**FRENCH 1**

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**French grammar that students should know by the end of the year**

**We will review these elements at the beginning of the year in French 2 and have a formal assessment.**

**In this packet:**

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# Parts of speech

Be able to recognize and identify: verbs, subjects, adjectives, infinitives, conjugated verbs, articles, nouns, pronouns, and prepositions.

Ex:

*Je suis grande. (I am tall)*

*Je= subject pronoun; suis= verb; grande= adjective*

*Elle va aller à l’école. (She is going to go to school)*

*Elle= subject pronoun; va= conjugated verb; aller = infinitive; à = preposition, l’= article; école = noun*

*Don’t forget that plural nouns take an –s (like in English)*

*Un livre= a book*

*Des livre****s*** *= books*

# Subject pronouns

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| je Itu you (singular)il heelle she | nous wevous you (plural)ils they (masculine)elles they (feminine) |

# Possessive pronouns

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| mon/ma/meston/ta/tesson/sa/sesnotre/nosvotre/vosleur/leurs | myyour (sing)his/herouryour (pl)their |

# Adjectives (including colors)

Adjectives change depending on the noun they describe.

Add an –e to the adjective if the noun it describes is feminine (except if it already ends in an e without an accent)

Add an –s to the adjective if the noun it describes is plural (except if it already ends in an –s or ends in an –x)

Add both an –e and an –s to the adjective if the noun it describes is feminine and plural.

Ex:

Paul est grand. Marie est grand**e.** (Paul is tall. Marie is tall)

L’étudiant est petit. Les étudiants sont petit**s.** (The student is short. The students are short)

L’appartement est joli. Les chambers sont joli**es.** (The apartment is pretty. The rooms are pretty).

# The irregular verbs être, avoir, aller, faire in present tense

**être = to be**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| je **suis**tu **es**il/elle/on **est** | nous **sommes**vous **êtes**ils/elles **sont** |

**avoir= to have**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| j’**ai**tu **as**il/elle/on **a** | nous **avons**vous **avez**ils/elles **ont** |

**aller= to go**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| je **vais**tu **vas**il/elle/on **va** | nous **allons**vous **allez**ils/elles **vont** |

**faire= to do**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| je **fais**tu **fais**il/elle/on **fait** | nous **faisons**vous **faites**ils/elles **font** |

# Expressions with faire

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| faire du vélofaire de l’exercicefaire du joggingfaire du campingfaire du bateaufaire la vaissellefaire la lessive | to biketo exerciseto jogto campto boatto do the dishesto do laundry |

# -ER regular verbs

All regular –ER verbs take the same endings. Drop the –ER ending and add:

-e,-es,-e,-ons,-ez,-ent (depending on the subject)

ex: parler (to speak, to talk)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| je parl**e**tu parl**es**il/elle/on parl**e** | nous parl**ons**vous parl**ez**ils/elles parl**ent** |

# Use of the verb aimer (to like)

Subject+ aimer (conjugated)+ Verb (infinitive)

Ex:

*J’aime parler français*

*J’aime= conjugated*

*Parler= infinitive (not conjugated)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| j**’aime**tu **aimes**il/elle/on **aime** | nous **aimons**vous **aimez**ils/elles **aiment** |

# Asking questions

Three different ways to ask a question:

* Keep the sentence the same, but raise your voice: “Tu es étudiant?”
* Add “est-ce que” at the beginning: “Est-ce que tu es étudiant?”
* Switch subject/verb position: Es-tu étudiant? (note: add a “t” if the verb ends in a vowel and the subject starts with a vowel, ex: Aime**-t-**il le film?)

# Adverbs of frequency

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| souventtoujoursne…jamaisquelquefois | oftenalwaysneversometimes |

Remember: adverbs are placed directly before the conjugated verb in the sentence. If there’s an infinitive, adverbs are placed directly before the infinitive.

Ex:

*Je fais souvent du vélo. I often bike.*

# Articles (definite and indefinite)

**Definite articles**

* refer to something specific (= the)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| le (+masc noun)la (+fem noun)les (+pl noun) | le livrela maisonles étudiants | the bookthe housethe students |

**Indefinite articles**

* refer to something general (=a)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| un (+masc noun)une (+fem noun)des (+pl noun) | un livreune maisondes étudiants | a booka housestudents (no article in English) |

# The pronoun “y”

The pronoun “y” means “there”. It is used to replace the name of a place:

*Je vais au parc. (I’m going to the park)*

*J’y vais. (I’m going there)*

In French, you often have to use there when it’s implied in English:

Shall we go (there)? = On **y** va?

I’m going (there) by train. J’**y** vais en avion.

# The expression “il y a”

Il y a = there is/there are

There is a book in my backpack. = Il y a un livre dans mon sac à dos.

There are books in my backpack.= Il y a des livres dans mon sac à dos.

# Le futur proche/ future immédiat (immediate future)

Immediate future tense (when you use “be going to” in English) is conjugated with:

Subject+ ALLER (conjugated) + VERB (infinitive)

Make sure you know the verb aller (mentioned previously in the packet)

Ex:

*I am going to speak French. = Je vais parler français*

*You are going to go to Phoenix. = Tu vas aller à Phoenix.*

*She is going to watch TV. = Elle va regarder la télé*

# The imperative

The imperative is used to give commands or suggestions. Just like in English, imperative verbs in French do not have subject pronouns.

To form the imperative, conjugate the verb in present tense and take out the subject pronoun. Don’t forget to also take out the –s ending of –ER verbs and aller when conjugated with “tu”

*Ex:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *(you singular) Speak French!**(we) Le’t speak French!**(you plural) Speak French!* | *Parle français!**Parlons français!**Parlez français!* |

Irregular verbs to remember in the imperative: être (to be), aller (to go)

*Être*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *(you singular) Be nice!**(we) Let’s be nice!**(you plural) Be nice!* | *Sois gentil!**Soyons gentils!**Soyez gentils!* |

Aller

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (you singular) Go to school!(we) Let’s go to school!(you plural) Go to school! | Va à l’école!Allons à l’école!Allez à l’école! |

# The pronoun “on”

The pronoun “on” is used to replace “nous” (we) in informal situations. It’s also used to mean “people in general”.

When you use “on”, the verb is conjugated the same way as with “elle” and “il)

Ex:

*On va au cinéma? Shall we go to the movies?*

*En France, on parle français. In France, people speak French.*

# The verb prendre

The verb prendre (to take) is irregular.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| je prends | nous prenons |
| tu prends | vous prenez |
| il/elle/on prend | ils/elles prennent |

It is often used to describe transportation or to order food/drinks:

Ex:

*Je prends le bus. I take the bus.*

*Elles prennent le train. They (girls) take the train.*

*Je vais prendre un café. I’m going to have a cup of coffee.*

# Units of vocabulary

This year, we mostly focused on vocabulary around the following topics. Make sure you keep your vocabulary lists and review them!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The alphabet
2. Introducing yourself
3. Describing the classroom
4. Telling the time and describing a schedule
5. Numbers
6. Describing people
7. Describing the house (rooms, colors, family)
 | 1. Describing your family
2. Ordering at the restaurant, food, and the menu
3. Talking about your past times and inviting people

 11. Describing the weather |