

2.1 Local, national, international and global areas of interest (Term 1b)

5.1 F Des maisons différentes (Describing your home)	Negative phrases followed by <i>de</i>	Partitive articles
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Negative phrases followed by 'de':

ne ... pas

ne ... plus

ne ... jamais

When you use one of these negative phrases with a noun, you need to include *de / d'*.

It is always singular, even with plural nouns.

J'ai une maison. -> *Je n'ai pas de maison.*

J'ai des DVDs. -> *Je n'ai plus de DVDs.*

Partitive articles:

Partitive articles are used in front of a noun, when the quantity is not very specific. They are translated as 'some' or 'any' in English.

du + a masculine noun -> *Je mange du poisson.* I eat fish.

de la + a feminine noun -> *J'ai de la chance.* I'm lucky.

des + plural nouns -> *Ma sœur a des amis généreux.* My sister has (some) generous friends.

de l' + a noun starting with a vowel -> *Je bois de l'eau.* I'm drinking some water.

As you can see in the translations of the examples, English does not always include the equivalent words, but you always need them in French. You need to look at the gender and number of the noun when deciding which partitive article to use.

1.	<i>agaçant(e)</i>	annoying
2.	<i>le bureau</i>	office / study
3.	<i>la cave</i>	cellar
4.	<i>la chambre</i>	bedroom
5.	<i>la cuisine</i>	kitchen
6.	<i>déménager</i>	to move house
7.	<i>douillet(te)</i>	cosy
8.	<i>l'escalier (m)</i>	staircase
9.	<i>l'étage (m)</i>	floor, storey
10.	<i>la fenêtre</i>	window
11.	<i>le grenier</i>	attic
12.	<i>le jardin</i>	garden
13.	<i>la maison individuelle</i>	house (detached)
14.	<i>La maison jumelée</i>	house (semi-detached)
15.	<i>La maison mitoyenne</i>	house (terraced)
16.	<i>la pièce</i>	room
17.	<i>le rez-de-chaussée</i>	ground floor
18.	<i>la salle à manger</i>	dining room
19.	<i>la salle de bains</i>	bathroom
20.	<i>la salle d'eau</i>	wet room
21.	<i>le salon lounge,</i>	living room
22.	<i>le séjour</i>	lounge, living room
23.	<i>sombre</i>	dark
24.	<i>le sous-sol</i>	basement
25.	<i>les toilettes (f)</i>	WC, toilet

Key questions:

Où est votre maison?

Quels sont les avantages/inconvénients de votre maison?

Qu'est-ce-qu'il y a au premier étage?

Where is your house?

What are the advantages/inconvenients of your house?

What is there on the 1st floor?

2.1 Local, national, international and global areas of interest (Term 1b)

5.1 H Ma maison idéale (Describing your ideal home)

The conditional of regular verbs

The conditional of irregular verbs

The conditional of regular verbs:

The conditional is used to talk about what would happen in the future if certain conditions were met.

It is mostly translated as 'would' in English.

To form the conditional, take the future-tense stem of the verb and add the **imperfect-tense endings**.

je voudrais, tu voudrais, il / elle / on voudrait, nous voudrions, vous voudriez, ils / elles voudraient

⇒ *Si j'avais beaucoup d'argent, j'achèterais une grande maison et je ne ferais jamais le ménage!*
If I had a lot of money, I **would buy** a big house and I **would never do** the housework!

A reminder of the endings for conditional verbs:

<i>je jouerais</i>	<i>nous jouerions</i>
<i>tu jouerais</i>	<i>vous joueriez</i>
<i>il / elle / on jouerait</i>	<i>ils / elles joueraient</i>

There are a few common verbs that are **irregular** in the conditional, but **only** the stem is irregular – the endings remain the same.

<i>avoir</i> -> <i>j'aurais</i>	I would have
<i>être</i> -> <i>je serais</i>	I would be
<i>faire</i> -> <i>je ferais</i>	I would do
<i>aller</i> -> <i>j'irais</i>	I would go
<i>voir</i> -> <i>je verrais</i>	I would see
<i>vouloir</i> -> <i>je voudrais</i>	I would like
<i>pouvoir</i> -> <i>je pourrais</i>	I would be able to

⇒ *Dans ma chambre idéale, j'aurais un grand bureau. Je serais très contente et je ferais mes devoirs tous les jours.*
In my ideal bedroom, I would have a big desk. I would be very happy and I would do my homework every day.

- aider à la maison* to help at home
- le bricolage* DIY
- le bruit* noise
- bruyant(e)* noisy
- la colline* hill
- devoir* to have to
- les distractions (f)* things to do, recreational activities
- l'embouteillage (m)* traffic jam
- l'endroit (m)* place
- faire la vaisselle* to do the washing-up
- faire le ménage* to do the cleaning
- faire les lits* to make the beds
- le four* oven
- la grande surface* superstore
- le loyer* rent
- la lumière* light
- la maison de plain-pied* bungalow
- la marque* brand
- mettre la table* to lay the table
- passer l'aspirateur* to vacuum
- la pelouse* grass, lawn
- ranger* to tidy
- sale* dirty
- se trouver* to be situated
- vivre* to live

Key questions:

Comment serait ta maison idéale?

Qu'est-ce-qu'il y aurait à l'intérieur/extérieur?

What would your ideal house be like?

What would there be inside/outside?

2.1 Local, national, international and global areas of interest (Term 1b)

5.2 F Trouver ta ville jumelée idéale (Describing what a town is like and what there is to see / do)

Demonstrative adjectives

Prepositions

Demonstrative adjectives:

Demonstrative adjectives are used before a noun, instead of an article. They refer to a specific noun and are translated as 'this' / 'that' / 'these' / 'those' in English. In French, there are four demonstrative adjectives:

ce + masculine noun -> *ce lac*

cette + feminine noun -> *cette piscine*

cet + a masculine noun beginning with a vowel or a silent *h* -> *cet endroit, cet homme*

ces + a plural noun -> *ces villes.*

You need to check the gender and number of the noun when you decide which demonstrative adjective to use.

Prepositions:

Prepositions describe the position of something or someone.

*Le marché est **derrière** le restaurant.* The market is behind the restaurant.

Derrière is a preposition: here it tells us about the position of the market.

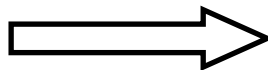
When using prepositions that are followed by *de*, be careful:

~~*de*~~ *le* becomes *du* -> *La banque est près **du** cinéma.*

~~*de*~~ *les* becomes *des* -> *J'habite loin **des** magasins.*

Here are the most common prepositions

The ones that use *de* are on the right.



<i>sur</i>	on	<i>à côté de</i>	next to
<i>sous</i>	under	<i>à droite de</i>	to the right of
<i>dans</i>	in	<i>à gauche de</i>	to the left of
<i>derrière</i>	behind	<i>au coin de</i>	at the corner of
<i>devant</i>	in front of	<i>au bout de</i>	at the end of
<i>entre</i>	(in) between	<i>en face de</i>	opposite
		<i>loin de</i>	far from
		<i>près de</i>	near

1.	<i>accueillir</i>	to welcome
2.	<i>artisanal(e)</i>	hand-made
3.	<i>attirer</i>	to attract
4.	<i>avoir besoin de</i>	to need
5.	<i>bon marché</i>	cheap
6.	<i>le centre commercial</i>	shopping centre
7.	<i>le château</i>	castle
8.	<i>cher / chère</i>	expensive
9.	<i>le choix</i>	choice
10.	<i>dehors</i>	outside
11.	<i>essayer</i>	to try (on)
12.	<i>l'étudiant(e)</i>	student
13.	<i>fermé(e)</i>	closed
14.	<i>gratuit(e)</i>	free of charge
15.	<i>loin (de)</i>	far (from)
16.	<i>ouvert(e)</i>	open
17.	<i>pas grand-chose</i>	not much
18.	<i>pratique</i>	practical
19.	<i>le quartier</i>	quarter, part of town
20.	<i>surtout</i>	especially
21.	<i>de taille moyenne</i>	medium-sized
22.	<i>tard</i>	late
23.	<i>tôt</i>	early
24.	<i>trop de</i>	too many
25.	<i>la ville jumelée</i>	twin city / town
26.	<i>voir</i>	to see
27.	<i>le / la voisin(e)</i>	neighbour
28.	<i>l'usine (f)</i>	factory
29.	<i>la zone piétonne</i>	pedestrian zone

Key questions:

Comment est ta ville?

Qu'est-ce-qu'il y a comme distractions?

Quels sont les avantages/inconvénients de ta ville?

How is your town?

What is there to do for fun?

What are the advantages/inconvenients of your town?

2.1 Local, national, international and global areas of interest (Term 1b)

5.2 H Ma région (Describing a region)

Recognising possessive pronouns

Revision of comparative and superlative adjectives

Recognising possessive pronouns:

A possessive pronoun is a word which replaces a noun and indicates possession.

The possessive pronoun you use depends on the number and gender of the noun you are replacing.

⇒ *Comment est ta région? **La mienne** (= ma région) est historique.* (région is feminine singular)

⇒ *Où habitent **tes** grands-parents? **Les miens** habitent à Grenoble.* (grands-parents is masculine plural)

The comparative

When you are comparing, use the comparative structures *plus ... que / moins ... que / aussi ... que*.

*Le sud de la France est **plus** touristique **que** le nord.* The south of France is **more** touristy **than** the north.

*Lyon est **moins** historique **que** Paris.* Lyon is **less** historic **than** Paris.

*Mon appartement est **aussi** moderne **que** ta maison.* My flat is **as** modern **as** your house.

The superlative

To express the superlative (the most / least ...), use the following structure:

*Ma maison est **la plus** petite.* My house is **the** smallest.

*Ma ville est **la moins** animée.* My town is **the least** lively.

The adjectives *bon* and *mauvais* have an irregular comparative and superlative:

*Cette maison est **meilleure** que l'autre.* This house is **better** than the other one.

*Cette maison es **la meilleure!*** This house is **the best!**

*Cet appartement est **pire** que l'autre.* This flat is **worse** than the other one.

*Cet appartement est **le pire!*** This flat is **the worst!**

With both the comparative and superlative, remember to make the adjective agree when necessary.

1.	<i>les Antilles (f)</i>	West Indies
2.	<i>l'automne (m)</i>	autumn
3.	<i>célèbre pour</i>	famous for
4.	<i>connu(e) pour</i>	known for
5.	<i>d'outre-mer</i>	overseas
6.	<i>environ</i>	around, approximately
7.	<i>l'été (m)</i>	summer
8.	<i>l'habitant(e)</i>	inhabitant
9.	<i>l'hiver (m)</i>	winter
10.	<i>il fait beau</i>	it is nice weather
11.	<i>il fait chaud</i>	it is hot
12.	<i>l'île (f)</i>	island
13.	<i>même</i>	same
14.	<i>même si</i>	even if
15.	<i>la monnaie</i>	currency, change
16.	<i>parler</i>	to speak
17.	<i>il pleut</i>	it is raining
18.	<i>principal(e)</i>	main
19.	<i>le printemps</i>	spring
20.	<i>la randonnée</i>	hike
21.	<i>riche en</i>	rich in
22.	<i>souvent</i>	often
23.	<i>les sports nautiques (m)</i>	watersports
24.	<i>tuer</i>	to kill
25.	<i>le volcan</i>	volcano

Key questions:

Comment est ta région?

Comment est le temps?

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a à faire dans ta région?

How is your region?

What's the weather like?

What is there to do in your region?