

GRAMMAIRE INTERACTIVE

CHAPITRE 1

Exercice A

Do you remember how to spell the following subjects? Take turns asking your partner to spell the subjects below.

Modèle: Comment dit-on “Math”?

les maths

Comment ça s’écrit?

M-A-T-H-S

English: l’ _____

Business: le _____

History: l’ _____

Languages: les _____

Computer science: l’ _____

Accounting: la _____

Exercice B

- **le , la, les** and **l’** are called *definite articles*.

What is the English equivalent? Do you use it before noun referring to school subjects in English?

- Give the gender of each noun in Exercice A.

Modèle: les maths = feminine

- Fill in the blanks:

Before a **plural** noun , the form of the definite article is: _____

Before a **singular** noun starting **with a vowel or a mute “h”**, the form of the definite article is: _____ (regardless of whether the noun is masculine or feminine)

Before a **singular masculine** noun starting with a **consonant**, the form of the definite article is: _____

Before a **singular feminine** noun starting with a **consonant**, the form of the definite article is: _____

Exercice C

- Look at the underlined element:

un bureau une carte une chaise
une affiche un ordinateur un tableau

How would you translate the underlined elements in English?

- According to you, what is the difference between “un” and “une” related to?

Fill in the blanks:

un is used when the noun is _____

une is used when the noun is _____

- Look at the following pairs. What is the difference?

Un ordinateur/ des ordinateurs une affiche/des affiches
Un cahier / des cahiers une chaise / des chaises

Fill in the blanks

des is used when the noun (masculine or feminine) is: _____

- Now, compare the two sentences:

Il y a des ordinateurs / There are computers

What is the main difference between French and English?

Exercice D

In Exercice 16, look at “voici” and “il y a”.

How would you translate those two phrases into English?