

# Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire pendant ton temps libre? What do you like to do in your free time?

J'adore ...

[I love]

Je préfère ...

[I prefer]

J'aime ...

[I like]

Je n'aime pas ...

[I don't like]

Je déteste ...

[I hate]

jouer  
[playing/to play]

à la X Box [on X Box]  
au rugby [rugby]  
aux jeux vidéos [video games]

aller  
[going / to go]

sur Snapchat [on Snapchat]  
sur Insta [on Instagram]  
sur les réseaux sociaux [on social media]

télécharger de la musique [to download /downloading music]  
envoyer des messages [to send /sending messages]  
partager des photos [to share /sharing photos]  
regarder des vidéos [to watch /watching videos]

## Pourquoi? Why?

car / parce que [ because]

Je pense que [ I think that]

À mon avis [In my opinion has]

c'est [it is]

très [very]  
assez [quite]  
un peu [a bit]  
vraiment [really]

génial [great]  
passionnant [exciting]  
amusant [fun]  
inutile [pointless]  
ennuyeux [boring]  
nul [rubbish]

## Grade booster

You can use a variety of linking words to build up longer and more complex sentences

et

and

ou

or

aussi

also

en plus

in addition

mais

but

cependant

however

pourtant

however

malheureusement

unfortunately

car

because

parce que

because

puisque

as, since

## Phonics:



“é” sounds like “ay”

“er” sounds like “ay”

**Common misconceptions:** In English we often put adverbs between subject pronoun and verb  
e.g. *I also like playing football.*

In French you **NEVER** do this. It can come in front of both e.g *Aussi j'aime jouer au foot*  
or after the verb .eg. *J'aime aussi jouer au foot*

vidéos télécharger déteste  
jouer aller envoyer

# Qu'est-ce que tu fais en ligne? What do you do online?

**Je passe ...**  
[I spend]

... heures [..hours]  
**beaucoup de temps** [lots of time]  
**trop de temps** [too much time]

**sur internet** [on the internet]  
**sur mon portable** [on my mobile]  
**devant mon écran** [in front of my screen]

**Je joue aux jeux vidéos**

[I play videos]

**Je partage des photos**

[I share videos]

**Je télécharge de la musique**

[I download music]

**Je regarde des vidéos**

[I watch videos]

**souvent** [often]  
**parfois** [sometimes]  
**toujours** [always]

I  
You  
He  
She  
We  
We  
You  
They  
they

**GRAMMAR**  
**PRESENT TENSE VERBS**  
To form the present tense, remove the last 2 letters from **er, ir and re verbs**

**JOUER**      **FINIR**      **VENDRE**

Now add the correct endings depending on who is doing the actions

	ER	IR	RE
Je	joue	finis	vends
Tu	juges	finis	vends
Il	joue	finit	vend
Elle	joue	finit	vend
On	joue	finit	vend
Nous	jouons	finissons	vendons
Vous	jouez	finissez	vendez
Ils	jouent	finissent	vendent
Elles	jouent	finissent	vendent

## Combien de fois par semaine? How often per week?

**Une (1)**  
**deux (2)**  
**trois (3)**

**fois par semaine**  
[times per week]

**tous les jours** [every day]  
**tous les soirs** [every evening]



**Phonics:**



**SFe = Silent final "e"**

This means verbs ending in "e", "es" and "ent" all sound the same

**Je regarde**

**Tu regardes**

**Elle regarde**

**Ils regardent**

## Common misconceptions:

**Toujours** [always] can come straight after verb. *Je fais toujours mes devoirs*

But **Tous les jours** [every day] has to come at end of the sentence. *Je fais mes devoirs tous les jours*

**Qu'est-ce que tu fais comme activités, au lieu de passer du temps en ligne?**

*What activities do you do instead of spending time on line?*

Je suis [I am]	très [very] assez [quite] trop [too] vraiment [really]	actif/active [active] sportif/sportive [sporty]
Je <u>ne</u> suis <u>pas</u> [I'm not]		
Je joue [I play]	au handball / au tennis [handball/tennis]	une /deux / trois fois par semaine [once a week]
Je fais [I do]	de la natation / de la danse / du vélo / de l'équitation [swimming / dancing / cycling / horse-riding]	tous les jours [every day] tous les soirs [every evening]
Je vais [I go]	au gymnase / au centre de loisirs /au club des jeunes [to the gym / to the leisure centre / to the youth club]	
Je lis [I read]		

#### GRAMMAR: THE PARTITIVE ARTICLE

With sports that you DO, you need to use the partitive article (the word for 'some').

The words for some are: du (masculine) / de l' (before vowel), de la (feminine) and des (plural).

E.g. Je fais de la danse (I do dancing)

This is also the case when talking about musical instruments you play.

E.g. Je joue du piano (I play the piano)

#### Common misconceptions:

In English, we use the word 'go' with some sports.

E.g. 'I go swimming'.

In French, you must use 'je joue' [I play] with all ball / shuttlecock sports and 'je fais' [I do] with all other sports.

So, to say 'I go swimming', you would have to say:

je fais de la natation. [ I DO swimming].

J'aime regarder...  
[I like watching]

Je n'aime pas regarder  
[I don't like watching]

**MASCULINE PLURAL NOUNS**

les films d'horreur  
[horror films]  
les films de science-fiction  
[sci-fi films]  
les films d'action  
[action films]

car  
[because]

ils sont  
[they are]

intéressants [interesting]  
divertissants [entertaining]  
effrayants [frightening]  
amusants [fun / funny]  
ennuyeux [boring]  
barbants [boring]  
passionnants [exciting]  
nuls [rubbish]  
géniaux [great]

**FEMININE PLURAL NOUNS**

les comédies [comedies]  
les informations [the news]  
les séries policières [detective series]  
les émissions de télé-réalité [reality TV programmes]  
les émissions de sport [sport programmes]

elles sont  
[they are]

intéressantes [interesting]  
divertissantes [entertaining]  
effrayantes [frightening]  
amusantes [fun / funny]  
ennuyeuses [boring]  
barbantes [boring]  
passionnantes [exciting]  
nulles [rubbish]  
géniales [great]

**Question words**

Qu'est-ce que	[What]
pourquoi	[why]
où	[where]
quand	[when]
qui	[who]
quel(le)	[which]
comment	[how/what]
combien	[how much/ how many ]

**GRAMMAR: NOUN AND ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENTS**

- The words for 'they' in French are 'ils' [masculine] and 'elles' [feminine]. These words are used to replace the noun in a sentence. They are not just used to talk about people, but also about things.
- If your noun is masculine plural, e.g. 'films', you need to use 'ils' to say 'they'.
- If your noun is feminine plural, e.g. 'comédies', you need to use 'elles' to say 'they'.
- If a masculine noun is plural, you usually need to add -s to both your noun AND your adjective.
- E.g. 'Les films sont intéressants' [The films are interesting. Exception: A masculine adjective ending in -al will always change to -aux in the plural].
- If the noun is feminine AND plural, your adjective usually requires an -es ending.
- E.g. 'Les comédies sont amusantes'. [The comedies are funny].

**Phonics:**

QU sounds like K  
quest-ce que



quelle qui

## Qu'est-ce que tu as regardé?

## What did you watch?

<p><b>J'ai</b> regardé [<i>I watched</i>] <b>Tu as</b> regardé [<i>you watched - singular, informal</i>] <b>Il / Elle / On a</b> regardé [<i>he / she / we watched</i>] <b>Nous avons</b> regardé [<i>we watched</i>] <b>Vous avez</b> regardé [<i>you watched – plural/formal</i>] <b>Ils / elles ont</b> regardé [<i>They watched – m/f</i>]</p>	<p><b>un film de science-fiction</b> [<i>a sci-fi film</i>] <b>un film d'action</b> [<i>an action film</i>] <b>un film d'horreur</b> [<i>a horror film</i>] <b>une série policière</b> [<i>a detective series</i>] <b>une comédie</b> [<i>a comedy</i>] <b>une émission de télé-réalité</b> [<i>a reality TV programme</i>] <b>une émission de sport</b> [<i>a sport programme</i>] <b>les informations</b> [<i>the news</i>]</p>	<p><b>hier</b> [<i>yesterday</i>] <b>hier soir</b> [<i>last night</i>] <b>la semaine dernière</b> [<i>last week</i>] <b>le weekend dernier</b> [<i>last weekend</i>]</p>
--	---	--

<p><b>C'était</b> [<i>It was</i>]</p>	<p><b>un peu</b> [<i>a bit</i>] <b>assez</b> [<i>quite</i>] <b>très</b> [<i>very</i>] <b>vraiment</b> [<i>really</i>]</p>	<p><b>intéressant</b> [<i>interesting</i>] <b>divertissant</b> [<i>entertaining</i>] <b>effrayant</b> [<i>frightening</i>] <b>amusant</b> [<i>fun / funny</i>] <b>ennuyeux</b> [<i>boring</i>] <b>barbant</b> [<i>boring</i>] <b>passionnant</b> [<i>exciting</i>] <b>nul</b> [<i>rubbish</i>] <b>génial</b> [<i>great</i>]</p>
---------------------------------------	---	---

### Common misconceptions:

In English, when speaking about a specific time in the past and using a time phrase, you don't use the verb 'have' to form a sentence.

E.g. You would say: 'Yesterday, I watched a film'. You WOULDN'T say 'Yesterday, I **have** watched a film'.

**THIS IS NOT THE CASE IN FRENCH!** In French, you **ALWAYS** need to use the correct part of the verb 'avoir' (have) to form your sentence.

**Qu'est-ce qu'on va faire?**

*What are we going to do?*

**Aujourd'hui** [today]

**Demain** [tomorrow]

**Ce matin** [this morning]

**Ce soir** [this evening]

**Cet après-midi** [this afternoon]

**je vais**

[*I'm going*]

**nous allons**

[*we're going*]

**faire de la natation**

[*to go swimming*]

**jouer aux jeux vidéos**

[*to play video games*]

**jouer au football**

[*to play football*]

**aller à un match de foot**

[*to go to a football match*]

**aller à un concert**

[*to go to a concert*]

**visiter le musée**

[*to visit the museum*]

**voir un film** [*to see a film*]

**à la piscine** [*at the swimming baths*]

**chez moi** [*at my house*]

**chez mon ami(e)** [*at my friend's house*]

**au centre de loisirs** [*at the leisure centre*]

**au stade** [*at the stadium*]

**au cinéma** [*at the cinema*]

**Tu es libre à quelle heure?**

*What time are you free?*

**Je suis libre**

[*I am free*]

**à une heure** [*at one o'clock*]

**à deux / trois / quatre / cinq heures** [*at two / three / four / five o'clock*]

**à une heure et quart** [*at quarter past one*]

**à deux heures et demie** [*at half past two*]

**à trois heures moins le quart** [*at quarter to three*]



**Phonics:**



**EU sounds like UR  
bleu      heure      fleur**