

REVIEW PACKET - ENTERING FRENCH 7  
CHAPTER 1 - 6 ALLEZ VIENS!

CHAPITRE 1 - FAISONS CONNAISSANCE!

**Greetings** - When saying 'hello', you can say '**bonjour**' or the more informal '**salut**'. 'Salut' you would only use to greet people your own age or someone younger than yourself.

**Saying goodbye:** There are many forms of saying goodbye:

**Au revoir** (goodbye)      **A tout à l'heure** (see you later)      **A bientôt** (see you soon)  
**A demain** (see you tomorrow)

Saying good bye to your friends or someone younger, you would say: '**salut**', '**tchao**' or '**à plus**' (meaning ; à plus tard or 'see you later').

How would you say hello to the following people:

Your French teacher in the morning: \_\_\_\_\_

Your 5 year old next door neighbor: \_\_\_\_\_

The Director of the school: \_\_\_\_\_

The bus driver: \_\_\_\_\_

Your classmate: \_\_\_\_\_

Asking people how they are:

To ask how someone is you say: "Comment ça-va?" or simply "ça-va?" The formal version is "Comment allez-vous?"

To answer, you say :

'Super!' (great)      "Très bien!" (very well)

'Ça-va' (fine)      " Comme ci comme ça" (so-so)      'Pas mal' (not bad)      'Bof!' (indifferent)

'Pas terrible' (not so great)

Translate the following conversation:

Hello Didier \_\_\_\_\_

Hello Mrs. Dupré. How are you? \_\_\_\_\_

Very well thank you, and you? \_\_\_\_\_

So so. Goodbye Mrs. Dupré. \_\_\_\_\_

See you later Didier. \_\_\_\_\_

**Asking someone's name and giving yours. Refer to page 24 of your textbook.**

The verb s'appeller literally means 'to be called'. Here is how it is conjugated.

Je m'appelle	Nous nous appelons
Tu t'appelles	Vous vous appelez
Il/Elle/On s'appelle	Ils/Elles s'appellent

Complete the following conversation:

Salut. \_\_\_\_\_ m'appelle Sylvie. Et toi? Tu t'appelles \_\_\_\_\_?

Je \_\_\_\_\_ Jérôme. \_\_\_\_\_?

Ça-va mal. Et toi? \_\_\_\_\_?

\_\_\_\_\_. À plus!

**Asking someone's age and giving yours. Refer to page 25 of your textbook.**

Write a conversation between two people, where they first greet each other, then they ask each other's name and age, and then they say goodbye.

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**Expressing likes, dislikes and preferences about things. Refer to page 26 of your textbook.**

The verb AIMER = to like

J'aime	Nous aimons
Tu aimes	Vous aimez
Il/ Elle aime	Ils/ Elles aiment

To make a sentence negative, you add **ne...pas** around the verb. Ex. Je n'aime pas la plage.

Translate the following sentences.

I like the movies. \_\_\_\_\_

We like french fries \_\_\_\_\_

He does not like tests \_\_\_\_\_

They like chocolate \_\_\_\_\_

You don't like snails! \_\_\_\_\_

**The definite articles. Please refer to page 28 of your textbook.**

Write the correct definite articles:

\_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers      \_\_\_\_\_ livre      \_\_\_\_\_ école      \_\_\_\_\_ glace  
\_\_\_\_\_ examens      \_\_\_\_\_ ski      \_\_\_\_\_ pizza      \_\_\_\_\_ plage

**Expressing likes, dislikes, and preferences about activities. Refer to page 32 of your textbook.**

J'aime = I like      J'aime bien = I really like      J'adore = I love      J'aime mieux = I like better

Je préfère = I prefer      J'aime surtout = I especially like      Je n'aime pas = I don't like

Note that the verbs AIMER and ADORER have ER endings, therefore follow the pattern from your textbook.

Finish the sentences using the verb **aimer** and **translating** the words in parenthesis into French:

M et Mme Morand \_\_\_\_\_ (English)

Mlle Castella \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel)

Flore et moi, nous \_\_\_\_\_ (do sports)

Lucie \_\_\_\_\_ (to study)

**CHAPITRE 2 - VIVE L'ECOLE!**

**Vocabulaire - please refer to page 51 of your textbook. These are the various subjects that the students study at school.**

Write 5 sentences telling what some of your friends like and dislike.

Exemple: Paul aime les maths, mais George et Laeticia n'aiment pas la géographie.

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Now state what you all like: Nous \_\_\_\_\_

**Agreeing and disagreeing. Please refer to page 54 of your textbook.**

State your opinion: Exemple: Moi, j'aime les frites. Et toi? Moi aussi!

Tu aimes les arts plastiques? \_\_\_\_\_

J'aime beaucoup les escargots, et toi? \_\_\_\_\_

Je n'aime pas l'espagnol. Et toi? \_\_\_\_\_

J'adore l'allemand, et toi? \_\_\_\_\_

Tu aimes la glace? \_\_\_\_\_

**Asking for and giving information. Please refer to page 55 of your textbook.**

Translate the following conversation:

What classes do you have in the morning? \_\_\_\_\_

I have chemistry and then I have math. \_\_\_\_\_

What do you have after lunch? \_\_\_\_\_

I have choir and algebra. \_\_\_\_\_

**The verb AVOIR - To Have**

**J'ai**                      **Nous avons**

**Tu as**                    **Vous avez**

**Il, Elle, On a**        **Ils, Elles ont**

Fill in the following sentences with the verb AVOIR.

Pauline et Marie \_\_\_\_\_ chimie et maths le matin. Henri \_\_\_\_\_ sport, et moi, j' \_\_\_\_\_ anglais le matin. L'après-midi, vous \_\_\_\_\_ quoi? Après le déjeuner, nous \_\_\_\_\_ tous histoire. Et toi, David, tu \_\_\_\_\_ quels cours l'après-midi? Moi, j' \_\_\_\_\_ libre!

**Vocabulaire - les nombres. Please refer to page 57 of your textbook**

Write out the following numbers:

41 \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_

53 \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_

38 \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_

50 \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_

**Telling when you have class. Please refer to page 58 of your textbook.**

Ask or answer the following questions:

Tu as maths à quelle heure? \_\_\_\_\_ (8:00 am)

Tu as histoire à quelle heure? \_\_\_\_\_ (10:45 am)

Tu as les arts plastiques à quelle heure? \_\_\_\_\_ (11:30 am)

\_\_\_\_\_ ? J'ai EPS à dix heures vingt.

**Asking for and expressing opinions. Please refer to page 61 of your textbook.**

Circle the one that does not fit with the other phrases:

1. J'adore faire du sport. C'est... cool nul genial super
2. Comment tu trouves la géo? c'est facile c'est zéro c'est pas terrible c'est difficile
3. J'aime les travaux pratiques. Et toi? moi, non. pas moi. moi aussi moi, si.
4. Faire de l'équitation, c'est... pas terrible pas mal pas cool pas intéressant

**CHAPITRE 3 - TOUT POUR LA RENTRÉE**

**Vocabulaire. Please refer to page 79 of your textbook.**

State what the following objects are in French.

1. What do you use to erase a word? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where do you put your loose leaf paper in? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where do you put all your pens and pencils in? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What do you use to carry all of your books to school? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you use to add large columns of numbers? \_\_\_\_\_

**Making and responding to requests. Please refer to page 80 and 81 of your textbook.**

Fill in the blanks with the indefinite article. Remember that in the NEGATIVE you use DE.

1. David a \_\_\_\_\_ gomme, mais il n'a pas \_\_\_\_\_ trousse.
2. Il me faut \_\_\_\_\_ livre et \_\_\_\_\_ cahier pour l'anglais.
3. Marie a \_\_\_\_\_ feuilles de papier, \_\_\_\_\_ taille-crayon et \_\_\_\_\_ classeur.
4. Henri a \_\_\_\_\_ crayon, mais il n'a pas \_\_\_\_\_ stylo.

To ask what you need, you say **Qu'est-ce qu'il te faut pour** la bio? (informal)

Qu'est-ce qu'il **vous** faut pour les maths? (formal)

To answer, you say: **Il me faut** (I need) un stylo et des feuilles de papier.

Ask or answer these questions:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ? Il me faut une règle et un compas.
2. Qu'est-ce qu'il te faut pour la gymnastique? \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ? Il me faut des crayons de couleur.
4. Qu'est-ce qu'il te faut pour le français? \_\_\_\_\_

**Telling what you would like and what you would like to do: (page 85 in your textbook)**

Je voudrais un sac. I would like a bag.

Je voudrais acheter un sac. I would like to buy a bag.

+++++Notice that in the second sentence there are two verbs. The first verb is conjugated and the second stays in the infinitive (it is *not conjugated*).+++++

Translate:

I would like to speak on the telephone. \_\_\_\_\_

I would like a pencil. \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to watch television \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to do the housework. \_\_\_\_\_

**Demonstrative adjectives. Please refer to page 85 in your textbook.**

Complete the statements with the demonstrative adjectives *ce, cet, cette, ces* and the ending *-là*.

J'aime bien \_\_\_\_\_ tee-shirts, mais j'aime mieux \_\_\_\_\_ pull-overs.

Je voudrais acheter \_\_\_\_\_ roman, mais mon frère voudrait acheter \_\_\_\_\_ cassette \_\_\_\_\_.

J'adore \_\_\_\_\_ portefeuille rouge, mais il voudrait \_\_\_\_\_ ordinateur.

Il me faut \_\_\_\_\_ montre orange!

**Adjective agreement and placement. Please refer to the colours on page 86 and the grammar on page 87.**

You add an **-e** to most feminine adjectives and **-s** to most plural nouns, unless it already ends in an **-s**. exemple: la trousse **verte** , les sacs gris (no extra 's') , les gommes **rouges**

Add the colour in parentheses in French to complete the list of items below.

1. des cahiers \_\_\_\_\_ (brown)      5. des classeurs \_\_\_\_\_ (white)

2. une trousse \_\_\_\_\_ (purple)      6. un jean \_\_\_\_\_ (black)

3. des stylos \_\_\_\_\_ (blue)      7. des sweat-shirts \_\_\_\_\_ (grey)  
 4. des baskets \_\_\_\_\_ (white)      8. une règle \_\_\_\_\_ (pink)

**Les nombres de 60 à 201. Please refer to the numbers on page 88 of your textbook.**

Write out the following numbers:

- 88 \_\_\_\_\_  
 157 \_\_\_\_\_  
 96 \_\_\_\_\_  
 200 \_\_\_\_\_  
 162 \_\_\_\_\_

Now do the opposite. Figure out which numbers these are:

- Sept cent dix \_\_\_\_\_      cent cinquante- quatre \_\_\_\_\_  
 Soixant-sept \_\_\_\_\_      cent quarante et un \_\_\_\_\_

**Getting someone's attention: asking for information; expressing thanks. Please refer to page 90 in your textbook.**

Complete the conversation. Remember to always be polite!:

- \_\_\_\_\_, monsieur.  
 -Les cassettes, c'est combien, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 -C'est 15 euros.  
 -Bon, je voudrais cette cassette-la.  
 -Voilà!  
 - \_\_\_\_\_, monsieur.  
 -A votre service.  
 - \_\_\_\_\_, monsieur.

**CHAPITRE 4 - SPORTS ET PASSE-TEMPS**

**Expressions with FAIRE and JOUER. Please refer to the grammar on page 113 of your textbook.** *Faire* is followed by DE, DES, DU. *Jouer* is followed by À, AU, AUX

JOUER - to play

FAIRE - to do

Je joue

Nous jouons

Je fais

Nous **faisons**

Tu joues

Vous jouez

Tu fais

Vous **faites**

Il, elle, on joue

Ils, ells jouent

Il, elle, on fait

Ils, Elles **font**

Add the appropriate verbs to the list below:

J'aime....

1. \_\_\_\_\_ au tennis

5. \_\_\_\_\_ du vélo

2. \_\_\_\_\_ de l'aérobic

6. \_\_\_\_\_ au volley

3. \_\_\_\_\_ de la photo

7. \_\_\_\_\_ du jogging et

4. \_\_\_\_\_ au golf

8. \_\_\_\_\_ aux cartes.

**\*\*\* the list of the various sports that we learned in class are on page 112 of your textbook!\*\*\***

**Telling how much you like or dislike something. Please refer to page 114 of your textbook.**

Decode the scrambled question and then give an answer:

1. foot / tu / aimes / au / est-ce que / jouer ?

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

2. jeux / tu / vidéo / à / aimes / est-ce que / jouer / des ?

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

3. du / faire / tu / est-ce que / nautique / aimes / ski ?

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

What is the difference between **est-ce que** and **qu'est-ce que**?

**Est-ce que** means \_\_\_\_\_

**Qu'est-ce que** means \_\_\_\_\_

**Exchanging information: Please refer to page 116 of your textbook.**

Write a short conversation where two people are asking each other what sports they play and what they do to have fun:

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**Quel temps fait-il? The weather and the months of the year can be found on pages 118 and 119 of your textbook.**

Answer the following questions:

Qu'est-ce que tu fais quand il fait chaud? \_\_\_\_\_

Qu'est-ce que tu fais quand il pleut? \_\_\_\_\_

Qu'est-ce que tu fais en hiver? \_\_\_\_\_

Qu'est-ce que tu fait le weekend? \_\_\_\_\_

Translate the following sentences:

It does not snow in the spring \_\_\_\_\_

We ski in the winter \_\_\_\_\_

When it rains, we watch television \_\_\_\_\_

When it is cold, we play cards. \_\_\_\_\_

**The pronoun 'on'. Very useful indeed!!!**

In conversational French, it means 'we'. However, it can also mean 'they' or 'you' when speaking about people in general. Ex. En France, on parle français. Quand il fait beau, on fait du vélo.

**Making, accepting, and turning down suggestions. Please refer to page 122 of your textbook.**

To make a suggestion, you use 'on'. Ex. On fait du patin? *How about skating?* On joue aux cartes? *How about playing cards?*

Accept or reject the following suggestions:

On joue au baseball? \_\_\_\_\_

On joue au piano? \_\_\_\_\_

On fait de la vidéo? \_\_\_\_\_

On fait du théâtre demain? \_\_\_\_\_

On joue au hockey? \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the following letter with the verbs FAIRE or JOUER.

Chers Maman et Papa,

Je \_\_\_\_\_ beaucoup de choses ici! Le matin je \_\_\_\_\_ du jogging ou nous \_\_\_\_\_ au tennis. L'après-midi, mes amis et moi, nous \_\_\_\_\_ de la natation ou je vais \_\_\_\_\_ du ski nautique avec une autre personne. Natalie et Marissa \_\_\_\_\_ toujours du théâtre, mais j'aime mieux \_\_\_\_\_ aux cartes avec mes copains. Et vous, qu'est-ce que vous \_\_\_\_\_ en ce moment? A bientôt.

Bises, Didier

**Adverbs of Frequency. Please refer to the bottom of page 122 of your textbook.**

Remember that longer adverbs go either at the beginning or the end of the sentence. Other adverbs are placed AFTER the verb. 'ne...pas' and 'ne...jamais' go around the verb.

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and circle the verb.

1. Tu joues quelquefois au football?
2. Est-ce qu'il fait souvent froid?
3. Je parle rarement au téléphone.
4. D'habitude, nous faisons du camping.
5. Il ne neige jamais en été.
6. De temps en temps, Corinne fait du théâtre
7. Ils font du jogging deux fois par semaine.

Create a sentence stating how often you do these activities:

1. Jouer au football. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Faire des photos \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jouer au baseball \_\_\_\_\_
4. Faire de la natation en été \_\_\_\_\_
5. Regarder la télévision en hiver \_\_\_\_\_

## CHAPITRE 5 - ON VA AU CAFÉ?

**Making suggestions; making excuses. Please refer to page 145 of your textbook.**

Write down in French the 5 excuses that you can give to turn down a suggestion, and write its meaning in English.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

What does 'd'accord' mean? Do you remember? \_\_\_\_\_

PRENDRE - to take, to have food or drink

Je prends                      Nous **prenons**

Tu prends                      Vous prenez

Il, elle, on prend            Ils, elles **prennent**

Complete the conversation with the verb PRENDRE.

- Simone, qu'est-ce que tu \_\_\_\_\_?
- Un steak-frites. J'ai très faim!
- Et Arnaud, qu'est-ce qu'il \_\_\_\_\_?
- Un sandwich au fromage.
- Moi, je n'aime pas les sandwiches, alors, je vais \_\_\_\_\_ un hot-dog.
- Nous \_\_\_\_\_ tous des citrons pressés. Et vous? Qu'est-ce que vous \_\_\_\_\_?
- Moi, je \_\_\_\_\_ un citron pressé aussi.

**Imperatives - an imperative is a command, request or strong suggestion to do or not to do something. Ex. Go to bed! Do the dishes! Refer to page 152 of your textbook.**

The imperatives in French are formed by using the TU or VOUS form of the verb that you are using. TU is the informal and singular form. VOUS is the formal and plural form of the command.

Give a command to the following comments. Ex. Nous avons un examen lundi. *Etudiez!*

Nous avons très soif. \_\_\_\_\_

J'ai faim. \_\_\_\_\_

Nous avons beaucoup de devoirs. \_\_\_\_\_

J'aime le programme *Survivor* en télévision \_\_\_\_\_

State whether these commands are directed at a) one of your friends or b) more than one of your friends.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Prenez un sandwich au fromage!
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Ecoute tes parents!
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Faites de la natation!
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Prends un coca!
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Parle Français!

**Getting someone's attention: ordering food and beverages. Please refer to page 151 of the textbook.**

Write a conversation where you and your friend come into a restaurant, ask for the menu, the waiter comes and you ask what there is to drink and to eat, and then you order.

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**Expressing likes and dislikes: Please refer to page 154 of your textbook.**

State what you think of the following foods. Whether they are good or bad.

Les escargots \_\_\_\_\_

La glace \_\_\_\_\_

La pizza \_\_\_\_\_

Un steak-frites \_\_\_\_\_

Une omelette \_\_\_\_\_

Un chocolat \_\_\_\_\_

**Paying the cheque. Numbers up to 100. Please refer to page 155 of your textbook.**

Finish the conversation you started above. State what you and your friend thinks of the items you ordered, then call the waiter, ask for the cheque and ask if the tip is included (page 156). The waiter then tells you the amount. You pay and leave.

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Write out the following amounts:

€ 5,50 \_\_\_\_\_

€103,75 \_\_\_\_\_

€88,25 \_\_\_\_\_

€71,00 \_\_\_\_\_

€96, 65 \_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPITRE 6 - AMUSONS-NOUS!**

**Making plans - Please refer to page 173 of the textbook. Look at the expressions and vocabulary.**

When making plans you are talking about the *future*. To form the near future tense, you conjugate the verb ALLER plus another verb in the infinitive. Ex. Je vais étudier à la bibliothèque. *I am going to study at the library.*

ALLER - to go

Je vais            Nous allons

Tu vas            Vous allez

Il, elle, on va    Ils, elles vont

To form the negative of the near future tense, you put the '**ne...pas**' around the conjugated verb.

Ex. Emilie **ne** va **pas** danser à la boum ce soir.

Do the following sentences imply the near future or simply tell where someone is going?

	Near Future	Where
1. Nous allons à la piscine	_____	_____
2. Mathieu va au musée	_____	_____
3. Ils vont faire une promenade	_____	_____
4. Vous allez jouer au football	_____	_____

Write 4 sentences of what you will do and where next week.

Ex. Je vais aller au centre commercial.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Doing activities on certain days. Please refer to the 'note de grammaire' on page 173 of your textbook.**

Translate the following sentences:

On Mondays, I play tennis with my friends. \_\_\_\_\_

On Tuesday, I am going to study with Marie. \_\_\_\_\_

On Friday, I am going to see a film. \_\_\_\_\_

On Saturdays, I study in the library. \_\_\_\_\_

On Sundays, I walk in the park with my dog. \_\_\_\_\_

**Contractions with à.    à + le = au        à + les = aux        Page 177 in the textbook.**

Complete the following sentences by inserting the proper form of à plus le, la, l' or les

1. Michelle va \_\_\_\_\_ café.
2. Je vais \_\_\_\_\_ musées.
3. Toi et moi, nous allons \_\_\_\_\_ Maison des jeunes.
4. Vous allez \_\_\_\_\_ piscine.
5. Tu vas \_\_\_\_\_ école.
6. Ils vont \_\_\_\_\_ théâtre.

The verb **VOULOIR** means *to want*. **Please refer to page 180 in the textbook.**

Je veux                      Nous voulons

Tu veux                    Vous voulez

Il, elle, on veut        Ils, elles veulent

**The more polite form of 'je veux' is 'je voudrais'.**

Complete each statement by selecting the correct subject.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. _____ voulons regarder un match a la télé. | A. Moi, je...                |
| 2. _____ veut voir une piece.                 | B. Didier et Paul            |
| 3. _____ veulent voir un film.                | C. Nathalie...               |
| 4. _____ veux faire les vitrines.             | D. Et vous, vous...          |
| 5. _____ voulez manger quelque chose, non?    | E. Catherine et moi, nous... |

**Arranging to meet someone. Information questions. Please refer to page 183 of your textbook.**

These are questions are asking for specific information. What, where, with whom, at what time, etc.

Write the English translation for the following question words:

Où? \_\_\_\_\_

Où ça? \_\_\_\_\_

Avec qui? \_\_\_\_\_

Quand? \_\_\_\_\_

Quand ça?\_ \_\_\_\_\_

A quelle heure? \_\_\_\_\_

On se retrouve où? \_\_\_\_\_

Entendu. \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the questions to the answers below:

1. \_\_\_\_\_? A huit heures et quart.
2. \_\_\_\_\_? Avec Marie.
3. \_\_\_\_\_? Chez Laurent.
4. \_\_\_\_\_? Il est midi.
5. \_\_\_\_\_? Lundi matin