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?