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ADJECTIVES

- A. FORMATION OF FEMININE FORM - in most cases the feminine form of the adjective is formed by adding an -e, but there are exceptions.

Irregular forms of Adjectives				
ADJ.	ENDINGS	MASCULINE	FEMININE	ENGLISH EQUIV.
-C	→ -CHE	blanc	blanche	white
-C	→ -QUE	public	publique	public
-ER	→ -ÈRE	premier	première	first
-ET	→ -ÈTE	inquiet	inquiète	nervous
-EUR	→ -EURE	supérieur	supérieure	superieur
-EUR	→ -EUSE	menteur	menteuse	liar
-EUR	→ -RICE	acteur	actrice	actor
-ET	→ -ETTE	muet	muette	silent
-IF	→ -IVE	actif naïf sportif	active naïve sportive	active naive athletic
-N	→ -NNE	bon mignon	bonne mignonne	good cute
-L	→ -LLE	gentil intellectuel personnel	gentille intellectuelle personnelle	nice intellectual personal
-EUX	→ -EUSE	généreux heureux sérieux	généreuse heureuse sérieuse	generous happy serious

SPECIAL CASES	beau *bel	belle	beautiful
	doux	douce	soft
	faux	fausse	false
	favori	favorite	favorite
	frais	fraîche	fresh
	long	longue	long
	nouveau *nouvel	nouvelle	new
	sec	sèche	dry
	vieux *vieil	vieille	old

*NOTE: Special forms of these adjectives are used before a masculine singular noun beginning with a vowel or mute *h*.

un **bel** homme

un **nouvel** étudiant

un **vieil** ami

B. PLURAL FORMATION - Adjectives with a regular plural form also add -s to the masculine or feminine singular.

Regular Plural of Adjectives		
GENDER	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Masculine	grand intelligent sympathique	grands intelligents sympathiques
Feminine	petite blonde agréable	petites blondes agréables

NOTE: An adjective that modifies both a masculine and a feminine noun at the same time takes the masculine plural form.

Nous cherchons une femme et un homme intelligents.

1. Adjectives ending in **-s** or **-x** in the masculine singular show no change in the masculine plural form. Feminine forms, however, add **-s**:

un garçon français des garçon **français**
un homme heureux des hommes **heureux**

une jeune fille française de jeunes filles **françaises**
une femme heureuse des femmes **heureuses**

2. Adjectives ending **-u** in the masculine singular add **-x** to form the plural.

un beau garçon de **beaux** garçons
un nouveau tableau de **nouveaux** tableaux.

BUT

une belle maison de **belles** maisons
une nouvelle voiture de **nouvelles** voitures

NOTE: The indefinite article **des** should change to **de** when followed by a plural adjective + plural noun

de bons amis **de** jolies femmes

However, the above usage is current undergoing change, and **des** is used in current conversational French.

J'ai **des** bons amis.

EXCEPTIONS

3. Adjectives depicting qualified colors do NOT agree with the nouns they modify

des cheveux **châtain foncé** (dark brown)
des cheveux **châtain clair** (light brown)

4. Adjectives of color (orange, citron, crème, marron, etc.) that are also nouns do NOT agree with the nouns they modify

des rideaux **crème**

C. POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

1. Adjectives usually follow the nouns they modify, which is the opposite of English usage.

un homme **amusant** a *funny* man
trois copains **agréables** three *nice* pals
une femme **élégante** an *elegant* woman

2. There are a few adjectives that are exceptions to this rule as they precede the noun.

beau	<i>handsome/beautiful</i>
bon / mauvais	<i>good / bad</i>
grand / petit	<i>big, tall / small, little, short</i>
jeune / vieux	<i>young / old</i>
nouveau	<i>new</i>
joli	<i>pretty</i>

un **beau** garçon un **bon** ami une **jeune** femme

D. The following adjective change their meaning according to their placement:

ancien	mon ancien professeur <i>my former professor</i>	un livre ancien <i>an ancient / old book</i>
certain	un certain homme <i>a certain, particular man</i>	une victoire certaine <i>a sure win</i>
cher	mes chers collègues <i>my dear colleagues</i>	des machines chères <i>expensive machines</i>
dernier	la dernière année <i>the final year (in a series)</i>	l'année dernière <i>the last, preceding year</i>
grand	un grand homme <i>a great man</i>	un homme grand <i>a big / tall man</i>
même	la même idée <i>the same idea</i>	l'idée même <i>the very idea</i>
pauvre	la pauvre famille <i>poor, unfortunate family</i>	la famille pauvre <i>poor, penniless family</i>
propre	ma propre chambre <i>my own room</i>	une chambre propre <i>a clean room</i>

prochain	la prochaine fois <i>next time (in a series)</i>	la semaine prochaine <i>next week (one coming)</i>
seul	le seul homme <i>the only man</i>	un homme seul <i>a solitary man</i>

ADVERBS

- A. FORMATION - Adverbs are generally formed by adding **-ment** to the feminine form of the adjective. The **-ment** ending is equivalent to the *-ly* adverb ending in English.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	TRANSLATION
lent(e)	lentement	slowly
sincère	sincèrement	sincerely
ouvert(e)	ouvertement	openly
attentif(-ve)	attentivement	attentively
heureux(-se)	heureusement	fortunately

For adjectives that end in **-ant** or **-ent**, drop the **-nt** and add **-mment** to create the adverb form.

indépendant → indépendamment *independently*
intelligent → intelligemment *intelligently*

The following are some common adverbs that do NOT have the **-ment** ending.

bien	<i>well</i>	mal	<i>badly</i>	très	<i>very</i>
bientôt	<i>soon</i>	souvent	<i>often</i>	trop	<i>too much / many</i>
déjà	<i>already</i>	toujours	<i>always</i>	vite	<i>quickly</i>
encore	<i>still, yet</i>				

- B. POSITION - The normal position for adverbs in simple tenses is directly after the conjugated verb.

Il étudie **attentivement**. *He studies attentively.*
Elles jouent **bien** au tennis. *They play tennis well.*

NOTE: In compound tenses, such as the *passé composé*, the longer adverbs ending in *-ment* normally follow the past participle. Short adverbs, such as those above, follow the conjugated auxiliary verb and precede the past participle.

Il a étudié **attentivement**. *He studied attentively.*
Elle ont **bien** travaillé. *They worked well.*

ARTICLES

A. INDEFINITE ARTICLES - All nouns in French are either masculine or feminine and are usually preceded by a marker that indicates gender. One type of gender marker is the indefinite article UN / UNE which is equivalent to the English *a / an*. The indefinite article simply states the existence of a person, thing, or concept; it does not specify any particular one. The plural of UN / UNE is DES (=some).

un homme	des hommes
un ami	des amis
une soeur	des soeurs
une jeune fille	des jeunes filles

1. In most cases, UN / UNE / DES become DE (D' before nouns beginning with a vowel) after a verb used in the negative.

-Tu cherches **un** camarade de chambre? *Are you looking for a roommate?*

-Non, je ne cherche pas **de** camarade de chambre. *No, I'm not looking for a roommate.*

NOTE: In negative sentences where the main verb is ETRE, the indefinite articles UN / UNE / DES will not undergo any change.

Ce ne sont pas des livres. *These aren't books.*
Ce n'est pas un bon livre. *This isn't a good book.*

2. Nouns referring to males are generally masculine (un homme) and nouns referring to females are generally feminine (une soeur).

-Some nouns have both a masculine and feminine form: un ami / une amie

-Other nouns, although they refer to both men & women have only one form:
un professeur

B. DEFINITE ARTICLES

le, la, l', les	
Singular forms	Plural form
le [masculine]	les [masculine / feminine plural]
l' [masculine / feminine nouns that begin with vowel sounds]	
la [feminine]	

Uses of definite Articles

- designates a noun in a *general /generic/collective* sense
- designates a noun in a *specific* sense
- designates an *abstract concept*

1. **General / generic / collective sense** - the broadest sense to the idea of someone, something. Please note that in English, no article is used in this context.

Anne aime **le** tennis. [This implies that Anne likes tennis in general.]
Anne likes tennis.

Michel n'aime pas **la** bière. [This implies that Michel dislikes all beer.]
Michel doesn't like beer.

Le fromage français coûte cher aux États-Unis. [This implies all French cheese in general is expensive]
French cheese costs a lot in the USA.

NOTE: The definite article is used often after the verbs AIMER, DETESTER, & PREFERER to express a generalized sense of like, dislike, or preference.

-Aimez-vous **le** vin? *Do you like wine?*
 -Non, je n'aime pas **le** vin, mais j'aime **la** bière. *No, I don't like wine but I like beer.*

2. **Specific sense** - Please note that in English, the article is also used in this context.

Voici **les** clés. [This refers to specific keys that have already been mentioned.]
Here are the keys.

Où est l'hôtel Jean-Bart? [This refers to a specific hotel, the Jean-Bart Hotel.]
Where is the Jean Bart hotel?

3. **Abstract sense** - used to express abstract concept where the article is normally omitted in English.

La liberté est importante. [The concept of Freedom]
Freedom is important.

Elle étudie **la** psychologie. [psychology as science/its concepts]
She is studying psychology.

1. Other uses of the Definite Article

- a. The definite article is used in conjunction with the preposition **de** to indicate possession.

FORMATION: **le/la/l'/les** + the possessee + **de** + possessor

l'ami **de** Vincent *Vincent's friend*
les livres **d'**Isabelle *Isabelle's books*

- b. The definite article is used before the names of languages, except after the preposition **en** and after the verb **parler**

Le français est très intéressant. *French is interesting.*
Le film est **en** italien. *The film is in Italian.*

Suzanne parle français mais elle ne parle pas espagnol. *Susan speaks French, but she doesn't speak Spanish.*

NOTE: When the verb PARLER is modified by adverb the definite article is optional.

Sophie parle **bien le** français. *Sophie speaks French well.*

- c. The definite article indicates the idea of *per* when used before units of measure.

C'est 5F ... **le kilo** (per kilo)
le litre (per liter)
la livre (per pound)
la bouteille (per bottle)

- d. When the definite article is placed before the days of the week, it indicated the idea of a repeated occurrence (every _____ or on _____s). The days of the week are all masculine & are not capitalized in French.

lundi	Monday	vendredi	Friday
mardi	Tuesday	samedi	Saturday
mercredi	Wednesday	dimanche	Sunday
jeudi	Thursday		

Elle étudie **le** dimanche.
Il ne travaille pas **le** samedi.
Je sors **le** samedi.

*She studies on Sundays.
He doesn't work on Saturdays.
I go out every Saturday.*

NOTE: When no article is used with the days of the week, this indicates a one time occurrence & does not indicate a habitual occurrence.

Qu'est-ce que vous faites samedi? *What are you doing on Saturday.*

e. The definite article is generally used with the parts of the body.

-Qu'est-ce que tu as? *What's the matter with you?*
-Oh, j'ai mal à **la** tête. *I have a headache.*

-Est-ce qu'il a **les** cheveux blonds? *Does he have blond hair?*
-Non, il a **les** cheveux noirs. *No, he has black hair.*

-Le pauvre Paul: Il a mal **au** dos. *Poor Paul! His back hurts.*

*NOTE: Unlike English, in French, the possessive adjectives (my, your, his/her, our, their) are never used with parts of the body, but instead, the definite articles are used because the nature of the sentence itself clearly indicates possession.

**NOTE: When the part of the body is modified by an adjective that precedes the noun, however, the indefinite article is used instead.

Voilà un homme avec **un** grand nez!
There's a man with a big nose!

Oui, et il a aussi **de** grands yeux noirs.
Yes, and he's also got big dark eyes.

CONTRACTIONS WITH THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

1. À + Definite Article

Definite Article Contractions with Preposition À	
à + le	au
à + la	à la
à + l'	à l'
à + les	aux

Tu parles **au** père de Paul.
Je vais **à la** campagne.
Il parle **à l'**oncle de Frédéric.
Elle donne du vin **aux** parents.

*You are talking to Paul's father.
I'm going to the country.
He's talking to Frederic's uncle.
She's giving some wine to the parents.*

2. DE + Definite Article

Definite Article Contractions with Prep. DE	
de + le	du
de + la	de la
de + l'	de l'
de + les	des

Nous parlons **du** frère de Thomas. *We're talking about Thomas's brother.*
 Tu parles **de la** belle-mère de Jean? *Are you talking about Jean's mother-in-law?*
 Vous parlez **de l'**enfant de Philippe. *You're talking about Philippe's child.*
 Les amis **des** garçons sont pénibles. *The boy's friends are annoying.*

C. PARTITIVE

1. Distinctive Features

- The partitive is used to express the idea of a certain amount, quantity or portion of something, but not the whole thing.
- Equivalent to *some* or *any* (=a part of) in English that can be used both with concrete or abstract nouns.
- In English, the partitive article is often omitted, but in French it must always be use before a noun whenever the idea of *some* or *any* is implied.

2. Formation

Le Partitive			
Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	M or F before a vowel or aspirate H	M / F plural
du	de la	de l'	des

Est-ce que tu veux du vin?	Do you want wine?
Non, je vais acheter de la bière.	No, I'm going to buy <i>some</i> beer.
Elle a de l' argent?	Does she have <i>any</i> money?
Oui, et elle achète des petits pois.	Yes, and she's buying <i>some</i> peas.

*NOTE: After a negative construction, the partitive articles *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, and *des* change to **de** or **d'** regardless of the gender or number of the noun except after the verb ETRE. The English equivalent to the partitive in the negative is **no** or **any**.

Il n'y a pas **de** pain aujourd'hui. There is **no** bread today
There **isn't any** bread today.

Elle n'a pas acheté **de** croissants. She **didn't buy any** croissants.

Vous **ne prenez pas de** salade? You're **not having any** salad?

BUT

Ce n'est pas **du** vin américain. This **isn't** american wine.

NOTE: Remember that **un / une** means *a / an* and is used before a singular, countable, nonspecified noun. Normally, if *a / an* is in the English sentence, that is your cue to use **un / une** in French. The partitives **du, de la, de l', & des**, on the other hand, mean *some / any* (part of) a whole quantity or of a noun that is not countable. Remember that both the indefinite & partitive articles change to **de** after a negative construction.

-Paul, tu prends **une** bière ou **du** vin?
Paul, are you having a beer or some wine?

-Moi, je prends **une** bière, merci.
I'm having a beer, thanks.

Je **ne prends pas de** vin.
I'm not having any wine.

-Oui, je prends **du** vin. Je **ne prends pas de** bière.
Yes, I'm having some wine. I'm not having a beer.

Some nouns, however, can be modified by either the indefinite or the partitive article: **thé, café, Coca, bière, Orangina**, etc... In this case, the indefinite article **un / une** means *a whole measure of*, while the partitive articles mean *part of the whole quantity*.

-Qu'est-ce que tu prends comme boisson, Georges? What are you having to drink, Georges?

-Oh, je prends **du** Coca. Oh, I'm having (some) Coke.
(=a glass of Coke, i.e. part of a bottle)

OR

-Oh, je prends **un** Coca. Oh, I'm having a (bottle of) Coke.

C'EST VS. IL EST

Both **Il** (ils, elle, elles) and **Ce** can mean he, she, it or that as the subject of the verb **ETRE**, but these pronouns are not interchangeable. There are specific grammatical rules that require choosing between **Il** (ils, elle, elles) and **Ce**.

- Generally, if the word following **ETRE** could itself function as the subject of a verb, you use **CE**
- If the word following **ETRE** cannot be the subject of a verb, you must use the appropriate personal pronoun **il, elle, ils, or elles**

A. CE + ETRE

1. Proper noun: C'est Jeanne.
2. Disjunctive pronoun: C'est elle.
Ce sont elles.
3. Noun: C'est une calculatrice?
-Non, ce n'est pas une calculatrice, c'est un ordinateur.
4. Modified noun of profession, nationality, religion: -C'est un bon professeur
5. masculine adjective referring to a complete idea: -Tu travailles dans un restaurant français?
-Oui, c'est intéressant.

B. IL / ELLE / ILS / ELLES + ETRE

1. Adjectives referring to : specific people or things. Elle est belle.
2. Prepositional phrase: Elle est dans un café.
Ils sont à Paris.
3. Unmodified noun of profession, nationality, & religion: Elle est professeur.

NOTE: When stating a noun of profession, nationality, or religion, both **C'EST & IL EST** can be used if the noun is unmodified. In such a case, when you use **C'EST**, retain the article; after **IL EST**, omit it. When the noun is modified by an adjective, you must use **C'EST**.

COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE

A. ADVERBS

1. EQUALITY

COMPARISONS OF EQUALITY WITH ADVERBS	
AUSSI + <i>adverb</i> + QUE	as . . . as

Il danse **aussi bien** que son frère.
He dances as well as his brother.

Sophie s'habille **aussi élégamment** que sa mère.
Sophie dresses as elegantly as her mother.

2. COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVE OF ADVERBS	
PLUS + <i>adverb</i> + QUE	more ... than (...-er)
MOINS + <i>adverb</i> + QUE	less ... than (...-er)

Il parle **plus lentement** que Marie.
He speaks slower than Marie.

Elles travaillent **moins vite** que leurs amis.
They work less quickly than their friends.

NOTE: The adverb BIEN (well) is irregular. The comparative form is MIEUX (better). (*Plus bien* or *plus mieux* is NOT acceptable in French.)

MIEUX + QUE = *better than*

Vous chantez **bien** *You sing well.*
Vous chantez **mieux** que Jean. *You sing better than Jean.*

3. SUPERLATIVE

SUPERLATIVE OF ADVERBS	
LE + PLUS + <i>adverb</i> + de	the most ... in / of (...-er)
LE + MOINS + <i>adverb</i> + de	the least ... in / of (...-er)

Il parle **le plus vite** de la classe.
He speaks the fastest in the class.

Elles travaillent **le moins attentivement** de tous les étudiants.
They work the least attentively of all the students.

NOTE: The adverb bien (well) is irregular: the superlative form is LE MIEUX (the best). (*le plus bien* / *le plus mieux* is NOT acceptable in French.)

LE MIEUX + DE = *the best of / in*

Vous chantez **le mieux** du groupe. *You sing the best of the group.*

B. ADJECTIVES - remember that the adjective must agree in gender & in number with the noun it modifies.

1. EQUALITY

COMPARISONS OF EQUALITY WITH ADJECTIVES	
AUSSI + adjective + QUE	as . . . as

Ma maison est aussi grande que ton appartement.



My house is as big as your apartment.

Ma mère est aussi âgée que mon père



Ma mother is as old as my father.

NOTE: The adjective agrees in gender & in number with first noun & NOT the noun that follows QUE.

2. COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVES WITH ADJECTIVES	
PLUS + adjective + QUE	more . . . than (. . . -er)
MOINS + adjective + QUE	less . . . than (. . . -er)

Ma maison est plus grande que ton appartement.



My house is bigger than your apartment.

Ma mère est moins âgée que mon père



My mother is younger than my father.

NOTE: The adjective BON (good) is irregular: the comparative form is MEILLEUR(E)(S). (*plus bon / plus meilleur(e)(s)*) is NOT acceptable in French.

MEILLEUR(E)(S) + QUE = better than

Ma note en français est **meilleure que** ta note.
My French grade is better than yours.

3. SUPERLATIVE will ALWAYS precede the adjective whether the adjective precedes or follows the noun.

SUPERLATIVES WITH ADJECTIVES	
LE/LA/L'/LES + PLUS + adjective + DE	the most . . . in / of (. . . -est)
LE/LA/L'/LES + MOINS + adjective + DE	the least . . . in / of (. . . -est)

Marie est **la plus jolie** fille de la famille. *Marie is the prettiest girl in the family.*
 Son frère est **le moins grand** de tous. *Her brother is the shortest of all.*

BUT

*Il a les cassettes **les plus intéressantes** du groupe. *He has the most interesting cassettes of the group.*

*Voilà ma cassette **la plus chère**. *Here's my most expensive cassette.*

*NOTE: To form the superlative of adjectives that follow the noun, two markers are used. Place either a definite article or possessive adjective before the noun, and then place PLUS or MOINS before the adjective.

**NOTE: The adjective bon is irregular: the superlative form is le/la/l'/les MEILLEUR(E)(S). (le/la/les plus bon(ne)(s) / le/la/les plus meilleur(e)(s) is NOT acceptable in French.)

Voilà **les meilleurs** disques de ma collection.
Here's the best records in my collection.

C. NOUNS

1. EQUALITY

EQUALITY OF NOUNS	
AUTANT DE + noun + QUE (w/o article)	as much / many . . . as

J'ai **autant de disques que** mon ami. *I have as many records as my friend.*

2. COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVE OF NOUNS	
PLUS DE + noun + QUE (w/o article)	more . . . than
MOINS DE + noun + QUE (w/o article)	less / fewer . . . than

Philippe a **moins de disques que** Georges. *Philippe has fewer records than Georges.*
 J'ai **plus de disques que** Georges. *I have more records than Georges.*

CONDITIONAL (PRESENT)

- A. FORMATION - The is often equivalent to the English *would* + verb. For most verbs, the stem of the conditional is the infinitive except for **-RE** verbs which drop the final **-E**.

Infinitive / Irregular stem + Imperfect Endings

1. STEMS

a. REGULAR

PARLER	➔	PARLER-
ETUDIER	➔	ETUDIER-
FINIR	➔	FINIR-
SORTIR	➔	SORTIR-
ATTENDRE	➔	ATTENDR-
DIRE	➔	DIR-
ECRIRE	➔	ECRIR-

- b. SLIGHTLY IRREGULAR - spelling changes that occur in the present tense of certain **-ER** verbs appear throughout the conditional.

	➔	è		➔	i
acheter		achèter-			ennuyer-
se lever		se lèver-			nettoier-
					essayer-
					payer-
					employer-

l → ll
s'appeler s'appeller-

t → tt
jeter jeter-

c. IRREGULAR STEM CHANGES

aller	→	ir-
avoir	→	aur-
devenir	→	deviendr-
envoyer	→	enverr-
être	→	ser-
faire	→	fèr-
pouvoir	→	pourr-
recevoir	→	recevr-
savoir	→	saur-
venir	→	viendr-
voir	→	verr-
vouloir	→	voudr-

d. STEM ENDINGS

-ais	-ions
-ais	-iez
-ait	-aient

B. USES of the Conditional

1. POLITENESS when making requests or seeking information.

Je voudrais parler au patron, s'il vous plaît.

I'd like to speak to the boss please

Pourriez-vous me dire où se trouve le bureau de placement?

Could you tell me where the employment agency is?

Auriez-vous le temps pour une interview aujourd'hui?

Would you have the time for an interview today?

2. Indication of action at a future time that is hypothetical; it may or may not happen.

Il a dit qu'il **irait** chez le médecin à 3h.

He said that he would go to the doctor at 3 o'clock.

3. SI clauses used in conjunction with the imperfect. Imperfect will ALWAYS follow SI & the conditional will be in the other clause. Indicates what WOULD happen (conditional) IF certain conditions were met.

Si j'**étais** infirmière, je **travaillerais** dans le cabinet d'un médecin.

If I were a nurse, I would work in a doctor's office.

CONDITIONAL (PAST)

- A. FORMATION - To form the past conditional in French, the auxiliary verb (AVOIR or ETRE) in the present conditional is followed by the past participle of the main verb.

Je serais arrivé(e) . . .
Tu lui aurais parlé . . .

Nous aurons fini . . .
Vous vous seriez fâché . . .

- B. USAGE - expresses what would have happened if another event had taken place or if certain conditions had been present. Thus, it is commonly used in expressions of regret and reproach.

1. Ways of expressing regret and reproach in English are *could have* and *should have*.

POUVOIR in past conditional + infinitive = could have
DEVOIR in past conditional + infinitive = should have

Tu **aurais pu** me téléphoner! *You could have called me!*
Tu as raison. J'**aurais dû** te téléphoner. *You're right. I should have called you.*

2. SI CLAUSES - the past conditional most often appears in sentences in which the verb in the SI CLAUSE is in the PLUPERFECT

SI + PLUPERFECT, PAST CONDITIONAL

Si tu me l'**avais dit**, j'**aurais pu** apporter tous les outils nécessaires pour réparer ta voiture.
Tu **n'aurais pas eu** à faire venir un mécanicien si tu m'**avais parlé** de tes difficultés.

NOTE: Either the present or past conditional must be used following the expression
au cas où

Au cas où tu aurais encore des problèmes, tu **pourrais** me donner un coup de fil.
In case you have further problems, you could give me a call.

Au cas où le mécanicien **n'aurait pas pu** venir réparer ta voiture, donne-moi un coup de fil.
In case the mechanic isn't able to come repair your car, give me a call.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

This / That / These			
masculine singular	ce	ce livre	this, that
masculine singular before a vowel	cet	cet homme	this, that
feminine singular	cette	cette femme	this, that
M & F plural	ces	ces tentes	these, those

Ce garçon va faire du camping.
Cet homme va avec le garçon.
Cette femme n'aime pas le camping.

*This boy is going to go camping.
This man is going to go with the boy.
This woman doesn't like camping.*

Ces sacs de couchage sont confortables.
Ces tentes ne sont pas grandes.

*These sleeping bags are comfortable.
These tents aren't big.*

The distinction between *this* and *that* or *these* and *those* is not made as frequently in French as in English. When the need arises to make this distinction for clarity, emphasis, or comparison, *-ci* (=this) is added immediately after one noun and *-là* (=that) after the other.

-Quel maillot vas-tu acheter?

Which bathing suit are you going to buy?

-Je vais acheter ce maillot.

I'm going to buy this / that bathing suit.

-Moi, je vais acheter ce maillot-ci,
pas ce maillot-là.

*I'm going to buy this bathing suit, not
that bathing suit.*

DEVOIR

The present and the passé composé of DEVOIR have several meanings, depending on the context of the sentence. The following illustrate the four basic meanings of DEVOIR:

1. [present tense / DEVOIR + Direct object] means *to owe* (money & objects)
2. [present tense / DEVOIR + infinitive] means *have to, must*
3. [passé composé] means *had to, must have*
4. [imparfait] means *was supposed to*
5. [conditional] means *should*

DEVOIR	
je dois (present) ai dû (passé composé) devais (imparfait) devrais (conditional)	nous devons avons dû devions devrions
tu dois as dû devais devrais	vous devez avez dû deviez devriez
il / elle / on doit a dû devait devrait	ils / elles doivent ont dû devaient devraient
Past Participle: dû Auxiliary in P.C. - avoir	

Tu **dois** vingt francs à ta soeur.
 Nous **devons** rentrer ce soir.
 Ils **ont dû** aller en ville.
 Il **doit être** malade ou il a dû oublier.
 Il **devait** venir hier soir
 Vous **devriez** faire vos devoirs.

You owe twenty francs to your sister.
We have to go home tonight.
They had to go into town.
He must be sick or he must have forgotten.
He was supposed to come last night.
You should do your homework.

FAIRE CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTION

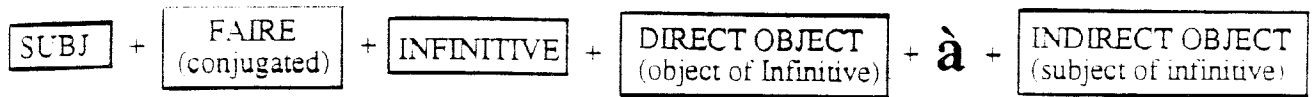
The causative FAIRE construction is used to express the idea of having something done, making someone do something, or causing something to be done

A. FORMATION



J'ai fait venir le père à la réunion.
 Il fait **construire** une maison.
 Nous faisons **manger** le chat.

- B. When there are two objects of the infinitive, the **indirect object** always refers to the person or thing that is completing the action (subject of the infinitive) and the **direct object** refers to the object that receives the action of the infinitive.



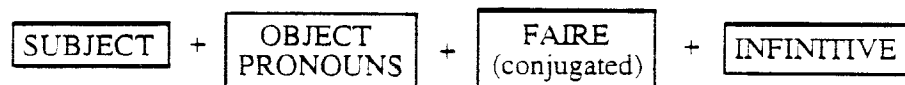
Il **fera boire** un peu de vin à son enfant.
 He will make his child drink a little wine.

Son dernier bouquin **a fait gagner** beaucoup d'argent à Jean-Jacques.
 His last book earned Jean-Jacques a lot of money.

Elle **a fait visiter** la ferme à ses parents.
 She had her parents visit the farm.

Tu vas **faire perdre** son poste à ton copain.
 You are going to make your friend lose his job.

- C. When the direct & indirect objects are in the form of object pronouns, they precede the verb FAIRE and NOT the infinitive.



Il la **fait construire**.
 He is having it built.

Il lui en **fera boire** un peu.
 He will make him/her drink a little of it.

Elle la leur **a fait visiter**.
 She had them visit it.

Tu vas le lui **faire perdre**.
 You are going to make him lose it.

- B. SE FAIRE + INFINITIVE - means *to have / get something done* to oneself. Thus, the subject is not performing the action, but is having the action done by someone or something else.

Je **me fais couper** les cheveux.
 Elle **se fait bronzer** à la plage.

I'm getting a haircut.
She is getting a tan at the beach.

FUTURE

A. IMMEDIATE FUTURE - It is possible to express a future idea by using the **Immediate future** (used to express a future idea that is in the **not-too distant** future.)

1. equivalent in English: to be going + 2nd verb in the infinitive

I'm **going to go** to the concert.

2. formed by: conjugated form of ALLER + 2nd Verb in the infinitive

Je **vais aller** au cinéma

Nous **allons faire** un tour en voiture.

Qu'est-que vous **allez faire** ce soir?

I'm going to go to the movies.

We're going to go for a ride.

What are you going to do tonight?

3. In the negative, **ne...pas** is placed around the conjugated form of ALLER.

Mathilde **ne va pas quitter** la maison.

Mathilde isn't going to leave the house.

B. REGULAR FUTURE -

1. FORMATION - The is often equivalent to the English *will* + verb. For most verbs, the stem of the regular future is the infinitive except for **-RE** verbs which drop the final **-E**.

Infinitive / Irregular stem + Future Endings

a. STEMS

REGULAR

PARLER



PARLER-

ETUDIER



ETUDIER-

FINIR



FINIR-

SORTIR



SORTIR-

ATTENDRE



ATTENDR-

DIRE



DIR-

ECRIRE



ECRIR-

SLIGHTLY IRREGULAR - spelling changes that occur in the present tense of certain **-ER** verbs appear throughout the future.

e → è
 acheter achèter-
 se lever se lèver-

y → i
 ennuyer ennuièr-
 nettoyer nettoier-
 essayer essaier-
 payer paier-
 employer emploier-

l → ll
 s'appeler s'appeller-

t → tt
 jeter jetter-

IRREGULAR STEM CHANGES

aller	→	ir-
avoir	→	aur-
devenir	→	deviendr-
envoyer	→	enverr-
être	→	ser-
faire	→	fer-
pouvoir	→	pourr-
recevoir	→	recevr-
savoir	→	saur-
venir	→	viendr-
voir	→	verr-
vouloir	→	voudr-

d. STEM ENDINGS

-ai	-ons
-as	-ez
-a	-ont

The future tense is used:

1. to express an action, event, or state that will occur in the future.

Il **aura** dix ans le mois prochain. *He will be ten years old next month.*

2. after *quand* (when), *lorsque* (when), *aussitôt que* (as soon as), *dès que* (as soon as), and *après que* (after) when expressing a future action.