Examen – Study Guide – Chapître 1

Section 1

* greeting
* how someone is and responding
* numbers 0-30
* introduce someone and responding
* ask age and responding
* know a subject vs. verb
* 9 subject pronouns and meaning
* when to use tu vs vous

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **page** | **content** | **answers / notes** |
| 14 | how subject pronouns replace subjects ex:* **Marie et Chelsea** ont des livres.
* **M. Lombard** a une chaise.
* **Marie et Pierre** ont un chien.
* **Marie et moi** avons une salle de classe.
* Mon ami, Michel, (**you**) \_\_ as une amie.
* M. Président, (**you**) \_\_ avez un chat.
* **Un crayon**
* **Une chaise**
 | EllesM.IlsNoustuvousIlElle |
| 18 | Classroom vocabulary:If a noun ends in a consonant, -eur, -eau, or is technology or print material, it is MOST LIKELY to be a \_\_\_\_\_ word.Words ending in \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_ are MOST LIKELY to be feminine words. | masculinee, é, ion |
| 18 | using* il y a
* il n’ y a pas
* il n’ y en a pas
 | There is/There areThere isn’t/There aren’tThere aren’t any of them. |
| 20 | classroom **commands** |  |
| 22 | five basic **accents** are…1. 2.3.4.5. | accent a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_accent g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 22 | how to write and to spell words and e-mail addresses |  |
| 24 | meaning of and using **indefinite** **articles*** un\_\_\_\_\_
* une\_\_\_\_\_\_
* des\_\_\_\_\_
 | a for masculine singular (ms)a for feminine singular (fs)some for plural (pl) |
| 24 | un, une and des turn into \_\_\_\_\_ when **negated** | de or d’ (followed by a v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) |
|  | A **compound** **word** is a combination of words. Example: salle de classe = classroomOthers…..? | sheet of paper OR DVD player?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 24 | **plurals** of nouns* s
* x
* nothing
 | des crayonsdes tabl**eau**xdes **DVD** (abbreviations) |
|  | what is a **liaison**?when is it applied? | a sound connection between a consonant and vowel ex: de**s** **é**lèves |
| 26 | how to **conjugate** **avoir** and the meaning for each form within the verb conjugation box |  |
| 26 | To negate a sentence, I need to put \_\_\_\_ in front of the verb and \_\_\_\_\_\_ after the verb.When a sentence is negated, I have to change un, une, and des to \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_.The difference between **Il n’ y a pas** AND **Il n’ a pas** IS… |  |
| 1526 | **culture** topics* greeting formally vs. informally
* how close people stand for greet
* hello only one time per day
* Le croissant
* Mardi Gras
 |  |
| 30 | what is a **cognate**? examples | A **cognate** is a word that looks the same in English/French. ex: table |
| 32-35 | **Chapter summary** with practice and vocabulary |  |