French 1
Chapter 4 Grammar Review

-RE Verbs

1. To conjugate an –RE verb, drop the –RE to get the "*Verb Stem*."
   Ex: *répond***re** → **- re** → *répond* (the "*Verb Stem*")

2. Below is a sample conjugation of the –RE verb *RÉPONDRE* with the appropriate **Verb Endings**:

RÉPONDRE			
SINGULAR		**PLURAL**	
je	*répond***s**	nous	*répond***ons**
tu	*répond***s**	vous	*répond***ez**
il/elle/on*	*répond*	ils / elles	*répond***ent**

3. **NOTICE:** The plural endings are the same as the –ER Verb plural endings. Also notice that that 3rd person singular does NOT take an ending. **However if the Stem ends in a vowel, add a -t.*
   Ex: il + *répond***re** = il répond (he answers) → *No ending for 3rd person singular*
   Ex: il + *li***re** = il li**t** (he reads) → *Add a -t since the stem* "li-" *ends in a vowel.*

4. **REMEMBER:** The negations (ne … pas) ONLY go around the *conjugated* verb.
   Ex: Je *répond***s** au prof**.** → Je ne *répond***s** pas au prof.

-GER and -CER Verbs

1. Verbs ending in –GER and –CER conjugate just like –ER Verbs in every form except the *nous* form.

2. **–GER Verbs:** Add an "**e**" between the *Stem* and the **Verb Ending** to keep the [j] sound before the [o]. Below is a sample conjugation of the –GER verb *NAGER* with changes to the *nous* form:

NAGER			
SINGULAR		**PLURAL**	
je	nage	nous	nag**e**ons
tu	nages	vous	nagez
il/elle/on	nage	ils / elles	nagent

3. **–CER verbs:** Change the [**c**] to [**ç**] to keep the [s] sound before the [o]. Below is a sample conjugation of the –CER verb *PRONONCER* with the appropriate change to the *nous* form:

PRONONCER			
SINGULAR		**PLURAL**	
je	prononce	nous	pronon**ç**ons
tu	prononces	vous	prononcez
il/elle/on	prononce	ils / elles	prononcent

Stem Changing Verbs (é/e → è)

1. Stem changing verbs have a slightly different pattern than regular –ER verbs. The last [e] or [é] in the verb *Stem* changes to [è].

2. The *Stem* change signified a change in pronunciation for the letter [e]. These *Stem* changes occur in all forms **EXCEPT** the <u>nous</u> and <u>vous</u> forms.

3. Below is an example of a *Stem* change from [é] to [è] with the verb *PRÉFÉRER*:

PRÉFÉRER			
SINGULAR		**PLURAL**	
je	préf<u>è</u>re	nous	préférons
tu	préf<u>è</u>res	vous	préférez
il/elle/on	préf<u>è</u>re	ils / elles	préf<u>è</u>rent

4. Below is an example of a Stem change from [e] to [è] with the verb *ACHETER*:

ACHETER			
SINGULAR		**PLURAL**	
je	ach<u>è</u>te	nous	achetons
tu	ach<u>è</u>tes	vous	achetez
il/elle/on*	ach<u>è</u>te	ils / elles	ach<u>è</u>tent

Adjectives as Nouns

1. To avoid repeating the noun you're describing, simply drop the noun and leave the article (le, la, les) and the adjective. This translates roughly to the English word "one".
    Ex: J'aime **<u>le</u>** tee-shirt **rouge**.   →   J'aime **<u>le</u> rouge** (*I like the red one*)

2. The article and the adjective still MUST AGREE with the noun that's been dropped.
    Ex: Tu aimes **<u>la</u>** gomme bleu**e** *(f.s.)* →   Tu aimes **<u>la</u>** bleu**e** *(Do you like the blue one?)*
    Ex: Il a **<u>les</u>** calculatrice**s** vert**es** *(f.pl.)*→   Il a **<u>les</u>** vert**es** *(He has the green ones)*
    Ex: J'aime **<u>les</u>** cahier**s** blanc**s** *(m.pl)* →   J'aime les blanc**s** *(I like the white ones)*

Number Agreement

1. The number "quatre-vints" (80) does **NOT** take an "**s**" with another number:
    Ex: quatre-vingt**s** (80)   →   quatre-vingt-un (81)   *(The "**s**" is removed!)*

2. The number "cent" (100) **MUST** take an "**s**" with its multiples:
    Ex: cent (100)   →   deux cent**s** (200)   → trois cent**s** (300)   *(Add an "**s**")*

3. The number "un" (1) changes to "une" when describing feminine things:
    Ex: Il y a vingt et **<u>un</u>** livres *(m.)*   →   Il y a vingt et **<u>une</u>** règles *(f.)*.