Grammaire 1
- definite articles
- *-er* verbs

Un peu plus
- irregular plurals
  pp. 44–49

Résumé: Grammaire 1

In French there are four definite articles that mean *the*: **le, la, l',** and **les.**

Here is the conjugation of a regular **-er** verb.

aimer *(to like)*			
j'	aime	nous	aimons
tu	aimes	vous	aimez
il/elle/on	aime	ils/elles	aiment

Use the appropriate form of **aimer** plus the **infinitive** of another verb to say what you and others *like* or *don't like to do.*

To form the plurals of nouns that end in **-eau** or **-eu,** add **-x.** If the singular noun ends in **-al,** replace **-al** with **-aux.**

Grammaire 2
- contractions with *à*
- conjunctions

Un peu plus
- ***est-ce que***
  pp. 56–61

Résumé: Grammaire 2

The preposition **à** usually means *to* or *at.* When you use **à** with definite articles, make the following contractions:

à + le → au **à + les → aux**

When **à** appears before **la** or **l',** there is no contraction. It remains as **à la** or **à l'.**

Use conjunctions like **et** *(and),* **mais** *(but)* and **ou** *(or)* to link two ideas or two sentences together.

To ask a yes-no question, add **est-ce que** before a statement and raise your voice at the end of the question.

Est-ce qu'il aime danser?

Lettres et sons

La liaison

In French, you don't usually pronounce consonants at the end of a word, such as the **s** in **les** and the **t** in **c'est.** But, you do pronounce the final consonant if the word that follows it begins with a vowel sound. The linking of the final consonant of one word with the beginning vowel of the next word is called **liaison.**

les élèves (z) vous avez (z) C'est un copain. (t)

There are some exceptions: you never do the **liaison** with **et** or with a proper name.

un journal et un livre (no liaison) Lucas et Élise (no liaison)

Jeux de langue

Loïs et Léo sont deux amis. Ils aiment jouer aux échecs et manger des escargots.

Dictée

Écris les phrases de la dictée.