

## ★ Remember:

- there is a ...  
*il y a un/une ...*
- there are some ...  
*il y a des ...*
- there isn't a/there aren't any ...  
*il n'y a pas de ...*

## ★ Make your speaking sound more authentic by using expressions like:

*Tant mieux!* So much the better!/That's good!  
*Tant pis!* Too bad!/What a shame!  
*Ce n'est pas la peine.* It's not worth it.  
*Ça ne fait rien.* It doesn't matter./Never mind.  
*Je vous en prie.* It's a pleasure.

## ★ In tasks like this, you often have to listen for

**synonyms:** words which mean the same as other words in the questions. Also remember to listen carefully for negatives, which can change the whole meaning of a sentence.

## G The imperative

You use the imperative form to give instructions.

Take the **tu** or **vous** form of the verb in the present tense and drop the pronoun:

*Tu prends* (You take) → *Prends ...* (Take ...)

*Vous prenez* (You take) → *Prenez ...* (Take ...)

Drop the final 's' from **-er** verbs in the **tu** form:

*Tu vas* (You go) → *Va ...* (Go ...)

*Tu tournes* (You turn) → *Tourne ...* (Turn ...)

## G Asking questions > Page 210 using **quel**

To ask 'which ...?' or 'what ...?', use the adjective **quel ...?**

It must agree with the subject of the sentence.

masc sg	<i>quel</i>
fem sg	<i>quelle</i>
masc pl	<i>quels</i>
fem pl	<i>quelles</i>

## G The present, perfect and future tenses

Make sure you know how to form different types of verbs across key tenses:

verb type	infinitive	present	perfect	future
regular -er	<i>collecter</i>	<i>je collecte</i>	<i>j'ai collecté</i>	<i>je collecterai</i>
regular -ir	<i>finir</i>	<i>je finis</i>	<i>j'ai fini</i>	<i>je finirai</i>
regular -re	<i>vendre</i>	<i>je vends</i>	<i>j'ai vendu</i>	<i>je vendrai</i> *
key irregulars	<i>aller</i> <i>avoir</i> <i>être</i> <i>faire</i>	<i>je vais</i> <i>j'ai</i> <i>je suis</i> <i>je fais</i>	<i>je suis allé(e)</i> <i>j'ai eu</i> <i>j'ai été</i> <i>j'ai fait</i>	<i>j'irai</i> <i>j'aurai</i> <i>je serai</i> <i>je ferai</i>

\* In the future tense, **-re** verbs drop the final 'e' from the infinitive before adding the future endings: *vendre* → *je vendrai, tu vendras, il/elle/on vendra, etc.*

## G The pronoun **y** > Page 230

The pronoun **y** means 'there'. It replaces **à** + a noun.

- In the present tense, **y** goes in front of the verb:  
*On y va tous les ans.* We go **there** every year.
- If the verb is followed by an infinitive, **y** goes in front of the infinitive:  
*Tu peux y faire de la voile.* You can go sailing **there**.
- In the perfect tense, **y** goes in front of the part of *avoir* or *être*:  
*J'y suis allée l'année dernière.* I went **there** last year.

## G Negatives > Page 222

Most negative expressions are in two parts and go **around** the verb:

*ne ... rien* (nothing)

*ne ... jamais* (never)

*ne ... personne* (nobody, not anyone)

*ne ... plus* (no longer, not any more)

*ne ... que* (only)

*ne ... aucun(e)* (no, not any, not a single ...)

**NB:** **aucun** agrees with the noun.

*ne ... ni ... ni ...* (neither ... nor ...) is in three parts: put a noun after each **ni**.

## G The future tense > Page 218

You use the **future tense** to say 'will' or 'shall' do something.

To form this tense, use the **future stem** plus the appropriate ending.

For **-er** and **-ir** verbs, the future stem is the infinitive.

*je resterai* nous resterons  
(I will stay) (we will stay)

*tu resteras* vous resterez  
(you will stay) (you will stay)

*il/elle/on restera* ils/elles resteront  
(he/she/we will stay) (they will stay)

Some key verbs have irregular future stems, but use the same endings as above:

*aller* – *j'irai* (I will go)

*avoir* – *j'aurai* (I will have)

*être* – *je serai* (I will be)

*faire* – *je ferai* (I will do)

*venir* – *je viendrai* (I will come)