

Bonjour les étudiants !!  
Bienvenue en sixième 😊

In our first class , we are going to do a quick recap of the concepts done in Grade 5

- les pronoms sujets ( the subject pronouns)
- Les verbes être, avoir ,aller (the verbs être, avoir , aller)



# Les pronoms sujets

Subject pronouns are a type of personal pronoun that indicate who or what is performing the action of a verb.

When studying French, you must understand subject pronouns before you can begin learning how to conjugate verbs, because the forms of verbs change for each subject pronoun.

The different subject pronouns are determined by number and person.

- **Number** is divided into “singular” (one) and “plural” (more than one).
- **Person** includes “first person” (the speaker), “second person” (the listener), and “third person” (neither the speaker nor the listener).

Thus with two numbers and three persons, there are a total of six grammatical persons, each of which has at least one French subject pronoun:

|               |         |             |      |              |
|---------------|---------|-------------|------|--------------|
| 1st<br>person | I       | <i>je</i>   | we   | <i>nous</i>  |
| 2nd<br>person | you     | <i>tu</i>   | you  | <i>vous</i>  |
| 3rd<br>person | he, it  | <i>il</i>   | they | <i>ils</i>   |
|               | she, it | <i>elle</i> |      | <i>elles</i> |
|               | one,    | <i>on</i>   |      |              |

# LES PRONOMS SUJETS

## 1st Person Singular French Subject Pronoun: je = I

The first person singular French subject pronoun **je** is used a lot like its English equivalent "I" for example :

- Je suis une étudiante- I am a student
- J'ai un frère – I have a brother
- J'habite à Faridabad – I live in faridabad
- Je parle français – I speak french



## 2nd Person French Subject Pronouns: tu, vous = you

French has two different words for "you": **tu** and **vous**

The difference in meaning between these two words is very important

**Tu** is the familiar "you," which demonstrates a certain closeness and informality. Use **tu** when speaking to one:

friend

peer / colleague

relative

child

pet



**Vous** is the formal "you." It is used to show respect or maintain a certain distance or formality with someone.

Use **vous** when speaking to:  
someone you don't know well

an older person

an authority figure

anyone to whom you wish to show respect

**Vous** is also the plural "you" - you have to use it when talking to more than one person, no matter how close you are.

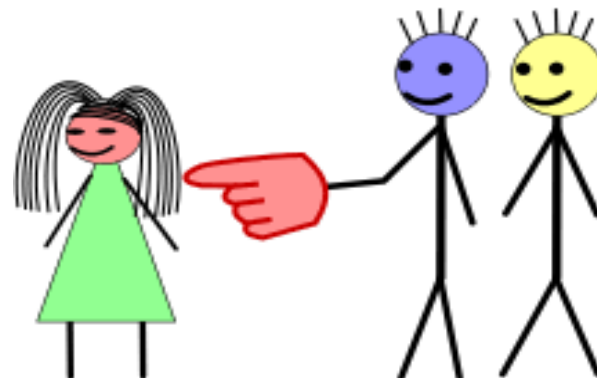
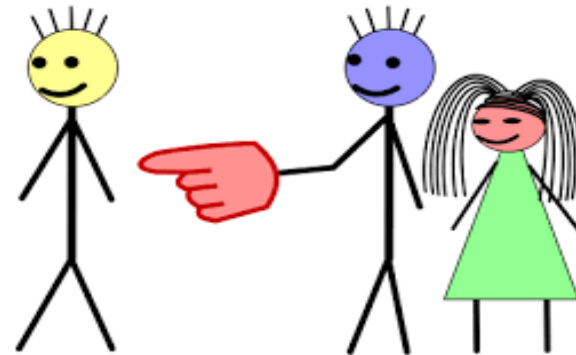
# 3rd Person Singular French Subject Pronouns: il, elle = he, she, it

• The French third person singular subject pronouns **il** and **elle** are used just like their English equivalents "he" and "she" when talking about people

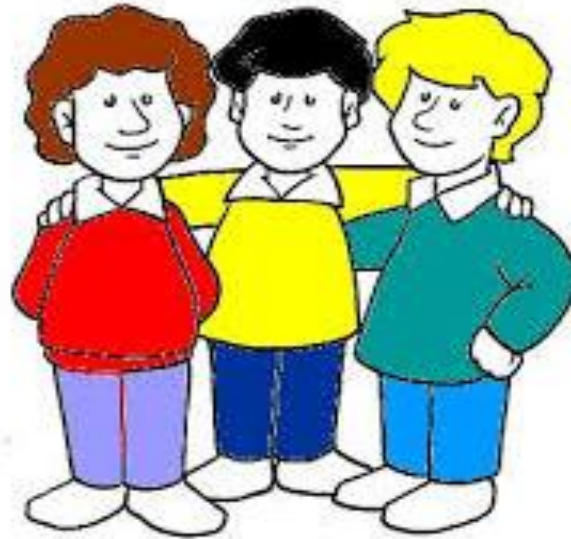
- **Il** can refer to a male, "he," as well a masculine noun, "it."
- **Elle** can indicate a female, "she," or a feminine noun, "it."

## EXAMPLES –

- Il est intelligent – he is intelligent
- Elle est intelligente – She is intelligent
- Il est petit – It is small / He is small



# 1st Person Plural French Subject Pronoun: nous = we

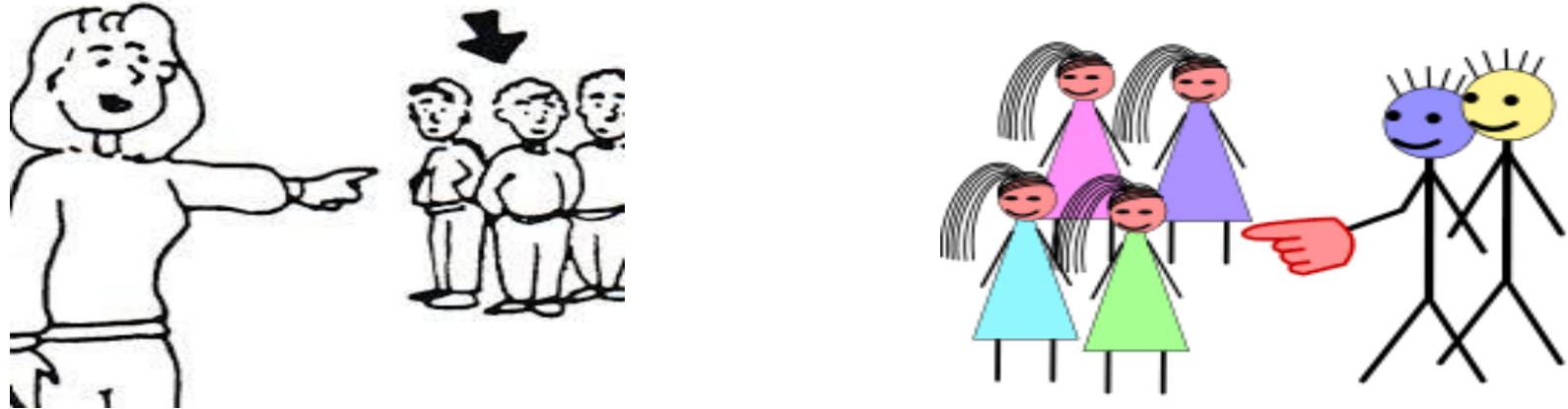


The first person plural French subject pronoun **nous** is used exactly like "we" in English.

Example –

- Nous sommes étudiants – We are students
- Nous avons une voiture – We have a car

## 3rd Person Plural French Subject Pronouns: ils, elles = they



French has two third person plural subject pronouns, **ils** and **elles**, and they both mean "they."









**Ils** is also used for groups of all masculine nouns and groups of mixed masculine-feminine nouns.

**Elles** can be used only when every single person or thing you're referring to is female or feminine plural.



# Summary

Subject pronouns are important in French because we need them to talk to each other, about other people and about ourselves. We also use subject pronouns with verbs. When you use subject pronouns and verbs together they need to match or agree, this is called conjugation.

|  |             |   |              |
|--|-------------|---|--------------|
|     | <b>je</b>   |    | <b>nous</b>  |
|    | <b>tu</b>   |    | <b>vous</b>  |
|   | <b>il</b>   |    | <b>ils</b>   |
|  | <b>elle</b> |  | <b>elles</b> |

# Les verbes

• A word or phrase that describes an action, condition, or experience:

The words "run", "keep", and "feel" are all verbs.

## Verbe – Être (to be)

In almost every conversation you will need the French verb **être**. *Être* (pronounced: ay-tr, with a soft 'r' at the end) is used to indicate how things are. Literally meaning 'to be' *être* is conjugated with the various French pronouns .



## Conjugation

Each French pronoun requires a different conjugation of the verb *être*. This table shows you a pronoun, the correct conjugation of *être*, the English meaning of the conjugation.

### Être (to be)

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| <b>je suis</b>     | <b>I am</b>     |
| <b>tu es</b>       | <b>you are</b>  |
| <b>il est</b>      | <b>he is</b>    |
| <b>elle est</b>    | <b>she is</b>   |
| <b>nous sommes</b> | <b>we are</b>   |
| <b>vous êtes</b>   | <b>you are</b>  |
| <b>ils sont</b>    | <b>they are</b> |
| <b>elles sont</b>  | <b>they are</b> |

# EXAMPLES

- Je **suis** grand – I am tall
- Tu **es** belle- you are beautiful
- Il **est** étudiant – he is a student
- Elle **est** professeur - She is a professor
- Nous **sommes** sympathiques – We are kind
- Vous **etes** contents – You are happy
- Ils **sont** gros – They are fat
- Elles **sont** belles – They are beautiful

# Verbe – Avoir (to have)

**Avoir** is an irregular French verb that means "to have." In French, the verb **AVOIR** is also used to express someone's age.

The verb **avoir** is employed in the **present tense** as follow

**Present tense** = **Subject Pronouns** + form of the verb

|                   |   |                               |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| <b>J'ai</b>       | = | <b>I</b> have                 |
| <b>Tu as</b>      | = | <b>you</b> have(sin.)         |
| <b>Il a</b>       | = | <b>he</b> has                 |
| <b>Elle a</b>     | = | <b>she</b> has                |
| <b>Nous avons</b> | = | <b>we</b> have                |
| <b>Vous avez</b>  | = | <b>you</b> have (pl.)         |
| <b>Ils ont</b>    | = | <b>they</b> have (mas. Plur.) |
| <b>Elles ont</b>  | = | <b>they</b> have (fem.plur.)  |

# EXAMPLES

- J'**ai** un stylo.– I have a pen
- Tu **as** dix ans- you are ten years old. ( to express age we use avoir)
- Il **a** une gomme – he has an eraser
- Elle **a** un crayon - She has a pencil
- Nous **avons** des troussees – We have some pencil-boxes
- Vous **avez** des livres– You have some books
- Ils **ont** bouteilles – They have bottles
- Elles **ont** six ans – They are six years old ( to express age we use avoir)

## Verbe- Aller (to go)

The French irregular verb **aller** ("to go") is one of the most frequently used of all [French verbs](#).

*When the verb ALLER is conjugated, it looks like this:*

Je vais – I go, I am going

Tu vas – you go, you are going

Il va – he goes, he is going

Elle va – she goes, she is going

Nous allons – we go, we are going

Vous allez – you go, you are going

Ils vont – they go, they are going

Elles vont – they go, they are going

# EXAMPLES

- Je **vais** avec Marie – I go with Marie
- Tu **vas** à l'école – You go to the school.
- Il **va** à Delhi – He goes to Delhi
- Elle **va** dans un bureau - She goes in a office
- Nous **allons** bien – We are going good
- Vous **allez** à la banque – You go to the bank
- Ils **vont** à la plage – They go to the pool
- Elles **vont** à Mumabi – They go to Mumbai



# À VOUS



**NOW YOUR TURN !!**

**Q1. Completez avec les pronoms sujets je , tu , il.....)**  
**( Complete with the subject pronouns je,tu , il.....)**

- |          |                        |          |                   |
|----------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| a) _____ | suis étudiante.        | h) _____ | vais avec Samuel. |
| b) _____ | va dans le bureau.     | i) _____ | avons des livres. |
| c) _____ | ont des cartables.     | j) _____ | as la règle ?     |
| d) _____ | sommes dans la classe. | k) _____ | sont petits       |
| e) _____ | allez a l'école.       | l) _____ | es petit.         |
| f) _____ | est mince.             | m) _____ | êtes sympathique. |
| g) _____ | ai cinq ans.           | n) _____ | vas au marché.    |

# À VOUS



**NOW YOUR TURN !!**

**Q2. Completez avec les verbes être , avoir , aller  
( Complete with the verbs être , avoir , aller) Attention! – Conjugate the verb according to subject**

1. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ en France pour les vacances. (aller)
2. Tu \_\_\_\_\_ à la plage avec Paul et Monique. (aller)
3. Vous \_\_\_\_\_ des amis ? (avoir)
4. Elles \_\_\_\_\_ dans le train. (être)
5. J' \_\_\_\_\_ un stylo. (avoir)
6. Tu \_\_\_\_\_ mince. (être)
7. Je \_\_\_\_\_ au cinéma. (aller)
8. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ deux frères. (avoir)
9. Pauline \_\_\_\_\_ à Delhi. (être)
10. Mes parents \_\_\_\_\_ au bureau. (aller)

# Les corrigés sont ici !



The corrections are here ! ☺

Q1.

- a) Je
- b) Il/elle
- c) Ils/elles
- d) Nous
- e) Vous
- f) Il/elle
- g) J'
- h) Je
- i) Nous
- j) Tu
- k) Ils
- l) Tu
- m) Vous
- n) Tu

Q2.

- 1) Allons
- 2) Vas
- 3) Avez
- 4) Sont
- 5) Ai
- 6) Es
- 7) Vais
- 8) A
- 9) Est
- 10) vont