

The verb faire

In English To talk about sports and other activities, you can use a variety of verbs, such as **to play, to do, to make, and to go**.

Steven **plays** many sports.

We don't know what we **are doing** tonight.

I plan on **making** an amateur film.

My cousins like **to go** fishing.

A Complete the following sentences with an appropriate verb.

1. What do you _____ **do** _____ for fun?
2. Tara _____ most of her clothes.
3. When are we _____ swimming?
4. What sports do you _____ ?
5. I like to _____ jogging every evening.
6. My friends _____ community theater.
7. What are you _____ this weekend?
8. Can Sam _____ a cake for tomorrow?

In French The verb **faire** can mean **to do, to make, to play**, or it can be used in certain expressions as an action verb. Compare the meaning of the following sentences:

Nous faisons de l'aérobic.	We <i>do</i> aerobics.
Tu fais une pizza.	You're <i>making</i> pizza.
Ils font du sport.	They <i>play</i> sports.
Je fais du vélo.	I <i>bike</i> .

The verb **faire** is an irregular verb so its forms need to be memorized.

faire (*to do, to make*)

je fais	nous faisons
tu fais	vous faites
il, elle, on fait	ils, elles font

Qu'est-ce que vous **faites** dimanche?

Françoise **fait** du jogging.

B Write an action verb in English that best corresponds to the underlined phrase with **faire**.

1. Je préfère faire du ski. to ski
2. Nous faisons du vélo. _____
3. Est-ce que tu fais du jogging? _____
4. Jeanne fait du patin à glace. _____
5. Ignace adore faire du surf. _____
6. Est-ce que vous faites du skate? _____

C Complete each sentence so the verb matches the subject.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Qu'est-ce que Mathieu... | a. fais du patin à glace. |
| _____ 2. Est-ce que vous... | b. fait du vélo. |
| _____ 3. Lundi soir, je... | c. fait demain? |
| _____ 4. Denise... | d. faisons du ski? |
| _____ 5. Quand est-ce que nous... | e. faites du théâtre? |
| _____ 6. Mes cousines... | f. font de la vidéo amateur. |

D Complete the following paragraph with the correct forms of the verb **faire**.

Tu (1) _____ beaucoup de sport? Moi, j'adore (2) _____ du sport. Je (3) _____ régulièrement du patin et de l'athlétisme. En hiver, mes amis et moi, nous (4) _____ du ski. Mes cousins Stéphane et Marc n'aiment pas le sport. Ils (5) _____ de la vidéo et de la photo. Et mon frère, il (6) _____ du théâtre. Je ne comprends pas!

E Compare the answers to the question below. What conclusion might you draw about questions containing the verb **faire**?

Qu'est-ce que tu fais? **Je fais du jogging.**
Je parle au téléphone.
J'écoute de la musique.

Question words

In English When you ask for specific information, you use **question words**. The question word usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.

- Where** is he going?
- Why** is the sky blue?
- Who** is at the door?
- What** are you doing?
- When** do you play tennis?
- How** are you feeling?

A Circle the correct question word to complete each sentence.

1. (**Where** / Who) do you live?
2. (What / When) does summer vacation begin?
3. (How / What) time is it?
4. (What / Where) do you like to do after school?
5. (How / Who) did you do that?
6. (What / Where) are you from?
7. (Why / How) doesn't she call me back?
8. (Who / When) is the science teacher?

In French To ask for information, question words are also used. The question word is followed by **est-ce que** plus a subject and a verb.

(Where)	Où est-ce qu' il nage?
(Why)	Pourquoi est-ce qu' il n'aime pas le football?
(With whom)	Avec qui est-ce que tu joues au tennis?
(What)	Qu'est-ce qu' il fait en automne?
(When)	Quand est-ce qu' il fait du théâtre?
(How)	Comment est-ce qu' on fait du ski?

You don't use **est-ce que** with the question word **qui** (*who*) or with question words when they are followed by the verb **être**.

- Qui** fait du patin à glace?
- Où** est ton frère?
- Comment** sont tes parents?

Question words can be placed at the end of a sentence in less formal speech.

- On va au stade **quand**?

B Circle the correct question word to complete each sentence.

1. (**Quand** / Qui) est-ce qu'on va à la bibliothèque?
2. (Qu' / **Quand**) est-ce que tu fais demain?
3. (Comment / Pourquoi) est ton amie?
4. (Qui / Avec qui) est-ce que tu vas au cinéma?
5. (Pourquoi / Où) est-ce qu'elle n'aime pas la télé?
6. (Où / Qu') est-ce que vous faites en été?
7. (Qui / Où) est-ce que tu nages?
8. (**Quand** / Qui) est la fille blonde?

C Complete the following conversation with appropriate question words.

Camille _____ **Qu'** _____ est-ce que tu fais ce week-end?

Enzo Je ne fais rien.

Camille On va au théâtre ce week-end.

Enzo _____ ?

Camille Samedi soir.

Enzo _____ ?

Camille Au théâtre Molière.

Enzo _____ ?

Camille Avec Hugo et Irène.

D Write an appropriate question for each answer.

1. — **Quand est-ce que tu vas faire du surf?**

— Dimanche matin.

2. — _____

— C'est le professeur d'allemand.

3. — _____

— Il s'appelle Benjamin Gichard.

4. — _____

— À l'école Bénédicte.

5. — _____

— Avec Nathan et Isabelle.

Adverbs

In English An **adverb** is a word or phrase that tells *when*, *where*, *how*, *how much*, *to what extent*, or *how often*. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

We play hockey **well**. (The adverb *well* modifies the verb *play*.)

She goes to work **very** early. (The adverb *very* modifies the adverb *early*.)

The movie was **too** long. (The adverb *too* modifies the adjective *long*.)

Many adverbs that tell how an action is done are formed by adding **-ly** to the end of an adjective. If the adjective ends in **-y**, the **-y** changes to **-i** before **-ly**.

quick → **quickly** peaceful → **peacefully** happy → **happily**

In English, the placement of adverbs is generally variable.

Quietly, he opened the door.

He opened the door **quietly**.

He **quietly** opened the door.

A Circle the adverb in each sentence. Then underline the word it modifies.

1. She **quietly** tiptoed up the stairs.
2. I will buy new shoes tomorrow.
3. He was **really** surprised about the party.
4. You can **truly** imagine what life was like in the 1800s.
5. I **always** read the newspaper.
6. The thief **answered** the questions **nervously**.
7. The alarm clock rang **softly**.

In French **Adverbs** are also used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Many adverbs that tell how an action is done are formed by adding **-ment** to the feminine form of the adjective.

sérieux → **sérieuse** → **sérieusement**

timide → **timide** → **timidement**

The adjectives **bon** and **mauvais** have irregular adverbs.

bon → **bien** (*well*)

mauvais → **mal** (*badly*)

In French, adverbs are usually placed after the verb.

Les élèves travaillent **sérieusement**.

Ma cousine joue **bien** au hockey.

Je perds **rarement** mes devoirs.

B Circle the adverb in each sentence. Then underline the word it modifies.

1. Tu joues **régulièrement** au football?
2. Pourquoi est-ce qu'il va rarement au cinéma?
3. Nous faisons nos devoirs facilement.
4. Elle joue mal au basket.
5. Les élèves mangent rapidement.
6. Tu chantes bien!

C Complete the following sentences with adverbs formed from the adjectives in parentheses.

1. Le garçon sportif nage _____ **rapidement** _____. (rapide)
2. _____, c'est le week-end. (heureux)
3. Est-ce que tu joues _____ à des jeux vidéo? (régulier)
4. Mon frère parle _____ au téléphone. (rare)
5. Francis joue _____ de la guitare. (bon)
6. Jade prête _____ ses fournitures scolaires. (généreux)
7. J'entends _____ la musique. (mauvais)
8. Madeleine et Jean dansent _____. (facile)

D Compare the following sentences and then answer the questions.

He raises his hand quickly.

Il lève rapidement sa main.

I rarely watch TV.

Je regarde rarement la télé.

The new student is friendly.

La nouvelle élève est sympathique.

1. Some English words that end in **-ly** are not adverbs. How do the French translations help you know which **-ly** words are adverbs?

2. How is adverb placement different in French than in English?

Aller and the near future

In English You can use the present progressive form of the verb **to go** with an infinitive of another verb to talk about the **near future**.

We **are going to eat** some ice cream.

I **am going to buy** some clothes.

In these sentences, the verb phrases **are going** and **am going** place the action of the sentence in the future. The action verbs **to eat** and **to buy**, in their infinitive forms, tell what someone *is going to do*.

Of course, you can also use the verb **to go** to tell where you are going. In such sentences, the verb is followed by a place rather than an infinitive of another verb.

She **is going to town** on Wednesday.

As usual, they **are going to the mall**.

A Check the appropriate column to indicate whether the sentence implies near future or simply tells where someone is going.

1. We're going to take a test on Friday.
2. Chris is going to take the train.
3. They are going to the movies.
4. My mother is going to the gym.
5. Amy is going to sing in the choir.
6. I'm going to leave in three weeks.
7. We're going to a new campground.

Near Future	Where
✓	

In French You can use the verb **aller** with a place to tell where someone is going.

Nous **allons** au parc.

Je **vais** à l'école.

You can also use **aller** with an infinitive to tell what someone is going to do or what is going to happen in the near future.

Vous **allez étudier** la géo?

Lisette **va jouer** au volley.

The verb **aller** is irregular:

je **vais** nous **allons**

tu **vas** vous **allez**

il/elle/on **va** ils/elles **vont**

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- B** Check the appropriate column to indicate whether the sentence implies near future or simply tells where someone is going.

1. Nous allons à la piscine.
2. Mathilde va au musée.
3. Ils vont faire du ski.
4. Vous allez jouer au football.
5. Mes parents vont faire un pique-nique.
6. Est-ce que tu vas au stade?
7. Les filles vont à la patinoire.

Near Future	Where
	✓

- C** Complete the following sentences with the correct form of **aller**.

1. Michèle ne _____ va _____ pas aller au lac.
2. Tu _____ avoir beaucoup de devoirs.
3. Vendredi, ils _____ aller au musée.
4. Vous _____ faire les magasins dimanche?
5. Nous _____ regarder un film samedi.
6. Je ne _____ pas jouer au tennis.
7. Guillaume ne _____ pas manger avec nous.

- D** Complete the following sentences logically, telling what the people are going to do in these places.

1. Je _____ vais nager _____ à la plage.
2. Mes amis et moi, nous _____ à la bibliothèque.
3. Marc et Brigitte _____ au café.
4. Claude _____ au cybercafé.
5. Vous _____ à la montagne.
6. Je _____ à la Maison des jeunes et de la culture.
7. Tu _____ au parc.
8. Mes parents _____ à la campagne.