

1 - Free Time Activities

écouter	to listen	es comédies	comedies
jouer	to play	es informations	the news
regarder	to watch	a météo	the weather
télécharger	to download	es émissions...	TV shows...
des clips vidéo	video clips	.. de sport	... about sport
aux jeux vidéo	video games	.. de télé-réalité	...reality TV
des films	films	.. musicales	...about music
des podcasts	podcasts	es films...	films...
des chansons	songs	.. d'action	... about action
de la musique	music	.. d'amour	...about love
des séries	series	.. fantastiques	...about fantasy
en ligne	online	es dessins-animés	cartoons
sur...	on...	es livres....	books...
Internet	the internet	l'épouvante	... about horror
mon ipad	my ipad	es romans...	novels...
mon ordinateur	my computer	.. fantastiques	...about fantasy
mon portable	my mobile	.. policiers	...about crime
ma tablette	my tablet		

2 - Faire (to do/make)

The verb 'faire' (to do/make) is **irregular**. It does not follow any usual pattern, so we need to learn it off by heart.

faire	to do
je fais	I do
tu fais	you do (singular/informal)
il fait	he does
elle fait	she does
on fait	we do
nous faisons	we do
vous faites	you do (plural/formal)
ils font	they do (masculine)
elles font	they do (feminine)

e.g. je fais **des achats** = I do online shopping
 je fais **des activités** = I do activities
 je fais **des quiz** = I do quizzes

3 - Lire (to read)

The verb 'lire' (to read) is also **irregular**. It does not follow any usual pattern, so we need to learn it off by heart.

lire	to read
je lis	I read
tu lis	you read (singular/informal)
il lit	he reads
elle lit	she reads
on lit	we read
nous lisons	we read
vous lisez	you read (plural/formal)
ils lisent	they read (masculine)
elles lisent	they read (feminine)

e.g. je lis **les romans d'amour** = I read romance novels
 elle lit **les BDs** = she reads comic books
 nous lisons **les journaux** = we read newspapers

4 - Negatives and Time Expressions

To say 'not', 'don't' or 'never' in French, you need to use a negative. In French, negatives go around the verb:

ne ... pas = don't/not

ne ... jamais = never

For example:

je **ne** regarde **pas** = I don't watch

je **ne** regarde **jamais** = I never watch

je **n'**écoute **pas** = He doesn't listen

d'habitude	usually	une fois...	once...
parfois	sometimes	deux fois...	twice...
quelquefois	sometimes	...par mois	per month
souvent	often	...par semaine	per week
tous les jours	every day		

de temps en temps from time to time
en ce moment at the moment

5 - Opinions

j'adore	I love	amusant/e	funny
j'aime	I like	barbant/e	boring
j'aime bien	I quite like	divertissant/e	entertaining
je déteste	I hate	effrayant/e	scary
je n'aime pas	I don't like	émouvant/e	moving
je préfère	I prefer	fascinant/e	fascinating
		génial/e	great
parce que c'est	because it is	idiot/e	stupid
car c'est	because it is	nul/le	rubbish
		passionnant/e	exciting
mon film préféré, c'est...		très	very
my favourite film is...		un peu	a bit

When talking about something which you like or don't like **to do**, the opinion phrase must be followed by the **infinitive** form of the verb. For example:

j'aime **regarder** les films d'action = I like **to watch** action films
 je déteste **lire** les BDs = I like **reading** comics

6 - Near Future Tense

To form the near future tense we use the verb **aller** plus an **infinitive verb**.

aller	to go	
je vais	I am going	I go
tu vas	you are going	you go
il/elle va	he/she is going	he/she goes
nous allons	we are going	we go
vous allez	you (pl) are going	you (pl) go
ils/elles vont	they are going	they go

For example:

je **vais utiliser** mon portable = I am going to use my phone
 nous **allons chatter** = we are going to chat
 je **ne vais pas lire** un livre = I'm **not** going to read a book

We use **ce sera** (it will be) to give opinions in the near future.