Chapter- 1

LA RENTRÉE

STUDY NOTES

In this chapter we will learn about

- A small paragraph
- Les adverbes de quantité
- Articles

Les articles defines

Les articles indéfinis

Les articles avec prepositions

Les articles partitifs

- Les verbes (Three forms)
- La Negation

LES ADVERBES DE QUANTITÉ



Just as an adjective modifies (describes) a noun, an **ADVERB** modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs generally answer the question How? How well? How much? How often? or When? They help us provide more details when we're describing actions.

Not surprisingly, **adverbs of quantity** indicate *how much*. They help us provide more details when describing amounts of things.

Many **adverbs of quantity** are followed by [**de + noun**]. Used this way, the noun immediately follows the word **de** (or **d'**, in the event of a noun that begins with a vowel or vowel sound); that is, the noun is *not* preceded by a **definite article**.

assez (de)	(de) quite, fairly, enough	
moins (de)	less, fewer	
beaucoup (de)	a lot, many	
combien (de)	how many, much	
trop (de)	too much, too many	
plus (de)	more	
tant (de)	so much, so many	

(un) peu (de)	few, little, not very
un/e verre/boîte/kilo de	a glass/can/kg/bit of
seulement	only
si	SO

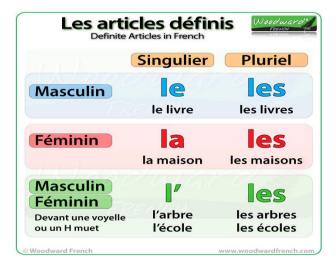
Many other quantity adverbs are there we will learn in the class as the chapter goes.

ARTICLES

One of the eight parts of speech, an article is a word that modifies a noun in a particular way, by stating whether the noun is specific, unspecific, or partial. French articles agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify, and there are three types:

Definite / Défini

The definite article indicates that the speaker is referring to either a specific noun or to a class of nouns in a general sense. The English definite article, **the**, has four equivalent forms in French, depending on the gender and number of the noun as well as what letter it begins with.



Indefinite / Indéfini

The indefinite article indicates that the speaker is referring to either an unspecific noun or to one/some of something. The English indefinite article has two forms, **a** and **an**, while the French has three, depending on the gender and number of the noun.

The English equivalent of des is **some**, which is not considered an article in English.

Singular Plural

Masculine un un abricot an apricot des des livres some books

Feminine **une** une table a table des tables some tables

Article partitif

The partitive article refers to an unspecified quantity of food, liquid, or some other uncountable noun. English has no equivalent article – the partitive is usually translated by the adjectives "some" or "any," or may be left out entirely.

Masculine Feminine

singular du de la de l' de l'

plural des des





Article contractés

Preposition + article	Contraction	Example
à + le	au	Je vais au cinéma. (le cinéma)
à + les	aux	Je vais aux États-Unis. (Les États-Unis / <i>USA</i>)
de + le	du	Je viens du marché. (le marché /market)
de + les	des	Je viens des Pays-Bas. (Les Pays-Bas / The Netherlands)
These don't contrac	t	
à + la		Je vais à la poste (the post office)
à + l'		Je vais à l' hôtel.
de + la	/Cha	Je viens de la piscine. (the swimming pool)
de + l'		Je viens de l' auberge de jeunesse. (the youth hostel)

THREE FORMS OF VERBS

French verbs are unlike English verbs, in that they depend heavily on the use of **conjugated tenses**. In English

French verbs are generally classified either as regular verbs, or as irregular verbs. There are three main categories of French regular verbs,

- regular verbs with an **infinitive ending in -er**, such as manger,
- regular verbs with an **infinitive in -ir**, such as finir,
- regular verbs with an infinitive in -re, such as vendre.

REGULAR PRESENT TENSE

	-ER	-IR	-RE
Je	е	is	S
Tu	es	is	S
II/Elle/On	е	it	
Nous	ons	issons	ons
Vous	ez	issez	ez
Ils/Elles △	ent	issent	ent

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NEGATION

Changing your Tomorrow

In French, a negative is generally made up of two parts. The negative may or may not include the word *non* (no).

Par exemple...

Nous sommes prêts. We're ready.

> Nous **ne** sommes **pas** prêts. > We're **not** ready.

J'aime le café. I like coffee.

> Je **n'**aime **pas** le café. > I do**n't** like coffee.