

## Transition work

1. Look at the grammar list below and make sure that you go through the rules and practise.

<b>Nouns (naming words)</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Know it a bit</b>	<b>Confident</b>
Gender of nouns ( <i>masculine/feminine</i> )			
Forming plurals - regular & irregular nouns			
Definite articles ( <i>le, la &amp; les = the</i> )			
Indefinite articles ( <i>un &amp; une = a, des = some</i> )			
Partitive articles - du ( <i>de + le</i> ), de la, de l' & des ( <i>de + les</i> )			

<b>Adjectives (describing words)</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Know it a bit</b>	<b>Confident</b>
Agreement of adjectives ( <i>masc/fem/plural</i> )			
Position of adjectives – usually after noun, but before the noun for BAGS adjectives ( <i>Beauty, Age, Goodness, Size</i> )			
Adjectives that change meaning if they're before or after noun			
Comparatives ( <i>more/less than</i> )			
Superlatives ( <i>the most/the least</i> )			
Possessive adjectives ( <i>my, your, his/her, our, their</i> )			
Demonstrative adjectives ( <i>this, that, these, those</i> )			

<b>Adverbs (words to describe verbs)</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Know it a bit</b>	<b>Confident</b>
Forming adverbs – add <i>-ment</i> to end of feminine adjectives			

<b>Pronouns</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Know it a bit</b>	<b>Confident</b>
Subject pronouns ( <i>je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles</i> )			
Use of <i>tu</i> and <i>vous</i>			
Reflexive pronouns ( <i>me, te, se, nous, vous, se</i> )			
Direct and indirect object pronouns ( <i>me, te, le/lui, etc</i> )			
Relative pronouns ( <i>que, qui, lequel, auquel, dont, où</i> )			
Emphatic pronouns ( <i>moi, toi, lui, etc</i> )			
<i>y</i> and <i>en</i>			
Word order of pronouns			

<b>Verb tenses</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Know it a bit</b>	<b>Confident</b>
Present tense regular <i>er, ir &amp; re</i> verbs – “I play/I am playing”			
Present tense – irregular verbs ( <i>avoir, être, faire &amp; aller</i> )			
Perfect tense – “I <b>have</b> played/I played” ( <i>avoir/être + past participle</i> )			
Imperfect tense – “I <b>used to</b> play/I <b>was</b> playing” ( <i>stem + endings – ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient</i> )			
Pluperfect tense – I <b>had</b> played” ( <i>imperfect of avoir/être + past participle</i> )			
Near future tense – “I <b>am going to</b> play” ( <i>aller + infinitive</i> )			
Simple future tense – “I <b>will</b> play” ( <i>infinitive + endings – ai, as, a, ons, ez, ont</i> )			
Conditional tense – “I <b>would</b> play”			

<b>Other verbs</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Know it a bit</b>	<b>Confident</b>
Reflexive verbs			
Verbs followed by an infinitive (modal verbs)			
Venir de + infinitive – “to have just...”			
Falloir – “to be necessary” ( <i>il faut/il fallait/il faudra</i> )			

<b>Negatives</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Know it a bit</b>	<b>Confident</b>
All negative forms ( <i>ne...pas, ne...jamais, ne...rien, etc</i> )			

<b>Questions</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Know it a bit</b>	<b>Confident</b>
Word order - 3 ways to form questions			
Question words ( <i>why, when, who, where etc</i> )			

2. Here is the reading list and the film list. Aim to watch the films and choose one book to read.

### 3.4.1.1 Texts

- Molière *Le Tartuffe*
- Voltaire *Candide*
- Guy de Maupassant *Boule de Suif et autres contes de la guerre*
- Albert Camus *L'étranger*
- Françoise Sagan *Bonjour tristesse*
- Claire Etcherelli *Elise ou la vraie vie*
- Joseph Joffo *Un sac de billes*
- Faïza Guène *Kiffe kiffe demain*
- Philippe Grimbert *Un secret*
- Delphine de Vigan *No et moi*

### 3.4.1.2 Films

- *Les 400 coups* François Truffaut (1959)
- *Au revoir les enfants* Louis Malle (1987)
- *La Haine* Mathieu Kassovitz (1995)
- *L'auberge espagnole* Cédric Klapisch (2002)
- *Un long dimanche de fiançailles* Jean-Pierre Jeunet (2004)
- *Entre les murs* Laurent Cantet (2008)

3. Keep a log of what you watch and listen to over the holidays.