Chapter- 1

VOILÀ LE FRÈRE ET LA SOEUR DE MANUEL

STUDY NOTES

In this chapter we will learn about

   A. **Body parts**
   B. **ER verbs**
   C. **Definite and Indefinite Articles.**

ER VERBS

There are several thousand verbs that end in -er, the largest category of regular French verbs. To conjugate them, remove the infinitive ending and then add one of the following verb endings:

The endings given below (**-e**, **-es**, **-e**, **-ons**, **-ez**, **-ent**) are for forming the present tense. The endings (**-e**, **-es**, -**e**, and -**ent**) are all silent. The only endings that are pronounced are the nous (-**ons**) and the vous (-**ez**) endings. The four silent endings form a boot shape in the verb conjugation.

Par exemple…

parler (to talk, speak)

je	parle	nous	parlons
tu	parles	vous	parlez
il/elle/on	parle	ils/elles	parlent

DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES

In French, nouns are almost always preceded by an article or a <u>determiner</u>. This indicates the <u>gender</u> of the noun (masculine or feminine) and its <u>number</u> (singular

or plural). There are two types of articles: definite articles (articles définis) (le, la, les) and indefinite articles (article indéfinis) (un, une, des).

DEFINITE ARTICLES

French has three forms of the definite article corresponding to the English article "the".

They are **Le, La** and **Les**. There is also the singular **l'** used before vowels

Usage depends on the gender and number (singular, plural) of the **noun**.

Le is used with singular masculine nouns.

Le garcon, le train, le problème, le président, etc.

La is used with singular feminine nouns

La fille, la dame, la voiture, la difficulté, la maison

Les is used with plural nouns, whatever gender they may be

Les garçons, les filles, les personnes, les choses, les difficultés, etc.

L' is used in the singular before vowels, irrespective of gender

L'enfant, l'ami, l'amie, l'université, l'option, l'iris

INDEFINITE ARTICLES

French has three forms of the indefinite article corresponding to the English articles "a / an" and "some".

They are **Un, une** and **des**.

Un is used with singular masculine nouns.

Un garcon, un train, un problème, un président, un ami etc.

Une is used with singular feminine nouns

Une fille, une dame, une voiture, une difficulté, une maison

Des is used with plural nouns, whatever gender they may be

Des garçons, des filles, des personnes, des choses, des difficultés, etc.