

Knowledge Organizer 8 Module 8

G Using the modal verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir* in the conditional > Page 220

Use *pouvoir* and *devoir* in the conditional, followed by the infinitive of another verb, to mean 'could' or 'should'.

Add the usual endings for the conditional to the stem of the verb, which is irregular in each case:

pouvoir:	<i>je pourrais</i>	<i>tu pourrais</i>	<i>il/elle/on pourrait</i>
	(I could)	(you could)	(he/she/one could)
devoir:	<i>je devrais</i>	<i>tu devrais</i>	<i>il/elle/on devrait</i>
	(I should)	(you should)	(he/she/one should)

Je pourrais aller au collège à vélo. **I could** go to school by bike.

On devrait utiliser les transports en commun. **We should** use public transport.

G The passive > Page 234

The passive is used to talk about things that **are done** (or **have been done, will be done**, etc.). To form it, use **être** in the appropriate tense, followed by a past participle. The past participle must agree with the subject.

present	<i>Le coton est cultivé.</i> <i>Les balles de coton sont transportées.</i>	Cotton is grown . The cotton balls are transported .
perfect	<i>Le tissu a été fabriqué.</i>	The fabric has been made/was made .
future	<i>Ton tee-shirt sera vendu.</i>	Your T-shirt will be sold .

G Indirect object pronouns > Page 230

Indirect object pronouns mean 'to me', 'to him', etc. They replace nouns that are used after the preposition *à*, e.g. after the verbs *dire à* (to say to) and *offrir/donner à* (to offer/give to). The word 'to' is not always used in English.

Indirect object pronouns go in front of the verb.

	indirect object pronoun
(to) me	me or m'
(to) you	te or t'
(to) him/her	lui
(to) us	nous
(to) you	vous
(to) them	leur

Je **lui** donne le bras. I give **him/her** my arm.
Je **leur** rends visite. I visit **them**.

G The simple future tense > Page 218

When you use the **simple future tense** to talk about the weather, you are mostly using the third person singular (*il* form) of *faire*, *avoir* and *être*. The *il* form ending is *-a*.

Il fera frais.	It will be chilly.
Il y aura du vent.	There will be wind./It will be windy.
Le temps sera orageux.	The weather will be stormy.

G Emphatic pronouns

Emphatic pronouns are used after prepositions like *pour* (for), *avec* (with) and *chez* (at ...'s house).

emphatic pronouns	
<i>moi</i>	<i>nous</i>
<i>toi</i>	<i>vous</i>
<i>lui/elle</i>	<i>eux/elles</i>

Pour **moi**, c'est important d'aider les autres.
For **me**, it's important to help others.

Pourquoi ne pas discuter avec **eux**?
Why not talk to **them**?