

French – Module 4: Manger et boire



Spring 2 – Grammar

<p>1. <u>Conditional tense - vouloir</u></p> <p>vouloir = to want/to wish je voudrais = I would like tu voudrais = you(s) would like il/elle/on voudrait = he/she/we(inf.) would like nous voudrions = we(form.) would like vous voudriez = you(p) would like ils/elles voudraient = they would like</p>	<p>2. <u>Present tense</u></p>																		
<p>3. <u>Negatives</u></p> <p>Rien = nothing In a sentence, rien is always formed with ne Je ne mange rien = I eat nothing/I don't eat anything Other negatives work in the same way. They form a sandwich round the verb Je ne mange pas le fromage = I don't eat cheese Je ne bois jamais du café= I never drink coffee</p>	<p>1.1 <u>Regular -er verbs – Present tense</u> Most verbs in French follow a similar pattern in the present tense, especially –er verbs.</p> <p>manger = to eat je mange = I eat tu manges = you(s) eat il/elle/on mange = he/she/we (inf.) eat(s) nous mangeons* = we (form.) eat vous mangez= you(p) eat ils/elles mangent = they eat * extra e in this form of the verb to soften the sound</p>	<p>2.2 <u>Irregular verbs – Present tense</u> In French, some verbs (mainly from the –re families) do not follow a pattern when conjugated. They are called “irregular verbs”.</p> <p>boire = to drink je bois = I drink tu bois = you(s) drink il/elle/on boit = he/she/we(inf.) drink(s) nous buvons = we(form.) drink vous buvez = you(p) drink ils/elles boivent = they drink</p>	<p>prendre = to take je prends = I take tu prends = You take il/elle/on prend = he/she/we (inf) take(s) nous prenons = we(form) take vous prenez = you (p) take ils/elles prennent = they take</p>																
<p>7. <u>Saying you must/you should</u></p> <p>Il faut = you must, you should, it is necessary to It is always followed by the infinitive and only exists in the il form Il faut acheter = you must buy il faut inviter – you must invite il faut finir = you must finish</p>	<p>4. <u>Articles: Definite/Indefinite/Partitive</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="638 603 1153 774"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>masculine</th> <th>feminine</th> <th>plural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>un</td> <td>une</td> <td>des</td> </tr> <tr> <td>the</td> <td>le</td> <td>la</td> <td>les</td> </tr> <tr> <td>some</td> <td>du (de l')</td> <td>de la (de l')</td> <td>des</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In English we don't always use it, but in French some is always put in: Je mange un croissant = I eat a croissant J'aime le poisson = I like fish Je bois du thé = I drink (some) tea Je mange de la viande = I eat (some) meat Je mange des céréales = I eat (some) cereals</p>		masculine	feminine	plural	a	un	une	des	the	le	la	les	some	du (de l')	de la (de l')	des	<p>5. <u>The preposition à</u></p> <p>Prepositions are words which tell us where someone or something is, or when you want to say where you want to meet someone. The à combines with the French word for the to mean at the/ to the :</p> <p>à + le = au = au centre de sport = at the sports centre/ to the sports centre à + la = à la = à la piscine = at the swimming pool/ to the swimming pool à + l' = à l' = à l'église = at the church/ to the church à + les = aux = aux magasins = at the/ to the shops</p>	<p>6. <u>Using tu and vous for you</u></p> <p>There are two ways to say you in French: “Tu” – when you are talking to a friend (informal) “Vous” – when you are talking to someone older like an adult. (formal)</p> <p>You also use “vous” as “you” when you are talking to more than one person, in the plural</p>
	masculine	feminine	plural																
a	un	une	des																
the	le	la	les																
some	du (de l')	de la (de l')	des																
<p>8. <u>Quantities using de</u></p> <p>When you are talking about quantities and containers use de un kilo de pommes = a kilo of apples cinq cents grammes de fromage = 500 grams of cheese une bouteille de fanta = a bottle of fanta une tranche de jambon = a slice of ham</p>	<p>9. <u>Using the definite article when expressing opinions</u></p> <p>When you are saying what you like/don't like/prefer, the definite article le, la or les must always be used: J'aime le poisson = I like fish Je n'aime pas la viande = I don't like meat Je préfère les fruits = I prefer fruit</p>	<p>10. <u>Did you know?</u></p> <p>You don't pronounce the –t at the end of a word in French. But if you add an –e, you do pronounce the -t.</p>																	

10. Les questions

<p>1) Qu'est-ce que tu aimes manger ? 2) Qu'est-ce que tu préfères boire ? 3) Qu'est-ce que tu manges/bois pour le petit déjeuner ?</p>	<p>4) Qu'est-ce qu'il faut acheter ? 5) Qu'est-ce que tu as mangé hier soir ? 6) Qu'est-ce que vous voulez comme boisson ? 7) Et comme entrée ?</p>	<p>8) Que voulez-vous come plat principal ? 9) Et avec ? 10) Voulez-vous un dessert ?</p>
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Spring 2 – Vocabulary



<p>1. <u>La nourriture = Food</u></p> <p>J'aime ... = I like Je n'aime pas ... = I don't like Je préfère = I prefer le fromage = cheese le poulet = chicken le poisson = fish le pain = bread le beurre = butter la viande = meat les pommes de terre = potatoes les œufs = eggs les fruits = fruit les frites = chips</p>	<p>2. <u>Le petit déjeuner = Breakfast</u></p> <p>au petit déjeuner = for breakfast je mange = I eat un croissant = a croissant un petit pain = a bread roll du pain grillé= a slice of toast des céréales = cereals Je ne mange rien = I don't eat anything je bois ... = I drink du café= coffee du thé= tea du chocolat chaud = hot chocolate du jus d'orange = orange juice du lait = milk Je ne bois rien = I don't drink anything</p>	<p>3. <u>Les mots utiles = useful words</u></p> <p>en général = generally surtout = especially par exemple = for example ça dépend = it depends beaucoup = a lot pas vraiment = not really</p>	<p>4. <u>Le déjeuner = Lunch</u></p> <p>je mange/je prends... = I have ... une salade de tomates = a tomato salad des crudités = raw, chopped vegetables des carottes = carrots des petit pois = peas une mousse au chocolat = chocolate mousse un yaourt = a yoghurt je bois = I drink un vin blanc = a white wine</p>
<p>6. <u>Faire les course = Going shopping</u></p> <p>un kilo de = a kilo of un demi-kilo/500 grammes de ... = half a kilo of ... poires = pears pêches = peaches un litre de = a litre of une bouteille de ... a bottle of ... une boîte de ... = a tin/can of un paquet de ... a packet of ... un pot de ... = a jar of ... une tranche de ... = a slice of ... C'est combien? = How much is it? s'il vous plaît = please C'est tout = That's all</p>	<p>7. <u>On prépare une fête = Preparing for a party</u></p> <p>Il faut acheter = we need to buy un gâteau = a cake des biscuits = biscuits des crêpes = pancakes des beignets = doughnuts des saucisses = sausages des tomates = tomatoes des chips = crisps une salade = a salad des raisins = grapes un ananas = a pineapple des fraises = strawberries du fromage = cheese du thon = tuna Il faut apporter des boissons = You must bring drinks Tu peux venir à mon anniversaire ? Can you come to my birthday party ?</p>	<p>5. <u>Au restaurant = At a restaurant</u></p> <p>Je voudrais ... = I would like... Je prends ... = I'll have ... un coca = a Coke une eau minérale + a mineral water un jus de fruits = a fruit juice la soupe = soup le pâté= pâté le steak = steak avec ... = with ... des frites = chips du riz = rice des carottes = carrots la crème caramel = crème caramel la tarte aux pommes = apple pie la glace = ice cream le menu les entrées = starters les plats = main courses les desserts = desserts l'addition = the bill s'il vous plaît = please tout de suite = straight away Vous avez terminé ? Have you finished ?</p>	