the = au/aux
- Verbs
 - Etre – to be
 - Avoir – to have
 - Faire – to do/to make
 - Jouer – to play
 - Aller – to go
 - Aimer – to like
 - Detester – to hate
 - Voyager – to travel
 - Porter – to wear
 - Habiter – to live
 - Les préféré - favourite
 - Boire – to drink
 - Manger – to eat
- Pronouns
 - Je = I
 - Tu = You
 - Il/elle = He/She
 - Nous = We
 - Vous = You all (plural)
 - Ils/ells = they (masc & fem)
- Verb Endings (use the correct pronoun and verb ending for verbs).

Avoir - to have	
J'ai	I have
Tu as	You have
Il a	He / it has
Elle a	She / it has
Nous avons	We have
Vous avez	You have (plural)
Ils ont	They have (M)
Elles ont	They have (F)

Être - to be	
Je suis	I am
Tu es	You are
Il est	He / it is
Elle est	She / it is
Nous sommes	We are
Vous êtes	You are (plural)
Ils sont	They are (M)
Elles sont	They are (F)

Faire - to do	
Je fais	I do
Tu fais	You do
Il fait	He / it does, is doing
Elle fait	She / it does, is doing
Nous faisons	We do
Vous faites	You do (plural)
Ils font	They do, are doing (M)
Elles font	They do, are doing (F)

Aller - to go	
Je vais	I go, I am going
Tu vas	You go
Il va	He / it goes, is going
Elle va	She / it goes, is going
Nous allons	We go
Vous allez	You go (plural)
Ils vont	They go, they are going (M)
Elles vont	They go, they are going (F)

FRENCH REGULAR VERB ENDINGS			
SUBJECT PRONOUN	"ER" VERBS	"IR" VERBS	"RE" VERBS
JE	E	IS	S
TU	ES	IS	S
IL	E	IT	
ELLE	E	IT	
ON	E	IT	
NOUS	ONS	ISSONS	ONS
VOUS	EZ	ISSEZ	EZ
ILS	ENT	ISSENT	ENT
ELLES	ENT	ISSENT	ENT

- Create negative statements – what you don't like, what you don't eat etc...
 - To create a negative sentence – you have to add “ne” BEFORE the verb (action word) and “pas” after it.
 - E.G:
 - J'ai six soeurs (I have 6 sisters)**
 - Je n'ai pas six soeurs (I don't have 6 sisters)**

NEGATIVE EXPRESSIONS	
Different nuances of negation exist.	
If you want to learn how to use Never, Not yet, Nothing, nobody, No one, No more, Not at all in French refer to this table	
French	English
ne ... jamais	never
ne ... pas encore	not yet
ne ... rien	nothing
ne ... personne	nobody, no one, not anybody anyone
ne ... plus	no more, not any longer anymore
ne ... pas du tout	not at all

- Connective words:

<i>mais</i>	= <i>but</i>
<i>ou</i>	= <i>or</i>
<i>et</i>	= <i>and</i>
<i>donc</i>	= <i>so</i>
<i>car</i>	= <i>because</i>
<i>ensuite</i>	= <i>then</i>
<i>puis</i>	= <i>then</i>
<i>cependant</i>	= <i>however</i>
<i>qui</i>	= <i>who / that</i>

- Opinion phrases:

<i>parce que</i>	= <i>because</i>
<i>je pense que</i>	= <i>I think that</i>
<i>je trouve que</i>	= <i>I find that</i>
<i>à mon avis</i>	= <i>in my opinion</i>
<i>alors</i>	= <i>so</i>
<i>où</i>	= <i>where</i>
<i>quand</i>	= <i>when</i>