

# What Are Stressed Pronouns in French?

## Worksheet

Stressed pronouns (moi, toi, lui, etc.) emphasize who is involved in an action — they replace subject or object pronouns to add weight. Example: 'Moi, je parle français' stresses 'I'.

## Questions

1. Which is a stressed pronoun?  
A) je  
B) moi  
C) il  
D) qu'
2. Complete: 'C'est \_\_\_\_ qui a raison.' (It's she who is right.)  
A) elle  
B) la  
C) e  
D) lle
3. Which sentence correctly uses a stressed pronoun?  
A) Je et tu aimons.  
B) Toi et moi aimons la musique.  
C) Il aime le français.  
D) Nous va au parc.
4. Translate the stressed pronoun 'eux' into English context.  
A) she  
B) he  
C) them  
D) it
5. Complete with the correct stressed pronoun: 'C'est \_\_\_\_ qui parle.' (It's I who speaks.)
6. Translate to French: 'You and I like tennis.' (Use stressed pronouns for emphasis.)
7. Fill in the blank: 'Entre \_\_\_\_ et \_\_\_\_, il y a une amitié.' (Between you and me, there is friendship.)
8. Define: What are stressed pronouns?
9. Define: When do you use moi instead of je?
10. Define: Are stressed pronouns only for subjects?

## Answer Key

1. B) moi — Moi is the stressed form of je (I). The others are subject, subject, or relative pronouns.
2. A) elle — After C'est, use the stressed pronoun elle, not the subject form.
3. B) Toi et moi aimons la musique. — Toi et moi (you and me) uses stressed pronouns correctly after a preposition-like pairing.
4. C) them — Eux is the masculine plural stressed pronoun, meaning 'them' (plural males or mixed group).
5. The sentence emphasizes who is speaking (I, not someone else). The stressed pronoun is 'moi' (me/I in emphasis form). Answer: C'est moi qui parle.
6. The sentence pairs two people: 'you and I'. Use 'toi' (you) and 'moi' (me) in the stressed form. Answer: Toi et moi, nous aimons le tennis.
7. After the preposition 'entre' (between), use stressed pronouns. 'toi' (you) and 'moi' (me) are correct. Answer: Entre toi et moi, il y a une amitié.
8. Pronouns that emphasize identity (moi, toi, lui, elle, nous, vous, eux, elles).
9. After prepositions (avec moi, pour moi) or for emphasis (Moi, j'aime).
10. No — they work for subjects and objects: 'C'est lui qu'elle aime' (It's him she loves).

### Bounlu

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