**French Review:**

**Les objets directs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **me, m’** | **nous** |
| **te, t’** | **vous** |
| **le, la, l’** | **les** |

Il m’aime. He likes me.

Il t’aime. He likes you.

Il l’aime. He likes her/him/it.

Il nous aime. He likes us.

Il vous aime. He likes you. (formal or plural)

Il les aime. He likes them.

Direct objects answer the question « what? “ or “who?” He likes who? He likes what?

Also, notice that when writing sentences using pronouns, you still conjugate the verb to agree with the subject (je, tu, il/elle, nous, vous, ils/ells)!

Practice re-writing these using a direct object

Nous achetons une pizza. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Elle écrit une lettre. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Je aime le garcon. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Je regarde la télé. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Vous mangez un sandwich et un soda. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ils ferment la porte. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Now try rewriting these same sentences in the negative. Remember, the ne goes directly after the subject, and the pas goes directly after the verb that is conjugated (often times there is only one verb in the sentence, so you know that is the conjugated verb).

i.e. Je ne le fais pas. Ils ne les lisent pas. Vous ne la connaissez pas.

Nous achetons une pizza. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Elle écrit une lettre. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Je aime le garcon. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Je regarde la télé. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Vous mangez un sandwich et un soda. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ils ferment la porte. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Writing commands (l’impératif) using le, la, les, and moi**

Remember the rules of writing verbs in the imperatif. The subject is going to either be “tu” or “vous” (depending if you want to be formal, informal, or if you are talking to one person or more than one person), even though you don’t actually see the words “tu” or “vous” in the sentences. So once you decide what you want your audience to be (tu or vous), you must use that form of the verb. Remember the exceptions: with all –er verbs, as well as “aller”, you drop the “s” if using the “tu” form (i.e. you are giving a command to one person and it is informally).

Regarde! Regardez! Va! Allez!

Finis! Finissez!

Attends! Attendez!

(notice that I did not drop the “s” from attendre, because it is an **–re** verb, not an **–er** verb!)

Once you remember how to write in the imperative, all you have to do is add “le/la/les/moi” if necessary.

(un photo) Regarde-le! Regardez-le ! Look at it (the photo)!

(une télé) Regarde-la! Regardez-la Look at it (the tv) !

(des garcons) Regarde-les! Regardez-les Look at them (the boys) !

(moi) Regarde-moi ! Regardez-moi ! Look at me !

(un examen) Finis-le ! Finissez-le !

(une conversation) Finis-la ! Finissez-la !

(les devoirs) Finis-les ! Finissez-les !

\*\* The first column of these examples is speaking to 1 person informally, and the second column is speaking to either 1 person formally or more than one person.

**Passé compose:** The only time you add anything to the past participle is when there is a direct object pronoun (le, la, les, l’) involved.

When the pronoun represents something feminine, add an “e” to the past participle. When the pronoun represents something plural, add an “s”. If the pronoun represents something plural and feminine, add “es”. If the pronoun represent something masculine and singular, add nothing.

Try writing these present tense sentences in the past using a direct object pronoun:

1. Je regarde la télé.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Il donne un cadeau.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Nous rendons les devoirs.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Vous finissez la presentation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Tu fermes la fenêtre.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**\*\*Important: The only time you add “e” or “es” to the verb (the past participle) is in the PAST TENSE! Do not get confused and start adding letters when you are using pronouns in the PRESENT TENSE. For example:**

(les pommes) Je les mange.

(les pommes) Je les ai mangées.

Practice labeling the following parts of the sentence : Subject (S), Verb (V), direct object pronoun (DOP), and if you are in the past tense, auxillary verb (AUX) and past participle (P.P.)

Nous le connaissons.

Tu l’as connu.

Ils les ont regardés.

Nous vous voir au centre commercial !

Vous l’avez rendu.

Je vous invite au café.

Je vous ai invité au café.

Il m’a attendue.

Elle les mange.

Il les a mangés.