

French 1

Chapter 7 Grammar Review

Demonstrative Adjectives

1. Demonstrative adjectives indicate “*this, that, these, those*”. Like regular French adjectives, they must agree in **gender** and **number** with the noun they’re describing.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
SINGULAR	ce (cet)	cette
PLURAL	ces	ces

2. *Ce* becomes *cet* before masculine singular nouns that begin with a vowel:
Ex: Je vais acheter *ce* pull → I’m going to buy *this* sweater
Ex: J’aime *cet* imperméable → I like *this* raincoat.
3. Unlike English, French Demonstrative Adjectives do not indicate distance (*these* vs. *those*). To distinguish between items, add “*-ci*” and “*-là*”
Ex: J’aime *ces* bottes-*ci*, mais je n’aime pas *ces* bottes-*là*.
(*I like these boots, but I don’t like those boots*)

Interrogative Adjectives

1. Interrogative Adjectives are question words (*which* or *what*). Like regular adjectives, they must agree in **gender** and **number** with the noun they’re describing.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
SINGULAR	quel	quelle
PLURAL	quels	quelles

2. Whereas “*qu’est-ce que*” questions introduce a subject (or subject pronoun), Interrogative Adjectives introduce nouns, or a conjugation of the verb *Être*.
Ex: *Qu’est-ce que tu* aimes? → “*Qu’est-ce que*” introduces the subject “*tu*”
Ex: *Quelle robe* est-ce que tu aimes? → “*Quel*” introduces the noun “*robe*”
Ex: *Quelles sont* les robes rouges? → “*Quelles*” is followed by a conjugation of “*Être*”
3. A form of *quel* can also be used to express an exclamation (*What a ...!*). In French, “*un*” or “*une*” is not stated, like it is in English with singular nouns.
Ex: *Quelle* jolie robe! → What a pretty dress!
Ex: *Quelles* belles chemises → What beautiful shirts!
Ex: *Quel* beau foulard en soie → What a beautiful silk scarf!

The Verb *Mettre*

- Mettre* is an irregular verb meaning “to put, to put on/wear (clothes)”. Like other irregular verbs, it does not follow a regular pattern and therefore its conjugations must be memorized.

METTRE			
SINGULAR		PLURAL	
je	mets	nous	mettons
tu	mets	vous	mettez
il / elle / on	met	ils / elles	mettent

The *Passé Composé*

- The *Passé Composé* is a past tense which indicates what “happened”. It is a compound tense and uses a **Helping Verb** (usually the verb *Avoir*) conjugated with a **Past Participle** of the main verb.
- ER VERBS:** To form the **Past Participles** of *-ER Verbs*, drop the “-er” and replace it with “-é”.

PARLER					
SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Avoir</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Avoir</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
je (j’)	<i>ai</i>	parlé	nous	<i>avons</i>	parlé
tu	<i>as</i>	parlé	vous	<i>avez</i>	parlé
il / elle / on	<i>a</i>	parlé	ils / elles	<i>ont</i>	parlé

- The *Passé Composé* is the equivalent of three different ways to express the past tense in English:
Ex: Nous *avons parlé* → we spoke / we have spoken / we did speak
- To say what “did not” happen, place *ne... pas* around the **Helping Verb** (in this case: *Avoir*)
Ex: Je *n’ai pas parlé* avec mon ami → I *did not speak* with my friend.

Irregular Past Participles

- The following verbs have **Irregular** Past Participles:

Verb	Past Participle	Verb	Past Participle
être	<i>été</i>	voir	<i>vu</i>
avoir	<i>eu</i>	mettre	<i>mis</i>
vouloir	<i>voulu</i>	prendre	<i>pris</i>
boire	<i>bu</i>	faire	<i>fait</i>
lire	<i>lu</i>	pleuvoir	<i>plu</i>

- The *Passé Composé* of *il y a* is *il y a eu*: → Ex: *Il y a eu* un accident hier!