

sisters; they are in the classroom. 7. The teacher has a pen; it is on the table. 8. The pens are on the table; they are in a box. 9. John and Mary are in the yard. 10. They are under the trees. 11. The dictionary is on the chair.

## LESSON V

8. Present Indicative Interrogative of *avoir* and *être*

ai-je?	[e: ʒ], have I?	suis-je?	[sui: ʒ], am I?
as-tu?	[a ty], have you?	es-tu?	[e ty], are you?
a-t-il?	[a t il], has he?	est-il?	[et il], is he?
a-t-elle?	[a t el], has she?	est-elle?	[et el], is she?
avons-nous?	[avɔ̃ nu], have we?	sommes-nous?	[sɔm nu], are we?
avez-vous?	[ave vu], have you?	êtes-vous?	[e:t vu], are you?
ont-ils?	[ɔ̃t il], have they?	sont-ils?	[sɔ̃t il], are they?
ont-elles?	[ɔ̃t el], have they?	sont-elles?	[sɔ̃t el], are they?

1. In a question the personal pronoun subject follows the verb and is joined to it by a hyphen.

2. When the third person singular ends in a vowel, -t- is inserted.

9. Remarks on Interrogation. — 1. When the subject of an interrogative sentence is a noun, this noun usually comes before the verb, and is repeated after it in the form of a pronoun:

L'élève a-t-il les plumes?      Has the pupil (lit. the pupil has he) the pens?

2. Questions may also be asked by means of interrogative words, as in English:

Qui a l'encre et les plumes?      Who has the ink and the pens?  
Où sont les plumes?      Where are the pens?

3. These two forms of interrogation may be combined:

Où le professeur est-il?      Where is the teacher?

4. What? = *que*, as direct object or predicate:

Qu'avez-vous là?      What have you there?