

English Grammar for Students of French

6th edition

by Jacqueline Morton

REVIEW EXERCISES

The Olivia and Hill Press
3460 East Ellsworth Rd.
Ann Arbor, MI 48108
Tel.: (734) 971-0202
Fax: (734) 971-0220
www.oliviahill.com

© 2008, Jacqueline Morton

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.

Chapter 3 — What is Meant by Gender?

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	?

Chapter 4 — What is Meant by Number?

Look at the English and French words below. Under Column A indicate if the 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	?

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 French 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.

1. some children's parents _____
2. the dress's color _____
3. the school's entrance _____
4. a car's speed _____
5. 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?

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.

1. Did Mary call Peter? Yes, she called him last night.
2. The coat and dress are elegant, but they are expensive.
3. Mary baked the cookies herself.
4. Paul and I are very tired. We went out last night.
5. 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. <i>Mary and Helen</i> are home.	_____	_____	_____
6. Do <i>you and your wife</i> like sports?	_____	_____	_____
7. <i>My brother and sister</i> speak French.	_____	_____	_____

Chapter 12 — What is a Verb Conjugation?

Write the stem and conjugate the regular verb **porter** (*to carry, to wear*).

STEM: _____

je _____ nous _____

tu _____ vous _____

il/elle/on _____ ils/elles _____

Chapter 13 — What are Auxiliary Verbs?

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

- Did the children do their homework?
- They will do their homework tomorrow.
- Do you want to study now?
- Have the children done their homework?

Chapter 14 — What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences?

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.

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 noun subject: _____

▪ 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 *The Red and the Black*?

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.

- I am speaking French.
- Paul and Mary were studying for the exam.
- Are you bringing the book to class?
- The students will be trying to memorize the verbs.

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.

(-____) (-____)
_____ _____

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.

Chapter 28 — What is a Descriptive Adjective?

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.

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

_____ est ta ville préférée?

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.

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.

1. Mary and Paul were going to study 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.

Chapter 35 — What is a Preposition?

Circle the prepositions in the following sentences.

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

Chapter 36 — What are Objects?

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).

1. The children took a shower.

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

2. They ate the meal with their friends.

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

3. He sent his brother a present.

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

Chapter 37 — What is an Object Pronoun?

Underline the object pronoun in the sentences below.

- Using the chart on pp. 120-1, circle the correct French equivalent: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO) or object of a preposition (OP), person (P), or thing (T).

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

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH: DO IO OP

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: _____

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH: masculine

Marie aime le livre et elle _____ lit.

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

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH: DO IO OP

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: _____

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN FRENCH: feminine

Il fait de la soupe et il _____ mange.

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

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH: DO IO OP

Le professeur _____ a parlé.

4. The teacher spoke to him.

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH: DO IO OP

Le professeur _____ a parlé.

5. The boy spoke to them yesterday.

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH: DO IO OP

TYPE OF ANTECEDENT: P T

Le garçon _____ a parlé hier.

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

(*to answer* → **répondre à**)

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN FRENCH: DO IO OP

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: _____

TYPE OF ANTECEDENT: P T

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

Chapter 38 — 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 39 — 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 cuts _____ constantly.

Marie _____ coupe constamment.

3. Mary, you cut _____ constantly.

Marie, tu _____ coupes 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 40 — 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 41 — 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 42 — 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 43 — 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 44 — What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?

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).

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

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
3. **What is Meant by Gender?** 1. M 2. ? 3. F 4. ? 5. ? 6. F 7. ?
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 ?
5. **What is an Article?** 1. les 2. l' 3. des 4. une 5. de l' 6. le 7. un 8. de la 9. le; 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?** 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 → 1st, sing. 2. vous → 2nd, pl. 3. nous → 1st, pl. 4. tu → 2nd, sing. 5. elles → 3rd, pl. 6. vous → 2nd, pl. 7. ils → 3rd, pl.
12. **What is a Verb Conjugation?** STEM: port-. CONJUGATION: je porte, tu portes, il (elle) porte, nous portons, vous portez, ils (or elles) portent.
13. **What are Auxiliary Verbs?** 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. 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.
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
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?** 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)
29. **What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?** I. 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 described 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*
32. **What is a Demonstrative Adjective?** I. 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*
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 are Objects?** 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 an Object Pronoun?** 1. it, DO, DO, book → *le* 2. it, DO, DO, soup → *la* 3. her, IO, IO → *lui* 4. him, IO, IO → *lui* 5. them, IO, IO, P → *leur* 6. them, DO, IO, letters, T → *y*
38. **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*
39. **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
40. **What is a Possessive Pronoun?** 1. mine (car), sing. → *la mienne* 2. hers (parents), pl. → *les siens* 3. yours, (book), sing. → *le tien*
41. **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*
42. **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*
43. **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*.
44. **What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?** 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