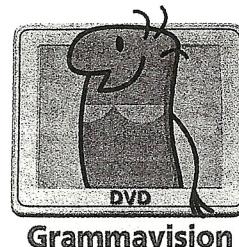


Objectifs

- review of the present tense
- inversion

Grammaire à l'œuvre 2



Révisions The present tense

Some irregular verbs:

aller, avoir, connaître,
devoir, être, faire,
mettre, nettoyer,
pouvoir, prendre,
savoir, venir, voir

To conjugate a regular verb in the present tense, drop the **-er**, **-ir**, or **-re** of the infinitive and add these endings.

	regular -er verbs	regular -ir verbs	regular -re verbs
	parler	choisir	perdre
je	parle	choisis	perds
tu	parles	choisis	perds
il/elle/on	parle	choisit	perd <small>← no ending</small>
nous	parlons	choisissons	perdons
vous	parlez	choisissez	perdez
ils/elles	parlent	choisisSENT	perdent

Vocabulaire et grammaire, pp. 106–107
Cahier d'activités, pp. 85–87



Un peu plus Révisions

The partitive



1. When you're talking about **part of an item**, use the partitive articles **du**, **de l'**, **de la**, and **des** before the noun.

Je voudrais **des** céréales.
I'd like some cereal.

2. When you're talking about a **whole item or items**, use **un**, **une**, or **des** before the noun.

J'achète **une** tarte.
I'm buying a (whole) pie.

3. In a negative sentence, the partitive and indefinite articles become **de**.

Je ne prends pas **de** poisson.
I'm not having any fish.

Vocabulaire et grammaire, p. 108
Cahier d'activités, pp. 85–87



Inversion



- 1 In a more formal context and in written French, you will often see questions formed with inversion. To make a question with inversion, simply reverse, or invert, the subject and verb and add a hyphen between them.

Tu vas à la banque? → Vas-tu à la banque? *Are you going to the bank?*

Vous faites du ski? → Faites-vous du ski? *Do you ski?*

- 2 If you're inverting a question with **il**, **elle**, or **on** as the subject, and the verb ends in a vowel, add a **-t-** between the verb and subject. The **-t-** has no meaning and only serves to make the pronunciation easier.

Il y a deux chaises là? → Y a-t-il deux chaises là?

Elle parle espagnol? → Parle-t-elle espagnol?

- 3 Notice how you form inversion questions if the subject is a noun.

Est-ce que Janine vient avec nous? → Janine vient-elle avec nous?

Un cours sans prof est possible? → Un cours sans prof est-il possible?

- 4 Information questions follow the same rules as yes-no questions.

Où vous allez? → Où allez-vous?

- 5 To make an inversion question in the **passé composé**, reverse the subject and the helping verb.

Tu as trouvé un plan de la ville? → As-tu trouvé un plan de la ville?

