

# English Grammar for Students of French

7th edition

by **Jacqueline Morton**

## REVIEW EXERCISES



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## Chapter 2 — What is a Noun?

Circle the nouns in the following sentences:

1. The boy came into the classroom and spoke to the teacher.
2. The textbook has a painting on its cover.
3. Mary Evans visited Paris with her class.
4. The lion roared and the children screamed.
5. Truth is stranger than fiction.
6. Her kindness and understanding were known throughout the university.
7. Doctor Grant cashed a check at the bank at the corner.
8. My friend Bob has a great sense of humor.
9. His horse ran in the Kentucky Derby.
10. Our French textbook has a picture of the Arch of Triumph.

## Chapter 3 — What is Meant by Gender?

I. Circle M (masculine) or F (feminine) next to the nouns whose gender you can identify, and (?) next to the nouns whose gender you would have to look up in a dictionary.

### GENDER IN FRENCH

- |              |   |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|---|
| 1. boys      | M | F | ? |
| 2. chair     | M | F | ? |
| 3. Jane      | M | F | ? |
| 4. classroom | M | F | ? |
| 5. visitor   | M | F | ? |
| 6. sisters   | M | F | ? |
| 7. houses    | M | F | ? |

II. The ending of the following French nouns reveals their gender. Indicate whether the noun is masculine (M) or feminine (F).

- |                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 1. communauté      | M | F |
| 2. abonnement      | M | F |
| 3. pauvreté        | M | F |
| 4. athlétisme      | M | F |
| 5. applaudissement | M | F |
| 6. chauffage       | M | F |

## Chapter 4 —What is Meant by Number?

- Look at the English and French words below. Under Column A indicate if the English or French word is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Say the English and French words aloud. Under Column B indicate if you can hear if the word is singular (S) or plural (P) or if you can't tell (?).

	Column A		Column B		
1. desks	S	P	S	P	?
2. maisons	S	P	S	P	?
3. tooth	S	P	S	P	?
4. feet	S	P	S	P	?
5. étudiantes	S	P	S	P	?
6. journaux	S	P	S	P	?

## Chapter 5 — What is an Article?

Below is a list of English nouns preceded by a definite or indefinite article.

- Write the French article for each noun on the line provided. The DICTIONARY ENTRY shows you if the noun (n.) is masculine (m.) or feminine (f.).
- After studying the section on partitive articles, circle which of the nouns below are count nouns (C) and which are non-count nouns (N).

	Dictionary entry	French article	Count/ non-count noun
1. the books	livre (n.m.)	_____	C N
2. the friend	ami (n.m.)	_____	C N
3. some chairs	chaise (n.f.)	_____	C N
4. an idea	idée (n.f.)	_____	C N
5. some money	argent (n.m.)	_____	C N
6. the weather	temps (n.m.)	_____	C N
7. a course	cours (n.m.)	_____	C N
8. some luck	chance (n.f.)	_____	C N
9. the dinner	dîner (n.m.)	_____	C N

## Chapter 6 — What is the Possessive?

Below are possessives using the apostrophe. Write the alternate English structure which is the word-for-word equivalent of the French structure.

- some children's parents \_\_\_\_\_
- the dress's color \_\_\_\_\_
- the school's entrance \_\_\_\_\_
- a car's speed \_\_\_\_\_
- the books' covers \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 7 — What is a Verb?

Circle the verbs in the following sentences.

1. The students purchase their lunch at school.
2. Paul and Mary were happy.
3. They enjoyed the movie, but they preferred the book.
4. Paul ate dinner, finished his novel, and then went to bed.
5. It was sad to see the little dog struggle to get out of the lake.
6. I attended a concert to celebrate the New Year.

## Chapter 8 — What is the Infinitive?

I: Under what word would you look up these verbs in the dictionary?

DICTIONARY FORM

1. Mary *wrote* that book in France. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I *am* tired today. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The children *spoke* French well. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They *had* a cold. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He *taught* them everything he *knew*. \_\_\_\_\_

II: Circle the words that you would replace with an infinitive in French.

1. Mary has nothing more to do today.
2. The students must study their lessons.
3. Paul wants to learn French.
4. They can leave on Tuesday.
5. Paul and Mary hope to travel this summer.

## Chapter 9 — What is a Subject?

Find the subjects in the sentences below.

- Next to Q, write the question you need to ask to find the subject of the sentences below.
- Next to A, write the answer to the question you just asked.
- Circle if the subject is singular (S) or plural (P).

1. When the bell rang, all the children ran out.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

2. One waiter took the order and another brought the food.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

3. The first-year students voted for the class president.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

4. French is a beautiful language, but it is difficult to learn.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

### Chapter 10 — What is a Pronoun?

Circle the pronouns in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the pronoun to its antecedent, or antecedents if there is more than one.

- Did Mary call Peter? Yes, she called him last night.
- The coat and dress are elegant, but they are expensive.
- Mary baked the cookies herself.
- Paul and I are very tired. We went out last night.
- Since the book is not on the table, it might be under it.

### Chapter 11 — What is a Subject Pronoun?

Write the French subject pronoun that you would use to replace the words in italics.

- Write the corresponding person and number of each pronoun.

	FRENCH SUBJECT PRONOUN	PERSON	NUMBER
1. Am <i>I</i> invited?	_____	_____	_____
2. Come on children, <i>you</i> must go to bed now.	_____	_____	_____
3. <i>Paul and I</i> are going out.	_____	_____	_____
4. Mommy, <i>you</i> have to give me a kiss.	_____	_____	_____

5. *Mary and Helen* are home. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Do *you and your wife*  
like sports? \_\_\_\_\_

7. *My brother and sister* speak  
French. \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 12 — What is a Verb Conjugation?

I: Following the steps on pp. 42-3 of the O&H French Study Guide, conjugate the regular verb **porter** (*to carry, to wear*).

STEM: \_\_\_\_\_

je \_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_\_\_\_

tu \_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_\_\_\_

il/elle/on \_\_\_\_\_ ils/elles \_\_\_\_\_

II. This is the conjugation of the regular verb **répondre** (*to answer*) in the present tense.

je réponds nous répondons

tu réponds vous répondez

il/elle/on répond ils/elles répondent

Conjugate the regular verb **vendre** (*to sell*) below.

STEM: \_\_\_\_\_

je \_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_\_\_\_

tu \_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_\_\_\_

il/elle/on \_\_\_\_\_ ils/elles \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 13 — What are Auxiliary Verbs?

I: In the following sentences put one line under the auxiliary verb and two under the main verb.

1. Barb is talking to her mother on the phone.

2. Did you finish your homework yet?

3. I haven't seen Tom in about a week.

4. I would buy a new car but I don't have the money.

5. Does John still live in Paris?

6. What were you doing in Rome?

7. They used to spend every summer in Italy.

8. Will you call me later?

9. I may go with them to France.

10. John might have the money.

II: Cross out the English auxiliary verbs which are not used as auxiliaries in French.

1. Did the children do their homework?
2. They will do their homework tomorrow.
3. Do you want to study now?
4. Have the children done their homework?

## Chapter 14 — What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences?

I: Write the negative of each sentence.

- Circle the words which indicate the negative in the sentences you have just written.
- Box in the English words around which you would place the **ne . . . pas** in a French sentence.

1. We want to speak English in class.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He does his homework.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Helen was home this morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Paul can go to the restaurant with us.

\_\_\_\_\_

II: Below there are French sentences with one of two possible English translations  
Write the other English translation on the line below.

1. Jean n'a vu personne.

John didn't see anyone.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Les enfants n'ont rien mangé.

The children ate nothing.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Elle ne va plus à l'école.

She no longer goes to school.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 15 — What are Declarative and Interrogative Sentences?

I: Write the interrogative form for each of the sentences below.

- Circle the words which indicate the interrogative in the sentences you have just written.

1. Paul and Mary studied all evening.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. His brother eats a lot.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The girl's parents speak French.

II: Let us see the different ways the declarative sentence below can be changed to an interrogative sentence in French.

My mother and father went to the movies.

1. Box in the word before which you would place **est-ce que**?
2. Circle the word after which you would place **n'est-ce pas**?
3. To use the inversion form, fill in the answers to the steps below.
4. In the space provided, fill in the answer in French.

- State the subjects: \_\_\_\_\_
- State the verb: \_\_\_\_\_
- State the pronoun that corresponds to the subject: \_\_\_\_\_ → IN FRENCH: \_\_\_\_\_?

## Chapter 17 — What is the Present Tense?

Fill in the proper form of the verb *to read* in the following answers.

- Write the French verb form for sentences 2, 3 and 4.

1. What does Mary do all day?

She \_\_\_\_\_.

FRENCH VERB: **lit**.

2. What is Mary doing now?

She \_\_\_\_\_.

FRENCH VERB: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Does Mary read French?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ French.

FRENCH VERB: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Has she read *Les Misérables*?

No, but, she \_\_\_\_\_ it right now.

FRENCH VERB: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 18 — What is a Participle?

Circle the auxiliary + present participles in the sentences below which are the equivalent of a simple tense in French.

1. I am speaking French.
2. Paul and Mary were studying for the exam.
3. Are you bringing the book to class?
4. The students will be trying to memorize the verbs.
5. What are you doing?



## Chapter 19 — What is the Past Tense?

Circle the verbs that would be put in the **imparfait** and underline the verbs that would be put in the **passé composé**.

Last summer, I *went* to France with my family. Everyone *was* very excited when we *arrived* at the airport. While my mother *checked* the luggage and my father *handled* the tickets, my little sister Mary *ran* away. My parents *dropped* everything and *tried* to catch her, but she *ducked* behind the counter. Finally, a manager *grabbed* her and *brought* her back to us. She *was crying* because she *was* sad she *was leaving* her dog for two weeks. Everyone *comforted* her and she *went* on the plane and *left* with a smile.

## Chapter 20 — What is the Past Perfect Tense?

In the parentheses, number the verbs according to the time-line on p. 70.

- On the line below, indicate if the verb would be in the past (P) or past perfect (PP) in French.

1. This morning Mary read the book she bought yesterday.

(-\_\_\_\_)                      (-\_\_\_\_)  
\_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_

2. After lunch, Paul asked who'd called him that morning.

(-\_\_\_\_)      (-\_\_\_\_)  
\_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

3. That evening, when she *found* no money in her purse,

(-\_\_)

she *remembered* she *had gone* shopping that morning.

(-\_\_)

4. This morning Mary *was insisting* that she *tried* to call me ten times.

(-\_\_)

## Chapter 21 — What is the Future Tense?

Indicate the tense as it is in the English sentence: present (P), or future (F).

- Indicate the tense of the verb as it would be in a French sentence.

1. As soon as we finish our meal, we'll leave.

IN ENGLISH: \_\_\_\_\_

IN FRENCH: \_\_\_\_\_

2. We will speak French when we go to France this summer.

IN ENGLISH: \_\_\_\_\_

IN FRENCH: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 22 — What is the Future Perfect Tense?

In the parentheses, number the verbs according to the time-line above.

- On the line below, indicate if in a French sentence the verb would be in the present (P), future (F), or future perfect (FP).

1. When the bell *rings* at noon, they'll *have finished* the exam.

(       )                      (       )

FRENCH TENSE:    \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_

2. As soon as I've *written* the letter, I'll *send* it.

(       )                      (       )

FRENCH TENSE:    \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 24 — What is the Imperative?

I. Change the sentences below to the imperative affirmative.

1. You should study every evening.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. We go to the movies once a week.

\_\_\_\_\_

II. Change the following sentences to the imperative negative.

1. You shouldn't sleep in class.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. We don't speak in class.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 25 — What is the Conditional?

Write the tense you would use in French for each of the italicized verbs below: présent (P), futur (F) conditionnel présent (C), conditionnel passé (PC), imparfait (I), plus-que-parfait (PP).

1. Students *would do* their homework if they *had* time.

\_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_

2. If they *had had* an exam, they *would have studied*.

\_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_

3. When they *were* separated, he *would call* her every evening.

\_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_

4. We'll *be going* abroad, if we *have* the money.

\_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_

5. Tom promised that he *would do* it.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. I know the children *would enjoy* that movie.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. If it *rains*, they *won't have* the picnic.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 28 — What is a Descriptive Adjective?

I: Circle the adjectives in the sentences below.

■ Draw an arrow from the adjective you circled to the noun or pronoun described.

1. The young man was reading a French newspaper.
2. She looked pretty in her new red dress.
3. It is interesting.
4. The old piano could still produce good music.
5. Paul was tired after his long walk.

II: Underline the nouns used as adjectives.

1. Robert just bought a leather jacket.
2. He gave me a gold watch.
3. I need a new tennis racquet.
4. Our daughter loves chocolate cake.
5. Do you like tomato juice?

## Chapter 29 — What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?

Underline the superlative and comparative adjectives in the sentences below.

■ Draw an arrow from the adjective to the noun it modifies.

■ Circle the various degrees of comparison: superlative (S), comparative of greater degree (C+), comparative of equal degree (C=), or comparative of lesser degree (C-).

1. The teacher is older than the students.    S   C+   C=   C-
2. He is less intelligent than I am.            S   C+   C=   C-
3. Mary is as tall as Paul.                        S   C+   C=   C-
4. That boy is the worst in the school.        S   C+   C=   C-
5. Paul is a better student than Mary.        S   C+   C=   C-

## Chapter 30 — What is a Possessive Adjective?

Circle the possessive adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the possessive adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Circle singular (S) or plural (P) to indicate the ending of the French possessive adjective.
- Using the charts in this chapter, fill in the French possessive adjective in the French sentences below.

1. I took my books home.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE IN FRENCH: masculine                      S   P

J'ai pris \_\_\_\_\_ livres à la maison.

2. Mary borrowed your [familiar] car.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE IN FRENCH: feminine                      S   P

Marie a emprunté \_\_\_\_\_ voiture.

3. Paul looks like our mother.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE IN FRENCH: feminine                      S   P

Paul ressemble à \_\_\_\_\_ mère.

4. Your [formal] clothes are expensive.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE IN FRENCH: masculine                      S   P

\_\_\_\_\_ vêtements sont chers.

5. Mary did her exercises in class.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE IN FRENCH: masculine                      S   P

Marie a fait \_\_\_\_\_ exercices en classe.

6. The students did their exercises in class.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE IN FRENCH: masculine                      S   P

Les étudiants ont fait \_\_\_\_\_ exercices en classe.

7. The students wrote their essay in class.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE IN FRENCH: feminine                      S   P

Les étudiants ont écrit \_\_\_\_\_ rédaction en classe.

## Chapter 31 — What is an Interrogative Adjective?

Circle the interrogative adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the interrogative adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Indicate if the noun modified is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the French interrogative adjective in the French sentences below.

1. Which courses are you taking?

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: masculine                      S              P

\_\_\_\_\_ cours suivez-vous?

2. What is your favorite city?

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: feminine      S      P

3. What is your phone number?

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: masculine      S      P

\_\_\_\_\_ est votre numero de téléphone ?

## Chapter 32 — What is a Demonstrative Adjective?

Circle the demonstrative adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the demonstrative adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Circle if the noun modified is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the French demonstrative adjective in the French sentences below.

1. They prefer that restaurant.

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: masculine      S      P

Ils préfèrent \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant.

2. This test is too hard.

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: masculine      S      P

\_\_\_\_\_ examen est trop difficile.

3. These houses are expensive.

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: feminine      S      P

\_\_\_\_\_ maisons sont chères.

4. I like this magazine.

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: feminine      S      P

J'aime \_\_\_\_\_ revue.

5. They play soccer in that stadium.

NOUN MODIFIED IN FRENCH: masculine      S      P

Ils jouent au foot dans \_\_\_\_\_ stade.

## Chapter 33 — What is an Adverb?

Circle the adverbs in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the adverb to the word it modifies.

1. The students arrived early.

2. Paul learned the lesson really quickly.

3. The students were too tired to study.

4. He has a reasonably secure income.

5. Mary is a good student who speaks French very well.

### Chapter 34 — What is a Conjunction?

Circle the coordinating and subordinating conjunctions in the sentences below.

- Underline the words each conjunction serves to coordinate or to subordinate.

- Mary and Paul were going to study French or Spanish.
- She did not study because she was too tired.
- Not only had he forgotten his ticket, but he had forgotten his passport as well.

### Chapter 35 — What is a Preposition?

Circle the prepositions in the following sentences.

- I shall call you towards the end of the week.
- His family had come from Paris the year before we had.
- The teacher walked around the room as she talked.
- These days many men and women are working at home.
- The garden between the two houses was very small.

### Chapter 36 — What is an Object?

Find the objects in the sentences below:

- Next to Q, write the question you need to ask to find the object.
- Next to A, write the answer to the question you just asked.
- Circle the kind of object it is: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO) or object of a preposition (OP).

- The children took a shower.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ DO IO OP

- They ate the meal with their friends.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ DO IO OP

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ DO IO OP

- He sent his brother a present.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ DO IO OP

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ DO IO OP

## Chapter 37 — What is a Direct Object Pronoun?

Underline the direct object pronoun in the sentences below.

- Fill in the blanks and the French direct object pronoun.

1. John sends them.

Jean \_\_\_\_\_ envoie.

2. He meets her at school.

Il \_\_\_\_\_ rencontre à l'école.

3. He likes her.

Il \_\_\_\_\_ aime.

4. Mary likes the book and she reads it. (*to read* → **lire**)

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: \_\_\_\_\_

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH: masculine

Marie aime le livre et elle \_\_\_\_\_ lit.

5. He makes soup and he eats it. (*to eat* → **manger**)

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: \_\_\_\_\_

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH: feminine

Il fait de la soupe et il \_\_\_\_\_ mange.

## Chapter 38 — What is an Indirect Object Pronoun?

Underline the indirect object pronoun in the sentences below.

- Fill in the blanks.

- Circle the appropriate answer: person (P), thing (T), direct object (DO), indirect object (IO).

1. The teacher spoke to her. (*to speak to* → **parler à**)

Le professeur \_\_\_\_\_ a parlé.

2. The teacher spoke to him.

Le professeur \_\_\_\_\_ a parlé.

3. The boy spoke to them yesterday.

TYPE OF ANTECEDENT:                      P      T

Le garçon \_\_\_\_\_ a parlé hier.

4. Did you answer his letters? No, we're answering them today.

(*to answer* → **répondre à**)

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH:      DO    IO

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH:      DO    IO

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF ANTECEDENT:                      P      T

Avez-vous répondu à ses lettres? Non, nous \_\_\_\_\_ répondons aujourd'hui.

## Chapter 39 — What is a Disjunctive Pronoun?

Underline the pronouns in the sentences below.

- Indicate whether the French equivalent is an object pronoun (OP) or a disjunctive pronoun (DP).
- Referring to the charts on pp. 127-8 write the French equivalent of the pronoun.

1. The teacher gave me extra homework. OP DP \_\_\_\_\_
2. My friends study without me. OP DP \_\_\_\_\_
3. John went out with her. OP DP \_\_\_\_\_
4. John bought her a book. OP DP \_\_\_\_\_
5. The students see them everyday. OP DP \_\_\_\_\_
6. Exercise is good for them. OP DP \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 40 — What are Reflexive Pronouns and Verbs?

I: Fill in the appropriate English reflexive pronoun in the English sentences.

- Fill in the equivalent French reflexive pronoun in the French sentences.

1. The children wash \_\_\_\_\_ every evening.

Les enfants \_\_\_\_\_ lavent tous les soirs.

2. Mary looks at \_\_\_\_\_ constantly.

Marie \_\_\_\_\_ regarde constamment.

3. Mary, you look at \_\_\_\_\_ constantly.

Marie, tu \_\_\_\_\_ regardes constamment.

4. We dress \_\_\_\_\_.

Nous \_\_\_\_\_ habillons.

II: Fill in the appropriate English reflexive pronoun or the expression "each other."

- Circle "Rx" if the action is reflexive or "Rp" if the action is reciprocal.

1. The mother and son kissed \_\_\_\_\_. Rx Rp

2. Ambitious people push \_\_\_\_\_ to the limit. Rx Rp

3. Not to be punished, the children blamed \_\_\_\_\_ for breaking the mirror. Rx Rp

4. When something goes wrong I always blame \_\_\_\_\_. Rx Rp

5. Do you and your brother write \_\_\_\_\_. Rx Rp



## Chapter 41 — What is a Possessive Pronoun?

Underline the possessive pronouns in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the possessive pronoun to its antecedent.
- Circle whether the antecedent is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Using the charts in this section, fill in the French possessive pronoun.

1. I won't take his car. I'll take mine.

ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH: feminine      S      P

Je ne prendrai pas sa voiture. Je prendrai \_\_\_\_\_

2. I'm not going with his parents. I'm going with hers.

ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH: masculine      S      P

Je ne vais pas avec ses parents. Je vais avec \_\_\_\_\_

3. Are you taking my book? No, I'm taking yours (familiar).

ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH: masculine      S      P

Prends-tu mon livre? Non, je prends \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 42 — What is an Interrogative Pronoun?

Underline the interrogative pronouns in the questions below.

- Circle the interrogative pronoun's function in English and in French: subject (S) direct object (DO), indirect object (IO) or object of a preposition (OP). Restructure the English sentence, if necessary.
- Using the chart on p. 142, fill in the appropriate French equivalent.

1. Who came into the room?

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH:    S    DO    IO    OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH:    S    DO    IO    OP

\_\_\_\_\_ est entré dans la pièce?

2. Who did you speak to?

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

to speak to → **parler à**

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH:    S    DO    IO    OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH:    S    DO    IO    OP

\_\_\_\_\_ est-ce que vous avez parlé?

3. What is she doing tonight?

to do → **faire**

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH:    S    DO    IO    OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH:    S    DO    IO    OP

\_\_\_\_\_ fait-elle ce soir?

4. Who are you calling?

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

to call → **téléphoner à**

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: S DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH: S DO IO OP

\_\_\_\_\_ téléphonez-vous?

5. What did he cover the table with?

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

to cover with → **couvrir avec**

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: S DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH: S DO IO OP

\_\_\_\_\_ est-ce qu'il a couvert la table?

## Chapter 43 — What is a Relative Pronoun?

Underline the relative pronoun in the sentences below.

- Circle the antecedent.
- Circle the function of the relative pronoun: subject (S), direct object (DO), object of a preposition (OP), object of preposition **de** ( **OPde** ), or possessive modifier (PM). Restructure the English sentence, if necessary.
- Using the chart on p. 155, fill in the French relative pronoun in the French sentences below.

1. I received the letter that you sent me.

(to send → **envoyer**)

FUNCTION IN ENGLISH: S DO OP OP PM

FUNCTION IN FRENCH: S DO OP **OPde** PM

J'ai reçu la lettre \_\_\_\_\_ vous m'avez envoyée.

2. That is the young woman who speaks French.

(to speak → **parler**)

FUNCTION IN ENGLISH: S DO OP OP PM

FUNCTION IN FRENCH: S DO OP **OPde** PM

Voici la jeune fille \_\_\_\_\_ parle français.

3. Here is the man who I traveled with.

(to travel → **voyager**)

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

FUNCTION IN ENGLISH: S DO OP OP PM

FUNCTION IN FRENCH: S DO OP **OPde** PM

Voici l'homme avec \_\_\_\_\_ j'ai voyagé.

4. This is the book whose title I had forgotten.

(to forget → **oublier**)

FUNCTION IN ENGLISH: S DO OP OP PM

FUNCTION IN FRENCH: S DO OP OP**de** PM

Voici le livre \_\_\_\_\_ j'ai oublié le titre.

5. Paul is the student I spoke of.

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

(to speak of → **parler de**)

FUNCTION IN ENGLISH: S DO OP OP PM

FUNCTION IN FRENCH: S DO OP OP**de** PM

Paul est l'étudiant \_\_\_\_\_ j'ai parlé.

6. Paul is the student I spoke to.

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

(to speak to → **parler à**)

FUNCTION IN ENGLISH: S DO OP OP PM

FUNCTION IN FRENCH: S DO OP OP**de** PM

Paul est l'étudiant \_\_\_\_\_ j'ai parlé.

## Chapter 44 — What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?

Circle the demonstrative pronouns in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the demonstrative pronoun to its antecedent.
- Circle if the antecedent is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the French demonstrative pronoun in the French sentences (see chart p. 160).

1. She did not buy that dress because she wants this one.

ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH: feminine S P

Elle n'a pas acheté cette robe parce qu'elle veut \_\_\_\_\_.

2. My courses are more interesting than those.

ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH: masculine S P

Mes cours sont plus intéressants que \_\_\_\_\_.

3. What book are you reading? That one.

ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH: masculine S P

Quel livre lis-tu? \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 45 — What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?

I. Underline the subjects in the sentences below.

- Circle the performer of the action.
- Identify each sentence as active (Ac) or passive (Pa).
- Identify the tense of the verb: past (PP), present (P), future (F).

I

- |   |    |    |    |   |   |
|---|----|----|----|---|---|
| 1. The cow jumped over the moon.                    | Ac | Pa | PP | P | F |
| 2. The bill was paid by Bob's parents.              | Ac | Pa | PP | P | F |
| 3. The bank is transferring the money.              | Ac | Pa | pp | p | F |
| 4. Everyone will be going away during the vacation. | Ac | Pa | pp | p | F |
| 5. The spring break will be enjoyed by all.         | Ac | Pa | PP | P | F |

II Turn the following passive sentences into active sentences.

1. The keys were lost by the children.

---

2. Cruise ship tickets are sold by travel bureaus.

---

3. Vintage cars are repaired by specialized mechanics.

---

## ANSWER KEY

### 2. What is a Noun?

1. boy, classroom, teacher
2. textbook, painting, cover
3. Mary, Evans, Paris, class
4. lion, children
5. truth, fiction
6. kindness, understanding, university
7. Doctor, Grant, check, bank, corner
8. friend, Bob, sense, humor
9. horse, Kentucky Derby
10. textbook, Arch of Triumph

### 3. What is Meant by Gender?

I

1. M
2. ?
3. F
4. ?
5. ?
6. F
7. ?

II

1. F
2. M
3. F
4. M
5. M
6. M

### 4. What is Meant by Number? The first letter corresponds to Column A, the second to Column B. 1. P P

2. P ?
3. S S
4. P P
5. P ?
6. P P

### 5. What is an Article?

I

1. les
2. l'
3. des
4. une
5. de l'
6. le
7. un
8. de la
9. le;

II

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. C

5. N
6. N
7. C
8. N
9. C

**6. What is the Possessive?**

1. the parents of some children
2. the color of the dress
3. the entrance of the school
4. the speed of a car
5. the covers of the books

**7. What is a Verb?**

1. purchase
2. were
3. enjoyed, preferred
4. ate, finished, went
5. was, see, struggle, get out
6. attended, celebrate

**8. What is the Infinitive?**

I

1. write
2. be
3. speak
4. have
5. teach

II

1. to do
2. study
3. to learn
4. leave
5. to travel

**9. What is a Subject?**

1. Q: "What rang?" the bell → sing. Q: "Who ran out?" the children → pl.
2. Q: "Who took the order?" one waiter → sing. Q: "Who brought the food?" another → sing.
3. Q: "Who voted?" the first-year students (or the students) → pl.
4. Q: "What is a beautiful language?" French → sing. Q: "What is difficult?" it → sing.

**10. What is a Pronoun?** The antecedent is in parentheses.

1. she (Mary), him (Peter)
2. they (coat, dress)
3. herself (Mary)
4. we (Paul, I) 5. it (book), it (table)

**11. What is a Subject Pronoun?**

1. je → 1<sup>st</sup>, sing.
2. vous → 2<sup>nd</sup>, pl.
3. nous → 1<sup>st</sup>, pl.
4. tu → 2<sup>nd</sup>, sing.
5. elles → 3<sup>rd</sup>, pl.
6. vous → 2<sup>nd</sup>, pl.
7. ils → 3<sup>rd</sup>, pl.

## 12. What is a Verb Conjugation?

I

STEM: port-. CONJUGATION:

je porte                      nous portons,  
tu portes                    vous portez  
il (elle, on) porte        ils (elles) portent

II

STEM: vend-. CONJUGATION:

je vends                      nous vendons  
tu vends                      vous vendez,  
il (elle, on) vend        ils (elles) vendent

## 13. What are Auxiliary Verbs?

I

Auxiliaries verbs are in parentheses:

1. (is) talking
2. (did) finish
3. (have) seen
4. (would) buy, (do) have
5. (does) live
6. (were) doing
7. (used to) spend
8. (will) call
9. (may) go
10. (might) have

II

English auxiliary verbs which are not used as auxiliaries in French:

1. did
2. will
3. do
4. – (*to have*, **avoir**, is an auxiliary verb in French)

## 14. What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences? Words that indicate the negative are in italics.

Words around which to place **ne...pas** are underlined.

I

1. We *do not* (*don't*) want to speak English in class.
2. He *does not* (*doesn't*) do his homework.
3. Helen was *not* (*wasn't*) home this morning.
4. Paul cannot (*can't*) go to the restaurant with us.

II

1. John saw no one.
2. The children didn't eat anything.
3. She doesn't go to school any longer.

## 15. What are Declarative and Interrogative Sentences? Words that indicate the interrogative are in *italics*.

I

1. *Did* Paul and Mary study all evening?
2. *Does* his brother eat a lot?
3. *Do* the girl's parents speak French?

II

1. *Est-ce que* would precede: my mother and father went to the movies.
2. *n'est-ce pas* would follow: my mother and father went to the movies.
3. noun subject → mother and father; verb → went; pronoun that corresponds to the subject → they → *ils*

**17. What is the Present Tense?**

1. reads
2. is reading → *lit*
3. does read → *lit*
4. is reading → *lit*

**18. What is a Participle?**

1. am speaking
2. were studying
3. are bringing
4. will be trying
5. are doing

**19. What is the Past Tense?**

IMPARFAIT: checked, handled, was crying, was, was leaving

PASSÉ COMPOSÉ: went, arrived, ran, dropped, tried, ducked, grabbed, brought, comforted, went, left

**20. What is the Past Perfect Tense?**

1. (-1) → P; (-2) → PP
2. (-1) → P; (-2) → PP

**21. What is the Future Tense?**

1. ENGLISH: present, future FRENCH: future, future
2. ENGLISH: future, present FRENCH: future, future

**22. What is the Future Perfect Tense?** In French, the verbs marked (1) take the future perfect; the verbs marked (2) take the future.

1. (2), (1)
2. (1), (2).

**24. What is the Imperative?**

I

1. Study every evening.
2. Let's go to the movies once a week.

II

1. Don't sleep in class.
2. Let's not speak in class.

**25. What is the Conditional?**

1. C, I
2. PP, PC
3. I, I
4. F, P

**28. What is a Descriptive Adjective?**

I

The noun or pronoun described is between parentheses.

1. young (man), French (newspaper)
2. pretty (she), new, red (dress)
3. interesting (it)
4. old (piano), good (music)
5. tired (Paul), long (walk)

II

Nouns used as adjectives:

1. leather
2. gold
3. tennis



4. chocolate
5. tomato

**29. What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?** The noun modified is between parentheses.

1. older (teacher) → C+
2. less intelligent (he) → C-
3. as tall as (Mary) → C=
4. the worst (boy) → S
5. better (student) → C +

**30. What is a Possessive Adjective?** The noun modified is between parentheses.

1. my (books), P → *mes*
2. your (car), sing. → *ta*
3. our (mother), sing. → *notre*
4. your (clothes), pl. → *vos*
5. her (exercises), pl. → *ses*
6. their (exercises), pl. → *leurs*
7. their (essay), sing. → *leur*.

**31. What is an Interrogative Adjective?** The noun modified is between parentheses.

1. which (courses), pl. → *quels*
2. what (city), sing. → *quelle*
3. what (number), sing. → *quel*

**32. What is a Demonstrative Adjective?** The noun modified is between parentheses.

1. that (restaurant), sing. → *ce*
2. this (test), sing. → *cet* (examen starts with a vowel)
3. these (houses), pl. → *ces*
4. this (magazine), sing. → *cette*
5. that (stadium), sing. → *ce*

**33. What is an Adverb?** The word modified is between parentheses.

1. early (arrived)
2. quickly (learned), really (quickly),
3. too (tired) 4. reasonably (secure)
5. well (speaks), very (well)

**34. What is a Conjunction?** The words to be circled are in *italics*; the words to be underlined are plain.

1. Mary *and* Paul, French *or* Spanish.
2. She did not study *because* she was too tired.
3. Not only had he forgotten his ticket, *but* he had forgotten his passport as well.

**35. What is a Preposition?**

1. towards, of
2. from, before
3. around, as
4. at
5. between

**36. What is an Object?**

1. Q: "The children took what?" a shower → DO.
2. Q: "They ate what?" the meal → DO. Q: "They ate with whom?" their friends → OP.
3. Q: "He sent what?" a present → DO. Q: "He sent a present to whom?" his brother → IO.

**37. What is a Direct Object Pronoun?**

1. them → *les*
2. her → *la*
3. her → l' (*la*)
4. it, book → *le*
5. it, soup → *la*

**38. What is an Indirect Object Pronoun?**

1. her → *lui*
2. him → *lui*
3. them, P → *leur*
4. them, letters, T → *y*

**39. What is a Disjunctive Pronoun?**

1. me, OP, *me*
2. me, DP, *moi*
3. her, DP, *elle*
4. her, OP, *lui*
5. them, OP, *les*
6. them, DP, *eux/elles*

**40. What are Reflexive Pronouns and Verbs?**

I

1. themselves → *se*
2. herself → *se*
3. yourself → *te*
4. ourselves → *nous*

II

1. each other, Rp
2. themselves, Rx
3. each other, Rp
4. myself, Rx
5. each other, Rp

**41. What is a Possessive Pronoun?**

1. mine (car), sing. → *la mienne*
2. hers (parents), pl. → *les siens*
3. yours, (book), sing. → *le tien*

**42. What is an Interrogative Pronoun?**

1. who, S, S → *qui* or *qui est-ce qui*
2. who, RESTRUCTURED: to whom did you speak, IO, IO → *à qui*
3. what, DO, DO → *que*
4. who, RESTRUCTURED: whom are you calling, DO, IO → *à qui*
5. what, RESTRUCTURED: with what did he cover the table, OP, OP → *avec quoi*

**43. What is a Relative Pronoun? The antecedent is between parentheses.**

1. that (letter), DO, DO → *que*
2. who (woman), S, S → *qui*
3. RESTRUCTURED: Here is the man with whom I traveled. whom (man), OP, OP → *qui*
4. whose (book), PM, PM → *dont*
5. RESTRUCTURED: Paul is the student of whom I spoke. Paul (student), OP, OPde → *dont*
6. RESTRUCTURED: Paul is the student to whom I spoke. Paul (student), OP, OP → *à qui*

**44. What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?**

1. this one (dress), sing. → *celle-ci*
2. those (courses), pl. → *ceux-là*
3. that one (book), sing. → *celui-là*.

**45. What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?**

I

1. cow, cow → Ac, PP
2. bill, parents → Pa, PP
3. bank, bank → Ac, P
4. everyone, everyone → Ac, F
5. spring break, all → Pa, F

II

1. The children lost the keys.
2. Travel bureaus sell cruise ship tickets.
3. Specialized mechanics repair vintage cars.