

1

# Tricolore

5<sup>e</sup> édition

GRAMMAR  
IN ACTION

For more information contact...

Laura Armit  
Tel: 01979 953025

*TEACHER COPY*  
laura.armitt@oup.com  
Oxford University Press

Nom \_\_\_\_\_

Classe \_\_\_\_\_

Sylvia Honnor • Heather Mascie-Taylor

OXFORD

	Page
<b>Introduction</b>	4
<b>Units 1–3</b>	
Masculine and feminine	<del>5</del>
Using <i>mon, ma, mes</i>	<del>6</del>
Using <i>ton, ta, tes</i>	<del>7</del>
<b>Unit 4</b>	
Using adjectives – singular	<del>8</del>
Using <i>tu</i> or <i>vous</i>	9
Asking questions (1) – using <i>Est-ce que . . . ?</i>	10
Asking questions (2) – using question words	11
Asking questions (3) – using question words	12
<b>Unit 5</b>	
Using the verb <i>être</i> – to be	<del>13</del>
Singular and plural – nouns and adjectives	14
Using the verb <i>avoir</i> – to have (1)	<del>15</del>
Using the verb <i>avoir</i> – to have (2)	16
<b>Unit 6</b>	
Regular <i>-er</i> verbs – singular (1)	<del>17</del>
Regular <i>-er</i> verbs – singular (2)	<del>18</del>
Regular <i>-er</i> verbs – singular (3)	19
Regular <i>-er</i> verbs – singular and plural (1)	<del>20</del>
Regular <i>-er</i> verbs – singular and plural (2)	<del>21</del>
<b>Unit 7</b>	
Using <i>au, à la, à l', aux</i> (1)	22
Using <i>au, à la, à l', aux</i> (2)	23
Using the verb <i>aller</i> – to go (1)	<del>24</del>
Using the verb <i>aller</i> – to go (2)	25
Using prepositions (1)	26
Using prepositions (2)	27
<b>Unit 8</b>	
Telling the time (1)	<del>28</del>
Telling the time (2)	29
More practice of <i>mon, ma, mes/ton, ta, tes</i> (1)	30
More practice of <i>mon, ma, mes/ton, ta, tes</i> (2)	31
The possessive adjectives <i>son, sa, ses</i>	32
Using <i>notre/nos, votre/vos, leur/leurs</i> (1)	33
Using <i>notre/nos, votre/vos, leur/leurs</i> (2)	34
<b>Unit 9</b>	
Using <i>du, de la, de l', des</i> (1)	35
Using <i>du, de la, de l', des</i> (2)	36
Using the verb <i>prendre</i> – to take (1)	37
Using the verb <i>prendre</i> – to take (2)	38
The verbs <i>manger</i> and <i>commencer</i>	39
The negative (1)	<del>40</del>
The negative (2)	<del>41</del>
Verbs followed by an infinitive	<del>42</del>
<b>Unit 10</b>	
Using the verb <i>faire</i> – to do, to make	<del>43</del>
Using <i>jouer à</i> and <i>jouer de</i> – to play (1)	44
Using <i>jouer à</i> and <i>jouer de</i> – to play (2)	45
The 24-hour clock	46
Using regular and irregular verbs	47
Recognising the past tense (1)	48
Recognising the past tense (2)	49
<b>Grammaire</b>	50

If you understand the grammatical rules or patterns of a language, it's a real short cut towards learning the language. It will save you having to learn each word or phrase separately.

By working through the **Grammar in Action** series, you will practise many of the basic points of French grammar. This will be a great help to you in understanding and using the French language.

## How to use this book

At the top of each page you will see some references, like these:

**G** 7.2 This tells you where you can find an explanation of the grammar point in the **Grammaire** section at the end of the book.

Before beginning each task, look at the instruction and the example first.

Some pages start with a section called *Complète le résumé*. This is a short summary of the grammar point that you will be practising. You could try this before looking up the rule and when you have done it, check that your answers are correct before you carry on.

## Useful definitions

Some technical terms are used in the books and these are explained below. Have a quick look through this now and then refer back to it, if you need to, as you work through the book.

### Nouns (*des noms*)

A noun is the name of someone or something or the word for a thing, e.g. Ben, Miss Smith, a box, a pencil, laughter.

### Masculine and feminine (*masculin et féminin*)

All nouns in French are either masculine or feminine. (This is called their **gender**.) The **article** (word for 'a' or 'the') will usually tell you the gender of a noun.

	masculine	feminine
a/an	<i>un</i>	<i>une</i>
the	<i>le</i>	<i>la</i>

### Singular and plural (*le singulier et le pluriel*)

A singular noun means that there is only one thing or person. In English, 'cat', 'teacher', 'idea' and 'table' are all nouns in the singular. Similarly in French, *le chat*, *le professeur*, *l'idée* and *la table* are all singular nouns. A plural noun means that there is more than one thing or person. For example, 'students', 'books', 'shops' are all plural nouns in English, just as *les étudiants*, *les livres* and *les magasins* are all plural nouns in French.

## Adjectives (*des adjectifs*)

Adjectives are words which tell you more about a noun and they are often called 'describing words'.

In the sentence 'Néron is a large, very fierce, black and white dog' (*Néron est un grand chien noir et blanc et très méchant*), the words big (*grand*), fierce (*méchant*), black (*noir*) and white (*blanc*) are adjectives. In French, adjectives agree with the noun. That is, they are masculine, feminine, singular or plural to match the noun they describe.

## Verbs (*des verbes*)

Every sentence contains at least one verb. Most verbs describe what things or people are doing (but the verb 'to be' also counts as a verb), e.g. he buys (*il achète*), I am (*je suis*), she plays (*elle joue*).

Sometimes verbs describe the state of things, e.g.

*Il fait beau.*                      The weather is fine.  
*J'ai deux frères.*              I have two brothers.

Verbs in French have different endings depending on the person (I, you, he, she, etc.).

## Infinitive (*l'infinitif*)

This is the form of the verb which you would find in a dictionary. It means 'to ...', e.g. 'to play' (*jouer*). The infinitive never changes its form.

## Prepositions (*des prépositions*)

A preposition is a word like 'to', 'at', 'from', 'in' (*à, de, dans*). It often tells you something about where a thing or a person is.

## Instructions

*Complète ...*

Complete the ...

<i>les bulles</i>	<i>les phrases</i>	<i>le résumé</i>	<i>le tableau</i>
bubbles	sentences	summary	table

... *avec un mot de la case*

... with a word from the box

*Fais des listes*                      Make lists

*Lis ...*                                      Read ...

*Remplis les blancs*                  Fill the gaps

*Souligne les mots*                      Underline the words

*Trouve les paires*                      Find the pairs

*Utilise ...*                                  Use ...