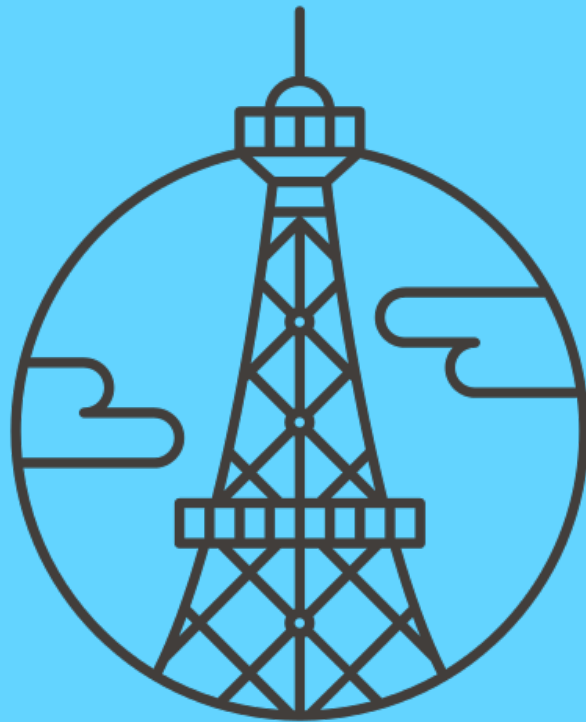


written by Talk in French

LEARN FRENCH AS A HABIT



FRENCH BEGINNER GRAMMAR

IN 30 DAYS

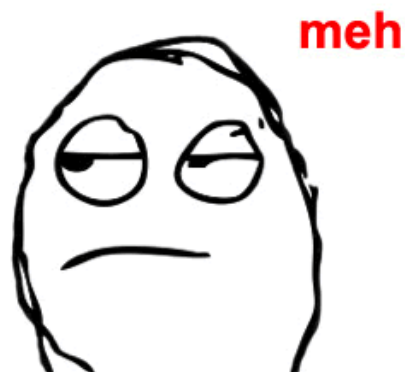
A FOREWORD

(OF SOME SORT)

French is the second most widely taught foreign language in the world. Weirdly, however, and despite the staggering amount of material available on the topic, there is a distinct lack of resources that approach the subject in a fun and lively a manner.

This is the glaring omission I attempt to cover in our website, the subsequent emails, newsletters, and of course, this e-book. Since the conception of the website www.talkinfrench.com, I approach the topic in an unconventional way by making it engaging, friendly, and injected with a little bit of humour here and there.

BORING =



UNBORING =



I pick the second approach anytime.

What others call 'tried-and-tested', I call 'old and boring', and I am trying my best to do away with it even if it kills me (figuratively speaking, of course).

My formula is quite simple: **FUN + HABIT = FAST LEARNING.**

Let's face it, learning a new language is hard. We are not going to sugarcoat our words and say that you'll breeze through it all like the genius that you are. Well, we could be wrong and you could be a genuine linguistic genius of some sort. But, definitely, not everyone is.

To achieve a certain level of fluency in a language, the average person has to study it for at least 800 hours. This length of time can seem unbearable to a lot of people and the tendency to quit when the going gets tough and boring is high. To prevent this, we want you to build a habit for learning French. Together, we can work hand in hand to achieve this. Moreover, once you have created the learning habit, we assure you, it only gets easier.

Our e-book is structured in such a way that habits and fun are carefully combined and lovingly married together to create a gorgeous offspring known as language learning. (Are you excited yet? We sure are.)

We hope you'll join us for this one heck of a ride. So come on, get on board with us for thirty days and let's make learning French a habit.

à bientôt!

Frederic, Founder of Talkinfrench.com

Important note: If you want the Mp3, go to the last page.

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**Day 6: Poser
des questions
Asking
questions.**


Lesson 6: 5 Ways to Ask Questions

There are not one, not two, but five different ways in which you can ask questions in French. From the very simple to the downright complicated, you may take your pick. But before you get the opportunity, you should try to be familiar with all of them first.

1. TURNING A STATEMENT INTO A QUESTION

This is by far the easiest because all you have to do is simply use any statement and make it a question by changing the pitch of your voice. In writing, just add a question mark at the end and you're all set.

Take these examples:


 Track 13

C'est vrai. (That's true.)
C'esi vrai? (Is that true?)

Vous aimez la France. (You like France.)
Vous aimez la France? (Do you like France?)

2. USING EST-CE QUE

Another way is to add **est-ce** que in the beginning of a sentence. **Est-ce que** literally means “is it that” in English, and inserting it before a regular statement can turn it into a question. The rest of the sentence structure stays the same. Easy enough?

 Track 14

For example: Est-ce qu'il est arrivé?(Has he arrived?)

3. CHANGING THE ORDER OF THE WORDS TO FORM A QUESTION (INVERSION)

This is the formal way of asking questions in French, and all you need to do is move the sentence structure around a little. Normally, the subject is followed by the verb, but for the inverted questions, the verb is placed before the subject and then joined by a hyphen.

Example:

 Track 15

Vous aimez la France. (You like France.)
Aimez-vous la France? (Do you like France?)

4. USING N'EST-CE PAS PAS OR NON

If you're confident that the person you are talking to will agree with you, you can add **n'est-ce pas** at the end of the sentence. It is just similar to the English usage of "isn't it?" or "right?" at the end of a question.

Non works the same way. It literally means "no?" and is also added at the end of the sentence. Another one is **hein**. It is just like saying "eh?" in English, and is often used in informal conversation.

Some examples:



Track 16

Vous aimez la France, n'est-ce pas?	You like France, don't you?
Il est arrivé, n'est-ce pas?	He arrived, didn't he?
Vous aimez la France, non?	You like France, right?
Vous aimez la France, hein?	You like France, eh?

5. USING QUESTION WORDS

Last, but definitely not the easiest is to use interrogative words. The question words may be placed at the start or end of the sentence. It can also appear right before **est-ce que**, or before the inverted subject and verb.

Example: When did you arrive?



Track 17

Quand est-ce que tu es arrivé?
Quand es-tu arrivé?
Quand t'es arrivé?
T'es arrivé quand?

The commonly used question words:

combien + verb?	how much?, how many?
combien de + noun?	how much?, how many?
comment?	how?
où?	where?
pourquoi?	why?
quand?	when?
qui? que? and quoi	Who, whom, or what (depending on the usage)
quel, quels, quelle, or quelles?	Who, which, or what (depending on how it's used)
lequel? laquelle? lesquels? and lesquelles?	Which one? (this is the different forms of lequel based on gender and count)

Let's practice (aka exercises)::

1. (Elle aide) ___ Corinne à faire ses devoirs?

Does she help Corinne with her homework?

Aide-elle? Aide-t elle? Aide t-elle? Aide-t-elle?

2. (Vois-tu) _____ Paul?

Can you see Paul?

Est ce que tu vois? Est-ce que tu vois? Estce que tu vois? Est-que tu vois?

3. (Que fait-il) _____ ce week-end?

What's he doing this weekend?

Q'est-ce qu'il fait? Qu'est-ce qu'il fait? Qu'est-ce-qu'il fait? Quesqu'il fait?

4. (What) ___ veux-tu pour Noël?

What do you want for Christmas?

Que? Quand? Qu'? Qui?

5. (Vous avez écouté) _____la radio hier soir?

Did you listen to the radio last night?

Avez-vous-écouté? Avez vous écouté? Avez-vous écouté? vous-avez écouté?

6. (Aime-t-elle) _____ les chats?

Does she like cats?

Est-ce-qu'elle aime? Est ce qu'elle aime? Est-c'est elle aime? Est-ce qu'elle aime?

7. (Who) ___ as-tu rencontré au supermarché?

Who did you meet in the supermarket?

Quand? Qu'? Que? Qui?

8. (Vous étudiez) _____ l'anglais depuis longtemps?

Have you been learning English for a long time?

Etudiez-vous? Vous étudiez-vous? Etudiez-t-vous? Etudiez vous?

9. (Vont-ils) _____ en France cette année?

Are they going to France this year?

Est ce qu'ils vont? Est-qu'ils vont? Est-ce qu'ils vont? Est-ce-qu'ils vont?

10. (Tu sais) _____ jouer de la guitare?

Can you play the guitar?

Tu-sais? Tu sais? Sais-tu? Sais tu?



Fact It's illegal to kiss on railways in France (oops).

Answer:



Track 18

1. **Aide-t elle** Corinne à faire ses devoirs?
2. **Est-ce que** tu vois?Paul?
3. **Qu'est-ce qu'il fait** ce week-end?
4. **Que** veux-tu pour Noël?
5. **Avez-vous écouté** la radio hier soir?
6. **Est-ce-qu'elle aime** les chats?
7. **Qui** as-tu rencontré au supermarché?
8. **Etudiez-vous** l'anglais depuis longtemps?
9. **Est-ce qu'ils vont** en France cette année?
10. **Sais-tu** jouer de la guitare?

End of this sample. You can buy this product [here](#).

<http://store.talkinfrench.com/product/ebook-french-grammar-beginner/>