French 1

Chapter 10 Grammar Review

**Stem Changers (*Appeler*)**

1. Like we learned in Chapter 4, there are Stem Changing –ER verbs. Verbs like *Appeler*, are also stem changers but act differently than the ones you’ve learned previously. These verbs **double the last consonant of the verb stem** **before silent verb ending**, and are *always* –ELER and –ETER verbs. Here is a sample conjugation with *Appeler*:

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| --- |
| **APPELER** |
| **SINGULAR** | **PLURAL** |
| je | appe**ll**e | nous | appelons |
| tu | appe**ll**es | vous | appelez |
| il / elle / on | appe**ll**e | ils / elles | appe**ll**ent |

1. **EXCEPTIONS**: This does not mean that all –ELER and –ETER follow the rule above. For example, the verb *Acheter* is an –ETER verb but the [**e**] becomes [**è**] instead. Therefore the verbs that follow the above rules must be memorized.

Ex: Je**t**er (*to throw away*) 🡪 Est-ce que tu je**tt**es le billet de train?

Ex: Ach**e**ter (*to buy*) 🡪 Est-ce que tu ach**è**tes le billet de train?

**Prepositions with Countries & Cities**

1. Most countries that end with [**-e**] are feminine, while countries that end in other letters are generally masculine with a few exceptions.
2. **COUNTRIES**: Countries use [au] and [du] to mean “to” and “from” except with feminine counties:

|  |
| --- |
| **COUNTRIES** |
|  | **Masculine** | **Feminine** | **Plural** |
| **in** | *au* | ***en*** | *aux* |
| **from** | *du* | ***de*** | *des* |

1. **CITIES**: To say “to” a city use the preposition [**à**] and to say “from” a city use the preposition [**de**].

Ex: Je viens **des/aux** États-Unis 🡪 I coming **from/to** the United States

Ex: Je pars **de** Miami et arrive **à** Dallas 🡪 I leave **from** Miami and arrive **in** Dallas.

**Ordinal Numbers**

1. Ordinal Numbers state a succession of things. For example: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, etc…
2. Form the Ordinal Numbers by adding [-**ième**] to the French number. Ex: six + -ième = six**ième** (6th)
3. **EXCEPTION**: “Premier” means 1st and is the ONLY Ordinal to agree in gender. Ex: prem**ière** (*f*)
4. **SPELLING**: Drop the final [**e**], change [**f**] to [**v**], and add a [**u**] after [**q**] before adding the [-**ième**].

Ex: quatr**e** 🡪 quatrième neu**f** 🡪 neu**v**ième cin**q** 🡪 cin**qu**ième