

1 - Social Media Vocabulary

un adolescent	a teenager	s'abonner	to subscribe
un étranger	a stranger	acheter	to buy
l'écran	screen	cliquer	to click
l'appareil	device	se connecter	to login
le harcèlement	bullying	enregistrer	to save
l'inconvénient	disadvantage	envoyer	to send
l'internet	internet	éviter	to avoid
le mot de passe	password	mettre	to put
l'ordinateur	computer	passer du temps	to spend time
le portable	mobile	poster	to post
le réseau sociaux	social media	recevoir	to receive
le risque	risk	supprimer	to delete
le vol d'identité	identity theft	surfer	to browse
la confiance	trust	tchatter	to chat
l'informatique	ICT	télécharger	to download
l'identité	identity	trouver	to find
la sécurité	safety	utiliser	to use

2 - Infinitive Structures

Impersonal expressions may start with 'il' but have nothing to do with 'he' - the 'il' refers to 'it' or 'one'.

il faut = it is necessary to (you must)

il vaut = it is better to

on peut = you can

These expressions are always followed by a verb in the infinitive. For example:

Il faut respecter les autres - You must respect others

Il vaut tchatter les amis - It is better to chat with friends

On peut utiliser un portable - You can use a mobile phone

We can also make these expressions negative:

Il **ne faut pas** = you must not

On **ne peut pas** = you can not

3 - Comparatives and Superlatives

When using **comparatives**, remember that your adjective has to agree with the subject of the sentence.

plus... que → more... than

e.g. Le français est **plus** amusant **que** le sport.

moins... que → less... than

e.g. La géographie est **moins** fascinante **que** l'histoire

aussi... que → as... as

e.g. Les maths sont **aussi** difficiles **que** l'anglais.

Superlatives are used when something is the best, least, most etc.

le/la/les plus... → the most ...

e.g. Le français est le sujet **le plus** intéressant.

le/la/les moins... → the least

e.g. La biologie est la matière **la moins** inspirante.

4 - Present Tense

To **conjugate** verbs in the present tense we remove the – infinitive ending and add the correct ending to match the person doing that action:

Pronoun	ER verb ending	IR verb ending	RE verb ending
je	e	is	s
tu	es	is	s
il/elle/on	e	it	-
nous	ons	issons	ons
vous	ez	issez	ez
ils/elles	ent	issent	ent

regarder → je regarde = I watch/I am watching
 finir → nous finissons = we finish/we are finishing
 attendre → vous attendez = you wait/you are waiting

5 - Perfect Tense

We use the perfect tense to describe what has happened in the past. It is made up of three parts:

1. A pronoun or noun (e.g. je, nous, or a name)
2. The auxiliary verb (usually avoir, but sometimes être)
3. A past participle (e.g. regardé, fait)

Past participles

Verb ending	ER	IR	RE
Past participle ending	é	i	u

Some past participles are irregular, for example:

dire → dit (said) faire → fait (did)
 écrire → écrit (wrote) voir → vu (saw)

For verbs which take être the past participle must agree with the subject. For example:

elle est **allée** – she went

nous sommes **allés** - we went

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 tchatter** = 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.