**Chapitre 2 Study Guide**

**Adjectives that precede the noun:**

Use the acronym BAGS

B = beauty

A = age

G = goodness (opposite badness)

S = size

BAGS adjectives include:

Beau/belle (beautiful), joli/jolie (pretty), grand/grande (tall or big),petit/petite (small),nouveau/nouvelle (new), vieux/vieille (old), jeune/jeune (young),gros/grosse (fat), bon/bonne (good)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MS | FS | MP | FP | MS before  Vowel or h |
| beau | belle | beaux | belles | bel |
| joli | jolie | jolis | jolies | --- |
| grand | grande | grands | grandes | --- |
| petit | petite | petits | petites | --- |
| nouveau | nouvelle | nouveaux | nouvelles | nouvel |
| vieux | vieille | vieux | vieilles | vieil |
| bon | bonne | bons | bonnes |  |
| gros | grosse | gros | grosses |  |
| jeune | jeune | jeunes | jeunes |  |

NOTE

Remember that heureux (Ms and MP) becomes heureuse (FS) and hereuses (FP)

**Describing your house:**

Là = there

Là, c’est la cuisine. = Here/There is the kitchen.

Ça, c’est le salon. = This is the living room

À la gauche de = to the left of

À la droite de = to the right of

À côté de = next to

**Giving a compliment:**

When complimenting a room or furniture, you still use il and elle:

Ta chambre, elle est belle. = Your room is beautiful.

**Review:** To the:

à + le = au à + les = aux

à + la = no change à + l’ = no change

Ou = or

Où = where

**Giving Directions:**

Où est…. = Where is?

Où est la gare? = Where is the station?

**IMPORTANT:**

* When you tell someone how to get somewhere, you need to use the command form. You do not use the subject pronoun tu or vous.
* If you are giving directions to a friend or someone your age, use the "tu" form.
* If you are giving them to a stranger, use the "vous" form (unless they are your age)
* With er verbs only, if you are giving a "tu" command, you drop the "s" at the end of the verb.

Traverser = to cross

Examples: Traversez la rue. = Cross the road. (formal)

Traverse la rue. = Cross the road (familiar:drop the “s” from the verb)

Tourner = to turn (Tournez/Tourne)

Aller = to go (Allez or Va)  
Continuer = to continue (Continuez/Continue)

Prendre = to take (Prenez/Prends do not drop the “s” since this is not an er verb)

À gauche de = to the left of

À droite de = to the right of

Tout droit = straight ahead

**Culture:**

It is customary for guests to bring a present when invited to a meal in a French home. Candy or flowers are acceptable.

When talking at dinnertime at a party, avoid these topics: asking someone’s age, profession, salary, or political affiliation.

A typical French teenager’s room will not have a television, a phone or a closet. Instead they have wardrobes. Most French homes only have one tv which is in the living room. Having a phone is very expensive in France, so most teenagers do not have their own phone.

La salle de bain is the bathroom that has a sink, a shower and bath tub. There is a separate bathroom, la toilette, that will have the toilet.

Most French beds have a long pillow, called a traversin, that covers the length of the bed.

When you compliment a French person on their home or possessions, the response is the same as if you complimented them on their clothing. They will say: Tu trouves? or C’est vrai? or C’est gentil.

Notre Dame de Chartres is one of the most famous Gothic cathedrals, built in the 13th century. It is very large, has flying buttresses, and has a light-filled interior. It has two different towers: one is plain and Romanesque and one is more ornate Gothic. It is famous for its colorful stained-glass windows.