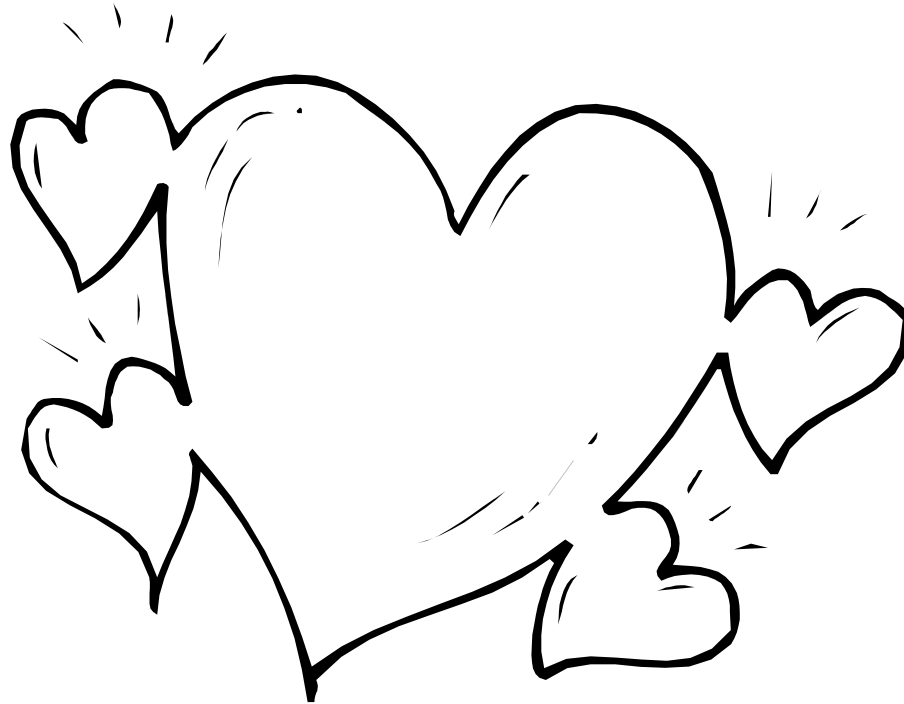


Transcript for French Revision Form 5 (“ER” verbs, Time and School Subjects)

**J'**



**le français**

# 1

Bonjour, this CD has all the words you need to help you learn French

If you listen to the CD lots and lots of times you will find French very easy

The CD has 3 sections to it. Section 1 is all about verbs. In section 2 you will learn how to tell the time in French and section 3 teaches you how to say you like or dislike a particular subject. Hope you enjoy listening.

Let's now begin with section 1 which is all about **VERBS**

Verbs are doing words and are very important.

There are lots of different types of verbs.

We are going to learn about INFINITIVE VERBS.

In English, infinitive verbs have the word "to" T O in front of them.

For example to eat, to sleep, to sell

In French infinitive verbs are divided into 3 groups. Each group has a different ending.

The three endings are "ER" "IR" and "RE"

For example Jouer – J O U E R Jouer means to play

Dormir – D O R M I R Dormir means to sleep

Vendre – V E N D R E Vendre means to sell

## 2

OK now lets see how much we can remember

I'll ask you some questions and see if you can answer them correctly.

### Question 1

What are the 3 French infinitive verb endings \_\_\_\_\_ The answer is "er", "ir", and "re". Well done if you got them right.

### Question 2

What word does an English infinitive verb have in front of it? \_\_\_\_\_ the answer is to T O for example to draw.

### Question 3

I'm going to say 5 verbs in English. If you think they are infinitives shout yes. If you think they are not infinitives shout no. Ready?

1. To colour -----Yes, 2. I whistle \_\_\_\_\_ No, 3. She sees \_\_\_\_\_ No, 4. To clean \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, 5. To fly \_\_\_\_\_ Yes  
Fantastic if you got them all right!

### Question 4

Now, I'm going to say 5 verbs in French. I will spell them for you and if you think they are infinitive verbs shout yes. If you think they are not infinitives shout no. Ready?

1. Jouer - J O U E R \_\_\_\_\_ Yes because the verb ends in "er"
2. Je lave L A V E \_\_\_\_\_ No because the verb ends in "e"
3. Finir F I N I R \_\_\_\_\_ Yes because the verb ends in "ir"
4. Vendre V E N D R E \_\_\_\_\_ Yes because the verb ends in "re"
5. Elles mangent M A N G E N T \_\_\_\_\_ No because the verb ends in "ent"

So remember,

French infinitive verbs have 3 endings "er", "ir" and "re"

Now that we know what an infinitive verb is we are going to learn about CONJUGATED VERBS

Do you remember that French infinitive verbs have 3 endings “er”, “ir”, and “re”

Well, infinitive verbs are not very helpful because they do not tell us WHO is doing the action.

CONJUGATED verbs are very helpful because they tell us WHO is doing the action.

In English - To speak is an infinitive verb. I speak is a conjugated verb.

In French – parler P A R L E R is an infinitive verb. Je parle is a conjugated verb

**To conjugate a verb in French there are THREE steps you follow: -**

In **step 1** you put a pronoun in front of the verb just like in English. The pronoun is very important because it tells us who is doing the action.

For **step 2** you take off the infinitive endings. Do remember these are “er”, “ir”, and “re” and that leaves you with half a verb so to in **step 3** we complete the verb by adding an ending which you will learn soon.

In French we have 9 pronouns

I in French is Je J E pronounced je

You (singular that means one person) in French is tu TU pronounced TU like the number 2

He in French is Il, pronounced ill - like someone who is not feeling well. Il can also mean it because every thing in French is either masculine or feminine

She in French is Elle, pronounced ELLE. Elle can also mean it because every thing in French is either masculine or feminine

**4** So now lets summarize what we have just learned.

In French there are nine pronouns and they go before the verb.

Je which means I, tu which means you (singular), il which means he or it, elle which means she or it.

We then have a very special pronoun ON which means people in general.

We have now covered the five singular pronouns. This means these pronouns are all used to describe one person or one thing doing an action.

For example I write, you (singular) swim, he travels, it shuts, she sits, and one gossips

Try and learn these five pronouns before you move on to the next bit of the tape.

Hope you have revised your pronouns. I will ask you what the five singular pronouns are and if you get them all right then you can listen to the next section of the CD but if you still cannot remember them, then go back and learn them.

how do you say I in French. \_\_\_\_\_The answer is Je

how do you say you (singular) in French. \_\_\_\_\_The answer is tu

how do you say he or it in French. \_\_\_\_\_The answer is il

how do you say she or it in French. \_\_\_\_\_The answer is elle

how do you say one or people in general in French. \_\_\_\_\_The answer is on

# 5

Fantastic. If you got them all right you are now ready to learn the final four pronouns.

We in French is nous N O U S.

You (plural – that means more than one person) is vous V O U S. Remember at the beginning of every lesson I ask all of you in class to sit down? I say asseyez-vous or if I want you all to get up I say levez-vous?

In French there are two words for they.

Ils it is spelt ils but pronounced I L and this is used to describe boys doing an action or boys and girls doing an action. However if it is only girls doing an action then we say Elles spelt elles but pronounced E L L E

So if I want to say Form 5B and 5G, they are excellent at French. I would say Ils sont supers en français because we are talking about boys and girls.

Do you remember we were talking about conjugating verbs. There are 3 steps we have to do to conjugate a French verb.

Step 1 was to put the pronoun in front of the verb so if you want to say he eats you would put the pronoun il in front of the verb

Step 2 you take off the infinitive ending which means you take off the "er", "ir" or "re" ending and in step 3 we complete the verb by adding an ending to it. This year we are just going to learn the endings of "ER" verbs.

There are 6 endings you need to learn for "ER" verbs

Lets revise the pronouns and then I will tell you the endings which go with each pronoun.

# 6

Can you remember the French pronouns? Let's revise them

I is je / You (singular) is tu / He or it is il / She or it is elle / One or people in general is on / We is nous / You (plural) is vous / they (boys only or boys and girls) is ils / They (girls only) is elles

Here are the 6 "ER" verb endings

For the pronoun je we add an E to the verb

For the pronoun tu we add an ES to the verb

For the pronouns il, elle and on we add an E to the verb (these 3 pronouns have the same ending. An E)

For the pronoun nous we add ONS to the verb

For the pronoun vous we add EZ to the verb

For the pronouns ils and elles we add ENT to the verb

Here is a little poem to help you learn the verb endings

Elephants, **ES**cape, Egypt, **ONS**afari, **EZ**ebra, **ENT**ertain

Elephants ending (**E**), Escape ending (**ES**), Egypt ending (**E**)

On Safari ending (**ONS**), E Zebras ending (**EZ**), Entertain ending (**ENT**).

(Here's a picture of an E Zebra entertaining!)



## 7

We are now going to revise what we have learned about verbs.

The first thing we learned was that in French infinitive verbs have three endings “er”, “ir” and “re”

Then we learned that infinitive verbs are not very helpful because they do not tell us who is doing the action

So if we want to know who is doing the action we need to conjugate the verb

We next learned that there are 3 steps we need to follow to conjugate a verb in French

Step 1 = put a pronoun in front of the verb. Step 2 = take away the “er” verb ending and Step 3 = complete the verb by adding an ending

We know there are 9 pronouns – je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils and elles and there are 6 endings for “er” verbs – E, ES, E, ONS, EZ, ENT

Did you remember all of that? Now we are going to practise some examples of what we have learned. It might help you to write these down.

Jouer J O U E R means to play so if I want to say I play in French I have to follow three steps

Step 1 I put the pronoun in front of the verb. The pronoun for I is je J E

Step 2 I take off the “er” at the end of the verb and I am left with J O U

Step 3 I complete the verb by adding the ending which goes with the pronoun. The pronoun is je and the ending which goes with je is e

So I play is je joue – J E J O U E

Now you try this one

Chanter C H A N T E R means to sing so how would you say She sings

The answer is Elle chante E L L E CHANTE

You need to learn the pronouns and verb endings really well. Good luck and keep listening.

We are now going on to **SECTION 2** of the CD. In this section we learn how to ask and tell **THE TIME** in French

The first thing you need to learn are the numbers from 1- 11

1 = une , 2 = deux , 3 = trois , 4 = quatre , 5 = cinq , 6 = six , 7 = sept , 8 = huit , 9 = neuf , 10 = dix , 11 = onze

Practise the numbers lots so you know them really well.

To say o'clock in French for example it is five o'clock we say il est then the hour so cinq then the word heure which means hour so it is 5 o'clock is - il est cinq heures. Easy!

It is 1 o'clock = il est une heure, It is 2 o'clock = il est deux heures, It is 3 o'clock = il est trois heures

It is 4 o'clock = il est quatre heures, It is 5 o'clock = il est cinq heures, It is 6 o'clock = il est six heures

It is 7 o'clock = il est sept heures, It is 8 o'clock = il est huit heures, It is 9 o'clock = il est neuf heures

It is 10 o'clock = il est dix heures, It is 11 o'clock = il est onze heures

It is midday = il est midi, It is midnight = il est minuit

To say minutes past the hour for example it is 10 past 5. In French we say it is 5 o'clock and then we just say the number of minutes past so it is 10 past 5 in French is il est cinq heures dix

It is very IMPORTANT to remember that in French we ALWAYS say the HOUR first and then the minutes.

For example it is 5 past 8 is il est huit heures cinq. It is 20 past 4 is il est quatre heures vingt

We are now going to learn the numbers for the minutes past the hour

5 is cinq, 10 is dix, quarter past is et quart, 20 is vingt, 25 is vingt-cinq, and half past is et demie.

You need to learn all of these really well. Lets practise some examples of saying minutes past the hour.

It is 5 past 7 = il est sept heures **cinq**. **Remember to say the hour first and then the minutes**

It is 10 past 3 = il est trois heures **dix**

It is a quarter past 5 = il est cinq heures **et quart**

It is a quarter past midnight = il est minuit **et quart**

It is 20 past 9 = il est neuf heures **vingt**

It is 25 past 11 = il est onze heures **vingt-cinq**

It is half past 10 = il est dix heures **et demie**

It is half past 4 = il est quatre heures **et demie**

# 19

We are now going to practise saying minutes to the hour

If you imagine a clock divided into two halves, a right hand side and a left hand side.

The right hand side tells us the number of minutes past the hour and the left hand side tells us the minutes to the hour.

It is very IMPORTANT to remember that in French we ALWAYS say the HOUR first and then the minutes

In English we say it is 5 to 7. We put the minutes first and then the word to and then the hour.

It is 5 to 7 means there are 5 minutes to go until it is 7 o'clock.

It is 20 to 9 means there are 20 minutes to go until 9 o'clock.

In French we do the OPPOSITE. We put the HOUR first and then we take away the minutes

It is 5 to 7 is il est sept heures moins 5. In French we say it is 7 o'clock minus 5. The word for minus is MOINS

Here are some examples : -

It is 5 to 7 = Il est sept heures **moins** cinq

It is 10 to 8 = il est huit heures **moins** dix

It is 25 to 11 = il est onze heures **moins** vingt-cinq

It is 10 to midday = Il est midi **moins** dix

It is quarter to 5 = il est cinq heures **moins le quart**

It is quarter to 11 = il est onze heures **moins le quart**

Now lets practise some examples. How do you say the following times in French:-

It is 10 past 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the answer is il est trois heures dix

It is very IMPORTANT to remember that in French we ALWAYS say the HOUR first and then the minutes

It is 5 past 8 \_\_\_\_\_ the answer is il est huit heures cinq

It is a quarter past 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the answer is il est six heures et quart

It is 10 to 10 is Il est dix heures **moins** dix

It is 25 to 11 is il est onze heures **moins** vingt-cinq

It is 5 to midnight is il est minuit **moins** cinq

The time in French is very important so you need to learn it really well. We have now finished section 2.

## 10

In SECTION 3 we are going to learn how to say which school subjects les matières you like and which ones you don't like.

Here are the school subjects les matières which we have learned : -

English is l'anglais, Art is le dessin, P.E. is l'EPS, French is le français, Geography is la géographie, History is l'histoire, ICT is l'informatique, Maths is les maths, Music is la musique, Sciences are les sciences, and DT is la technologie

I love in French is j'adore, I like is j'aime, I hate is je déteste, I do not like is je n'aime pas

So to say I love art in French is j'adore le dessin, I like maths is j'aime les maths. I hate musique is je déteste la musique and I do not like English is je n'aime pas l'anglais

Here are some adjectives we learned to describe the school subjects.

Fun is amusant, Easy is facile, Interesting is intéressant, Difficult is difficile, Boring is ennuyeux

So if you want to say

I hate French it is boring, you say je déteste le français c'est ennuyeux!

To say I love art is it fun, you say j'adore le dessin c'est amusant

This is the end of the CD. I hope it has helped you to understand your French a little better.