

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ minus 1

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ minus 2

|          |  |     |
|----------|--|-----|
| <b>1</b> | Checkmark the gender and number that a noun can have: (check all that apply)<br><input type="checkbox"/> First<br><input type="checkbox"/> Masculine<br><input type="checkbox"/> Singular<br><input type="checkbox"/> Suffix<br><input type="checkbox"/> Plural<br><input type="checkbox"/> Feminine   | 1   |
| <b>2</b> | What are the French forms of the English “THE”?  | 1   |
| <b>3</b> | The final “s”, “x”, “z” of French words are always pronounced. True _____<br>False _____   | 1   |
| <b>4</b> | In conjugating a verb, “Je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles” are called: (check all that apply)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Definite articles<br><input type="checkbox"/> Persons<br><input type="checkbox"/> Indefinite nouns<br><input type="checkbox"/> Personal pronoun subjects<br><input type="checkbox"/> Adjective pronouns | 1   |
| <b>5</b> | Write the negative version of the following sentences.<br><br>Nous entendons bien.<br>Ils attendent le bus.<br>Elle défend ses amis.   | 1.5 |
| <b>6</b> | Translate the following sentences to negative.<br><br>We descend to town on Sundays.<br><br>Why do they answer?  | 1   |
| <b>7</b> | How do you form the plural of nouns that end in EAU, EU, and AL?   | 1   |
| <b>8</b> | Translate the following words from French to English.<br><br>Attendre<br>Défendre<br>Entendre<br>Répondre<br>Vendre  | 2.5 |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |                               |  |   |                                   |                               |  |   |                               |                     |  |   |  |                               |  |   |                         |                       |  |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| 9   | <p>Underline the sentence that translates the English phrase in each cell. ??????</p> <table><tr><td>Where is the bathroom?<br/><br/>Où sont les bidets ?<br/>Où sont les toilettes ?<br/>Où sont les lavabos ?</td><td>I am sorry.<br/><br/>Je suis perdu.<br/>Je suis désolé.<br/>Je suis arrive.</td><td>Can you say it again?<br/><br/>Pourriez-vous le chanter ?<br/>Pourriez-vous répéter ?<br/>Pourriez-vous retourner ?<br/>Pourriez-vous regarder ?</td></tr><tr><td>I don't understand.<br/><br/>Je ne sais pas.<br/>Je ne comprends pas.<br/>Je ne saisis plus.<br/>Je ne recommande pas.</td><td>What is happening?<br/><br/>Qu'est-ce qui se joue ?<br/>Qu'est-ce qui se passe ?<br/>Qu'est-ce qui s'arrange ?<br/>Qu'est-ce qui se traîne ?</td><td>What's your name? formal<br/><br/>Combien ça coûte?<br/>Comment t'appelles-tu?<br/>Comment vous appelez-vous?<br/>Comment vas-tu?</td></tr></table> | Where is the bathroom?<br><br>Où sont les bidets ?<br>Où sont les toilettes ?<br>Où sont les lavabos ?                                      | I am sorry.<br><br>Je suis perdu.<br>Je suis désolé.<br>Je suis arrive. | Can you say it again?<br><br>Pourriez-vous le chanter ?<br>Pourriez-vous répéter ?<br>Pourriez-vous retourner ?<br>Pourriez-vous regarder ? | I don't understand.<br><br>Je ne sais pas.<br>Je ne comprends pas.<br>Je ne saisis plus.<br>Je ne recommande pas. | What is happening?<br><br>Qu'est-ce qui se joue ?<br>Qu'est-ce qui se passe ?<br>Qu'est-ce qui s'arrange ?<br>Qu'est-ce qui se traîne ? | What's your name? formal<br><br>Combien ça coûte?<br>Comment t'appelles-tu?<br>Comment vous appelez-vous?<br>Comment vas-tu? | 3                             |  |   |                                   |                               |  |   |                               |                     |  |   |  |                               |  |   |                         |                       |  |   |
| Where is the bathroom?<br><br>Où sont les bidets ?<br>Où sont les toilettes ?<br>Où sont les lavabos ?            | I am sorry.<br><br>Je suis perdu.<br>Je suis désolé.<br>Je suis arrive.   | Can you say it again?<br><br>Pourriez-vous le chanter ?<br>Pourriez-vous répéter ?<br>Pourriez-vous retourner ?<br>Pourriez-vous regarder ? |   |   |   |   |  |                               |  |   |                                   |                               |  |   |                               |                     |  |   |  |                               |  |   |                         |                       |  |   |
| I don't understand.<br><br>Je ne sais pas.<br>Je ne comprends pas.<br>Je ne saisis plus.<br>Je ne recommande pas. | What is happening?<br><br>Qu'est-ce qui se joue ?<br>Qu'est-ce qui se passe ?<br>Qu'est-ce qui s'arrange ?<br>Qu'est-ce qui se traîne ?   | What's your name? formal<br><br>Combien ça coûte?<br>Comment t'appelles-tu?<br>Comment vous appelez-vous?<br>Comment vas-tu?                |   |   |   |   |  |                               |  |   |                                   |                               |  |   |                               |                     |  |   |  |                               |  |   |                         |                       |  |   |
| 10  | <p>Match the following endings with their appropriate tenses:</p> <table><tr><td>A</td><td>é, i, u</td><td>The 'passé composé</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Ais, ais, ait, ait, ions, iez, aient, aient</td><td>The present tense of ER verbs</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>e, es, e, e, e, ons, ez, ent, ent</td><td>The present tense of IR verbs</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>s, s, - - - ons, ez, ent, ent</td><td>The past participle</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>is, is, it, it, it, issons, issez, issent, issent.</td><td>The present tense of RE verbs</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>Avoir or Être + é, i, u</td><td>The 'imparfait' tense</td><td></td></tr></table>   | A   | é, i, u   | The 'passé composé  |   | B   | Ais, ais, ait, ait, ions, iez, aient, aient  | The present tense of ER verbs |  | C | e, es, e, e, e, ons, ez, ent, ent | The present tense of IR verbs |  | D | s, s, - - - ons, ez, ent, ent | The past participle |  | E | is, is, it, it, it, issons, issez, issent, issent. | The present tense of RE verbs |  | F | Avoir or Être + é, i, u | The 'imparfait' tense |  | 3 |
| A   | é, i, u   | The 'passé composé  |   |   |   |   |  |                               |  |   |                                   |                               |  |   |                               |                     |  |   |  |                               |  |   |                         |                       |  |   |
| B   | Ais, ais, ait, ait, ions, iez, aient, aient   | The present tense of ER verbs   |   |   |   |   |  |                               |  |   |                                   |                               |  |   |                               |                     |  |   |  |                               |  |   |                         |                       |  |   |
| C   | e, es, e, e, e, ons, ez, ent, ent   | The present tense of IR verbs   |   |   |   |   |  |                               |  |   |                                   |                               |  |   |                               |                     |  |   |  |                               |  |   |                         |                       |  |   |
| D   | s, s, - - - ons, ez, ent, ent   | The past participle   |   |   |   |   |  |                               |  |   |                                   |                               |  |   |                               |                     |  |   |  |                               |  |   |                         |                       |  |   |
| E   | is, is, it, it, it, issons, issez, issent, issent.  | The present tense of RE verbs   |   |   |   |   |  |                               |  |   |                                   |                               |  |   |                               |                     |  |   |  |                               |  |   |                         |                       |  |   |
| F   | Avoir or Être + é, i, u   | The 'imparfait' tense   |   |   |   |   |  |                               |  |   |                                   |                               |  |   |                               |                     |  |   |  |                               |  |   |                         |                       |  |   |

|    | <b>VRAI ou FAUX</b>  | <b>VRAI</b> | <b>FAUX</b> |   |
|----|--|-------------|-------------|---|
| 11 | An action completed in the past can be expressed with the passé composé.                             |             |             | 1 |
| 12 | "Je parle" is the first person singular of the present tense.  |             |             | 1 |
| 13 | Verbs ending in ER change the ER to "u" in the past participle.                                      |             |             | 1 |
| 14 | Verbs ending in ER change the ER to "é" in the past participle.                                      |             |             | 1 |
| 15 | An action that is being done now, is usual, or is recurring can be expressed with the present tense. |             |             | 1 |
| 16 | An action that is being done now, is usual, or is recurring can be expressed with the passé composé. |             |             | 1 |
| 17 | "Tu parles" is the first person singular of the present tense.                                       |             |             | 1 |
| 18 | "Tu parles" is the first person plural of the present tense.   |             |             | 1 |

|    |   |  |  |   |
|----|---|--|--|---|
| 19 | “e, es, e, e, e” represent the singular endings of an ER verb in the present tense. |  |  | 1 |
|----|---|--|--|---|

|    | <b>VRAI ou FAUX</b>   | <b>VRAI</b> | <b>FAUX</b> |   |
|----|---|-------------|-------------|---|
| 20 | “e, es, e, e, e” represent the singular endings of an IR verb in the present tense.                               |             |             | 1 |
| 21 | The present tense of AVOIR + the past participle of a regular verb form the future.                               |             |             | 1 |
| 22 | The present tense of AVOIR + the past participle of a regular verb form the passé composé.                        |             |             | 1 |
| 23 | “Nous parlons” is the first person singular of the present tense.   |             |             | 1 |
| 24 | “Nous parlons” is the first person plural of the present tense.   |             |             | 1 |
| 25 | “Nous avons parlé” is the first person plural of the present tense.   |             |             | 1 |
| 26 | “AVOIR” is an auxiliary and a verb on its own.  |             |             | 1 |
| 27 | “AVOIR” is an auxiliary verb and it cannot be used with other verbs.  |             |             | 1 |
| 28 | “AVOIR” helps other verbs form their past tenses.   |             |             | 1 |
| 29 | “é” at the end of an ER verb indicates the past participle tense.   |             |             | 1 |
| 30 | “ons, ez, ent” represent the plural endings of the present tense  |             |             | 1 |
| 31 | I can conjugate any French verb if I know the endings of the tenses.  |             |             | 1 |
| 32 | I can conjugate any French verb if I know the spelling of the verb.   |             |             | 1 |
| 33 | The endings of the tenses do not correspond to the persons.   |             |             | 1 |
| 34 | The endings of the tenses correspond to the subject of the verb.  |             |             | 1 |
| 35 | In the past participle tense, the regular verbs drop their ER, IR, RE endings and change them to a single letter. |             |             | 1 |
| 36 | The verb ÊTRE is not an auxiliary verb.   |             |             | 1 |
| 37 | Some verbs form the past tenses with AVOIR and some others, with ÊTRE.  |             |             | 1 |
| 38 | The verb ÊTRE will not help other verbs in past tense.  |             |             | 1 |
| 39 | The present tense of ÊTRE + the past participle of a regular verb will form the future.                           |             |             | 1 |
| 40 | The present tense of ÊTRE + the past participle of a regular verb will form the passé composé.                    |             |             | 1 |
| 41 | “Je suis” is the first person singular, present tense of the verb ÊTRE.   |             |             | 1 |
| 42 | “Je suis arrivé” is the first person singular, in passé composé of ARRIVER.                                       |             |             | 1 |
| 43 | “e es e e e ons ez ent ent” are endings of IR verbs, in present tense.  |             |             | 1 |
| 44 | “e es e e e ons ez ent ent” are endings of ER verbs, in present tense.  |             |             | 1 |
| 45 | “e es e e e ons ez ent ent” are endings of REverbs, in present tense.   |             |             | 1 |

|    |  |  |  |   |
|----|--|--|--|---|
| 46 | “Nous sommes arrivés” is the 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, passé composé, of ARRIVER. |  |  | 1 |
|----|--|--|--|---|

|    | <b>VRAI ou FAUX</b>  | <b>VRAI</b> | <b>FAUX</b> |   |
|----|--|-------------|-------------|---|
| 47 | “Nous sommes arrivés” is the first person plural, passé composé of ARRIVER.                                |             |             | 1 |
| 48 | “Tu arrives” is the 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, future tense of ARRIVER.                              |             |             | 1 |
| 49 | “Tu arrives” is the 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, present tense, of ARRIVER.                            |             |             | 1 |
| 50 | Regular verbs in ER have the ending “é” in past participle.  |             |             | 1 |
| 51 | Regular verbs in ER have the ending “i” in past participle.  |             |             | 1 |
| 52 | Regular verbs in IR have the ending “i” in past participle.  |             |             | 1 |
| 53 | The auxiliary verb ÊTRE + the past participle of a regular verb will form the passé composé.               |             |             | 1 |
| 54 | The auxiliary verb ÊTRE + the past participle of a regular verb will form the present tense.               |             |             | 1 |
| 55 | The past participle of a verb that is used with the auxiliary ÊTRE must agree with the person or subject.  |             |             | 1 |
| 56 | The past participle of a verb that is used with the auxiliary AVOIR must agree with the person or subject. |             |             | 1 |
| 57 | The sentence “Ils sont parties depuis deux jours” is correct.  |             |             | 1 |
| 58 | The sentence “Les filles sont parties en vacances la semaine dernière.” is correct.                        |             |             | 1 |
| 59 | Past participle with the auxiliary ÊTRE always agrees with the person or the subject of the verb.          |             |             | 1 |
| 60 | The sentence “Vous êtes descendus du train à 9:00?” is correct when speaking to a group of females.        |             |             | 1 |

FILL IN THE BLANKS. All the statements, except one, are true. What is the number of the FALSE statement? Write it here \_\_\_\_\_.

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1  | The verb ÊTRE is an a _____ verb.  | 1 |
| 2  | Some verbs form the past tenses with A _____ and some others, with Ê _____.  | 1 |
| 5  | The present tense of ÊTRE + the past participle of a regular verb will form the _____  | 1 |
| 6  | “Je suis” is the _____ person singular, _____ tense of the verb ÊTRE.  | 1 |
| 7  | “Je suis arrive hier” is the _____ person singular, in _____ tense of ARRIVER.   | 1 |
| 8  | “e es e e e ons ez ent ent” are endings of verbs in _____, in present tense.   | 1 |
| 9  | “is is it it it issons issez issent” are endings of verbs in _____, in present tense.  | 1 |
| 10 | “ds ds d d d ons ez ent ent” are endings of an ____ verb in the present tense. Example _____                                   | 1 |
| 11 | “Nous sommes arrivés” is the _____ person plural, in the _____ tense, of ARRIVER.  | 1 |
| 13 | “Tu arrives” is the _____ person singular, in the _____ tense, of ARRIVER.   | 1 |
| 15 | Regular verbs in ER have the ending _____ in past participle.  | 1 |
| 16 | Regular verbs in IR have the ending _____ in past participle.  | 1 |
| 17 | Regular verbs in RE have the ending _____ in past participle.  | 1 |
| 18 | The auxiliary verb ÊTRE + the _____ of a verb form the passé compose.  | 1 |
| 19 | The past participle of a verb that is used with the auxiliary ÊTRE must _____ in gender and number with the person or subject. | 1 |
| 20 | The past participle of a verb that is used with the auxiliary AVOIR must agree in _____ and _____ with the person or subject.  | 1 |
| 21 | “Ils sont _____ depuis deux jours.” (parties ou partis?)   | 1 |
| 22 | “Les filles sont _____ en vacances la semaine dernière.” (parties ou partis?)  | 1 |
| 23 | Past participle with the auxiliary ÊTRE always _____ with the person or the subject of the verb.                               | 1 |
| 24 | “Vous êtes _____ du train à 9:00? (descendus ou descendues when speaking to a group of females?)                               | 1 |
| 25 | Translate to French: “I am a unique person now and tomorrow.”  | 1 |

Conjugate the following verbs in the tenses indicated. INCLUDE THE SUBJECTS.

## The verb PARLER

3

[illegible]

## The verb CHOISIR

3

[illegible]

## The verb ENTRER

3

[illegible]

## The verb ALLER

3

[illegible]