

## Reading

Vocabulary Bien Dit 2 Chapitres 6, 7, and 9

~Souvenirs d'enfance/ La vie à la campagne (Chapitre 6)

~Un weekend en plein air/ On fait du camping à Dakar/ À la pêche à Dakar (Chapitre 7)

~On s'amuse/ Les genres de film/ Les émissions télé (Chapitre 9)

Le passé composé et l'imparfait

### ~Le passé composé of avoir and être verbs

#### ~être verbs:

DR & MRS VANDERTRAMPP

17 verbs

verbs of "coming and going"

needs agreement with the subject

Examples: Elle est allée au parc.

Nous sommes venus à trois heures.

#### ~avoir verbs: all of the rest

no agreement

Examples: Vous avez mangé un sandwich.

Elles ont fait ses devoirs.

#### ~construction:

2 verbs: helping verb and main verb/ past participle

helping verb is either *avoir* or *être*

manger- drop the "er" and add an "é"

finir- drop the "ir" and add an "i"

perdre- drop the "re" and add a "u"

### ~L'imparfait

Nous form of the verb drop the "ons"

add endings:

je -ais                      nous -ions

tu -ais                      vous -iez

il/elle/on -ait            ils/elles -aient

Examples: Je parlais

Nous mangeons

Ils vendaient

### ~Uses for the imparfait and passé composé

Le passé composé: one time actions, completed actions, interrupting actions

L'imparfait: ongoing actions, habitual actions, descriptions, interrupted actions

**Imparfait/ passé composé practice:**

**Directions:** Put each infinitive into the “je,” “nous,” and “ils” form of the imperfect  
parler :

vendre :

finir :

faire :

aller :

avoir :

mettre :

être :

**Directions:** Please choose either *imparfait* or *passé composé* for the following situations:

I arrived early at school this morning. \_\_\_\_\_

They went to the park every day after school last week. \_\_\_\_\_

She often spoke with her mom on Saturdays. \_\_\_\_\_

He called yesterday at 3pm. \_\_\_\_\_

We spoke with the French teacher every Wednesday before school. \_\_\_\_\_

She was nice when she was young. \_\_\_\_\_

He was 18 years old when he finished high school. \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Now choose **3** of those sentences and translate them into French.

---

---

---

~**Être en train de:** to be in the process of doing (currently- present tense)/ was in the process of doing

something when something else happened (imparfait)

Je suis en train de manger.

J'étais en train de manger quand ma mère est arrivée.

~ **Le futur**

What **will** happen

Regular -er verbs and -ir verbs use the infinitive and add the endings

Regular -re verbs drop the 'e' then add the endings

Endings:

je -ai	nous -ons
tu -as	vous -ez
il/elle/on -a	ils/elles -ont

**Irregular verbs:**

	<b>English translation</b>	<b>Futur stem</b>
aller:	_____	_____
faire:	_____	_____
avoir :	_____	_____
être:	_____	_____
savoir:	_____	_____
vouloir:	_____	_____
pouvoir:	_____	_____
devoir:	_____	_____
voir:	_____	_____
venir:	_____	_____

~**Le participe présent**

Use the 'nous' form of the verb and drop the 'ons'

Add 'ant'

3 irregular verbs:

savoir: \_\_\_\_\_

être: \_\_\_\_\_

avoir: \_\_\_\_\_

Uses:

Simultaneous actions with 'en'

### **Interrogative Pronouns**

lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles

Mean: which one/ which ones

Ask for more clarification and agree with a noun already mentioned.

Replace the noun.

### **Demonstrative Pronouns**

celui, celle, ceux, celles

Mean: this one/that one/these ones (these)/those ones (those)

Add: -ci, -là to specify this/that or these/those

(celui-ci/ celui-là)

Demonstrate which ones/ones and respond to interrogative pronouns

### **Relative Pronouns "qui"/"que"**

Link two sentences together to make them more complex/avoid repetition

Qui- usually followed by a verb/ subject of the clause

Que- usually followed by a subject/object/ object of the clause

Meaning: that/ which/ who/ whom

qui never drops the 'i' while 'que' drops the 'e' before a vowel sound

### **Comparatives**

Elle est plus sympa que sa soeur.

Elle est moins sympa que sa soeur.

Elle est aussi sympa que sa soeur.

Agrees with the first noun in the sentence

Mean: She is nicer than her sister

She is less nice than her sister

She is as nice as her sister

### **Superlatives**

Elle est la plus amusante (de la famille).

Il est le plus amusant (de la famille).

Ils sont les plus amusants (de la famille).

Agrees with the noun.

Mean: She is the nicest (in the family).

He is the nicest (in the family).

They are the nicest (in the family).