



LANGUAGE ANGELS

GRAMMAR EXPLAINED UNITS - FRENCH

		Unit Summary & Learning Intention
Unit 1	Indefinite Articles	<p>In French INDEFINITE ARTICLES are the equivalent of our English words “A” and “AN”. We use the INDEFINITE ARTICLE with nouns when the hearer, listener or reader does NOT know exactly what or which one of something we are referring to. Example: “A dog is barking.” In French there are TWO INDEFINITE ARTICLE words for our English words “A” or “AN”. Which version you need depends on the noun. The TWO INDEFINITE ARTICLE words in French are: UN - The INDEFINITE ARTICLE to use before MASCULINE nouns. UNE - The INDEFINITE ARTICLE to use before FEMININE nouns. When we learn new words in French we need to learn them with the correct INDEFINITE ARTICLE that goes with it.</p>
Unit 2	Definite Articles	<p>In this lesson we look at French DEFINITE ARTICLES. These are the equivalent of our English word “the”. We use the DEFINITE ARTICLE in front of a noun when we believe the hearer, listener or reader knows what we are referring to. Example: “THE teacher is here.” In English we only have the word “THE”, in French the definite article is dependent on the noun's: gender, plurality, if the first letter of the noun is a vowel (or a mute “h”). In French there are actually FOUR definite article words for our single English word “the”. The FOUR DEFINITE ARTICLE words in French are: LE - The DEFINITE ARTICLE to use before MASCULINE nouns. LA - The DEFINITE ARTICLE to use before FEMININE nouns. LES - The DEFINITE ARTICLE to use before PLURAL nouns BOTH masculine & feminine. L' - The DEFINITE ARTICLE to use before masculine or feminine nouns that start with a VOWEL or a mute letter “H” (not pronounced).</p>
Unit 3	Partitive Articles	<p>In French the PARTITIVE ARTICLE is the equivalent of our English word “SOME”. We use the PARTITIVE ARTICLE when we talk about quantities that can't really be counted or to talk about an indefinite quantity of something. Example: “SOME tiles fell off the roof.” In French there are FOUR PARTITIVE ARTICLE words for our English word “SOME”. The FOUR PARTITIVE ARTICLE words in French are: DU - The PARTITIVE ARTICLE to use before MASCULINE nouns. DE LA - The PARTITIVE ARTICLE to use before FEMININE nouns. DES - The PARTITIVE ARTICLE to use before PLURAL nouns BOTH masculine & feminine. DE L' - The PARTITIVE ARTICLE to use before masculine or feminine nouns that start with a VOWEL or a mute letter “H” (not pronounced).</p>
Unit 4	Nouns	<p>In this lesson we look at how nouns work in French and how they can affect the spelling and pronunciation of other words in sentences. The biggest difference is that nouns in French have GENDER (they can be masculine or feminine) and they are also changed depending on PLURALITY (if the noun is singular or plural). In French we can use the article (these are the French words for our English words “a”, “the” or “some”) that accompany each noun to help us determine if the noun is masculine or feminine, singular or plural.</p>



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		Unit Summary & Learning Intention
Unit 5	Adjectival Agreement	<p>In this lesson we look at what ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENT is. What the various ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENT patterns are in French. When, where and how to use them correctly. In French, adjectives have to “agree” with the noun they are describing. This means that an adjective in French can change spelling and pronunciation depending on whether the noun it is describing is masculine, feminine, singular or plural. This is called ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENT. We look at how this works using some colours as examples.</p>
Unit 6	Possessive Adjectives	<p>In French, POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES are the equivalent of our English words like “MY”, “YOURS”, “HIS”, “HERS”, “OURS” and “THEIRS”. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES describe a person, place or thing, because they tell you WHO something belongs to. In this lesson we examine the POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE “MY” in French. In French there are THREE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE words for our single English word “MY”. Which version you need depends on the noun that is being described. The THREE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE words for “MY” in French are: MON - The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE to use before MASCULINE nouns and before MASCULINE or FEMININE nouns that start with a VOWEL or a mute letter “H”. MA - The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE to use before FEMININE nouns. MES - The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE to use before PLURAL nouns BOTH masculine & feminine.</p>