



## The partitive



- 1 To say that you want *part of* or *some of* an item, use *de* with the definite article that goes with the item. This is called the **partitive**.

MASCULINE SINGULAR	FEMININE SINGULAR	SINGULAR NOUN BEGINNING WITH A VOWEL	PLURAL
du bacon	de la confiture	de l'omelette	des céréales

Tu veux du beurre?

*Do you want some butter?*

Je veux des œufs.

*I want some eggs.*

- 2 In French, you always need to include the article, even though it is omitted in some cases in English.

Je prends des toasts et de la confiture.

*I'm having toast and jam. (some is implied and can be omitted)*

- 3 To say that you want a whole item (or several whole items), use the indefinite articles *un*, *une*, and *des*. Remember that in a negative sentence, *un*, *une*, and *des* become *de*.

Je veux un croissant.

*I want a croissant.*

Je ne veux pas de croissant.

*I don't want a croissant.*

Vocabulaire et grammaire pp. 64-65  
Cahier d'activités pp. 51-53



## -ir verbs



You've already learned about -er and -re verbs. A third category of verbs ends in -ir. These are the forms of regular -ir verbs.

More regular -ir verbs:

choisir *to choose*

grossir *to gain weight*

maigrir *to lose weight*

grandir *to grow*

réussir (à) *to pass, to succeed*

**finir (to finish)**

je finis nous finissons

tu finis vous finissez

il/elle/on finit ils/elles finissent

Éliane finit ses devoirs.

Ils grossissent parce qu'ils mangent beaucoup.

Vocabulaire et grammaire pp. 64-65  
Cahier d'activités pp. 51-53



# Grammaire à l'œuvre 2



Grammavision

## The verb *prendre*



The verb **prendre** is irregular. Notice the spelling changes in the stem of the verb for the plural forms.

**prendre** (to take; to have food or drink)

je <b>prends</b>	nous <b>prenons</b>
tu <b>prends</b>	vous <b>prenez</b>
il/elle/on <b>prend</b>	ils/elles <b>prennent</b>

Verbs like **prendre**:

<b>apprendre</b>	to learn
<b>comprendre</b>	to understand
<b>reprendre</b>	to have more (food or drink)

—Qu'est-ce que vous **prenez**?

—Nous **prenons** du pain et un chocolat chaud.

Vocabulaire et grammaire: pp. 70–71  
Cahier d'activités: pp. 55–57



## The imperative



- 1 To form the imperative or the command forms, use the **tu**, **nous**, or **vous** form of the present tense of the verb without the subject. Notice that for -er verbs, including **aller**, you drop the -s at the end of the **tu** form.

Tu **écoutes** Paul. → **Écoute** Paul!  
*Listen to Paul!*

Nous **écoutons** Paul. → **Écoutons** Paul!  
*Let's listen to Paul!*

Vous **écoutez** Paul. → **Écoutez** Paul!  
*Listen to Paul! (plural)*

- 2 For -ir and -re verbs and verbs that aren't regular -er verbs, the spellings of the command forms don't change.

Tu **fais** tes devoirs. → **Fais** tes devoirs!

Nous **attendons** le bus. → **Attendons** le bus!

Vous **finissez** votre dîner. → **Finissez** votre dîner!

- 3 To make a command negative, put **ne** before the verb and **pas** after it.

Regarde la télé! → **Ne regarde pas** la télé!

Vocabulaire et grammaire: pp. 70–71  
Cahier d'activités: pp. 55–57

