English Grammar for Students of French

6th edition

by Jacqueline Morton

REVIEW EXERCISES

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Chapter 2 — What is a Noun?
Circle the nouns in the following sentences:

1. The boy came into the classroom and spoke to the teacher.
2. The textbook has a painting on its cover.
3. Mary Evans visited Paris with her class.
4. The lion roared and the children screamed.
5. Truth is stranger than fiction.

Chapter 3 — What is Meant by Gender?
Circle M (masculine) or F (feminine) next to the nouns whose gender you can identify, and (?) next to the nouns whose gender you would have to look up in a dictionary.

GENDER IN FRENCH

1. boys
2. chair
3. Jane
4. classroom
5. visitor
6. sisters
7. houses

Chapter 4 — What is Meant by Number?
Look at the English and French words below. Under Column A indicate if the word is singular (S) or plural (P).

Say the English and French words aloud. Under Column B indicate if you can hear if the word is singular (S) or plural (P) or if you can’t tell (?).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. desks</td>
<td>SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. maisons</td>
<td>SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. tooth</td>
<td>SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. feet</td>
<td>SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. étudiantes</td>
<td>SP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 5 — What is an Article?
Below is a list of English nouns preceded by a definite or indefinite article.

Write the French article for each noun on the line provided. The French DICTIONARY ENTRY shows you if the noun (n.) is masculine (m.) or feminine (f.).

After studying the section on partitive articles, circle which of the nouns below are count nouns (C) and which are non-count nouns (N).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary entry</th>
<th>French article</th>
<th>Count/ non-count noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the books</td>
<td>livre (n.m.)</td>
<td>C N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the friend</td>
<td>ami (n.m.)</td>
<td>C N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. some chairs</td>
<td>chaise (n.f.)</td>
<td>C N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 6 — What is the Possessive?
Below are possessives using the apostrophe. Write the alternate English structure which is the word-for-word equivalent of the French structure.

1. some children's parents _______________________________________________________
2. the dress's color _____________________________________________________________
3. the school's entrance ________________________________________________________
4. a car's speed _______________________________________________________________
5. the books' covers ____________________________________________________________

Chapter 7 — What is a Verb?
Circle the verbs in the following sentences.

1. The students purchase their lunch at school.
2. Paul and Mary were happy.
3. They enjoyed the movie, but they preferred the book.
4. Paul ate dinner, finished his novel, and then went to bed.
5. It was sad to see the little dog struggle to get out of the lake.
6. I attended a concert to celebrate the New Year.

Chapter 8 — What is the Infinitive?
Circle the words that you would replace with an infinitive in French.

1. Mary has nothing more to do today.
2. The students must study their lessons.
3. Paul wants to learn French.
4. They can leave on Tuesday.
5. Paul and Mary hope to travel this summer.
Chapter 9 — What is a Subject?
Find the subjects in the sentences below.
- Next to Q, write the question you need to ask to find the subject of the sentences below.
- Next to A, write the answer to the question you just asked.
- Circle if the subject is singular (S) or plural (P).

1. When the bell rang, all the children ran out.
   Q: _____________________________________________
   A: ___________________________  S  P

2. One waiter took the order and another brought the food.
   Q: _____________________________________________
   A: ___________________________  S  P

3. The first-year students voted for the class president.
   Q: _____________________________________________
   A: ___________________________  S  P

4. French is a beautiful language, but it is difficult to learn.
   Q: _____________________________________________
   A: ___________________________  S  P
   Q: _____________________________________________
   A: ___________________________  S  P

Chapter 10 — What is a Pronoun?
Circle the pronouns in the sentences below.
- Draw an arrow from the pronoun to its antecedent, or antecedents if there is more than one.

1. Did Mary call Peter? Yes, she called him last night.
2. The coat and dress are elegant, but they are expensive.
3. Mary baked the cookies herself.
4. Paul and I are very tired. We went out last night.
5. Since the book is not on the table, it might be under it.
Chapter 11 — What is a Subject Pronoun?
Write the French subject pronoun that you would use to replace the words in italics.
- Write the corresponding person and number of each pronoun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Am I invited?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Come on children, you must go to bed now.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Paul and I are going out.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mommy, you have to give me a kiss.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mary and Helen are home.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Do you and your wife like sports?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. My brother and sister speak French.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 12 — What is a Verb Conjugation?
Write the stem and conjugate the regular verb porter (to carry, to wear).

**STEM:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>je</th>
<th>nous</th>
<th>tu</th>
<th>vous</th>
<th>il/elle/on</th>
<th>ils/elles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>porter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 13 — What are Auxiliary Verbs?
Cross out the English auxiliary verbs which are not used as auxiliaries in French.

1. Did the children do their homework?
2. They will do their homework tomorrow.
3. Do you want to study now?
4. Have the children done their homework?
Chapter 14 — What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences?

Write the negative of each sentence.
- Circle the words which indicate the negative in the sentences you have just written.
- Box in the English words around which you would place the ne...pas in a French sentence.

1. We want to speak English in class.

________________________________________________________________________

2. He does his homework.

________________________________________________________________________

3. Helen was home this morning.

________________________________________________________________________

4. Paul can go to the restaurant with us.

________________________________________________________________________

Chapter 15 — What are Declarative and Interrogative Sentences?

I. Write the interrogative form for each of the sentences below.
- Circle the words which indicate the interrogative in the sentences you have just written.

1. Paul and Mary studied all evening.

________________________________________________________________________

2. His brother eats a lot.

________________________________________________________________________

3. The girl's parents speak French.

________________________________________________________________________

II. Let us see the different ways the declarative sentence below can be changed to an interrogative sentence in French.

My mother and father went to the movies.

1. Box in the word before which you would place est-ce que?

2. Circle the word after which you would place n'est-ce pas?

3. To use the inversion form, fill in the answers to the steps below.

4. In the space provided, fill in the answer in French.

- State the noun subject: ____________________________________________________
- State the verb: ______________
- State the pronoun that corresponds to the subject: ___________ → IN FRENCH: _____?
Chapter 17 — What is the Present Tense?
Fill in the proper form of the verb to read in the following answers.
- Write the French verb form for sentences 2, 3 and 4.

1. What does Mary do all day?
   She ____________.
   FRENCH VERB: lit.

2. What is Mary doing now?
   She ____________.
   FRENCH VERB: ________

3. Does Mary read French?
   Yes, she ____________ French.
   FRENCH VERB: ________

4. Has she read The Red and the Black?
   No, but, she ____________ it right now.
   FRENCH VERB: ________

Chapter 18 — What is a Participle?
Circle the auxiliary + present participles in the sentences below which are the equivalent of a simple tense in French.

1. I am speaking French.
2. Paul and Mary were studying for the exam.
3. Are you bringing the book to class?
4. The students will be trying to memorize the verbs.

Chapter 19 — What is the Past Tense?
Circle the verbs that would be put in the imparfait and underline the verbs that would be put in the passé composé.

Last summer, I went to France with my family. Everyone was very excited when we arrived at the airport. While my mother checked the luggage and my father handled the tickets, my little sister Mary ran away. My parents dropped everything and tried to catch her, but she ducked behind the counter. Finally, a manager grabbed her and brought her back to us. She was crying because she was sad she was leaving her dog for two weeks. Everyone comforted her and she went on the plane and left with a smile.
Chapter 20 — What is the Past Perfect Tense?
In the parentheses, number the verbs according to the time-line on p. 70.

- On the line below, indicate if the verb would be in the past (P) or past perfect (PP) in French.

1. This morning Mary read the book she bought yesterday.

   (-_____)   (-_____)  
   _______   _______

2. After lunch, Paul asked who'd called him that morning.

   (-_____)   (-_____)  
   _______   _______

Chapter 21 — What is the Future Tense?
Indicate the tense as it is in the English sentence: present (P), or future (F).

- Indicate the tense of the verb as it would be in a French sentence.

1. As soon as we finish our meal, we'll leave.

   IN ENGLISH:  _______   _______
   IN FRENCH:  _______   _______

2. We will speak French when we go to France this summer.

   IN ENGLISH:  _______   _______
   IN FRENCH:  _______   _______

Chapter 22 — What is the Future Perfect Tense?
In the parentheses, number the verbs according to the time-line above.

- On the line below, indicate if in a French sentence the verb would be in the present (P), future (F), or future perfect (FP).

1. When the bell rings at noon, they'll have finished the exam.

   (    )   (    )
   FRENCH TENSE:  _______   _______

2. As soon as I've written the letter, I'll send it.

   (    )   (    )
   FRENCH TENSE:  _______   _______
Chapter 24 — What is the Imperative?
I. Change the sentences below to the imperative affirmative.

1. You should study every evening.
   ______________________________

2. We go to the movies once a week.
   ______________________________

II. Change the following sentences to the imperative negative.

1. You shouldn’t sleep in class.
   ______________________________

2. We don’t speak in class.
   ______________________________

Chapter 25 — What is the Conditional?
Write the tense you would use in French for each of the italicized verbs below: présent (P), futur (F) conditionnel présent (C), conditionnel passé (PC), imparfait (I), plus-que-parfait (PP).

1. Students would do their homework if they had time.
   _______ _______

2. If they had had an exam, they would have studied.
   _______ _______

3. When they were separated, he would call her every evening.
   _______ _______

4. We’ll be going abroad, if we have the money.
   _______ _______

Chapter 28 — What is a Descriptive Adjective?
Circle the adjectives in the sentences below.
- Draw an arrow from the adjective you circled to the noun or pronoun described.

1. The young man was reading a French newspaper.

2. She looked pretty in her new red dress.

3. It is interesting.

4. The old piano could still produce good music.

5. Paul was tired after his long walk.
Chapter 29 — What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?

1. Underline the superlative and comparative adjectives in the sentences below.
   ▪ Draw an arrow from the adjective to the noun it modifies.
   ▪ Circle the various degrees of comparison: superlative (S), comparative of greater degree (C+), comparative of equal degree (C=), or comparative of lesser degree (C-).

1. The teacher is older than the students. S C+ C= C-
2. He is less intelligent than I am. S C+ C= C-
3. Mary is as tall as Paul. S C+ C= C-
4. That boy is the worst in the school. S C+ C= C-
5. Paul is a better student than Mary. S C+ C= C-

Chapter 30 — What is a Possessive Adjective?

Circle the possessive adjectives in the sentences below.
   ▪ Draw an arrow from the possessive adjective to the noun it modifies.
   ▪ Circle singular (S) or plural (P) to indicate the ending of the French possessive adjective.
   ▪ Using the charts in this section, fill in the French possessive adjective in the French sentences below.

1. I took my books home.
   
   Possessive Adjective in French: masculine S P
   
   J’ai pris __________ livres à la maison.

   
   Possessive Adjective in French: feminine S P
   
   Marie a emprunté __________ voiture.

3. Paul looks like our mother.
   
   Possessive Adjective in French: feminine S P
   
   Paul ressemble à __________ mère.

4. Your [formal] clothes are expensive.
   
   Possessive Adjective in French: masculine S P
   
   __________ vêtements sont chers.

5. Mary did her exercises in class.
   
   Possessive Adjective in French: masculine S P
   
   Marie a fait __________ exercices en classe.

6. The students did their exercises in class.
   
   Possessive Adjective in French: masculine S P
   
   Les étudiants ont fait __________ exercices en classe.

7. The students wrote their essay in class.
   
   Possessive Adjective in French: feminine S P
   
   Les étudiants ont écrit __________ rédaction en classe.
Chapter 31 — What is an Interrogative Adjective?
Circle the interrogative adjectives in the sentences below.
- Draw an arrow from the interrogative adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Indicate if the noun modified is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the French interrogative adjective in the French sentences below.

1. Which courses are you taking?
   **NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH:** masculine  S  P
   ________ cours suivez-vous?

2. What is your favorite city?
   **NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH:** feminine  S  P
   ________ est ta ville préférée?

Chapter 32 — What is a Demonstrative Adjective?
Circle the demonstrative adjectives in the sentences below.
- Draw an arrow from the demonstrative adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Circle if the noun modified is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the French demonstrative adjective in the French sentences below.

1. They prefer that restaurant.
   **NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH:** masculine  S  P
   Ils préfèrent ________ restaurant.

2. This test is too hard.
   ________ examen est trop difficile.

3. These houses are expensive.
   **NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH:** feminine  S  P
   ________ maisons sont chères.

Chapter 33 — What is an Adverb?
Circle the adverbs in the sentences below.
- Draw an arrow from the adverb to the word it modifies.

1. The students arrived early.

2. Paul learned the lesson really quickly.

3. The students were too tired to study.

4. He has a reasonably secure income.

5. Mary is a good student who speaks French very well.
Chapter 34 — What is a Conjunction?
Circle the coordinating and subordinating conjunctions in the sentences below.
- Underline the words each conjunction serves to coordinate or to subordinate.

1. Mary and Paul were going to study French or Spanish.
2. She did not study because she was too tired.
3. Not only had he forgotten his ticket, but he had forgotten his passport as well.

Chapter 35 — What is a Preposition?
Circle the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. I shall call you towards the end of the week.
2. His family had come from Paris the year before we had.
3. The teacher walked around the room as she talked.
4. These days many men and women are working at home.
5. The garden between the two houses was very small.

Chapter 36 — What are Objects?
Find the objects in the sentences below:
- Next to Q, write the question you need to ask to find the object.
- Next to A, write the answer to the question you just asked.
- Circle the kind of object it is: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO) or object of a preposition (OP).

1. The children took a shower.
   Q: ______________________________________________________
   A: ____________________________________________ DO IO OP
2. They ate the meal with their friends.
   Q: ______________________________________________________
   A: ____________________________________________ DO IO OP
   Q: ______________________________________________________
   A: ____________________________________________ DO IO OP
3. He sent his brother a present.
   Q: ______________________________________________________
   A: ____________________________________________ DO IO OP
   Q: ______________________________________________________
   A: ____________________________________________ DO IO OP
Chapter 37 — What is an Object Pronoun?

Underline the object pronoun in the sentences below.

- Using the chart on pp. 120-1, circle the correct French equivalent: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO) or object of a preposition (OP), person (P), or thing (T).

1. Mary likes the book and she reads it. *(to read → lire)*

   | Function of pronoun in English: | DO | IO | OP |
   | Function of pronoun in French: | DO | IO | OP |
   | Antecedent in English:         |     |    |    |
   | Gender of antecedent in French: | masculine |

   Marie aime le livre et elle ________ lit.

2. He makes soup and he eats it. *(to eat → manger)*

   | Function of pronoun in English: | DO | IO | OP |
   | Function of pronoun in French: | DO | IO | OP |
   | Antecedent in English:         |     |    |    |
   | Gender of antecedent in French: | feminine |

   Il fait de la soupe et il ________ mange.

3. The teacher spoke to her. *(to speak to → parler à)*

   | Function of pronoun in English: | DO | IO | OP |
   | Function of pronoun in French: | DO | IO | OP |

   Le professeur ________ a parlé.

4. The teacher spoke to him.

   | Function of pronoun in English: | DO | IO | OP |
   | Function of pronoun in French: | DO | IO | OP |

   Le professeur ________ a parlé.

5. The boy spoke to them yesterday.

   | Function of pronoun in English: | DO | IO | OP |
   | Function of pronoun in French: | DO | IO | OP |
   | Type of antecedent:            | P   | T   |

   Le garçon_________ a parlé hier.

6. Did you answer his letters? No, we’re answering them today.

   *(to answer → répondre à)*

   | Function of pronoun in English: | DO | IO | OP |
   | Function of pronoun in French: | DO | IO | OP |
   | Antecedent in English:         |     |    |    |
   | Type of antecedent:            | P   | T   |
Chapter 38 — What is a Disjunctive Pronoun?

Underline the pronouns in the sentences below.
- Indicate whether the French equivalent is an object pronoun (OP) or a disjunctive pronoun (DP).
- Referring to the charts on pp. 127-8 write the French equivalent of the pronoun.

1. The teacher gave me extra homework. OP DP _________
2. My friends study without me. OP DP _________
3. John went out with her. OP DP _________
4. John bought her a book. OP DP _________
5. The students see them everyday. OP DP _________
6. Exercise is good for them. OP DP _________

Chapter 39 — What are Reflexive Pronouns and Verbs?

I. Fill in the appropriate English reflexive pronoun in the English sentences.
- Fill in the equivalent French reflexive pronoun in the French sentences.

1. The children wash________every evening.
   Les enfants ______ lavent tous les soirs.
2. Mary cuts ___________ constantly.
   Marie _____ coupe constamment.
3. Mary, you cut ___________ constantly.
   Marie, tu ______ coupes constamment.
4. We dress ___________.
   Nous ______ habillons.

II. Fill in the appropriate English reflexive pronoun or the expression “each other.”
- Circle “Rx” if the action is reflexive or “Rp” if the action is reciprocal.

1. The mother and son kissed __________. Rx Rp
2. Ambitious people push __________ to the limit. Rx Rp
3. Not to be punished, the children blamed
   ____________ for breaking the mirror. Rx Rp
4. When something goes wrong
   I always blame ____________. Rx Rp
5. Do you and your brother write ____________. Rx Rp
Chapter 40 — What is a Possessive Pronoun?
Underline the possessive pronouns in the sentences below.
- Draw an arrow from the possessive pronoun to its antecedent.
- Circle whether the antecedent is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Using the charts in this section, fill in the French possessive pronoun.

1. I won’t take his car. I’ll take mine.
   Antecedent in French: feminine  S   P
   Je ne prendrai pas sa voiture. Je prendrai ____________

2. I’m not going with his parents. I’m going with hers.
   Antecedent in French: masculine  S   P
   Je ne vais pas avec ses parents. Je vais avec ____________

   Antecedent in French: masculine  S   P
   Prends-tu mon livre? Non, je prends ______________

Chapter 41 — What is an Interrogative Pronoun?
Underline the interrogative pronouns in the questions below.
- Circle the interrogative pronoun’s function in English and in French: subject (S) direct object (DO), indirect object (IO) or object of a preposition (OP). Restructure the English sentence, if necessary.
- Using the chart on p. 142, fill in the appropriate French equivalent.

1. Who came into the room?
   Function of pronoun in English:   S   DO   IO   OP
   Function of pronoun in French:   S   DO   IO   OP
   ______ est entré dans la pièce?

2. Who did you speak to?
   Restructure: _________________________________
   to speak to → parler à
   Function of pronoun in English:   S   DO   IO   OP
   Function of pronoun in French:   S   DO   IO   OP
   ______ est-ce que vous avez parlé?

3. What is she doing tonight?
   to do → faire
   Function of pronoun in English:   S   DO   IO   OP
   Function of pronoun in French:   S   DO   IO   OP
   ____________ fait-elle ce soir?
4. Who are you calling?

RESTRUCTURE: _________________________________

to call → téléphoner à

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: S DO IO OP
FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH: S DO IO OP

_____________téléphonez-vous?

5. What did he cover the table with?

RESTRUCTURE: _________________________________

to cover with → couvrir avec

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: S DO IO OP
FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH: S DO IO OP

_____________est-ce qu’il a couvert la table?

Chapter 42 — What is a Relative Pronoun?

Underline the relative pronoun in the sentences below.

- Circle the antecedent.
- Circle the function of the relative pronoun: subject (S), direct object (DO), object of a preposition (OP), object of preposition de (OPde), or possessive modifier (PM). Restructure the English sentence, if necessary.
- Using the chart on p. 155, fill in the French relative pronoun in the French sentences below.

1. I received the letter that you sent me.

(to send → envoyer)

FUNCTION IN ENGLISH: S DO OP OP PM
FUNCTION IN FRENCH: S DO OP OPde PM

J’ai reçu la lettre ______ vous m’avez envoyée.

2. That is the young woman who speaks French.

(to speak → parler)

FUNCTION IN ENGLISH: S DO OP OP PM
FUNCTION IN FRENCH: S DO OP OPde PM

Voici la jeune fille ______ parle français.

3. Here is the man who I traveled with.

(to travel → voyager)

RESTRUCTURE: _________________________________

FUNCTION IN ENGLISH: S DO OP OP PM
FUNCTION IN FRENCH: S DO OP OPde PM

Voici l’homme avec ______ j’ai voyagé.
4. This is the book whose title I had forgotten.

(to forget → oublier)

Function in English: S DO OP OP PM
Function in French: S DO OP OP de PM

Voici le livre ____________ j’ai oublié le titre.

5. Paul is the student I spoke of.

Restructure: _________________________________

(to speak of → parler de)

Function in English: S DO OP OP PM
Function in French: S DO OP OP de PM

Paul est l’étudiant ___________ j’ai parlé.

6. Paul is the student I spoke to.

Restructure: _________________________________

(to speak to → parler à)

Function in English: S DO OP OP PM
Function in French: S DO OP OP de PM

Paul est l’étudiant ___________ j’ai parlé.

Chapter 43 — What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?

Circle the demonstrative pronouns in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the demonstrative pronoun to its antecedent.
- Circle if the antecedent is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the French demonstrative pronoun in the French sentences (see chart p. 160).

1. She did not buy that dress because she wants this one.

Antecedent in French: feminine S P

Elle n’a pas acheté cette robe parce qu’elle veut ________________.

2. My courses are more interesting than those.

Antecedent in French: masculine S P

Mes cours sont plus intéressants que______________.

3. What book are you reading? That one.

Antecedent in French: masculine S P

Quel livre lis-tu? ________________.
Chapter 44 — What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?
Underline the subjects in the sentences below.
- Circle the performer of the action.
- Identify each sentence as active (Ac) or passive (Pa).
- Identify the tense of the verb: past (PP), present (P), future (F).

1. The cow jumped over the moon.  Ac  Pa  PP  P  F
2. The bill was paid by Bob’s parents.  Ac  Pa  PP  P  F
3. The bank is transferring the money.  Ac  Pa  PP  P  F
4. Everyone will be going away
during the vacation.  Ac  Pa  PP  P  F
5. The spring break will be enjoyed
by all.  Ac  Pa  PP  P  F
ANSWER KEY


4. What is Meant by Number? The first letter corresponds to Column A, the second to Column B.


6. What is the Possessive? 1. the parents of some children 2. the color of the dress 3. the entrance of the school 4. the speed of a car 5. the covers of the books

7. What is a Verb? 1. purchase 2. were 3. enjoyed, preferred 4. ate, finished, went 5. was, see, struggle, get out 6. attended, celebrate

8. What is the Infinitive? 1. to do 2. study 3. to learn 4. leave 5. to travel

3. Q: “Who voted?” the first-year students (or the students) → pl. 4. Q: “What is a beautiful language?” French → sing.
Q: “What is difficult?” it → sing.

10. What is a Pronoun? The antecedent is in parentheses. 1. she (Mary), him (Peter) 2. they (coat, dress) 3. herself (Mary) 4. we (Paul, I) 5. it (book), it (table)

11. What is a Subject Pronoun? 1. je → 1st, sing. 2. vous → 2nd, pl. 3. nous → 1st, pl. 4. tu → 2nd, sing. 5. elles → 3rd, pl. 6. vous → 2nd, pl. 7. ils → 3rd, pl.

12. What is a Verb Conjugation? Stem: port-. Conjugation: je porte, tu portes, il (elle) porte, nous portons, vous portez, ils (or elles) portent.

13. What are Auxiliary Verbs? 1. did 2. will 3. do 4. – (to have, avoir, is an auxiliary verb in French)

14. What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences? Words that indicate the negative are in italics. Words around which to place ne...pas are underlined. 1. We do not (don’t) want to speak English in class. 2. He does not (doesn’t) do his homework. 3. Helen was not (wasn’t) home this morning. 4. Paul cannot (can’t) go to the restaurant with us.

15. What are Declarative and Interrogative Sentences? Words that indicate the interrogative are in italics I. 1. Did Paul and Mary study all evening? 2. Does his brother eat a lot?
3. Do the girl’s parents speak French? II. 1. Est-ce que would precede: my mother and father went to the movies. 2. n’est-ce pas would follow: my mother and father went to the movies. 3. noun subject → mother and father; verb → went; pronoun that corresponds to the subject → they → ils

16. What is the Present Tense? 1. reads 2. is reading → lit 3. does read → lit 4. is reading → lit

17. What is the Past Tense? 1. was reading → lit 2. was → lit 3. does read → lit 4. is reading → lit

18. What is the Participle? 1. am speaking 2. were studying 3. are bringing 4. will be trying

19. What is the Past Perfect Tense? Imparfait: checked, handled, was crying, was, was leaving Passé composé: went, arrived, ran, dropped, tried, ducked, grabbed, brought, comforted, went, left

20. What is the Future Perfect Tense? 1. (-1) → P; (-2) → PP 2. (-1) → P; (-2) → PP


22. What is the Future Perfect Tense? In French, the verbs marked (l) take the future perfect; the verbs marked (2) take the future. 1. (2) 1. (2) 2. (1), (2)

23. What is the Imperative? I. 1. Study every evening. 2. Let’s go to the movies once a week. II. 1. Don’t sleep in class. 2. Let’s not speak in class.


25. What is a Descriptive Adjective? The noun or pronoun described is between parentheses. 1. young (man), French (newspaper) 2. pretty (she), new, red (dress) 3. interesting (it) 4. old (piano), good (music) 5. tired (Paul), long (walk)

26. What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives? I. The noun modified is between parentheses. 1. older (teacher) → C+ 2. less intelligent (he) → C- 3. as tall as (Mary) → C= 4. the worst (boy) → S 5. better (student) → C +

27. What is a Possessive Adjective? The noun described is between parentheses. 1. my (books), P → mes 2. your (car), sing. → te 3. our (mother), sing. → notre 4. your (clothes), pl. → vos 5. her (exercises), pl. → ses 6. their (exercises), pl. → leurs 7. their (essay), sing. → leur.
31. **What is an Interrogative Adjective?** The noun modified is between parentheses. 1. which (courses), pl. → *quels*  2. what (city), sing. → *quelle*

32. **What is a Demonstrative Adjective?** 1. The noun modified is between parentheses. 1. that (restaurant), sing. → *ce*  2. this (test), sing. → *cet* (examen starts with a vowel)  3. these (houses), pl. → *ces*

33. **What is an Adverb?** The word modified is between parentheses. 1. early (arrived)  2. quickly (learned), really (quickly),  3. too (tired)  4. reasonably (secure)  5. well (speaks), very (well)

34. **What is a Conjunction?** The words to be circled are in **italics**; the words to be underlined are plain. 1. Mary and Paul, French or Spanish. 2. She did not study because she was too tired.  3. Not only had he forgotten his ticket, but he had forgotten his passport as well.

35. **What is a Preposition?** 1. towards, of  2. from, before  3. around, as  4. at  5. between

36. **What are Objects?** 1. Q: "The children took what?" a shower → **DO**. 2. Q: "They ate what?" their friends → **OP**. 3. Q: "He sent what?" a present → **DO**. Q: "He sent a present to whom?" his brother → **IO**.

37. **What is a Preposition?** 1. towards, of  2. from, before  3. around, as  4. at  5. between

38. **What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?** 1. this one (dress), sing. → *celle-ci*  2. those (courses), pl. → *ceux-là*  3. that one (book), sing. → *celui-là*.

39. **What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?** 1. cow, cow → Ac, PP  2. bill, parents → Pa, PP  3. bank, bank → Ac, P  4. everyone, everyone → Ac, F  5. spring break, all → Pa, F