

PiXL Independence:

MFL - Student Booklet

KS5

French

Contents:

- I. Beginner Level – 20 credits per question
- II. Advanced Beginner Level – 30 credits per question
- III. Intermediate Level – 40 credits per question
- IV. Proficient Level – 60 credits per question
- V. Advanced Level – 70 credits each
- VI. Expert Level – 80 credits each

I. Beginner Level. Niveau – Débutant

20 credits per question.

Articles: Check out the following website (pages 1-7), then answer the following questions:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjv9xyc/revision/1>

1. What is meant by definite article? _____

2. What are the French definite articles? _____

3. When is the definite article used in French but not in English?

4. What is meant by an indefinite article? _____

5. What are the French indefinite articles? _____

6. When is the definite article used in French but not in English?

7. Translate the following sentences:

a. Le terrorisme me fait peur

b. Mon frère s'est cassé la jambe

c. L'argent donne la liberté

d. I have long blond hair

e. He likes swimming but doesn't like horseriding

f. Marcel finds French difficult

g. My brother is a nurse

Partitive articles: Use the following website to revise partitive articles:

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/french/french-i/french-i-articles/partitive-articles>

Complete the grid

	singular	plural
masculine		
feminine		

8. When does the partitive article change to “de”? Give 4 examples.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

9. Write a sentence in French to illustrate each example.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Present tense verbs:

10. What are the endings of the 3 main types of verb? Give an example of each. Complete the grid.

	Regular ER	Regular IR	Regular RE
<i>Je</i>			
<i>Tu</i>			
<i>Il/elle/on</i>			
<i>Nous</i>			
<i>Vous</i>			
<i>Ils/elles</i>			

Check out
the websites
if you need
help



<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/french/grammar/verbsf/presenttenserev1.shtml>
<http://takelessons.com/blog/common-irregular-french-verbs-z04>

11. Find as many **irregular ER** verbs as you can and write them here with their meanings.

12. Find as many **irregular IR** verbs as you can and write them here with their meanings.

13. Find as many **irregular RE** verbs as you can and write them here with their meanings.

Use this website to
revise **adjectives**

<https://about-france.com/french/adjectives.htm>

14. Are the following statements about adjectives true or false? Write T or F next to each sentence.

- a. To form most female adjectives you add “e” to the masculine form.
- b. All adjectives undergo a spelling change in the feminine form.
- c. You always add “s” to make an adjective plural.
- d. Some adjectives come before the noun they are describing.
- e. If an adjective ends in “e” in the masculine form, you add another “e” to make it feminine.
- f. All adjectives undergo a spelling change in the plural form.

15. Correct the statements that are false.

16. What are the equivalent feminine forms of adjectives which have these endings in the masculine form? Find as many examples as you can of these types of adjectives and write them in the box.

- eil
- er
- eur
- on
- eux
- el
- if
- en
- et
- c

17. Find out which adjectives precede the noun. Write them in the box below with their female forms.

18. Some adjectives can be used before and after the noun(s) they describe, resulting in different meanings. List as many of this type of adjective as you can with their respective meanings.

Masculine form	Feminine form	Meaning when before noun	Meaning when after noun

18. Write 5 sentences in French, each one containing at least 2 adjectives. Use examples from the previous exercises.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Revise
adverbs
using this
website

 http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/adverbs_formation.shtml

19. What is an adverb? _____

How are adverbs usually formed? _____

Give an example _____

Give 3 examples of adverbs which are not formed in this way

Find the French for:

Constantly	.....	Evidently	.....
Truthfully	.....	Absolutely	.....
Deeply	.....	Well	.....
Frankly	.....	Enormously	.....
Politely	.....	Violently	.....
Badly	.....	Kindly	.....

20. Find as many **adverbs of time and place** as you can and list them in the boxes with their meanings in English.

TIME

PLACE

II. Short Answer Questions - Débutant Avancé

30 credits per question

Perfect Tense:

1. Give the past participles of these irregular verbs:

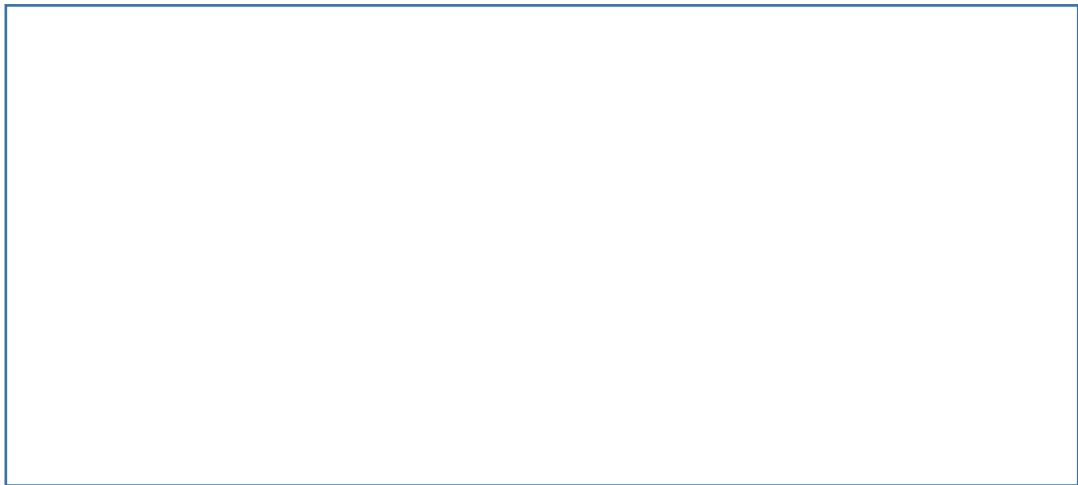
- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Avoir | Vivre | Falloir |
| Recevoir | Plaire | Acquérir |
| Venir | Devoir | Être |
| Ouvrir | Résoudre | Connaître |
| Vouloir | Mourir | (Se) taire |
| Croire | S'asseoir | Courir |
| Pouvoir | Naître | Rompre |
| Savoir | Prendre | Peindre |



<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/z2h6tfr/revision>

2. Give a detailed, step by step account of how to form the perfect tense with "être".

3. Draw up a list of verbs which use “être” to form the perfect tense.



Do some research on
comparative/superlative
forms of
adjectives/adverbs

Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives/adverbs

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/comparative-adverbs/>

4. Translate the following sentences into English.

a) La région parisienne est plus peuplée que le Limousin.

b) Ma voiture n'est pas aussi neuve que la tienne.

c) Le problème des SDF se produit plus fréquemment de nos jours.

d) On peut manger aussi bien ici qu'ailleurs.

e) Elle travaille moins efficacement que son frère, qui est l'étudiant le plus travailleur et le moins égoïste de la classe.

f) Le réchauffement de la planète est un des problèmes les plus graves en ce moment. La solution la moins favorable est de ne rien faire. J'envisage le pire!

g) Vous parlez espagnol mieux que moi, cependant mon allemand est meilleur. C'est Sophie qui parle français le mieux.

5. Make up 5 further sentences of your own; 2 adjectival, 2 adverbial, 1 using both.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

Relative pronouns

Use the following websites to revise relative pronouns:

6. <https://french.kwiziq.com/revision/grammar/when-to-use-que-to-say-whom-which-or-that-relative-pronouns>

7. Try the exercises on the following websites:

<https://french.kwiziq.com/revision/grammar/ce-qui-what-which-relative-pronouns>

<https://french.kwiziq.com/revision/grammar/ce-que-what-which-relative-pronouns>

8. Explain in your own words, when to use:

qui/que/qu'/dont/lequel/laquelle/lesquels/lesquelles

9. What happens to “*lequel*” etc. when followed by the prepositions “à” and “de”?
Complete the grid.

	à + (= to which)	de + (=of which)
lequel		
laquelle		
lesquels		
lesquelles		

10. Write a sentence in French to show the use of each.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

Relative pronouns cont'd

11. Explain when to use "ce qui/ce que/ ce qu'/quoi/où

12. Translate the following into French

- a) What surprises me is... _____
- b) What I prefer is.... _____
- c) What one says is... _____
- d) What is essential is... _____
- e) The town where I live is... _____
- f) On the day (when) he was born... _____
- g) I don't know what you are talking about... _____

Direct /indirect object pronouns

13. Complete the grids with the correct French pronouns

Direct object pronoun		Indirect object pronoun	
	me		(to) me
	you		(to) you
	him/it		(to) him/it
	her/it		(to) her/it
	us		(to) us

	you		(to) you
	them		(to) them

14. Make up 6 sentences of your own using direct/indirect object pronouns, **3 of which must be negative.**

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____



<https://www.thoughtco.com/y-french-pronoun-1368924>

Pronouns “y” and “en”

15. Write down 2 uses of the pronoun “y”

- a) _____
- b) _____

Write down 2 uses of the pronoun “en”

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____

16. Fill in the grid to show the sequence of pronouns when used before a verb.

1	2	3	4	5

17. Translate the following sentences into French.

- a) He has talked to me about it. _____
- b) They saw me there. _____
- c) I gave you it. _____
- d) The secretary sent them to her. _____
- e) I did not meet her there. _____
- f) He has not sent any to me. _____
- g) She did not give us any. _____

Disjunctive/emphatic pronouns

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/pro4.html>

18. Write out the disjunctive pronouns here:

Complete the on-line activity on disjunctive pronouns.



19. Give 5 examples where a disjunctive pronoun would be used.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

20. Translate into English:

a) **He** does not agree.

a) He is always thinking about her

b) Each one for himself!

c) You built it yourself?

d) What does she think of me?

e) She takes advantage of them (f)

f) We did it ourselves

g) You went home? (fam)

III. Short Answer Questions - Niveau Intermédiaire

40 credits per question

Imperfect tense

Use these websites to
revise the imperfect
tense and then complete
the on-line activities

<http://www.frenchlearner.com/verbs/imperfect-tense/>
<http://www.learn-french-help.com/french-past-imperfect-tense.html>

1. Give a step by step explanation of how the imperfect tense is formed.

2. What is the only verb that does not follow this pattern? Write it out in all forms here.

3. When is the imperfect tense used? Give 4 examples.

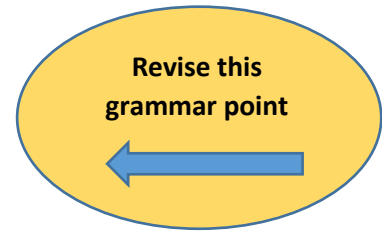
4. Write out the following verbs in the imperfect tense.

	Manger	Lancer	Rire
<i>Je</i>			
<i>Tu</i>			
<i>Il/elle/on</i>			

<i>Nous</i>			
<i>Vous</i>			
<i>Ils/elles</i>			

Pluperfect tense

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/tenses/le-plus-que-parfait>



5. How is this tense formed?

6. Give the pluperfect forms of the following verbs.

	Avoir	Venir	Se lever
<i>Je</i>			
<i>Tu</i>			
<i>Il</i>			
<i>Elle</i>			
<i>On</i>			
<i>Nous</i>			
<i>Vous</i>			
<i>Ils</i>			
<i>Elles</i>			

7. Re-visit the website and complete the on-line activities.

8. Make up 5 sentences of your own using the pluperfect tense.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

e) _____

Venir de.../Depuis

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/depuis-vs-il-y-a/>

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/venir-recent-past/>

9. What does “venir de...” mean when followed by:

a) The present tense

b) The imperfect tense

What does “depuis” mean when followed by:

a) The present tense

b) The imperfect tense

10. Make up 6 sentences of your own using these constructions in both tenses. Translate your sentences into English.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

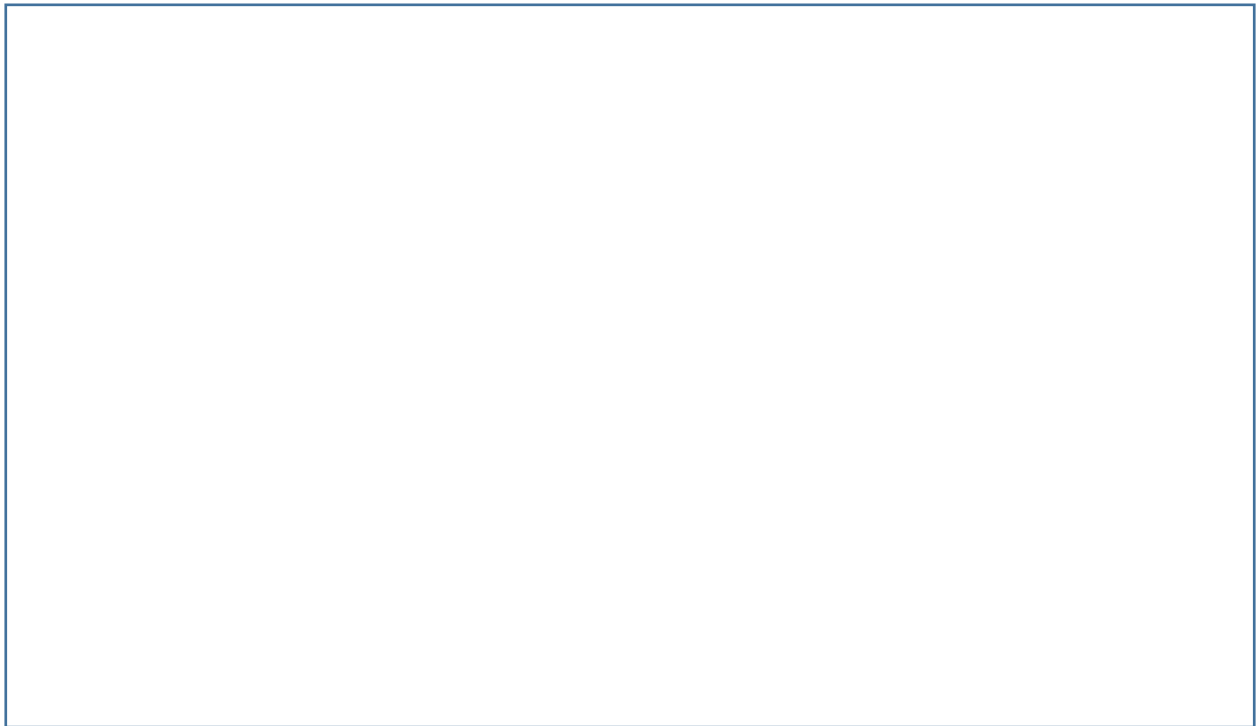
(v) _____

(vi) _____

11. Use your knowledge of the work you have covered so far to translate the following paragraph into English.

Il avait commencé à pleuvoir quand je suis entrée dans le café. C'était presque vide à part deux jeunes filles qui se disputaient bruyamment dans un coin, et un vieil homme qui lisait un journal. J'ai enlevé mon imper et je me suis assise près de la fenêtre. Je venais de commander un café lorsque la porte s'est ouverte et une grande, jeune fille élégante est entrée. Je ne l'ai pas reconnue tout de suite et elle ne m'a pas aperçue. Elle s'est assise à une table en face de la porte, et j'ai vu que c'était Pauline, une de mes meilleures copines du lycée. Elle avait tellement changé que je ne pouvais guère la reconnaître. Je me suis levée pour aller lui parler.

"Salut Pauline," ai-je dit. "Il y a si longtemps que....." À ce moment-là j'ai remarqué qu'elle avait éclatée en sanglots.

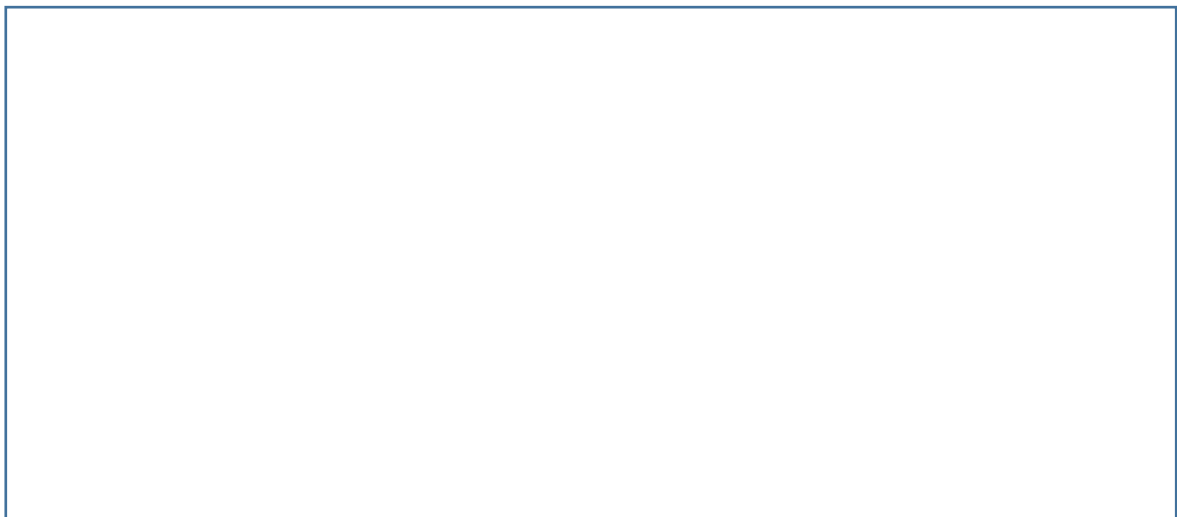


Negatives

<https://www.thoughtco.com/types-of-french-negation-1368880>



13. Write a list of as many negative constructions as you can, with their meanings in English.



14. Translate the following sentences into French.

a) He only drinks red wine; he never drinks white wine.

b) There is nothing of interest in this article.

c) There was hardly any food left.

d) Nobody came to the meeting.

e) We no longer go there.

f) None of her ideas seems acceptable to me.

g) Neither he nor his sister came to visit us.

h) I don't see anyone any more.

i) We have decided not to smoke any more.

j) I couldn't find Céline anywhere.



Demonstrative adjectives/pronouns.

<https://francais.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns/demonstrative-pronouns>

15. Complete the following grid.

Person	Demonstrative adjective	Demonstrative pronoun (simple)	Demonstrative pronoun (compound)
Masc sing.			
Masc pl.			
Fem sing.			
Fem pl.			
Indefinite			

16. Re-visit the website and complete the on-line activities.

17. Translate the following sentences into English

a) J'ai acheté deux cafés, celui-ci est décaféiné.

b) Je ne peux pas décider entre cette voiture et celle-là.

c) J'ai trouvé le livre d'histoire mais je cherche toujours celui de chimie.

d) De toutes les idées, je préfère celle de Paul.

e) Voilà celui dont je t'ai parlé.

f) Cela me semble vraiment bizarre.

g) Ceci va être difficile à croire

18. Make up 6 sentences of your own, 2 from each category of the grid.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

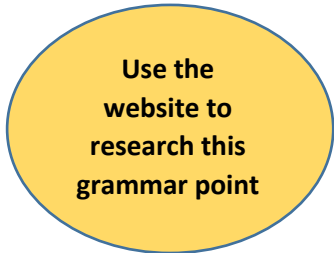
(iv) _____

(v) _____

(vi) _____

Indefinite pronouns.

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/indefinite-pronouns/>



19. Underline the indefinite pronoun in the following sentences.

- a) Tout est arrangé.
- b) J'ai trois filles et chacune est studieuse.
- c) Quelques-uns d'entre vous sont prêts.
- d) Ça doit être quelque chose d'horrible.
- e) J'en connais certains.

f) Plusieurs sont venus sans savoir pourquoi.

g) Quiconque dit ça, ment!

20. Translate the sentences into English.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

IV. Short Answer Questions - Niveau Compétent

60 credits per question



The Future tense

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/french/french-ii/french-ii-future-tenses/the-future-tense>

1. Describe how to form the future tense of the following verbs:

a) Regular ER verbs

b) Regular IR verbs

c) Regular RE verbs

2. Many verbs undergo a stem change in the future tense. List as many of them as you can in the box below.

3. Choose 10 verbs from your box and make up your own future tense sentences.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

i) _____

j) _____

4. Rewrite the following sentences changing the verb in bold from present to future tense.

a) Il **faut** les revoir demain?

b) Elle ne t'**envoie** pas le paquet avant mercredi.

c) Je ne **m'assieds** pas dans un compartiment première classe si je n'ai pas de billet.

d) Il **vaut** mieux ne pas lui en parler.

e) J'**acquiers** le terrain pour faire construire une maison.

f) Lorsque je **meurs**, la maison **revient** à ma fille.

5. Translate the sentences you have written into English.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

The Conditional Tense

<http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/conditional.shtml>

6. (i) Describe how the conditional tense is formed.

(ii) Which English word does the conditional tense translate?

The Future Perfect

<https://francais.lingolia.com/en/grammar/tenses/le-futur-anterieur>

7. How is this tense formed? Give an example.

The Conditional Perfect

8. How is this tense formed? Give an example.

9. Write out the following in French.

a) I will have done

b) We will have written

c) They will not have come

d) You (pol) will not have left

e) She will have woken up


f) You (fam) would have been

g) They (f) would have arrived...

h) She would not have understood

i) I would have gone out

j) We would not have sat down



Revise this
topic using
this website

Clauses with “si”

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/french/french-ii/french-ii-conditional-mood-and-conditions/conditional-sentences>

10. Translate these sentences into English.

a) S’il neige, je reste à la maison

b) Je donnerai à manger au chat, si j’ai le temps

c) Le match serait annulé, s’il pleuvait

d) Si je gagnais à la loterie, j’achèterais une voiture de sport

e) Si tu avais appris le français, tu aurais su le parler

f) Vous seriez guéri, si vous suiviez les conseils du médecin

g) Nous aurions acheté une nouvelle maison, si nous avions eu assez d’argent

Possessive pronouns

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/possessive-pronouns/>



11. Complete the grid

	Masc sing	Fem sing	Masc pl	Fem pl
Mine				
Yours				
His/hers/its				
Ours				
Yours				
Theirs				

12. Go back to the website and complete the on-line activities.

13. Translate the following sentences into French.

a) I see your brother but mine hasn't arrived yet.

b) I hate my car, yours is much nicer

c) My parents are in France. Where do yours live?

d) This coat....is it yours or mine?

e) You are talking to my sister, I am going to talk to theirs

f) They are proud of their children and we are proud of ours

The Imperative

Check out <https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/verbs/imperatif>

14. (i) What is meant by “the imperative?”

(ii) Which verb forms is it limited to?

(iii) When does the singular imperative of a regular ER verb retain the “s”?

(iv) Give an example

15. Complete the grid by putting each verb into its imperative forms.

Parler	Choisir	Répondre

16. Find 3 verbs which are complete exceptions to this formation, and write them in the grid in all their forms.

Verb 1	Verb 2	Verb 3

--	--	--

17. Go back to the website and complete the on-line activities.

18. Translate these sentences.

a) Don't touch them! (sg)

b) Give it to me immediately!

c) Don't get up! (pl)

d) Send them to him today! (pl)

e) Don't let's sit here!

19. (i) When might an infinitive be used to express a command?

(ii) Give an example

(iii) What is the infinitive of the verb used in this sentence?

"Veuillez répondre le plus tôt possible"

(iv) What does the sentence mean in English?

20. Make up 5 sentences of your own. Make them as complex as you can.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

V. **Advanced Level - Niveau Avancé**

70 credits per question



The Subjunctive Mood

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-subjunctive-rules-and-examples-1369323>

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/subjunctive/>

1. a) Describe in your own words what is meant by “the subjunctive mood”.

b) Which relative pronoun usually precedes the subjunctive?

2. Give examples of some high frequency verbs which require the subjunctive mood.

3. Give some examples of conjunction/conjunctive phrases which require the subjunctive mood?

4. Describe in your own words how the present subjunctive is formed.

5. Complete the grid putting the verbs into the subjunctive.

	Parler	Finir	Vendre
<i>Je</i>			
<i>Tu</i>			
<i>Il/elle/on</i>			
<i>Nous</i>			
<i>Vous</i>			

<i>Ils/elles</i>			
------------------	--	--	--

6. Find the subjunctive forms of these common irregular verbs.

	Faire	Pouvoir	Savoir	Aller	Avoir	Être	Vouloir
<i>Je</i>							
<i>Tu</i>							
<i>Il/elle</i>							
<i>Nous</i>							
<i>Vous</i>							
<i>Ils/elles</i>							

7. Go back to the websites and complete all the on-line activities.

8. Make up 10 sentences of your own using the subjunctive mood.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____
- i) _____
- j) _____

9. What is meant by the “*ne explétif*” when used with a subjunctive mood?

10. Give 3 examples.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

11. Use your knowledge of French to work out how to form the perfect subjunctive and complete this grid.

	Donner	Partir	Se lever
<i>Je</i>			
<i>Tu</i>			
<i>Il</i>			
<i>Elle</i>			
<i>Nous</i>			
<i>Vous</i>			
<i>Ils</i>			
<i>Elles</i>			

12. Translate into French.

a) I am happy that he left

b) I doubt that they arrived

c) It is possible that the bank has closed

d) It is regrettable that he didn't succeed.

e) We are sorry that you (pl) didn't come with us

f) It is important that they (f) enjoyed themselves

Verbs + preposition + infinitive

Revise which verbs take a preposition before an infinitive.

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/french/french-i/french-i-prepositions/prepositions-before-infinitives>

13. Translate into French.

a) I had forgotten to feed the dog

b) My parents encouraged me to go to university

c) Céline had dreamed of becoming a nurse

d) I have finally succeeded in finding a job

e) I will ask my brother to help me with my research

f) I told them to hurry up

14. Revise the constructions on the website and make up 10 sentences of your own, at least 4 of which should come from the “à quelqu’un de...” category of verbs. Use a variety of tenses in your sentences.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____
- i) _____
- j) _____

More complex usage of the perfect infinitive

<http://www.leaflanguages.org/french-grammar-the-past-infinitive/>



15. Match up the beginning of each sentence with its correct ending:

Je pense l’

Ells sont contentes de

J’espère

Elle a été renvoyée

Je vous remercie

Ils sont fiers d’

de m’avoir aidé

après t’y avoir vu

avoir laissé au café

être finalement devenus médecins

de ne pas avoir pu vous rencontrer

pour avoir menti

Je suis rentré

avoir bientôt trouvé un appartement

Ils étaient déçus

t'avoir parlé

16. Translate your sentences into English.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/quizzes-and-tests/present-participle-quiz/>

Carry out your own research on this topic and then complete the activities

The Present Participle

17. What is the present participle? When is it used?

18. How is the present participle formed? Give examples.

19. Which verbs do not follow this pattern?

20. Complete the on-line activities.

VI. Niveau Expert - Expert Level

80 credits per question

Go to this website
and familiarise
yourself with this
tense

The Past Historic tense

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/tenses/le-passe-simple>

1.

a) When are you most likely to come across the past historic tense?

b) How does the past historic tense translate into English?

c) When would the past historic tense not be used?

2. Find out what the endings are for the following types of verbs. Complete the grid.

	Regular ER: Aller	Regular IR: Finir	Regular RE: Vendre
<i>Je</i>			
<i>Tu</i>			
<i>Il/elle/on</i>			
<i>Nous</i>			
<i>Vous</i>			
<i>Ils/elles</i>			

3. You need to be able to identify the following high frequency verbs. Find out what their endings are.

	Être	Faire	Avoir
<i>Je</i>			
<i>Tu</i>			
<i>Il/elle/on</i>			
<i>Nous</i>			
<i>Vous</i>			
<i>Ils/elles</i>			

4. In order to be able to recognise the past historic tense, try the on-line activities.

5. Can you recognise these past historic verbs? Write their meanings in English

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Nous donnâmes _____ | j) Il voulut _____ |
| b) Elles choisirent _____ | k) Elle sut _____ |
| c) Vous répondîtes _____ | l) Nous courûmes _____ |
| d) Il but _____ | m) Vous dîtes _____ |
| e) Nous fîmes _____ | n) Je crus _____ |
| f) Elle lut _____ | o) Tu pus _____ |
| g) Ils prirent _____ | p) Ils s'assirent _____ |
| h) Tu dus _____ | q) Elle naquit _____ |
| i) Elles virent _____ | r) Ils vécurent _____ |

s) Il vint _____ t) Elles tinrent _____

6. Independent research. Examine a page of a text that you are currently studying, identify and make a note of any sentences written in the past historic tense. Can you translate them into English?

7. Using your knowledge of French, can you translate these sentences into English?

a) Quand il eut fini, il mangea.

b) Dès qu'elle fut arrivée, le téléphone sonna.

c) Quand elle eut publié son premier roman, elle devint un grand succès.

d) Aussitôt que l'ambulance fut arrivée, on emmena le blessé.

You need to be able to recognise this in texts. Research it, using this website

The Imperfect Subjunctive

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/french/french-ii/french-ii-the-subjunctive/imperfect-and-pluperfect-subjunctive>

8. Using the information, complete the following grid.

	Donner	Choisir	Attendre
<i>Je</i>			
<i>Tu</i>			

<i>Il/elle/on</i>			
<i>Nous</i>			
<i>Vous</i>			
<i>Ils/elles</i>			

9. Translate into English.

a) Je voulais qu'il parlât à son frère.

b) Je craignais qu'il fût mort.

c) Je ne croyais pas qu'il fût revenu.

d) Elle voyagea, quoi qu'elle n'eût plus d'argent.

e) Il partit pour que nous eussions la salle à nous-mêmes.

Inversion

Use this website to revise the structure:

<https://www.lawlessfrench.com/grammar/inversion/>

Complete the activity on the following page.

10. Translate these sentences using the inversion method in each one.

a) "I thought," he said, "that it was a good idea".

b) "Do they always arrive late?" they asked.

c) Perhaps he will come back tomorrow.

d) We had scarcely arrived when he called.

e) Of course, they have forgotten.

f) We shouted for help in vain.

The Causative

11. Explain what is meant by the causative.

12. How is it usually formed?

Carry out your own research on this topic.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-causative-le-causatif-1368818>

13. Give some examples of your own.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

The Passive Voice

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/verbs/passif>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/french-passive-voice-1368895>



14. Explain what is meant by “active” and “passive” voice.

15. How is the passive voice formed in French?

16. State 2 ways in which the French avoid using the passive.

17. Give 3 examples of each method

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

vi) _____

Direct and Indirect speech

Revise this topic here:

<https://français.lingolia.com/en/grammar/sentence-structure/indirect-speech/exercises>

18. Complete the on-line exercises.

19. Re-write this conversation changing the direct speech to indirect.

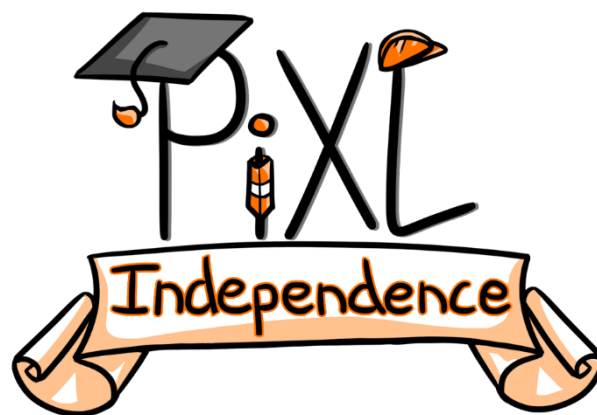
Paul a dit "Je ne vais pas au collège ce matin. "Je me sens malade," a-t-il ajouté

"Il faut que tu ailles chez le médecin," a répondu sa mère. "Ça peut être quelque chose de grave," a-t-elle continué

"J'irai demain," a expliqué Paul.

"Tu ne fais jamais ce que je te dis," a déclaré sa mère.

Paul a insisté "Je retournerai au collège aussitôt que je me sentirai mieux"



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