

Theme 1 Unit 2 Technology in everyday life. Y9 French SP1.

2.1G On garde le contact

au moins	at least
les autres (m)	(the) others
avec	with
communiquer	to communicate
discuter	to discuss
écrire	to write
en ligne	online
le montage de photos	photo montage
partager	to share
penser	to think
regarder	to watch
sans	without
souvent	often
tchatter	to chat
tout le temps	all the time
travailler	to work
trouver	to find



The present tense of regular -er verbs

The present tense is used to say what happens or what is happening.

With regular -er verbs, the verb endings are: -e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent. The -er infinitive ending has to be removed before the correct present-tense ending is added.

je travaille	nous travaillons
tu travailles	vous travaillez
il / elle travaille	ils / elles travaillent

2.1F Les réseaux sociaux

blogger	to blog
des centaines (f)	hundreds



connaître	to know (someone)
croire	to believe
devoir	to have to, must
dire	to say, to tell
en train de	in the process of
envoyer	to send
exprimer	to express
faire confiance à	to trust
faire partie de	to belong to
le forum de discussion	Internet forum
grâce à	thanks to
isolé(e)	isolated
montrer	to show
passer	to spend (time)
permettre	to allow
la réalité	reality
remplir un formulaire	to fill in a form
le réseau social	social network
savoir	to know (a fact)
le sondage	survey
le sujet	topic
virtuel(le)	virtual
vivre	to live
voir	to see
vouloir	to want



The present tense of regular -ir and -re verbs

The endings of the present tense of -ir verbs are: -is, -is, -it, -issons, -issez, -issent.

Ils remplissent des formulaires.
They fill in forms.

The endings of the present tense of -re verbs are: -s, -s, -, -ons, -ez, -ent.

Nous ne permettons pas à notre enfant d'utiliser les réseaux sociaux.
We don't allow our child to use social networks.

2.2G Tu es technophile?

Assez	quite
cher / chère	expensive
dernier / dernière	last, latest
le gadget	gadget
le lecteur MP3	MP3
lent(e)	slow
marcher	to work
ne ... plus	no more, no longer
nouveau / nouvelle	new
le portable	mobile phone
pratique	practical, handy
rapide	fast
la souris	mouse
la tablette	tablet (computer)
très	very
utiliser	to use
vieux / vieille	old
vraiment	really
à domicile	at home
amener	to bring
anonyme	anonymous
appartenir	to belong
attendre	to wait, to expect
avoir peur	to be afraid
le but	aim
courir un risque	to run a risk
la cyber intimidation	cyber bullying
déçu(e)	disappointed
se déplacer	to move around
désespéré(e)	desperate
une entreprise	company
entretenir	to maintain
établir to	establish
faciliter	to facilitate
faire attention	to take care
se faire connaître	to get oneself known
faire de la publicité	to advertise
la fraude	fraud
garantir	to guarantee
lier	to link
menacer	to threaten



réfléchir	to think, to reflect
se servir de	to use
soi-disant	supposed(ly)
souffrir	to suffer
vendre	to sell
viser	to aim
le vol d'identité	identity theft



The present tense of common irregular verbs

There are a number of verbs in French that do not follow the usual pattern.

Some have an unexpected verb stem in the present tense, e.g. *envoyer* – to send – *j'envoie*.

Some have an unexpected present-tense ending, e.g. *partir* – to leave – *je pars*.

Some have an unexpected stem and ending – *aller* – to go – *je vais*.

'It' and 'that': ce, c', ça

Ce and *c'* are often followed by *est* or *sont*:

C'est une souris.

It / That is a mouse.

Ce sont des gadgets.

They / Those are gadgets.

Ça is used in phrases:

C'est quoi, ça? What's that?

Ça, c'est mon nouveau smartphone.

That's my new smartphone.

Ça va. It's / I'm ok.

C'est ça. That's right.

