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## C' est il est pdf

This is and he/she is are two common expressions used to describe people or things in French. Although they have the same meaning (he/she/he is), they are not interchangeable. So how do you know when to use which one? It all depends on what comes after the verb is (is). Let's take a few examples. It is (male) and it is (female) are mainly used before an adjective alone, or before an adverb and an adjective (as very intelligent). It is called André. He's very smart. His name is André. He's very smart. They are also used to describe someone's nationality, religion or profession: It is Japanese. She's a Buddhist. She's a chemist. She's Japanese. She's a Buddhist. She's a chemist. Note the difference between the French and the English in this last sentence. You don't need an indefinite article (one, one) after he/she is when you talk about someone's profession. So you don't say she's a chemist, but she's just a chemist. This is used in just about every other circumstance. You will find him in front of a modified name, like my friend: His name is André. He's my friend. [No: he is my friend.] His name is André. He's my friend. Or before a disjunctive pronoun (me, you, him, etc.): Ah, yes, it's me. It's you, but it's true! Oh, yes, it's me. It's you, but it's true! Legend 63, Neighbourhood News - Python-Duvernois Neighborhood Party - Part 3 Play Legend The State is me. The state is me (or I am the state). (attributed to King Louis XIV of France) It may also present itself before a standalone adjective (as is true in the example above), but only when you make a general statement about a situation. If you are talking about something specific, then you are using it/it is: This story is not invented. It's true. This story is not made. It's true. If you describe a group of people or things, then you have to use the plural forms of it and it is. These are and they are (they are): Ah, these are the famous potatoes. um... Violets. Oh, these are the famous, uh... purple potatoes. Legend 37, 4 Hands for 1 Piano - Lobster Medallion - Part 1 Legend Piece Stay away from us. They're very dangerous. Stay away from bears. They're very dangerous. Thank you for reading! Stay tuned for our next lesson and tweet @yabla or send your suggestions for topics newsletter@yabla.com. Sometimes French learners are frustrated when they encounter two very similar expressions that are difficult to distinguish. That's vs it's a common example. The two might phrases seem similar; however, each of them has separate rules on when and how it should be used. These two expressions no need to be confusing. Let's start at the very beginning and explore the challenge of it's vs it is. With some clear rules and helpful tips, you'll have a better understanding of them in no time. What does that mean? This is what (C) combined with is (is form of the verb being) It translates to it is, it is, and it is. It's a cat. (It's a cat.) It's Wednesday. (It's Wednesday.) What is he saying? It is the subject pronoun it (it) combined with is (is of the verb being.) It translates to it is, it is and it is. It also literally translates to it is. He's very handsome. (It is very beautiful.) It's eight o'clock. (It's eight o'clock.) Are there other forms of

that? It's in its plural form is what it is. It means that they are or they are. These are my uncle's cars. (These are my uncle's cars.) Are there other forms of it? It is in its plural form is they are. They're at school. (They're at school.) She is is the female form of it is. To make it plural, you use they are. It's late. (She's late.) They're fun. (They're fun.) Here is a chart to help you see how these topics are conjugated with the verb be: Singular Plural I am (I am) We are (We are) You are (You are) You are (You are) It is (It is) They are (They are - masculine) It is (She is) They are (They are - feminine) It is (It is) What are (They are) You want to revisit the conjugation of the verb? Try this useful site: 'Being': Conjugation of This Major French Verb. Is there a shortcut I can use to know when to use it's vs it is? If you want a quick answer and ultimately that will be just most of the time (but not all the time), here it is: If the expression is followed by a name, you will usually use it is or what it is. It's the truth. (That's the truth.) Those are the facts. (These are the facts.) Aside from this quick note, there are more specific rules that you can use to determine which phrase to use. What are the exact rules for it vs it is? What are the details for use? Let's explore these two expressions in more detail. To determine whether to use it is or it is, we need to look at the following expression. At first, this may seem overwhelming, but don't worry! We can break it down into separate parts of the word to make it more manageable. What happens if the expression is followed by a name? Do I use it is or is it? Most of the time it's followed by a name. Here is a detailed table of contexts involving names for you so you can explore all possibilities: Situation: It is / It is / It is Before a modified name Modified names are names with modifiers (usually an article or an adjective.) It's a dog. (It's a dog.) It's a big house. (It's a big house.) They're beautiful dresses. (These are beautiful dresses.) Before an unmodified name Unmodified names are names without modifiers (such as articles and adjectives.) These are commonly used in French with words for religions and nationalities. He's a doctor. (He's a doctor.) She's a pharmacist. (She is a pharmacist.) They're French. (They are French.) Before a proper name Proper names are names that are a specific name for a person, a place, or a thing. In English, they are Capitalized. -Who's at the door? It's Marc. (-Who's at the door? -It's Marc.) -What is the capital of France? It's Paris. (-What is the capital of France? -It's Paris.) Before a pronoun -Who's here? It's me! (-Who's here? -It's me!) Are these Sylvie's books? No, they're mine. (-These are Sylvie's books? -No, they're mine.) Before a superlative, he's the biggest in the family. (It's the largest in the family.) They're the best in the class. (These are the best in the class.) Revealing dates It's Thursday, December 13th. (It's Thursday, December 13.) Narrative time It's eight o'clock. It's eight o'clock. What happens if the expression is followed by an adjective? Do I use it is or is it? Adjectives can be a little more difficult. They can track both it is and it is. Here is a detailed table of when each expression is used with adjectives: Situation: It is/It is/It is Referring to a previous name (which you are already discussing now) Sophie is my aunt. She's very pretty. (Sophie is my aunt. She's very pretty.) Look at that boat. He's beautiful. (Look at this boat. It is beautiful.) I bought a house. It's big. (I bought a house. He's tall.) Referring to an idea or action that has previously been discussed - The teacher is very intelligent. Yes, it's obvious. (-The teacher is very intelligent. -Yes, it's obvious.) Your sister speaks very well. It's true. (-Your sister speaks very well. -That's right.) Refer to an inanimate name (situation, opinion, feeling, etc.) In this case, it is always followed by an adjective in the singular male form. Life is hard. (Life is difficult.) Art is interesting. (Art, it's interesting.) Want to refresh your French adjectives? Here is a great video to watch: 100 French Adjectives. What happens if the expression is followed by an adverb? Do I use it is or is it? This rule is easy. If the adverb is changed, use it. If it is not changed, use it is. Here's a useful chart for adverbs: Situation: It's/It's/It's Before a modified adverb It's very far from the supermarket. (It's a long way from the supermarket.) It's so interesting. (It's so interesting.) Before an unmodified adverb it's late. (She's late.) It's early. (He's early.) What about prepositions? Will I use it is where it is? The prepositions will follow He is or She is. Here are some examples using prepositions: Situation: It is/It is/It is Before prepositional sentences indicating places It is in the library. (He/He's at the library.) The Mona Lisa? She's in France. (The Mona Lisa? She/It's in France.) Before a prepositional sentence She is with Jean-Claude. (She's with Jean-Claude.) He's from Paris. (He's from France.) a little review with French prepositions? Here is the essential guide for the French prepositions. Are there common French phrases using this is what I should know? Of course! (Of course!) There are many expressions that start with it. Here's a list of some of the most common phrases using it: It's Life. (That's life.) I.e. (That is. / In other words.) That's right/That's not true. (That's true. / That's not true.) That's all. (That's all.) Here we go. (And we're off!/Let's go!) That's the way it is. (That's the way it is./ That's the way it is.) What's that? (What is it?/What is it?) Lies. (This is nonsense.) Are there French expressions using it is that I should know? You should know that when you say the time and ask for time, we use it is: What time is it? (What time is it?) It's seven and a quarter. (There are seven fifteen.) What about the expression there is? Is it the same as it is or is it? Some French language get confused with the expression there is, but it is actually very different from it is and it is. There is a way there or there. It is usually used in different situations of where it is would be used. It also has a different meaning to it is and it is. Here are some examples of when to use there: Before an indefinite article and a name: There is a boy who speaks Spanish. (There is a boy who speaks Spanish.) Before a number and a name: There are three slices of ham in the fridge. (There are three slices of ham in the refrigerator.) Before an indefinite pronoun: There is something chosen on the table. (There's something on the table.) Wondering what undefined pronouns are? Here is an article on some of the most common: Indefinite Pronouns in French. Challenge yourself with Clozemaster Test your skills and see what you learned from this article by playing a selection of French phrases with it and it is: Sign up here to record your progress and start speaking fluently with thousands of phrases from French to Clozemaster. Clozemaster is designed to help you learn the language in context by filling gaps in authentic sentences. With features such as Grammar Challenges, Cloze-Listening and Cloze-Reading, the app will allow you to focus on all the skills needed to speak fluent French. Take your Frenchman to the next level. Click here to start practicing with real French phrases! Sentences!

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