

CHAPTER 2 : HELPING VERBS

Practice Worksheet

Let's practice the first characteristic of helping verbs.

1. Make a sentence with this subject and these verbs: I (can) (to ride a bike)

_____ *Je sais faire du vélo.*

2. Make a sentence with this subject and these verbs: I (to want) (to go)

_____ *Je veux aller.*

3. Make a sentence with this subject and these verbs: He (will) (to see)

_____ *Il verra.*

Now let's practice the second characteristic of helping verbs. Do you remember it? It's for questions!

1. Turn this sentence into a question: You will be free this weekend. *Tu seras libre ce week-end.*

_____ *Est-ce que tu seras libre ce week-end ?*

2. Utilisez un helping verbe qui indique le future pour demander : Est-ce qu'il sera libre demain (tomorrow) ?

3. Turn this sentence into a question: There are bathrooms on the ground floor. *Il y a des toilettes au rez-de-chaussée.*

_____ *Est-ce qu'il y a des toilettes au rez-de-chaussée ?*

Now let's practice the third characteristic of helping verbs. How do you make a sentence negative?

1. Make this sentence negative: It's really fun. *C'est vraiment amusant.*

_____ *Ce n'est pas vraiment amusant.*

2. Make this sentence negative: I can hear you. *J'arrive à t'entendre.*

_____ *Je n'arrive pas à t'entendre.*

3. Make this sentence negative: I was sad. *J'étais triste.*

_____ *Je n'étais pas triste.*

Match the helping verb with what it indicates. *Liez le helping verb avec ce qu'il indique.*

am	indicates a possibility in the present
are	indicates politeness or an imagined situation
will	indicates a recommendation or a soft obligation
would	indicates a state in the present for he, she, or it
is	indicates a possibility in the past or future
can	indicates a state in the present for I
must	indicates a state in the past for you, we, or they
could	indicates a state in the present for you, we, or they
should	indicates the future
were	indicates a state in the past for I, he, she, or it
was	indicates a strong obligation