

- e — dans le train. (mener)
- e — dans le terminal intermodal. (entrer)
- e — à la gare. (arriver)
- e — un taxi. (appeler)
- e — à Paris. (aller)
- e — à l'adresse. (tablir)
- e — enjolis. (parler)

Show would you say the French? I speak English.  
 I eat cheese. I eat chips.  
 I am wearing jeans. I work in an office.  
 I play tennis. I like the town.  
 I am watching the news. I live in England.  
 I am listening to a CD. I am deciding about the  
 firms politics.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ de la politique de l'entreprise.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ en Angleterre.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ un CD.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ la ville.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ au tennis.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ le journal.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ dans un bureau.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ dans un office.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ un jeans.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ du fromage.  
 Je \_\_\_\_\_ anglais.  
 Show would you say the French?  
 Low cover up the French column and see if you can do  
 them again. Say them aloud!

**Remember** not to translate the am.

meaning	first person	meaning	first person
imagine	I like	deciding	I decide/I am deciding
could	I could	listen	I listen/I am listening
hear	I hear	live	I live/I am living
play	I play/I am playing	work	I work/I am working
watch	I watch/I am watching	watch	I watch/I am watching
see	I see/I am seeing	see	I see/I am seeing
speak	I speak/I am speaking	hear	I hear/I am hearing
wear	I wear/I am wearing	feel	I feel/I am feeling
smell	I smell/I am smelling	smell	I smell/I am smelling
taste	I taste/I am tasting	taste	I taste/I am tasting
touch	I touch/I am touching	touch	I touch/I am touching
gather	I gather	gather	I gather
order	I order	order	I order
make	I make	make	I make
work	I work	work	I work

In the *je* form (or first person) of the present tense, all verbs end in -e, but the -e is not pronounced. Try reading the first person, column below aloud.

**Regular -er Verbs**

These are verbs which end in -er in the infinitive. The infinitive is the form you find in the dictionary when you look a verb up.

Over 80% of French verbs end in -er and are regular.

a Isabelle ..... matrie avec Yves.  
 b Ibis ..... deux filles.  
 c S'apelle ..... Roseme et Anne.  
 d Anne et Marc ont deux ..... deux filles et ..... fils.  
 e Rosine ..... deux fils.  
 f Elle ..... matrie.  
 g Didier a ..... ans.

Pedigree chart showing three generations:

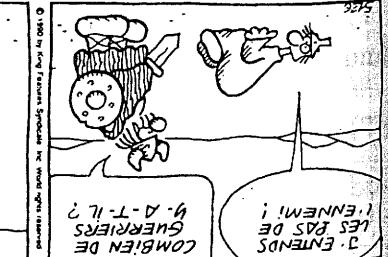
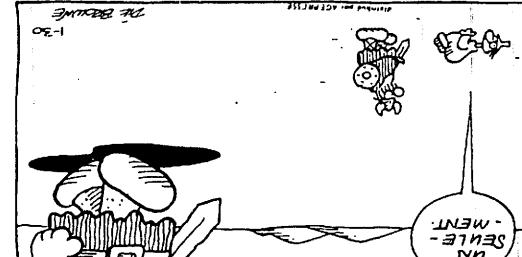
- Generation I:** Sophie (12 ans) and Didier (10 ans)
- Generation II:**
  - Sophie and Didier have four children: Marc (34 ans), Anne (32 ans), Roseme (25 ans), and Yves (26 ans).
  - Marc and Sophie's son, Isabelle (30 ans), is shown with Sophie and Didier.
- Generation III:** Isabelle (30 ans) and her parents Sophie and Didier.

Look at the family tree below and fill in the sentences:

72	24	80	92	65	43	75	61
68	21	15	92	65	43	75	61
70	19	21	49	55	65	56	13
76	68	15	66	96	87	77	77

This time practice these sums round and write the answers in words.

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Les aventures de Hagar Dunoir

a C'est ..... Le journal? C'est 1, 11 E.

b C'est ..... J'attire d'autobus? C'est - au bout de la r

c C'est ..... Les vacances? C'est - en juin.

d C'est ..... Le Sacré-Coeur? C'est - au nord de Par

e C'est ..... La Pyramide? C'est près du Louvre

f C'est ..... Le film? C'est super.

Fill in the gaps using one of the following question words: **on**, **about**,

C'est loin?  
Is it far?  
Non, ce n'est pas loin.  
No, it isn't far?

end of the sentence. To say that it isn't use *ce nest pas*

2 C'est ...? Is it ...? Is that ...?