

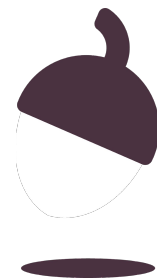
French

Talk about what has happened at a specific time vs in general (Part 1/2)

- Perfect tense: past simple vs past perfect meaning
- Regular -ER verbs (plural, perfect tense)

Downloadable Resource

Madame Johnson



OAK
NATIONAL
ACADEMY

Talk about what has happened at a specific time vs in general (Part 1/2)

- Phonics focus - [SFC]
- Introducing new vocabulary
- Grammar focus: Perfect tense regular verbs - plural
- Speaking activity: Practising the perfect tense
- Grammar focus: Past simple vs past perfect meaning
- Grammar practice: Deepening understanding
- Listening activity
- Writing activity: translation race
- Speaking activity
- Summarising learning





[SFC]

dan~~x~~



Shhhhh!





[SFC]

c r f l

Be **c a r e f u l** with these!



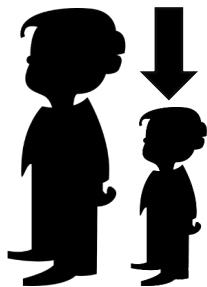


[SFC]

petit



Shhhhh!



mot



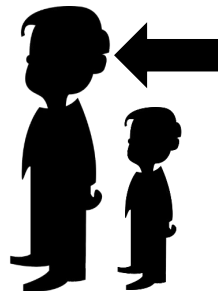
Shhhhh!



grand



Shhhhh!

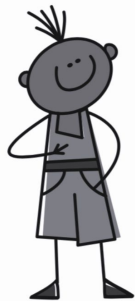


corriger	to correct
emprunter	to borrow
pratiquer	to practise
quitter	to leave / to quit
encore	again
fois	time
plusieurs	many
déjà	already
seulement	only
toujours	always



The perfect tense - a completed action in the past

For more on the perfect
tense, see lessons: **'Talk
about what you and others
did and did not do' 1 & 2**
(Unit 5, lessons 5 & 6)



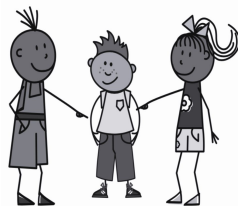
I left

J'ai quitté



You left

Tu as quitté



He left

Il a quitté



She left

Elle a quitté



Forming the perfect tense



1. The Subject Pronoun

2. The Auxiliary Verb (Avoir - Present Tense)

3. Past Participle

Je = I	ai	corriger ER - corrigé É
Tu = You	as	emprunter ER - emprunté É
Il / Elle = He / She	a	pratiquer ER - pratiqué É



The perfect tense - a completed action in the past:

PLURALS



We left

Nous avons quitté



You (plural) left

Vous avez quitté



They (m) left

Ils ont quitté



They (f) left

Elles ont quitté



Forming the perfect tense



1. The Subject
Pronoun

2. The Auxiliary Verb
(Avoir - Present Tense)

3. Past Participle

Nous
= We

avons

corrig**ER** - corrig**É**

Vous
= You (pl)

avez

emprunt**ER** -
emprunt**É**

Ils / Elles
= They

ont

pratiqu**ER** - pratiqu**É**



Perfect tense verbs can be translated in two ways in English



J'ai quitté

I left OR I have left



Nous avons joué

We played OR We have played

We need to choose which English translation we use depending on the rest of the sentence or the context.....



Sometimes there are words (time adverbs) in the sentence that give you a clue!

encore	again	J'ai encore fait mes devoirs
déjà	already	J'ai déjà emprunté un stylo
seulement	only	J'ai seulement mangé un orange
toujours	always	J'ai toujours aimé la Suisse

plusieurs fois	many times	J'ai joué au tennis plusieurs fois
----------------	------------	---

Notice where these words are placed in the sentence!



Sometimes there are words (time adverbs) in the sentence that give you a clue!

J'ai **encore** fait mes devoirs

I've done my homework **again**

J'ai **déjà** emprunté un stylo

I've **already** borrowed a pen

J'ai **seulement** mangé un orange

I've **only** eaten an orange

J'ai **toujours** aimé la Suisse

I've **always** liked Switzerland

J'ai joué au tennis **plusieurs fois**

I've played tennis **many times**



Talk about what has happened at a specific time vs in general (Part 1/2)

1. I ate =

J'ai mangé

2. I've already eaten=

J'ai déjà mangé

3. I did =

J'ai fait

4. I've only done =

J'ai seulement fait

5. I've played tennis many times =

J'ai joué au tennis
plusieurs fois

