

# French Year 10 Autumn Term - Le Temps Des Loisirs

Objective: To discuss free time activities

Threshold Concepts: -The verb "jouer" is followed by either the preposition à plus definite article or du, de la de l' or des, depending on whether you are playing a sport or an instrument.

- In French, the word "depuis" is used to refer to how long something has been happening. In English, this is used with the present perfect progressive tense (*have been ...ing*); in French it is used with the present tense.

- In French, the verb "faire" is always followed by du, de la or des. The verb "faire" is also used with the majority of free time activities, whilst in English we use the verb "to go".

-There are several two-part structures used in French to make a sentence negative. They parts are sandwiched around the conjugated verb.

-To make a comparison in English the structures plus...que / moins.... que / aussi ...que are used. There is no equivalent to the English suffix"-er".

## Free Time activities

Je fais.... - I do  
du footing - jogging  
de la natation - swimming  
de l'escalade - climbing  
du saut à l'élastique  
de l'équitation - horse-riding  
du lèche-vitrine - window shopping  
du vélo - cycling  
de l'escrime - fencing  
de la planche à voile - wind surfing  
des promenades - walking  
des randonnées - hiking  
des magasins - shopping  
du surf des neiges - snowboarding  
Je regarde - I watch  
Je joue - I play  
J'écoute - I listen  
Je crée des playlists - I create  
playlists  
Je télécharge de la musique - I  
download music  
Je lis mes emails - I read emails  
Je prends des photos - I take photos  
Je mets mes photos sur Snapchat  
Je vais sur des réseaux sociaux - I go  
on social media  
Je fais des recherches pour mes  
devoirs - I do research for my  
homework

## Giving Opinions- Essential Vocabulary

J'aime - I like  
Je n'aime pas - I don't like  
J'ai une passion pour - I love  
J'ai horreur de - I hate  
Il est dangereux de... - it is  
dangerous to...  
Il est important de... - it is  
important to...  
Il est facile de... - It is easy to...  
Il est possible de... - it is possible  
to...

## Using depuis

Depuis means "for" when referring to a length of time. In English we use the perfect progressive tense "have been ...ing for 5 years". In French it is used with the present tense:

*Je fais du judo depuis cinq ans* - I have been doing judo for five years

*Je joue au tennis depuis deux mois* - I have been playing tennis for two months

## Negative Structures

ne.. pas - don't / do not  
ne ...jamais - never  
ne....plus - no longer  
ne...rien - no more



## Time Adverbs

tous les jours - every day  
souvent - often  
quelquefois - sometimes  
de temps en temps - from time to time  
rarement - rarely  
le samedi - on Saturday  
une fois par semaine - once a week  
le weekend  
le soir - in the evening  
quelquefois - sometimes  
hier - yesterday  
le weekend dernier - last weekend

## The Comparative

You use the comparative to compare things:

plus....que.... = more than

moins...que... = less than

*le foot est plus intéressant  
que la danse*

*la natation est moins amusante  
que le rugby*



## The Perfect Tense with avoir

To form the perfect you need to use the verb avoir in the present tense:

j'ai - i have

tu as - you have

il / elle a - he / she has

on a / nous avons - we have

vous avez - you have

ils /elles ont -they have

You then add the past participle:

-er verbs = é (j'ai joué)

-re verbs = u (j'ai perdu)

-re verbs = i (j'ai fini)

## The Perfect Tense with être

There are 14 verbs which use être to form the perfect tense:

Je suis - I am

Tu es - You are

Il / elle est - he / she is

On est / nous sommes - we are

Vous êtes - you are

Ils / elles sont - they are

The most important verb which uses être is "aller"

*Je suis allé* - I went

