|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| voyager |  | au moins |  |
| un endroitun lieu |  | à peu près |  |
| à l’étranger |  | pour cent |  |
| un tarif |  | la plupart |  |
| un séjour |  | près de |  |
| les sports d’hiver |  | surtout |  |
| faire du skifaire du snowboard |  | depuis |  |
| un skieurun snowboardeur |  | en même tempsà la fois |  |
| une piste |  | un cas |  |
| les sports d’été |  | vouloir direça veut dire |  |
| nagerune nageuse |  | un droitavoir droit à |  |
| bronzer |  | attirer |  |
| le sable |  | une gamme (de) |  |
| Add’l vocab. |
| le congé, un jour de congé, un jour férié, la durée, cela, dur, actuellement, la mer, une file d’attente, une remontée mécanique, attirer, suivi de, prisé, mener, réduit, loin de, la plongée sous-marine, la planche à voile, la pêche, une randonnée, flâner, une ruelle, chaque |

**Le temps – La météo –**

Il fait . beau, mauvais, froid, frais, chaud, humide.

nuageux \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, orageux\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, pluvieux\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

du vent, du soleil, du brouillard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, de l’orage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Il pleut. Il pleut à verse. Il neige. Il grêle. Il gèle.**

**le vent** – le vent souffle (souffler) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**le soleil** – le soleil brille (briller) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**un nuage** – il y a des nuages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**une tempête** – la tempête m’a fait peur \_\_\_\_\_\_

**la neige** – la neige tombe doucement\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**la pluie** – la pluie tombe à verse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**un éclair** – on voit d’abord l’éclair\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**le tonnerre** – le tonnerre gronde après l’éclair\_

You have been learning French verbs for a while now. Without knowing it, you have learned \_\_\_ different moods of verbs. They are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What does mood mean? It’s probably easier to think of it as a “mode,” what it’s called in French: *le mode du verbe*. The mood/*Le mode* is how you’re thinking about the action expressed by the verb. Are you thinking of the action factually, as a command, or as a desired yet uncertain outcome? The indicative is just a basic statement of fact. This is the mood of the *présent*, the *passé composé*, and the *imparfait* forms that you have already learned. The imperative is the form of the verb where you are issuing a command or direction directly to someone. The infinitive is sort of like the absence of a mood, just the raw meaning.

**Le subjonctif**

The subjunctive mood is a mood/*mode* that doesn’t really exist in English anymore; however, it is used a lot in French. Generally, it expresses an action that depends upon something else meaning it is not known if the action will definitely occur. In reality, this form has become grammaticalized. This means that when you form a complex sentence in a certain way, you have to put the second verb in the subjunctive mood. It’s sort of like an equation “**this expression**” + *que* = “**next verb is in subjunctive**” We will learn some of those expressions here and the forms of the regular verbs in subjunctive mood.

***Subjunctive phrases***: The following phrases introduce clauses that must be in the subjunctive mood.

Il faut que…

Il vaut mieux que…

Je veux que…

Je suis content/triste que…

Je regrette que…

J’ai peur que…

***Le subjonctif : verbes réguliers***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Infinitif 🡪 | PARLER | FINIR | VENDRE |
| Racine 🡪 |  |  |  |
| Terminaisons 🡫 |  |  |  |
|  | que je |  |  |
|  | que tu |  |  |
|  | qu’il/elle/on |  |  |
|  | que nous |  |  |
|  | que vous |  |  |
|  | qu’ils/elles |  |  |