

## Chapter- 2

## IL EST FRANÇAIS ?

## STUDYNOTES

In this chapter we will learn about ....

1. A short paragraph
2. Position of the adjectives
3. The infinitif

## POSITION OF THE ADJECTIVES

Most French adjectives come after the noun they are describing. However there are exceptions: some adjectives come before the noun, while there are others that change their meaning depending on whether they come before or after.

There are a few dozen French adjectives that precede nouns. Most of these can be memorized with the simple acronym BAGS:

<b>Beauty</b>	une belle fille	a beautiful girl
	un joli appartement	a nice apartment

<b>Age</b>	un jeune homme	a young man
	une vieille dame	an old woman

<b>Good and bad</b>	une bonne idée	a good idea
	un mauvais restaurant	a bad restaurant

<b>Size</b>	un grand livre	a big book
	une petite maison	a small house

## THE INFINITIF

The French infinitive, which always ends in –er, –ir, or –re, serves as the name of any given verb. It's what you look up in dictionaries and verb conjugation tables, so it's important to learn the infinitive of every new verb you see or hear.

French infinitives are generally equivalent to "to" + verb in English.

### Par exemple...

donner to give

choisir to choose

vendre to sell

### After a Preposition

- Il essaie de te parler. → He is trying to talk to you.
- C'est difficile à croire. → It's hard to believe.
- Sans être indiscret... → Without meaning to pry...

### After a Conjugated Verb

- J'aime danser. → I like to dance.
- Nous voulons manger. → We want to eat.
- Je fais laver la voiture (causative) → I'm having the car washed.