

# Demonstrative adjectives

## CHAPITRE 7

**In English Demonstrative adjectives** point out people and things. They must agree in number with the nouns they describe. We use **this** and **these** for things that are nearby, and **that** and **those** for things that are farther away.

SINGULAR

I like **this** scarf.

I need **that** book.

PLURAL

Do you like **these** sandals?

She wants **those** boots.

**A** Underline the demonstrative adjectives in the sentences below. Check the appropriate column to indicate whether they are singular or plural.

1. This backpack is not mine.
2. Did you make that pie?
3. How much are those socks?
4. These toys belong to Katie.
5. I bought that little red hat.
6. Did you write these stories?
7. This black shirt is very stylish.

Singular	Plural
✓	

**In French Demonstrative adjectives** also point out people and things. They must agree in number and gender with the nouns they describe. The singular demonstrative adjectives are **ce**, **cette**, and **cet**. All three of these words can mean *this* or *that*. Use **cette** with feminine singular nouns. Use **ce** with masculine singular nouns that begin with a consonant, and **cet** with masculine singular nouns that begin with a vowel or vowel sound.

Tu préfères **ce** manteau ou **cet** anorak?

Je vais acheter **cette** chemise.

Use **ces** with plural nouns whether they are masculine or feminine and whether they begin with a consonant or vowel sound. **Ces** can mean either *these* or *those*.

J'adore **ces** chaussures.

To distinguish *this* from *that* and *these* from *those*, add **-ci** or **-là** to the end of the noun. Use **-ci** for things that are nearby and **-là** for things that are farther away.

J'aime bien **ces** bottes-**ci**, mais je n'aime pas **ces** bottes-**là**

**DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES**

**CHAPITRE 7**

**B** Underline the demonstrative adjectives in the sentences below. Check the appropriate columns to indicate whether they are singular or plural, and masculine or feminine.

1. Elle aime bien ce stylo rouge.
2. Tu n'aimes pas cette chemise?
3. Nous préférons ces tee-shirts bleus.
4. Pauline adore ce manteau-là.
5. Il n'achète pas ce short gris.
6. Vous aimez ces lunettes de soleil?
7. Je préfère cet anorak-ci.

S	P	M	F
✓		✓	

**C** Complete each sentence with the appropriate demonstrative adjective.

1. Élodie préfère ce jean.
2. Tu n'aimes pas \_\_\_\_\_ costume?
3. Mon père achète \_\_\_\_\_ CD de Céline Dion.
4. Je voudrais \_\_\_\_\_ chaussettes-là.
5. Lisette n'aime pas \_\_\_\_\_ écharpe horrible.
6. Marc adore \_\_\_\_\_ ordinateur!
7. Je n'aime pas \_\_\_\_\_ cravate violette.
8. C'est combien, \_\_\_\_\_ bottes-là?

**D** Combine elements from each box to write four sentences telling what everyone will buy at the store.

<b>Je</b>	<b>cette</b>	<b>anorak</b>
<b>Tu</b>	<b>cet</b>	<b>jupe</b>
<b>Hélène</b>	<b>ce</b>	<b>baskets</b>
<b>Hortense et Joseph</b>	<b>ces</b>	<b>lunettes</b>
<b>Nous</b>		<b>pantalon</b>

1. **Je vais acheter ces baskets.**
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Interrogative adjectives

## CHAPITRE 7

**In English** The interrogative adjectives are **which** and **what**. They are both used to ask questions about nouns.

**Which** play did they see?

**What** person told you that?

Sometimes the verb *to be* is used between the word **what** and the noun it modifies. In this case, **what** is an interrogative pronoun.

**What** is the name of the store where she works?

The word **what** can also be used in exclamations followed by a noun phrase.

**What** a pretty sweater!

**A** Underline the interrogative adjective or pronoun in each sentence.

1. What fell off the shelf?
2. What is the problem, sir?
3. What ugly shoes!
4. Which course is Lola taking?
5. Which scarf do you like best?

**In French** The interrogative adjective is **quel**. Like any other adjective, it agrees in number and gender with the noun it modifies. Even though they have different spellings, all four forms are pronounced the same way.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Quel</b> chemisier?	<b>Quels</b> chemisiers?
<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Quelle</b> jupe?	<b>Quelles</b> jupes?

The forms of **quel** are always followed by a noun or by a form of the verb **être** and then the noun.

**Quelle** cravate est-ce que tu vas acheter?

**Quelles** **sont** tes cravates préférées?

A form of **quel** can also be used as an exclamation, as in *What . . . !* or *What a . . . !*

**Quel** beau pull!

**B** Underline the interrogative adjective in each sentence.

1. Quel est le numéro de téléphone de Sophie?
2. Quelle couleur!
3. Quel jean est-ce que tu prends?
4. Quels sont tes magasins préférés?
5. Quelle pointure faites-vous?
6. Quel beau manteau!

**INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES**

**CHAPITRE 7**

**C** Complete the following sentences with the correct form of **quel**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **Quels** \_\_\_\_\_ magasins est-ce que tu préfères?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ pizza est-ce que tu prends?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ sont ses couleurs préférées?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ chemisier est-ce que Florence porte ce soir?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ jolie jupe!
6. \_\_\_\_\_ chat méchant!
7. \_\_\_\_\_ chaussures est-ce que tu achètes?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ est ton pantalon préféré?

**Compare** In French, **qu'est-ce que** also means *what*, but it is used differently than **quel**. **Qu'est-ce que** is not an interrogative adjective so it is not followed directly by a noun or by the words **est** or **sont**. Compare the following sentences.

- Qu'est-ce que** tu aimes porter?                      *What do you like to wear?*  
**Quelle** taille est-ce que tu fais?                      *What size do you wear?*  
**Quelles** sont tes couleurs préférées?                      *What are your favorite colors?*

**D** Complete the following interview with either **qu'est-ce que** or a form of **quel**.

- M. Roux** \_\_\_\_\_ **Quel** \_\_\_\_\_ est votre nom, mademoiselle?  
**Sabine** Sabine Nicoud.
- M. Roux** \_\_\_\_\_ vous faites?  
**Sabine** Je fais les magasins.
- M. Roux** \_\_\_\_\_ vous aimez acheter?  
**Sabine** Des vêtements.
- M. Roux** \_\_\_\_\_ vêtements est-ce que vous cherchez?  
**Sabine** Une jupe en jean et un chemisier.
- M. Roux** \_\_\_\_\_ est votre magasin préféré?  
**Sabine** J'aime bien Maryse.
- M. Roux** Merci beaucoup.  
**Sabine** Pas tu tout.
- M. Roux** Eh... \_\_\_\_\_ vous pensez de ma cravate?  
**Sabine** Franchement, elle est un peu tape-à-l'œil.
- M. Roux** \_\_\_\_\_ vous dites (*saying*)? Elle est très chic!

## The passé composé of -er verbs

## CHAPITRE 7

**In English** There are several ways to talk about what happened in the past. Compare the following sentences.

We **washed** the car.

We **have washed** the car.

We **did wash** the car.

For regular verbs, the simple past tense is formed by adding **-ed** to the verb.

walk → **walked**      look → **looked**

To say what didn't happen, you add **not** after the helping verb. For the simple past, you use the verb phrase **did + not (didn't) + verb**.

We **haven't washed** the car.      We **did not wash** the car.

**A** Underline the past tense verbs or verb phrases in the following sentences.

1. Rita ordered soup and salad.
2. Marion worked at the ice cream stand.
3. Edwin talked to Susanne all afternoon.
4. Marianne hasn't cleaned her room.
5. I didn't finish the book last night.
6. Gabriel lived in Senegal for ten years.

**In French** To talk about what happened in the past, you can use the **passé composé**. The **passé composé** is made up of a helping verb and a past participle. The helping verb in most cases is a form of the verb **avoir**. The past participle of most **-er** verbs is formed by replacing the **-er** with **-é**. While the forms of **avoir** change to match the subject, the past participle remains the same.

j'	<b>ai mangé</b>	nous	<b>avons mangé</b>
tu	<b>as mangé</b>	vous	<b>avez mangé</b>
il/elle/on	<b>a mangé</b>	ils/elles	<b>ont mangé</b>

To say what didn't happen, place **ne... pas** around the helping verb.

Je **n'ai pas trouvé** de chemise à ma taille.

**B** Underline the past participles and circle the helping verbs.

1. Qu'est-ce que tu as acheté ce week-end?
2. Nous avons trouvé ces jeans.
3. J'ai mangé de la pizza.
4. Claire a étudié à la bibliothèque.
5. Les élèves n'ont pas visité le musée.

**THE PASSÉ COMPOSÉ OF –ER VERBS**

**CHAPITRE 7**

**C** Complete the following sentences with the **passé composé** of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Philippine \_\_\_\_\_ **a essayé** \_\_\_\_\_ trois jeans. (essayer)
2. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ un cerf-volant. (acheter)
3. Est-ce que tu \_\_\_\_\_ au téléphone avec Emmanuelle? (parler)
4. Dominique \_\_\_\_\_ de canne à pêche. (ne pas trouver)
5. Je \_\_\_\_\_ la nouvelle chanson. (ne pas écouter)
6. Jérôme et Isaac \_\_\_\_\_ ce matin. (nager)
7. Vous \_\_\_\_\_? (ne pas décider)

**D** Paul asks Lorraine about several activities, and she tells him that they were done yesterday. Fill in Lorraine’s answers.

**Paul** Tu vas étudier aujourd’hui?

**Lorraine** **Non, j’ai étudié hier.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Paul** Tes parents achètent une voiture?

**Lorraine** \_\_\_\_\_

**Paul** Toi et tes amis, vous allez jouer au tennis cet après-midi?

**Lorraine** \_\_\_\_\_

**Paul** Tu vas téléphoner à Éric?

**Lorraine** \_\_\_\_\_

**Paul** Tes frères regardent le film maintenant?

**Lorraine** \_\_\_\_\_

**Paul** Tu vas surfer sur Internet aujourd’hui?

**Lorraine** \_\_\_\_\_

## The passé composé of irregular verbs

# CHAPITRE 7

**In English** Some verbs have irregular past tense forms. Here are a few.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
to do	<b>did</b>	(has/have) <b>done</b>
to go	<b>went</b>	(has/have) <b>gone</b>
to see	<b>saw</b>	(has/have) <b>seen</b>
to swim	<b>swam</b>	(has/have) <b>swum</b>
to bring	<b>brought</b>	(has/have) <b>brought</b>

**A** Underline the verb or verb phrase in each sentence. Then write its infinitive form.

- My uncle fought in the war. \_\_\_\_\_ **to fight** \_\_\_\_\_
- Her older brother drove to school. \_\_\_\_\_
- I ate the whole pizza. \_\_\_\_\_
- My aunt came to visit. \_\_\_\_\_
- We haven't caught any fish. \_\_\_\_\_
- The kitten hid inside the sack. \_\_\_\_\_
- She has told us everything. \_\_\_\_\_
- Joseph sat patiently for hours. \_\_\_\_\_

**In French** Some verbs also have irregular past participles. You need to memorize their forms in order to form the **passé composé**.

avoir → <b>eu</b>	J' <b>ai eu</b> un problème avec mon nouveau tuba.
boire → <b>bu</b>	Il <b>a bu</b> une limonade au café.
être → <b>été</b>	Nous <b>avons été</b> au magasin.
faire → <b>fait</b>	Qu'est-ce que tu <b>as fait</b> ?
lire → <b>lu</b>	Elles <b>ont lu</b> les romans de Proust.
mettre → <b>mis</b>	J' <b>ai mis</b> une veste.
pleuvoir → <b>plu</b>	Il <b>a plu</b> hier.
prendre → <b>pris</b>	Vous <b>avez pris</b> un sandwich au jambon?
voir → <b>vu</b>	J' <b>ai vu</b> un super cerf-volant au magasin.
vouloir → <b>voulu</b>	Elle n' <b>a pas voulu</b> acheter un VTT.

The **passé composé** of **il y a** (*there is*) is **il y a eu** (*there was*).

**Il y a eu** un accident devant le magasin de vêtements.

**THE PASSÉ COMPOSÉ OF IRREGULAR VERBS**

**CHAPITRE 7**

**B** Underline the **passé composé** in each sentence. Then write its infinitive form.

1. Ils ont voulu manger au café. vouloir \_\_\_\_\_
2. Vous avez lu un bon livre? \_\_\_\_\_
3. J'ai fait du ski en hiver. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Pourquoi tu n'as pas voulu aller? \_\_\_\_\_
5. J'ai été à la bibliothèque. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Est-ce qu'il a plu hier? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Elle a mis son maillot de bain. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Nous avons eu un accident. \_\_\_\_\_

**C** The sentences below tell what's going to happen in the near future. Rewrite them to say that each of the events occurred in the past.

1. Vous allez voir un film super.  
**Vous avez vu un film super.** \_\_\_\_\_
2. Séverine va prendre le déjeuner.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Tu vas lire un magazine en français.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Ils vont faire un pique-nique au parc.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Je vais mettre des chaussures de randonnée.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Nous n'allons pas boire de café.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**D** Complete the following sentences logically using the **passé composé**.

1. J' \_\_\_\_\_ **ai vu** \_\_\_\_\_ un film au cinéma.
2. Il \_\_\_\_\_ un croque-monsieur.
3. Mes amis \_\_\_\_\_ un pique-nique au parc.
4. Tu \_\_\_\_\_ un manteau?
5. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ les bandes dessinées.