

FRENCH WITH GURI · TEF/TCF CANADA · GRAMMAR MASTERY PROGRAM

Comprehensive Review Quiz

Chapters 1–2

Sentence Architecture & Gender/Articles — 50 questions across 8 categories. Every question includes the correct answer, why it's correct, the underlying grammar logic, and one extra worked example with English translation.

50 questions · 8 categories · answer key included inline

Ch.1 — Subject, verb & S-V-O order

Q1 Which sentence has the correct Subject-Verb-Object word order, unlike Hindi's subject-object-verb pattern?

1 **Ma sœur regarde la télévision.** ✓ correct answer

2 Ma sœur la télévision regarde.

3 La télévision ma sœur regarde.

4 Regarde ma sœur la télévision.

Why: Correct because subject « ma sœur » comes first, verb « regarde » second, object « la télévision » third — that's the fixed S-V-O skeleton of French. Option 3 mimics a Hindi-style order that pushes the verb toward the end, which French never does.

Logic: French sentences always follow Subject → Verb → Object; the verb almost never moves to the end, no matter how natural that feels in Hindi.

Extra example: *Mon frère prépare le dîner.* — My brother is preparing dinner. — same S-V-O shape: subject first, verb second, object last.

CH.1 • S-V-O ORDER

Q2 Choose the sentence that keeps an explicit subject, the way French always requires.

1 Travaille beaucoup cette semaine.

2 **Il travaille beaucoup cette semaine.** ✓ correct answer

3 Beaucoup travaille cette semaine il.

4 Cette semaine travaille beaucoup.

Why: « Il travaille... » keeps the subject pronoun « il » attached to the verb; French never drops the subject the way casual English (« Working a lot this week ») or Hindi sometimes can. Option 1 drops the subject entirely, which is grammatically incomplete in French.

Logic: every French sentence needs a stated subject plus a verb that agrees with it — the subject can never be silently understood.

Extra example: *Elle étudie le français chaque soir.* — She studies French every evening. — the subject « elle » is stated, never dropped, even though context already makes clear who is speaking.

CH.1 • SUBJECT REQUIRED

Q3 Which version correctly places the verb right after the subject, avoiding a Hindi-style verb-last sentence?

- 1 Un examen les étudiants passent.
- 2 Passent un examen les étudiants.
- 3 **Les étudiants passent un examen.** ✓ correct answer
- 4 Les étudiants un examen passent.

Why: « Les étudiants passent un examen » places subject → verb → object in the fixed French order; the verb « passent » comes immediately after the subject, never at the end. Option 4 pushes the verb to the very end, exactly the pattern to avoid when translating from Hindi.

Logic: in French the conjugated verb sits right after its subject — object and other details always follow, never precede, the verb.

Extra example: *Le professeur explique la leçon.* — The teacher explains the lesson. — subject « le professeur », verb « explique » immediately next, object last.

CH.1 • S-V-O ORDER

Q4 Fill the blank with the option that keeps standard S-V-O order: « Mon père _____ tous les matins. »

- 1 boit café un
- 2 **boit un café** ✓ correct answer
- 3 un café boit
- 4 café boit un

Why: « boit un café » keeps the verb immediately after the subject « Mon père » and the object « un café » right after the verb — the correct S-V-O shape. Option 3 moves the object before the verb, a common Hindi-style reordering that French does not allow.

Logic: after the subject, French always states the verb first and the object second — the object can never jump ahead of its verb.

Extra example: *Ma mère prépare le déjeuner.* — My mother prepares lunch. — verb « prépare » directly follows the subject, object « le déjeuner » comes after.

CH.1 • S-V-O ORDER

Q5 Which sentence correctly matches its verb ending to its subject while keeping S-V-O order?

- 1 Visitons nous le musée samedi.
- 2 Le musée nous visitons samedi.
- 3 **Nous visitons le musée samedi.** ✓ correct answer
- 4 Nous le musée visitons samedi.

Why: « Nous visitons le musée samedi » has subject « nous » first, the verb « visitons » correctly conjugated to match « nous » right after it, then the object and time detail — the standard order. Option 2 fronts the object « le musée » before the subject, which is not how French organizes information.

Logic: the verb must both agree with its subject and stay in second position, immediately following that subject.

Extra example: *Vous visitez la ville en juillet.* — You visit the city in July. — verb « visitez » agrees with « vous » and sits right after it.

CH.1 • SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT + ORDER

Q6 Choose the correctly ordered sentence describing a daily routine: subject, then verb, then object.

- 1 Bois un café je le matin.
- 2 Je un café bois le matin.
- 3 Un café je bois le matin.
- 4 **Le matin je bois un café.** ✓ correct answer

Why: « Le matin, je bois un café » opens with a time detail, but crucially keeps subject « je » immediately followed by verb « bois » and then the object « un café » — the core S-V-O chain stays intact even with an extra detail added at the front. Option 2 wedges the object between subject and verb, breaking the required S-V-O sequence.

Logic: extra details like time expressions can move to the front of a French sentence, but the subject-verb-object core of the sentence must stay together in that fixed order.

Extra example: *Le soir, nous regardons un film.* — In the evening, we watch a movie. — the time phrase moves to the front, but « nous regardons un film » still follows strict S-V-O.

CH.1 • S-V-O ORDER

Ch.1 — Obligatory & dummy subject, agreement

Q7 Which sentence correctly uses a dummy subject to talk about the weather, since French can never leave the subject slot empty?

- 1 Pleut aujourd'hui.
- 2 Aujourd'hui pleut.
- 3 Ça pleut aujourd'hui il.
- 4 **Il pleut aujourd'hui.** ✓ correct answer

Why: « Il pleut aujourd'hui » uses the dummy subject « il » to fill the grammatical subject slot even though there's no real « he » doing the raining. Option 1 drops the subject completely, which is impossible in French even for weather statements.

Logic: some French verbs describe things with no real doer (weather, necessity, existence), so French invents a placeholder subject « il » just to satisfy the rule that every sentence needs a subject.

Extra example: *Il neige beaucoup en hiver.* — It snows a lot in winter. — same dummy « il » fills the subject spot for a weather verb.

CH.1 • DUMMY SUBJECT IL

Q8 Choose the sentence that correctly expresses necessity using the fixed dummy-subject frame.

- 1 Étudier il faut chaque jour.
- 2 **Il faut étudier chaque jour.** ✓ correct answer
- 3 C'est faut étudier chaque jour.
- 4 Faut étudier chaque jour.

Why: « Il faut étudier chaque jour » uses the frame « il faut + verb » to express « it's necessary to... » — « il » is the required dummy subject, not a real person. Option 3 wrongly swaps in « c'est », which is the frame for identifying/describing things, not for expressing necessity.

Logic: the dummy subject « il » pairs with fixed expressions like « il faut » (it is necessary) and « il y a » (there is/are) — these frames are memorized as whole units.

Extra example: *Il faut réserver la table à l'avance.* — It's necessary to book the table in advance. — same « il faut » frame, different situation.

CH.1 • DUMMY SUBJECT IL FAUT

Q9 Which sentence correctly uses « il y a » to say there are three chairs in the room?

- 1 Y a il trois chaises dans la chambre.
- 2 Trois chaises sont dans la chambre il y a.
- 3 C'est trois chaises dans la chambre.
- 4 **Il y a trois chaises dans la chambre.** ✓ correct answer

Why: « Il y a trois chaises dans la chambre » is the fixed frame for « there is/are », with « il » as the dummy subject and « y a » as the frozen verb chunk, followed directly by what exists. Option 3 uses « c'est », which identifies or points at a single thing rather than announcing existence/quantity.

Logic: « il y a » is a set frame meaning « there is/are » — it never changes shape based on gender or number of what follows, only the noun after it changes.

Extra example: *Il y a deux enfants dans le jardin.* — There are two children in the garden. — same unchanging « il y a » frame introduces a plural noun.

CH.1 • DUMMY SUBJECT IL Y A

Q10 Which noun group correctly agrees in gender and number: describing « a beautiful house » (maison, feminine)?

- 1 un beau maison
- 2 **une belle maison** ✓ correct answer
- 3 un belle maison
- 4 une beau maison

Why: « une belle maison » is correct because the article « une », the adjective « belle », and the noun « maison » are all feminine singular together. Option 4 keeps the feminine article « une » but wrongly pairs it with the masculine adjective form « beau ».

Logic: the article, adjective, and noun in a French noun group must all match in gender and number as one agreeing unit — you cannot mix a feminine article with a masculine adjective.

Extra example: *un beau jardin* — a beautiful garden — here « jardin » is masculine, so the article « un » and adjective « beau » both switch to masculine to match.

CH.1 • GENDER/NUMBER AGREEMENT

Q11 Choose the correctly agreeing noun group for « two small tables » (table, feminine, plural).

- 1 deux petites table
- 2 deux petit table
- 3 deux petit tables
- 4 **deux petites tables** ✓ correct answer

Why: « deux petites tables » is correct because the adjective « petites » and the noun « tables » both carry the feminine plural ending to match. Option 1 correctly pluralizes the adjective but forgets to pluralize the noun « table », breaking the agreement.

Logic: when a noun is plural, everything describing it — article, adjective, and the noun itself — must also show plural agreement, not just one piece of the group.

Extra example: *trois grandes fenêtres* — three large windows — adjective « grandes » and noun « fenêtres » both take the feminine plural ending together.

CH.1 • GENDER/NUMBER AGREEMENT

Q12 Which sentence correctly uses « c'est » as the dummy-subject frame to identify something?

- 1 Il est un bon restaurant.
- 2 **C'est un bon restaurant.** ✓ correct answer
- 3 Est un bon restaurant.
- 4 Ça un bon restaurant est.

Why: « C'est un bon restaurant » uses the fixed frame « c'est + noun group » to identify or point at something — « c' » is the dummy subject filling the required slot. Option 1 swaps in « il est », which French reserves for describing a specific, already-named person or thing with an adjective, not for introducing a noun group like « un bon restaurant ».

Logic: « c'est » is the go-to frame for pointing something out or identifying it with a noun (« c'est + un/une/le/la + noun »), and it always needs the dummy subject « ce » shortened to « c' ».

Extra example: *C'est une bonne idée.* — That's a good idea. — same « c'est » frame identifying a noun group.

CH.1 • DUMMY SUBJECT C'EST

Ch.1 — Complement order & fixed frames

Q13 Which sentence puts the details in the correct French order: what, how, where, when?

- 1 Elle mange à midi au bureau rapidement un sandwich.
- 2 Elle mange un sandwich à midi rapidement au bureau.
- 3 Elle mange rapidement un sandwich au bureau à midi.
- 4 **Elle mange un sandwich rapidement au bureau à midi.** ✓ correct answer

Why: « un sandwich rapidement au bureau à midi » follows the correct chain: what (un sandwich) → how (rapidement) → where (au bureau) → when (à midi). Option 3 puts « how » (rapidement) before « what », reversing the expected order.

Logic: when a French sentence stacks several details after the verb, they line up in the order what → how → where → when, like beads on a fixed string.

Extra example: *Il lit le journal calmement dans le salon le matin.* — He reads the newspaper calmly in the living room in the morning. — same what → how → where → when chain.

CH.1 • COMPLEMENT ORDER

Q14 Which sentence correctly places the frequency adverb « souvent » right after the conjugated verb, not at the sentence edges?

- 1 **Nous voyageons souvent en été.** ✓ correct answer
- 2 Nous souvent voyageons en été.
- 3 Souvent nous voyageons en été.
- 4 Nous voyageons en été souvent.

Why: « Nous voyageons souvent en été » places « souvent » immediately after the conjugated verb « voyageons », exactly where French frequency adverbs live. Option 4 pushes « souvent » to the very end of the sentence, an English-influenced habit that sounds off in French.

Logic: short frequency adverbs like souvent, toujours, and jamais slot in right after the conjugated verb, never at the start or the very end of the sentence.

Extra example: *Je bois toujours du thé le matin.* — I always drink tea in the morning. — « toujours » sits right after the verb « bois », not before « je » or at the end.

CH.1 • FREQUENCY ADVERB PLACEMENT

Q15 Which sentence correctly places « jamais » (with ne) right after the conjugated verb?

- 1 Jamais il ne mange de viande.
- 2 Il ne mange de viande jamais.
- 3 Il mange ne jamais de viande.
- 4 **Il ne mange jamais de viande.** ✓ correct answer

Why: « Il ne mange jamais de viande » wraps « ne » and « jamais » directly around the conjugated verb « mange », the fixed slot for this negative frequency adverb. Option 2 shoves « jamais » to the end of the sentence, breaking the tight ne...jamais frame around the verb.

Logic: negative frequency expressions like ne...jamais and ne...plus hug the conjugated verb tightly — « ne » comes right before it and « jamais »/« plus » comes right after.

Extra example: *Elle ne boit plus de café le soir.* — She no longer drinks coffee in the evening. — « ne » and « plus » both sit immediately around the verb « boit ».

CH.1 • FREQUENCY ADVERB PLACEMENT

Q16 Which sentence uses the correct fixed structure of « il faut » to state a requirement, keeping the right word order after it?

- 1 Il arriver faut tôt pour le vol.
- 2 **Il faut arriver tôt pour le vol.** ✓ correct answer
- 3 Il faut pour le vol arriver tôt.
- 4 Faut il arriver tôt pour le vol.

Why: « Il faut arriver tôt pour le vol » keeps the fixed frame « il faut + verb » intact right after the dummy subject, with the reason (« pour le vol ») trailing at the end. Option 3 breaks the frame by inserting « pour le vol » between « il faut » and the verb « arriver », which never happens.

Logic: fixed starter frames like « il faut » always keep their two words glued together immediately followed by the action verb — nothing is allowed to interrupt them.

Extra example: *Il faut confirmer la réservation avant vendredi.* — It's necessary to confirm the reservation before Friday. — « il faut » stays glued directly to « confirmer ».

CH.1 • FIXED FRAME IL FAUT

Q17 Which sentence correctly uses « il y a » followed immediately by the thing that exists, then the location?

- 1 Un bon restaurant il y a près d'ici.
- 2 Près d'ici il y a un restaurant bon.
- 3 **Il y a un bon restaurant près d'ici.** ✓ correct answer
- 4 Il y a près d'ici un bon restaurant.

Why: « Il y a un bon restaurant près d'ici » keeps « il y a » glued together, immediately followed by what exists (« un bon restaurant »), with the location trailing at the end. Option 4 swaps the order so the location comes before the noun, which sounds unnatural in this fixed frame.

Logic: after the frozen chunk « il y a », the noun that exists comes first, and location or other detail phrases follow afterward.

Extra example: *Il y a une pharmacie au coin de la rue.* — There's a pharmacy on the corner of the street. — noun « une pharmacie » right after « il y a », location after that.

CH.1 • FIXED FRAME IL Y A

Q18 Which sentence correctly places « toujours » right after the verb while describing a work habit?

- 1 Elle arrive à l'heure toujours au travail.
- 2 Elle arrive à l'heure au travail toujours.
- 3 **Elle arrive toujours à l'heure au travail.** ✓ correct answer
- 4 Toujours elle arrive à l'heure au travail.

Why: « Elle arrive toujours à l'heure au travail » puts « toujours » directly after the conjugated verb « arrive », matching the how (à l'heure) → where (au travail) chain that follows. Option 2 tacks « toujours » onto the very end of the sentence, an English word-order habit that doesn't fit French.

Logic: frequency adverbs attach to the conjugated verb first; only after that does the rest of the sentence follow its own what/how/where/when order.

Extra example: *Nous arrivons toujours en avance aux réunions.* — We always arrive early to meetings. — « toujours » right after « arrivons », details following after.

CH.1 • FREQUENCY ADVERB PLACEMENT

Ch.2 — Definite & indefinite articles

Q19 Fill the blank to introduce a new, not-yet-mentioned restaurant: « Hier, j'ai découvert ____ excellent restaurant. »

1 des

2 **un** ✓ correct answer

3 l'

4 le

Why: « un excellent restaurant » is correct because this is the first time the restaurant is mentioned — it's one unspecified item being introduced, which calls for the indefinite article « un ». Option 4 « le » would only work if the restaurant were already known or specific to both speaker and listener.

Logic: use un/une/des to introduce a countable thing for the first time, and switch to le/la/les once it's already known, specific, or general in scope.

Extra example: *Elle a acheté une nouvelle voiture.* — She bought a new car. — first mention of the car calls for « une », not « la ».

CH.2 · INDEFINITE VS DEFINITE

Q20 Fill the blank referring back to a restaurant already mentioned: « Le restaurant est fermé. ____ restaurant rouvre demain. »

1 **Le** ✓ correct answer

2 Une

3 Des

4 Un

Why: « Le restaurant rouvre demain » is correct because this restaurant was already introduced in the first sentence, so it's now a specific, known item requiring the definite article « le ». Option 4 « un » would wrongly reintroduce it as if it were new and unspecified.

Logic: once something has already been mentioned or is clearly identified, French switches from un/une/des to le/la/les to show it's now specific and known.

Extra example: *J'ai un chien. Le chien s'appelle Max.* — I have a dog. The dog is named Max. — « un chien » introduces it, « le chien » refers back to the same known dog.

CH.2 · DEFINITE ARTICLE FOR KNOWN ITEMS

Q21 Which article correctly goes before a vowel-starting singular noun: « _____ hôtel est très confortable »?

1 un

2 l' ✓ correct answer

3 la

4 le

Why: « L'hôtel » is correct because « hôtel » begins with a silent h (treated like a vowel), and French contracts le/la down to l' before any vowel or silent-h word, regardless of gender. Option 4 « le » is the right gender-fit article in spirit, but the vowel-start rule forces it to shrink to « l' ».

Logic: le and la both collapse to l' immediately before a noun starting with a vowel sound or a silent h, so you can't tell the gender just by looking at the article.

Extra example: *L'appartement est au troisième étage.* — The apartment is on the third floor. — « appartement » starts with a vowel, so « le » becomes « l' ».

CH.2 · L' BEFORE VOWEL/SILENT H

Q22 Which sentence correctly introduces several new, unspecified books being bought for the first time?

1 J'ai acheté des livres. ✓ correct answer

2 J'ai acheté les livres.

3 J'ai acheté le livre.

4 J'ai acheté un livres.

Why: « J'ai acheté des livres » is correct because these are countable, unspecified books being introduced for the first time in plural form, which calls for « des ». Option 2 « les livres » would wrongly imply these are specific, already-known books.

Logic: des is the plural counterpart of un/une — use it to introduce multiple countable, not-yet-specific items.

Extra example: *Nous avons invité des amis ce soir.* — We invited some friends tonight. — unspecified friends being introduced, so « des », not « les ».

CH.2 · INDEFINITE PLURAL DES

Q23 Fill the blank to talk about cats in general (as a category, not specific ones): « ____ chats sont des animaux indépendants. »

1 Un

2 L'

3 Des

4 **Les** ✓ correct answer

Why: « Les chats sont des animaux indépendants » is correct because this sentence makes a general statement about cats as a whole category, and French uses the definite article for that kind of general, universal claim. Option 3 « des » would suggest only some unspecified cats, not cats as a category in general.

Logic: le/la/les cover both specific known things and general categories/concepts as a whole — not only items already mentioned.

Extra example: *Le café coûte cher en ce moment.* — Coffee is expensive right now. — « le café » refers to coffee in general, not one particular cup.

CH.2 · DEFINITE ARTICLE FOR GENERAL CATEGORIES

Q24 Which article correctly introduces one specific new job opportunity being mentioned for the first time: « Elle a trouvé ____ bon emploi. »?

1 **un** ✓ correct answer

2 l'

3 des

4 le

Why: « un bon emploi » is correct because this is one countable, previously unmentioned job being introduced — exactly the case for the indefinite article « un ». Option 2 « l' » would need the noun to start with a vowel or silent h right after it, but « bon » sits between the article and « emploi » here.

Logic: un/une signal « one of these, not yet specific to the listener », and they stay attached to the noun group regardless of any adjective placed in between.

Extra example: *Il a signé un nouveau contrat.* — He signed a new contract. — first mention, one countable item, so « un », not « le ».

CH.2 · INDEFINITE ARTICLE UN/UNE

Q25 Fill the blank correctly for a feminine noun starting with a vowel: « _____ université est loin d'ici. »

1 Une

2 **L'** ✓ correct answer

3 Le

4 La

Why: « L'université » is correct because « université » is feminine but starts with a vowel, so « la » contracts to « l' » — the apostrophe form hides the gender. Option 4 « la » is the correct gender match in spirit but must contract before a vowel-starting word.

Logic: whenever a singular noun begins with a vowel or silent h, both le and la shrink to l', so you must look at the noun's actual gender elsewhere (like matching adjectives) to know it.

Extra example: *L'école commence à huit heures.* — School starts at eight o'clock. — « école » is feminine, so « la » becomes « l' » before the vowel.

CH.2 · L' BEFORE VOWEL/SILENT H

Ch.2 — Partitive & negative → de

Q26 Fill the blank to say « I'm drinking some water » with the correct partitive article: « Je bois _____ eau. »

1 de la

2 une

3 du

4 **de l'** ✓ correct answer

Why: « de l'eau » is correct because « eau » is an uncountable substance starting with a vowel, so the feminine partitive « de la » contracts to « de l' ». Option 1 « de la » is the right gender in spirit but must shrink before the vowel-starting noun.

Logic: partitive articles (du, de la, de l', des) express an unspecified « some » amount of something, and de la/de l' contract the same way le/la do before a vowel or silent h.

Extra example: *Elle boit de l'huile d'olive dans sa salade.* — She puts some olive oil in her salad. — « huile » is feminine and vowel-starting, so « de la » becomes « de l' ».

CH.2 · PARTITIVE DE L'

Q27 Fill the blank correctly for an uncountable masculine noun: « Nous mangeons ____ pain avec le repas. »

1 de la

2 **du** ✓ correct answer

3 des

4 un

Why: « du pain » is correct because « pain » (bread) is masculine and uncountable here — you don't count « one bread », you eat « some » of it — which is exactly what the masculine partitive « du » expresses. Option 4 « un » would wrongly treat bread as one countable item, like « un pain » (one loaf), rather than an unspecified amount.

Logic: du is the masculine partitive article for uncountable « some », paired with de la for feminine and des for plural « some » items.

Extra example: *Il boit du café chaque matin.* — He drinks some coffee every morning. — masculine uncountable noun « café » takes « du ».

CH.2 · PARTITIVE DU

Q28 Fill the blank for plural « some »: « Elle achète ____ légumes au marché. »

1 de

2 de la

3 **des** ✓ correct answer

4 du

Why: « des légumes » is correct because plural « some » items — even individually countable ones like vegetables — take the plural partitive/indefinite form « des » in a positive sentence. Option 1 « de » would only be correct if the sentence were negative, which this one is not.

Logic: des covers plural « some » in positive sentences, whether the items are countable pieces or a general plural mass, and it only shrinks to de/d' after a negation.

Extra example: *Nous avons des fruits frais à la maison.* — We have some fresh fruit at home. — plural « some » takes « des » in this positive sentence.

CH.2 · PARTITIVE/INDEFINITE DES

Q29 Fill the blank correctly for the negative version: « Je ne mange pas ____ viande. »

1 **de** ✓ correct answer

2 de la

3 des

4 du

Why: « Je ne mange pas de viande » is correct because after a negated verb (ne...pas), any du/de la/de l'/des article collapses down to the simple « de ». Option 2 « de la » is what the article would be in a positive sentence, but negation forces it to shrink.

Logic: whenever a verb is negated with ne...pas, the article that would normally follow (du, de la, de l', des, and often un/une) collapses to de or d' — with the one big exception of être.

Extra example: *Ils n'ont pas d'argent pour le voyage.* — They don't have any money for the trip. — « de l'argent » collapses to « d'argent » after the negation.

CH.2 · NEGATIVE DE/D'

Q30 Which sentence correctly keeps the full article even though the verb is negated, because the verb is « être »?

1 Ce n'est pas de un bon restaurant.

2 **Ce n'est pas un bon restaurant.** ✓ correct answer

3 Ce n'est pas de restaurant bon.

4 Ce n'est pas de bon restaurant.

Why: « Ce n'est pas un bon restaurant » keeps the full article « un » because the de-collapsing rule after negation does not apply to être — être sentences keep their normal article even when negated. Option 4 wrongly applies the de-collapse rule here, forgetting that être is the one big exception.

Logic: the ne...pas → de rule applies to most verbs, but sentences built on être keep their usual article (un/une/des/le/la) unchanged, negated or not.

Extra example: *Ce ne sont pas des amis proches.* — They are not close friends. — an être sentence, so « des » stays intact even in the negative.

CH.2 · NEGATIVE EXCEPTION WITH ÊTRE

Q31 Fill the blank for the negative version of « Elle boit du thé »: « Elle ne boit pas ____ thé le soir. »

1 des

2 de la

3 **de** ✓ correct answer

4 du

Why: « Elle ne boit pas de thé le soir » is correct because negation collapses the partitive « du » down to the simple « de », the same shrinking rule that applies to any du/de la/de l'/des after ne...pas. Option 4 « du » is what would appear in the positive sentence, but the negative form always simplifies it.

Logic: no matter which partitive form a sentence starts with in the positive (du, de la, de l', des), negation always flattens it to the same simple de/d'.

Extra example: *Il ne boit plus de lait le matin.* — He no longer drinks milk in the morning. — « du lait » collapses to « de lait » under the negation ne...plus.

CH.2 · NEGATIVE DE/D'

Q32 Fill the blank correctly: « Pour le road trip, nous devons acheter ____ essence. »

1 **de l'** ✓ correct answer

2 du

3 des

4 de la

Why: « de l'essence » is correct because « essence » (gasoline) is feminine and uncountable, and starts with a vowel, so the feminine partitive « de la » contracts to « de l' ». Option 4 « de la » is the right gender partitive in spirit but must shrink before the vowel-starting noun.

Logic: exactly like le/la before nouns, the partitive de la/de l' also contracts to de l' whenever the following noun starts with a vowel or silent h.

Extra example: *Le matin, je bois de l'eau citronnée.* — In the morning, I drink lemon water. — feminine vowel-starting noun, so « de la » becomes « de l' ».

CH.2 · PARTITIVE DE L'

Ch.2 — Contractions (au/aux/du/des)

Q33 Fill the blank correctly: « Nous allons ____ marché ce matin. » (le marché)

1 à la

2 à l'

3 **au** ✓ correct answer

4 à le

Why: « au marché » is correct because à + le always mandatorily contracts to « au » — you can never write « à le » as two separate words. Option 4 keeps them separate, which is the exact mistake this contraction rule exists to prevent.

Logic: à + le always fuses into au, no exceptions — this is a mandatory contraction, not an optional style choice.

Extra example: *Il va au bureau tous les jours.* — He goes to the office every day. — « à + le bureau » must fuse into « au bureau ».

CH.2 · CONTRACTION AU

Q34 Fill the blank correctly: « Elle parle ____ enfants dans la cour. » (les enfants)

1 au

2 à les

3 **aux** ✓ correct answer

4 à l'

Why: « aux enfants » is correct because à + les always mandatorily contracts to « aux », regardless of whether the following noun starts with a vowel or consonant. Option 2 keeps « à les » separate, which French grammar never allows.

Logic: à + les always fuses into aux — this happens automatically for any plural noun, no exceptions based on spelling.

Extra example: *Nous écrivons aux clients aujourd'hui.* — We're writing to the clients today. — « à + les clients » becomes « aux clients ».

CH.2 · CONTRACTION AUX

Q35 Fill the blank correctly: « C'est la porte ____ garage. » (de le garage)

1 des

2 **du** ✓ correct answer

3 de la

4 de le

Why: « du garage » is correct because de + le always mandatorily contracts to « du » — « de le » as two separate words is never grammatically correct French. Option 4 is exactly the uncontracted form the rule forbids.

Logic: de + le always fuses into du, just as automatically and mandatorily as à + le becomes au.

Extra example: *C'est la clé du bureau.* — That's the key to the office. — « de + le bureau » fuses into « du bureau ».

CH.2 · CONTRACTION DU

Q36 Fill the blank correctly: « Voici les photos ____ vacances. » (de les vacances)

1 de les

2 du

3 **des** ✓ correct answer

4 de la

Why: « des vacances » is correct because de + les always mandatorily contracts to « des » for any plural noun. Option 1 keeps « de les » as two words, which the mandatory contraction rule never permits.

Logic: de + les always fuses into des, matching the same automatic pattern as à + les becoming aux.

Extra example: *Voici les résultats des examens.* — Here are the results of the exams. — « de + les examens » fuses into « des examens ».

CH.2 · CONTRACTION DES

Q37 Which sentence correctly keeps « à la » unchanged, since it never contracts?

- 1 **Nous allons à la piscine cet après-midi.** ✓ correct answer
- 2 Nous allons à piscine cet après-midi.
- 3 Nous allons au piscine cet après-midi.
- 4 Nous allons al piscine cet après-midi.

Why: « Nous allons à la piscine » is correct because à + la never contracts in French, unlike à + le and à + les — the feminine « à la » always stays as two separate words. Option 3 wrongly forces the masculine contraction « au » onto a feminine noun, which only happens with à + le, not à + la.

Logic: only à + le and à + les are mandatory contractions (au, aux) — à + la and à + l' always stay as separate words, no matter how tempting it is to shrink them too.

Extra example: *Elle va à la banque avant midi.* — She's going to the bank before noon. — feminine « à la banque » stays uncontracted.

CH.2 · À LA NEVER CONTRACTS

Q38 Which sentence correctly keeps « de l' » unchanged before a vowel-starting noun, without further contracting it?

- 1 C'est le prix des hôtel.
- 2 C'est le prix de le hôtel.
- 3 C'est le prix du hôtel.
- 4 **C'est le prix de l'hôtel.** ✓ correct answer

Why: « C'est le prix de l'hôtel » is correct because « de l' » (used before a vowel or silent h) is already its own contracted form and stays exactly as is — it is not further squeezed into « du ». Option 3 wrongly applies the de+le→du contraction here, but « hôtel » starts with a silent h, so the pattern that applies is de→de l', not de+le→du.

Logic: du and des are the mandatory contractions only for de+le and de+les; de l' (before a vowel/silent h) and de la (before a feminine consonant-starting noun) are separate patterns that never shrink any further.

Extra example: *Voici la carte de l'école.* — Here's the map of the school. — « de l' » before the vowel-starting « école » stays as is, never becoming « du ».

CH.2 · DE L' STAYS SEPARATE

Ch.2 — Gender rules & exceptions

Q39 Which article correctly matches a noun ending in **-ment**, a typically masculine ending: « ____ gouvernement »?

1 **le** ✓ correct answer

2 la

3 les

4 une

Why: « le gouvernement » is correct because nouns ending in **-ment** are almost always masculine, so the masculine article « le » fits the pattern. Option 2 « la » would only be correct if this noun broke the typical **-ment** pattern, which it doesn't here.

Logic: nouns ending in **-isme**, **-ment**, **-age**, **-eau**, and **-ier** are almost always masculine, so you can often guess gender just from the ending.

Extra example: *le logement* — the housing/accommodation — another **-ment** noun, masculine as expected.

CH.2 • MASCULINE ENDINGS

Q40 Which article correctly matches a noun ending in **-tion**, a typically feminine ending: « ____ question »?

1 **la** ✓ correct answer

2 le

3 les

4 un

Why: « la question » is correct because nouns ending in **-tion** are almost always feminine, matching the feminine article « la ». Option 2 « le » would break the reliable **-tion = feminine** pattern.

Logic: nouns ending in **-tion**, **-sion**, **-té**, and **-ette** are almost always feminine, giving you a strong hint about gender from spelling alone.

Extra example: *la décision* — the decision — another **-sion** noun, feminine as the pattern predicts.

CH.2 • FEMININE ENDINGS

Q41 Which article correctly matches a noun ending in -té, a typically feminine ending: « ____ qualité »?

1 le

2 un

3 les

4 **la** ✓ correct answer

Why: « la qualité » is correct because nouns ending in -té are almost always feminine, following the same reliable pattern as -tion and -sion endings. Option 1 « le » would contradict the strong -té = feminine pattern.

Logic: -té is one of the clearest feminine noun-ending signals in French, alongside -tion, -sion, and -ette.

Extra example: *la générosité* — the generosity — another -té noun, feminine as expected.

CH.2 · FEMININE ENDINGS

Q42 Which sentence correctly handles the famous exception « le problème » — masculine despite ending in -e, which often looks feminine?

1 La problème est grave.

2 L'problème est grave.

3 Les problème est grave.

4 **Le problème est grave.** ✓ correct answer

Why: « Le problème est grave » is correct because « problème », despite ending in what looks like a typical feminine -e, is actually masculine — one of the well-known exceptions to trust for memorization rather than the ending pattern. Option 1 « la problème » applies the « ending in -e feels feminine » instinct, but this noun breaks that instinct.

Logic: ending patterns are useful hints, not guarantees — words like le problème, le silence, and la voiture are memorable exceptions that must simply be learned by heart.

Extra example: *Le silence régnait dans la salle.* — Silence reigned in the room. — another -e-ending noun that is masculine despite looking feminine.

CH.2 · GENDER EXCEPTIONS

Q43 Which sentence correctly handles the exception « la voiture » — feminine, with no obvious ending clue?

- 1 Un voiture est neuve.
- 2 Le voiture est neuve.
- 3 **La voiture est neuve.** ✓ correct answer
- 4 Les voiture est neuve.

Why: « La voiture est neuve » is correct because « voiture » is feminine, and unlike -tion or -té words, its ending doesn't give an obvious gender hint — it's one of the many nouns whose gender simply needs to be memorized along with the word itself. Option 2 wrongly guesses masculine when there's no ending pattern to rely on here at all.

Logic: many common French nouns have no ending clue at all, so the safest habit is to learn each noun together with its article from the very first time you meet it.

Extra example: *La chaise est confortable.* — The chair is comfortable. — another feminine noun with no strong ending clue, learned as a fixed pair « la chaise ».

CH.2 · GENDER EXCEPTIONS

Q44 Which article correctly matches a noun ending in -age, a typically masculine ending: « ____ voyage »?

- 1 **le** ✓ correct answer
- 2 une
- 3 les
- 4 la

Why: « le voyage » is correct because nouns ending in -age are almost always masculine, following the same reliable pattern as -isme, -ment, and -eau. Option 4 « la » would break the typical -age = masculine pattern.

Logic: -age is a strong masculine ending signal in French — most -age nouns (le voyage, le fromage, le message) follow this pattern.

Extra example: *le message* — the message — another -age-ending noun, masculine as expected.

CH.2 · MASCULINE ENDINGS

Mixed — full sentences (Ch.1 word order + Ch.2 articles together)

Q45 Which sentence correctly combines the right S-V-O order with the right contraction: talking about going to the market every Saturday?

- 1 Nous au marché allons chaque samedi.
- 2 Nous allons à le marché chaque samedi.
- 3 Allons nous au marché chaque samedi.
- 4 **Nous allons au marché chaque samedi.** ✓ correct answer

Why: « Nous allons au marché chaque samedi » is correct on both fronts: the verb « allons » sits right after the subject « nous » (S-V-O order), and « à + le marché » is correctly contracted to « au marché ». Option 2 keeps the correct word order but forgets the mandatory à+le→au contraction, leaving « à le » uncontracted.

Logic: mastering French sentences means applying word-order rules (subject-verb-object, details after the verb) and article rules (contractions, agreement) at the same time — one mistake in either area breaks the sentence.

Extra example: *Elle va au bureau tous les lundis.* — She goes to the office every Monday. — correct S-V-O order plus the mandatory au contraction.

CH.1+2 · INTEGRATION

Q46 Which sentence correctly uses the dummy subject « il y a » together with proper gender agreement, describing a new bakery?

- 1 **Il y a une nouvelle boulangerie dans la rue.** ✓ correct answer
- 2 Y a il une nouvelle boulangerie dans la rue.
- 3 Il y a un nouveau boulangerie dans la rue.
- 4 Une nouvelle boulangerie il y a dans la rue.

Why: « Il y a une nouvelle boulangerie dans la rue » is correct because it keeps the fixed dummy-subject frame « il y a » intact at the front, and matches the feminine noun « boulangerie » with the feminine article « une » and feminine adjective « nouvelle ». Option 3 keeps « il y a » correct but wrongly uses the masculine « un nouveau » with the feminine noun « boulangerie ».

Logic: sentence frames like « il y a » have a fixed position and shape, but everything inside them (article + adjective + noun) still must independently agree in gender and number.

Extra example: *Il y a un nouveau restaurant en ville.* — There's a new restaurant in town. — same « il y a » frame, this time correctly masculine to match « restaurant ».

CH.1+2 · INTEGRATION

Q47 Which sentence correctly negates the partitive article while keeping proper S-V-O order: saying you don't eat meat?

- 1 Ne je mange pas de viande.
- 2 **Je ne mange pas de viande.** ✓ correct answer
- 3 Je ne pas mange de viande.
- 4 Je ne mange pas la viande.

Why: « Je ne mange pas de viande » is correct because « ne » and « pas » correctly wrap around the conjugated verb « mange » (right word position), and the partitive « de la viande » correctly collapses to just « de viande » under negation. Option 4 keeps correct word order but forgets that negation should shrink the article to « de », not leave the definite article « la » in place.

Logic: negation has two jobs at once in French — it wraps ne...pas tightly around the conjugated verb, and it usually collapses whatever article follows down to de/d'.

Extra example: *Nous ne buvons pas d'alcool le soir.* — We don't drink alcohol in the evening. — negation wraps the verb « buvons » and collapses « de l'alcool » to « d'alcool ».

CH.1+2 · INTEGRATION

Q48 Which sentence correctly combines agreement and frequency-adverb placement, describing a habit of visiting grandparents?

- 1 Nous souvent visitons nos grands-parents le dimanche.
- 2 Souvent nous visitons nos grands-parents le dimanche.
- 3 **Nous visitons souvent nos grands-parents le dimanche.** ✓ correct answer
- 4 Nous visitons nos grand-parents souvent le dimanche.

Why: « Nous visitons souvent nos grands-parents le dimanche » is correct because « souvent » sits right after the conjugated verb « visitons » (correct frequency-adverb placement), and « grands-parents » correctly shows its plural ending to agree with « nos ». Option 4 places « souvent » after the object rather than the verb, and also drops the plural ending on « grand-parents », missing the agreement.

Logic: a fully correct French sentence needs the frequency adverb glued right after the verb and every noun group showing consistent number agreement — both rules apply together, not one at the expense of the other.

Extra example: *Elle appelle toujours ses parents le vendredi.* — She always calls her parents on Fridays. — « toujours » right after the verb « appelle », with « parents » properly plural.

CH.1+2 · INTEGRATION

Q49 Which sentence correctly uses « il faut » plus the right contraction, expressing the need to go to the doctor's office?

- 1 Il faut aller à le cabinet du médecin.
- 2 Faut il aller au cabinet du médecin.
- 3 **Il faut aller au cabinet du médecin. ✓ correct answer**
- 4 Il faut aller au cabinet de le médecin.

Why: « Il faut aller au cabinet du médecin » is correct because it keeps the fixed « il faut + verb » frame intact, and correctly applies both mandatory contractions: à+le→au (au cabinet) and de+le→du (du médecin). Option 4 gets the first contraction right but forgets to contract « de le médecin » into « du médecin ».

Logic: fixed sentence frames like « il faut » stay glued together in a set position, while every à+le and de+le combination elsewhere in the same sentence must still independently contract to au/du.

Extra example: *Il faut parler au directeur du magasin.* — It's necessary to speak to the store manager. — same « il faut » frame with both au and du contractions applied correctly.

CH.1+2 · INTEGRATION

Q50 Which sentence correctly combines proper subject-verb agreement with the right gender-based adjective ending, describing a big family?

- 1 **Nous avons une grande famille. ✓ correct answer**
- 2 Nous avons un grand famille.
- 3 Nous avez une grande famille.
- 4 Nous a une grande famille.

Why: « Nous avons une grande famille » is correct because the verb « avons » correctly agrees with the subject « nous », and the adjective « grande » correctly takes the feminine ending to match « famille ». Option 2 keeps the verb correct but uses the masculine adjective « grand » with the feminine noun « famille », breaking agreement.

Logic: a complete, correct French sentence checks agreement twice — once between subject and verb, and once between the noun and everything describing it (article and adjective).

Extra example: *Elle a une petite maison à la campagne.* — She has a small house in the countryside. — verb « a » agrees with « elle », and « petite » agrees with the feminine noun « maison ».

CH.1+2 · INTEGRATION