

# French 2

## Chapter 3.1 Grammar Review

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### The Partitive

1. The partitive is used to express *a part of a whole* and uses “de” plus the definite article.  
Ex: Je veux **le** gâteau (I want *the* cake) vs. Je veux **du** (*de+le*) gâteau (I want *some* cake)

MASCULINE SINGULAR	FEMININE SINGULAR	SINGULAR W/ VOWEL SOUND	PLURAL
du	de la	de l'	des

2. **IMPORTANT:** Where we often omit the partitive in English, it **MUST** be present in French.  
Ex: Je prends **des** toasts avec **du** beurre → I'm having toast with butter (**some** toast & butter).
3. **NEGATIONS:** Don't forget: **un, une, des, de la, du,** and **de l'** become **de** in negative sentences.  
Ex: Je veux **du** gâteau → Je ne veux pas **de** gâteau

### The Pronoun y

1. The pronoun “y” roughly translate to “*there*” in reference to a direction or place:  
Ex: J'**y** vais bientôt (*I'm going there soon*)
2. The pronoun “y” replaces names of locations introduced by the following prepositions:  
**à, au, à la, à l', aux, dans, sur, en,** and **chez**.  
Ex: Je veux aller au marché et **y** acheter des fruits. (“y” replaces the prep. phrase “au marché”)
3. **PLACEMENT:** The pronoun “y” goes before the conjugated verb or the infinitive if there is one.  
Ex: Nous **y** avons mis avant le dîner (“y” comes before the conjugated verb)  
Ex: Est-ce que tu veux **y** aller? (“y” comes before the infinitive)

### Question Formation

1. **INVERSION:** Invert the subject pronoun and verb with a hyphen. If the verb ends with a vowel sound, then add a “-t-“ before **il, elle,** and **on**. Remember, if the subject is stated, you still need to use the subject pronoun. Question words go before the inversion.  
Ex: Es-tu dans la cuisine? (Inversion of subject pronoun and verb)  
Ex: Mange-**t**-elle les cerises? (Insert “-t-“ because “elle” begins with a vowel sound)  
Ex: Anne sort-elle ce soir? (Subject is stated, and subject pronoun “elle” is still used!)  
Ex: Quand part-il? (Question word “quand” appears before the inversion)

# French 2

## Chapter 3.2 Grammar Review

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### The Pronoun *en*

- The pronoun “*en*” replaces a prepositional noun phrase starting with “*de*” + *noun* and expressions of quantity when the noun is dropped.
- REPLACING *DE* + *NOUN*:** In this case the pronoun “*en*” can translate to *some, any, of it, or of them*.
 

Ex: Tu veux <i>des œufs</i> ?	→	Tu <i>en</i> veux? ( <i>Do you want some [of them]?</i> )
Ex: Je veux de la pizza!	→	J' <i>en</i> veux! ( <i>I want some [of it]</i> )
- EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY:** To avoid repeating the noun, you replace the noun with “*en*” yet still indicate the exact number or quantity. This can translate to “*of it/of them*” or nothing!!
 

Ex: Tu veux <i>une pizza</i> ?	→	Oui j' <i>en</i> veux <i>une</i> ! ( <i>Yes, I want one!</i> )
Ex: Il a <i>neuf pêches</i> ?	→	Oui, il <i>en</i> a <i>neuf</i> ! ( <i>Yes, he has nine!</i> )
- PLACEMENT:** The pronoun “*en*” is placed before the conjugated verb or the infinitive if there is one. It also goes after “*y*”.
 

Ex: Il y dix-huit élèves	→	Il y <i>en</i> a dix-huit ( <i>There are 18 [of them]</i> )
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### Placement of Object Pronouns

- Below is a list that shows the placement of both Direct Object Pronouns and Indirect Object Pronouns.

<i>me (m')</i>	<i>le</i>	<i>lui</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>en</i>
<i>te (t')</i>	<i>la</i>			
<i>nous</i>	<i>l'</i>	<i>leur</i>		
<i>vous</i>	<i>les</i>			

- PLACEMENT:** Pronouns go in front of the conjugated verb or the infinitive if there is one. In negative sentences, everything is included inside the negative expression.
 

Ex: Tu <i>lui en</i> as donné?		( <i>Pronouns before the conjugated verb</i> )
Ex: Je peux <i>t'en</i> acheter.		( <i>Pronouns before the infinitive</i> )
Ex: Il <b>ne</b> <i>vous en</i> achète <b>pas</b> ?		( <i>Pronouns included inside the negative expression</i> )
- IL Y A:** In the expression “*il y a*”, the pronoun “*en*” goes after the “*y*”:
 

Ex: Il y a une table?	→	Oui, il y <i>en</i> a une / Non, il n'y <i>en</i> a pas.
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