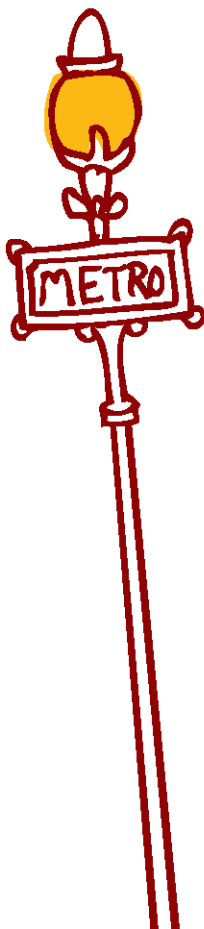


Bonne Chance!

— WORKSHEETS —

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Gill & Macmillan

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CHAPITRE 1 LA FAMILLE

ASSIGNMENT SECTION

Translate the following sentences:

1. There is disagreement in every family from time to time.
2. Young people must follow the rules at home.
3. Divorce is becoming more and more common in Ireland.
4. My mother never makes a fuss.
5. It is up to the government to shelter homeless people.
6. I come from a single-parent family.
7. Homelessness is a harsh reality for a lot of people all over the world.
8. My brother loves annoying me.
9. As a family we get on overall, but my mother scolds us if the housework is not done every Saturday.
10. I like watching TV and going out with my friends, but sometimes I have to stay at home and mind my younger sister, who is spoilt.
11. I can tell you that it is not always easy to get on with my sister.
12. I would like to get on better with my brothers, that is to say to try to be more tolerant.

Written Piece

Write an essay of approximately 100 words giving your opinion on the conflict which sometimes exists between teenagers and their parents.

Translate the following sentences using the present tense:

1. I know how to swim.
2. I like watching TV on Friday evenings.
3. My mother plays badminton every Thursday.
4. People have to drive carefully in town centres.
5. He is cleaning his father's car.
6. She studies every evening after school.
7. Paul and Jennifer are going to the cinema this evening.
8. Mr. Richot lives in Paris, but his children are still living in Cannes.
9. The lady wearing the green hat makes lovely cakes.
10. Galway are playing against Kilkenny in the hurling championship.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Le Présent – The Present Tense

The **present tense** is used to express what happens on a usual basis or what is happening at the moment of speaking. In English, we have two types of present tense, simple and continuous. In French, there is only one form of the present tense which expresses both.

In order to use a **verb** in French, we need to know its **infinitive** – this is the verb before we do anything with it and is signalled by the word ‘to’ in English.

Donner – *to give*

Chanter – *to sing*

There are three main types of verbs:

1. **ER** verbs – so called because their infinitive ends in ‘ER’
2. **IR** verbs – so called because their infinitive ends in ‘IR’
3. **RE** verbs – so called because their infinitive ends in ‘RE’

The Verb

A verb is a word used to indicate an action, state or occurrence. A verb is made up of two parts. The **stem** of the verb contains the meaning and the **ending** indicates the subject and the tense. The stem never changes, but the ending changes depending on the person doing the action, and the tense in which the action is being done.

The following construction will help you to understand how a verb functions in a sentence:

Subject Pronoun + Verb + Complement or object of the sentence

I	see	the dog
Je	vois	le chien

ER Verbs

example: donner – to give

To form or conjugate the present tense of all regular ER verbs you:

1. remove the ER ending from the infinitive
Donner = infinitive remove the ER and you are left with ‘donn’
2. add the following endings:

Je	e	donn + e
Tu	es	donn + es
Il	e	donn + e
Elle	e	donn + e
Nous	ons	donn + ons
Vous	ez	donn + ez

Ils	ent	donn + ent
Elles	ent	donn + ent.

IR Verbs

example: finir – to finish

To form or conjugate the present tense of all regular IR verbs you:

1. remove the IR ending from the infinitive

Finir = infinitive remove the IR and you are left with ‘fin’

2. add the following endings:

Je	is	fin + is
Tu	is	fin + is
Il	it	fin + it
Elle	it	fin + it
Nous	issons	fin + issons
Vous	issez	fin + issez
Ils	issent	fin + issent
Elles	issent	Fin + issent

RE Verbs

example: vendre – to sell

To form or conjugate the present tense of all regular RE verbs you:

1. remove the RE ending from the infinitive

Vendre = infinitive remove the RE and you are left with ‘vend’

2. add the following endings:

Je	s	vend + s
Tu	s	vend + s
Il	/	vend + /
Elle	/	vend + /
Nous	ons	vend + ons
Vous	ez	vend + ez
Ils	ent	vend + ent
Elles	ent	vend + ent

NB: when using the TU form you should be addressing friends, relatives, children or animals. The VOUS form is used to address someone that you do not know very well or an adult. It is also used to show that you are talking to more than one person. ‘Ye’ is used colloquially to indicate this.

NOTE! Where we use the present continuous (I am reading) the French use a few different expressions to get the idea across.

Il est en train de faire ses devoirs = he is in the process of doing his homework. We understand that this is what he is doing at the moment of speaking.

A ce moment-ci, il joue au tennis = at this precise moment, he is playing tennis.

Irregular Present Tense Verbs

Subject Pronoun	Être = to be	Aller = to go	Avoir = to have
Je	suis	vais	ai
Tu	es	vas	as
Il	est	va	a
Elle	est	va	a
Nous	sommes	allons	avons
Vous	êtes	allez	avez
Ils	sont	vont	ont
Elles	sont	vont	ont
	Savoir = to know something	Devoir = to have to	Faire = to do / to make
Je	sais	dois	fais
Tu	sais	dois	fais
Il	sait	doit	fait
Elle	sait	doit	fait
Nous	savons	devons	faisons
Vous	savez	devez	faites
Ils	savent	doivent	font
Elles	savent	doivent	font
	Ouvrir = to open	Pouvoir = to be able to	Prendre = to take
Je	ouvre	peux	prends
Tu	ouvres	peux	prends
Il	ouvre	peut	prend
Elle	ouvre	peut	prend
Nous	ouvrons	pouvons	prenons
Vous	ouvrez	pouvez	prenez
Ils	ouvrent	peuvent	prennent
Elles	ouvrent	peuvent	prennent

	Sortir = to go out	Venir = to come	Voir = to see
Je	sors	viens	vois
Tu	sors	viens	vois
Il	sort	vient	voit
Elle	sort	vient	voit
Nous	sortons	venons	voyons
Vous	sortez	venez	voyez
Ils	sortent	viennent	voient
Elles	sortent	viennent	voient
	Vouloir = to wish / to want		
Je	veux		
Tu	veux		
Il	veut		
Elle	veut		
Nous	voulons		
Vous	voulez		
Ils	veulent		
Elles	veulent		

Commonly Used Verbs

accepter	<i>to accept</i>	déménager	<i>to move house</i>
accuser	<i>to accuse</i>	dépasser	<i>to overtake</i>
admirer	<i>to admire</i>	déraper	<i>to skid</i>
adorer	<i>to love/adore</i>	emprunter	<i>to borrow</i>
aider	<i>to help</i>	entrer	<i>to enter</i>
améliorer	<i>to improve</i>	économiser	<i>to save</i>
annuler	<i>to cancel</i>	écouter	<i>to listen</i>
arriver	<i>to arrive</i>	espérer	<i>to hope</i>
avalier	<i>to swallow</i>	éviter	<i>to avoid</i>
avouer	<i>to admit or confess</i>	fermer	<i>to close</i>
bavarder	<i>to chat</i>	gaspiller	<i>to waste</i>
bricoler	<i>to do DIY</i>	gronder	<i>to scold</i>

habiter	<i>to live</i>	oublier	<i>to forget</i>
hurler	<i>to shout</i>	partager	<i>to share</i>
jouer	<i>to play</i>	patiner	<i>to skate</i>
brûler	<i>to burn</i>	percuter	<i>to crash into</i>
klaxonner	<i>to blow your horn</i>	piquer	<i>to sting</i>
laisser	<i>to leave</i>	plaisanter	<i>to joke</i>
louer	<i>to rent</i>	porter	<i>to wear/carry</i>
lutter	<i>to struggle</i>	prêter	<i>to lend</i>
menacer	<i>to threaten</i>	quitter	<i>to leave</i>
oser	<i>to dare</i>	regarder	<i>to watch</i>
renseigner	<i>to inform</i>	repasser	<i>to iron</i>
récompenser	<i>to reward</i>	stationner	<i>to park</i>
saigner	<i>to bleed</i>	tomber	<i>to fall</i>
siffler	<i>to whistle</i>	tousser	<i>to cough</i>
souffler	<i>to blow</i>	travailler	<i>to work</i>
tricher	<i>to cheat</i>	tricoter	<i>to knit</i>
tuer	<i>to kill</i>		

CHAPITRE 2 LES AMIS ET L'AMITIÉ

ASSIGNMENT SECTION

Translate the following sentences:

1. It is unbelievable to imagine how difficult and lonely my life would be without my friends.
2. A true friend will always try and influence you in a positive way.
3. Peer pressure can lead to difficult situations for people.
4. The South American man was found guilty of identity theft.
5. My friend was starving, after having done the 24 hour fast for charity.
6. Drinking and smoking is bad for your health, but a lot of people in my school drink and smoke.
7. I go to town with my friends every Saturday.
8. Did you go to town with your friends yesterday?
9. Friendship is more important than all the riches of the world.
10. You have to stand up for what you believe in.

Written Piece

Write an essay of approximately 100 words on the following: There is a lot of pressure on students to go out during their final year at school. Do you agree or disagree? Give a reasoned argument in your response.

Translate the following sentences using the *passé composé* and *avoir*.

1. I saw my friend at the cinema last night and we chatted after the film.
2. He bought his friend a new phone, because he accidentally broke his old one.
3. Mary gave the man a lift as far as the shopping centre.
4. The cat followed the mouse all around the house.
5. They opened the shop at 7am on that particular morning.
6. John laughed at the joke, even-though it wasn't very funny.
7. They lived in France for 10 years before moving to Switzerland.
8. Marie-Louise and Claire read their books quietly in the sitting room.
9. Paul worked on his computer until 3 o'clock this morning.
10. I cleaned the kitchen for my mother, because she was sick in bed with the flu.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Passé Composé

In order to make verbs in the past tense, you will need two things: the present tense of the verb *avoir* or *être* and the past participle of the verb required. In this worksheet, we deal with the *Passé Composé* and *avoir*.

RULE: PRESENT TENSE OF AVOIR + PAST PARTICIPLE.

How to get the past participle of an ER verb.

1. Take the infinitive of the verb (the verb before you do anything with it).
2. Knock off the ER
3. Add é

E.g. Donner = *to give*

Donn

Donné

Then: Present tense of *avoir* + *donné*

J'ai donné = *I gave*

Tu as donné = *you gave*

Il a donné = *he gave*

Elle a donné = *she gave*

Nous avons donné = *we gave*

Vous avez donné = *you gave* (plural or polite form)

Ils ont donné = *they gave* (masculine)

Elles ont donné = *they gave* (feminine)

How to get the past participle of an IR verb.

1. Take the infinitive of the verb (the verb before you do anything with it).
2. Knock off the IR
3. Add i

E.g. Finir = *to finish*

Fin

Fini

Then: Present tense of *avoir* + *fini*

J'ai fini = *I finished*

Tu as fini = *you finished*

Il a fini = *he finished*

Elle a fini = *she finished*

Nous avons fini = *we finished*

Vous avez fini = *you finished* (plural or polite form)

Ils ont fini = *they finished* (masculine)

Elles ont fini = *they finished* (feminine)

How to get the past participle of an RE verb.

1. Take the infinitive of the verb (the verb before you do anything with it).
2. Knock off the RE
3. Add u

E.g. Vendre = *to sell*

Vend

Vendu

Then: Present tense of *avoir* + *vendu*

J'ai vendu = *I sold*

Tu as vendu = *you sold*

Il a vendu = *he sold*

Elle a vendu = *she sold*

Nous avons vendu = *we sold*

Vous avez vendu = *you sold* (plural or polite form)

Ils ont vendu = *they sold* (masculine)

Elles ont vendu = *they sold* (feminine)

There are, of course, irregular verbs which you must learn!

Verb	Meaning	Past Participle	English
Avoir	<i>to have</i>	eu	<i>had</i>
Boire	<i>to drink</i>	bu	<i>drank</i>
Conduire	<i>to drive</i>	conduit	<i>drove</i>
Connaître	<i>to know someone</i>	connu	<i>knew</i>
Courir	<i>to run</i>	couru	<i>ran</i>
Croire	<i>to believe</i>	cru	<i>believed</i>
Devoir	<i>to have to</i>	dû	<i>had to</i>

Verb	Meaning	Past Participle	English
Dire	<i>to say/tell</i>	dit	<i>said</i>
Écrire	<i>to write</i>	écrit	<i>wrote</i>
Être	<i>to be</i>	été	<i>was</i>
Faire	<i>to do/to make</i>	fait	<i>did/made</i>
Lire	<i>to read</i>	lu	<i>read</i>
Mettre	<i>to put</i>	mis	<i>put</i>
Ouvrir	<i>to open</i>	ouvert	<i>opened</i>
Pouvoir	<i>to be able</i>	pu	<i>was able to</i>
Prendre	<i>to take</i>	pris	<i>took</i>
Rire	<i>to laugh</i>	ri	<i>laughed</i>
Savoir	<i>to know something</i>	su	<i>knew</i>
Suivre	<i>to follow</i>	suivi	<i>followed</i>
Tenir	<i>to hold</i>	tenu	<i>held</i>
Vivre	<i>to live</i>	vécu	<i>lived</i>
Voir	<i>to see</i>	vu	<i>saw</i>
Vouloir	<i>to wish/to want</i>	voulu	<i>wanted/wished</i>

CHAPITRE 3 LA MAISON ET LE QUARTIER

ASSIGNMENT SECTION

Translate the following sentences:

1. She tried to keep her house tidy despite the fact that she had 4 dogs and 3 cats.
2. He wanted to buy a new house in the country, but his wife wanted to stay in the city.
3. We always recycle at home.
4. We are not allowed to eat in front of the television. We have to eat together as a family in the kitchen.
5. I live in a small village with lovely neighbours.
6. I am of the opinion that it is better to live in town than in the countryside.
7. My brother and I are not allowed out on Saturdays, until the house is spick and span.
8. My father loves doing the garden, whereas my mother hates it.
9. Paul and Lorraine built a new house last year.
10. My friend lives in the same estate as me, so we see each other quite a lot.

Written Piece

Write an essay of approximately 100 words on the following: Homelessness is becoming more and more prevalent in Ireland.

Translate the following sentences:

1. Mary went to school last Tuesday, but had to go home early because she felt sick.
2. Mme Pichot went up to her room and locked the door.
3. The government wanted to improve the homeless situation in Dublin, but they were unable to.
4. Jean died on the 2nd of March, 1887.
5. Louis fell off a wall yesterday, while he was out playing with his friends.
6. She returned home after having spent 4 months abroad.
7. My brother became an auctioneer during the Celtic Tiger, but he is now unemployed.
8. Their baby girl, Charlotte, was born on the 6th of July, 1998.
9. He left the school because he didn't know how to behave himself.
10. She stayed at home because she was working flat out for her exams.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Passé Composé with Être

RULE: PRESENT TENSE OF ÊTRE + PAST PARTICIPLE + RULE OF AGREEMENT

What is the Rule of Agreement?

- If the thing or the person you are talking about is masculine singular, you do not add anything to the past participle or the adjective
- If the thing or the person you are talking about is feminine singular, you add an **e** to the past participle or the adjective
- If the things or the people you are talking about are masculine plural, you add **s** to the past participle or the adjective
- If the things or the people you are talking about are feminine plural, you add **es** to the past participle or the adjective

Verbs with être

Verb in infinitive	Present of être + past participle	Translation
Aller	Je suis allé	<i>I went</i>
Arriver	Je suis arrivé	<i>I arrived</i>
Descendre	Je suis descendu	<i>I descended</i>
Devenir	Je suis devenu	<i>I became</i>
Entrer	Je suis entré	<i>I entered</i>
Monter	Je suis monté	<i>I ascended</i>
Mourir	Je suis mort	<i>I died</i>
Naître	Je suis né	<i>I was born</i>
Partir	Je suis parti	<i>I left</i>
Rentrer	Je suis rentré	<i>I came back</i>
Retourner	Je suis retourné	<i>I returned</i>
Rester	Je suis resté	<i>I stayed</i>
Revenir	Je suis revenu	<i>I came back</i>
Sortir	Je suis sorti	<i>I went out</i>
Tomber	Je suis tombé	<i>I fell</i>
Venir	Je suis venu	<i>I came</i>

CHAPITRE 4 LE SPORT

ASSIGNMENT SECTION

Translate the following sentences:

1. Nobody doubts that winning is not everything.
2. The government must do more to promote sport in schools.
3. It is great to see that so many young people want to do the same as their sporting heroes.
4. It is impossible to know where the next Olympic games will take place.
5. We still do not know all the side effects from taking performance-enhancing drugs.
6. The Italian player got a yellow card for breaking the rules.
7. The soccer player scored a goal in the final.
8. Relentless training is what is required if you want to become a sporting success.
9. He plays on the school team.
10. She used to play sport when she was younger but now she doesn't have the time.

Written Piece

Write an essay of approximately 100 words on the following: All blood sports should be banned.

Translate the following sentences using the Imperfect tense:

1. They were playing tennis for over 3 hours yesterday.
2. She used to go swimming every day, when she was on holiday.
3. My brother and I used to play rugby in the winter and soccer in the summer.
4. France played against Germany in the final.
5. When Louise and Jenna were younger, they used to play hockey for their school.
6. The weather was very bad that morning so they had to cancel the match.
7. John used to row when he lived in England.
8. Sport used to play an important role in Peter's life, before he was knocked down.
9. Marc was very excited that morning because he had been selected to play for his local team.
10. The coach told her that she was not able to play.

GRAMMAR SECTION

The Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense is a past tense which shows what someone was doing, used to do or what was happening in the past. It is also used in both Junior and Leaving Certificate comprehensions when the author is describing a scene or an event which happened in the past. It is also quite common to see the imperfect tense used to describe weather conditions. It is a one-word tense. The idea of using an imperfect tense is to convey continuous or repeated action in the past, e.g. I *used to* get up every morning at 6 o'clock. The *Passé Composé* usually requires that the verb used be substantiated by a specific time clause, e.g. I got up *yesterday* at 6 o'clock

How to form or conjugate the imperfect tense

The formation of the imperfect is simple! Firstly, you get the 'nous' form of the verb in the present tense. You remove the ending and add the following:

Je – ais

Tu – ais

Il – ait

Elle – ait

Nous – ions

Vous – iez

Ils – aient

Elles – aient

Example :

→ Parler – to speak

→ Nous parl**ons** – knock off the -ons

→ Parl

→ Add the endings: je parl**ais** =

I used to speak or I was speaking

What about irregular verbs in the imperfect?

The good news is that there is only one!

J'étais

Tu étais

Il/elle était

Nous étions

Vous étiez

Ils/elles étaient

Use of the Imperfect

Regular action or habit in the past :

L'été dernier, je sortais tous les soirs

Description of weather, emotions or a scene:

Hier, il pleuvait

Sarah était triste

Dans le Kerry, le vent sifflait dans les arbres

Il faisait froid ce soir-là

Interrupted action :

Je regardais la télé quand tu as téléphoné

Pendant qu'elle marchait, elle a vu le facteur

When you are reading or writing in French, there is often confusion between the *Passé Composé* and the Imperfect. My advice to you is to think of what you are trying to say. If you want to write about a specific detail, e.g. Mary fell off the wall, you cannot use the Imperfect as the action was sudden or quick. Mary was not falling off the wall nor used she to fall off the wall. Mary fell off the wall once and the action was over in a matter of seconds. For a completed action like this, use the *Passé Composé*. Remember that if the action has an implication of duration, we use the Imperfect. If you want to say, we were playing tennis yesterday, you can use the Imperfect as there is an idea of duration. The action of playing tennis was not over in a flash but took a bit of time.

CHAPITRE 5 L'ÉCONOMIE

ASSIGNMENT SECTION

Translate the following:

1. I find that it is often quite difficult to get a refund despite that fact that it is a consumer's right to ask for one.
2. Online trading has become very popular over the last few years.
3. I agree with the lady's point of view.
4. You should always ask for a guarantee when you are buying something electrical.
5. The bogus company tried to swindle the woman out of her life savings.
6. It is up to the government to help struggling companies.
7. She wanted those shoes, whatever the price!
8. I would like to be an accountant.
9. It involves selling bank shares to other countries.
10. She managed to convince her boss that she deserved a promotion.

Written Piece

Write an essay of approximately 100 words on whether or not you think it is a good idea to have a part-time job in Leaving Cert year.

Translate the following sentences using the future tense:

1. I will go to the shopping centre with you this afternoon, if I can.
2. They will have their birthday on the 14th of June.
3. The government will make changes to the constitution next year.
4. It will rain in the north of the country over the next few days.
5. I will give her the letter next week, or sooner if I see her.
6. The headmaster will send the boy home if he comes in with the wrong shoes again.
7. Mary will come to the party next Tuesday.
8. Mr. Murphy will swim in the competition next summer.
9. They are going to buy a new car, because the old one keeps breaking down.
10. Paul will have to clean the house before his parents come home.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Le Futur – The Future Tense

There are two types of future tense used in both English and French. The first one in French is very simple to use, and requires a basic knowledge of the verb *aller* in the present tense, and the infinitive of whatever verb you want to use. The second future tense requires a knowledge of the specific future endings. If you use the second one, you will get better marks in the examinations.

The Immediate Future

This is the easier of the two types of future tense. It is formed by using the verb *aller* plus the infinitive:

Subject pronoun + present of verb *aller* + infinitive of verb required + object

Je + vais + regarder + la television ce soir → *I am going to watch the television this evening.*

To make the above negative, you put *ne* in front of *aller* and *pas* after it:

Je ne vais pas regarder la television ce soir.

The Future Simple

Note: when grammar refers to a tense as ‘simple’, it does not mean that the particular point of grammar is easy, it just means that it only requires one word. In English, the future is signalled by the word ‘will’ – I will give you a present tomorrow. In French, verb endings and auxiliary verbs indicate verb tenses. By recognising the endings of verbs, you will get to know what tense the person is speaking in. The future requires one word.

I + will + give (English)

I = Je

Will give = Donnerai

The future tense is used to express something that is going to happen or will happen in the future: examples of future time expressions =

Demain

Ce soir

Dans cinq minutes

La semaine prochaine

L’année prochaine

Le mois prochain

How to form the Future Simple

To form the future tense with regular ER and IR verbs, you keep the infinitive of the verb in its entirety and add the following endings:

Je = ai

Tu = as

Il = a

Elle = a

Nous = ons

Vous = ez

Ils = ont

Elles = ont

Donner	Finir
Je donner ai	Je finir ai
Tu donner as	Tu finir as
Il donner a	Il finir a
Elle donner a	Elle finir a
Nous donner ons	Nous finir ons
Vous donner ez	Vous finir ez
Ils donner ont	Ils finir ont
Elles donner ont	Elles finir ont

To form the future tense with regular RE verbs, you drop the **E** from the infinitive and add the same endings as above:

Vendre
Je vendr ai
Tu vendr as
Il vendr a
Elle vendr a
Nous vendr ons
Vous vendr ez
Ils vendr ont
Elles vendr ont

Commonly Used Irregular Future Verbs

Infinitive	Meaning	Future	Meaning
Aller	<i>to go</i>	j'irai	<i>I will go</i>
Avoir	<i>to have</i>	j'aurai	<i>I will have</i>
Courir	<i>to run</i>	je courrai	<i>I will run</i>
cueillir	<i>to gather</i>	je cueillerai	<i>I will gather</i>
Devoir	<i>to have to</i>	je devrai	<i>I will have to</i>
Envoyer	<i>to send</i>	j'enverrai	<i>I will send</i>
Être	<i>to be</i>	je serai	<i>I will be</i>
Faire	<i>to make or to do</i>	je ferai	<i>I will do/make</i>
Falloir	<i>to be necessary to</i>	il faudra	<i>It will be necessary</i>
Pleuvoir	<i>to rain</i>	il pleuvra	<i>It will rain</i>
Pouvoir	<i>to be able to</i>	je pourrai	<i>I will be able to</i>
Recevoir	<i>to receive</i>	je recevrai	<i>I will receive</i>
Savoir	<i>to know (something)</i>	je saurai	<i>I will know</i>
Tenir	<i>to hold</i>	je tiendrai	<i>I will hold</i>
Venir	<i>to come</i>	je viendrai	<i>I will come</i>
Voir	<i>to see</i>	je verrai	<i>I will see</i>
Vouloir	<i>to wish or to want</i>	je voudrai	<i>I will want</i>

CHAPITRE 6 L'ÉCOLE

ASSIGNMENT SECTION

Translate the following:

1. There really is nothing better than arriving at school for a test, and the teacher forgetting to give it to you.
2. The numbers of students taking more than seven subjects for the Leaving Cert is in decline.
3. Contrary to what many people might think, boys are as nervous about exams as girls.
4. I really hate my timetable this year.
5. I will have to work really hard this year, as I do not want to repeat the Leaving Cert.
6. It is very difficult to keep up to date with everything.
7. If I were the principal I would change the school uniform.
8. We have interactive white boards in all the classrooms, and we watch video clips on YouTube.
9. Our school is very strict about the uniform.
10. He used to play rugby for the school, but had to give it up when he broke his leg.

Written Piece

Do you agree or disagree with the following: 'The Points System is fair, objective and equitable'. Give reasons for your opinion in 100 words approximately.

Translate the following using the 1st Conditional.

1. If you eat that third slice of cake you will be sick.
2. If Mary runs to the Post Office now she will be able to send her letter.
3. I will talk to John at work tomorrow if he comes in.
4. The teacher will give the student detention if he forgets to do his homework again.
5. If the weather gets colder we will have to light the fire in the evening.
6. Jean and Marie will travel to America if they get their visas.
7. My parents will go out tonight if I mind the baby.
8. If I have a big party at home I will receive a lot of presents.
9. If Mary sees Jean she will ask him.
10. If he opens the window he will see the rainbow.

Translate the following using the 2nd Conditional.

1. If I finished my homework on time I would go out with my friends.
2. If Mary saw Louise at school she would invite her to her party.
3. If the boys were able to swim they would go to the swimming pool.
4. He would clean his father's car if he had the time.
5. They would make cakes for their mother if they had a recipe book.
6. The government would change the economic situation if they could.
7. Mr. O'Brien would change his car if he could afford to.
8. Madeleine would visit the rain forests in Central America if she had the means to do so.
9. Lorraine would help John with his maths homework if she understood it.
10. I would stop talking in class if I were able to.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Le Conditionnel – The Conditional Tense

This is the tense which is signalled by ‘would’ or ‘could’ in English. In general, we use the word *if* = *si* with this tense. It implies that something would happen if something else did, e.g. I **would** go the party **if** I were invited. As it happens I wasn’t invited therefore I won’t be going! As with the future tense, the conditional is a one-word verb. Study the following examples:

Donner	to give	Finir	to finish
Je donnerais	<i>I would give</i>	Je finirais	<i>I would finish</i>
Tu donnerais	<i>you would give</i>	Tu finirais	<i>you would finish</i>
Il donnerait	<i>he would give</i>	Il finirait	<i>he would finish</i>
Elle donnerait	<i>she would give</i>	Elle finirait	<i>she would finish</i>
Nous donnerions	<i>we would give</i>	Nous finirions	<i>we would finish</i>
Vous donneriez	<i>you would give</i>	Vous finiriez	<i>you would finish</i>
Ils donneraient	<i>they would give</i>	Ils finiraient	<i>they would finish</i>
Elles donneraient	<i>they would give</i>	Elles finiraient	<i>they would finish</i>

How to form the conditional tense

To form the conditional tense with regular ER and IR verbs, you keep the infinitive of the verb in its entirety and add the following endings:

Je = ais

Tu = ais

Il = ait

Elle = ait

Nous = ions

Vous = iez

Ils = aient

Elles = aient

Donner	Finir
Je donner ais	Je finir ais
Tu donner ais	Tu finir ais
Il donner ait	Il finir ait
Elle donner ait	Elle finir ait
Nous donner ions	Nous finir ions
Vous donner iez	Vous finir iez
Ils donner aient	Ils finir aient
Elles donner aient	Elles finir aient

To form the conditional tense with regular RE verbs, you drop the **E** from the infinitive and add the same endings as above:

Vendre
Je vendr ais
Tu vendr ais
Il vendr ait
Elle vendr ait
Nous vendr ions
Vous vendr iez
Ils vendr aient
Elles vendr aient

COMMONLY USED IRREGULAR CONDITIONAL VERBS

Infinitive	Meaning	Conditional	Meaning
Aller	<i>to go</i>	J' irais	<i>I would go</i>
Avoir	<i>to have</i>	J' aurais	<i>I would have</i>
Courir	<i>to run</i>	Je courr ais	<i>I would run</i>
Cueillir	<i>to gather</i>	Je cueillerr ais	<i>I would gather</i>
Devoir	<i>to have to</i>	Je devr ais	<i>I would have to</i>
Envoyer	<i>to send</i>	J' enverrais	<i>I would send</i>
Être	<i>to be</i>	Je ser ais	<i>I would be</i>
Faire	<i>to make or to do</i>	Je ferr ais	<i>I would do/make</i>

Infinitive	Meaning	Conditional	Meaning
Falloir	<i>to be necessary to</i>	Il faudrait	<i>It would be necessary</i>
Pleuvoir	<i>to rain</i>	Il pleuvrait	<i>It would rain</i>
Pouvoir	<i>to be able to</i>	Je pourrais	<i>I would be able to</i>
Recevoir	<i>to receive</i>	Je recevrais	<i>I would receive</i>
Savoir	<i>to know (something)</i>	Je saurais	<i>I would know</i>
Tenir	<i>to hold</i>	Je tiendrais	<i>I would hold</i>
Venir	<i>to come</i>	Je viendrais	<i>I would come</i>
Voir	<i>to see</i>	Je verrais	<i>I would see</i>
Vouloir	<i>to wish or to want</i>	Je voudrais	<i>I would want</i>

The above is the easy part! However, there is a slight complication when using the conditional: there are two types of conditional (we actually use three in English!)

1st Conditional

Sequence No 1.

Si + subject pronoun + verb in the present + object + subject pronoun + verb in future + object

Si tu viens chez moi, je te montrerai mon chien.

If you come to my house, I will show you my dog.

2nd Conditional

Sequence No 2.

Si + subject pronoun + verb in the imperfect + object + subject pronoun + verb in conditional + object

Si tu venais chez moi, tu verrais mon chien.

If you came to my house, you would see my dog.

CHAPITRE 7 L'ENVIRONNEMENT

ASSIGNMENT SECTION

Translate the following:

1. It is highly likely that we will all suffer if man does not respect his environment.
2. There was a terrible earthquake in America last year.
3. The floods in Ireland in the last couple of years caused terrible damage to houses.
4. There is a certain risk of pollution whenever there is a natural disaster in the world.
5. Renewable energy is the energy of the future.
6. The government does everything that it can to help developing countries.
7. Solar panels are used in a lot of houses in Ireland.
8. There must be accountability in regard to the environment.
9. There is an accomodation crisis in parts of China.
10. Recycling begins at home.

Written Piece

Write an essay of approximately 100 words on the following: Natural disasters are becoming more and more prevalent, throughout the world.

Translate the following using prepositions:

1. The book is on the table and the cat is sleeping under it.
2. He walked along the bank of the river.
3. They went over the bridge and ran as far as the shop.
4. He came from the market carrying a bag of carrots.
5. He went to the shop and bought a new jacket.
6. Mary worked for three hours last Tuesday, and will work for seven hours next Saturday.
7. They met in front of the church opposite the pharmacy.
8. Study is difficult enough without having to worry about the points system.
9. She lives in the middle of the town.
10. According to statistics, the number of floods has increased in the last few years.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Prepositions

A preposition is used to connect different parts of a sentence together. Prepositions can indicate place, time, goal, means, manner and possession among other things. The difficulty for English speakers is that a preposition in English can be translated several ways depending on the context.

Prepositions to Indicate Location or Direction To or From a Place

À, de, dans, en, chez

À = to, at or in (remember à + le = au)

With the name of a place, À can indicate location or direction in, at or to some place.

Jean est à l'école = *John is at or in school*

J'allais souvent à Paris = *I used to go to Paris often*

Marie va au bureau tous les jours = *Mary goes to the office every day*

Il va à l'école à huit heures = *he goes to school at eight o'clock*

Il retourne à la maison à trois heures = *he returns home at three o'clock*

DE = from, about or of

DE indicates the place of origin with the verbs venir, sortir, arriver, s'éloigner, partir

Je reviens du bureau (remember de + le = du)

I am coming back from the office

Elle est arrivée de Cork

She arrived from Cork (DE is used because Cork is the name of a place)

DANS or EN = in, or into

Le fromage est dans le panier

The cheese is in the basket

DANS is used to explain where a thing is very precisely whereas À or EN is used for more general descriptions:

En ville

In town, to town

Dans la ville

In the town, inside the town

En classe

In class

Dans la classe de français

In French class (this is more precise or detailed than just saying 'in class')

CHEZ = at the house of, at someone's place, to

Je vais chez Marie

I am going to Marie's house, or Marie's place

Je suis chez moi

I am at my house, or I am at home

J'irai chez le boulanger

I will go to the baker's

Prepositions with Geographical Names

À = used before the names of cities, towns, villages

Il va à Dublin

He goes to Dublin

EN = used with feminine countries and continents (remember if a country ends in E it is normally feminine)

Je vais en France

I am going to France

AU = used with masculine countries or continents

Elle va au Canada

She is going to Canada

List of Prepositions

à = *to, at, in, on, with*

après = *after*

avant = *before*

avec = *with*

chez = *at someone's house*

contre = *against*

dans = *in*

de = *of, from, with*

depuis = *since, for, from*

derrière = *behind*

devant = *in front of*

durant = *during*

en = *in, to*

entre = *between, among*

envers = *toward*

hors de = *outside of*

jusque = *up to, until*

malgré = *despite*

par = *by, through*

parmi = *among*

pendant = *during*

pour = *for, in order to*

sans = *without*

sauf = *except*

selon = *according to*

sous = *under*

suivant = *following*

sur = *on*

vers = *toward (direction) or around (time)*

à cause de = *because of*

à côté de = *beside*

afin de = *in order to*

à moins de = *unless*

à travers = *through*

au lieu de = *instead of*

au milieu de = *in the middle of*

auprès de = *near*

autour de = *around*

aux environs de = *in the vicinity of*

d'après = *according to*

en dépit de = *in spite of*

en face de = *in front of*

grâce à = *thanks to*

loin de = *far from*

par rapport à = *in relation to, with regard to*

près de = *near*

proche de = *near*

CHAPITRE 8 LA SANTÉ

ASSIGNMENT SECTION

Translate the following:

1. We often speak about the need to educate young people about the dangers associated with smoking or binge drinking.
2. There is too much pressure put on the shoulders of young doctors, who sometimes work up to thirty-six hours a week.
3. The woman was dumbstruck by the amount of sweets that her children ate on a regular basis.
4. A combination of factors led to Marie becoming very overweight.
5. The girl found herself in a pitiful state, after drinking too much alcohol.
6. The doctor found a cure after years of research.
7. Doctors all over the world are working hard to eradicate cancer.
8. The human brain is more powerful than a computer.
9. According to the World Health Organisation, stress is the cause of a lot of illness.
10. She went to the doctor yesterday and he advised her to stay at home.

Written Piece

Write an essay of approximately 100 words on the following: AIDS is a third-world illness.

Translate the following sentences using Direct Object Pronouns.

1. He saw her yesterday.
2. He ate it last week for his dinner.
3. The watched the programme this morning but their mother didn't watch it.
4. Louise wants to go to town to meet her friends, but the bus is late and she is still waiting for it.
5. Paul wants to go to Spain on his holidays, but he cannot afford to pay for it.
6. Richard loves rap music but his mother hates listening to it.
7. He will invite us to his party next Tuesday.
8. She sent it to Mary by express post.
9. They see him everyday waiting for his letters.
10. I got my results in the post this morning. Hopefully, you won't have to wait for them too much longer.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Object Pronouns

There are two types of object pronouns, DIRECT and INDIRECT object pronouns.

Direct

The object of the verb is the noun or the pronoun that the verb acts on. These are used when the object of the sentence comes *directly* after the verb. The important thing to look out for is whether the verb takes a preposition or not. Please look at your notes and learn the verbs in French which take a preposition.

Me = *me*

Te = *you*

Le = *him/it* – *le* replaces masculine singular nouns

La = *her/it* – *la* replaces feminine singular nouns

L' = *him/her/it* – *l'* replaces singular nouns used before verbs beginning with a vowel.

Nous = *us*

Vous = *you*

Les = *them* – *les* replaces plural nouns

E.g. I **see** the boy = I see **him**

In English the object pronoun is after the verb but in French it is before the verb

Je vois le garçon = je **le** vois

The following is a list of verbs that take a Direct Object Pronoun:

Regarder = to look at

– je regarde la television = I look at TV.

In French you say 'je **la** regarde' as opposed to 'I look at **it**'. You will notice that there is no preposition between looking and the television. In English this would be translated as 'I look it' which of course is syntactically wrong but it gives you an idea of French logic.

Écouter = to listen to

Demander = to ask for

Chercher = *to look for*

Attendre = *to wait for*

Payer = *to pay for*

Aimer = *to like or to love*

Voir = *to see*

Inviter = *to invite*

Envoyer = *to send*

You will notice that the first seven verbs take a preposition in English but this is not the case in French. Therefore the pronoun is direct.

Refer to Chapter 9 for Indirect Object Pronouns.

CHAPITRE 9 LA TECHNOLOGIE

ASSIGNMENT SECTION

Translate the following:

1. He bought a brand spanking new computer for his own personal use.
2. She tried to plug it in, but it wouldn't work.
3. He worked with computer-generated programming.
4. Everyone started to jump on the bandwagon, buying iPhones.
5. The researchers envisaged state-of-the-art technology back in the last century.
6. The development of communications has helped people keep in touch with loved ones living far away.
7. There are devices now used by the police to trace stolen mobile phones.
8. I use a hands-free kit in my car.
9. I use the internet to download documents to help me with my school work.
10. Downloading music illegally is now a bone of contention for the music industry.

Written Piece

Write an essay of approximately 100 words on your views regarding downloading music illegally.

Translate the following, using prepositions:

1. He found it hard to drive through the tunnel, as his truck was very big.
2. There was a lot of disagreement among the girls.
3. They stayed in France for three weeks last year, but will only stay for one week next year.
4. According to the newspaper there will be snow in the south of the country this afternoon.
5. We went to school yesterday without our homework.
6. He had to cycle to school yesterday because of the strike.
7. She found her glasses under the table, beside the window.
8. Michel Fourgot fought for the new classroom and, thanks to his efforts, we now have a new school.
9. She walked slowly toward the bridge.
10. Mary opened the door, despite her fear.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Indirect Object Pronouns

An indirect pronoun is used when there is a preposition between the verb and the object of the sentence

E.g.: *I speak to Mary* = Je parle à Mary

I speak to her = Je lui parle

Please note that indirect object pronouns are only used with people.

Me (m') = *to me*

Te (t') = *to you*

Lui = *to him, to her*

Se = *to himself, to herself*

Nous = *to us*

Vous = *to you (plural)*

Leur = *to them*

The following is a list of verbs which take a preposition in French:

Note that some of these take a direct object pronoun in English.

Parler à = *to speak to*

Téléphoner à = *to telephone*

Donner à = *to give to*

Passer à = *to pass to*

Prêter à = *to lend to*

Répondre à = *to respond to /to answer*

Obéir à = *to obey*

Rappeler à = *to remind*

Plaire à = *to please*

Assignment : Please translate the following.

1. Paul gives his book to him on a Friday
2. The boss telephones them
3. Jenny lends her book to them
4. The boy responds to him

5. I am talking to you
6. He buys books for them
7. I am giving the present to you
8. I am talking to her
9. She is giving her dog to them
10. They are speaking to us

CHAPITRE 10 LES PROBLÈMES SOCIAUX

ASSIGNMENT SECTION

Translate the following:

1. People will have to take responsibility for their own behaviour.
2. The government should launch educational campaigns for young people, otherwise there will be more and more social problems in the future.
3. The number unemployed are rising significantly all over Europe.
4. There are more and more alcoholics living on our streets.
5. Human trafficking is an outrageous breach of human rights.
6. The old woman lived in a hovel beside the river.
7. Poor people experience humiliation and ill-treatment on a daily basis.
8. The violent attack stirred racial hatred in Greece.
9. Under-age drinking is a major problem in many countries again.
10. My uncle was a compulsive gambler.

Written Piece

Write an essay of approximately 100 words on the following topic: The legal age for drinking alcohol should be 21.

Translate the following sentences using the subjunctive:

1. It is a pity that the government cannot change the situation of homelessness.
2. It is doubtful that the man will be able to fly to New York in the morning.
3. It is necessary that Julie works very hard for her Leaving Cert if she wants to become a doctor.
4. It would be better if students choose subjects that they are interested in.
5. Teachers want students to do as well as possible in their exams.
6. It is doubtful whether Mary will drink her tea.
7. I am sorry that Jane is in hospital.
8. I am delighted that you are going to France on your holidays.
9. They are surprised that Jean is living in Spain now.
10. It is sad that so many people cannot afford to eat properly.

GRAMMAR SECTION

The Subjunctive

The subjunctive is not a tense but a mood! It is used to show that an action is viewed with some emotion:

One wants it to happen

One fears it may have happened

One is glad that it has happened

One is not sure whether it has happened.

Compare the following:

Je sais qu'elle est malade

Je regrette qu'elle soit malade

REMEMBER!

The subjunctive is always used after certain set phrases and conjunctions.

It is generally found in subordinate clauses.

It is generally NOT used if the subject of the main clause is the same as the subject of the subordinate clause (you usually use the infinitive construction in this case: *je souhaite pouvoir me détendre cet après-midi.*)

How to form the subjunctive

To form the subjunctive of a regular verb, take the stem of either the 'nous' or the 3rd person plural in the present tense. Drop the *-ons* or the *-ent* and add the following endings:

Parler – to speak	Finir – to finish	Vendre – to sell
Nous parlons	Nous finissons	Nous vendons
Que je parle	Que je finisse	Que je vende
Que tu parles	Que tu finisses	Que tu vendes
Qu'il parle	Qu'il finisse	Qu'il vende
Qu'elle parle	Qu'elle finisse	Qu'elle vende
Que nous parlions	Que nous finissions	Que nous vendions
Que vous parliez	Que vous finissiez	Que vous vendiez
Qu'ils parlent	Qu'ils finissent	Qu'ils vendent
Qu'elles parlent	Qu'elles finissent	Qu'elles vendent

As you can see, the regular endings for the subjunctive are as follows:

Je → e

Tu → es

Il/elle → e

Nous → ions

Vous → iez

Ils/elles → ent

Commonly Used Irregular Verbs in the Subjunctive

Verb	Meaning	Subjunctive
Aller	<i>to go</i>	que j'aile
Avoir	<i>to have</i>	que j'aie
Boire	<i>to drink</i>	que je boive
Croire	<i>to believe</i>	que je croie
Devoir	<i>to have to</i>	que je doive
Envoyer	<i>to send</i>	que j'envoie
Être	<i>to be</i>	que je sois
Faire	<i>to do/make</i>	que je fasse
Falloir	<i>to be necessary</i>	qu'il faille
Fuir	<i>to flee</i>	que je fuie
Jeter	<i>to throw, throw away</i>	que je jette
Mourir	<i>to die</i>	que je meure
Pouvoir	<i>to be able to</i>	que je puisse
Prendre	<i>to take</i>	que je prenne
Recevoir	<i>to receive</i>	que je reçoive
Savoir	<i>to know</i>	que je sache
Tenir	<i>to hold</i>	que je tienne
Valoir	<i>to be worth</i>	que je vaille
Venir	<i>to come</i>	que je vienne
Voir	<i>to see</i>	que je voie
Vouloir	<i>to wish/want</i>	que je veuille

ALLER: aille, es, e, allons, allez, aillent

AVOIR: aie, aies, ait, ayons, ayez, aient

BOIRE: boive, es, e, buvions, buviez, boivent

CROIRE: croie, es, e, croyions, croyiez, croient

DEVOIR: doive, es, e, devions, deviez, doivent

ENVOYER: j'envoie, es, e, envoyions, envoyiez, envoient

ÊTRE: sois, sois, soit, soyons, soyez, soient

FAIRE: fasse, es, e, fassions, fassiez, fassent

FALLOIR: faille (impersonal verb, only exists in the 3rd person singular)

FUIR: fuie, es, e, enfuyions, enfuyiez, enfuient

JETER: jette, es, e, jetions, jetiez, jettent

MOURIR: meure, es, e, mourions, mouriez, meurent

POUVOIR: puisse, es, e, puissions, puissiez, puissent

PRENDRE: prenne, es, e, prenions, preniez, prennent

RECEVOIR: reçoive, es, e, recevions, receviez, reçoivent

SAVOIR: sache, es, e, sachions, sachiez, sachent

TENIR: tienne, es, e, tenions, teniez, tiennent

VALOIR: vaille, es, e, valions, valiez, valient

VENIR: vienne, es, e, venions, veniez, viennent

VOIR: voie, es, e, voyions, voyiez, voient

VOULOIR: veuille, es, e, voulions, vouliez, veulent.

The Following Impersonal Verbs Always Take the Subjunctive

C'est dommage que	<i>it is a pity that</i>
Il est douteux que	<i>it is doubtful that</i>
Il est nécessaire que	<i>it is necessary that</i>
Il est possible que	<i>it is possible that</i>
Il est regrettable que	<i>it is regrettable that</i>
Il est temps que	<i>it is time that</i>
Il est urgent que	<i>it is urgent that</i>
Il faut que	<i>it is necessary that</i>
Il se peut que	<i>it is possible that</i>
Il suffit que	<i>it is enough that</i>
Il vaut mieux que	<i>it would be better if</i>
Il est triste que	<i>it is sad that</i>
Il est bon que	<i>it is good that</i>
Il est important que	<i>it is important that</i>
Il est impossible que	<i>it is impossible that</i>
Il semble que	<i>it seems that</i>

REMEMBER! Impersonal verbs which express certainty or probability require the indicative.

Il est certain que	<i>It is certain that</i>
Il est évident que	<i>It is obvious that</i>
Il est probable que	<i>It is probable that</i>
Il est sûr que	<i>It is sure that</i>
Il est vrai que	<i>It is true that</i>
Il est vraisemblable que	<i>It is likely that</i>
Il paraît que	<i>It seems that</i>

Note the following conjunctions. Those on the right always take the subjunctive!

Verb in indicative	Meaning in English	Verb in subjunctive	Meaning in English
Ainsi que	<i>as well as</i>	À condition que	<i>on condition that</i>
Alors que	<i>while</i>	Afin que	<i>in order that</i>
À peine que	<i>hardly</i>	À moins que	<i>unless</i>
Après que	<i>after</i>	Au cas où	<i>in case</i>
Aussi ... que	<i>as...as</i>	En cas que	<i>in case</i>
Aussitôt que	<i>as soon as</i>	Avant que	<i>before</i>
Dès que	<i>as soon as</i>	Bien que	<i>although</i>
De façon que + consequence	<i>in order that</i>	Quoique	<i>although</i>
De manière que + consequence	<i>in order that</i>	De crainte que	<i>for fear that</i>
De sorte que + consequence	<i>in order that</i>	De peur que	<i>for fear that</i>
Depuis que	<i>since</i>	De façon que + purpose	<i>so that</i>
Lorsque	<i>when</i>	De manière que + purpose	<i>in order that/so that</i>
Quand	<i>when</i>	De sorte que + purpose	<i>in order that/so that</i>
Parce que	<i>because</i>	Jusqu'à ce que	<i>until</i>
Pendant que	<i>while</i>	Loin que	<i>far</i>
Puisque	<i>because</i>	Non que	<i>not that</i>
Si	<i>if</i>	Pour que	<i>for that</i>
Tandis que	<i>while</i>	Pourvu que	<i>provided that</i>
Tant que	<i>so much/many</i>	Sans que	<i>without</i>
Vu que	<i>seeing that</i>	Soit que	<i>whatever</i>
		Supposé que	<i>supposing that</i>

The subjunctive is used after verbs which express will, emotion, denial, doubt and negation.

Verbs Expressing Will

Verb	Meaning
Vouloir que	<i>to want someone to do something</i>
Aimer que	<i>to like someone to do something</i>
Préférer que	<i>to prefer someone to do something</i>
Demander que	<i>to ask that someone do something</i>
Dire que	<i>to tell someone to do something</i>
Commander que	<i>to command that someone to do something</i>
Ordonner que	<i>to order someone to do something</i>
Exiger que	<i>to insist that someone does something</i>
Permettre que	<i>to allow someone to do something</i>
Défendre que	<i>to forbid someone to do something</i>
Empêcher que	<i>to prevent someone from doing something</i>
S'attendre à ce que	<i>to expect someone to do something</i>
Souhaiter que	<i>to wish that someone does something</i>

Verbs Expressing Emotion

Verb	Meaning
Avoir peur que	<i>to be afraid that</i>
Craindre que	<i>to fear that</i>
Être content que	<i>to be glad that</i>
Être heureux que	<i>to be happy that</i>
Être enchanté que	<i>to be delighted that</i>
Aimer que	<i>to like that</i>
Regretter que	<i>to regret that</i>
Être fâché que	<i>to be annoyed that</i>
Avoir honte que	<i>to be ashamed that</i>
S'étonner que	<i>to be surprised that</i>
Être étonné que	<i>to be surprised that</i>
Être surprise que	<i>to be surprised that</i>

To form the **perfect subjunctive**, you simply put the auxiliary verb into the subjunctive followed by the past participle:

Que j'aie vu

Que tu aies vu

Qu'il ait vu

Que nous ayons vu

Que vous ayez vu

Qu'ils aient vu

Que je sois allé (e)

Que tu sois allé (e)

Qu'il soit allé

Qu'elle soit allée

Que nous soyons allé(e)s

Que vous soyez allé(e)s

Qu'ils soient allés

Qu'elles soient allées

The rule for the **past subjunctive** is the following:

Subjunctive of the auxiliary + past participle

Example: que nous croyions

Que nous ayons cru