

Tab 1

A1 French Beginner (10 Weeks)

Program Details

- Duration: 10 weeks
- Modules: 5 modules per week, over 10 weeks, for a total of 50 modules
- Weekly Class Time: 2 hours per week
- Self-Study & Homework Suggestion: 10 hours per week
- Total Estimated Learning Hours (course & personal study) : ~ 120 hours
- Class Format: Online (Zoom)
- Who Can Join? Those who are starting to study French

French A1 — Week 9 — Modules 41 to 45

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1hAAVfZeiLDdTob2ROEI7sCb8iTphdb-3Ma25GWsfBRY/edit?usp=sharing>

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Course Description – A1 French

This A1-level French course is designed for complete beginners who are starting their French learning journey from scratch. It will help you build essential vocabulary, develop basic communication skills, and establish a solid foundation in fundamental French grammar.

The course follows the CEFR A1 guidelines and prepares you for basic everyday interactions such as introducing yourself, greeting others, asking simple questions, and expressing basic needs.

Based on a comprehensive 10-week structure, this program is divided into 50 progressive modules (5 modules per week). Each module builds your skills step-by-step in speaking, listening, reading, writing, vocabulary, and grammar, starting with the most essential elements of French communication.

Study Time & Expectations

Most learners are not in a full French-speaking environment, and research shows that reaching a B2 level usually takes about 1,000 hours of study and practice. That means each level—A1, A2, B1, B2—requires roughly 250 hours.

In this A1 course, you will receive: ✓ 2 hours/week of live online classes (20 hours total)

✓ 10 hours/week of self-study and homework (100 hours total)
= 120 hours of structured learning over 10 weeks

120 hours out of 250 hours in total...

To reach the full A1 level and build confidence for A2, you are encouraged to add at least 130 more hours of personal practice, such as:

- Practicing basic dialogues and pronunciation
- Reviewing vocabulary with flashcards or apps
- Listening to beginner French content
- Writing simple sentences and short texts
- Speaking with fellow learners or language exchange partners

What Makes This Course Special for Beginners

This A1 course recognizes that starting a new language can feel overwhelming. That's why we focus on:

- Immediate practical use: You'll speak French from day one
- Confidence building: Every lesson gives you tools you can use right away
- Clear progression: From basic greetings to simple conversations
- Cultural awareness: Understanding when to use formal vs. informal French

Final Note

This course gives you a strong foundation for A1 and prepares you to continue confidently to A2, but consistent practice is key to fully mastering the level. Start with small, achievable goals—even 10 minutes of daily practice makes a difference. Your progress depends on regular engagement with the language, so choose activities that motivate you and fit your lifestyle!

A1 French Course - Strengths

Structured Foundation & CEFR Alignment

The course provides a solid foundation for absolute beginners, systematically building essential French skills from the ground up. Clearly aligned with CEFR A1 standards to ensure measurable progress toward basic communication competency.

Comprehensive Basic Skill Development

Balanced approach covering all four core skills: speaking, listening, reading, and writing from day one. Interactive dialogues and practical exercises provide immediate opportunities to use newly learned French in real contexts.

Essential Grammar & Vocabulary Mastery

Thorough coverage of fundamental grammar topics including articles (definite/indefinite), subject pronouns, the verb *être*, basic sentence structure, and question formation. Core vocabulary focusing on greetings, numbers 0-100, days of the week, and essential everyday expressions for immediate practical use.

Interactive & Engaging Activities

Dynamic exercises including dialogue practice, pronunciation drills, and guided writing tasks. Mini-dialogues and role-playing scenarios encourage active speaking practice from the very first lesson. Structured homework assignments with clear progression tracking.

Practical Communication Focus

Scenarios emphasize essential daily interactions such as introducing yourself, greeting others formally and informally, asking basic questions, and expressing simple needs. Cultural awareness integrated through formal vs. informal register distinctions and North American French usage patterns.

This course will give you the confidence to start communicating in French immediately while building the essential foundation for continued language learning!

A1 French Course - Learning Outcomes

By the end of this 10-week course, you will be able to:

1. Greet others confidently using appropriate formal and informal expressions (*bonjour, bonsoir, salut*) and understand time-of-day greetings in various social contexts.
2. Introduce yourself and others using multiple structures (*Je m'appelle, Moi, c'est, Mon nom est*) and ask for someone's name in both formal and informal situations.
3. Express basic emotions and physical states when responding to "How are you?" questions, using expressions like *ça va bien, je suis fatigué(e)*, and *comme ci, comme ça*.
4. Count confidently from 0 to 100 in French, including complex numbers (70-100) using the French base-20 system, and express age using the verb *avoir*.
5. Use days of the week naturally in conversation to discuss schedules, plan activities, and talk about daily routines using *aujourd'hui, demain*, and *hier*.
6. Apply definite and indefinite articles correctly (*le, la, les, un, une, des*) according to gender and number, including basic plural formation and liaison pronunciation.
7. Construct simple but complete sentences using the fundamental Subject + Verb + Complement structure and basic contracted forms (*au, du, aux, des*).
8. Use subject pronouns and conjugate *être* accurately in affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms to describe identity, profession, and basic personal information.
9. Ask and answer essential questions using three different question formats (intonation, *est-ce que*, inversion) and key question words (*qui, où, quand, comment, pourquoi*).
10. Navigate basic conversational exchanges including polite expressions (*merci, de rien, s'il vous plaît*), leave-taking phrases, and appropriate responses in social situations.

11. Distinguish between formal and informal register and choose appropriate language for different social contexts, understanding the difference between *tu/vous* and *on est/nous sommes*.
12. Demonstrate foundational communicative competence through structured dialogues and practical exercises that prepare students for real-world basic French interactions at the A1 level.

Upon completion, students will have mastered the essential building blocks of French communication and be prepared to progress confidently to A2-level studies.

How to Join each online class

- Only confirmed participants will be admitted.
- Punctuality: Access closes 10 minutes after the session starts to avoid repetition of instructions.

Zoom Access

- Zoom Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/5456313643>
- Password: galaxy

Week 9 Verbs, Future Tense & Nuances in Communication

This week brings together the most important verbs from the A1 level and shows you how to use them confidently across key tenses.

You'll review high-frequency verbs in the present tense, passé composé, and futur proche, and learn to use the *futur simple* for longer-term plans, predictions, and formal contexts.

You'll practise giving clear instructions and directions using the imperative in both affirmative and negative forms, including correct object pronoun placement.

You'll also learn to express personal goals, plans, and projects using the future tense, integrating modal verbs like *vouloir*, *pouvoir*, and *devoir* along with sequencing connectors such as *d'abord*, *ensuite*, and *plus tard*.

The week concludes with an introduction to A2-level nuances: switching between formal and informal registers, recognising pronunciation changes and liaisons that affect meaning, choosing the most precise vocabulary for perception and attention verbs, and avoiding common traps like false friends and literal translations.

Objective

Strengthen your ability to use essential French verbs accurately and flexibly in different tenses, with a special focus on expressing future actions and intentions. Build confidence in giving instructions, outlining plans, and describing projects using correct structures and vocabulary. Develop early A2-level awareness of register, pronunciation subtleties, and precise vocabulary choices, while avoiding common learner errors. By the end of the week, you'll be able to discuss your future clearly, guide others with accurate commands, and adapt your language to match the formality and precision required in different situations.

Week 9 Verbs, Future Tense & Nuances in Communication

Vocabulary and Grammar

- Module 41: Review of the most common verbs in French, at the A1 level
- Module 42: Imperative (regarde ! écoute ! parle !) & giving instructions
- Module 43: Introduction to the future tense and comparing with futur proche
- Module 43: Expressing desires, plans and projects using the future tense
- Module 44: The nuances of French at the A1 level (intro to A2 level)

Speaking & Listening: Inviting someone, accepting/refusing

Reading & Writing: Writing a short invitation message

Homework: Practicing role-plays, writing social messages

Table of contents

Module 41	page	11
Module 41 Homework		21
Module 42		32
Module 42 Homework		40
Module 43		48
Module 43 Homework		55
Module 44		66
Module 44 Homework		73
Module 45		83
Module 45 Homework		88
Exam		98

Module 41 Most common verbs in French at the A1 level

Objective

By the end of this module, students will be able to recognize, conjugate, and correctly use the most common verbs learned during the A1 course. They will be able to use these verbs in the present tense, passé composé, futur proche, and with basic imperative forms, to describe daily activities, express opinions, and talk about past and future events.

1. Verbs *être* and *avoir*

Être → to be

Present tense:

<i>Je suis</i>	→ I am
<i>Tu es</i>	→ You are (informal)
<i>Il / Elle / On est</i>	→ He / She / We are / Someone is / They are
<i>Nous sommes</i>	→ We are
<i>Vous êtes</i>	→ You are (formal / plural)
<i>Ils / Elles sont</i>	→ They are

Examples:

Je suis professeur. → I am a teacher.

Nous sommes en vacances. → We are on vacation.

Avoir → to have

Present tense:

<i>J'ai</i>	→ I have
<i>Tu as</i>	→ You have (informal)
<i>Il / Elle / On a</i>	→ He / She / We have / Someone has / They have
<i>Nous avons</i>	→ We have
<i>Vous avez</i>	→ You have (formal / plural)
<i>Ils / Elles ont</i>	→ They have

Examples:

J'ai deux frères. → I have two brothers.

Vous avez un stylo ? → Do you have a pen?

2. High-frequency action verbs

- *Aller*

→ to go

Je vais au travail.

→ I go to work.

Nous allons à Paris demain.

→ We are going to Paris tomorrow.

- *Faire*

→ to do / to make

Elle fait ses devoirs.

→ She is doing her homework.

Nous faisons un gâteau.

→ We are making a cake.

- *Prendre*

→ to take / to have (food/drink)

Je prends le bus à 8 heures.

→ I take the bus at 8 o'clock.

Ils prennent un café.

→ They are having a coffee.

- *Venir*

→ to come

Il vient chez moi ce soir.

→ He is coming to my place tonight.

Elles viennent de France.

→ They come from France.

3. Regular -er verbs (model: *parler*)

Present tense of *parler*:

<i>Je parle</i>	→ I speak
<i>Tu parles</i>	→ You speak
<i>Il / Elle parle / On parle</i>	→ He / She speaks / We speak / Someone speaks
<i>Nous parlons</i>	→ We speak
<i>Vous parlez</i>	→ You speak (formal/plural)
<i>Ils / Elles parlent</i>	→ They speak

Examples:

Je parle français et anglais. → I speak French and English.

Ils parlent trop vite. → They speak too fast.

Other common -er verbs: *aimer* (to like/love), *travailler* (to work), *écouter* (to listen), *regarder* (to watch), *jouer* (to play).

4. Modal and helping verbs

- *Pouvoir*

→ to be able to / can (present tense)

Je peux vous aider.

→ I can help you.

Nous ne pouvons pas venir.

→ We cannot come.

- *Vouloir*

→ to want

Elle veut un café.

→ She wants a coffee.

Vous voulez sortir ?

→ Do you want to go out?

- *Devoir*

→ to have to / must (present tense)

Je dois finir ce travail.

→ I have to finish this work.

Ils doivent partir maintenant.

→ They must leave now.

5. Talking about the past and future with common verbs

Passé composé with the auxiliary *avoir*:

J'ai mangé au restaurant. → I ate at the restaurant.

Ils ont visité le musée. → They visited the museum.

Imparfait

Passé composé with the auxiliary *être* (verbs of movement):

Elle est allée à la plage. → She went to the beach.

Nous sommes arrivés tôt. → We arrived early.

Futur proche with the verb *aller*:

Je vais regarder un film. → I'm going to watch a movie.

Tu vas voyager cet été. → You are going to travel this summer.

I am going to call you in 5 minutes

I will call you in 5 minutes

6. French A1 Verb List

Here's a comprehensive list of verbs that an A1-level student should know by the end of the course.

This includes essential irregular verbs, common regular verbs (-er, -ir, -re), reflexive verbs, and key modal/helping verbs.

6.1 Essential irregular verbs (core foundation)

être → to be

avoir → to have

aller → to go

faire → to do / to make

dire → to say / to tell

voir → to see

savoir → to know (facts, skills)

connaître → to know / to be familiar with (people, places)

venir → to come

prendre → to take / to have (food, drink)

mettre → to put / to place

partir → to leave / to go away

sortir → to go out / to take out

dormir → to sleep

ouvrir → to open

offrir → to offer / to give

6.2 Modal and helping verbs

pouvoir → to be able to / can

vouloir → to want

devoir → to have to / must

6.3 Common regular -er verbs

parler → to speak

aimer → to like / to love

travailler → to work

écouter → to listen

regarder → to watch / to look at

jouer → to play

manger → to eat

chercher → to look for / to search

acheter → to buy

préparer → to prepare

visiter → to visit (a place)

demander → to ask (for something)

trouver → to find

penser → to think

arriver → to arrive / to happen

entrer → to enter / to go in

rester → to stay / to remain

tomber → to fall

porter → to carry / to wear

donner → to give

commencer → to begin / to start

appeler → to call

6.4 Common regular -ir verbs (model: finir)

finir → to finish

choisir → to choose

réussir → to succeed / to pass (an exam)

6.5 Common regular -re verbs

vendre → to sell

attendre → to wait (for)

perdre → to lose

répondre → to answer

6.6 Common reflexive verbs

se lever → to get up

se coucher → to go to bed

s'appeler → to be called / named

se laver → to wash oneself

se préparer → to get ready

se réveiller → to wake up

6.7 Other high-frequency verbs for everyday contexts

marcher → to walk

boire → to drink

manger → to eat (already listed, but essential)

étudier → to study

lire → to read

écrire → to write

habiter → to live (somewhere)

utiliser → to use

travailler → to work (already listed, but core)

rentrer → to return / to go back in

montrer → to show

Module 41

Review of the most common verbs in French

Suggested Personal Study & Homework (~2 hours)

Study Section (approx. 1 hour)

1. Warm-up: Verb recognition and recall (10 min)

Read the following list of verbs aloud twice, first slowly and then at a normal speed. Focus on correct pronunciation. Then, close your eyes and try to recall as many as you can without looking.

être, avoir, aller, faire, parler, finir, attendre, prendre, venir, voir, vouloir, pouvoir, devoir, aimer, écouter, regarder, jouer, mettre, sortir, partir, dormir, lire, écrire, manger, boire.

2. Core conjugation review – Present tense (15 min)

Write out the *je, tu, il/elle/on, nous, vous, ils/elles* forms for:

- *être*
- *avoir*
- *aller*
- *faire*
- *parler* (regular -er model)
- *finir* (regular -ir model)
- *attendre* (regular -re model)

Then, make one original sentence in French for each subject form.

Example:

Je parle français. → I speak French.

Nous allons au parc. → We are going to the park.

3. Mini drill – Passé composé (10 min)

a) With *avoir* (choose 3 verbs from the list): Write one affirmative and one negative sentence for each.

Example:

J'ai mangé une pomme. → I ate an apple.

Je n'ai pas mangé une pomme. → I didn't eat an apple.

b) With *être* (choose 3 verbs of movement): Write one sentence in masculine singular and one in feminine plural.

Example:

Il est allé à la plage. → He went to the beach.

Elles sont allées à la plage. → They went to the beach.

4. Mini drill – Futur proche (10 min)

Write five sentences in *futur proche* using a variety of verbs and subjects.

Example:

Je vais étudier demain matin. → I am going to study tomorrow morning.

Nous allons visiter un musée. → We are going to visit a museum.

5. Imperative practice (10 min)

Choose 4 common verbs and write commands for *tu*, *nous*, and *vous*. Include both affirmative and negative forms.

Example with *manger*.

Mange la soupe ! → Eat the soup!

Ne mangez pas ici ! → Don't eat here!

6. Meaning check – Multiple choice (5 min)

For each sentence, choose the correct meaning in English.

a) *Il veut apprendre le français.*

1. He can learn French.
2. He wants to learn French.

b) *Nous devons partir tôt.*

1. We have to leave early.
2. We want to leave early.

c) *Je peux vous aider.*

1. I can help you.
2. I want to help you.

Homework Section (approx. 1 hour)

1. Conjugation table creation (15 min)

Create your own hand-written or typed mini conjugation booklet for the 20 most used verbs from the A1 list, showing:

- Present tense
- Passé composé
- Futur proche (structure only: *aller* + infinitive)

2. Sentence creation challenge (15 min)

Write 10 sentences describing your day (real or imagined), using:

- At least 4 different tenses (present, passé composé, futur proche, imperative)
- At least 6 different verbs from the module list

Example:

Je me lève à 7 heures. → I get up at 7 o'clock.

J'ai pris le bus pour aller au travail. → I took the bus to go to work.

Ce soir, je vais cuisiner un gâteau. → Tonight, I am going to bake a cake.

Ne regarde pas la télé maintenant ! → Don't watch TV now!

3. Transformation exercise (15 min)

Take these present tense sentences and rewrite each one in the passé composé and futur proche.

1. *Nous visitons un musée.* → We visit a museum.
2. *Je finis mes devoirs.* → I finish my homework.
3. *Ils prennent le petit-déjeuner.* → They have breakfast.

Example transformation:

Présent: *Nous visitons un musée.* → We visit a museum.

Passé composé: *Nous avons visité un musée.* → We visited a museum.

Futur proche: *Nous allons visiter un musée.* → We are going to visit a museum.

4. Real-life planning task (15 min)

Write a short paragraph (6–8 sentences) about your plans for the weekend, including:

- At least 5 verbs in *futur proche*
- At least 2 modal verbs (*vouloir, pouvoir, devoir*)
- At least 1 imperative sentence

Example:

Samedi, je vais me lever tôt. Je vais prendre le train pour aller à la plage. Je vais nager et jouer au volley. Je veux manger au restaurant avec mes amis. Nous allons pouvoir faire du shopping. Dimanche, je dois finir mes devoirs. Ne m'appellez pas le matin !

→ On Saturday, I am going to get up early. I am going to take the train to go to the beach. I am going to swim and play volleyball. I want to eat at a restaurant with my friends. We will be able to go shopping. On Sunday, I have to finish my homework. Don't call me in the morning!

Module 42 Imperative & Giving Instructions

Objective:

By the end of this module, students will be able to correctly form and use the imperative mood in French with regular and common irregular verbs in the *tu*, *nous*, and *vous* forms. They will be able to give clear and polite instructions, directions, and commands in both affirmative and negative forms, use object pronouns correctly with the imperative, and avoid common mistakes in spelling and usage.

1. Formation of the imperative for regular and common irregular verbs (tu, nous, vous forms)

The imperative is used to give commands, instructions, or advice. It is formed using the *tu*, *nous*, and *vous* forms of the present tense, without the subject pronoun.

For most regular -er verbs in the *tu* form, the final -s is dropped.

Example with *parler* (to speak):

Parle ! → Speak! (informal)

Parlons ! → Let's speak!

Parlez ! → Speak! (formal/plural)

Example with *finir* (to finish):

Finis ! → Finish! (informal)

Finissons ! → Let's finish!

Finissez ! → Finish! (formal/plural)

Example with *attendre* (to wait):

Attends ! → Wait! (informal)

Attendons ! → Let's wait!

Attendez ! → Wait! (formal/plural)

Common irregular verbs in the imperative:

être → to be

Sois patient ! → Be patient! (informal)

Soyons optimistes ! → Let's be optimistic!

Soyez prudents ! → Be careful! (formal/plural)

avoir → to have

Aie confiance ! → Have confidence! (informal)

Ayons de la patience ! → Let's have patience!

Ayez du courage ! → Have courage! (formal/plural)

savoir → to know (how)

Sache la vérité ! → Know the truth! (informal)

Sachez que vous pouvez réussir. → Know that you can succeed! (formal/plural)

2. Affirmative vs. negative imperative structures

Affirmative imperative: Verb comes first, followed by other elements.

Ouvre la porte ! → Open the door!

Mange la pomme ! → Eat the apple!

Negative imperative: *Ne* and *pas* (or another negative word) surround the verb.

Ne ferme pas la fenêtre ! → Don't close the window!

Ne parle pas si fort ! → Don't speak so loudly!

3. Using object pronouns with the imperative (affirmative and negative)

In the affirmative imperative, object pronouns come after the verb and are connected with a hyphen.

Mange-le ! → Eat it!

Regarde-moi ! → Look at me!

Donnez-nous la clé ! → Give us the key!

In the negative imperative, object pronouns come before the verb.

Ne le mange pas ! → Don't eat it!

Ne me regarde pas ! → Don't look at me!

Ne nous donnez pas la clé ! → Don't give us the key!

4. Giving directions and simple commands in real contexts

Tournez à gauche. → Turn left.

Traversez la rue. → Cross the street.

Allez tout droit. → Go straight ahead.

Prenez la deuxième rue à droite. → Take the second street on the right.

Entrez dans le magasin. → Go into the shop.

5. Softening commands with polite expressions

Adding *s'il vous plaît* or *s'il te plaît* makes the imperative more polite.

Fermez la porte, s'il vous plaît. → Please close the door. (formal)

Attends-moi, s'il te plaît. → Please wait for me. (informal)

Using modal verbs in combination with requests:

Voulez-vous m'aider ? → Would you help me?

Peux-tu venir ici ? → Can you come here?

6. Avoiding common mistakes (dropping subject pronouns, spelling changes)

- Remember that in the imperative, the subject pronoun is never used.
Incorrect: *Tu parle !* → Correct: *Parle !*
- For -er verbs in the *tu* form, drop the final -s, except when followed by *en* or *y*.
Example: *Parle !* → Speak! but *Parles-en !* → Talk about it!
- Some verbs require spelling changes for pronunciation:
Manger → *Mangeons !* → Let's eat!
Commencer → *Commençons !* → Let's start!

Module 42 Imperative & giving instructions

Suggested Personal Study & Homework (~2 hours)

Study Section (approx. 30 minutes)

1. Warm-up review: Spot the imperative (5 min)

Read the following sentences. Identify which ones are in the imperative, and underline the verb.

- a) *Parlez plus lentement.*
- b) *Vous travaillez beaucoup.*
- c) *Sois prudent sur la route.*
- d) *Ils vont au marché.*
- e) *Ne me téléphone pas ce soir.*

2. Forming the imperative – Conjugation drill (10 min)

Write the *tu*, *nous*, and *vous* imperative forms for the following verbs:

- *parler*
- *finir*
- *attendre*
- *être*
- *avoir*
- *savoir*

For each verb, make one original sentence in French.

Example:

Parle doucement. → Speak softly.

Soyons courageux. → Let's be brave.

3. Affirmative vs. negative imperative (5 min)

Transform each affirmative imperative sentence into the negative form:

1. *Ferme la porte.* → ...
2. *Prends le train.* → ...
3. *Regardez ce film.* → ...
4. *Mange la salade.* → ...
5. *Donne-moi ton numéro.* → ...

Example:

Ferme la porte. → *Ne ferme pas la porte.*

4. Object pronouns with the imperative (10 min)

a) Change the sentences so they include the correct object pronoun and keep them affirmative:

1. *Mange la pomme.* → Eat it.
2. *Regardez cette photo.* → Look at it.
3. *Donnez la clé à nous.* → Give us the key.

b) Now rewrite them in the negative form:

Mange la pomme. → *Ne la mange pas.*

Homework Section (approx. 30 minutes)

1. Giving real-life instructions (10 min)

Write 5 commands or instructions you might give in these situations:

- a) Speaking to a child before school.
- b) Giving directions to a tourist in your city.
- c) Telling a friend how to prepare a recipe.

Example:

Fais tes devoirs. → Do your homework.

Traversez la rue. → Cross the street.

2. Polite imperative practice (10 min)

Write 5 polite commands using *s'il te plaît* (informal) or *s'il vous plaît* (formal).
Then, rewrite the same sentences without the polite expression to compare tone.

Example:

Fermez la fenêtre, s'il vous plaît. → Please close the window.

Fermez la fenêtre. → Close the window.

3. Short scenario creation (10 min)

Write a short paragraph (6–8 sentences) giving step-by-step instructions for a task of your choice — for example, “how to make tea” or “how to get to the train station.”

- Use at least 5 imperative verbs.
- Include both affirmative and negative forms.
- Use at least 1 object pronoun.

Example:

Faites chauffer de l’eau. Mettez le thé dans la tasse. Ajoutez l’eau chaude. Ne mettez pas trop de sucre. Remuez bien. Buvez lentement et profitez.

→ Heat the water. Put the tea in the cup. Add the hot water. Don’t put too much sugar. Stir well. Drink slowly and enjoy.

Module 43 Future Tense and Comparison with Futur Proche

Objective:

By the end of this module, students will be able to correctly form and use the *futur simple* for regular and common irregular verbs, understand the difference in meaning and use between the *futur proche* and *futur simple*, choose the appropriate tense according to context, and use time markers to speak clearly about future events. They will also recognize pronunciation patterns for each tense and avoid confusion with the present tense used for future meaning.

1. Formation of futur simple for regular and common irregular verbs

The *futur simple* is formed by adding the future endings to the infinitive (for -er and -ir verbs) or to the irregular future stem.

Endings are the same for all verbs: *-ai, -as, -a, -ons, -ez, -ont*.

Regular -er verb (*parler* → to speak):

<i>Je parlerai</i>	→ I will speak
<i>Tu parleras</i>	→ You will speak (informal)
<i>Il / Elle / On parlera</i>	→ He / She / One will speak
<i>Nous parlerons</i>	→ We will speak
<i>Vous parlerez</i>	→ You will speak (formal/plural)
<i>Ils / Elles parleront</i>	→ They will speak

Regular -ir verb (*finir* → to finish):

<i>Je finirai</i>	→ I will finish
<i>Nous finirons</i>	→ We will finish

Regular -re verb (*vendre* → to sell): Remove the final -e.

<i>Je vendrai</i>	→ I will sell
<i>Ils vendront</i>	→ They will sell

Common irregular stems:

<i>être</i>	→ <i>ser-</i>	→ <i>Je serai</i>	→ I will be
<i>avoir</i>	→ <i>aur-</i>	→ <i>Tu auras</i>	→ You will have
<i>aller</i>	→ <i>ir-</i>	→ <i>Nous irons</i>	→ We will go
<i>faire</i>	→ <i>fer-</i>	→ <i>Elle fera</i>	→ She will do/make
<i>venir</i>	→ <i>viendr-</i>	→ <i>Ils viendront</i>	→ They will come
<i>pouvoir</i>	→ <i>pourr-</i>	→ <i>Je pourrai</i>	→ I will be able to
<i>devoir</i>	→ <i>devr-</i>	→ <i>Vous devrez</i>	→ You will have to

2. Difference in meaning and use between futur proche and futur simple

Futur proche is formed with *aller* in the present tense + infinitive.

It expresses a near or certain future, often planned or about to happen.

Example: *Je vais étudier ce soir.* → I am going to study tonight.

Futur simple expresses a more distant or less immediate future, general predictions, promises, or formal statements.

Example: *J'étudierai beaucoup l'année prochaine.* → I will study a lot next year.

Key difference:

- *Futur proche* → Action is close in time or already decided.
- *Futur simple* → Action may be further in the future, more formal, or less immediate.

3. Contexts where each is preferred (spoken vs. written, certainty, immediacy)

In **spoken French**, *futur proche* is more common for everyday plans:

Je vais faire les courses tout à l'heure. → I'm going to do the shopping later.

In **written French**, *futur simple* is preferred for formal writing, official information, or longer-term actions:

Les travaux commenceront l'année prochaine. → The work will start next year.

For **certainty**, *futur proche* often indicates a decision is already made:

Il va pleuvoir dans quelques minutes. → It's going to rain in a few minutes.

For **predictions**, *futur simple* is often used:

Le soleil brillera demain. → The sun will shine tomorrow.

4. Using time markers with the future (demain, la semaine prochaine, etc.)

Common time markers:

demain → tomorrow

après-demain → the day after tomorrow

la semaine prochaine → next week

le mois prochain → next month

l'année prochaine → next year

dans deux jours → in two days

dans une semaine → in a week

bientôt → soon

plus tard → later

Examples:

Je voyagerai en France l'année prochaine. → I will travel to France next year.

Nous allons partir dans deux semaines. → We are going to leave in two weeks.

5. Pronunciation differences between the two tenses

In *futur simple*, endings are pronounced clearly and often sound similar to the present tense of *avoir* (ai, as, a, ons, ez, ont).

Example:

Je parlerai → sounds like *par-leh-ray*.

In *futur proche*, the *aller* part carries the tense, and the infinitive stays unchanged:

Je vais manger → *veh mon-zhay*.

Pronunciation tip: Be careful not to confuse *-ai* (I will) with *-ais* (I would) from the conditional.

6. Avoiding confusion with present tense in future meaning

In French, the present tense can also refer to the future in certain contexts, especially with time markers:

Demain, je pars à 8 heures. → Tomorrow, I leave at 8 o'clock.

To avoid confusion, remember:

- Use *futur proche* for planned near actions.
- Use *futur simple* for formal, distant, or predicted actions.
- Use present tense for timetabled or scheduled events when the time is already fixed.

Module 43

Future Tense and Comparison with Futur Proche

Suggested Personal Study & Homework (~2 hours)

Study Section (approx. 1 hour)

1. Warm-up recognition task (5 min)

Read each sentence and decide if it is in *futur simple*, *futur proche*, or present tense. Write the tense next to the sentence.

- a) *Je vais lire un livre ce soir.* → _____
- b) *Nous partirons en vacances en juillet.* → _____
- c) *Demain, le train arrive à 9h00.* → _____
- d) *Ils vont jouer au tennis après le déjeuner.* → _____
- e) *Vous aurez beaucoup de travail demain.* → _____

2. Futur simple conjugation drill (15 min)

a) Conjugate each verb in the *je, tu, il/elle/on, nous, vous, ils/elles* forms in *futur simple*:

- *parler* (regular -er)
- *finir* (regular -ir)
- *vendre* (regular -re)
- *être* (irregular)
- *avoir* (irregular)
- *aller* (irregular)

b) Write one original *futur simple* sentence for each verb.

Example:

Je parlerai avec mon professeur demain. → I will speak with my teacher tomorrow.

3. Futur proche formation practice (10 min)

Write the *futur proche* form for each prompt using the subject given:

1. *Je / visiter / le musée* → ...
2. *Nous / préparer / un gâteau* → ...
3. *Tu / finir / ton livre* → ...
4. *Vous / aller / au marché* → ...
5. *Elles / se reposer* → ...

Example:

Je vais visiter le musée. → I am going to visit the museum.

4. Tense choice – Which is better? (10 min)

For each sentence, choose whether *futur proche* or *futur simple* is more appropriate, and explain why. Then, rewrite the sentence correctly.

- a) (Near future) I'm going to start my homework in 5 minutes.
- b) (Formal prediction) The meeting will start next year.
- c) (Spoken everyday plan) We are going to watch a movie tonight.
- d) (General prediction) It will snow tomorrow.

5. Using time markers (10 min)

Match each time marker to the correct French expression, then write one original sentence using each in *futur simple* or *futur proche*.

- In two weeks → _____
- Next year → _____
- Soon → _____
- Tomorrow → _____
- Later → _____

Example:

Bientôt, je vais changer de travail. → Soon, I am going to change jobs.

6. Avoiding confusion with present tense (10 min)

Rewrite the following sentences so that they clearly express the future using *futur proche* or *futur simple* instead of the present tense:

- a) *Demain, je pars à la campagne.*
- b) *La réunion commence à 15h.*
- c) *La semaine prochaine, ils arrivent à Paris.*

Example:

Present: *Demain, je pars à la campagne.*

Futur proche: *Demain, je vais partir à la campagne.*

Futur simple: *Demain, je partirai à la campagne.*

Homework Section (approx. 1 hour)

1. Conjugation mastery chart (15 min)

Create a chart for 10 common verbs from the A1 list showing:

- *futur simple* full conjugation for all subjects.
- *futur proche* structure for *je* and *nous*.

Include at least: *être, avoir, aller, faire, parler, finir, vendre, venir, vouloir, devoir*.

2. Sentence transformation (15 min)

Rewrite each sentence twice — once in *futur proche* and once in *futur simple*.

1. *Nous visitons un château.* → ... / ...
2. *Ils mangent au restaurant.* → ... / ...
3. *Je prends le bus pour aller à l'école.* → ... / ...
4. *Elle se couche tôt.* → ... / ...
5. *Vous partez en vacances.* → ... / ...

Example:

Present: *Nous visitons un château.*

Futur proche: *Nous allons visiter un château.*

Futur simple: *Nous visiterons un château.*

3. Real-life planning paragraph (15 min)

Write 8–10 sentences describing your plans for the next year. Include:

- At least 4 verbs in *futur proche* (short-term plans).
- At least 4 verbs in *futur simple* (long-term plans or predictions).
- At least 3 different time markers (*demain, l'année prochaine, bientôt*, etc.).

Example:

Demain, je vais commencer un nouveau cours de français. La semaine prochaine, je vais visiter ma famille. L'année prochaine, je voyagerai en Espagne et je parlerai mieux français. Bientôt, je vais acheter un vélo. Plus tard, je vivrai dans une grande ville.

4. Mixed tense production challenge (15 min)

Write a mini-dialogue (6–8 exchanges) between two friends discussing their evening plans, weekend activities, and long-term dreams. Use *futur proche* for immediate or certain plans, and *futur simple* for predictions or formal commitments.

Example:

A: *Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire ce soir ?* → What are you going to do tonight?

B: *Je vais regarder un film. Et toi ?* → I am going to watch a movie. And you?

A: *Je travaillerai sur mon projet demain matin.* → I will work on my project tomorrow morning.

Module 44 Expressing Desires, Plans, and Projects Using the Future Tense

Objective:

By the end of this module, students will be able to clearly express their personal goals, aspirations, and intentions using the *futur simple* and *futur proche*. They will be able to integrate thematic vocabulary related to life events, travel, work, and hobbies, combine the future tense with modal verbs, use sequencing connectors to describe future plans in order, and distinguish between expressing certainty and possibility in future events. Students will also be able to structure short future-oriented dialogues and monologues.

1. Talking about personal goals, aspirations, and intentions

The *futur simple* and *futur proche* are both used to talk about what someone wants to accomplish or experience in the future.

Example:

Je vais apprendre à jouer de la guitare. → I am going to learn to play the guitar.

Je travaillerai à l'étranger après mes études. → I will work abroad after my studies.

Nous allons acheter une maison l'année prochaine. → We are going to buy a house next year.

Je voyagerai en Amérique du Sud. → I will travel to South America.

Common phrases for expressing intentions:

J'ai l'intention de... → I intend to...

Je prévois de... → I plan to...

Mon objectif est de... → My goal is to...

2. Vocabulary for life events, travel, work, and hobbies

Life events:

se marier → to get married

avoir des enfants → to have children

déménager → to move (house)

terminer ses études → to finish one's studies

Travel:

partir en voyage → to go on a trip

visiter un pays → to visit a country

découvrir une culture → to discover a culture

Work:

travailler dans une entreprise internationale → to work in an international company

changer de métier → to change careers

lancer une entreprise → to start a business

Hobbies:

apprendre à cuisiner → to learn to cook

faire du sport → to play sports / exercise

jouer d'un instrument → to play an instrument

Example sentences:

Nous visiterons le Japon dans deux ans. → We will visit Japan in two years.

Je vais commencer un nouveau travail en septembre. → I am going to start a new job in September.

3. Combining future tense with modal verbs (*vouloir, pouvoir, devoir*)

Modal verbs help express possibility, necessity, or desire in future contexts.

Vouloir → to want

Je voudrai apprendre le portugais. → I will want to learn Portuguese.

Nous allons vouloir changer d'appartement. → We are going to want to change apartments.

Pouvoir → to be able to / can (present tense)

Tu pourras conduire après ton examen. → You will be able to drive after your exam.

Je vais pouvoir voyager plus souvent. → I am going to be able to travel more often.

Devoir → to have to / must (present tense)

Ils devront travailler dur pour réussir. → They will have to work hard to succeed.

Je vais devoir économiser de l'argent. → I am going to have to save money.

4. Using connectors for sequencing future actions

Sequencing connectors help organize ideas chronologically when speaking about future plans.

D'abord → First

Ensuite → Then / Next

Après cela → After that

Plus tard → Later

Enfin → Finally

Example:

D'abord, je terminerai mes études, ensuite je voyagerai en Europe, et plus tard je chercherai un travail. → First, I will finish my studies, then I will travel in Europe, and later I will look for a job.

5. Expressing certainty vs. possibility in future events

Certainty:

Je voyagerai à Paris cet été. → I will travel to Paris this summer.

C'est sûr, nous irons au concert. → It's certain, we will go to the concert.

Possibility:

Peut-être que j'achèterai une voiture l'année prochaine. → Maybe I will buy a car next year.

Il est possible que nous changions de maison. → It is possible that we will change houses.

Common markers for possibility: *peut-être, probablement, sans doute.*

6. Structuring short future-focused dialogues and monologues

Dialogue example:

– *Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire pendant les vacances ?* → What are you going to do during the holidays?

– *Je vais rendre visite à ma famille et ensuite je partirai en voyage.* → I am going to visit my family and then I will go on a trip.

Monologue example:

L'année prochaine, je commencerai un nouveau travail dans une grande entreprise. D'abord, je suivrai une formation, ensuite je travaillerai sur des projets internationaux. Plus tard, je voyagerai souvent pour rencontrer des clients à l'étranger.

→ Next year, I will start a new job in a large company. First, I will follow a training course, then I will work on international projects. Later, I will travel often to meet clients abroad.

Module 44

Expressing Desires, Plans, and Projects Using the Future Tense

Suggested Personal Study & Homework (~2 hours)

Study Section (approx. 1 hour)

1. Vocabulary and meaning recall (10 min)

Read the thematic vocabulary below and match each French expression to its English meaning. Then, write one new sentence using each.

- a) *se marier*
- b) *avoir des enfants*
- c) *découvrir une culture*
- d) *changer de métier*
- e) *jouer d'un instrument*

Example:

se marier → to get married

Sentence: *Ils vont se marier l'année prochaine.* → They are going to get married next year.

2. Expressing intentions – Form and use (10 min)

Transform each prompt into a sentence using one of the following expressions:

J'ai l'intention de..., Je prévois de..., Mon objectif est de....

1. Learn Spanish next year.
2. Travel to Japan in 2027.
3. Change jobs in six months.

Example:

Prompt: Learn Spanish next year.

Sentence: *J'ai l'intention d'apprendre l'espagnol l'année prochaine.* → I intend to learn Spanish next year.

3. Future tense with modal verbs (15 min)

a) Rewrite the sentence using the modal verb provided, keeping the meaning correct:

1. *Je vais apprendre à cuisiner.* (vouloir)
2. *Nous allons visiter la France.* (pouvoir)
3. *Ils vont finir ce projet.* (devoir)

b) Now, change each into *futur simple*.

Example:

Original: *Je vais apprendre à cuisiner.* → I am going to learn to cook.

With modal: *Je vais vouloir apprendre à cuisiner.* → I am going to want to learn to cook.

In futur simple: *Je voudrai apprendre à cuisiner.* → I will want to learn to cook.

4. Sequencing connectors (10 min)

Write one mini-plan for next weekend using at least 3 different connectors (*d'abord, ensuite, après cela, plus tard, enfin*).

Example

D'abord, je vais faire les courses. Ensuite, je préparerai un repas spécial. Plus tard, nous irons au cinéma. → First, I am going to do the shopping. Then, I will prepare a special meal. Later, we will go to the cinema.

5. Certainty vs. possibility (15 min)

a) For each idea, write one sentence expressing certainty and one expressing possibility.

1. Visit Italy.
2. Buy a bicycle.
3. Start a new hobby.

Example:

Certainty: *Je visiterai l'Italie l'année prochaine.* → I will visit Italy next year.

Possibility: *Peut-être que je visiterai l'Italie l'année prochaine.* → Maybe I will visit Italy next year.

Homework Section (approx. 1 hour)

1. Personal goals paragraph (15 min)

Write a paragraph (8–10 sentences) about your personal goals for the next five years.

- Use at least 4 verbs in futur proche (near future plans).
- Use at least 4 verbs in futur simple (long-term goals).
- Include 2 modal verbs and 3 sequencing connectors.

Example:

Cette année, je vais commencer un nouveau cours. Ensuite, je travaillerai sur un projet personnel. Dans deux ans, je vais voyager en Asie. Mon objectif est de créer ma propre entreprise. Plus tard, je travaillerai avec des clients internationaux.

2. Sentence transformation (15 min)

Change each sentence from *futur proche* to *futur simple*, and then back to *futur proche*.

1. *Je vais apprendre à jouer du piano.*
2. *Nous allons visiter le Canada.*
3. *Elle va déménager à Marseille.*
4. *Ils vont changer de métier.*
5. *Tu vas participer à la compétition.*

Example

Futur proche: *Je vais apprendre à jouer du piano.* → I am going to learn to play the piano.

Futur simple: *J'apprendrai à jouer du piano.* → I will learn to play the piano.

3. Dialogue writing (15 min)

Write a short dialogue (8–10 exchanges) between two friends talking about their holiday plans and life projects.

- Include at least 3 sentences with *futur proche*.
- Include at least 3 sentences with *futur simple*.
- Include at least 2 sequencing connectors.

Example

A: *Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire cet été ?* → What are you going to do this summer?

B: *Je vais partir en voyage en Espagne. Ensuite, je visiterai l'Italie.* → I am going to travel to Spain. Then, I will visit Italy.

4. Real-life planning scenario (15 min)

Imagine you are planning a special event (birthday, wedding, work project, trip)

Write step-by-step instructions for yourself in the future, combining:

- Sequencing connectors (*d'abord, ensuite, après cela, plus tard, enfin*)
- Modal verbs (*vouloir, pouvoir, devoir*)
- Both *futur proche* and *futur simple*

Example:

D'abord, je vais préparer la liste des invités. Ensuite, je devrai réserver la salle. Après cela, nous pourrons choisir le menu. Plus tard, je vais envoyer les invitations. Enfin, nous célébrerons ensemble.

Module 45 Nuances of French at the A1 Level

Objective:

By the end of this module, students will be able to recognize and use basic formal and informal registers, identify subtle pronunciation differences and liaison points that affect meaning, choose more precise vocabulary when appropriate, and avoid common traps such as false friends and literal translations. They will also deepen their awareness of fine distinctions between similar verbs related to perception and attention.

1. Recognizing and using basic register differences (formal/informal)

Formal register is used in professional, academic, or unfamiliar social situations, while informal register is used with friends, family, and peers.

Example of informal register:

Salut, ça va ? → Hi, how's it going?

Example of formal register:

Bonjour, comment allez-vous ? → Good morning, how are you?

Common register differences:

Informal: *Tu veux un café ?* → Do you want a coffee?

Formal: *Voudriez-vous un café ?* → Would you like a coffee?

Tip: Use *vous* in formal situations until the other person invites you to use *tu*.

2. Subtle pronunciation and liaison points that change meaning

A liaison occurs when a normally silent final consonant is pronounced because the following word begins with a vowel or mute *h*.

Examples:

Les amis → pronounced *lè-zami* → The friends.

Ils ont → pronounced *il-zon* → They have.

Some liaisons are obligatory, some are optional, and some are forbidden.

Difference in meaning, using “*il*” (*impersonal and personal*)

Il est tard → pronounced without liaison between *est* and *tard* → It is late.

Il est en retard → He is late

Il est allé → liaison between *est* and *allé* → He went.

pronounced *ilètalé*

3. Intro to more precise vocabulary choices (synonyms, shades of meaning)

French perception and attention verbs often overlap in meaning but have distinct uses.

- *Voir* → to see (general perception with the eyes; not necessarily intentional).
Je vois un oiseau dans l'arbre. → I see a bird in the tree.
- *Regarder* → to watch / to look at (intentional, active focus).
Je regarde un film. → I am watching a movie.
- *Observer* → to observe (careful, detailed, and often longer observation).
Elle observe les étoiles avec un télescope. → She observes the stars with a telescope.
- *Percevoir* → to perceive (more formal, sometimes abstract or sensory beyond sight).
Je perçois une odeur étrange. → I perceive a strange smell.
- *Apercevoir* → to catch sight of / to notice (quick, momentary perception).
J'ai aperçu Marie dans la rue. → I caught sight of Marie in the street.

For hearing and attention:

- *Écouter* → to listen (intentional).
J'écoute la radio. → I am listening to the radio.
- *Entendre* → to hear (passive, may not be intentional).
J'entends un bruit étrange. → I hear a strange noise.
- *Prêter attention (à)* → to pay attention (to focus one's mind on something).
Prête attention aux détails. → Pay attention to the details.
- *Se concentrer sur* → to concentrate on (sustained mental focus).
Je me concentre sur mon travail. → I am concentrating on my work.

4. Common traps for learners (false friends, literal translations)

False friends are words that look similar in French and English but have different meanings.

Examples:

actuellement → currently (not “actually”)

librairie → bookstore (not “library”)

monnaie → change (coins) (not “money” in general)

Literal translation traps:

“I miss you” cannot be translated word-for-word. In French, the structure is reversed: *Tu me manques* literally means “You are missing to me.”

- *Tu me manques.* → I miss you.
- *Vous nous manquez.* → We miss you.
- *Mes amis me manquent.* → I miss my friends.

The person or thing missed is the subject of the verb *manquer*, and the person feeling the absence is indicated with an indirect object pronoun (*me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur*).

Other examples:

“I am cold” → *J’ai froid* (literally “I have cold”).

“I am hungry” → *J’ai faim* (literally “I have hunger”).

Module 45

Nuances of French at the A1 Level (Intro to A2)

Suggested Personal Study & Homework (~2 hours)

Study Section (approx. 1 hour)

1. Register awareness – Formal vs. informal (10 min)

a) Read the following sentences. Decide whether each is formal or informal and rewrite it in the opposite register.

1. *Salut, tu veux venir avec moi ?* → _____
2. *Bonjour, comment allez-vous aujourd'hui ?* → _____
3. *Tu veux un verre d'eau ?* → _____
4. *Voudriez-vous un café ?* → _____

Example:

Salut, tu veux venir avec moi ? → Formal: *Bonjour, voulez-vous venir avec moi ?*

b) Write 3 new original sentences in the formal register and 3 in the informal register.

2. Pronunciation and liaison awareness (10 min)

a) For each pair of words or expressions, mark where the liaison is made and practice saying it aloud:

1. *les amis*
2. *ils ont*
3. *vous avez*
4. *est arrivé*

b) Circle the correct meaning for each sentence based on pronunciation:

1. *Il est tard* → a) He is late. b) It is late.
2. *Il est allé* → a) He went. b) He is tall.

c) Write one sentence where making a liaison changes how smooth the sentence sounds.

3. Precision in vocabulary – Perception and attention verbs (15 min)

Match the correct verb to each sentence. Choices: *voir, regarder, observer, percevoir, apercevoir, écouter, entendre, prêter attention, se concentrer sur*.

1. I _____ a bird in the tree. (*voir*)
2. She is _____ a documentary about nature.
3. The scientist is _____ the reaction in the laboratory.
4. I suddenly _____ an old friend in the crowd.
5. He _____ a strange smell coming from the kitchen.
6. I am _____ my favourite song.
7. I can _____ the sound of the ocean.
8. Please _____ what I am saying.
9. She is _____ her French grammar exercises.

b) Write one original French sentence for each verb.

4. Common traps – False friends (10 min)

a) Choose the correct meaning:

1. *actuellement* → a) actually b) currently
2. *librairie* → a) library b) bookstore
3. *monnaie* → a) money b) coins/change

b) Rewrite these sentences correctly in French:

1. "I am actually tired." → *En fait, je suis fatigué(e).*
2. "I went to the library." → *Je suis allé(e) à la bibliothèque.*
3. "Do you have any change?" → *Vous avez de la monnaie ?*

5. Literal translation trap – “I miss you” (15 min)

a) Translate into French:

1. I miss you.
2. We miss you.
3. I miss my parents.

b) Now switch subject and object to make new sentences.

Example:

Original: *Tu me manques.* → You are missing to me.

New: *Je te manque.* → You miss me.

c) Write 3 new sentences with *manquer* in different tenses (*present, passé composé, futur proche*).

Homework Section (approx. 1 hour)

1. Register transformation practice (15 min)

Rewrite the following mini-dialogue in the opposite register (formal ↔ informal).

A: *Bonjour, comment allez-vous ?*

B: *Je vais bien, merci. Voulez-vous vous asseoir ?*

A: *Oui, merci beaucoup. Voudriez-vous un café ?*

B: *Avec plaisir.*

2. Liaison practice (15 min)

Write 5 sentences in French where you can make an obligatory liaison. Then, write 5 where the liaison is optional.

Example obligatory: *Les enfants parlent.*

Example optional: *Je suis allé en Espagne.*

3. Vocabulary production – Precision verbs (15 min)

Write a short paragraph (8–10 sentences) describing a day in which you use at least 6 different verbs of perception or attention.

Example:

Ce matin, j'ai vu un oiseau. Je l'ai observé pendant quelques minutes. J'ai entendu un bruit étrange dans le jardin. Ensuite, j'ai écouté de la musique en me concentrant sur les paroles. Plus tard, j'ai aperçu mon voisin et je lui ai parlé. Le soir, j'ai prêté attention aux détails d'un film intéressant.

4. False friends and literal meaning challenge (15 min)

a) Translate the following into French without falling into the false friend trap:

1. I am currently looking for work.
2. I bought a book at the bookstore.
3. I don't have any coins.
4. I miss my best friend.
5. My best friend misses me.

b) Rewrite each sentence in the **opposite person** where possible.

Example: *Je te manque.* → *Tu me manques.*

Exam

A1 French Course – Week 9

Covers Modules 41 to 45

Total time: 90–120 minutes

Instructions: Write all answers clearly. Where a tense is required, use the one indicated in parentheses. Do not use external resources.

Part 1 – Conjugation and verb usage (*Modules 41, 42, 43, 44*)

(20 points)

A. Conjugation (8 points)

Conjugate the given verbs for the subject indicated. Use the correct tense.

1. (*être*, present) – *nous* → _____
2. (*avoir*, passé composé) – *elle* → _____
3. (*aller*, futur proche) – *je / visiter un musée* → _____
4. (*parler*, futur simple) – *ils* → _____
5. (*finir*, present) – *vous* → _____
6. (*prendre*, passé composé) – *tu* → _____
7. (*faire*, futur simple) – *je* → _____
8. (*vouloir*, futur proche) – *nous / apprendre à cuisiner* → _____

B. Verb completion (6 points)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Use the tense indicated.

1. Demain, nous _____ (voyager, futur simple) à Marseille.
2. Ce soir, je _____ (préparer, futur proche) un repas spécial.
3. Hier, elle _____ (venir, passé composé) avec nous.
4. Chaque jour, tu _____ (écouter, present) la radio.
5. La semaine prochaine, ils _____ (pouvoir, futur simple) commencer leur projet.
6. Je _____ (aller, present) à l'école en bus.

C. Short sentence creation (6 points)

Write 3 original sentences:

- One in *futur proche*.
- One in *futur simple*.
- One in *passé composé* with *être* (use a movement verb such as *aller*, *venir*, *partir*, *arriver*).

Part 2 – Imperative and giving instructions (*Module 42*)

(15 points)

A. Form the imperative (6 points)

Write the *tu*, *nous*, and *vous* imperative forms for the verbs given.

1. *manger* → tu _____ / nous _____ / vous _____

2. *avoir* → tu _____ / nous _____ / vous _____

3. *savoir* → tu _____ / nous _____ / vous _____

B. Affirmative vs. negative (4 points)

Rewrite these sentences in the negative imperative.

1. *Ouvre la fenêtre.* → _____

2. *Donnez-moi le livre.* → _____

C. Real-life instruction *(5 points)*

Write 3 imperative sentences:

- One formal command.
- One informal command.
- One imperative sentence with an object pronoun.

Part 3 – Future tense distinctions (*Module 43*)

(15 points)

A. Identify the tense (5 points)

For each sentence, write whether it is *futur proche*, *futur simple*, or *present used for the future*.

Remember: The present tense can also be used for future meaning when there is a clear time marker.

1. *Je vais partir demain matin.* → _____
2. *Ils partiront la semaine prochaine.* → _____
3. *Demain, je pars à 7 heures.* → _____
4. *Nous allons visiter le musée.* → _____
5. *Le soleil brillera demain.* → _____

B. Transformations (6 points)

Change each sentence from *futur proche* to *futur simple*.

1. *Je vais apprendre à jouer du piano.* → _____

2. *Nous allons manger au restaurant.* → _____

3. *Elle va se reposer après le travail.* → _____

C. Sentence creation with time markers (4 points)

Write 2 sentences in *futur proche* and 2 in *futur simple*, each with a different time marker from this list: *demain, la semaine prochaine, bientôt, plus tard*.

Part 4 – Expressing desires, plans, and projects (*Module 44*)

(15 points)

A. Vocabulary matching (*5 points*)

Match the French expression to its English meaning.

1. *se marier*
2. *lancer une entreprise*
3. *faire du sport*
4. *avoir des enfants*
5. *découvrir une culture*

- a) to have children
- b) to discover a culture
- c) to start a business
- d) to play sports / exercise
- e) to get married

B. Modal verbs in the future (5 points)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the modal verb indicated. Use *futur simple* or *futur proche* as required.

1. Je _____ (vouloir, futur simple) apprendre le portugais.
2. Nous _____ (pouvoir, futur proche) voyager plus souvent.
3. Ils _____ (devoir, futur simple) travailler dur.
4. Tu _____ (vouloir, futur proche) visiter un musée.
5. Elle _____ (pouvoir, futur simple) jouer de la guitare.

C. Sequencing connectors (5 points)

Write a short 3-sentence plan for your next weekend using *d'abord*, *ensuite*, and *plus tard*.

Part 5 – Nuances and precision (*Module 45*)

(20 points)

A. Register identification (5 points)

Indicate if the following sentences are formal or informal, and then rewrite each in the opposite register. Make sure your rewrite changes both pronouns and expressions so the register change is obvious.

1. *Salut, tu veux un café ?* → _____ → _____
2. *Voudriez-vous un café ?* → _____ → _____
3. *Bonjour, comment allez-vous ?* → _____ → _____

B. Verb choice – Perception and attention (5 points)

Choose the correct verb from the list: *voir, regarder, observer, apercevoir, écouter, entendre, prêter attention, se concentrer sur*.

Write your answer in French.

1. I am _____ a movie.
2. She _____ her teacher's explanation.
3. They _____ a strange noise.
4. I _____ a rainbow in the sky.
5. We _____ the stars all night.

C. False friends correction (5 points)

Each sentence contains a false friend error. Rewrite it using the correct French expression so the meaning matches the English sentence in parentheses.

1. *Je suis actuellement fatigué.* (I am actually tired.) → _____
2. *J'ai acheté un livre à la librairie.* (I bought a book at the library.) → _____
3. *Vous avez de la monnaie ?* (Do you have money?) → _____

D. Literal translation trap – “I miss you” (5 points)

Translate into French:

1. I miss you.
2. We miss you.
3. My friends miss me.

Total: 85 points

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Cours de français
Niveau A1
Semaine 9
Modules 41 à 45

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