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.
6. Her kindness and understanding were known throughout the university.
7. Doctor Grant cashed a check at the bank at the corner.
8. My friend Bob has a great sense of humor.
9. His horse ran in the Kentucky Derby.
10. Our French textbook has a picture of the Arch of Triumph.

Chapter 3 — What is Meant by Gender?

I. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender in French</th>
<th>1. boys</th>
<th>2. chair</th>
<th>3. Jane</th>
<th>4. classroom</th>
<th>5. visitor</th>
<th>6. sisters</th>
<th>7. houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. The ending of the following French nouns reveals their gender. Indicate whether the noun is masculine (M) or feminine (F).

1. communauté | M       | F
2. abonnement | M       | F
3. pauvreté | M       | F
4. athlétisme | M       | F
5. applaudissement | M       | F
6. chauffage | M       | F
Chapter 4 — What is Meant by Number?

■ Look at the English and French words below. Under Column A indicate if the English or French 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>desks</td>
<td>S P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maisons</td>
<td>S P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>S P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feet</td>
<td>S P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>étudiantes</td>
<td>S P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journaux</td>
<td>S P</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 definite or indefinite article for each noun on the line provided. The DICTIONARY ENTRY shows you if the noun is masculine (n.m.) or feminine n.(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>
<tr>
<td>4. an idea</td>
<td>idée (n.f.)</td>
<td>C N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. some money</td>
<td>argent (n.m.)</td>
<td>C N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. the weather</td>
<td>temps (n.m.)</td>
<td>C N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. a course</td>
<td>cours (n.m.)</td>
<td>C N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. some luck</td>
<td>chance (n.f.)</td>
<td>C N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. the dinner</td>
<td>dîner (n.m.)</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?
I. Under what word would you look up these verbs in the dictionary?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mary wrote that book in France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I am tired today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The children spoke French well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. They had a cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. He taught them everything he knew.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. 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
   Q: _____________________________________________
   A: _____________________________________________ S P
2. One waiter took the order and another brought the food.
   Q: _____________________________________________
   A: ____________________                           S  P
   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>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul and I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mommy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary and Helen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Do you and your wife like sports? ______ ______ ______

7. My brother and sister speak French. ______ ______ ______

Chapter 12 — What is a Verb Conjugation?

I. Following the steps on pp. 42-3 of the O&H French Study Guide, conjugate the regular verb porter (to carry, to wear).

STEM: ___________
je ___________   nous ___________
tu ___________   vous ___________
il/elle/on ___________   ils/elles ___________

II. This is the conjugation of the regular verb répondre (to answer) in the present tense.

je réponds   nous répondons
tu réponds   vous répondez
il/elle/on répond   ils/elles répondent

Conjugate the regular verb vendre (to sell) below.

STEM: ___________
je ___________   nous ___________
tu ___________   vous ___________
il/elle/on ___________   ils/elles ___________

Chapter 13 — What are Auxiliary Verbs?

I. In the following sentences put one line under the auxiliary verb and two under the main verb.

1. Barb is talking to her mother on the phone.
2. Did you finish your homework yet?
3. I haven’t seen Tom in about a week.
4. I would buy a new car but I don’t have the money.
5. Does John still live in Paris?
6. What were you doing in Rome?
7. They used to spend every summer in Italy.
8. Will you call me later?
9. I may go with them to France.
10. John might have the money.

II. 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. Did the children do their homework?
Chapter 14 — What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences?

I. Write the negative of each sentence.
   ▪ Circle the words which indicate the negative in the sentences you have just written.
   ▪ Underline 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.

II. Below there are French sentences with one of two possible English translations
   Write the other English translation on the line below.

1. Jean n’a vu personne.
   John didn’t see anyone.

2. Les enfants n’ont rien mangé.
   The children ate nothing.

3. Elle ne va plus a l’école.
   She no longer goes to school.

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 subjects: ______________________________________________________
- State the verb: __________________
- State the pronoun that corresponds to the subject: _______

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 Les Misérables?
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.
5. What are you doing?

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.

- Indicate if the French verb would be in the past (P) or past perfect (PP).

1. This morning Mary read the book she bought yesterday.
   \[
   (\text{---}) \quad (\text{---}) \quad \text{P} \quad \text{PP}
   \]

2. After lunch, Paul asked who’d called him that morning.
   \[
   (\text{---}) \quad (\text{---}) \quad \text{P} \quad \text{PP}
   \]

3. That evening, when she found no money in her purse,
   \[
   (\text{---}) \quad \text{P}
   \]
   she remembered she had gone shopping that morning.
   \[
   (\text{---}) \quad (\text{---}) \quad \text{P} \quad \text{PP}
   \]

4. This morning Mary insisted that she’d tried to call me ten times.
   \[
   (\text{---}) \quad (\text{---}) \quad \text{P} \quad \text{PP}
   \]

Chapter 21 — What is the Future Tense?

Indicate the tense of the verb in the English sentence: present (P), or future (F).

- Indicate the tense of the verb as it would be in a French sentence: present (P), or future (F).

1. As soon as we finish our meal, we’ll leave.
   
   **IN ENGLISH:** P F P F
   **IN FRENCH:** P F P F

2. We’ll speak French when we go to France this summer.
   
   **IN ENGLISH:** P F P F
   **IN FRENCH:** P F P F

Chapter 22 — What is the Future Perfect Tense?

In the parentheses, number the verbs according to the time-line on p. 70 of O&H French Study Guide.

- 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.
   \[
   (\text{---}) \quad (\text{---}) \quad \text{FRENCH TENSE:} \quad P \quad F \quad FP \quad P \quad F \quad FP
   \]

2. As soon as I’ve written the letter, I’ll send it.
   \[
   (\text{---}) \quad (\text{---}) \quad \text{FRENCH TENSE:} \quad P \quad F \quad FP \quad P \quad F \quad FP
   \]
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.
   ______  ______

5. Tom promised that he would do it.
   ______  ______

6. I know the children will enjoy that movie.
   ______  ______

7. If it rains, they won’t have the picnic.
   ______  ______

Chapter 28 — What is a Descriptive Adjective?

I. 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.

II. Underline the nouns used as adjectives.
1. Robert just bought a leather jacket.
2. He gave me a gold watch.
3. I need a new tennis racquet.
4. Our daughter loves chocolate cake.
5. Do you like tomato juice?

Chapter 29 — What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?
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 chapter, fill in the French possessive adjective in the French sentences below.

1. I took my books home.
   
   \textbf{Possessive adjective in French}: masculine $S$ $P$

   \textit{J'ai pris} \underline{mes} livres à la maison.

   
   \textbf{Possessive adjective in French}: feminine $S$ $P$

   \textit{Marie a emprunté} \underline{ta} voiture.

3. Paul looks like our mother.
   
   \textbf{Possessive adjective in French}: feminine $S$ $P$

   Paul ressemble à \underline{nos} 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 votre ville préférée ?

3. What is your phone number?
   NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: masculine  S  P
   ____________ est votre numero de téléphone ?

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.
   NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: masculine  S  P
   ____________ examen est trop difficile.
3. These houses are expensive.

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: feminine

maisons sont chères.

4. I like this magazine.

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: feminine

J’aime revue.

5. They play soccer in that stadium.

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: masculine

Ils jouent au foot dans stade.

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 is an Object?
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 a Direct Object Pronoun?**

Underline the direct object pronoun in the sentences below.

- Fill in the blanks and the French direct object pronoun.

1. John sends them.
   Jean _______________ envoie.

2. He meets her at school.
   Il _______________ rencontre à l’école.

3. He likes her.
   Il __________ aime.

4. Mary likes the book and she reads it. *(to read → lire)*
   **ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH:** _____________
   **GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH:** masculine
   Marie aime le livre et elle___________ lit.

5. He makes soup and he eats it. *(to eat → manger)*
   **ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH:** _____________
   **GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH:** feminine
   Il fait de la soupe et il ___________ mange.

**Chapter 38 — What is an Indirect Object Pronoun?**

Underline the indirect object pronoun in the sentences below.

- Fill in the blanks.
- Circle the appropriate answer: person (P), thing (T), direct object (DO), indirect object (IO).
1. The teacher spoke to her. *(to speak to → parler à)*
   Le professeur _________ a parlé.

2. The teacher spoke to him.
   Le professeur _________ a parlé.

3. The boy spoke to them yesterday.
   Type of antecedent: P T
   Le garçon _________ a parlé hier.

4. Did you answer his letters? No, we’re answering them today. *(to answer → répondre à)*
   Function of pronoun in English: DO IO
   Function of pronoun in French: DO IO
   Antecedent: ________  Type of antecedent: P T
   Avez-vous répondu à ses lettres? Non, nous _________ répondons aujourd’hui.

**Chapter 39 — 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 Summary on pp. 128-30 of the O&H French Study Guide 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 met her yesterday. OP DP _________
5. The students see them everyday. OP DP _________
6. Exercise is good for them. OP DP _________

**Chapter 40 — What are Reflexive Pronouns and Verbs?**
1. 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 41 — 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 42 — 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. 144 in the O&H French Study Guide, fill in the appropriate French equivalent.

1. Who came into the room? (to come into → entrer dans) 
   Function of pronoun in English:  
   S    DO   IO   OP
   ________ est entré dans la pièce?

2. Who did you speak to? (to speak to → parler à) 
   Restructure:  
   ________ 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? (to call → téléphoner à)

   Restructure: ________________________________________________________

   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? (to cover with → couvrir avec)

   Restructure: ________________________________________________________

   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 43 — What is a Relative Pronoun?

Underline the relative pronoun in the sentences below.

- Drawn an arrow to its antecedent.
- If necessary, restructure the English sentence.
- Circle the function of the relative pronoun: subject (S), direct object (DO), indirect object (OI), object of a preposition (OP), object of preposition de (OPde), or possessive modifier (PM).

1. I received the letter that you sent me. (to send → envoyer)

   Function in English: S DO IO OP OPde PM
   Function in French: S DO IO 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 IO OP OPde PM
   Function in French: S DO IO 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 IO OP OPde PM
   Function in French: S DO IO 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       IO       OP       OPde       PM

**FUNCTION IN FRENCH:**

S       DO       IO       OP       OPde       PM

Voici le livre __________ j’ai oublié le titre.

5. Paul is the student I spoke of. *(to speak of → parler de)*

**RESTRUCTURE:**

Paul est l’étudiant __________ j’ai parlé.

**FUNCTION IN ENGLISH:**

S       DO       IO       OP       OPde       PM

**FUNCTION IN FRENCH:**

S       DO       IO       OP       OPde       PM

6. Paul is the student I spoke to. *(to speak to → parler à)*

**RESTRUCTURE:**

Paul est l’étudiant __________ j’ai parlé.

**FUNCTION IN ENGLISH:**

S       DO       IO       OP       OPde       PM

**FUNCTION IN FRENCH:**

S       DO       IO       OP       OPde       PM

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**Chapter 44 — 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? ____________.

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**Chapter 45 — What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?**

I. 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

II. Turn the following passive sentences into active sentences.

1. The keys were lost by the children.

________________________________________________________________

2. Cruise ship tickets are sold by travel bureaus.

________________________________________________________________

3. Vintage cars are repaired by specialized mechanics.

________________________________________________________________
ANSWER KEY

2. What is a Noun?
1. boy, classroom, teacher
2. textbook, painting, cover
3. Mary, Evans, Paris, class
4. lion, children
5. truth, fiction
6. kindness, understanding, university
7. Doctor, Grant, check, bank, corner
8. friend, Bob, sense, humor
9. horse, Kentucky Derby
10. textbook, picture, Arch of Triumph

3. What is Meant by Gender?
I.
1. M
2. ?
3. F
4. ?
5. ?
6. F
7. ?
II.
1. F
2. M
3. F
4. M
5. M
6. M

4. What is Meant by Number? The first letter corresponds to Column A, the second to Column B.
1. P P
2. P ?
3. S S
4. P P
5. P ?
6. P P

5. What is an Article?
1. les C
2. l’ C
3. des C
4. une C
5. de l’ N
6. le N
7. un C
8. de la N
9. le C
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?
   I.
   1. write
   2. be
   3. speak
   4. have
   5. teach
   II.
   1. to do
   2. study
   3. to learn
   4. leave
   5. to travel

9. What is a Subject?
   3. Q: “Who voted?” the first-year students (or the students) → pl.

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 → 1\textsuperscript{st}, sing.
    2. vous → 2\textsuperscript{nd}, pl.
    3. nous → 1\textsuperscript{st}, pl.
    4. tu → 2\textsuperscript{nd}, sing.
    5. elles → 3\textsuperscript{rd}, pl.
    6. vous → 2\textsuperscript{nd}, pl.
12. What is a Verb Conjugation?
   I. STEM: port-. CONJUGATION:
      je porte  nous portons
      tu portes  vous portez
      il (elle, on) porte  ils (elles) portent
   II. STEM: vend-. CONJUGATION:
      je vends  nous vendons
      tu vends  vous vendez
      il (elle, on) vend  ils (elles) vendent

13. What are Auxiliary Verbs?
   I. Auxiliaries verbs are in parentheses:
      1. (is) talking
      2. (did) finish
      3. (have) seen
      4. (would) buy, (do) have
      5. (does) live
      6. (were) doing
      7. (used to) spend
      8. (will) call
      9. (may) go
      10. (might) have
   II. English auxiliary verbs which are not used as auxiliaries in French
      1. did
      2. will
      3. do
      4. did

14. What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences? Words that indicate the negative are in italics.
    Words around which to place ne...pas are underlined.
    I.
      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.
    II.
      1. John saw no one.
      2. The children didn't eat anything.
      3. She doesn't go to school any longer.

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

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

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

19. What is the Past 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 Past Perfect Tense?
1. (-1) → P; (-2) → PP
2. (-1) → P; (-2) → PP
3. (-1) → P; (-1) → P; (-2) → PP
4. (-1) → P; (-2) → PP

21. What is the Future Tense?
1. ENGLISH: present, future  FRENCH: future, future
2. ENGLISH: future, present  FRENCH: future, future

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

24. 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 the Conditional?
1. C, I
2. PP, PC
3. I, I
4. F, P
5. PC, C
6. P, F
7. P, F
28. What is a Descriptive Adjective?
   I. 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)
   II. Nouns used as adjectives:
      1. leather
      2. gold
      3. tennis
      4. chocolate
      5. tomato

29. What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives? 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 +

30. What is a Possessive Adjective? The noun modified is between parentheses.
   1. my (books), P → mes
   2. your (car), sing. → ta
   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
   3. what (number), sing. → quel

32. What is a Demonstrative Adjective? 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
   4. this (magazine), sing. → cette
   5. that (stadium), sing. → ce

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 is an Object?**

1. Q: “The children took what?” a shower → DO
2. Q: “They ate what?” the meal → DO. Q: “They ate with whom?” 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 Direct Object Pronoun?**

1. them → *les*
2. her → *la*
3. her → *l’ (la)*
4. it, book → *le*
5. it, soup → *la*

38. **What is an Indirect Object Pronoun?**

1. her → *lui*
2. him → *lui*
3. them, P → *leur*
4. them, ENGLISH: DO, FRENCH: IO, Antecedent: letters → *T* → *y*

39. **What is a Disjunctive Pronoun?**

1. me, OP, *me*
2. me, DP, *moi*
3. her, DP, *elle*
4. her, OP, *la*
5. them, OP, *les*
6. them, DP, *eux* or *elles*

40. **What are Reflexive Pronouns and Verbs?**

I.

1. themselves → *se*
2. herself → *se*
3. yourself → *te*
4. ourselves → *nous*

II.

1. each other, Rp
2. themselves, Rx
3. each other, Rp
4. myself, Rx
5. each other, Rp
41. What is a Possessive Pronoun?
   1. mine (car), sing. → la mienne
   2. hers (parents), pl. → les siens
   3. yours, (book), sing. → le tien

42. What is an Interrogative Pronoun?
   1. who, S, S → qui or qui est-ce qui
   2. who, Restructured: to whom did you speak, IO, IO → à qui
   3. what, DO, DO → que
   4. who, Restructured: whom are you calling, DO, IO → à qui
   5. what, Restructured: with what did he cover the table, OP, OP → avec quoi

43. What is a Relative Pronoun? The antecedent is between parentheses.
   1. that (letter), DO, DO → que
   2. who (woman), S, S → qui
   3. Restructured: here is the man with whom I traveled, whom (man), OP, OP → qui
   4. whose (book), PM, PM → dont
   5. Restructured: Paul is the student of whom I spoke, Paul (student), OP, OP de → dont
   6. Restructured: Paul is the student to whom I spoke, Paul (student), IO, IO → à qui

44. 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

45. What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?
   I.
   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
   II.
   1. The children lost the keys.
   2. Travel bureaus sell cruise ship tickets.