**Unité 4- Révision- K.Rafferty**

1. **Les points cardinaux- Cardinal Points**

* Le nord= the north le sud= the south
* L’ouest= the west l’est= the east
* au nord-est= the north-east au sud-est= the south-east
* au sud-ouest= the south-west au nord-ouest= the north-west
* à l’est= in the east à l’ouest= in the west
* Marseille se trouve au sud de la France= Marseille is situated in the South of France

à= in

* à + le= au
* à + l’= à l’

1. **La météo- The Weather Forecast**

* It is nice weather= il fait beau It is bad weather= il fait mauvais
* It is cold= il fait froid It is sunny= il fait soleil
* It is raining= il pleut It is warm= il fait chaud
* It is windy= il fait du vent It is foggy= il y a du brouillard
* It it icy= il y a verglas It is cloudy= le temps est nuageux
* It is snowing=il neige It is raining=il pleut
* It is hailstoning=il grèle It is freezing=il gèle

1. **L’adjectif- Adjective Agreement**

An adjective is a word which describes a noun e.g. tall, quiet, dangerous etc.

In French, adjectives must agree with the gender and the plurality of the noun it is describing:

**Examples:**

* Masculine Noun: Le chien vert= the green dog
* Feminine Noun: La tortue verte = the green turtle
* Plural Masculine Noun: Les chiens verts =the green dogs
* Plural Feminine Noun: Les tortues vertes= the green turtles

**Therefore, you can see that:**

* To make an adjective masculine, there is NO CHANGE
* To make an adjective feminine, you add the letter e onto the adjective
* To make an adjective plural, you add the letter s onto the adjective

**Exceptions:**

1. To make feminine an adjective that ends with the letter:

* F-> VE e.g. sportif-> sportive
* X-> SE e.g. dangereux-> dangereuse
* ON-> ONNE
* EL-> ELLE
* EN-> ENNE

1. To make plural an adjective that ends with the letters:

* EAU/ EU -> EAUX/ EUX e.g. nouveau -> nouveaux
* AL->AUX e.g. national->nationaux

1. You can’t add the letter ‘e’ to an adjective that already ends with the letter ‘e’

e.g. le chien rouge/ la tortue rouge

1. You can’t add the letter ‘s’ to an adjective that already ends with the letter ‘s/x/z’

e.g. le garçon dangereux/les garçons dangereux

**Irregular Adjectives:**

The following adjectives are irregular and you must just learn them off by heart because they completely change when in their feminine form:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Masculine | Feminine | English |
| Beau/ bel (in front of a vowel) | Belle | Beautiful |
| Blanc | Blanche | White |
| Bref | Brève | Brief |
| Doux | Douce | Sweet |
| Faux | Fausse | False |
| Favori | Favorite | Favourite |
| Fou/ fol (in front of a vowel) | Folle | Mad/ foolish |
| Frais | Fraîche | Fresh |
| Gentil | Gentille | Kind |
| Gros | Grosse | Large |
| Long | Longue | long |
| Mou/ mol (in front of a vowel) | Molle | Soft/ limp |
| Nouveau/ nouvel (in front of avowel) | Nouvelle | new |
| Public | Publique | Public |
| Sec | Sèche | Dry |
| Vieux/ vieil (in front of a vowel) | Vieille | old |

1. **L’adjectif- The Position of the Adjective**

The majority of French adjectives follow the noun e.g. un garçon **intelligent** (an intelligent boy), une fille **heureuse** (a happy girl)

However, the following French adjectives come **before** the noun:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bad | Mauvais |
| Nasty | Méchant |
| Ugly/ nasty | Vilain |
| Beautiful/ handsome | Beau (m)/ belle (f)/ bel (m.vl) |
| Small | Petit |
| High | haut |
| Old | Vieux (m)/ vieille (f) |
| Pretty | Joli |
| Fat/ large | Gros (m) / grosse (f) |
| New | Nouveau(m)/ nouvelle(f)/ nouvel(m.vl) |
| Kind | Gentil (m)/ gentile (f) |
| Young | Jeune |
|  | *et* |
| Good | Bon (m)/ bonne (f) |
| Big/ tall | Grand |
|  | *et* |
| Better | Meilleur |
| Vast/ immense | Vaste |
|  | *et* |
| Long | Long (m)/ longue (f) |

e.g. le **nouveau** livre (the new book), la **petite** maison (the small house)

1. **Les saisons- The seasons**

* In the spring= au printemps in the summer= en été
* In the autumn= En automne in the winter= en hiver

1. **Les mois= the months**

* January= janvier February= février
* March= mars April= avril
* May= mai June= juin
* July= juillet August= août
* September= septembre October= octobre
* November= novembre December= décembre

1. **Le Passé Composé- The Past Tense with être as the helping verb**

It is called ‘the composed tense’ because you need 3 things to form it:

1. the subject (who did the action) HE
2. the helping/ auxiliary verb HAS
3. the past participle EATEN
4. **The Subject:**

Je (I) nous (we)

Tu (you) vous (you plural)

Il (he) ils (they- boys)

Elle (she) elles (they- girls)

1. **The Helping Verb**

You have learnt so far that the verb ‘avoir’ (to have) in the present tense is the helping verb but for these 13 verbs of movement, ‘être’ (to be) in the present tense is the helping verb:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Infinitive in French | Infinitive in English | Past tense |
| **M**ourir | To die | Je suis mort(e)\* |
| **R**etourner | To return | Je suis retourné(e) |
| **S**ortir | To go out | Je suis sorti(e) |
| **V**enir | To come | Je suis venu(e)\* |
| **A**rriver | To arrive | Je suis arrivé(e) |
| **N**aître | To be born | Je suis né(e)\* |
| **D**escendre | To go down | Je suis descendu(e) |
| **E**ntrer | To enter | Je suis entré(e) |
| **T**omber | To fall | Je suis tombé(e) |
| **R**ester | To stay | Je suis resté(e) |
| **A**ller | To go | Je suis allé(e) |
| **M**onter | To go up | Je suis monté(e) |
| **P**artir | To leave | Je suis parti(e) |

* When être is the helping verb, you **NEED** agreement:
* Add an extra ‘e’ if a girl did the action (elle est allé**e**- she went)
* Add an ‘s’ if more than one boy did the action (ils sont allé**s**- they boys went)
* Add an ‘es’ if more than one girl did the action (ells sont allé**es**- they girls went)
* There is no change to the past participle if a boy did the action (il est allé- he went)

**je suis** allé(e) **nous sommes** allé(e)s

**tu es** allé(e) **vous êtes** allé(e)s

**il est** allé **ils sont** allés

**elle est** allée **elles sont** allées

1. **The Past Participle**

The past participle is still formed the same way as before:

* + - ER verbs : knock the ‘ER’ off the infinitive and add ‘é’ e.g. allé> all**é**
    - IR verbs : knock the ‘IR’ off the infinitive and add ‘i’ e.g. sortir> sort**i**

3 of these verbs have an irregular past participle

* + - Naître-> né e.g. il est né (he was born)
    - Mourir-> mort e.g. il est mort (he died)
    - Venir-> venu e.g. il est venu (he came)