

## 1 Social Issues Vocabulary

Nouns and adjectives:		Verbs:		HIGHER TIER vocab:	
l'association caritative	a charity	aider	to help	agir (il s'agit de)	to act (it's about)
le bonheur	happiness	aller mieux	to do better	améliorer	to improve
le chômage	unemployment	augmenter	to increase	avertir	to avert
en danger	in danger	combattre	to combat	avoir sommeil	to be sleepy
les déchets	waste/rubbish	détruire	to destroy	coupable	guilty
la drogue	drugs	devenir	to become	le conseil	advice
l'eau potable	drinking water	disparaître	to disappear	déprimé	depressed
égal	equal	donner	to give	la dette	debt
l'égalité	equality	dormir	to sleep	la douleur	pain
l'espace vert	green area	se droguer	to take drugs	l'ennui	worry
la guerre	war	éviter	to avoid	l'enquête	enquiry
le harcèlement	bullying	gaspiller	to waste	les personnes défavorisées	disadvantaged people
l'incendie	fire	s'inquiéter	to worry	renoncer	to give up
l'inondation	flooding	jeter	to throw	le sida	aids
la maladie	sickness	lutter	to fight	soigner	to care for
le médicament	medicine	protéger	to protect	supporter	to put up with
l'obésité	obesity	rester	to stay	le soin	care
la paix	peace	réussir	to succeed	surveiller	to watch over
la pauvreté	poverty	sauver	to save	le tabagisme	addiction to smoking
la poubelle	dustbin	se sentir	to feel	valoir mieux	to be worth more
la santé	health	suivre	to follow	voler	to steal
le sommeil	sleep	tuer	to kill		
le tabac	smoking				
le travail bénévole	charity work				

## 2 Modal Verbs continued

Modal verbs in different tenses and irregular modal verbs:

il faut – you must	lutter
il faudra – you will have to	suivre
on devrait – you should	dormir
on pourrait – you could	avertir

e.g. **Il faut** lutter contre le racisme. – **You must** fight against racism.

e.g. **On ne devrait pas** jeter les déchets par terre. – **You should not** throw rubbish on the floor.

il ne faut pas – you must not	devenir
il ne faudra pas – you will not have to	jeter
on ne devrait pas – you should not	se sentir
on ne pourrait pas – you could not	gaspiller

afin de	in order to	aider les autres	help others
pour		combattre la pauvreté	combat poverty

### 3.1 The perfect tense with avoir

Choose the correct pronoun and part of Avoir	Add a past participle. These are some common regular and irregular ones
j'ai – I have	donné – gave
tu as – you (singular/informal) have	aidé – helped
il a – he has	augmenté – increased
elle a – she has	dormi – slept
on a – we have	protégé – protected
nous avons – we have	sauvé - saved
vous avez – you (plural/formal) have	reçu – received
ils ont – they have	réduit - reduced
elles ont – they have	disparu - disappeared

## 2 Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are usually followed by an **infinitive**. These 3 are the most common modal verbs:

vouloir – to want to	pouvoir – to be able to	devoir – to have to
je veux - I want to	je peux – I can	je dois – I must
tu veux – you (singular/informal) want to	tu peux – you (singular/informal) can	tu dois – you (singular/informal) must
il veut – he wants to	il peut – he can	il doit – he must
elle veut – she wants to	elle peut – she can	elle doit – she must
on veut – we want to	on peut – we can	on doit – we must
nous voulons – we want to	nous pouvons – we can	nous devons – we must
vous voulez – you (plural/formal) want to	vous pouvez – you (plural/formal) can	vous devez – you (plural/formal) must
ils veulent – they want to	ils peuvent – they can	ils doivent – they must
elles veulent – they want to	elles peuvent – they can	elles doivent – they must

### Past tense time phrases

l'année dernière – last year  
avant-hier – the day before yesterday  
hier – yesterday  
il y a – ago  
samedi dernier – last saturday  
la semaine dernière – last week  
le weekend dernier – last weekend

### Justifying opinions in the past tense

j'ai aimé.../ j'ai adoré – I liked / I loved  
je n'ai pas aimé / j'ai détesté – I didn't like / I hated  
parce que c'était – because it was...  
nul – rubbish  
ennuyeux – boring  
utile – useful  
inutile - useless

### 3.2 The perfect tense with être

Choose the correct pronoun and part of être	Add a past participle. These are some common regular and irregular ones
Je suis – I am	allé (e) (s) – went / gone
tu es – you (singular/informal) are	venu (e) (s) – came devenu (e) (s) - became
il est – he is	arrivé (e) (s) – arrived
elle est – she is	sorti (e) (s) – went out
on est – we are	entré (e) (s) – entered
nous sommes – we are	resté (e) (s) – stayed
vous êtes – you (plural/formal) are	né (e) (s) – born
ils sont – they are	mort (e) (s) – died
elles sont – they are	parti (e) (s) – left / departed

#### Rappel!

When using the perfect tense with être, the past participle must 'agree' with the person/pronoun who is doing the action.

eg. il est entré – he entered

elle est partie – she left

nous sommes arrivés – we arrived

ils sont allés – they went

elles sont allées – they went (feminine)

### 4.2 Talking about the future continued

#### The near future tense

Choose the correct pronoun and part of aller (to go)	Add an infinitive
je vais – I am going	donner – to give
tu vas – you (singular/informal) are going	aider – to help
il va – he is going	lutter – to fight
elle va – she is going	protéger – to protect
on va – we are going	dormir – to sleep
nous allons – we are going	améliorer – to improve
vous allez – you (plural/formal) are going	suivre – to follow
ils vont – they are going	renoncer – to renounce
elles vont – they are going	avertir – to avert

#### Negatives in the near future

Remember the "negative sandwich" image and wrap the negative indicators around the **first** verb:

Eg je **ne** vais **pas** voler.

I am **not** going to steal.

Elle **ne** va **jamais** supporter ça.

She is **never** going to support that.

#### Alternatives to using Aller in the near future

j'espère – I hope to	lutter
j'ai l'intention de – I intend to	suivre
je voudrais – I would like	dormir
je veux – I want to	avertir
j'aimerais – I would like to	protéger
j'ai envie de – I want to	améliorer

These expressions all indicate a 'future' intention, so you can use them as an alternative to aller.

They are also followed by an infinitive.

ce sera	it will be...	super!
ce serait	it would be...	genial!
		ennuyeux!

### 4.1 Talking about the future

#### The simple future tense

-er verbs - donner – to give	-ir verbs - sortir – to go out	-re verbs – réduire – to reduce
je donnerai - I will give	je sortirai – I will go out	je réduirai – I will reduce
tu donneras – you (singular/informal) will give	tu sortiras – you (singular/informal) will go out	tu réduiras – you (singular/informal) will reduce
il donnera – he will give	il sortira – he will go out	il réduira – he will reduce
elle donnera – she will give	elle sortira – she will go out	elle réduira – she will reduce
on donnera – we will give	on sortira – we will go out	on réduira – we will reduce
nous donnerons – we will give	nous sortirons – we will go out	nous réduirons – we will reduce
vous donnerez – you (plural/formal) will give	vous sortirez – you (plural/formal) will go out	vous réduirez – you (plural/formal) will reduce
ils donneront – they will give	ils sortiront – they will go out	ils réduiront – they will reduce
elles donneront – they will give	elles sortiront – they will go out	elles réduiront – they will reduce
For regular verbs with an infinitive ending in -er or -ir, you form the simple future tense by using the infinitive as the 'stem' and adding the endings as shown above.		For regular verbs with an infinitive ending in -re, take of the final 'e' and use this stem + the endings.

#### Some common irregular verbs

Infinitive	English	Stem	Example
aller	to go	ir	j'irai
être	to be	ser	tu seras
avoir	to have	aur	elle aura
faire	to do	fer	nous ferons

For these verbs. You need to learn the stem, and add the same endings as those used in regular verbs.

### 5 Si clauses

#### Si followed by the present and future tenses

Si	Present tense	Future tense
si if	on donne de l'argent we give money	on aidera les sans abris we will help the homeless
	j'ai assez de l'argent I have enough money	je le donnerai à une association caritative I will give it to a charity
	on ne lutte pas we don't fight	rien ne changera nothing will change

#### Speaking questions to be prepared this term

- Quels sont les problèmes principaux dans ta ville?
- Qu'est-ce que tu fais pour aider les gens dans ta région?
- Qu'est-ce que tu as fait récemment pour aider les gens ?
- Aimerais-tu faire du travail bénévole un jour?

#### Additional language features

##### False friends:

la monnaie – loose change

##### Préfix :

béné means good (like bien)



#### Question words to remember

Quel(le)(s)? – what or which?

**Noun verb inversion** – reversing the pronoun/noun and verb to make a question: Aimerais-tu faire du travail bénévole?