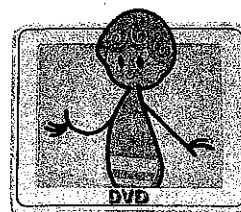


- the partitive
- the pronoun *y*

Grammaire

à l'œuvre



Grammavision

Révisions The partitive



- 1 The partitive articles express the idea of *some* or *any*, or a *part/portion* of a whole item.

MASCULINE	FEMININE	SING WORD BEGINNING WITH A VOWEL	PLURAL
du sucre	de la farine	de l'huile	des petits pois

- Tu veux du gâteau ou de la tarte?
—Do you want (some) cake or (some) pie?

- 2 The forms of the partitive change to **de (d')** in a negative sentence and after words of quantity like **beaucoup**.

Il y a **de la** farine, mais il n'y a pas d'ail.
Karine mange beaucoup **de** cerises!

- 3 To talk about a whole item, use the indefinite article **un, une, or des**.

Nous achetons **une** tarte aux pommes.

Déjà vu!

The indefinite articles are **un, une, and des**. They mean *a, an, or some*. The definite articles are **le, la, and les**. They mean *the*. To say that you like something, use a definite article.

Ariane achète **une** tarte.
J'aime **les** fraises.

Vocabulaire et grammaire, pp. 28–29
Cahier d'activités, pp. 21–23



Online workbooks



The pronoun *y*

- 1 To avoid repeating places and locations, use the pronoun **y**. It can be used to replace names of places that start with prepositions such as **à, dans, sur, en, and chez**.

- Tu peux aller au supermarché?
—Bien sûr. J'y vais tout de suite.
—Est-ce que le sucre est dans la cuisine?
—Oui, il y est.

- 2 The pronoun **y**, like many other pronouns you have learned, goes before the conjugated verb. If there is an infinitive, place **y** directly before the infinitive.

- Tu aimes aller au café?
—Je n'y vais pas souvent, mais de temps et temps, j'aime bien y aller.

Vocabulaire et grammaire, pp. 28–29
Cahier d'activités, pp. 21–23



Online workbooks

Objectifs

- the pronoun *en*
- placement of object pronouns

Grammaire

à l'œuvre 2



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The pronoun *en*

- 1 You can replace a form of **de + noun** with **en**. It often translates as *some, any, of it, or of them*.
 - Tu veux **du yaourt**? — *Would you like some yogurt?*
 - Non, merci, je n'**en** veux pas. — *No thanks, I don't want any.*
- 2 **En** can also replace nouns that follow **un, une, numbers, or expressions of quantity**. In this case, you normally still use **un, une**, the number, or the expression of quantity in the sentence with **en**.
 - Tu manges **beaucoup de sandwichs**?
 - Oui, j'**en** mange **beaucoup**. J'**en** prends souvent **un** à midi.
 - Moi, j'**en** prends souvent **deux**!
- 3 Place **en** before the infinitive in the sentence if there is one. Otherwise, place it before the conjugated verb.
 - Des crevettes? Je vais **en** acheter.



Placement of object pronouns



- 1 You have learned that if you have a sentence with both direct and indirect object pronouns, you place the pronouns in a certain order. You can also combine the pronouns **y** and **en** with the object pronouns you have learned. Notice the position of these pronouns when used with other object pronouns.

me (m')	le	} lui } y } en	
te (t')	l'		} leur }
nous	la		
vous	les		

- 2 Place pronouns before the conjugated verb in a sentence or in front of the infinitive. This is also true when you use more than one pronoun at a time.
 - Tu peux **me** donner **des fraises**?
 - Bien sûr. Je **t'en** donne.
 - Vous achetez **les baguettes** à la boulangerie?
 - Oui, je **les y** achète.
- 3 **Y** and **en** can be used together in the same sentence, although it is not common. They are used together with the following expression.

Il y a **des cerises** au marché?

Oui, il y **en** a.