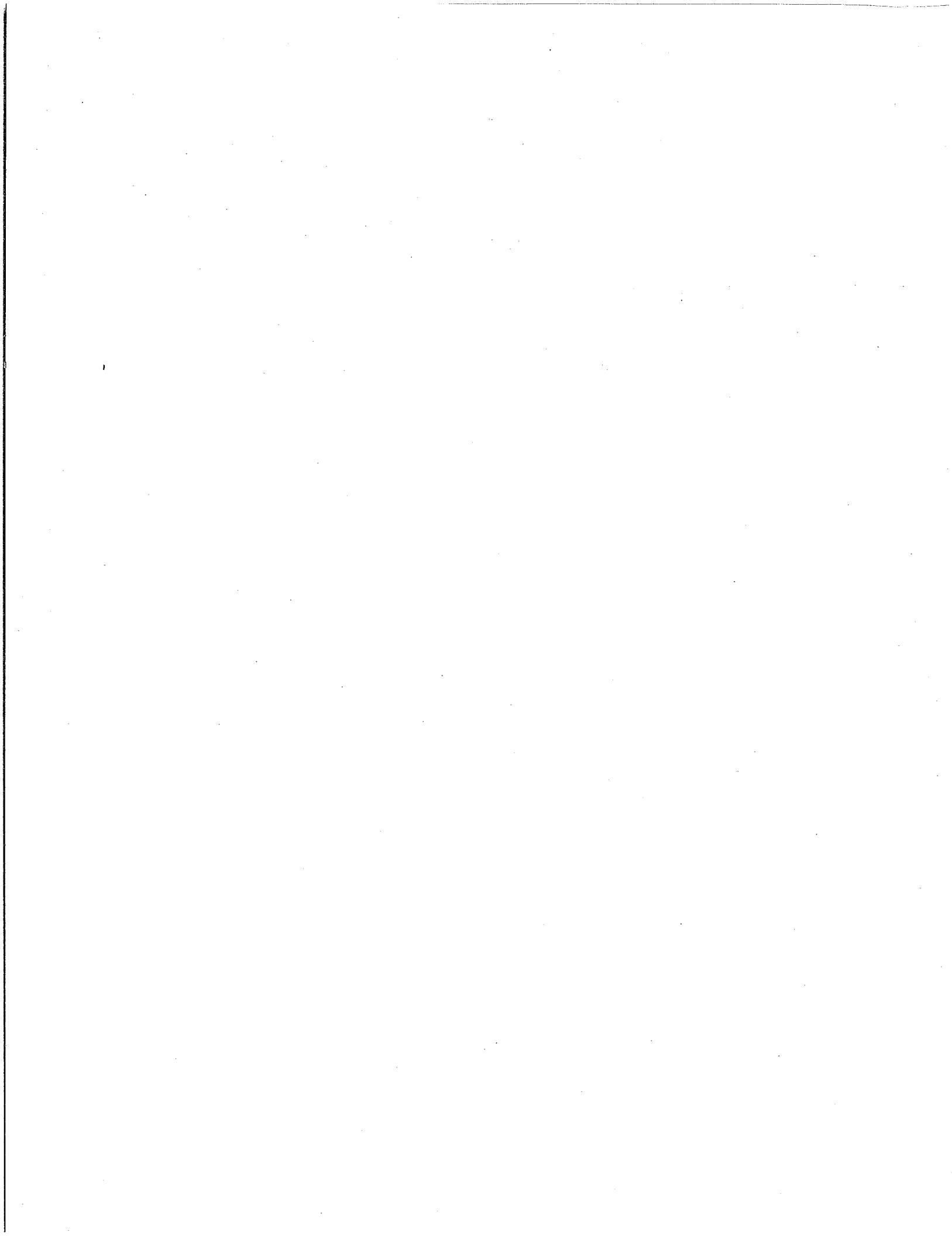


7th grade French notes



Les Adjectifs

(words which describe)

Rules:

1. Place most French adjectives after the noun described.
2. Adjectives must be spelled feminine or masculine, singular or plural to agree with the noun described.
(They must *match in gender and number.*)

Exemples:

- a. an American car = une voiture américaine (f. s.)
- b. some blue cars = des voitures bleues (f.pl.)
- c. a blue book = un livre bleu (m. s.)
- d. intelligent boys = garçons intelligents (m.pl.)

3. Some adjectives come before the noun described. Some of these are:

grand(e)(s) = big, tall

petit(e)(s) = short, little

gros(se)(s) = fat

beau (belle)(s) = good-looking, handsome, beautiful

court(e)(s) = short as in short hair - not people

long (longue)(s) = long

bon (bonne)(s) = good

autre (s) = another / other

jeune (s) = young

joli(e)(s) = pretty

mauvais(e)(s) = awful

premier (première) = first

vieux (vieille)(s) = old

Note: There are other adjectives which come before the noun. One way to help you memorize the ones which come before is the word: BANGS.

Beauty

Age

Number

Goodness

Size

Les Matières/les sujets à l'école - School Subjects

Les langues

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Le français (French) | l'espagnol (Spanish) |
| L'anglais (English) | le russe (Russian) |
| L'arabe (Arabic) | l'allemand (German) |
| Le portugais (Portuguese) | l'italien (Italian) |
| L'hébreu (Hebrew) | le latin (Latin) |

Les Sciences (sciences)

La biologie (biology)

La chimie (chemistry)

La physique (physics)

Les mathématiques/les maths (Mathematics/Math)

L'histoire (History/ Social Studies) le dessin

(art/drawing)

**L'éducation physique (Phys. Ed.) la géographie
(Geography)**

la musique

la musique classique (classical music)

le rock (rock)

le rap (rap)

le hip-hop (hip hop)

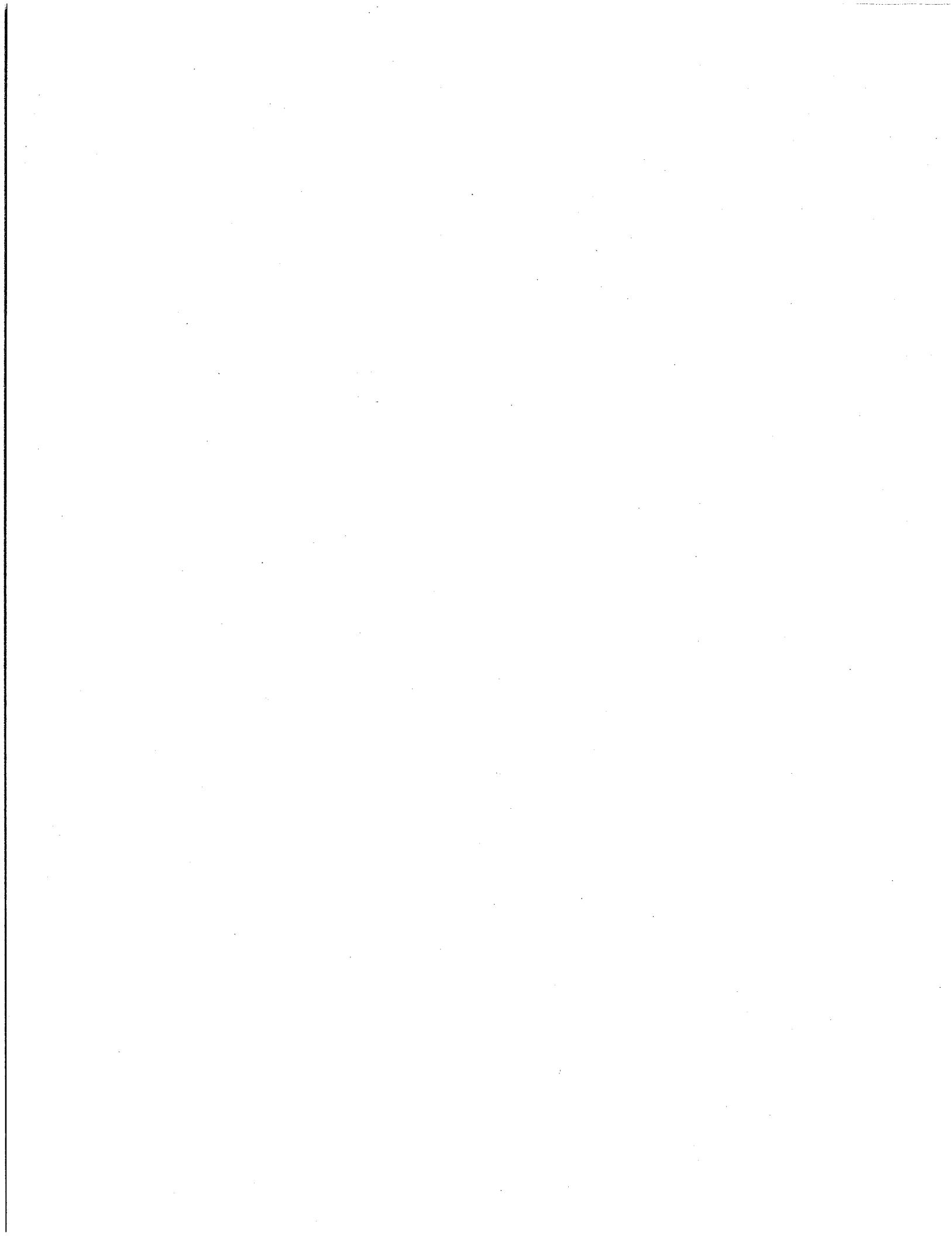
la technologie (Technology)

les études familiales (Home and Careers)

la santé (Health)

un emploi du temps (a schedule)

passer un examen (to take an exam)



AVOIR = TO HAVE (a,o)

J'ai (I have)

Nous avons (we have)

Tu as (you have)

Vous avez (you have)

Il a (he has)

Ils ont (they have)

Elle a (she has)

Elles ont (they (f.) have)

Qui a (Who has)

Avoir is also used in some expressions that give it a different meaning. For example:

J'ai 13 ans. = I am 13 years old.

J'ai soif. = I am thirsty.

J'ai faim. = I'm hungry.

J'ai chaud. = I'm hot.

J'ai froid. = I'm cold.

Lesson 10

Articles

Indefinite articles

| <u>Masculine</u> | <u>Feminine</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| un | une | des |
| <u>Meanings</u> | | |
| a / an / one | a / an / one | some |

Definite Articles

| <u>Masculine</u> | <u>Feminine</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>Before a vowel</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| le | la | les | l' |
| <u>Meanings</u> | | | |
| the | the | the | the |

When using “ne...pas” with avoir, you use just “pas de” or “pas d’ ” in front of a vowel.

Examples:

- Je n'ai pas de livre. = I don't have a book.
- Il n'a pas de devoirs. = He doesn't have any homework.
- Elles n'ont pas d'ordinateur. They don't have a computer.

Professions et métiers

| English | French |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| architect | l'architecte |
| artist | l'artiste |
| athlete | l'athlète |
| actor/actress | l'acteur/l'actrice |
| banker | la banquière |
| businessman/woman | l'entrepreneur |
| carpenter | le charpentier |
| cashier | le caissier / la caissière |
| customer / client | le client / la cliente |
| computer programmer | le programmeur ... |
| cook / chef | le chef |
| dentist | le dentiste |
| doctor | le docteur / le médecin |
| driver | le chauffeur / la chauffeuse |
| engineer | l'ingénieur |
| factory worker | l'ouvrier / l'ouvrière |
| farmer | le fermier / la fermière |
| film producer | le cinéaste |
| fireman/EMT | le pompier |
| journalist | le / la journaliste |
| lawyer | l'avocat/ l'avocate |
| manager | le gérant |
| mechanic | le mécanicien la mécanicienne |
| musician | le musicien / la musicienne |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| nurse | l'infirmier / l'infirmière |
| owner | le / la propriétaire |
| pilot | le / la pilote |
| plumber | le plombier |
| police detective | l'inspecteur / l'inspectrice |
| police officer | le policier |
| president of a company | le président / la présidente le chef |
| priest | le prêtre |
| principal | le directeur / la directrice |
| sales person | le vendeur / la vendeuse |
| seamstress | la couturière |
| secretary | le/la secrétaire |
| singer | le chanteur / la chanteuse |
| soldier | le soldat |
| student (HS/ college) | l'étudiant |
| pupil (younger) | l'élève |
| tailor | le tailleur |
| teacher / professor | le professeur |
| waitress | la serveuse |

**** DO NOT USE ARTICLES WITH PROFESSIONS IN SENTENCES!**

Examples:

1. Ma mère est médecin.
2. Mon oncle est acteur.
3. Je suis élève au collège Jamesville-DeWitt.

ADJECTIVES

1. ADJECTIVES (words which describe) MUST AGREE WITH THE NOUN THEY DESCRIBE IN GENDER (masculine or feminine) AND NUMBER (singular or plural).

2. MOST ADJECTIVES COME AFTER THE NOUN THEY DESCRIBE.

3. BANGS! There is a small group of adjectives that come BEFORE the noun. We remember them with BANGS (beauty, age number, goodness, size).

EXAMPLES:

1. I have a Canadian mother. J'ai une mère **canadienne**.
2. Mary is an athletic girl. Marie est une fille **sportive**.
3. Marc is a good student. Marc est un **bon élève**
4. Alice and Michelle are tall girls. Alice et Michelle sont de **grandes filles**.
5. What pretty girls! Quelles **jolies filles**!

| <u>English meaning</u> | <u>Masculine</u> | <u>Feminine</u> |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|

Nationalities:

| | | |
|----------|---------------|----------------|
| American | américain (s) | américaine (s) |
| English | anglais | anglaise (s) |
| Canadian | canadien (s) | canadienne (s) |
| Chinese | chinois | chinoise (s) |
| Spanish | espagnol (s) | espagnole (s) |
| French | français | française (s) |
| Italian | italien (s) | italienne (s) |
| Japanese | japonais | japonaise (s) |
| Mexican | mexicain (s) | mexicaine (s) |
| Swiss | suisse (s) | suisse (s) |
| Irish | irlandais | irlandaise (s) |
| Russian | russe (s) | russe (s) |

Physical adjectives:

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| blond | blond (s) | blonde (s) |
| brown haired | brun (s) | brune (s) |
| tall | grand (s)* | grande (s)* |
| short | petit (s)* | petite (s)* |
| young | jeune (s)* | jeune (s)* |
| handsome/beautiful | beau (x)* | belle (s)* |
| pretty | joli (s)* | jolie (s)* |
| cute | mignon (s) | mignonne (s) |

Personality adjectives:

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| athletic | sportif (s) | sportive (s) |
| fun/funny | amusant (s) | amusante (s) |
| interesting | intéressant (s) | intéressante (s) |
| shy / timid | timide (s) | timide (s) |
| intelligent | intelligent (s) | intelligente (s) |
| good | bon (s)* | bonne (s)* |
| bad | mauvais * | mauvaise (s)* |
| nice/friendly | sympathique (s) | sympathique (s) |
| nice, sweet, kind | gentil (s) | gentille (s) |
| mean | méchant (s) | méchante (s) |

Colors

| | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| white | blanc (s) | blanche (s) |
| blue | bleu (s) | bleue (s) |
| yellow | jaune (s) | jaune (s) |
| brown (except hair) | marron^ | marron^ |
| black | noir (s) | noire (s) |
| orange | orange^ | orange^ |
| pink | rose (s) | rose (s) |
| red | rouge (s) | rouge (s) |
| green | vert (s) | verte (s) |
| purple | violet (s) | violette (s) |

[^] = invariable adjective – no endings are added

* = indicates a BANGS adjective – goes before the noun.

BANGS = reminds you that adjectives of Beauty, Age, Number, Goodness and Size come before the noun – as indicated below.

BEAUTY

beau(x), belle(s), joli (e)(s)

AGE

jeune(s), vieux, vieille(s)

NUMBER

un, deux, premier/première

GOODNESS

bon, mauvais

SIZE

grand(e)(s), petit(e)(s), gros(se)s
court(e)(s), long(ue)(s), large

It is...

More notes related to adjectives

C'EST is used when it is followed by a name or noun (even if there is an adjective)

1. C'est + name

C'est Marie.

2. C'est + article + noun

C'est un ami.

3. C'est + noun + adjective

C'est une voiture économique.

4. C'est + adjective + noun

C'est une bonne voiture.

IL / ELLE EST is used when only an adjective follows.

1. Il est français.

2. Elle est petite.

OVER

To express an opinion about something in general, use c'est or ce n'est pas + masculine form of adjective.

Example:

C'est amusant.

C'est intéressant.

Ce n'est pas amusant.

Les adjectifs BEAU, NOUVEAU AND VIEUX

These adjectives are irregular. Please note how they work in the chart and examples below:

| | | beautiful/good looking | new | old |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| SINGULAR | masc. | beau | nouveau | vieux |
| | masc. before vowel* | bel | nouvel | vieil |
| | fem. | belle | nouvelle | vieille |
| PLURAL | masc. | beaux | nouveaux | vieux |
| | feminine | belles | nouvelles | vieilles |

Binder notes

Lesson 14

Aller = to go, to feel

je vais nous allons

tu vas vous allez

il va ils vont

elle va elles vont

Qui va

The verb aller is used to mean to go but it can also be used to mean to feel.

Je vais à la bibliothèque. I go to the library.

Je vais bien. I feel well.

It is an irregular verb (not an ER verb) so you must memorize the conjugated forms.

Notes for Lesson 14

The Near Future tense (**le future proche**)

This form is used to express a future event. Use a form of aller and and infinitive of a verb.

ALLER (conjugated form) + INFINITIVE = Future

Examples:

1. I / am going / to travel.
Je / vais / voyager.
2. We / are going / to play / la crosse.
Nous / allons / jouer / à la crosse.
3. She / is going / to sing.
Elle / va / chanter.
4. They / are not going / to play / today.
Ils / **ne** vont **pas** * / jouer / aujourd'hui.

* Remember the ne...pas goes around the conjugated verb!

5. You (friend) / are going / to go / to the movies.
Tu / vas / aller / au cinéma.

Notes on using the preposition à (to, at, in) and its forms**1. à is used with a city or to talk to a person (name)**

Ex. I am going to Paris. = Je vais à Paris.
She is talking to Anne. = Elle parle à Anne.

2. aux is used with plurals (à = les = aux)

Ex. I am going to the Champs-Elysees and to the United States.
Je vais aux Champs-Elysees et aux Etats-Unis.

The teacher is talking to the students.
Le professeur parle aux élèves.

3. à l' is used before a vowel sound or "h"

Ex. She is going to the hospital.
Elle va à l' hôpital.

4. à la is used before a feminine place or word.

Ex. She is going to the pool.
Elle va à la piscine.

5. au is used before a masculine place or word (à + le = au).

Ex. He is going to the movies.
Il va au cinéma.

Remember to check:

- Is it a city or a person's name? >>> use à
- Is it plural? >>>> use aux
- Is it a vowel sound? >>> use à l'
- Is it feminine? >>>> use à la
- Is it masculine? >>> use au

Leçon 15

Livre: p. 219

II. de = from, of, about

1. Cities, people's names $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ use de alone

- I come from Paris. = Je viens de Paris.
- She is talking about Albert. = Elle parle d'Albert.

2. Plurals $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ use des

- Are you coming from the United States?
from the Champs-Élysées?
- Tu viens (Vous venez) des États-Unis?
des Champs- Élysées?

3. Words starting with a vowel sound (not proper names) $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ use de l'

- Elle vient de l'hôtel. = She is coming from the hotel.
- Nous venons de l'église. = We are coming from the church.

4. Feminine places (not proper names or cities) $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ use de la

- Ils viennent de la plage. = They are coming from the beach.
- Tu viens de la bibliothèque? = Are you coming from the library?

5. Masculine places (not proper names or cities) $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ use du

Vous venez du café. = You come from the cafe.

Il vient du musée. = He comes from the museum.

6. OF

- What's the address of the hotel?
- Quelle est l'adresse de l'hôtel?
(works as in the examples in 2-5)

7. ABOUT

- I'm talking about my mom.
- Je parle de ma mère.

French verbs

| | Regular ER verb ENDINGS | Etre (irregular) | Faire (irregular) | Avoir (irregular) | Aller (irregular) |
|-------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Je | -e | suis | fais | J'ai | vais |
| Tu | -es | es | fais | as | vas |
| Il | -e | est | fait | a | va |
| Elle | -e | est | fait | a | va |
| Nous | -ons | sommes | faisons | avons | allons |
| Vous | -ez | êtes | faites | avez | allez |
| Ils | -ent | sont | font | ont | vont |
| Elles | -ent | sont | font | ont | vont |

Stress Pronouns (les Pronoms Accentués)
Reference p. 221 in book

Unit 5, Lesson 15

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Moi (je) | Nous (nous) |
| Toi (tu) | Vous (vous) |
| Lui (il) | Eux (ils) |
| Elle (elle) | Elles (elles) |

Rules for usage:

1. to reinforce a subject pronoun

Me, I also speak French. *Moi*, je parle aussi français.

2. after c'est and ce n'est pas.

It is *he/him!* C'est *lui!*

3. In short sentences with no verb.

Me! (*Moi!*)

4. before and after “et” and “ou”.

He and I, we are cousins. *Lui et moi*, nous sommes cousins.

5. after prepositions such as de, avec, pour, chez

- Come with *me*. Viens avec *moi*.
- I'm talking about *him*. (Je parle de *lui*.)
- This gift is for *them*. (m.) Ce cadeau est pour *eux*.
- I'm going home. Je vais chez *moi*.
- Timothy is studying at home. Timothé étudie chez *lui*.

Leçon 16

page _____

Possessive Adjectives (pp. 230 – 232)

These agree with the nouns introduced – the “possessions” in gender (feminine or masculine) and number (singular or plural).

| Subj. pronoun | English | Masculine | Feminine | Plural |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|
| je / j' | my | mon | ma (mon before a vowel)* | mes |
| tu | your | ton | ta (ton before a vowel)* | tes |
| il / elle | his / her | son | sa (son before a vowel)* | ses |

*Example: mon amie, ton amie, son amie

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| nous | our | notre | notre | nos |
| vous | your | votre | votre | vos |
| ils / elles | their | leur | leur | leurs |

Over for more family vocabulary →

Lesson 16

Family vocab – review and new

la mère = mother

la soeur = sister

la grand-mère = grandmother

la tante = aunt

la femme = wife

la fille = daughter

la cousine = cousin (f.)

une enfant = child (f.)

la famille = family

les parents = parents/ relatives

les grands-parents = grandparents

le père = father

le frère = brother

le grand-père = grandfather

l'oncle = uncle

le mari = husband

le fils = son

le cousin = cousin (m.)

un enfant = child (m.)

les enfants = children