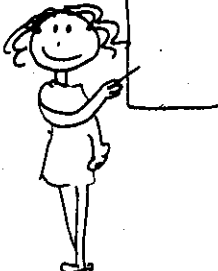


French Self-Correcting Creative Writing Guide.

ARTICLES	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	PRONOUNS	VERBS
	5 A) Gender B) Number C) Irregular Plural <i>eu → eux</i> <i>al, au → aux</i>	10 Adjectives of beauty, age, newness, goodness & size (BANGS) precede the noun; almost all other adjectives follow nouns.	15 A) Review subject pronouns. B) <i>Il</i> and <i>Elle</i> mean <u>he</u> and <u>she</u> but they also mean <u>it</u> . C) Avoid passive voice; use <i>on</i> where appropriate.	20 A) Subject / verb agreement B) spelling C) past participle wrong D) <i>ne</i> / (verb) / <i>pas</i> E) <i>ne</i> / aux, verb / <i>pas</i> past participle
1 Context requires article. <i>a/an</i> ↓ A) Definite B) Indefinite C) Demonstrative D) Interrogative E) Partitive F) Possessive	6 Improper insertion of an English word in a French sentence	11 Irregular adjective with two forms for masculine singular: Example: Ms - <i>beau (bel)</i> FS - <i>belle</i> MP - <i>beaux</i> FP - <i>belles</i>	16 Use stress pronouns: A) after prepositions B) after <i>c'est / ce sont</i> C) with compound subjects D) to reinforce subjects E) when there is no verb	21 A) Avoid word-for-word translation of English verb phrases. B) Verb has a "built-in" preposition. Examples: <i>regarder</i> = to look AT <i>écouter</i> = to listen TO <i>attendre</i> = to wait FOR
2 The preposition <i>à</i> forms contractions with the definite articles <i>le</i> and <i>les</i> : <i>à la</i> <i>à l'</i> <i>au</i> (contr. of <i>à + le</i>) <i>aux</i> (contr. of <i>à + les</i>).	7a. Dictionary error based on a wrong part of speech 7b. Dictionary error based on wrong connotation of word ex: <i>people / personnes</i> <i>people of a nation / individual person</i>	12 Review adjective agreement: A) <i>bête(s)</i> B) <i>pêti(s)(e)(es)</i> C) <i>fatigué(s)(e)(s)(es)</i> D) <i>productif(s) → productive(s)</i> E) possessives! <i>mon ami(s)</i> <i>mes provisions</i>	17 A) <i>Y</i> replaces: 1) any phrase starting with the preposition <i>à</i> 2) any other word or phrase of location except <i>de</i> . B) <i>EN</i> replaces <i>de</i> phrases (whether stated or implied by the context).	22 With 2 verbs in sequence, the second is always an infinitive. Example: <i>J'aime chanter.</i> (Exception: aux. verbs + past participles)
3 The preposition <i>de</i> forms contractions with the definite articles <i>le</i> and <i>les</i> : <i>de la</i> <i>de l'</i> <i>du</i> (contr. of <i>de + le</i>) <i>des</i> (contr. of <i>de + les</i>).	8 Confusion of 2 similar nouns in French: Examples: <i>cheveux ≠ chevaux</i> <i>le poisson ≠ le poison</i>	13 Adjectives ending in <i>eux</i> : MS - <i>nerveux</i> MP - <i>nerveux</i> FS - <i>nerveuse</i> FP - <i>nerveuses</i>	18 Verb requires a direct object pronoun: <i>me, te, le, la (l') (se)</i> <i>nous, vous, les</i> A) past participle must agree w/d.o. pronoun	23 A) Wrong TENSE B) Wrong MODE
4 Article not necessary- <i>Pas + de + noun :</i> <i>pas de soupe</i> <i>pas de livre(s)</i> <i>pas d'argent</i>	9 Possession requires a noun phrase: <i>la maison de la fille</i> <i>la maison du monsieur</i> <i>la maison des enfants</i>	14 Good and Better: good = <i>bon/s</i> <i>bonne/s</i> better = <i>meilleur/s</i> <i>meilleure/s</i>	19 Verb requires an indirect object pronoun: <i>me, te, lui, (se), nous, vous, leur</i>	24 A) Wrong or missing auxiliary verb B) <i>avoir / être</i> C) Use <i>être</i> and make the past participle agree.
1A Article not necessary after exp. of quantity ex: <i>beaucoup de fleurs</i>		14 A) Good / Bad: <i>bon / adj. / mauvais</i> <i>bien / adv. / mal</i>	19A <i>this, that</i> <i>ce / cet / cette / ces</i> } <i>adj.</i> <i>ça / cela</i> } <i>pronouns</i>	B) Wrong verb

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ADVERBS	PREPOSITIONS	CONJUNCTIONS	IDIOMS and USAGE	PRESENTATION
<p>25 A) <i>très</i> has a grave accent.</p> <p>B) Use synonym of <i>très</i>: (<i>complètement, fort, extrêmement, etc.</i>)</p> <p>C) Avoid confusion of: <i>très riche</i> (very rich), <i>plus riche</i>, (<i>richER</i>), and <i>trop riche</i>, (<i>too rich</i>).</p>	<p>30</p> <p>A) à vs. a</p> <p>B) Missing preposition</p> <p>C) Extraneous preposition</p> <p>D) Wrong preposition</p>	<p>35</p> <p>Use conjunctions to make transitions of unity (<i>et</i>), opposition (<i>mais</i>), time (<i>puis</i>), or result (<i>donc</i>).</p>	<p>40</p> <p>Avoid confusion of <i>avoir</i> and <i>être</i>.</p>	<p>45</p> <p>Pen! Paper! Penmanship! Skip lines!</p>
<p>26</p> <p>Adjectives ending in consonants change to the feminine form and add <i>ment</i> to become adverbs.</p> <p>Example: <i>lent</i> → <i>lentement</i></p>	<p>31 Avoid direct translation of <u>on</u>.</p> <p>Examples: on the bus = <i>dans le bus</i> on the wall = <i>au mur</i> on TV = <i>à la télé</i> on May 5th = <i>le 5 mai</i> on time = <i>à l'heure</i> later on = <i>plus tard</i></p>	<p>36 <i>Avant, après, malgré</i> and <i>jusqu' à</i> precede <u>nouns</u>; <i>avant que, après que, malgré que</i> and <i>jusqu' à ce que</i> precede <u>subject + verb</u>.</p> <p>Exs.: <i>avant mai vs. avant qu'il arrive.</i></p>	<p>41</p> <p>Review expressions with <i>avoir</i>:</p> <p><i>avoir faim / soif</i> <i>avoir chaud / froid</i> <i>avoir peur</i> <i>avoir 15 ans</i> <i>avoir de la chance</i></p>	<p>46</p> <p>Give your paper a proper heading. Include your name and class code, the date and year, page numbers, and the title or a description of the assignment.</p>
<p>27</p> <p>Adjectives ending in vowels add <i>ment</i> to form adverbs.</p> <p>Examples: <i>vrai</i> → <i>vraiment</i> <i>poli</i> → <i>poliment</i> <i>absolu</i> → <i>absolument</i></p>	<p>32</p> <p>Use the preposition <i>à</i> with cities. Examples: <i>à Paris</i> <i>à Chicago</i> <i>à Montréal</i> <i>à Londres</i> <i>à Abidjan</i></p>	<p>37</p> <p>A) The conjunction <i>que</i> is required before subordinate clauses and in certain other cases.</p> <p>Example: I think it's going to rain. = <i>Je pense qu'il va pleuvoir.</i></p> <p>B) -see below</p>	<p>42</p> <p>A) Use <i>faire</i>.</p> <p>Examples: <i>Il fait chaud / froid.</i> <i>Il fait beau / mauvais.</i></p> <p>B) Do not use <i>faire</i>.</p> <p>Examples: <i>Il pleut.</i> <i>Il neige.</i></p>	<p>47</p> <p>Check:</p> <p>A) accents B) apostrophes C) punctuation D) incorrect or missing capitalization E) spelling F) misused quote marks. - or - G) Omit this word.</p>
<p>28</p> <p>Adjectives ending in <i>ent</i> → <i>emment</i>; Adjectives ending in <i>ant</i> → <i>amment</i>.</p> <p>Examples: <i>intelligent</i> → <i>intelligemment</i> <i>brilliant</i> → <i>brillamment</i>.</p>	<p>33</p> <p><u>To and from</u> with names of countries: <u>Feminine countries</u> - - <i>en France, de France</i> <i>en Angleterre, d'Angleterre</i> <u>Masculine countries</u> - - <i>au Japon, du Japon;</i> <i>aux États-Unis, des États-Unis</i></p>	<p>38</p> <p><i>Parce que</i> is followed by a subordinate clause (subject & verb); <i>à cause de</i> is followed by a noun or noun phrase.</p> <p><i>Je porte un chapeau parce qu'il pleut.</i> vs. <i>Je porte un chapeau à cause de la pluie.</i></p>	<p>43</p> <p>Negatives: (See rules 20D and E.) <i>ne...pas</i> =not <i>ne...rien</i> =nothing <i>ne...personne</i> =nobody <i>ne...jamais</i> =never <i>ne...plus</i> =no longer</p>	<p>48</p> <p>Simplify your concepts and/or your grammar. If necessary, consult your teacher or a helpful classmate.</p>
<p>29 Adverbs are invariable and modify <u>verbs</u>; adjectives are variable and modify <u>nouns</u> and <u>pronouns</u>.</p>	<p>34 When 2 verbs are together, the first takes: A) <i>à</i> (<i>Je commence à</i>) B) <i>de</i> (<i>J'oublie de...</i>) C) <i>nothing</i> (<i>J'aime...</i>).</p>	<p>39</p> <p>Wow! Interjections add interest and texture to a composition. Use them!</p>	<p>44 Context may require an idiom. Example: to have a good time = <i>s'amuser</i></p>	<p>49</p> <p>Face the topic! Answer the question! Stay on course!</p>
		<p>37 B</p> <p>qui needed as subject of dependent clause ex: C'est l'homme qui a volé l'argent.</p>		