



**Exmouth Community College**  
**Year 9 French**



**Knowledge Organiser 2: Identity & Culture:**  
**Technology in everyday life**

**Outcomes**

By the end of this section all of you should be able to produce and understand the following language:

- Social media
- Mobile Technology

**Grammar:**

- The Perfect Tense
- The Present Tense of regular –er verbs
- The Present tense of regular –ir and –re verbs
- The Present tense of common irregular verbs
- Saying “this” and “that”
- Emphatic Pronouns
- Il est possible que + subjunctive



## French – Year 9 **Identity & Culture: Technology in everyday life**

### Knowledge Organiser Contents page

Page number(s)	Subject
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Page 12	Key Verbs



In Class	
<b>Quiz your neighbour</b>	Your teacher will tell you which section to focus on. Test each other.
<b>Low stakes quiz</b>	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
<b>Key Words</b>	As you come across key words in lessons, tick them off. Record them in your book.
<b>Key words in context</b>	Sometimes your teacher will ask you to practice writing sentences using key words/vocabulary/grammar.
<b>Meanings/Spelling test</b>	Sometimes your teacher will give you a meaning/spelling test on the key words/vocabulary/grammar.
<b>References</b>	If you get stuck, check whether the information you need is here.
<b>Extended writing</b>	Incorporate the information you have learnt into long pieces of writing to show more specialist in depth knowledge.
<b>Knowledge test</b>	Once a term, your teacher will give you a test to see how well you have learnt the information. These marks will help your teacher decide how you are progressing against your KS3 target colour.

At home	
<b>30 minutes per week</b>	Your teacher will tell you which section to learn each week.
<b>Quiz Yourself</b>	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
<b>Create flashcards</b>	Turn the information into flashcards (French – English). You could also include pictures.
<b>Quizlet</b>	Use Quizlet to help you learn the vocabulary.
<b>Application</b>	Once you have learnt the information on the Knowledge Organiser, your teacher will test you in the next lesson. This could be in the form of a test/quiz etc.. You can also apply your knowledge to improve your classwork/homework, especially longer pieces of writing, by adding more specialist knowledge.
<b>Revise</b>	Use your flashcards/quizlet/exercise book & booklets/Knowledge Organiser etc... to revise regularly as you will be tested on your progress in lessons (weekly/once a term).

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French – Year 9 Autumn Term

Technology  
Vocabulary: Foundation



On garde le contact	Keeping in touch
Au moins	At least
Les autres	(the) others
Avec	With
Communiquer	To communicate
Discuter	To discuss
Ecrire	To write
En ligne	Online
Le montage photo	Photo montage
Partager	To share
Penser	To think
Regarder	To watch
Sans	Without
Souvent	Often
Tchatter	To chat
Tout le temps	All the time
Travailler	To work
Trouver	To find

Tu es technophile?	Are you a technophile?
Assez	Quite
Cher/ chère	Expensive
Dernier/ dernière	Last, latest
Le gadget	Gadget
Le lecteur MP3	MP3
Lent(e)	Slow
Marcher	To work
Ne...plus	No more, no longer
Nouveau/ nouvelle	New
Le portable	Mobile phone
Pratique	Practical, handy
Rapide	Fast
La souris	Mouse
Super	Great
La tablette	Tablet (computer)
Très	Very
Utiliser	To use
Vieux/ vieille	Old
Vraiment	Really



Les réseaux sociaux	Social Media
Blogger	To blog
Des centaines (f)	Hundreds
Connaître	To know (someone)
Croire	To believe
Devoir	To have to. Must
Dire	To say, to tell
En train de	In the process of
Envoyer	To send
Exprimer	To express
Faire confiance à	To trust
Faire partie de	To belong to
Le forum de discussion	Internet forum
Grâce à	Thanks to
Isolé(e)	Isolated
Montrer	To show
Passer	To spend (time), to pass (on)
Passer des commentaires	To make comments
Permettre	To allow
La réalité	Reality
Remplir un formulaire	To fill in a form
Le réseau social	Social network/ media
Savoir	To know (a fact)
Le sondage	Survey
Le sujet	Topic
Virtuel(le)	Virtual
Vivre	To live
Voir	To see
Vouloir	To want



Tu t'en sers souvent?	Do you use them often?
Accro	Hooked
L'agenda (m)	Diary
L'application (f)	Application
Avoir raison	To be right
Avoir tort	To be wrong
Ça me suffit	That's enough for me
Contacter	To contact
Dégoutant(e)	Disgusting
Dépendant(e)	Dependent
Devenir	To become
En cas d'urgence	In case of emergency
Le GPS	Satnav
Gratuit(e)	Free (of charge)
Illégalement	Illegally
Le mail	Email
Mettre en marche	To start, switch on
Sans	Without
Se servir de	To use
Le smartphone	Smartphone
Télécharger	To download
Le texto	Text (message)



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**Technology  
Vocabulary: Higher**

Tu es technophile?	Are you a technophile?
Assez	Quite
Cher/ chère	Expensive
Dernier/ dernière	Last, latest
Le gadget	Gadget
Le lecteur MP3	MP3
Lent(e)	Slow
Marcher	To work
Ne...plus	No more, no longer
Nouveau/ nouvelle	New
Le portable	Mobile phone
Pratique	Practical, handy
Rapide	Fast
La souris	Mouse
Super	Great
La tablette	Tablet (computer)
Très	Very
Utiliser	To use
Vieux/ vieille	Old
Vraiment	Really



Les réseaux sociaux	Social Media
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Des centaines (f)	Hundreds
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Tu t'en sers souvent?	Do you use them often?
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Sans	Without
Se servir de	To use
Le smartphone	Smartphone
Télécharger	To download
Le texto	Text (message)



Bienfaits et dangers	Benefits and dangers
L'agenda	Diary
Avoir peur	To be afraid
Le bienfait	Benefit
Ça me convient	It suits me
La carte	Map
Le cerveau	Brain
Le chercheur	Researcher
La chercheuse	Researcher
Compenser	To compensate
Le compte bancaire	Bank account
La fonctionnalité	Functionality
Manquer	To miss
Le monde réel	The real world
N'importe quel(le)	Any
Se permettre de	To afford to
La poche	Pocket
Rappeler	To remind
Reprocher	To reproach
La réunion	Meeting
Séduire	To seduce
souffrir	To suffer



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Grammar

The Present Tense

Regular **-er**, **-ir**, and **-re** verbs follow these patterns:

**-Er** verbs

e.g. regarder = to watch  
remove the **-er** and **add**:

- Je regarde = I watch/ am watching
- Tu regardes = You watch/are watching
- Il regarde = he watches/is watching
- Elle regarde = She watches/is watching
- On regarde = One/we watch, one/we are watching
- Nous regardons = we watch/are watching
- Vous regardez = You watch/are watching
- Ils regardent = They (m) watch/are watching
- Elles regardent = They (f) watch/ are watching



**-Ir** verbs

e.g. finir = to finish  
remove the **-ir** and **add**:

- Je finis = I finish/ am finishing
- Tu finis = You finish/are finishing
- Il finit = he finish/is finishing
- Elle finit = She finishes/is finishing
- On finit = One/we finish, one/we are finishing
- Nous finissons = we finish/are finishing
- Vous finissez = You finish/are finishing
- Ils finissent = They (m) finish/are finishing
- Elles finissent = They (f) finish / are finishing



Continued...

**-Re** verbs

e.g. Attendre = to wait  
remove the **-re** and **add**:

- J'attends = I wait/ am waiting
- Tu attends = You wait/ are waiting
- Il attend = he waits/ is waiting
- Elle attend = She wait/ is waiting
- On attend = One/we wait/ are waiting
- Nous attendons = we wait/ are waiting
- Vous attendez = You wait/ are waiting
- Ils attendent = They (m) wait/ are waiting
- Elles attendent = They (f) wait/ are waiting



Irregular Verbs

These do not follow any patterns

**Aller – To go**

Je vais
Tu vas
Il/Elle/On va
Nous allons
Vous allez
Ils/Elles vont

**Avoir – To have**

J'ai
Tu as
Il/Elle/On a
Nous avons
Vous avez
Ils/Elles ont

**Être – To be**

Je suis
Tu es
Il/Elle/On est
Nous sommes
Vous êtes
Ils/Elles sont

**Faire – To do**

Je fais
Tu fais
Il/Elle/On fait
Nous faisons
Vous faites
Ils/Elles font

**Vouloir – To want**

Je veux
Tu veux
Il/Elle/On veut
Nous voulons
Vous voulez
Ils/Elles veulent

**Pouvoir – To be able to**

Je peux
Tu peux
Il/Elle/On peut
Nous pouvons
Vous pouvez
Ils/Elles peuvent

Quel? = What/ which?

masc	fem	masc plural	fem plural
quel	quelle	quels	quelles

Quel portable as-tu? =  
What/which mobile phone have you got?



Emphatic Pronouns

These are used for emphasis: **Moi**, j'ai un vieux portable = I have an old mobile  
You will mainly use them after **avec** = with, **sans** = without and **chez (moi)** = at/to my home

moi	toi	soi	nous	vous	eux/ elles (f)
me	you	Him/ her/ one	us	you	them

The Subjunctive

This adds real sophistication to your work and will help you to achieve the **top GCSE grades!**

The subjunctive is used **after these expressions**:

Il faut que = \*\* have to e.g. il faut que je fasse mes devoirs = I have to do my HW  
Il est possible que = It is possible that

Here is the **je form** of the subjunctive for some key verbs:



Verb	Je form of the subjunctive
Avoir = to have	J'aie
Être = to be	Je sois
Faire = To do/make	Je fasse
Pouvoir = To be able to	Je puisse
Aller = to go	J'aille

**Other useful expressions using the subjunctive:** autant que je sache = as far as I know, bien qu'il soit = although he/it is, afin que je puisse = so that I can...



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French – Year 9 Spring/ Summer Term

Grammar

The Perfect Tense

We use the Perfect Tense (passé composé) to talk about **completed actions** in the past e.g. **j'ai mangé** = I ate. This is formed from:  
the **auxiliary + past participle**  
e.g. **j'ai joué** au foot = I played football



Forming the past participle

For –ER verbs, take off the ER and add an É regarder → **regardé**  
For –IR verbs, take off the IR and add an I - finir → **fini**  
For –RE verbs, take off the RE and add a U - répondre → **répondu**

For most verbs the **auxiliary** is the form of the verb **avoir** = to have

J'**ai**  
Tu **as**  
Il/Elle/On **a**  
Nous **avons**  
Vous **avez**  
Ils/Elles **ont**

Irregular Past Participles

Some past participles are irregular and are not formed as above.  
e.g. **j'ai fait** mes devoirs = I did my homework  
Here are some useful irregular past participles:

**Apprendre** (to learn) – **appris**, **Avoir** (to have) – **eu**, **Boire** (to drink) - **bu**  
**Comprendre** (to understand) – **compris**, **Courir** (to run) - **couru**  
**Dire** (to say) – **dit**, **Écrire** (to write) - **écrit**, **Faire** (to do) – **fait**,  
**Lire** (to read) – **lu**, **Mettre** (to put) – **mis**, **Ouvrir** (to open) – **ouvert**,  
**Prendre** (to take) – **pris**, **Recevoir** (to receive) – **reçu**, **Voir** (to see) – **vu**

HOWEVER...!

Some verbs do not take **avoir** (= to have) in the Perfect Tense. They take **être** instead...e.g. je suis allé(e) = I went

continued....

The Perfect Tense continued...

**Être**  
Je **suis**  
Tu **es**  
Il/Elle/On **est**  
Nous **sommes**  
Vous **êtes**  
Ils/Elles **sont**

The verbs which take être can be remembered as:

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**Mourir** (to die) - **mort**  
**Retourner** (to return) – **retourné**  
**Sortir** (to go out) - **sorti**  
**Venir** (to come) - **venu**  
**Arriver** (to arrive) - **arrivé**  
**Naître** (to be born) - **né**  
**Descendre** (to go down) - **descendu**  
**Entrer** (to enter) - **entré**  
**Rentrer** (to return) - **rentré**  
**Tomber** (to fall) - **tombé**  
**Rester** (to stay) - **resté**  
**Aller** (to go) - **allé**  
**Monter** (to go up) - **monté**  
**Partir** (to leave) – **parti**



**DON'T FORGET** to make the Past Participle **agree** with the subject (who is doing the action) if it goes with **être**.

For feminine, add an extra **E**  
For masculin plural, add an **S**  
For feminine plural, add **ES**

Eg. Elle est allée = **She went**  
Nous sommes allé(e)s = **We went**  
Ils sont allés = **They (m) went**

Negatives! Add **ne + pas**

**Present:** Je **ne** mange **pas** = I don't eat  
**Perfect (Past):** Je **n'ai pas** mangé = I didn't eat  
**Near Future:** Je **ne** vais **pas** manger = I am not going to eat



Quantities: **Some!**

In French we always say "**some**" whereas in English we don't have to: bread and butter **OR some** bread and butter.

E.g. Je mange **du** pain = I eat some bread

Masc	Fem	Fem + vowel/h	Plural
<b>du</b>	<b>de la</b>	<b>de l'</b>	<b>des</b>



Expressions with the infinitive!

The infinitive is the **form of the verb** you find in the **dictionary** e.g if you look up **play** you will find the infinitive **jouer**

Lots of expressions are followed by the **infinitive**

e.g. **j'adore jouer** au foot I love to play football

Here are some more useful expressions followed by the infinitive:

<b>J'aime</b>	I like
<b>J'adore</b>	I love
<b>Je n'aime pas</b>	I don't like
<b>Je déteste</b>	I hate
<b>Je préfère</b>	I prefer
<b>Je voudrais</b>	I would like
<b>Je veux</b>	I want
<b>Je dois</b>	I must/ have to
<b>Je peux</b>	I can

Y and en!

**Y** and **en** are **pronouns**.

**En** replaces a noun preceded by **de/du/de la/de l'/des** e.g Je fais **du** ski

**J'en** fais = I do it

**Y** replaces a noun preceded by **à /au/ à la/ à l' / aux** e.g je joue **au** tennis → j'**y** joue = I play it



Question Words. Remember these!

**Qu'est-ce que...?** = What..? **Qui?** = Who? **Quand?** = When? **Où?** = Where? **Comment?** = How? **Pourquoi?** = Why?

Adverbs. Remember these!

**Normalement** = normally, **d'habitude** = usually, **de temps en temps** = from time to time, **souvent** = often, **rarement** = rarely, **toujours** = always, **tous les jours** = everyday, **tous les matins** = every morning, **ne...jamais** = never

## Year 7 Most Common Mistakes!

### Greetings and self-introductions

English	French	Check!
My name is	Je m'appelle	<b>Spelling &amp; apostrophe</b> <b>Cedilla Ç</b> <b>Punctuation = ?</b> <b>Spelling</b> <b>Cedilla, apostrophe &amp; accent</b> <b>Spelling</b> <b>Apostrophe</b>
I'm fine	Ça va	
How are you?	Ça va?	
I'm good	Ça va bien	
That is spelt..	Ça s'écrit	
Goodbye	Au revoir	
I have	J'ai	



We have our age:  
J'ai onze ans



### Remember the days of the week!

lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche



### Opinions

English	French	Check!
I like	J'aime	<b>Apostrophe</b> <b>Apostrophe</b> <b>Acute accent</b>
I don't like	Je n'aime pas	
I hate	Je déteste	

### Colours!

Blanc = white!  
Jaune = yellow  
Bleu = blue

### Numbers

English	French	Check!
2	Deux	<b>Spelling!</b> 
4	Quatre	
8	Huit	
9	Neuf	
14	Quatorze	
16	Seize	
20	Vingt	



### The Months

Check accents and that they start in lower case, NOT capital letters!

é = acute accent, è = grave accent, û = circumflex  
e.g février, décembre, août

### School equipment

English	French	Check!
An exercise book	Un cahier	<b>Spelling</b> <b>Gender and grave accent</b> <b>Gender and spelling</b>
A ruler	Une règle	
A pencil case	Une trousse	



### Animals and family

English	French	Check!
A dog	Un chien	<b>Spelling</b> <b>Spelling</b> <b>My + male person = mon, grave accent</b> <b>My + female person = ma, grave accent</b> <b>Check the œ</b>
A bird	Un oiseau	
My dad	Mon père	
My mum	Ma mère	
My sister	Ma sœur	



Check word order! J'ai les yeux bleus = I have blue eyes





## Year 8 Most Common Mistakes!

### School Subjects

English	French	Check!
School subjects	Les <b>mati</b> ères	Grave accent
Drama	Le <b>thé</b> âtre	Grave accent and circumflex
French	Le <b>fran</b> çais	Cedilla
History	L' <b>histo</b> ire	Spelling
Geography	La <b>gé</b> ographie	Acute accent & spelling



### Adjectives


English	French	Check!
Boring	Ennuy <b>eu</b> x	Spelling
Interesting	Intéress <b>an</b> t	Acute accent & spelling
Favourite	Préfér <b>é</b>	3 x acute accents



Remember the **days of the week!**

lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche

### Numbers

English	French	Check!
2	Deux	Spelling! 
9	Neuf	
14	Quatorze	
16	Seize	
20	Vingt	
21	Vingt-et-un	
40	Quarante	

### Time

English	French	Check!
Hour(s)	heure(s)	Spelling! 
Quarter past	et quart	
Half past	et demie	
Quarter to	moins le quart	



Le **bras** = the **arm**  
La **jambe** = the **leg**


à + le = au  
J'ai mal **au**  
bras!

### Opinions

English	French	Check!
I like	J'aime	Apostrophe Apostrophe Acute accent
I don't like	Je n'aime pas	
I hate	Je déteste	

Natation = swimming  
Équitation = horse-riding

### Weather

English	French	Check!
Sun	Soleil	Spelling! 
Fog	Brouillard	
Wind	Vent	



En **car** =  
by **coach!**

### Clothes

English	French	Check!
A pair of trousers	Un pantalon	Trousers are singular = un Spelling Spelling, word order, adjective ending
Some socks	Des chaussettes	
Some black shoes	Des chaussures noires	



### Sports

English	French	Check!
I go sailing	Je fais de la voile	Spelling ë
I go canoeing	Je fais du canoë	

En + feminine country  
Au + masculine country  
e.g. En Espagne = in/to Spain  
Au Canada = in/to Canada




## Year 9 Most Common Mistakes!


The = **le (m), la (f), les (plural)**

Some = **de (m), de la/ del' (f), des (plural)**

### Numbers

English	French	Check!
2	Deux	 <p><b>Spelling!</b></p> <p><b>Negatives:</b> Check word order e.g. je <b>ne</b> joue <b>pas</b> = I <b>don't</b> play</p> 
9	Neuf	
14	Quatorze	
16	Seize	
20	Vingt	
21	Vingt-et-un	
40	Quarante	
70	Soixante-dix	
80	Quatre-vingts	
90	Quatre-vingt-dix	
100	Cent	


### Time

English	French	Check!
Hour(s)	heure(s)	<p><b>Spelling!</b></p> 
Quarter past	et quart	
Half past	et demie	
Quarter to	moins le quart	

Check **word order** and **adjective** endings!


J'ai les **yeux bleus** = I have **blue eyes**. J'ai les cheveux **bruns** = I have **brown hair**

### Family

English	French	Check!
A dog	Un chien	 <p><b>Spelling</b> My + male person = <b>mon</b>, grave accent My + female person = <b>ma</b>, grave accent <b>Check the œ</b> My + more than one person = <b>mes</b>, s-</p>
My dad	Mon père	
My mum	Ma mère	
My sister	Ma sœur	
My grandparents	Mes grands-parents	

### Adjectives

English	French	Check!
Generous	Généreux/ euse	Accents
Selfish	Égoïste	Accents
Old	Vieux/ vieille	Spelling
Expensive	Cher/ chère	Feminine accent

Un petit ami = a boyfriend   
Une petite amie = a girlfriend

### Perfect Tense!

Is your verb a **MRS VAN DER TRAMP** verb?  
These verbs take **être** e.g. **je suis allé(e) = I went!**  
**Useful verbs!**  
Sortir (to go out)  
Arriver (to arrive)  
Entrer (to enter)  
Rester (to stay)  
Aller (to go)  
Retourner (to return)

**Check tenses**  
C'était = it was  
C'est = it is  
Ce sera = it will be

### Pronouns

English	French	Check!
I love <b>him/her/it</b>	Je l'adore	Word order!
I watch <b>him/it</b>	Je <b>le</b> regarde	Word order!

**Food: Check spellings and accents!**  
Un œuf = an egg, de l'eau = some water, le petit-déjeuner = breakfast, le thé = tea


Des raisins = grapes! 

### Check tenses!

Je suis allé(e) = I went  
Je vais = I go  
J'irai = I will go

### Sports

English	French	Check!
I go sailing	Je fais de la voile	<p><b>Spelling</b> ë</p>
I go canoeing	Je fais du canoë	

Natation = swimming  
Équitation = horse-riding 

1. Parler		To speak	
*This is a <b>regular -er</b> verb. Remove the <b>-er</b> from the <b>infinitive</b> and add the <b>endings</b> .			
<b>Je parle</b> <b>Tu parles</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On parle</b> <b>Nous parlons</b> <b>Vous parlez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles parlent</b>	I speak You speak He/She/We speak(s) We speak You speak They speak	I am speaking You are speaking He is/She is/We are speaking We are speaking You are speaking They are speaking	

2. Finir		To finish	
*This is a <b>regular -ir</b> verb. Remove the <b>-ir</b> from the <b>infinitive</b> and add the <b>endings</b> .			
<b>Je finis</b> <b>Tu finis</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On finit</b> <b>Nous finissons</b> <b>Vous finissez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles finissent</b>	I finish You finish He/She/We finish(es) We finish You finish They finish	I am finishing You are finishing He is/She is/We are finishing We are finishing You are finishing They are finishing	

3. Vendre		To sell	
*This is a <b>regular -re</b> verb. Remove the <b>-re</b> from the <b>infinitive</b> and add the <b>endings</b> .			
<b>Je vends</b> <b>Tu vends</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On vend</b> <b>Nous vendons</b> <b>Vous vendez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles vendent</b>	I sell You finish He/She/We finish(es) We finish You finish They finish	I am selling You are selling He is/She is/We are selling We are selling You are selling They are selling	

4. Avoir	To have
*This is an <b>irregular</b> verb and must be memorised!	
<b>J'ai</b> <b>Tu as</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On a</b> <b>Nous avons</b> <b>Vous avez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles ont</b>	I have You have He has/She has/We have We have You have They have

5. Être	5. To be
*This is an <b>irregular</b> verb and must be memorised!	
<b>Je suis</b> <b>Tu es</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On est</b> <b>Nous sommes</b> <b>Vous êtes</b> <b>Ils/ Elles sont</b>	I am You are He is/She is/We are We are You are They are

6. Aller	To go	
*This is an <b>irregular</b> verb and must be memorised!		
<b>Je vais</b> <b>Tu vas</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On va</b> <b>Nous allons</b> <b>Vous allez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles vont</b>	I go You go He/She/We go(es) We go You go They go	I am going You are going He is/She is/We are going We are going You are going They are going

7. Faire	To do/make	
*This is an <b>irregular</b> verb and must be memorised!		
<b>Je fais</b> <b>Tu fais</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On fait</b> <b>Nous faisons</b> <b>Vous faites</b> <b>Ils/ Elles font</b>	I do/make You do/make He/She/We do(es)/make (s) We do/make You do/make They do/make	I am doing/making You are doing/making He is/She is/We are doing/making We are doing/making You are doing/ making They are doing/ making

8. Pouvoir	To be able to
*This is an <b>irregular</b> verb and must be memorised!	
<b>Je peux</b> <b>Tu peux</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On peut</b> <b>Nous pouvons</b> <b>Vous pouvez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles peuvent</b>	I can You can He/She/We can We can You can They can

9. Vouloir	To want
*This is an <b>irregular</b> verb and must be memorised!	
<b>Je veux</b> <b>Tu veux</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On veut</b> <b>Nous voulons</b> <b>Vous voulez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles veulent</b>	I want You want He/She/We want We want You want They want

10. Devoir	To have to
*This is an <b>irregular</b> verb and must be memorised!	
<b>Je dois</b> <b>Tu dois</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On doit</b> <b>Nous devons</b> <b>Vous devez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles doivent</b>	I must/have to You must/have to He/She/We must/have/has to We must/have to You must/have to They must/have to

11. Jouer	To play	
*This is a <b>regular -er</b> verb. Remove the <b>-er</b> from the <b>infinitive</b> and add the <b>endings</b> .		
<b>Je joue</b> <b>Tu joues</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On joue</b> <b>Nous jouons</b> <b>Vous jouez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles jouent</b>	I play You play He/She/We play(s) We play You play They play	I am playing You are playing He is/She is/We are playing We are playing You are playing They are playing

12. Se relaxer	To relax	
*This is a <b>regular -er</b> verb. Remove the <b>-er</b> from the <b>infinitive</b> and add the <b>endings</b> . It is also a <b>reflexive</b> verb so there is an extra word = the <b>reflexive pronoun!</b>		
<b>Je me relaxe</b> <b>Tu te relaxes</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On se relaxe</b> <b>Nous nous relaxons</b> <b>Vous vous relaxez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles se relaxent</b>	I relax You relax He/She/We relax(es) We relax You relax They relax	I am relaxing You are relaxing He is/She is/We are relaxing We are relaxing You are relaxing They are relaxing