

# Synthèse de grammaire

## 1. Expressing Preferences and What You are Going to Do: *préférer/aimer + l'infinitif et le futur proche*

When expressing that you like or prefer something, you will use verbs like *aimer* or *préférer*, frequently followed by another verb. In that case, it is essential to remember that the first verb is conjugated according to the subject of the sentence and the second verb remains in its infinitive form, meaning that keeps its *-er*, *-ir*, or *-re* ending.

J' <sup>1↓</sup> aime <sup>2↓</sup> parler français.

Tu <sup>1↓</sup> préfères <sup>2↓</sup> lire ou <sup>2↓</sup> jouer de la guitare?

It is similar when you are expressing that something is going to happen soon, in the near future. The verb *aller* changes according to the subject to convey the idea that the action is “going to” happen, but the second verb does not change, no matter the subject.

### *Le futur proche du verbe “étudier”*

je <b>vais</b> étudier	nous <b>allons</b> étudier
tu <b>vas</b> étudier	vous <b>allez</b> étudier
il <b>va</b> étudier	ils <b>vont</b> étudier
elle <b>va</b> étudier	elles <b>vont</b> étudier
on <b>va</b> étudier	

If you need to make your sentence negative, your **ne...pas** will go around the first verb:

Je **n'**aime **pas** lire.

Je **ne** vais **pas** étudier.

## 2. Describing a Person's Job and Personality: *le genre des noms et l'accord des adjectifs*

In French, all nouns have a grammatical gender (masculine or feminine). When we use adjectives to describe nouns, we generally have to make sure the adjective endings match up with the noun they are describing. In the case of people in a school, the descriptive words you might use to describe people in a school are professions and adjectives of personality.

- a. Professions: Many words for a person's job have a masculine form and a feminine form. In some cases, the same word will be used regardless of the person's gender.

<i>masculin</i>	<i>féminin</i>	<i>masculin ou féminin</i>
<b>principal</b>	<b>principale</b>	entraîneur
<b>surveillant</b>	<b>surveillante</b>	documentaliste
<b>infirmier</b>	<b>infirmière</b>	

Note: Do not forget to choose appropriately between *un/lune* and *le/lall'* when working with words for someone's profession.

- b. Adjectives of personality: The same idea will be true for adjectives that describe someone's personality. There are common patterns of changes based on the endings of the words. This almost always changes the pronunciation of the word.

<i>masculin</i>	<i>féminin</i>	<i>masculin ou féminin</i>
<b>dévoué</b>	<b>dévouée</b>	dynamique
<b>créatif</b>	<b>créative</b>	énergique
<b>travailleur</b>	<b>travailleuse</b>	sympa

### 3. Comparing How Much or How Often: *le comparatif des noms, des verbes et des adverb*

When you want to compare how much you do something or how often something happens, you can use comparative structures:

**plus** *more*  
**plus...que** *more...than*  
**plus de...que** *more (of something) than*

J'étudie **plus** au lycée. *I study more in high school.*

Although it is possible to use **plus** on its own, your meaning is clearer if you add more information to your sentence.

J'étudie **plus que** mon frère. *I study more than my brother.*

J'étudie **plus souvent que** mon frère. *I study more often than my brother.*

Notice that the structure follows this pattern:

Item A + **PLUS** + (Expression of frequency) + **QUE** + Item B

If you are comparing how many of something (e.g. **examens, notes, activités**), you will need to add the word **de** before the nouns in the comparison:

J'étudie **plus de** jeux vidéo **que de** livres pour l'école!

*I study more video games than school books!*