Bonjour! I hope everyone is doing well! There’s only a few weeks left in the semester, so everyone continue to push through. I’m so proud of everyone. Keep up the good work!

**WEEK THIRTEEN:**
Listed below are some of the concepts that most students in FRE 1301 will be learning the week of *April 12-16:*

**Keywords:**
- *Les verbes “-ir”*
- *Les mots interrogatifs*
- *La famille*

1. “-ir”

I know that a lot of people can find “-ir” verbs to be tricky, but remember that they are just another form of regular verbs! Here’s a step-by-step refresher of how to conjugate verbs that end in “-ir.”

Let’s take the verb “finir” as an example:
- Remove the “ir” ending so you have the stem (“fin”)
- Add the appropriate conjugation ending to the stem

Here’s a chart that explains both the general endings for verbs that end in “-ir” and the conjugations of “finir” as an example.

*Source: Les Verbes en -Ir (Pinterest.com)*
Here’s a website that explains these verbs in greater detail:

https://www.thoughtco.com/french-regular-ir-verbs-1368870

I also found this adorable video that a French class made that makes this verb come to life in a SONG (I know, it’s super cute!). It’s very catchy, and you might find it helpful to watch it in order to remember the tricky conjugations.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w5tPzwbtHk

2. Les mots interrogatifs

Understanding question words is a concept that is SO important in French. Your professors may ask you questions during every single class (even online!), and you are expected to pose questions to your peers. Memorizing and mastering common expressions will allow you to grow in your verbal and written skills.

I found an awesome video for watch as you study. It’s very visual, and it also sounds out all of these question words for you to hear clearly.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=izIPfZueQTs

Once you’ve gone over this video and reviewed your notes from class, quiz yourself! These expressions are super quick and easy to memorize, so I found a general French Quizlet that you can use to quickly spot which terms you need to go over.

https://quizlet.com/164588934/french-questions-words-flash-cards/

Furthermore, here’s a chart (below) that you can reference as you review your material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mot interrogatif</th>
<th>Traduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>que / quel / quelle / qu’...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>quand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>qui</td>
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<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>où</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>pourquoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>quel(le) / lequel / laquelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how much / how many</td>
<td>combien</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Mots Interrogatif (pinterest.com)
3. Family members

Try not to stress about this unit! Thankfully, learning the members of the family in French is primarily memorization. Using a visual chart can be helpful to jog your memory in remembering this family titles. Remember to use possessive adjectives while you study to remind yourself that using the correct masculine/feminine adjective is important. Here is a good chart to use as you review (notice that “moi” is you, and the family members and adjectives are relative to you).

Don’t forget that the possessive adjective must describe the family member, not the individual. For example, if the person described in a situation is a woman, she would use “mon oncle” to describe her uncle (because the uncle is masculine, even though the woman isn’t).

Additionally, here is a YouTube video by YouLearnFrench that discusses all of the members of the family across three generations.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xINk6C-DE8k

That’s all for this week! Merci beaucoup!

Macy Scott