

WHAT IS A VERB?

- A verb is an action word. Think, eat, and buy are all verbs.
- Verbs come in several “flavors” - infinitive verbs are the plain vanilla form of the verb. They tell you what action is being done, but they don’t tell you who is doing the action or when it is being done.
- Conjugated verbs are the more exciting flavors of verbs - they tell you who is doing the action as well as when it is being done - past, present or future.

no-prep powerpoint

EXPLAINS THE GRAMMAR POINT WITH A
CLEAR, CONCISE PRESENTATION.



LET'S CONJUGATE! ANY TIME WE WANT TO USE AN -IR VERB TO SAY THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING, WE MUST CONJUGATE THE VERBS. THERE ARE TWO STEPS TO CONJUGATING THE VERB.

WHAT?

- 1. Drop the 'ir' from the verb
- 2. Add the correct ending, depending on WHO is doing the action

HERE IT IS!

- Choisir = to choose
- Je **choisis**
- Tu **choisis**
- Il/elle/on **choisit**
- Nous **choisissons**
- Vous **choisissez**
- Ils/ells **choisissent**

grammar in action

A SHORT READING PASSAGE THAT ILLUSTRATES THE GRAMMAR POINT - STUDENTS CAN SEE IT IN CONTEXT.



Les châteaux forts

Un château fort est une grande maison, faite pour la défense.

Un homme noble choisit la terre où il va bâtir le château. Il est très important de choisir un lieu avec soin - il faut réfléchir avant de commencer la construction. Il est cher de bâtir un château en pierre et si le noble va investir beaucoup d'argent, le château doit durer longtemps. Il faut aussi choisir un lieu avec un peu de terre pour agrandir le château plus tard, si on le veut.



Comme un château fort est fait pour la défense, on met de grands murs ou les soldats peuvent marcher pour surveiller la terre - et si un ennemi vient, ils peuvent avertir les habitants du château. Quand un ennemi attaque le village, les habitants du village entrent dans le château et c'est la responsabilité du noble de défendre et nourrir les habitants. Il y a beaucoup de châteaux forts qui existent en France - Sedan, Gisors, Chinon, Bonaguil. Mais ils vieillissent et beaucoup sont en ruines maintenant.

un lieu - a place soin - care en pierre - in stone

After reading the passage, answer

1. First, underline all of the -ir verbs in t
2. What is a "château fort"?
3. Why was it important to spend time c
4. Who built the château forts?
5. What happened when a château fort

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Let's Practice! - plurals

Time to move on to the plurals - nous, vous and ils/elles!

You might have noticed that we have two different ways of saying "you" - tu and vous. Tu is used when you are talking to one person that you know or can call by their first name. Vous is the form we use when we are talking to more than one person, or a person we need to show respect to.

	Nous form (the ending is -issons)		Vous form (the ending is -issez)		Ils/elles form (the ending is -issent)
We finish		you finish		they finish	
We succeed		you succeed		they succeed	
We grow		you grow		they grow	
We punish		you punish		they punish	
We choose		you choose		they choose	
				they gain weight	

conjugate the verb in parenthesis and then write the English translation. If you have seen these verbs before, you should be able to guess

conjugated form

English translation

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

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Let's Practice! - singular

Now, let's get some practice making the infinitive form into the conjugated form. Let's start with just the singular forms - I, you, and he/she.

Here are the French infinitives you will need to use as a starting point:
to finish: finir to succeed: réussir to grow: grandir
to punish: punir to choose: choisir to gain weight: grossir

	Je form (the ending is -is)		Tu form (the ending is -is)		Il/elle form (the ending is -it)
I finish		you finish		he/she finishes	
I succeed		you succeed		he/she succeeds	
I grow		you grow		he/she grows	
I punish		you punish		he/she punishes	
I choose		you choose		he/she chooses	
I gain weight		you gain weight		he/she gains weight	

Now let's try something a little trickier - conjugate the verb in parenthesis and then write the English translation. Although you may not have seen these verbs before, you should be able to conjugate them and probably guess what they mean. If you can't, look up the translation.

- | | conjugated form | English translation |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tu (accomplir) | 1. _____ | 1. _____ |
| 2. Il (définir) | 2. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. Je (rougir) | 3. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. Elle (blanchir) | 4. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. Tu (jaunir) | 5. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. Je (finir) | 6. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. Elle (vieillir) | 7. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 8. Il (établir) | 8. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. Tu (brunir) | 9. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. Je (nourrir) | 10. _____ | 10. _____ |



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Student handouts

NOTES TO GO ALONG WITH THE PRESENTATION AND PRACTICE ACTIVITIES COVER THE TOPIC MORE IN-DEPTH.



-ir verbs

Just as with -er verbs, -ir verbs also come in infinitive and conjugated forms. -ir verbs end in -ir in the infinitive. If you want to use them in a sentence to talk about what someone does or is doing, you will need to conjugate them.

Do you remember what infinitive and conjugated verbs look like? Here's a quick review of what they look like in English:

Examples of infinitive verbs:

To eat
To go
To buy
To want
To be
To visit
To work



Examples of conjugated verbs:

He eats
We will go
She bought
They want
I used to be
We visited
You work



What do you notice about the infinitive verbs?

French also has infinitive verbs and conjugated verbs. Most infinitive verbs in French end in -er, but there are quite a few that end in -ir instead. These are all examples of infinitive -ir verbs:

choisir grossir finir obéir maigrir rougir jaunir

In order to use these verbs in a sentence you have to change the ending to match the person compared to French verbs. Compare the

I finish	
you finish	
he/she finishes	
we finish	
you finish	
they finish	

Notice that the endings for the nous, vous and il/elle forms - they add an extra "iss"

Any time we want to use an -ir verb to conjugate the verbs. There are two steps to

1. drop the -ir from the end
2. put the correct ending to

So any time I want to say that I do something that is the ending that goes with "je". To f

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the -ir verb song

sing to the tune of the Mexican Hat dance

I-S, I-S, I-T (clap clap)
I-S-S-O-N-S (clap clap)
I-S-S-E-Z (clap clap)
I-S-S-E-N-T

If you aren't familiar with the tune to this song, please visit:

<https://youtu.be/g8CEOpVSZU?t=14>

Level up!

Practice using -ir verbs to complete the paragraph.

Un noble _____ (bâtir) un château. Il _____ (établir) une ville et la ville s' _____ (agrandir). Quand il _____ (finir) la ville, une ennemie apparaît! L'ennemie _____ (avertir) qu'un grand groupe d'ennemies _____ (saisir) la planète. L'ennemie dit «tu te _____ (convertir) à notre religion? Si tu ne ne _____ (convertir) pas, j' _____ (abolir) ton village! Le noble n' _____ (obéir) pas à l'ennemie. Il y _____ (réfléchir), puis il _____ (bâtir) une nouvelle arme. La nouvelle arme _____ (étourdir) l'ennemie. L'ennemie _____ (rougir), puis il _____ (blanchir). Le noble _____ (saisir) la nourriture et les armes de l'ennemie et dit «Tu _____ (choisir) la paix?» Le noble _____ (nourrir) l'ennemie et l'ennemie _____ (guérir). Le noble _____ (accomplir) la paix.

And what would the paragraph look like if you wrote it in the plural?

Des nobles _____ (bâtir) un château. Ils _____ (établir) une ville et la ville s' _____ (agrandir). Quand ils _____ (finir) la ville, des ennemies apparaissent! Les ennemies _____ (avertir) qu'un grand groupe d'ennemies _____ (saisir) la planète. Les ennemies disent «vous vous _____ (convertir) à notre religion? Si vous ne ne vous _____ (convertir) pas, nous _____ (abolir) vos familles! Les nobles n' _____ (obéir) pas aux ennemies. Ils y _____ (réfléchir), puis ils _____ (bâtir) des nouvelles armes. Les nouvelles armes _____ (étourdir) les ennemies. Les ennemies _____ (rougir), puis ils _____ (blanchir). Les nobles _____ (saisir) la nourriture et les armes des ennemies et disent «Vous _____ (choisir) la paix?» Les nobles _____ (nourrir) les ennemies et les ennemies _____ (guérir). Les nobles _____ (accomplir) la paix.

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