



The contracted articles

GUIDELINES

- Welcome to class 8 and to this virtual way of learning.
- Make a new notebook for French for the year 2020-21 and complete all the work given below in that notebook.
- All the work done will be checked when the school reopens.
- Write the conjugations of the verbs in the French notebook.
- You can either take a print of the sheet and paste it in the French notebook or write it yourself.
- Happy learning!

Week 2 (Revision)

Note – This topic has already been taught in class 7

Les articles contractés

The contracted articles

Bonjour !

Today we will revise contractes articles

The definite articles in French are Le, La, L' and Les which means "The" in English.

Le is for masculine singular

La is for feminine singular

L' is for vowels

Les is for plural

CONTRACTED ARTICLES WITH PREPOSITION À

The definite articles and prepositions À (to/at/in) contract to form the contracted articles.

Examples:

She goes to Paris.

Elle va à Paris.

The preposition À and the definite articles contract in the following manner to form contracted articles. All these contracted articles can be translated as "to the". "at the" or "in the".

À + le -- becomes Au

À + la -- becomes À la

À + l' -- becomes À l'

À + les -- becomes Aux

Examples:

1) She goes to the market
Elle va (à + le) **au** marché.

Note: the definite article "le" is used in the above example because "marché"(market) is masculine gender and singular.

2) He goes to the station.
Il va (à + la) **à la** gare.

Note: the definite article "la" is used in the above example because "gare"(station) is feminine gender and singular.

3) We are at the airport.
Nous sommes (à + l') **à l'**aéroport.

Note: the definite article "l'" is used in the above example because the word aéroport (airport) starts with a vowel.

4) They go to the schools.
Il vont (à + les) **aux** écoles.

Note: the definite article "les" is used in the above example because "écoles"(schools) is plural.

CONTRACTED ARTICLES WITH PREPOSITION DE

The definite articles and prepositions DE (OF / FROM) contract to form the contracted articles.

Examples:

C'est la robe de Rita
It is the dress of Rita

The preposition DE and the definite articles contract in the following manner to form contracted articles. All these contracted articles can be translated as "OF THE " .
"FROM THE" .

DE + le -- becomes Du

DE+ la -- becomes Dela

DE+ l' -- becomes del'

DE + les -- becomes des

Examples:

1) She comes from market
Elle vient (de + le) **du** marché.

Note: the definite article "le" is used in the above example because

"marché"(market) is masculine gender and singular.

2) Look at the photos of the grandmother
Regardez les photos (de + la) **de la** grand- mère

Note: the definite article "la" is used in the above example because grand- mère (grandmother) is feminine gender and singular.

3) We are coming from the airport.
Nous venons (de + l') de l'aéroport.

Note: the definite article "l'" is used in the above example because the word aéroport (airport) starts with a vowel.

4) They are the teachers of the schools.
Ils sont les instituteurs (de+ les) **des** écoles.

Note: the definite article "les" is used in the above example because "écoles"(schools) is plural.

Les exercices

Ques 1 Remplissez les blancs avec les articles contractés (à,au, à la ,à l',aux, de,du,dela, des,de'l

1. Les sacsétudiants sont sur la table
2. Il fait chaudmois de Mai et Juin.
3. Les cahiers garçon est sale.
4. La maison petite fille est belle.
5. Elle va restaurant.
6. La femme parleélèves
7. Nous avons les disque Justin Bieber
8. Votre mère vaboulangerie
9. Je donne les livres amis
10. Montrez les photos Denis.

Topic – Les articles partitifs from lesson 1 – la Rentrée

The partitive articles

(Revision)

Note – This topic has already been taught in class 7

Les articles partitifs

The partitive articles

Bonjour !

Today we will revise partitive articles

The partitive article is used in an affirmative sentence. It means some. The form of the article depends on whether it precedes a feminine singular noun (de la), a masculine singular noun (du), any singular noun starting with a vowel or mute h (de l') or a plural noun (des).

It is used in French when one is referring to an undefined quantity,

DU	Masculine (some)
DE LA	Feminine (some)
DE L'	Vowel or with silent H (some)
DES	Plural (some)

. Je veux du café. = I want (some) coffee.

Je veux de la crème. = I want (some) cream.

Je veux de l'eau minérale. = I want (some) mineral water.

Je veux des petits pains. = I want (some) rolls.

Note 1: -

The partitive article in a negative sentence is de/d', regardless of whether the noun that follows is masculine, feminine, singular, or plural. It is usually translated into English as any

For example.

Je ne veux pas de café. = I do not want any coffee.

Je ne veux pas d'oeufs. = I do not want any eggs.

Note 2: - The above note is not applicable in case the negative sentence has verb **Être**

For example –

Ce sont des poules

Ce ne sont pas des poules

Les articles partitifs

Écrivez: du, de la, des, de l'

- 1- Je voudrais DU pain. (bread is masculine)
- 2- Je voudrais _____ confiture. (jam is feminine)
- 3- Je voudrais _____ viande. (meat is feminine)
- 4- Je voudrais _____ café. (coffee is masculine)
- 5- Je voudrais _____ thé. (tea is masculine)
- 6- Je voudrais _____ œufs. (eggs are plural)
- 7- Je voudrais _____ salade. (salad is feminine)
- 8- Je voudrais _____ vin. (wine is masculine)
- 9- Je voudrais _____ beurre. (butter is masculine)
- 10- Je voudrais _____ pâtes. (pasta is plural)
- 11- Je voudrais _____ frites. (chips are plural)
- 12- Je voudrais _____ saucisson. (dried sausage is masculine)
- 13- Je voudrais _____ gâteau. (cake is masculine)
- 14- Je voudrais _____ citron. (lemon is masculine)
- 15- Je voudrais _____ sel. (salt is masculine)
- 16- Je voudrais _____ poivre. (pepper is masculine)
- 17- Je voudrais _____ cacahuettes. (peanuts are plural)
- 18- Je voudrais _____ pizza. (pizza is feminine)
- 19- Je voudrais _____ yaourt. (yogurt is masculine)
- 20- Je voudrais _____ eau. (water is feminine, WATCH OUT! it starts with a vowel !)

Note : - Je voudrais = I want
