

written by Talk in French

LEARN FRENCH AS A HABIT



BEGINNER'S FRENCH GRAMMAR
in **30 DAYS**

written by Talk in French

LEARN FRENCH AS A HABIT

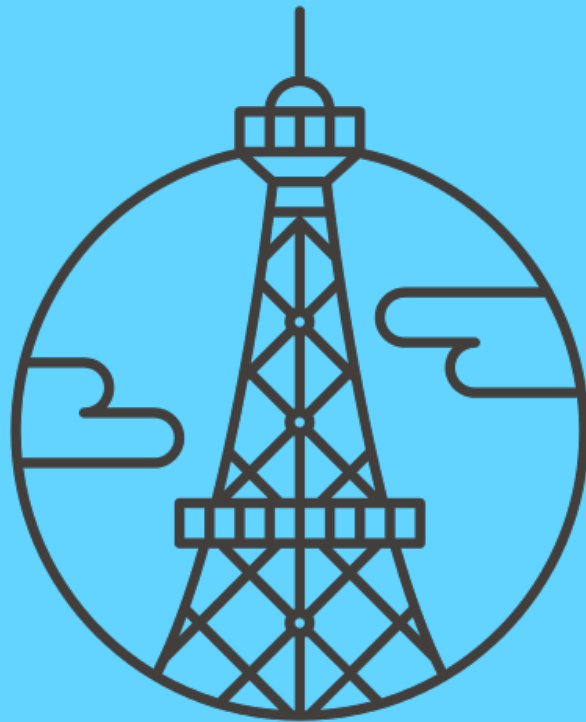


INTERMEDIATE'S FRENCH
GRAMMAR IN **30 DAYS**

SAMPLE

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LEARN FRENCH AS A HABIT



FRENCH BEGINNER GRAMMAR

IN 30 DAYS

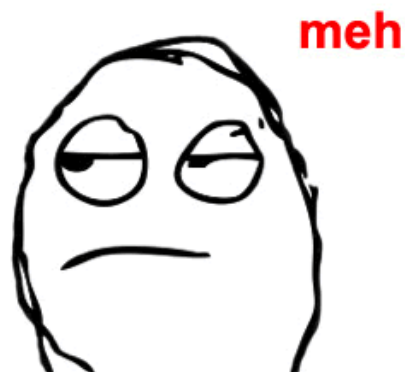
A FOREWORD

(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'est 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 exercices)::

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:

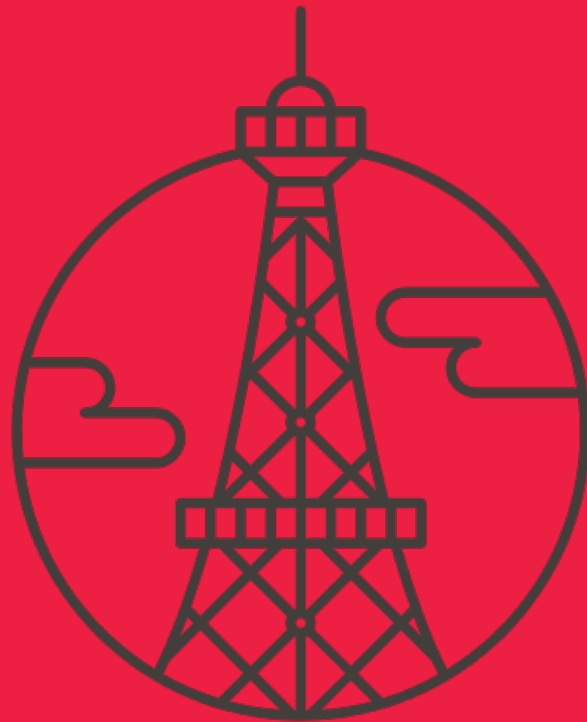


Track 18

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?

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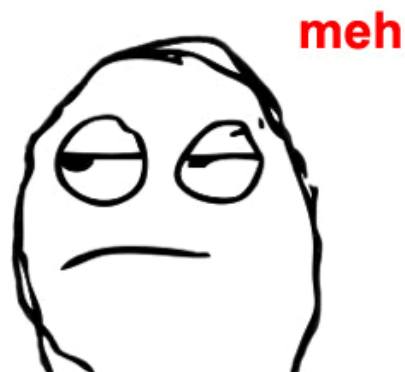
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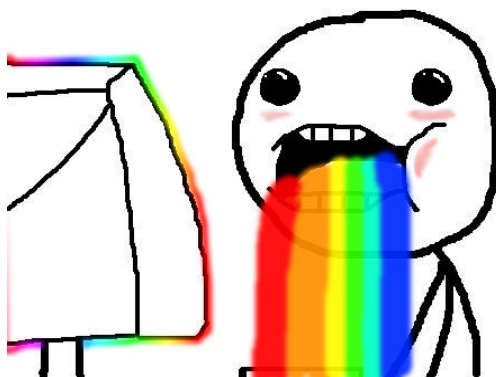
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Day 20:
Placement of
Adjective

Placement of Adjective

An adjective is used to describe a noun, so naturally it should be placed near the noun it modifies. However, whether it should be placed before or after the noun depends on the language, and it is usually not obvious to foreign learners. We will go through this problem in this lesson.

- The first rule in French, contrary to the rule in English, is that most descriptive adjectives follow the nouns they modify:

Track 90 

Alice aime les plats italiens. *Alice likes Italian dishes.*

However, some adjectives precede the noun. Below are the list of the most common ones. There is no real trick for memorizing them, but to help with the process some people use the following acronym:

Beauty

Age

Good and bad

Size (except for grand/tall with people -)

Track 91 

bon *good*

mauvais *bad*

petit *small*

grand *tall*

joli *pretty*

jeune *young*

vieux,vieille(f) *old*

nouveau, nouvelle (f) *new*

- **Example:** une mauvaise cliente *a bad client*

- Some adjectives can be placed both before and after the noun and the meaning depends on whether they follow or precede the noun. The example below will give you an idea of how the position of the adjective could modify its tense, but you will probably need more practice to master the use of this type of adjective:

Track 92 

- Son ancien mari *her former husband*
- Une statue ancienne *an antique statue*
- Sa propre idée *His/her own idea*
- Une surface propre *A clean surface*

Quick Recap:

- **The two main differences between French adjectives and their English counterparts are:**
- **The adjective needs to agree in number and gender with the noun it modifies.**
- **The adjective is, in general, placed after the noun it modifies.**
- **However, as French loves exceptions, some adjectives can be placed before the noun and you should memorize them. If you use them a lot, it should not be an issue.problem.**
- **Other adjectives can be placed both before and after the noun; they have different meanings in these two cases.**

Now Let's Practice:

Choose the correct position for the adjective:

Track 93 

1. Je suis une femme blonde/blonde femme qui porte des lunettes noires/noires lunettes.
I am a blond lady with black glasses.
2. Marc est un jeune homme/homme jeune.
Marc is a young man.
3. Il aime les chemises blanches/blanches chemises.
He loves white shirts.
4. C'est une bonne affaire/affaire bonne.
This is a good deal.
5. Il a les yeux bleus/bleus yeux.
He has blue eyes.
6. C'est une situation sérieuse/sérieuse situation.
It is a serious situation.

Answers:

1. “femme blonde” / “lunettes noires”
2. “jeune homme”
3. “chemises blanches”
4. “bonne affaire”
5. “yeux bleus”
6. “situation sérieuse”

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

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