

# Knowledge Organiser 7 - Module 7

**G Job nouns**

These often change according to gender.

- ien** → -**ienne**: mécanicien/mécanicienne (mechanic)
- eur** → -**euse**: coiffeur/coiffeuse (hairdresser)
- teur** → -**trice**: acteur/actrice (actor/actress)
- er** → -**ère**: boulanger/boulangère (baker)
- on** → -**onne**: patron/patronne (boss)

Professeur (teacher) and nouns like dentiste and secrétaire that end in -e don't have a separate feminine form, but use **le** if the person is male and **la** if the person is female.

Agent de police (police officer), médecin (doctor) and soldat (soldier) are the same for both genders, so always use **le** for these words.

**G The conditional** > Page 219

Remember, you use the conditional to say 'would':

**J'aimerais travailler comme ...**  
**I would like to work as a ...**

**Je ne voudrais pas travailler dans un bureau.**  
**I would not like to work in an office.**

**Je préférerais travailler seul(e).**  
**I would prefer to work alone.**

**Ce serait bien/affreux/super/parfait pour moi.**  
**That would be good/terrible/great/perfect for me.**

**G Saying 'better/worse' and 'the best thing/worst thing'** > Page 227

**Mieux** means 'better' and **pire** means 'worse'.

Mon nouveau boulot est plus créatif. C'est **mieux**.  
My new job is more creative. It's **better**.

Mon ancien boulot était très monotone. C'était **pire**.  
My former job was very monotonous. It was **worse**.

You can also use **le mieux** to say 'the best thing' and **le pire** to say 'the worst thing'.

**Le mieux**, c'est les vacances; **le pire**, c'est ma patronne!  
**The best thing** is the holidays; **the worst thing** is my boss!

**G The perfect infinitive** > Page 234

To say 'after doing/having done something', use **après avoir/être** + the past participle of the verb:

**Après avoir pris une année sabbatique ...**  
**After doing/having done** a gap year ...

If the verb takes *être*, the past participle must agree with the subject:

**Après être allé(e) à la fac ...**  
**After having been** to university ...

Remember, to say 'before doing something', use **avant de** + the infinitive:

**Avant de continuer mes études ...**  
**Before continuing** my studies ...

**G Direct object pronouns in the perfect tense** > Page 230

In the perfect tense, direct object pronouns go in front of the part of *avoir* or *être*. The past participle must agree with *la* or *les*.

J'ai appris **le français**. → Je l'ai appris.  
I learnt **French**. → I learnt **it**.

Il a accompagné **sa sœur**. → Il l'a accompagnée.  
He accompanied **his sister**. → He accompanied **her**.

Nous avons accompagné **les enfants**. → Nous **les** avons accompagnés.  
We accompanied **the children**. → We accompanied **them**.

Nous avons accompagné **les filles**. → Nous **les** avons accompagnées.  
We accompanied **the girls**. → We accompanied **them**.

**G Complex sentences in the future tense** > Page 218

You can create more complex sentences by using:

- **Si** + a verb in the **present tense** + a verb in the **future tense**:  
Si **je réussis** mes examens, **je travaillerai** à l'étranger.  
If **I pass** my exams, **I will work** abroad.
- **Quand** or **lorsque** + a verb in the **future tense** + another **future tense**:  
Lorsque **je serai** directeur, **je gagnerai** plus d'argent.  
When **I am** (literally: **will be**) the manager, **I will earn** more money.

**G Verbs followed by à or de** > Page 228

Some verbs are followed by *à* or *de* before the infinitive.

- apprendre **à** ... (to learn to ...)
- commencer **à** ... (to start to ...)
- consister **à** ... (to consist of/to involve ...)
- réussir **à** ... (to succeed in/at ...)
- décider **de** ... (to decide to ...)
- essayer **de** ... (to try to ...)
- rêver **de** ... (to dream of ...)