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

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| **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** | Elles  M.  Ils  Nous  tu  vous  Il  Elle |
| 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. | masculine  e, é, ion |
| 18 | using   * il y a * il n’ y a pas * il n’ y en a pas | There is/There are  There isn’t/There aren’t  There 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 = classroom  Others…..? | sheet of paper OR DVD player?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 24 | **plurals** of nouns   * s * x * nothing | des crayons  des tabl**eau**x  des **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… |  |
| 15  26 | **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 |  |