

- the verbs *avoir* and *être*
- adjective agreement

# Grammaire



## Revisions The verbs *avoir* and *être*



➤ In Level 1, you learned how to conjugate verbs according to their subjects. The subject pronouns are **je (I)**, **tu (you)**, **il/elle/on (he/she/it)**, **"we"**, **nous (we)**, **vous (you)**, and **ils/elles (they)**.

➤ The verbs *avoir* (to have) and *être* (to be) are irregular in the present tense.

	<i>avoir</i>	<i>être</i>
je (j')	ai	suis
tu	as	es
il/elle/on	a	est
nous	avons	sommes
vous	avez	êtes
ils/elles	ont	sont

➤ To make a sentence negative, place **ne (n')**... before the verb and **pas** after the verb.

—Est-ce que ta sœur est timide?

—Non, elle n'est pas timide.

### Déjà vu!

Do you remember the difference between **tu** and **vous**?

Use **tu** when...

- talking to friends or someone your own age or younger
- talking to someone in your family

Use **vous** when...

- addressing an adult, like your teacher
- talking to someone you do not know
- talking to more than one person



## Un peu plus



### The adjectives *beau*, *nouveau*, *vieux*

*Beau* (handsome), *nouveau* (new), and *vieux* (old) are placed **before** the noun they describe.

M. Michaud est notre **nouveau** professeur.

The feminine forms are *belle* (beautiful), *nouvelle*, and *vieille*. If you have a feminine plural noun, just add an **-s**.

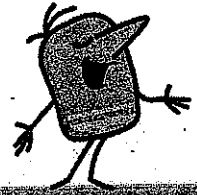
Paris est une **vieille** ville.

Où sont les **nouvelles** voitures?

Before a masculine noun that begins with a vowel sound, use *bel*, *nouvel*, and *vieil*. For masculine plural nouns, use *beaux*, *nouveaux*, and *vieux*.

Farid est un **nouvel** élève.

Ses chiens sont **beaux**.



- 1 Adjectives are words that describe nouns. They agree with the noun they describe in number and gender.

Marc est grand et Anne est grande aussi.

- 2 To make most adjectives feminine, add an **-e**, unless it already ends in unaccented **-e**. Also note some common changes and exceptions between these masculine and feminine forms.

Masculine	jeune	<i>unaccented -e, no change</i>	jeune	Feminine
	grand	<i>add -e</i>	grande	
	ennuyeux	<i>drop -x, then add -se</i>	ennuyeuse	
	sportif	<i>drop -f, then add -ve</i>	sportive	
	long	<i>add -ue</i>	longue	
	intellectuel	<i>add -le</i>	intellectuelle	

- 3 To make most adjectives plural, add **-s**, unless it ends in **-eux**.

<i>masculine</i>	{	grand	grands
		ennuyeux	ennuyeux
<i>feminine</i>	{	grande	grandes
		ennuyeuse	ennuyeuses

- 4 Marron and orange do not change form in the feminine or plural.

Martin a les yeux bleus mais sa sœur a les yeux marron.

