

EXAMPLES OF FRENCH VERBS

INFINITIVE VERBS

- manger
- jouer
- acheter
- penser
- visiter
- travailler
- voyager

CONJUGATED VERBS

- Je mange
- Ils jouent
- Vous achetez
- Elle pense
- Tu visites
- Elles travaillent
- Tu voyages

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EXPLAINS THE GRAMMAR POINT WITH A
CLEAR, CONCISE PRESENTATION.





LA GLACE

- Les Français adorent la glace. Il y a beaucoup de glaciers à Paris. Les glaciers préparent les glaces pour les Parisiens et les touristes. En été, ils préparent les parfums avec les fruits - les clients commandent les glaces avec les fraises, les ananas et les autres fruits. En hiver, ils préfèrent les parfums comme le caramel ou le gingembre.
- Can you find the -er verbs in this paragraph? What ending do you see on them? Why?

grammar in action

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



La glace

Les Français adorent la glace. Il y a beaucoup de glaciers à Paris. Les glaciers préparent les glaces pour les Parisiens et les touristes. En été, ils préparent les parfums avec les fruits - les clients commandent les glaces avec les fraises, les ananas et les autres fruits. En hiver, ils préfèrent les parfums comme le caramel ou le gingembre.

Les glaciers préparent leurs créations avec les ingrédients simples - la crème, le sucre et les fruits. Mais pour les clients qui n'aiment pas la glace - ou les clients qui ne mangent pas les produits laitiers - ils préparent les sorbets. Ils utilisent les fruits et le sucre pour préparer les sorbets. Il y a aussi le gelato - ils utilisent la crème, les oeufs et les fruits pour la spécialité italienne.

été: summer hiver: winter le parfum: a flavor laitier: dairy

After reading the passage, answer the following questions.

1. First, underline all of the -er verbs in the passage. How many are there? What letters do they all end with? Why?
2. What do "glaciers" do?
3. What is the difference between summer and winter?
4. What are the different products that glaciers make?
5. What is the difference in these products?
6. How would you change the first sentence to talk about sorbets?

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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 -ons)		Vous form (the ending is -ez)		Ils/elles form (the ending is -ent)
We like		you like		they like	
We visit		you visit		they visit	
We dance		you dance		they dance	
We sing		you sing		they sing	
We play		you play		they play	
We think		you think		they think	

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 like: aimer to visit: visiter to dance: danser to sing: chanter to play: jouer to think: penser

	Je form (the ending is -e)		Tu form (the ending is -es)		Il/elle form (the ending is -e)
I like		you like		he/she likes	
I visit		you visit		he/she visits	
I dance		you dance		he/she dances	
I sing		you sing		he/she sings	
I play		you play		he/she plays	
I think		you think		he/she thinks	

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 guess what they mean and conjugate them.

	conjugated form	English translation
1. Tu (adorer)	1.	1.
2. Il (visiter)	2.	2.
3. Je (préparer)	3.	3.
4. Elle (dîner)	4.	4.
5. Tu (voyager)	5.	5.
6. Je (changer)	6.	6.
7. Elle (demander)	7.	7.
8. Il (arriver)	8.	8.
9. Tu (skier)	9.	9.
10. Je (détester)	10.	10.



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Student handouts

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



-er verbs

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.

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. These are all examples of infinitive verbs:

manger jouer acheter penser visiter travailler voyager danser chanter

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

I visit	
you visit	
he/she visits	
we visit	
you visit	
they visit	

Notice that the English form only change words change a lot - almost every single

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

1. drop the -er from the en
2. put the correct ending ti

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

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the -er verb song

sing to the tune of "if you're happy and you know it"

If I do something, add an E (clap, clap)
If you do something, add ES (clap, clap)
If it's he or it's she, then you simply add an E
If you learn this little song, you'll pass your test! (clap, clap)

If we do something, O-N-S (clap, clap)
If you all do something, add E-Z (clap, clap)
If it's they add E-N-T, but you add it silently
If you learn this little song, you'll pass your test! (clap, clap)

Level up!

Practice using -er verbs to complete the paragraph.

Le week-end, je _____ (jouer) au football. Après le match de football, je _____ (manger) à McDonalds avec mes amis. Je _____ (manger) un hamburger avec les frites. Je _____ (commander) une glace ou un milkshake. J' _____ (adorer) la glace! J' _____ (aimer) la glace à la vanille, mais je _____ (préférer) la glace au chocolat. J' _____ (aimer) aussi Sonic. Quand je _____ (retourner) chez moi, j' _____ (étudier) pour la classe des maths. Finalement, je _____ (regarder) la télé ou je _____ (jouer)

Now, let's write the paragraph as if you were telling a friend about their weekend.

Le week-end, tu _____ (jouer) au football. Après le match de football, tu _____ (manger) à McDonalds avec mes amis. Tu _____ (manger) un hamburger avec les frites. Tu _____ (commander) une glace ou un milkshake. Tu _____ (adorer) la glace! Tu _____ (aimer) la glace à la vanille, mais tu _____ (préférer) la glace au chocolat. Tu _____ (aimer) aussi Sonic. Quand tu _____ (retourner) chez toi, tu _____ (étudier) pour la classe des maths. Finalement, tu _____ (regarder) la télé ou tu _____ (jouer) aux jeux-vidéo.

And what would the paragraph look like if you wrote it about your friend?

Le week-end, il _____ (jouer) au football. Après le match de football, il _____ (manger) à McDonalds avec mes amis. Il _____ (manger) un hamburger avec les frites. Il _____ (commander) une glace ou un milkshake. Il _____ (adorer) la glace! Il _____ (aimer) la glace à la vanille, mais il _____ (préférer) la glace au chocolat. Il _____ (aimer) aussi Sonic. Quand il _____ (retourner) chez lui, il _____ (étudier) pour la classe des maths. Finalement, il _____ (regarder) la télé ou il _____ (jouer) aux jeux-vidéo.

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