## Grammaire

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blogger to blog
des centaines (f) hundreds

connaître to know (someone)

croire to believe

devoirto have to, mustdireto say, to tellen train dein the process of

envoyerto sendexprimerto expressfaire confiance àto trustfaire partie deto belong to

le forum de discussion Internet forum

grâce àthanks toisolé(e)isolatedmontrerto show

to spend (time), to pass (on)

passer des to make comments

commentaires (f)

passer

ca me suffit

contacter

permettre to allow la réalité reality

remplir un formulaire to fill in a form le réseau social social network savoir to know (a fact)

le sondage survey le sujet topic virtuel(le) virtual vivre to live voir to see vouloir to want avoir raison to be right avoir tort to be wrong

that's enough for me

to contact

assez
cher / chère
dernier / dernière
le gadget
le lecteur MP3

lent(e) marcher ne ... plus

nouveau / nouvelle

le portable pratique

rapide la souris super

la tablette

très utiliser vieux / vieille vraiment accro

l'agenda (m) l'application (f) dégoûtant(e)

dépendant(e) devenir

en cas d'urgence

le GPS gratuit(e) illégalement le mail

mettre en marche

sans se servir de le smartphone télécharger

le texto

quite
expensive
last, latest
gadget
MP3
slow
to work
no more, no longer

new

mobile phone practical, handy

fast mouse great

tablet (computer)

very
to use
old
really
hooked
diary
application

disgusting dependent to become

in case of emergency

satnav

free (of charge)

illegally email

to start, to switch on

without to use smartpho

smartphone to download text (message)

## Using grâce à

Grace à means 'thanks to'.

When grâce à is followed by a masculine singular noun, it becomes grâce au. Grâce au portable, on peut rester en contact

avec ses copains.

Thanks to the mobile phone, we can keep in touch with our friends.

When grâce à is followed by a plural noun, it becomes grâce aux.

Grâce aux réseaux sociaux, on peut communiquer facilement avec beaucoup de gens.

Thanks to social networks, we can easily communicate with lots of people.

## Using on

On is often used to mean 'we'.

On partage nos photos. We share our photos.

It is also used to mean 'one' or 'people'.

On dit qu'il est risqué de parler à des gens
qu'on ne connaît pas. People say that it is
risky to talk to people we don't know.

Note that the ending of the verb with on is the same as the ending you would use with il / elle.

Task 1 – complete the speaking questions for this topic to ensure that you are prepared for your exams.  Task 2 – Learn the present tense irregular verb forms given for an assessment in class.	Task 8 – Revise vocabulary for this topic using the Vocabulary Builder section on Kerboodle.
Task 3 – make a vocabulary list to help you revise. This could be: flash cards / a word map / a vocabulary poster. Use the vocabulary list at the back of the textbook chapter. You have access to the digital book on Kerboodle.	Task 9 – complete a section of the PiXL independence booklet. Your teacher will tell you which section to complete. These are available under the Year 11 tab on the Colfox website.
Task 4 – complete the speaking task set by your teacher on Kerboodle.	Task 10 – Create a poster that explains the tense and how it works set by your teacher.
Task 5 – complete the interactive task set by your teacher on Kerboodle.	Task 11 – Complete the listening activity set by your teacher on Kerboodle.
Task 6 – revise for your progress test.	Task 12 – complete the reading activity set by your teacher on Kerboodle.
Task 7 – complete the grammar spread in the textbook. Your teacher will tell you which one to complete.	Task 13 – complete the task set by your teacher. This will be explained to you in class.