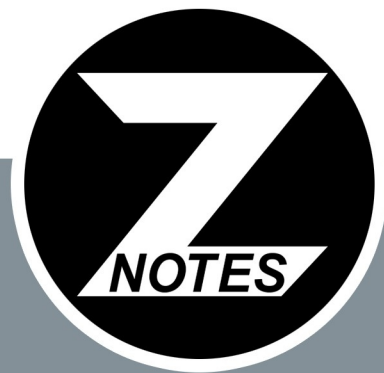


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CIE IGCSE FRENCH FOREIGN 0520

SUMMARIZED NOTES ON THE SYLLABUS

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NOTES

1. INDICATIVE VERBS

1.1 Present Tense

- Take off the -er/-ir/-re and you are left with the present stem.
- Add the ending from the table below.

	-ER	-IR	-RE
JE	-e	-s	-is
TU	-es	-s	-is
IL/ELLE/ON	-e		-it
NOUS	-ons	-ons	-issons
VOUS	-ez	-ez	-issez
ILS/ELLES	-ent	-ent	-issent

1.2 Imperfect Tense

- Take off the *nous* form of the present tense and you are left with the imperfect stem.
- Add the ending from the table below.
- Note that the ending does not change if the type of verb changes.

JE	-ais
TU	-ais
IL/ELLE/ON	-ait
NOUS	-ions
VOUS	-iez
ILS/ELLES	-aient

1.3 Perfect Tense

- All verbs either take *avoir* or *être*.
- **List of verbs that take être:**
- **DR & MRS P VANDERTRAMP**
- Devenir
- Rester
- Monter
- Revenir
- Sortir
- Partir
- Venir
- Aller
- Naître
- Descendre
- Entrer
- Retourner

- Tomber
- Rentrer
- Arriver
- Mourir
- Partir
- All the past participles of these verbs must agree with the noun in number and gender.
- **Forming the past participle:**

-ER	-é
-IR	-i
-RE	-u

1.4 Future Tense

- Infinitive, then add the ending from the table below.
- For -re verbs, you must first take off the -e before adding the future ending.

JE	-ai
TU	-as
IL/ELLE/ON	-a
NOUS	-ons
VOUS	-ez
ILS/ELLES	-ont

1.5 Pluperfect Tense

- Imperfect tense of *avoir* or *être* + past participle
- Remember DR & MRS P VANDERTRAMP

2. CONDITIONAL

- Find the future stem as above in section 1.4, and then add the imperfect endings from the table in section 1.2.

3. IMPERATIVE

- For informal singular, use the *tu* form of the present tense.
- For -er verbs, take off the -s.
- For formal singular or all plural, use the *vous* form of the present tense.
- For first person plural (e.g. let's go), use the *nous* form of the present tense.

4. PRESENT PARTICIPLE

- Take the –ons off of the *nous* form of the present tense to get the stem.
- Add –ant to the new stem.
- Precede the verb with *en*.

5. INFINITIVE

- The infinitive is the form of the verb which you are given in dictionaries. It either has an –er, –ir or –re ending.

6. NEGATIVE

- *Ne... pas* is the most common negative. It means ‘not’.
- It, like most negatives, forms a sandwich around the main verb.
- *Vous ne mangez pas de viande* (You do not eat meat).
- **MORE NEGATIVES...**
- *Ne... plus* = not anymore, no longer. *Je ne travaille plus* (I don’t work anymore).
- *Ne... rien* = nothing. *Je ne vois rien* (I can’t see anything).
- *Ne... jamais* = never. *Je ne vais jamais à la piscine* (I never go to the swimming pool).
- *Ne... personne* = no-one. *Je ne connais personne à Paris* (I don’t know anyone in Paris).
- *Ne... que* = only. *Je ne regarde que des films* (I only watch films).
- *Ne... ni... ni* = neither... nor). *Je ne vais pas ni au cinéma ni au théâtre* (I neither go to the cinema nor to the theatre).
- **Remember** that *ne* becomes *n’* before a vowel or silent h

7. NOUNS

7.1 Gender

- All nouns have either a masculine or a feminine gender.
- Most feminine nouns end with –e, but there are a lot of irregulars including masculines ending with –e and feminines not ending with –e.

7.2 Singular and Plural

- Most nouns add an –s to the singular to show that they are plural, however there are some exceptions:
 - Nouns ending in –al change to –aux in the plural.
 - Nouns ending in –eu, –eau or –ou change to –eux, –eaux or –oux in the plural.
 - Nouns that already end in –s, –x or –z in the singular form don’t change in the plural.

• Irregular Plurals:

- Un œil -> des yeux
- Monsieur -> Messieurs
- Madame -> Mesdames
- Mademoiselle -> Mesdemoiselles
- Use the article *les* for both masculine and feminine nouns to mean ‘the’.
- Use the article *des* for both masculine and feminine nouns to mean ‘some’.

8. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

8.1 Formation and Position

- Adjectives must agree in number and gender with the noun that they describe.
- If the adjective is regular, to make it feminine you add –e and to make it plural you add –s. For feminine plural, you add –es.
- These rules include all regular adjectives that end in –u, –l or –é
- Adjectives including colour and nationality usually go after the noun.
- Some adjectives go before the noun.
- Numbers always go before the noun.
- Adverbs are formed by adding –ment to the feminine form of the adjective.
- When the masculine adjective ends in –ent or –ant remove the –ent or –ant and add –emment.
- Adverbs are usually before adjectives.
- Adverbs are usually after verbs.

8.2 Comparison

- *plus (que)* = more (than).
- *moins (que)* = less (than).
- *aussie (que)* = as (as).
- An adjective or an adverb must come after *plus*, *moins* or *aussi*.
- *Mieux* = better.

8.3 Superlative

- *Le/la/les plus* = the most.
- *Le/la/les moins* = the least.
- An adjective or an adverb must come after *le/la/les plus* or *le/la/les moins*.

- You use *le plus, la plus, les plus* or *le moins, la moins, les moins* and the correct form of the adjective depending on whether you're describing something that's masculine, feminine, singular or plural.

8.4 Quantifiers

- *Beaucoup de* = a lot of, many.
- *Moins de* = less.
- *Plus de* = more.
- *Trop de* = too much, too many.
- *Assez de* = enough.
- Often followed by *de* + a noun.
- *Elle mange beaucoup de fruits* (She eats a lot of fruit).

9. ARTICLES

9.1 Au, à la, à l', aux

- These articles mean 'to the' or 'at the'.
- *Au* is used before a masculine word.
- *À la* is used before a feminine word.
- *À l'* is used before a singular word beginning with a vowel or a silent h.
- *Aux* is used before a plural word.

9.2 Du, de la, de l', des

- These articles mean 'some' or 'any'.
- *Du* is used before a masculine word.
- *De la* is used before a feminine word.
- *De l'* is used before a singular word beginning with a vowel or a silent h.
- *Des* is used before a plural word.
- We may not always say 'some' in English, but in French it is always used.
- When *de* is used on its own, it means 'of' or 'from'.
- *De* indicates where you're (coming) from or whose thing it is.
- Remember that *de* becomes *d'* before a vowel or a silent h.

10. INTERROGATIVES

- Common words to start a question include:
- *Qui* = Who?
- *Que? Qu'est-ce que?* = What?
- *Quand?* = When?
- *Où?* = Where?
- *Pourquoi?* = Why?

- *Comment?* = How?
- *Combien?* = How much? How many?
- *À quelle heure?* = At what time?
- *Combien de temps?* = How long?

11. DEMONSTRATIVES

11.1 Ce, cette, ces

- These demonstratives mean 'this' and 'these'.
- They come before a noun and agree with it in both number and gender.
- *Ce* is used before a masculine singular noun.
- *Cette* is used before a feminine singular noun.
- *Ces* is used before a plural noun, both masculine and feminine.
- Note that *ce* changes to *cet* before a vowel or silent h.

11.2 celui, celle, ceux, -ci, -là

- *Celui* and *celle* are used to specify one particular thing from a group.
- *Celui* is used for masculine singular nouns.
- *Celle* is used for feminine singular nouns.
- There are also compound forms: *celui-ci, celle-ci, celui-là, celle-là*.
- The forms ending in *-ci* indicate something that's close to the speaker (here).
- The forms ending in *-là* indicate something that's farther away from the speaker (there).
- *Ceux* is used for plural nouns.

12. POSSESSIVES

- These adjectives come before the noun and agree with that noun, not the owner.
- Refer to the following table to find the correct possessive.

ENGLISH	MASC	FEM	VOWEL	PLURAL
MY	Mon	Ma	Mon	Mes
YOUR (SING, INF)	Ton	Ta	Ton	Tes
HIS, HER, ITS	Son	Sa	Son	Ses
OUR	Notre	Notre	Notre	Nos
YOUR (PL, FOR)	Votre	Votre	Votre	Vos
THEIR	Leur	Leur	Leur	Leurs

- Remember that *mon, ton* and *son* are used before a feminine word starting with a vowel or silent h.
- *Le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes* are other ways of saying 'mine', as in *Ce livre est le mien* (That book is mine.)

13. INDEFINITES

- Indefinites always come before a noun and agree with the noun in both number and gender.
- *Chaque* means 'each' or 'every' but is only used in the singular form. *Chacun* is 'each one'.
- *Quelque* means 'some' or 'any' in questions.
- Add an -s for the plural form *quelques* which means 'some', 'a few' or 'any' in questions.
- There are more indefinites which are more easily explained, and these are just simple vocabulary.

14. PRONOUNS

14.1 Subject Personal Pronouns

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	Je	Nous
2 ND	Tu	Vous
3 RD	Il/elle/on	Ils/Elles

- *Il* = he, *Elle* = she, *On* = we.
- *Ils* = them (masc.), *Elles* = them (fem.)
- To say 'it', use *il* or *elle*.

14.2 Direct and Indirect Object Personal Pronouns, Reflexive Pronouns

DIRECT OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	Me	Nous
2 ND	Te	Vous
3 RD	Le/la	Les

- These pronouns are used to replace a noun in a phrase.

INDIRECT OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	Me	Nous
2 ND	Te	Vous
3 RD	Lui	Leur

- These pronouns are used to replace the names of people that come after the preposition *à*. They go before the verb.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	Me	Nous
2 ND	Te	Vous
3 RD	Se	Se

- These pronouns are used in reflexive verbs and come before the main part of the verb.
- In the perfect tense, the past participle goes inside of the reflexive pronoun.
- In the negative, the negating word goes inside of the reflexive pronoun.

14.4 Y

- *Y* means 'there'.
- It replaces words with *à plus* and *en plus*.
- It comes before all parts of the verb.

14.5 En

- *En* means 'of them', 'of it' or 'some'.
- It replaces words about quantity and words with *de*.
- It comes before all parts of the verbs.

14.6 Relative Pronouns

- *Qui* and *que* can both be used to refer to people or things.
- *Qui* is used for the subject or indirect object, as well as after a preposition.
- *Que* is used for the direct object.
- *Lequel* means 'which' and is used for indirect objects.
- *Lequel* follows some prepositions and is only used when referring to things, never about people.
- *Lequel* must also agree with the noun's gender and number.
- *Dont* means whose, of whom or which.
- *Dont* may be used to refer to persons or things. It does not change its form, or have to agree with anything.
- *Où* means 'where', 'when', 'which' or 'that'.
- *Où* is also used as a question word for 'where'.

15. NUMBER, QUANTITY, TIME**15.1 Numbers**

ENGLISH	ORDINAL	CARDINAL
1	Un	Premier
2	Deux	Deuxième
3	Trois	Troisième
4	Quatre	Quatrième
5	Cinq	Cinquième
6	Six	Sixième
7	Sept	Septième
8	Huit	Huitième
9	Neuf	Neuvième
10	Dix	Dixième
11	Onze	Onzième
12	Douze	Douzième
13	Treize	Treizième
14	Quatorze	Quatorzième
15	Quinze	Quinzième
16	Seize	Seizième
17	Dix-sept	Dix-septième
18	Dix-huit	Dix-huitième
19	Dix-neuf	Dix-neuvième
20	Vingt	Vingtième
21	Vingt-et-un	Vingt-et-unième
22	Vingt-deux	Vingt-deuxième
23	Vingt-trois	Vingt-troisième
24	Vingt-quatre	Vingt-quatrième
25	Vingt-cinq	Vingt-cinquième
26	Vingt-six	Vingt-sixième
27	Vingt-sept	Vingt-septième
28	Vingt-huit	Vingt-huitième
29	Vingt-neuf	Vingt-neuvième
30	Trente	Trentième
40	Quarante	Quarantième
50	Cinquante	Cinquantième
60	Soixante	Soixantième
70	Soixante-dix	Soixante-dixième
80	Quatre-vingt	Quatre-vingtième
90	Quatre-vingt-dix	Quatre-vingt-dixième
100	Cent	Centième
1000	Mille	Millième
1000000	Million	Millionième
100000000	Milliard	Milliardième

15.2 Expressions of Quantity

- *Beaucoup* means 'a lot'.
- *Assez* means 'enough'.
- *(Un) peu* means '(a) bit'.
- *Trop* means 'too much'.
- *Demi* means 'half'.
- *Moitié* also means 'half'.
- *Quart* means 'quarter'.

15.3 Dates and Times

- Always have *le* at the start of the date, followed by the date in digits and then the month in lowercase, eg. *Lundi le 12 septembre*. If it is not at the start of a sentence, *lundi* should be lowercase, as well as *septembre* always being lowercase.
- In France they use the 24 hour clock, so 3:15pm would become *15h15* or *quinze heures et quart*.
- Figures will be accepted in the written examination.

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