



Year 9 Unit 2 Grammaire Higher

à + indefinite article				
	m.s.	s. before a vowel	f.s.	pl
à	au	à l'	à la	aux
Some expressions for injuries are followed by 'à' and so the definite article changes. Eg. J'ai mal au bras (à + le) J'ai mal à la jambe (à + la) J'ai mal à l' épaule (à + l') J'ai mal aux yeux (à + les)				

Saying 'you must' Il faut + infinitive	
In French, 'il faut' meaning 'it is necessary to' or 'you must'. It is normally followed by an infinitive (verbs ending -er/ ir/ -re).	
Eg. Il faut gagner	You must win
Il faut bien manger	You must eat well



'Depuis' + present tense
In French, to say how long you have been doing something, we use the word ' depuis ' meaning 'since'. Depuis is followed by the present tense .
Eg. Je joue au tennis depuis trois ans. I have been playing tennis for three years.
J'étudie le français depuis deux ans. I have been studying French for two years.



	Faire - to do / make
Je /J'-I	Je fais
Tu - You	Tu fais
Il /Elle /On - He/She /One	Il/Elle fait
Nous -We	Nous faisons
Vous -You	Vous faites
Ils /Elles - They	Ils/Elles font

The possessive 'de'	
In French, to say something is someone's, we use the preposition 'de' meaning 'of'.	
Eg. Le nez de Paul	Paul's nose
La bouche de Paul	Paul's mouth
Les dents de Paul	Paul's teeth

Negatives

In French, the negative goes **around** the verb.

For example :

Je **ne** mangerai **pas de** hamburgers

I won't eat hamburgers

Je **ne** mangerai **jamais de** chips

I will never eat crisps

Je **ne** boirai **plus de** boissons

gazeuses

I will no longer drink fizzy drinks

Je **ne** mangerai **rien**

I won't eat anything

Je **ne** mangerai **ni** sucreries **ni** frites

I will eat neither sweet things nor

chips

Je **n'**achèterai **pas de** fruits **non plus**

I won't buy fruit either

Note: after a negative, we don't use an article (un/ une/ des) but instead we use **'de'**



The future tense

(infinitive + ending)

Note : although the stem of the future tense is formed from the infinitive, for verbs ending **-re** (eg. vendre/ prendre/ boire) **remove the final 'e'**

Eg. vendre → vendr-

prendre → prendr-

boire → boir-

Je mangerai un hamburger ce soir.

I will eat a hamburger this evening.

Tu boiras des boissons gazeuses.

You will drink fizzy drinks.

Il/ elle/ on jouera au tennis demain.

He/ she/ we will play tennis tomorrow.

Nous mangerons des sucreries.

We will eat sweet things.

Vous prendrez le bus au collège.

You will take the bus to school.

Ils/ elles suivront les règles.

Note: Irregular stems:

aller → ir-

avoir → aur-

être → ser-

faire → fer-

The past with reflexive verbs

A reflexive verb is a verb that you do to yourself
eg. se blesser= to injure oneself

In French, when we use reflexive verbs to describe something in the past, we use the verb 'etre' (to be) to form the auxillary verb.

Eg. je **me** suis blessé I injured myself

Tu **t'**es blessé You injured yourself

Il **s'**est blessé He injured himself

Elle **s'**est blessée She injured herself

Nous **nous** sommes blessé(e)s We injured ourselves

Vous **vous** êtes blessé(e)s You injured yourselves

Ils **se** sont blessés They injured themselves

Elles **se** sont blessées They injured themselves

Other reflexive verbs:

se couper to cut oneself

se bruler to burn oneself

se casser to break oneself

