**Travail d’été / Summer work**

**French 1 to French 2**

**THIS PACKET WILL BE CHECKED AND GRADED. YOU WILL BE QUIZZED ON THIS WORK ON THE THIRD DAY YOUR CLASS MEETS IN THE FALL.**

**#1 SUGGESTION FOR REVIEWING/LEARNING INFINITIVES AND THEIR MEANINGS: MAKE FLASH CARDS! BOTH QUIZLET AND “TRADITIONAL” FLASH CARDS WORK!**

1. Know the meanings and spellings of the following regular verbs. You should be able to start from the English word and come up with the correct spelling of the French word. In addition, you should be able to conjugate all the verbs correctly according to the regular conjugation patterns for -ER, -RE and -IR verbs. Note that you are responsible for learning the meanings of all verbs, even the verbs marked with an asterisk (\*) that you may not have learned in French 1 this year.
2. **-ER verbs** **Drop -ER and add endings: E, ES, E, ONS, EZ, ENT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Je parle** | **Nous parlons** |
| **Tu parles** | **Vous parlez** |
| **Il/elle/on parle** | **Ils/elles parlent** |

Parler - to speak

Présenter - to introduce

Discuter - to chat; discuss

Téléphoner - to call (phone)

Chanter - to sing

Danser - to dance

Écouter - to listen

Regarder - to watch; look at

Étudier - to study

Dessiner -to draw

Travailler - to work

Jouer - to play

Aimer - to like; love

Adorer - to adore

Détester - to hate

Chercher - to look for

Neiger - to snow (need to know “IL” singular form only: *Il neige*)

Trouver - to find

Surfer - to surf

Décider - to decide

Prêter - to lend

Coûter - to cost

\* Donner - to give

\*Penser - to think

\* Oublier - to forget

\*Désirer - to want

\*Passer - to spend time; pass time

\*Ouvrir - to open (conjugates like an -ER verb)

\*Fermer - to close

\*Aider - to help

\*Regretter - to be sorry

\*Rater - to miss (as in a train); to fail (as in an exam)

\*Rester - to stay; remain

\*Habiter - to live

\*Porter - to wear, carry

\*Monter - to go up, carry up

**-GER Verbs \*In the NOUS form, the G is followed by an E: Nous nageons**

Manger - to eat

Nager - to swim

Changer - to change

Échanger - to exchange

Corriger - to correct

Voyager - to travel

Encourager - to encourage

Déranger - to disturb

Ranger - to tidy

**-CER Verbs \*In the NOUS form, the C becomes a Ç: Nous commençons**

Commencer - to begin Lancer - to throw

Prononcer - to pronounce

Placer - to place

Remplacer - to replace

Avancer - to advance; move forward

**-RE Verbs Drop -RE and add endings: S, S, (nothing), ONS, EZ, ENT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Je vends** | **Nous vendons** |
| **Tu vends** | **Vous vendez** |
| **Il/elle vend** | **Ils vendent** |

Vendre - to sell

Attendre - to wait

Entendre - to hear

Rendre - to return; give back

Rendre visite à - to visit (someone)

Répondre - to answer

Perdre - to lose

**-IR Verbs Drop -IR and add endings: IS, IS, IT, ISSONS, ISSEZ, ISSENT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Je finis** | **Nous finissons** |
| **Tu finis** | **Vous finissez** |
| **Il/elle/on finit** | **Ils finissent** |

Finir - to finish

Choisir - to choose

Maigrir - to lose weight

Grossir - to gain weight

Grandir - to get bigger; grow up

Réussir - to succeed; to pass (as in an exam)

II. Know the meanings and spellings of the following stem-changing (“boot”) verbs:

1. *Accent aigu* over the second “E” becomes an *accent grave* in all forms except for NOUS and VOUS:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Je préfère** | **Nous préférons** |
| **Tu préfères** | **Vous préférez** |
| **Il/elle/on préfère** | **Ils préfèrent** |

Préférer - to prefer

Répéter - to repeat

Espérer - to hope

Célébrer - to celebrate

B. Unaccented “E” gets an *accent grave* in all forms except for NOUS and VOUS:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **J’achète** | **Nous achetons** |
| **Tu achètes** | **Vous achetez** |
| **Il/elle/on achète** | **Ils achètent** |

Acheter - to buy

Promener - to take for a walk

Lever - to raise

Amener - to bring somebody along

Emmener - to take somebody along

C. - YER verbs change the “y” to “i” in all forms except for NOUS and VOUS:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Je paie** | **Nous payons** |
| **Tu paies** | **Vous payez** |
| **Il/elle/on paie** | **Ils paient** |

Payer - to pay

Essayer - to try

Envoyer - to send

III. Know the meanings and memorize the conjugation patterns of the following IRREGULAR verbs:

Être - to be

Avoir - to have

Faire - to make or to do

Aller - to go

Venir - to come

Complete the following conjugation charts. If you’re not sure about some of the forms, they are easily referenced online. (Search for “present tense of verb être” for example.)

ÊTRE

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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

AVOIR

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| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

FAIRE

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| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

ALLER

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

VENIR (also: REVENIR - to come back; DEVENIR - to become)

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| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

IV. Learn the meanings and memorize the conjugation of the following IRREGULAR verbs:

\*Prendre - to take

(In same conjugation family: Comprendre - to understand; Apprendre - to learn)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Je prends** | **Nous prenons** |
| **Tu prends** | **Vous prenez** |
| **Il/elle/on prend** | **Ils prennent** |

\*Vouloir - to want (\*Can be used followed by an infinitive to say what you want to do)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Je veux** | **Nous voulons** |
| **Tu veux** | **Vous voulez** |
| **Il/elle/on veut** | **Ils veulent** |

\*Pouvoir - to be able to (\*Can be used followed by an infinitive to say what you can do)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Je peux** | **Nous pouvons** |
| **Tu peux** | **Vous pouvez** |
| **Il/elle/on peut** | **Ils peuvent** |

V. In addition to all the above verbs and their meanings, you should be able to form the *futur proche* (conjugate ALLER and add an infinitive) to state what you are GOING TO DO or someone else is GOING TO DO:

Je vais parler avec Anne. - I am going to speak with Anne.

Ils vont écouter. - They’re going to listen

\*Write 10 sentences in the *futur proche* using ALLER plus an infinitive. Vary your subjects *(je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles)* and use 10 different infinitives.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

VI. You should also be able to form the passé récent (conjugate VENIR and add DE plus an infinitive) to state what YOU JUST DID or what someone else JUST DID.

Je viens de manger. - I just ate

Ils viennent d’arriver. - They just arrived.

\*Write 10 sentences in the *passé récent* using VENIR plus DE and an infinitive. Vary your subjects *(je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles)* and use 10 different infinitives, including at least three beginning with vowels.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

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10.