OBSERVEZ

Qui suis-je ? Je suis Anne, une étudiante. Je suis de Paris. 

Et voici Marc. Il est politicien, il est de New York.

Monsieur et Madame Doit sont français. Ils sont de Lille. 

DEDUISEZ

The verb être (*to be*) can be used to describe yourself and others and to say where someone is from. What forms of this verb do you see above ?

What word is used to refer to yourself ? to a man ? to a woman ? to a man and a woman ?

VERIFIEZ

Le verbe être

 Je suis Nous sommes

 Tu es Vous êtes

Il/elle/on est ils/elles sont

* The pronoun **ils** refers to any group that includes a male ; **elles** refers to groups composed of females only. You already know that **vous** is the formal *you*. It is also the plural *you*—both formal and familiar.
* In spoken English, the noun *people* and the pronouns *one, you,* and *they* often refer to a général, unspecified person or group :

To learn another language, *one* has to study regularly.

If *you* are enthusiastic, language Learning can be fun !

If you travel to another country, *people* will appreciate your efforts to speak their language.

In France, *they* are very proud of the French language.

In French, the pronoun **on** is used in all these instances, and although it usually refers to a group of people, it requires a singular verb.

 En France, on parle *(speak)* français.

* To tell what city someone is from, use the appropriate form of the verb **être** followed by **de** and the city. Use **D’où es-tu ?** or **D’où êtes-vous ?** to ask where someone is rom.

 D’où es-tu ? D’où êtes-vous ?

Je suis de Sandy. Nous sommes de Salt Lake City.