

Immigration Interview

Last Updated Thursday, 07 July 2016

French Lessons Canada ™ Immigration Interview Lessons

Immigration Interview Lessons

Conceived to meet the essential need for oral communication, French Lessons Canada™ addresses a diversified public who favours the training of French by means of conversation.

On-line lessons are provided for students by means of audio files and accompanying text documents which contain the lesson transcript. Previews are provided here for each lesson and contain both an audio clip and a textual description.

{tab=1}

Immigration Interview-Lesson 1

About your fulfilment !

To form the perfect tense, the auxiliary verbs (avoir or

être) and the past participle are necessary

Perfect tense = auxiliary verb + Past participle

avoir/être)

(in the indicative present)

when the action is achieved in the past. Most part of the

verbs are conjugated with the auxiliary verb (avoir)

except

1- The motion verbs when they are not followed by a

direct complement

2- The reflexive verbs

ex{mp3}A0140000{/mp3}:Qu’est-ce que vous avez fait hier ?

Hier, j’ai étudié.

Note: the past participle of faire is fait and the verbs

ending in er in the infinitive form have their past

participle ending in é

To have -----Avoir

J’ai

Tu as

Il/Elle/On a

Nous avons

Vous avez

Ils/Elles ont

{tab=2}

Immigration Interview-Lesson 2

Your daily life !

Talking about the verb, we will focus on

1- The tense to determine the action in a certain period,

moment or time

2- The pronoun subject to identify who is doing the action. This aspect is as important as the tense because the pronoun subject will definite the verb's ending: each verb has a root and an ending.

The indicative present is useful when you want to talk about people, things or events

ex{mp3}A0200000{/mp3}:

-En ce moment

Qu'est-ce que vous faites en ce moment ?

Or:

Que faites-vous en ce moment ?

-Présentement

Qu'est-ce que vous faites présentement ?

Or:

Que faites-vous présentement ?

-Maintenant

Qu'est-ce que vous faites maintenant ?

Or:

Que faites-vous maintenant ?

{tab=3}

Immigration Interview-Lesson 3

What is your plan ?

Characterized by the verb aller and another verb in the

infinitive form, the immediate future is useful when the

action is located in the near or not too distant future.

Immediate future = Aller (in the indicative present) +

Another verb (in the infinitive form)

ex {mp3}A0180000{/mp3}:

Qu’est-ce que vous allez faire au Québec?

Or

Qu’allez-vous faire au Québec?

{tab=4}

Immigration Interview-Lesson 4

How to describe your duties during your last job

experiences ?

Except the verb être which is irregular in the imperfect:

ex{mp3}A0620000{/mp3}:J'étais, tu étais, il/elle/on était,

nous étions, vous étiez, ils/elles étaient,

to form the imperfect, we add the following endings:

ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient to the stem of the first person

plural in present indicative of any verb.

ex{mp3}A0630000{/mp3}:Je travaillais, tu travaillais,

il/elle/on travaillait, nous travaillions, vous travailliez,

ils/elles travaillaient

Note: remember that the stem of the verb is travaill and

the ending is er.

the first person plural in the present indicative is travaillons.

{tab=5}

Immigration Interview-Lesson 5

An immigration interview simulation !

Only three(3) forms are necessary to complete the

imperative:

-the first(1st) one corresponds to the singular second

person of the present indicative without tu and s as

ending.

-the second(2nd) one corresponds to the plural first

person of the present indicative without nous.

-the third(3rd) one corresponds to the plural second

person without vous

Note: the s is dropped from all the first(1st) group verb

except when there is a pronoun en or y after that verb.

ex{mp3}B0560000{/mp3}:

parle à tes parents !

parlons à nos parents !

parlez à vos parents !

but

parles-en à tes parents !

parlons-en à nos parents !

parlez-en à vos parents !

ex{mp3}B0590000{/mp3}:

Veillez vous introduire !

{/tabs}