

Subjects and verbs

CHAPITRE 1

In English Sentences have a **subject** and a **verb**. The **subject** is the person or thing doing the action or being described. The **verb** is the action word like **jump** or **sing**, or a linking word, like **am** or **is**, that links the subject to a description.

Denise sings well.

Simon is blond.

Sentences always have a **subject**. The subject can be a noun or a pronoun. A **noun** refers to a person, a thing, or a place. A noun can be replaced with a **pronoun**, which is a word that stands for the noun. Examples are **he**, **she**, **you**, and **they**.

Denise is a friend.

She is fifteen years old.

A Underline the subject and circle the verb in each sentence.

Nicole Hello, I am Nicole.

Paul Hi, my name is Paul. Are you the new student?

Nicole Yes, I am from Belgium.

Paul Who is your English teacher?

Nicole Mrs. Paterson is my teacher. I like her a lot. She is very funny.

Paul Yes, she makes English fun.

Nicole But, we have a lot of homework in her class.

Paul Would you like to study together?

Nicole Sure, you can help me with English grammar.

In French Sentences also have a **subject** and a **verb**.

Denise chante bien.

Simon est blond.

The subject can be a noun or a pronoun. Some examples of French pronouns you have already seen are **je**, **tu**, **il**, **elle**, **nous**, and **vous**.

Je te présente Denise.

Elle a quinze ans.

SUBJECTS AND VERBS

CHAPITRE 1

B Underline the subject and circle the verb in each sentence.

Laurent Salut, je m'appelle Laurent Humbert.

Corinne Salut, je m'appelle Corinne Thibaut. Je te présente Nathalie.

Nathalie Tu as quel âge, Laurent?

Laurent Moi, j'ai quatorze ans.

Corinne Nathalie a dix-sept ans!

Laurent Eh bien, mon ami s'appelle Marcel. Il a vingt ans.

C Find the subject in each sentence and write it in the correct column.

1. Je m'appelle Quentin.
2. Marine est une amie.
3. Le professeur a trente ans.
4. Comment allez-vous?
5. Tu as quinze ans?
6. Elle s'appelle Camille.
7. Mon ami parle français.
8. M. Lemaire présente Mme Dufont.

Noun	Pronoun
	Je

D Complete each sentence with the appropriate verb from the box. Some verbs can be used more than once.

a	est	s'appelle	va	présente	as
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1. Il va bien?
2. Je te _____ mon ami.
3. Lucas _____ mon ami.
4. Comment elle _____?
5. Eva _____ quel âge?
6. Tu _____ seize ans.

Subject pronouns

CHAPITRE 1

In English Subject pronouns refer to a specific person or people and act as subjects of a sentence or clause. The subject pronouns in English are **I, you, he, she, it, we,** and **they**. Notice how the pronouns below are used to avoid repeating the subject once it has been made clear.

Thomas lives next door. **He** is from Louisiana.

My friends met Thomas and **they** really liked him.

A Complete the sentences with the correct subject pronouns.

- Yolanda plays tennis, but _____ **she** _____ prefers to skate.
- Henry and I like pizza. _____ eat it every day.
- My parents wake up very early because _____ both work.
- Marie looks great today! Did _____ get a haircut?
- Mr. Mallet is very happy. _____ just got a promotion.
- Tom, Arthur, Alice, and you are invited to my party.
_____ don't need to bring anything.

In French The **subject pronouns** are **je** or **j'** (*I*), **tu** (*you*), **il** (*he*), **elle** (*she*), **on** (*one*), **nous** (*we*), **vous** (*you*), **ils** (*they*), and **elles** (*they*).

Je changes to **j'** before a verb beginning with a vowel sound.

J'ai dix-sept ans.

To say *you*, use **tu** to talk to a friend, a family member, or someone your age. Use **vous** to talk to more than one person or to an adult who is not a family member.

Monsieur et madame, comment allez-**vous**?

Tu as quel âge, Eva?

To say *they*, use **elles** when you are talking about two or more females. Use **ils** when talking about a group of males or a mixed group of males and females.

Clara et Émilie? **Elles** ont treize ans.

Hugo et Julie? **Ils** ont quinze ans.

The pronoun **on** has no direct equivalent in English. It can mean *one*, *we*, or *people in general*.

En France, **on** parle (*speak*) français.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

CHAPITRE 1

B Complete the sentences with the correct subject pronouns.

1. Comment tu _____ t'appelles?
2. Monsieur Guillaud, comment allez- _____ ?
3. C'est un ami. _____ s'appelle Mathieu.
4. Sarah et Laura? _____ ont quel âge?
5. _____ ai quinze ans.
6. En France, _____ parle (*speak*) français.
7. Et toi? _____ as quel âge?
8. Bonjour, mademoiselle. _____ m'appelle Alexis.

C Underline the subject in each sentence. Then write the subject pronoun that could replace each subject.

1. Michel est mon ami. _____ **il** _____
2. Valentin et moi parlons français. _____
3. Le professeur s'appelle M. Cartier. _____
4. Charlotte a dix-huit ans. _____
5. Mme Lambert et Mme Gidon sont professeurs. _____
6. Nicolas et Benjamin adorent le tennis. _____
7. Nathan et Amandine ont vingt ans. _____

D Look again at the subject pronouns you wrote in the last three items in Activity C. In your own words, explain why you chose each pronoun.

1. Mme Lambert et Mme Gidon

2. Nicolas et Benjamin

3. Nathan et Amandine

Indefinite articles

CHAPITRE 1

In English Indefinite articles are used to introduce unspecified nouns. The indefinite articles in English are **a** and **an**. The article **a** is used to introduce nouns beginning with a consonant or consonant sound, and **an** is used to introduce nouns beginning with a vowel or vowel sound.

I need **a** backpack for school. Julie brings **an** eraser to class.

Adjectives such as *some*, *few*, or *several* can be used to introduce plural, unspecified nouns.

I need **some** books. Julie has **a few** erasers left.

A Circle the indefinite article in each sentence, and underline the noun the article introduces.

1. Lucy is carrying **a** heavy suitcase.
2. Did you mail a card to Aunt Ruthie?
3. I don't have a calculator in my backpack.
4. Victor has an iguana in his bedroom.
5. I want a new mp3 player for my birthday.
6. Do you have an e-mail address?
7. My friends and I bought a DVD and some CDs.

In French The French **indefinite articles** are **un**, **une**, and **des**. While the use of **a** or **an** in English is determined by whether the noun that follows begins with a vowel or a consonant sound, in French, the indefinite article used is determined by the gender of the noun and whether it is singular or plural.

Use **un** with masculine singular nouns and **une** with feminine singular nouns.

un livre **une** fenêtre

Use **des** with plural nouns whether they are masculine or feminine.

des chaises **des** tableaux

In negative sentences, **un**, **une**, and **des** change to **de**.

Il y a **une** carte dans la classe. Il n'y a pas **de** carte dans la classe.

Il y a **des** fenêtres. Il n'y a pas **de** fenêtres.

INDEFINITE ARTICLES

CHAPITRE 1

B Circle the indefinite article in each sentence, and underline the noun the article introduces. Then check the appropriate columns to indicate whether the noun is singular (S) or plural (P), masculine (M) or feminine (F).

1. Oui, il y a des CD.
2. Est-ce qu'il y a des posters?
3. Il n'y a pas de lecteur de DVD.
4. Est-ce qu'il y a une fenêtre?
5. Non, il n'y a pas de filles.
6. Il y a des ordinateurs.
7. Il y a un tableau dans la classe.

S	P	M	F
	✓	✓	

C Complete the following sentences with the correct indefinite articles.

1. Je te présente Axel. C'est un ami.
2. Il y a _____ bureaux dans la classe.
3. Il n'y a pas _____ tableaux dans ma classe.
4. Est-ce qu'il y a _____ carte?
5. Je te présente Jade. C'est _____ amie.
6. Il y a _____ élèves et _____ professeurs.
7. Non, il n'y a pas _____ télé dans la classe.

D Rewrite the following negative sentences so they are positive. Change the indefinite articles as necessary.

1. Il n'y a pas de cahiers.
 _____ **Il y a des cahiers.** _____
2. Il n'y a pas de garçons.

3. Il n'y a pas de bureau.

4. Il n'y a pas de livres.

5. Il n'y a pas de fenêtre.

Avoir and negation

CHAPITRE 1

In English The verb **to have** has only two different forms in the present tense: **have** and **has**.

- I **have** two older brothers.
- Lucie **has** a new backpack.
- We always **have** math homework.

To contradict or make a statement negative, you add the words **do** or **does not** or its contractions **don't** or **doesn't**. The verb forms “to be” simply add the word **not**.

- I **don't** have a cell phone.
- They are **not** French.

A Circle the form of the verb **to have**. Then check the appropriate column to indicate whether the sentence is affirmative or negative.

1. My cousins don't have a DVD player.
2. Beatrice has a French uncle.
3. I don't have your e-mail address.
4. Our classroom has four computers.
5. My friends and I don't have a car.
6. Sarah has a cell phone.
7. We have too many things to do.

Affirmative Negative

	✓

In French The verb **avoir** (*to have*) has six different forms. The form used depends on its subject.

- j' **ai** nous **avons**
- tu **as** vous **avez**
- il/elle/on **a** ils/elles **ont**

- Nous **avons** un prof de français super.
- Dominique **a** trente ans.
- Tom et Hugo **ont** vingt-huit posters.

To make a sentence negative, add **ne** in front of the verb and **pas** after it. If the verb begins with a vowel sound, **ne** becomes the contraction **n'**.

- Je **ne** m'appelle **pas** Enzo!
- Marie **n'** a **pas** douze ans.

Answer Key: Level 1

CHAPITRE 1

Subjects and verbs

- A** Nicole Hello, I **am** Nicole.
 Paul Hi, **my name is** Paul. **Are you** the new student?
 Nicole Yes, I **am** from Belgium.
 Paul **Who is** your English teacher?
 Nicole **Mrs. Paterson is** my teacher. I **like** her a lot. **She is** very funny.
 Paul Yes, **she makes** me laugh too.
 Nicole But, **we have** a lot of homework in her class.
 Paul **Would you** like to study together?
 Nicole Sure, **you can help** me with English grammar.
- B** Laurent Salut, **je m'appelle** Laurent Humbert.
 Corinne Salut, **je m'appelle** Corinne Thibaut. **Je te présente** Nathalie. **Elle est** une amie.
 Nathalie **Tu as** quel âge, Laurent?
 Laurent Moi, j'**ai** quatorze ans.
 Corinne **Nathalie a** dix-sept ans!
 Laurent Et bien, **mon ami s'appelle** Marcel. **Il a** vingt ans!

- C**
1. Je (pronoun)
 2. Marine (noun)
 3. professeur (noun)
 4. vous (pronoun)
 5. Tu (pronoun)
 6. Elle (pronoun)
 7. ami (noun)
 8. M. Lemaire (noun)

- D**
1. Il **va** bien?
 2. Je te **présente** mon ami.
 3. Lucas **est** mon ami.
 4. Comment elle **s'appelle**?
 5. Eva **a** quel âge?
 6. Tu **as** seize ans.

Subject pronouns

- A**
1. Yolanda plays tennis, but **she** prefers to skate.
 2. Henry and I like pizza. **We** eat it every day.
 3. My parents wake up very early because **they** both work.
 4. Marie looks great today! Did **she** get a haircut?
 5. Mr. Mallet is very happy. **He** just got a promotion.
 6. Tom, Arthur, Alice, and you are invited to my party. **You** don't need to bring anything.
- B**
1. Comment **tu** t'appelles?
 2. Monsieur Guillaud, comment allez-**vous**?
 3. C'est un ami. **Il** s'appelle Mathieu.
 4. Sarah et Laura? **Elles** ont quel âge?
 5. **J'**ai quinze ans.
 6. En France, **on** parle français.
 7. Et toi? **Tu** as quel âge?
 8. Bonjour, mademoiselle. **Je** m'appelle Alexis.
- C**
1. **Michel** est mon ami. **Il**
 2. **Valentin** et moi parlons français. **Nous**
 3. **Le professeur** s'appelle M. Cartier. **Il**
 4. **Charlotte** a dix-huit ans. **Elle**
 5. **Mme Lambert et Mme Gidon** sont professeurs. **Elles**
 6. **Nicolas et Benjamin** adorent le tennis. **Ils**
 7. **Nathan et Amandine** ont vingt ans. **Ils**
- D**
1. Mme Lambert et Mme Gidon: **Elles** is the pronoun that stands for two or more females.
 2. Nicolas et Benjamin: **Ils** is the subject pronoun that stands for two or more males.
 3. Nathan et Amandine: **Ils** is the subject pronoun that stands for a mixed group of males and females.

ANSWER KEY

Indefinite articles

- A**
1. Lucy is carrying **a** heavy **suitcase**.
 2. Did you mail **a** **card** to Aunt Ruthie?
 3. I don't have **a** **calculator** in my backpack.
 4. Victor has **an** **iguana** in his bedroom.
 5. I want **a** new **mp3 player** for my birthday.
 6. Do you have **an** e-mail address?
 7. My friends and I bought **a** **DVD** and **some** CDs.
- B**
1. Oui, il y a **des** **CD**. (P, M)
 2. Est-ce qu'il y a **des** posters? (P, M)
 3. Il n'y a pas **de** **lecteur de DVD**. (S, M)
 4. Est-ce qu'il y a **une** **fenêtre**? (S, F)
 5. Non, il n'y a pas **de** **filles**. (P, F)
 6. Il y a **des** **ordinateurs**. (P, M)
 7. Il y a **un** **tableau** dans la classe. (S, M)
- C**
1. Je te présente Axel. C'est **un** ami.
 2. Il y a **des** bureaux dans la classe.
 3. Il n'y a pas **de** tableaux dans ma classe.
 4. Est-ce qu'il y a **une** carte?
 5. Je te présente Jade. C'est **une** amie.
 6. Il y a **des** élèves et **des** professeurs.
 7. Non, il n'y a pas **de** télé dans la classe.
- D**
1. Il y a des cahiers.
 2. Il y a des garçons.
 3. Il y a un bureau.
 4. Il y a des livres.
 5. Il y a une fenêtre.

Avoir and negation

- A**
1. My cousins don't **have** a DVD player. (negative)
 2. Beatrice **has** a French uncle. (affirmative)
 3. I don't **have** your e-mail address. (negative)
 4. Our classroom **has** four computers. (affirmative)
 5. My friends and I don't **have** a car. (negative)
 6. Sarah **has** not called yet. (negative)
 7. We **have** too many things to do. (affirmative)
- B**
1. Je n'**ai** pas quinze ans. (negative)
 2. Vous **avez** un lecteur de DVD. (affirmative)
 3. Mon ami Romain **a** dix-sept ans. (affirmative)
 4. Nous n'**avons** pas de carte. (negative)
 5. Pauline n'**a** pas de ordinateur. (negative)
 6. Jeanne et moi, nous **avons** dix livres. (affirmative)
 7. Tu n'**as** pas de cahiers? (negative)
- C**
1. Le prof de maths **a** vingt-neuf ans.
 2. Tu n'**as** pas seize ans?
 3. Nous **avons** un ami français: Jean-François Rivière.
 4. Je n'**ai** pas de bureau.
 5. Thomas et Claude **ont** l'adresse de e-mail d'Agathe.
 6. Vous **avez** une télévision et un lecteur de DVD?
 7. Le professeur **a** vingt-trois élèves.
- D**
1. Ça ne s'écrit pas d-i-x.
 2. Lucas n'a pas vingt-deux ans.
 3. Je ne présente pas l'élève.
 4. Nous n'avons pas quatorze ans.
 5. Ça ne va pas?