Chapter 3 Study Guide

Know all the vocabulary on pg 101.

* **Asking and answering questions in a store**

To ask if something is available ask:

Tu as…? = Do you have…?

Vous avez…? = Do you have…?

Oui. Voilà. = Yes. Here it is.

Non, Je regrette. Je n’ai pas de… = No, I am sorry. I do not have any…

Examples:

 Tu as un stylo? = Do you have a pen?

 Oui, voilà. = Yes, here it is.

 Non, je regrette. Je n’ai pas de stylos. = No, I am sorry. I do not have any

 pens.

**Remember that you use tu” to speak informally and vous” to be more polite.**

**Any time you have a negative question, you need to use “de”. Not “un,une, des”.**

* **Indefinite articles**

In the last chapters we learned that the definite article “the” is translated as le, la,l’ or les (depemnding on if it is masculine, feminine, singular or plural).

The indefinite articles a,a n or some are translated as:

**Un** = a/an (masculine singular form)

**Une** = a/an (feminine singular form)

**Des** = some (masculine and feminine plural form)

**Examples:** J’ai un stylo, des crayons, et une trousse. = I have a pen, pencils. and a pencil case.

**IMPORTANT:**

You need to change **un, une** and **des** to **de** if you use **ne…pas**.

**Examples:**

 J’ai un crayon, mais je n’ai pas **de** papier. = I have a pencil, but I don’t have any

 paper.

 Nous avons des règles, mais nous n’avons pas **de** stylo. = We have some rulers,

 but we don’t have a pen.

 Vous avez un crayon? = Do you have a pencil?

 Non. Je regrette. Je n’ai pas **de** crayons. = No. I am sorry. I don’t have any

 pencils.

**IMPORTANT:**

Any time the sentence is negative, you must use **de**. You cannot use, **un, une**, or **des**.

* **Asking others what they need and telling what you need**

Qu’est qu’il te faut pour… = What do you need for…? (informal)

QU’est qu’il vous faut pour… = What do you need for…? (formal)

Il me faut… = I need…

**Examples:**

Qu’est qu’il te faut pour le français? = What do you need for French?

 Il me faut un crayon et un cahier. = I need a pencil and a notebook.

* **Telling what you’d like and what you’d like to do**

Je voudrais... = I would like…

Je voudrais acheter… = I would like to buy…

**Examples:**

 Je voudrais un sac, s’il vous plait. = I would like a bag, please/

 Je voudrais acheter un tee-shirt. = I would like to buy a shirt.

* **Demonstrative adjectives**

Demonstrative adjectives are used to point out which specific things you want.

**Ce, cet** and **cette** means*this*or*that***. Ces** means*these*or*those***.**

They will always go before a noun, and must agree with the noun in masculine, feminine, singular or plural form.

 Ce/cet = masculine form. You use **cet** before a noun that begins with a vowel.

Cette = feminine form

Ces = plural form.

When you want to specify *this* as opposed to *th*at, add **-là** (there) to the end of the noun.

**Examples:**

J’aime ce sac. = I like this bag.

 Moi, j’aime ce sac-là. = I like that bag better.

* **Adjective agreement and placement**
1. In French, adjectives go after the noun, and must agree with the noun in masculine, feminine, singular and plural form.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| Masculine | Le livre vertLe livre rougeLe livre bleuLe livre noir | Les livres vertsLes livres rougesLes livres bleusLes livres noirs |
| Feminine | La gomme verteLa gomme rougeLa gomme bleueLa gomme noire | Les gommes vertesLes gommes rougesLes gommes bleuesLes gommes noires |

1. Usually you add an **e** to make an adjective feminine.
2. However, when an adjective ends in an unaccented **e**, you don’t have to add another **e**.
3. Some adjectives have irregular forms:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| Masculine | Le livre blancLe livre violet | Les livres blancsLes livres violets |
| Feminine | La gomme blancheLa gomme violette | Les gommes blanchesLes gommes violettes |

1. You add an **s** to make a word plural. However**, i**f an adjectives ends in an **s**, you do not add another **s** to make it plural.

 **Example**:

 Gris = grey

 Le livre gris La gomme grise (You still add an e to make it feminine)

 Les livres gris Les gommes grises

1. Some adjectives do not change form:

Orange and marron do **not** change to become feminine or plural.

**Example:**

Le livre orange Les livres orange

 Le livre marron Les livres marron

 La gomme orange Les gommes orange

 La gomme marron Les gommes marron.

* **Numbers**

You will now have to know the higher numbers from 60 up. Higher numbers in French look very different from English, because there is no word for 70,80, and 90. They use a combination of other numbers and an addition or multiplication format to say the number.

60 soixante 61 soixante et un

70 soixante-dix (sixty ten) 71 = soixante et onze (sixty eleven)

80 quatre-vingts (four twenty 81 = quatre-vingts-un (four twenty

 one)

90 quatre-vingt-dix (four twenty ten) 91 = quatre-vingt-onze (four twenty

 eleven)

100 cent 101 = cent un

200 deux cents 201 = deux cent un

* **To get someone’s attention, asking for information, expressing and responding to thanks**

Pardon = Pardon me

Excusez-moi = Excuse me

C’est combien? = How much is it?

Merci = Thank you

Merci beacoup = Thank you very much

A votre service = You are welcome

De rien = You’re welcome

S’il te plait = please (informal)

S’il vous plait = please (formal)

* **Culture**
1. French people bring their own basket (un panier) or net bag (un filet). Since space is limited in small stores and boutiques, browsing in the stores is not as common as it is in the U.S. In some cases, items and prices are placed in window displays. They also put things on the conveyer belt themselves and bag their own groceries. Most people window shop until they are ready to make a purchase. A sign that reads **Entre libre** indicates that browsers are welcome.

**Une librarie-papeterie** is a store that specializes in school supplies, textbooks, and paper products. Students normally have to buy their own textbooks for school, and maintain their own grade book, known as **un** **livret scolaire**. Some schools expect the students to buy school uniforms.

1. Prices of items

France uses the euro since 1999. Before that they used a franc. When you use numbers for prices in the United States, you add a decimal point between dollars and cents. In France, and other European countries, you use a comma between the euros and cents.

 $3.59 would be written as $3,59 in France

 €3.85 would mean 3 euros and 85 centimes (cents)