

FRENCH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 128 MILLION

French I

1. Some Basic Phrases
2. Pronunciation
3. Alphabet
4. Nouns, Articles and Demonstratives
5. Useful Words and General Vocabulary
 6. Subject Pronouns
 7. To Be and to Have
 8. Question Words
 9. Numbers / Ordinals
 10. Days of the Week
 11. Months of the Year
 12. Seasons
 13. Directions
 14. Color and Shapes
 15. Weather
 16. Time
17. Family and Animals
18. To Know People and Facts
19. Formation of Plural Nouns
20. Possessive Adjectives
21. To Do or Make

- 22. Work and School
- 23. Prepositions and Contractions
- 24. Countries and Nationalities
- 25. Negative Sentences
- 26. To / In and From places
- 27. To Come and to Go
- 28. Conjugating Regular Verbs
- 29. Pronominal (Reflexive) Verbs
- 30. Irregularities in Regular Verbs
- 31. Past Indefinite Tense
- 32. Irregular Past Participles
- 33. Etre Verbs
- 34. Food and Meals
- 35. Fruits, Vegetables, Meats
- 36. To Take, Eat or Drink
- 37. Quantities
- 38. Commands
- 39. More Negatives
- 40. Holiday Phrases
- French National Anthem
- Canadian National Anthem

French II

- 41. Imperfect Tense
- 42. Places
- 43. Transportation
- 44. To Want, to Be Able to, to Have to

- 45. House
- 46. Furniture
- 47. Comparative and Superlative
- 48. Irregular Forms
- 49. Clothing
- 50. To Wear
- 51. Future Tenses
- 52. Preceding and Plural Adjectives
- 53. Adjectives: Feminine
- 54. Adjectives: Plurals
- 55. More Adjectives
- 56. Rendre plus Adjective
- 57. C'est vs. Il est
- 58. Sports and Hobbies
- 59. Nature
- 60. To Live
- 61. Object Pronouns
- 62. Parts of the Body
- 63. Asking Questions
- 64. Interrogative Pronouns
- 65. Forms of Lequel
- 66. Relative Pronouns
- 67. Demonstrative Pronouns
- 68. To Read, to Laugh, to Say
- 69. Disjunctive Pronouns
- 70. Y and En

71. To Write, to See, to Believe

72. Animals

73. Plaire and Manquer

74. Pluperfect

75. Indefinite Pronouns

Déjeuner du matin

Le corbeau et le renard

French III

76. Colloquial Expressions

77. False Cognates

78. More Useful Words

79. Adverbs

80. Forms of Tout

81. Passive Voice

82. Depuis, il y a, and pendant in past contexts

83. Shopping

84. Post Office and Bank

85. To Receive

86. Infinitives followed by Prepositions

87. To Follow

88. Faire Causative

89. Direct / Indirect Discourse

90. Office / School Supplies

91. Conditional Tenses

92. Parts of a Car / Gas Station

93. To Drive

- 94. Travelling / Airport
- 95. Special Uses of Devoir
- 96. Cosmetics / Toiletries
- 97. Present participle
- 98. Abbreviations / Slang
- 99. Past Infinitive
- 100. In the Ocean
- 101. To Die
- 102. In Space
- 103. Subjunctive Mood
- 104. Possessive Pronouns
- 105. Simple Past
- 106. Make-Believe Stuff
- 107. Quebec French

FRENCH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 128 MILLION

1. Some Basic Phrases

Bonjour
(bohñ-zhoor)
Hello / Good day

Au revoir!
(ohr-vwah)
Goodbye!

Merci beaucoup
(mair-see boh-koo)

Bonsoir / Bonne nuit
(bohñ-swahr/bun nwee)
Good evening / Good night (only said when going to bed)

S'il vous plaît
(seel voo pleh)
Please

Je vous en prie / de rien (In Canada: **Bienvenu**)
(zhuh voo zawn pree/duh ree-ahn/bee-awn-vuh-

Thank you very much

new)
You're welcome.

Oui / non
(*wee/nohn*)
Yes / no

Monsieur, Madame, Mademoiselle
(*muh-syuh, mah-dahm, mahd-mwah-zell*)
Mister, Misses, Miss

Comment allez-vous?
(*koh-mawn tahl-ay voo*)
How are you? (formal)

Ça va?
(*sah vah*)
How are you? (informal)

Je vais bien
(*zhuh vay bee-ahn*)
I'm fine

Ça va bien / mal / pas mal
(*sah vah bee-ahn/mahl/pah mahl*)
I'm good / bad / not bad

Je suis fatigué(e)
(*zhuh swee fah-tee-gay*)
I'm tired

Je suis malade
(*zhuh swee mah-lahd*)
I'm sick

J'ai faim
(*zhay fawn*)
I'm hungry

J'ai soif
(*zhay swahf*)
I'm thirsty

Comment vous appelez-vous?
(*koh-mawn voo zah-play voo*)
What's your name? (formal)

Comment t'appelles-tu?
(*koh-mawn tah-pell tew*)
What's your name? (informal)

Je m'appelle...
(*zhuh mah-pell*)
I am called...

Mon nom est...
(*mohn nohm ay*)
My name is...

Vous êtes d'où?
(*voo zet doo*)
Where are you from? (formal)

Tu es d'où?
(*tew ay doo*)
Where are you from? (informal)

Où habitez-vous?
(*ooh ah-bee-tay voo*)
Where do you live? (formal)

Où habites-tu?
(*ooh ah-beet tew*)
Where do you live? (informal)

Je suis des Etats-Unis / du Canada.
(*zhuh swee day zay-tahz-ew-nee/dew kah-nah-dah*)
I am from the United States / Canada.

J'habite aux Etats-Unis / au Canada.
(*zhah-beet oh zay-tahz-ew-nee/ oh kah-nah-dah*)
I live in the U.S. / Canada.

Vous avez quel âge?
(*voo za-vay kell ahzh*)
How old are you? (formal)

Tu as quel âge?
(*tew ah kell ahzh*)
How old are you? (informal)

J'ai ____ ans.
(*zhay ____ awn*)
I am ____ years old.

Parlez-vous français?

Parles-tu anglais?

(par-lay voo frahn-say)
Do you speak French? (formal)

Italien, Allemand, Espagnol
(ee-tahl-ee-ahn, ahl-uh-mawn, es-pahn-yol)
Italian, German, Spanish

Je parle...
(zhuh parl)
I speak...

Je (ne) comprends (pas)
(zhuh nuh com-prawn pah)
I (don't) understand

Excusez-moi / Pardonnez-moi
(eg-scew-zay mwah/par-dohn-ay mwah)
Excuse me / Pardon me

A tout à l'heure / A bientôt
(ah too tah luhr/ah bee-ahn-toh)
See you later / See you soon

Je t'aime
(zhuh tem)
I love you (singular)

(parl tew on-glai)
Do you speak English? (informal)

Russe, Japonais, Chinois
(rooss, zhah-po-neh, shee-nwah)
Russian, Japanese, Chinese

Je ne parle pas...
(zhuh nuh parl pah)
I don't speak...

Je (ne) sais (pas)
(zhuhn say pah)
I (don't) know

Je regrette / Je suis désolé(e)
(zhuh re-gret/zhuh swee day-zoh-lay)
I'm sorry

Salut
(sah-lew)
Hi / Bye

Je vous aime
(zhuh voo zem)
I love you! (plural)

2. Pronunciation

French letter(s)	English Sound
a, à, â	ah
é, et, and final er and ez	ay
e, è, ê, ai, ei, ais	eh
i, y	ee
o	oh
o	shorter and more open than aw in bought
ou	oo
oy, oi	wah
u	ew
u + vowel	wee
c (before e, i, y)	s
ç (before a, o, u)	s
c (before a, o, u)	k
g (before e, i, y)	zh
ge (before a, o)	zh
g (before a, o, u)	g
gn	nyuh

h	silent
j	zh
qu, final q	k
r	rolled
s (between vowels)	z
th	t
x	ekss, except as s in <i>six</i> , <i>dix</i> , and <i>soixante</i> in liaisons, like z

Note: French pronunciation is tricky because it uses nasal sounds which we do not have in English and there are a lot of silent letters. However, if a word ends in C, R, F or L (except verbs that end in -r) you usually pronounce the final consonant. Their vowels tend to be shorter as well. The French slur most words together in a sentence, so if a word ends in a consonant that is not pronounced and the next word starts with a vowel or silent h, slur the two together as if it were one word.

More about Pronunciation

1. The "slurring" that I mentioned is called liaison. It is always made:

- after a determiner (words like *un, des, les, mon, ces, quels*)
- before or after a pronoun (*vous avez, je les ai*)
- after a preceding adjective (*bon ami, petits enfants*)
- after one syllable prepositions (*en avion, dans un livre*)
- after some one syllable adverbs (*très, plus, bien*)
- after *est*

It is optional after *pas, trop fort*, and the forms of *être*, but it is never made after *et*.

2. Sometimes the e is dropped in words and phrases, shortening the syllables and slurring more words.

- rapid(e)ment, lent(e)ment, sauv(e)tage (pronounced *ra-peed-mawn*, not *ra-peed-uh-mawn*)
- sous l(e) bureau, chez l(e) docteur (pronounced *sool bewr-oh*, not *soo luh bewr-oh*)
- il a d(e) bons copains (*eel ahd bohn ko-pahn*, not *eel ah duh bohn ko-pahn*)
- il y a d(e)... , pas d(e)... , plus d(e)... (*eel yahd, pahd, plewd*, not *eel ee ah duh, pah duh, or plew duh*)
- je n(e), de n(e) (*zhuhn, duhn*, not *zhuh nuh* or *duh nuh*)
- j(e) te, c(e) que (*shtuh, skuh*, not *zhuh tuh* or *suh kuh* - note the change of the pronunciation of the j as well)

3. In general, intonation only rises for yes/no questions, and all other times, it goes down at the end of the sentence.

4. Two sounds that are tricky to an American English speaker are the differences between the long and short u and e. The long u is pronounced oooh, as in hoot. The short u does not exist in English though. To pronounce it correctly, round your lips as if to whistle, and then say eee. The long and short e are relatively easy to pronounce, but sometimes it is difficult to hear the difference. The long e is pronounced openly, like ay, as in play. The short e is more closed, and pronounced like eh, as in bed.

6. And of course, the nasals. These are what present the most problems for English speakers. Here are the orthographical representations, and approximate pronunciations. Nasal means that you expel air through your nose while saying the words, so don't actually pronounce the n fully.

My Representation	Pronunciation	Orthographical Representation
ahn̥	an apple	in, im, yn, ym, ain, aim, ein, eim, un, um, en, eng, oin, oing, oint, ien, yen, éen
awn̥	on the desk	en, em, an, am, aon, aen
ohn̥	my own book	on, om

In words beginning with in-, a nasal is only used if the next letter is a consonant. Otherwise, the in- prefix is pronounced *een* before a vowel.

3. Alphabet

a	ah	j	zhee	s	ess
b	beh	k	kah	t	teh
c	seh	l	ell	u	ooh
d	deh	m	em	v	veh
e	uh	n	en	w	doo-blah-veh
f	eff	o	oh	x	eeks
g	zheh	p	peh	y	ee-grek
h	ahsh	q	koo	z	zed
i	ee	r	air		

4. Nouns, Articles and Demonstrative Adjectives

All nouns in French have a gender, either masculine or feminine. For the most part, you must memorize the gender, but there are some endings of words that will help you decide which gender a noun is. Nouns ending in -age and -ment are usually masculine, as are nouns ending with a consonant. Nouns ending in -ure, -sion, -tion, -ence, -ance, -té, and -ette are usually feminine.

Articles and adjectives must agree in number and gender with the nouns they modify. And articles have to be expressed even though they aren't always in English; and you may have to repeat the article in some cases. Demonstratives are like strong definite articles.

Definite Articles (The)

Masculine	Feminine	Before Vowel	Plural
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le lit <i>the bed</i>	la pomme <i>the apple</i>	l'oiseau <i>the bird</i>	les gants <i>the gloves</i>
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Indefinite Articles (A, An, Some)

Masculine	Feminine	Plural
un lit <i>a bed</i>	une pomme <i>an apple</i>	des gants <i>some gloves</i>

Demonstrative Adjectives (This, That, These, Those)

Masc.	Masc, Before Vowel	Fem.	Plural
ce lit <i>this/that bed</i>	cet oiseau <i>this/that bird</i>	cette pomme <i>this/that apple</i>	ces gants <i>these/those gloves</i>

If you need to distinguish between this or that and these or those, you can add -ci to the end of the noun for this and these, and -là to the end of the noun for that and those. For example, **ce lit-ci** is *this bed*, while **ce lit-là** is *that bed*.

5. Useful Words and General Vocabulary

It's / That's	c'est	say	There is/are	il y a	eel-ee-yah
There is/are	voilà	vwah-lah	Here is/are	voici	vwah-see
and	et	ay	always	toujours	too-zhoor
but	mais	may	often	souvent	soo-vaw <u>n</u>
now	maintenant	mah <u>n</u> t-naw <u>n</u>	sometimes	quelquefois	kell-kuh-fwah
especially	surtout	sir-too	usually	d'habitude	dah-bee-tewd
except	sauf	sohf	also, too	aussi	oh-see
of course	bien sûr	bee-ah <u>n</u> sir	again	encore	aw <u>n</u> -kore
so so	comme ci, comme ça	kohm see kohm sah	late	en retard	aw <u>n</u> -ruh-tar
not bad	pas mal	pah mal	almost	presque	presk
book	le livre	leevr	friend (fem)	une amie	ew nah-mee
pencil	le crayon	krah-yoh <u>n</u>	friend (masc)	un ami	ah-nah-mee
pen	le stylo	stee-loh	woman	une femme	ewn faw <u>n</u>
paper	le papier	pah-pyaya	man	un homme	ah-nohm
dog	le chien	shee-ah <u>n</u>	girl	une fille	feey
cat	le chat	shah	boy	un garçon	gar-soh <u>n</u>

Note: When **il y a** is followed by a number, it means *ago*. **Il y a cinq minutes** means *five minutes ago*.

6. Subject Pronouns

Subject Pronouns

Je zhuh	I	Nous noo	We
Tu tew	You (informal)	Vous voo	You (formal and plural)
Il eel	He	Ils eel	They (masc.)
Elle ell	She	Elles ell	They (fem.)
On ohn	One		

Note: **Il** and **elle** can also mean *it* when they replace a noun (il replaces masculine nouns, and elle replaces feminine nouns) instead of a person's name. **Ils** and **elles** can replace plural nouns as well in the same way. Notice there are two ways to say you. **Tu** is used when speaking to children, animals, or close friends and relatives. **Vous** is used when speaking to more than one person, or to someone you don't know or who is older. **On** can be translated into English as one, the people, we, they, or you.

7. To Be and To Have

Present tense of être - to be (*eh-truh*)

I am	Je suis	zhuh swee	We are	Nous sommes	noo sohm
You are	Tu es	tew ay	You are	Vous êtes	voo zett
He is	Il est	eel ay	They are	Ils sont	eel sohn
She is	Elle est	ell ay	They are	Elles sont	ell sohn
One is	On est	ohn ay			

Past tense of être - to be

I was (being)	j' étais	zhay-teh	We were (being)	nous étions	ay-tee-ohn
You were (being)	tu étais	ay-teh	You were (being)	vous étiez	ay-tee-ay
He was (being)	il était	ay-teh	They were (being)	ils étaient	ay-teh
She was (being)	elle était	ay-teh	They were (being)	elles étaient	ay-teh
One was (being)	on était	ay-teh			

Note: Je and any verb form that starts with a vowel (or silent h) combine together for ease of pronunciation.

Future Tense of être - to be

I will be	je serai	suh-reh	We will be	nous serons	suh-rohn
You will be	tu seras	suh-rah	You will be	vous seriez	suh-ree-ay
He will be	il sera	suh-rah	They will be	ils seront	suh-rohn
She will be	elle sera	suh-rah	They will be	elles seront	suh-rohn
One will be	on sera	suh-rah			

Note: You must use the subject pronouns; but I will leave them out of future conjugations.

Present tense of avoir - to have (*ah-vwahr*)

I have	j' ai	zhay	We have	avons	ah-vohn
You have	as	ah	You have	avez	ah-vay

He/she has **a** *ah* They have **ont** *ohn*

Past tense of avoir - to have

I had **j'avais** *zhah-veh* We had **avions** *ah-vee-ohn*

You had **avais** *ah-veh* You had **aviez** *ah-vee-ay*

He/she had **avait** *ah-veh* They had **avaient** *ah-veh*

Future tense of avoir - to have

I will have **j'aurai** *zhoh-reh* We will have **aurons** *oh-rohn*

You will have **auras** *oh-rah* You will have **aurez** *oh-ray*

He/she will have **aura** *oh-rah* They will have **auront** *oh-rohn*

Avoir and **être** are used in many common and idiomatic expressions that should be memorized:

avoir chaud - to be hot

avoir froid - to be cold

avoir peur - to be afraid

avoir raison - to be right

avoir tort - to be wrong

avoir faim - to be hungry

avoir soif - to be thirsty

avoir sommeil - to be sleepy

avoir honte - to be ashamed

avoir besoin de - to need

avoir l'air de - to look like, seem

avoir envie de - to feel like

avoir de la chance - to be lucky

être de retour - to be back

être en retard - to be late

être en avance - to be early

être d'accord - to be in agreement

être sur le point de - to be about to

être en train de - to be in the act of

être enrhumé - to have a cold

nous + être (un jour) - to be (a day)

J'ai froid. I'm cold.

Tu avais raison. You were right.

Il aura sommeil ce soir. He will be tired tonight.

Elle a de la chance! She's lucky!

Nous aurons faim plus tard. We will be hungry later.

Vouz aviez tort. You were wrong.

Ils ont chaud. They are hot.

Elles avaient peur hier. They were afraid yesterday.

Je suis en retard! I'm late!

Tu étais en avance. You were early.

Elle sera d'accord. She will agree.

Nous sommes lundi. It is Monday.

Vous étiez enrhumé. You had a cold.

Ils seront en train d'étudier. They will be (in the act of) studying.

Elles étaient sur le point de partir. They were about to leave.

On est de retour. We/you/they/the people are back.

8. Question Words

Who

What

Why

When

Where

How

How much / many

Which / what

Qui

Quoi

Pourquoi

Quand

Où

Comment

Combien

Quel(le)

kee

kwah

poor-kwah

kawn

ooh

kohn-mawn

kohn-bee-ahn

kehl

9. Numbers / Les numéros

Zero	Zéro	<i>zay-roh</i>
One	Un	<i>ahn</i>
Two	Deux	<i>duh</i>
Three	Trois	<i>twah</i>
Four	Quatre	<i>kat</i>
Five	Cinq	<i>sahn</i>
Six	Six	<i>seess</i>
Seven	Sept	<i>set</i>
Eight	Huit	<i>weet</i>
Nine	Neuf	<i>nuhf</i>
Ten	Dix	<i>deess</i>
Eleven	Onze	<i>ohnz</i>
Twelve	Douze	<i>dooz</i>
Thirteen	Treize	<i>trehz</i>
Fourteen	Quatorze	<i>kah-tohrz</i>
Fifteen	Quinze	<i>kanz</i>
Sixteen	Seize	<i>sez</i>
Seventeen	Dix-sept	<i>dee-set</i>
Eighteen	Dix-huit	<i>deez-weet</i>
Nineteen	Dix-neuf	<i>deez-nuhf</i>
Twenty	Vingt	<i>vahn</i>
Twenty-one	Vingt et un	<i>vahn tay ahn</i>
Twenty-two	Vingt-deux	<i>vahn duh</i>
Twenty-three	Vingt-trois	<i>vahn twah</i>
Thirty	Trente	<i>trawnt</i>
Thirty-one	Trente et un	<i>trawnt ay uh</i>
Thirty-two	Trente-deux	<i>trawnt duh</i>
Forty	Quarante	<i>kuh-rawnt</i>
Fifty	Cinquante	<i>sank-awnt</i>
Sixty	Soixante	<i>swah-ssawnt</i>
Seventy	Soixante-diz	<i>swah-ssawnt deez</i>
(Belgium & Switzerland)	Septante	<i>seh-tahnt</i>
Seventy-one	Soixante et onze	<i>swah-ssawnt ay ohnz</i>
Seventy-two	Soixante-douze	<i>swah-ssawnt dooz</i>
Eighty	Quatre-vingts	<i>ka-truh vahn</i>
(Belgium & Switzerland)	Huitante	<i>weet-ahnt</i>
Eighty-one	Quatre-vingt-un	<i>ka-truh vahn tahn</i>
Eighty-two	Quatre-vingt-deux	<i>ka-truh vahn duh</i>
Ninety	Quatre-vingt-dix	<i>ka-truh vahn deez</i>
(Belgium & Switzerland)	Nonante	<i>noh-nahnt</i>

Ninety-one	Quatre-vingt-onze	<i>ka-truh vah<u>ŋ</u> ohnz</i>
Ninety-two	Quatre-vingt-douze	<i>ka-truh vah<u>ŋ</u> dooz</i>
One Hundred	Cent	<i>sawnt</i>
One Hundred One	Cent un	<i>sawnt ah<u>ŋ</u></i>
Two Hundred	Deux cents	<i>duh sawnt</i>
Two Hundred One	Deux cent un	<i>duh sawnt ah<u>ŋ</u></i>
Thousand	Mille	<i>meel</i>
Two Thousand	Deux mille	<i>duh meel</i>
Million	Un million	<i>ah<u>ŋ</u> meel-ee-oh<u>ŋ</u></i>

Note: French switches the use of commas and periods. 1,00 would be 1.00 in English. Belgian and Swiss French use septante, huitante and nonante in place of the standard French words for 70, 80, and 90. Also, when the numbers 5, 6, 8, and 10 are used before a word beginning with a consonant, their final consonants are not pronounced.

Ordinal Numbers

first	premier, première
second	deuxième
third	troisième
fourth	quatrième
fifth	cinquième
sixth	sixième
seventh	septième
eighth	huitième
ninth	neuvième
tenth	dixième
eleventh	onzième
twelfth	douzième
twentieth	vingtième
twenty-first	vingt et unième
thirtieth	trentième

Note: The majority of numbers become ordinals by adding -ième. But if a number ends in an e, you must drop it before adding the -ième. After a q, you must add a u before the -ième. And an f becomes a v before the -ième.

10. Days of the Week / Les jours de la semaine

Monday	lundi	<i>lah<u>ŋ</u>-dee</i>
Tuesday	mardi	<i>mahr-dee</i>
Wednesday	mercredi	<i>mare-kruh-dee</i>
Thursday	jeudi	<i>zhuh-dee</i>
Friday	vendredi	<i>vahn-druh-dee</i>

Saturday	samedi	<i>sahm-dee</i>
Sunday	dimanche	<i>dee-mahnsh</i>
day	le jour	<i>luh zhoor</i>
week	la semaine	<i>lah suh-men</i>
today	aujourd'hui	<i>oh-zhoor-dwee</i>
yesterday	hier	<i>ee-air</i>
tomorrow	demain	<i>duh-mahn</i>

Note: Articles are not used before days, except to express something that happens habitually on a certain day, such as "on Monday." (you would use **le** before the day, as in "le lundi")

11. Months of the Year / Les mois de l'année

January	janvier	<i>zhan-vee-ay</i>
February	février	<i>fay-vree-ay</i>
March	mars	<i>marz</i>
April	avril	<i>ah-vril</i>
May	mai	<i>may-ee</i>
June	juin	<i>zhwahn</i>
July	juillet	<i>zhwee-ay</i>
August	août	<i>oot</i>
September	septembre	<i>sep-tawm-bruh</i>
October	octobre	<i>ahk-toh-bruh</i>
November	novembre	<i>noh-vawm-bruh</i>
December	décembre	<i>day-sawm-bruh</i>
Month	le mois	<i>luh mwah</i>
Year	l'an / l'année	<i>lawn/law-nay</i>

Note: To express in a certain month, such as "in May," use **en** before the month as in "en mai." With dates, the ordinal numbers are not used, except for the first of the month: **le premier mai** but **le deux juin**. Also note that days of the weeks and months of the year are all masculine and not capitalized in French.

12. Seasons / Les saisons

Summer	l'été	<i>lay-tay</i>	in the summer	en été	<i>awn ay-tay</i>
Fall	l'automne	<i>loh-tohn</i>	in the fall	en automne	<i>aw noh-tohn</i>
Winter	l'hiver	<i>lee-vair</i>	in the winter	en hiver	<i>aw nee-vair</i>
Spring	le printemps	<i>luh prahn-tawn</i>	in the spring	au printemps	<i>oh prahn-tawn</i>

13. Directions / Les directions

North **le nord** *luh nor*
 South **le sud** *luh sewd*
 East **l'est** *lest*
 West **l'ouest** *lwest*

14. Colors and Shapes / Les couleurs et les formes

Red	rouge	<i>roozh</i>	square	le carré	<i>kah-ray</i>
Orange	orange	<i>oh-rahnz</i>	circle	le cercle	<i>sair-kluh</i>
Yellow	jaune	<i>zhoh<u>n</u></i>	triangle	le triangle	<i>tree-awn-gluh</i>
Green	vert/e	<i>vehr/t</i>	rectangle	le rectangle	<i>ruhk-tawn-gluh</i>
Blue	bleu/e	<i>bluh</i>	oval	l'ovale	<i>loh-vahl</i>
Purple	pourpre violet/te	<i>poo-pruh vee-oh-leh/lett</i>	cube	le cube	<i>kewb</i>
White	blanc/he	<i>blaw<u>n</u>/sh</i>	sphere	la sphère	<i>sfair</i>
Brown	brun/e marron	<i>brah<u>n</u>/brewn mah-rohn</i>	cylinder	le cylindre	<i>see-lahn-druh</i>
Black	noir/e	<i>nwahr</i>	cone	le cône	<i>kohn</i>
Pink	rose	<i>roze</i>	octagon	l'octogone	<i>ok-toh-gohn</i>
Gold	doré/e	<i>doh-ray</i>	box	une boîte	<i>bwaht</i>
Silver	argenté/e	<i>ahr-zhawn-tay</i>			
Gray	gris/e	<i>gree/z</i>			

Note: In French, nouns and adjectives have a gender. Ex: **vert/e** = **vert** is the masculine form of green, **verte** is the feminine form. Almost all adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun they modify (except marron and orange, as well as colors that are modified with the words **clair**-light and **foncé**-dark) and most are placed after the noun. **Un carré brun** would be a *brown square* and **une boîte noire** would be a *black box*.

15. Weather / Le temps

What's the weather like?	Quel temps fait-il?	<i>kell taw<u>n</u> fay-teel</i>
It's nice.	Il fait bon.	<i>eel fay boh<u>n</u></i>
bad	Il fait mauvais	<i>moh-vay</i>
cool	Il fait frais	<i>fray</i>
cold	Il fait froid	<i>fwah</i>
warm, hot	Il fait chaud	<i>shoh</i>
cloudy	Il fait nuageux	<i>noo-ah-zhuh</i>
beautiful	Il fait beau	<i>boh</i>
mild	Il fait doux	<i>dooh</i>
stormy	Il fait orageux	<i>oh-rah-zhuh</i>

sunny	Il fait (du) soleil	eel fay (dew) so-lay
windy	Il fait du vent	vaw <u>n</u>
foggy	Il fait du brouillard	broo-ee-yar
snowing	Il neige	eel nez <u>h</u>
raining	Il pleut	pluh
freezing	Il gèle	zhell

Note: The **du** in "il fait (du) soleil" is optional. In Canada, **du** is often not said, but in France it is common.

16. Time / Le temps

What time is it?	Quelle heure est-il?	kell urr ay-teel
It is...	Il est...	eel ay
one o'clock	une heure	oon urr
two o'clock	deux heures	duh zurr
noon	midi	mee-dee
midnight	minuit	meen-wee
a quarter after three	trois heures et quart	twā zurr ay car
one o'clock sharp	une heure précise	oon urr pray-sees
four o'clock sharp	quatre heures précises	ka-truh urr pray-sees
twelve thirty	midi (minuit) et demi	meee-dee (meen-wee) ay duh-mee
six thirty	six heures et demie	see zurr ay duh-mee
a quarter to seven	sept heures moins le quart	set urr mwah <u>n</u> luh car
five twenty	cinq heures vingt	sank urr vah <u>n</u>
ten fifty	onze heures moins dix	ohnz urr mwa <u>n</u> dees
in the morning/AM	du matin	doo mah-tah <u>n</u>
in the afternoon/PM	de l'après-midi	duh lah-pray mih-dee
in the evening/PM	du soir	doo swahr

Note: Official French time is expressed as military time (24 hour clock.)

17. Family and Animals / La famille et les animaux

Family	la famille	fah-mee
Relatives	des parents	pahr-aw <u>n</u>
Grand-parents	les grands-parents	graw <u>n</u> -pahr-aw <u>n</u>
Parents	les parents	pahr-aw <u>n</u>
Mom	la mère, maman	mehr, ma-ma
Stepmother/Mother-in-Law	la belle-mère	bell-mehr
Dad	le père, papa	pehr, pa-pa

Stepfather/Father-in-Law	le beau-père	boh-pehr
Daughter	la fille	fee
Son	le fils	feess
Sister	la sœur	sir
Half/Step Sister	la demi-sœur	duh-mee-sir
Sister-in-Law	la belle-sœur	bell-sir
Stepdaughter/Daughter-in-Law	la belle-fille	bell-fee
Brother	le frère	frehr
Half/Step Brother	le demi-frère	duh-mee-frehr
Brother-in-Law	le beau-frère	boh-frair
Stepson/Son-in-Law	le beau-fils	boh-feess
Twins (m)	les jumeaux	zhoo-moh
Twins (f)	les jumelles	zhoo-mell
Uncle	l'oncle	ohnk-luh
Aunt	la tante	tawnt
Grandmother	la grand-mère	grawn-mehr
Grandfather	le grand-père	grawn-pehr
Cousin (f)	la cousine	koo-zeen
Cousin (m)	le cousin	koo-zahn
Wife	la femme	fawn
Husband	le mari	mah-ree
Woman	la femme	fawn
Man	l'homme	ohm
Girl	la fille	fee
Boy	le garçon	gar-sohn
Niece	la nièce	nee-ess
Nephew	le neveu	nuh-vuh
Grandchildren	les petits-enfants	puh-tee-zawn-fawn
Granddaughter	la petite-fille	puh-teet fee
Grandson	le petit-fils	puh-tee feez
Distant Relatives	des parents éloignés	pahr-awn zay-lwawn-yay
Single	célibataire	say-lee-bah-tair
Married	marié(e)	mah-ree-ay
Separated	séparé(e)	say-pah-ray
Divorced	divorcé(e)	dee-vor-say
Widower / Widow	veuf / veuve	vuhf / vuhv
Dog	le chien / la chienne	shee-ahn / shee-enn
Cat	le chat / la chatte	shah / shaht
Puppy	le chiot	shee-oh
Kitten	le chaton	shah-tohn
Pig	le cochon	koh-shohn
Rooster	le coq	kohk

Rabbit	le lapin	lah-pahn
Cow	la vache	vahsh
Horse	le cheval	chuh-val
Duck	le canard	kah-nahr
Goat	la chèvre	shev-ruh
Goose	l'oie	lwah
Sheep	le mouton	moo-tohn
Lamb	l'agneau	lon-yoh
Donkey	l'âne	lon
Mouse	la souris	soo-ree

18. To Know People and Places

connaître-to know people (<i>koh-net-truh</i>)		savoir-to know facts (<i>sahv-wahr</i>)	
connais <i>koh-neh</i>	connaissons <i>koh-nezz-ohñ</i>	sais <i>say</i>	savons <i>sah-voññ</i>
connais <i>koh-neh</i>	connaissez <i>koh-nezz-ay</i>	sais <i>say</i>	savez <i>sav-ay</i>
connaît <i>koh-neh</i>	connaissent <i>koh-nezz</i>	sait <i>say</i>	savent <i>sahv</i>

Note: Connaître is used when you know people or places, savoir is used when you know facts. When savoir is followed by an infinitive it means to know how.

Je connais ton frère. I know your brother.
 Je sais que ton frère s'appelle Jean. I know that your brother is named John.
 Connaissez-vous Grenoble? Do you know (Are you familiar with) Grenoble?
 Oui, nous connaissons Grenoble. Yes, we know (are familiar with) Grenoble.
 Tu sais où Grenoble se trouve. You know where Grenoble is located.
 Ils savent nager. They know how to swim.

19. Formation of Plural Nouns

To make a noun plural, you usually add an -s. But there are some exceptions:

		Sing.	Plural
If a noun already ends in an -s, add nothing.	<i>bus</i>	le bus	les bus
If a noun ends in -eu or -eau, add an x.	<i>boat</i>	le bateau	les bateaux
If a <i>masculine</i> noun ends in -al or -ail, change it to -aux.	<i>horse</i>	le cheval	les chevaux
Some nouns ending in -ou add an -x instead of -s.	<i>knee</i>	le genou	les genoux

There are, of course, some weird exceptions: **un œil** (eye) - **des yeux** (eyes); **le ciel** (sky) - **les cieux** (skies); and **un jeune homme** (a young man) - **des jeunes gens** (young men).

20. Possessive Adjectives

	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
My	mon (<i>mohn</i>)	ma (<i>mah</i>)	mes (<i>may</i>)
Your	ton	ta	tes
His/Her/Its	son	sa	ses
Our	notre (<i>noh-truh</i>)	notre	nos (<i>noh</i>)
Your	votre	votre	vos
Their	leur (<i>luhr</i>)	leur	leurs (<i>luhr</i>)

Note: Possessive pronouns go before the noun. When a feminine noun begins with a vowel, you must use the masculine form of the pronoun for ease of pronunciation. *Ma amie* is incorrect and must be *mon amie*, even though *amie* is feminine.

C'est ma mère et mon père. This is my mother and my father.

Ce sont vos petits-enfants? These are your grandchildren?

Mes parents sont divorcés. My parents are divorced.

Sa grand-mère est veuve. His grandmother is a widow.

Notre frère est marié, mais notre sœur est célibataire. Our brother is married, but our sister is single.

Ton oncle est architecte, n'est-ce pas? Your uncle is an architect, isn't he?

Leurs cousines sont hollandaises. Their cousins are Dutch.

21. To Do or Make

Faire-to do, make (*fair*)

fais *fay* **faisons** *fezz-ohn*

fais *fay* **faites** *fett*

fait *fay* **font** *fohnt*

Faire is used in expressions of weather (il fait beau) and many other idiomatic expressions:

faire de (a sport) - to play (a sport)

faire le sourd / l'innocent - to act deaf / innocent

faire le (subject in school) - to do / study (subject)

faire le ménage - to do the housework

faire la cuisine - to do the cooking

faire la lessive - to do laundry

faire la vaisselle - to do the dishes

faire une promenade - to take a walk

faire un voyage - to take a trip

faire les courses - to run errands

faire des achats - to go shopping

faire de l'exercice - to exercise

faire attention - to pay attention

faire la queue - to stand in line

22. Work and School

	Masculine		Feminine	
architect	l'architecte	lar-shee-tekt	l'architecte	lar-shee-tekt
accountant	le comptable	kohn-tahbl	la comptable	kohn-tabl
judge	le juge	zhoozh	la juge	zhoozh
business peron	l'homme d'affaires	lohn dah-fehr	la femme d'affaires	fahn dah-fehr
baker	le boulanger	boo-lawn-zhay	la boulangère	boo-lawn-zhay
hair dresser	le coiffeur	kwah-fur	la coiffeuse	kwah-fur
computer programmer	le programmeur	proh-grah-mur	la programmeuse	proh-grah-mur
secretary	le secrétaire	suk-ray-tehr	la secrétaire	suk-ray-tehr
electrician	l'électricien	ay-lehk-tree-see-ahn	l'électricien	ay-lehk-tree-see-ahn
mechanic	le mécanicien	may-kah-nee-syahn	la mécanicienne	may-kah-nee-syenn
cook	le cuisinier	kwee-zee-nyay	la cuisinière	kwee-zee-nyay
salesperson	le vendeur	vawn-dur	la vendeuse	vawn-dur
fire fighter	le pompier	pohn-pyay	le pompier	pohn-pyay
plumber	le plombier	plohn-byay	le plombier	plohn-byay
librarian	le bibliothécaire	bee-blee-oh-teh-kehr	la bibliothécaire	bee-blee-oh-teh-kehr
police officer	l'agent de police	lah-zhawnd poh-leess	l'agent de police	lah-zhawnd poh-leess
reporter	le journaliste	zhoor-nah-leest	la journaliste	zhoor-nah-leest
factory worker	l'ouvrier	loov-ree-ay	l'ouvrière	loov-ree-ay
banker	le banquier	bahn-kee-ay	la banquière	bahn-kee-ay
lawyer	l'avocat	lah-voh-kah	l'avocate	lah-voh-kah
postal worker	le facteur	fah-tur	la factrice	fah-tur
carpenter	le charpentier	shar-pawn-tyay	le charpentier	shar-pawn-tyay
engineer	l'ingénieur	lahn-zhay-nyur	l'ingénieure	lahn-zhay-nyur
doctor	le médecin	mayd-sawn	la médecine	mayd-sawn
nurse	l'infirmier	lahn-feer-myay	l'infirmière	lahn-feer-myay
pharmacist	le pharmacien	fahr-mah-see-ahn	la pharmacienne	fahr-mah-see-ahn
psychologist	le psychologue	psee-koh-lohg	la psychologue	psee-koh-lohg
dentist	le dentiste	dawn-teest	la dentiste	dawn-teest
veterinarian	le vétérinaire	vay-tay-ree-nehr	la vétérinaire	vay-tay-ree-nehr
taxi driver	le chauffeur de taxi	shoh-furd tahk-see	le chauffeur de taxi	shoh-furd tahk-see
writer	l'écrivain	lay-kree-vahn	l'écrivaine	lay-kree-vahn
teacher	l'instituteur	lahn-stee-tew-tur	l'institutrice	lahn-stee-tew-tur

professor	le professeur	proh-fuh-sur	le professeur	proh-fuh-sur
student	l'étudiant	lay-tew-dee-awn	l'étudiante	lay-tew-dee-awnt

Note: Notice that some professions are always masculine, even if the person is a woman. There are also words that are always feminine (such as **la victime**) even if the person is a man.

Math	les mathématiques	maht-ee-mah-teek
Algebra	l'algèbre	lal-zheb
Calculus	le calcul	kahl-kool
Geometry	la géométrie	zhay-oh-may-tree
Economics	les sciences économiques	see-awns ay-kon-oh-meek
Foreign Languages	les langues étrangères	law <u>n</u> zay-traw <u>n</u> -zhair
Linguistics	la linguistique	lah <u>n</u> -gee-steek
Literature	la littérature	lee-tay-rah-tur
Philosophy	la philosophie	fee-loh-soh-fee
Psychology	la psychologie	p-see-kol-oh-zhee
Political Science	les sciences politiques	see-awns poh-lee-teek
History	l'histoire (f)	ees-twahr
Geography	la géographie	zhay-oh-grahf-ee
Physics	la physique	fees-EEK
Biology	la biologie	bee-ol-oh-zhee
Chemistry	la chimie	shee-mee
Zoology	la zoologie	zoh-ol-oh-zhee
Botany	la botanique	boh-tah-neek
Art	les arts	zahr
Music	la musique	mew-zeek
Dance	la danse	dahns
Drawing	le dessin	duh-sah <u>n</u>
Painting	la peinture	pah <u>n</u> -tur
Computer Science	l'informatique	ah <u>n</u> -for-mah-teek
Technology	la technologie	teck-no-loh-zhee
Physical Education	l'éducation physique (f)	lay-dew-kah-see-oh <u>n</u> fee-zeek

Notice that you do not use an indefinite article before professions, unless they are preceded by an adjective.

Qu'est-ce que vous faites dans la vie? What do you do for a living?

Je suis avocate. I am a lawyer. (fem.)

Je suis professeur. I am a professor.

Je suis étudiant. I am a student (masc.)

Où est-ce que vous faites les études? Where do you study?

Je vais à l'université de Michigan. I go to the university of Michigan.

Je fais mes études à l'université de Toronto. I study at the University of Toronto.

Qu'est-ce que vous étudiez? What do you study?

Quelles matières étudiez-vous? What subjects do you study?
J'étudie les langues étrangères et la linguistique. I study foreign languages and linguistics.
Je fais des mathématiques. I study/do math.
Ma spécialisation est la biologie. My major is biology.

23. Prepositions and Contractions

among	parmi	<i>par-mee</i>
at / to / in	à	<i>ah</i>
at the house of	chez	<i>shay</i>
between	entre	<i>on-truh</i>
for	pour	<i>poohr</i>
from / of / about	de	<i>duh</i>
in	dans	<i>dawn</i>
on	sur	<i>sir</i>
with	avec	<i>ah-veck</i>
without	sans	<i>sawn</i>

Prepositional Contractions

à + le = **au** *oh* at / to / in the
à + les = **aux** *oh* at / to / in the (pl.)
de + le = **du** *dew* of / from / about the
de + les = **des** *day* of / from / about the (pl.)

In: Dans vs. En

Dans is used to show the time when an action will begin, while *en* shows the length of time an action takes.

Je pars dans quinze minutes. I'm leaving in 15 minutes.
Il peut lire ce livre en une demi-heure. He can read this book in a half hour.

With: Avec vs. De vs. A vs. Chez

Avec implies doing something or going along with someone; *de* is used in phrases of manner and in many idiomatic expressions; *à* is used when referring to someone's attributes; and *chez* is used to mean "as far as (person) is concerned." To describe the way a person carries him/herself, no extra word is used.

Je vais en France avec ma sœur. I'm going to France with my sister.
Elle me remercie d'un sourire. She thanks me with a smile.
L'homme aux cheveux roux est très grand. The man with the red hair is very tall.
Chez cet enfant, tout est simple. With this child, everything is simple.
Il marche, les mains dans les poches. He walks with his hands in his pockets.

24. Countries and Nationalities / Les pays and les nationalités

France	la France	frahns	français/e	frawn-say/sez
Switzerland	la Suisse	sweess	suisse	sweess
Italy	l'Italie	lee-tah-lee	italien/ne	ee-tahl-ee-awn/enn
Germany	l'Allemagne	lahl-mawn-yuh	allemand/e	ahl-mawn/d
Spain	l'Espagne	leh-spawn-yuh	espagnol/e	es-pan-yohl
Belgium	la Belgique	bell-zheek	belge	belzh
Netherlands	les Pays-Bas	pay-ee-bah	hollandais/e	oh-lawnd-day/dehz
China	la Chine	sheen	chinois/e	sheen-wah/wez
Great Britain	la Grande-Bretagne	grahnd bruh-tawn-yuh	britannique	bree-tahn-eek
England	l'Angleterre	lawn-gluh-tair	anglais/e	an-glaz/ez
Russia	la Russie	roo-see	russe	rewss
Poland	la Pologne	poh-lohn-yuh	polonais/e	poh-lon-ay/ez
Canada	le Canada	kah-nah-dah	canadien/ne	kah-nah-dee-awn/enn
Mexico	le Mexique	meks-eek	mexicain/e	mek-see-kahn/enn
Japan	le Japon	zhap-ohñ	japonais/e	zhah-poh-nay/nez
Portugal	le Portugal	pore-tew-gahl	portugais/e	por-tew-gay/gez
Brazil	le Brésil	bray-zeel	brésilien/ne	bray-zeel-ee-awn/enn
United States	les États-Unis	ay-tah-zew-nee	américain/e	ah-may-ree-kahn/kenn
Sweden	la Suède	soo-ed	suédois/e	soo-ed-wah/wez
Norway	la Norvège	nor-vehzh	norvégien/ne	nor-vehzh-ee-awn/enn
Finland	la Finlande	feen-lahnd	finlandais/e	feen-lan-day/dez
Denmark	le Danemark	dahn-mark	danois/e	dahn-wah/wez
Greece	la Grèce	grehs	grec/grecque	grek
Austria	l'Autriche	loh-treesh	autrichien/ne	oh-trees-ee-awn/enn
Australia	l'Australie	loh-strah-lee	australien/ne	oh-strahl-ee-awn/enn
Africa	l'Afrique	lah-freek	africain/e	ah-free-kahn/kenn
India	l'Inde	lahnd	indien/ne	ahn-dee-ahn/enn
Ireland	l'Irlande	leer-lawnd	irlandais/e	eer-lahn-day/dez

Note: When the nationalities are used as adjectives, they must agree with the subject of the verb (masculine vs. feminine, and singular vs. plural.) The extra ending shown above is added to signify a feminine subject. To make them plural, just add an -s (unless it already ends in an -s, then add nothing.) The masculine forms of the nationalities are also used to signify the language. And the definite article is not used before a language when it follows the verb parler (to speak.)

25. Negative Sentences

To make sentences negative, simply put **ne** and **pas** around the verb. In spoken French, however, the **ne** is frequently omitted, but it cannot be omitted in written French. And when you are replying "yes" to a negative question, you use **si** and not oui.

Je suis du Canada. I am from Canada.

Je **ne** suis **pas** du Mexique. I am not from Mexico.

Je suis française. I am French (feminine.)

Je **ne** suis **pas** suisse. I am not Swiss. (masculine or feminine)

Il est australien. He is Australian.
 Elle **n'est pas** danoise. She is not Danish.
 Elles sont des Etats-Unis. They are from the United States.
 Ils **ne** sont **pas** du Portugal. They are not from Portugal.
 Je parle chinois et japonais. I speak Chinese and Japanese.
 Je **ne** parle **pas** suédois. I don't speak Swedish.
 Vous **n'êtes pas** du Brésil? You aren't from Brazil?
Si, nous sommes du Brésil. Yes, we are from Brazil.

26. To / In and From places, cities, and countries

	Places	Cities	Countries
<i>Masc.</i>	au du	à de	au du
<i>Fem.</i>	à la de la	à de	en de
<i>Vowel</i>	à l' de l'	à d'	en d'
<i>Plural</i>	aux des	aux des	aux des

If the name of a country, continent, island, state or province ends with an e, the gender is feminine. If it ends in anything else, it is masculine. The exceptions are le Cambodge, le Maine, le Mexique, le Zaïre and le Mozambique. Some cities have an article as well, such as La Nouvelle-Orléans (New Orleans).

Prepositions with American States

	To / In	From
<i>Feminine</i>	en	de
<i>Islands</i>	à	de / d'
<i>Masc. w/ Vowel</i>	en / dans l' d' / de l'	
<i>Masc. w/ Consonant</i>	dans le	du

Californie, Caroline du Nord / Sud, Floride, Géorgie, Louisiane, Pennsylvanie, and Virginie are the feminine states. The exception to the masculine beginning with a consonant rule is Texas: in / to Texas is au Texas.

27. To Come and to Go

Venir-to come (<i>vuh-neer</i>)				Aller-to go (<i>ah-lay</i>)			
viens	<i>vee-ahn</i>	venons	<i>vuh-nohn</i>	vais	<i>vay</i>	allons	<i>ah-lohn</i>
viens	<i>vee-ahn</i>	venez	<i>vuh-nay</i>	vas	<i>vah</i>	allez	<i>ah-lay</i>
vient	<i>vee-ahn</i>	viennent	<i>vee-enn</i>	va	<i>vah</i>	vont	<i>vohn</i>

Other verbs that are conjugated like venir: **tenir** - to hold, **devenir** - to become, **obtenir** - to get, **revenir** - to come back.

Je viens des Etats-Unis. I come from the United States.
 Il tient un crayon. He's holding a pencil.
 Nous allons en Espagne. We're going to Spain.
 Tu ne vas pas au Brésil cet été. You're not going to Brazil this summer.

Aller + an infinitive means "going to do something."
 Ils vont aller en Angleterre. They are going to go to England.
 Elle va parler russe. She's going to speak Russian.
 Je vais devenir professeur. I'm going to become a professor.

Aller is also used idiomatically when talking about health.
 Comment vas-tu? How are you?
 Je vais bien. I'm fine.

Venir de + an infinitive means "to have just done something."
 Il vient d'aller à la Finlande. He just went to Finland.
 Vous venez de manger une pomme. You just ate an apple.

28. Conjugating Regular Verbs in the Present Indicative Tense

Verbs in French end in -er, -re, or -ir. The verb before it is conjugated is called the infinitive. Removing the last two letters leaves you with the stem (**aimer** is the infinitive, **aim-** is the stem.) The present indicative tense indicates an ongoing action, general state, or habitual activity. Besides the simple present tense (I write, I run, I see); there are two other forms of the present tense in English: the progressive (I am writing, I am running, etc.) and the emphatic (I do write, I do run, etc.) However, these three English present tenses are all translated by the present indicative tense in French.

To conjugate verbs in the present tense, use the stem and add the following endings.

<u>-er</u>		<u>-re</u>		<u>1st -ir</u>		<u>2nd -ir*</u>	
-e	-ons	-s	-ons	-is	-issons	-s	-ons
-es	-ez	-s	-ez	-is	-issez	-s	-ez
-e	-ent	-	-ent	-it	-issent	-t	-ent

Sample Regular Verbs

aimer -to like, love				vendre - to sell			
j'aime	zhem	aimons	em-ohn	vends	vawn	vendons	vawn-dohn
aimes	em	aimez	em-ay	vends	vawn	vendez	vawn-day
aime	em	aiment	em	vend	vawn	vendent	vawn

finir - to finish				partir - to leave			
finis	fee-nee	finissons	fee-nee-sohn	pars	pahr	partons	pahr-tohn
finis	fee-nee	finissez	fee-nee-say	pars	pahr	partez	pahr-tay
finit	fee-nee	finissent	fee-neess	part	pahr	partent	pahrt

Regular verbs

-er

-re

aimer	<i>em-ay</i>	to like, love	vendre	<i>vawn-druh</i>	to sell
chanter	<i>shahn-tay</i>	to sing	attendre	<i>ah-tawn-druh</i>	to wait for
chercher	<i>share-shay</i>	to look for	entendre	<i>awn-tawn-druh</i>	to listen
commencer	<i>koh-mawn-say</i>	to begin	perdre	<i>pair-druh</i>	to lose
donner	<i>dohn-nay</i>	to give	répondre (à)	<i>ray-pohn-druh (ah)</i>	to answer
étudier	<i>ay-too-dee-ay</i>	to study	descendre	<i>deh-sawn-druh</i>	to go down
fermer	<i>fehr-may</i>	to close	1st -ir		
habiter	<i>ah-bee-tay</i>	to live	bâtir	<i>bah-teer</i>	to build
jouer	<i>zhoo-ay</i>	to play	finir	<i>fee-neer</i>	to finish
manger	<i>mawn-zhay</i>	to eat	choisir	<i>shwa-zeer</i>	to choose
montrer	<i>mohn-tray</i>	to show	punir	<i>poo-neer</i>	to punish
parler	<i>par-lay</i>	to speak	remplir	<i>rawn-pleer</i>	to fill
penser	<i>pawn-say</i>	to think	obéir (à)	<i>oh-bay-eer (ah)</i>	to obey
travailler	<i>trah-vy-yay</i>	to work	réussir	<i>ray-oo-seer</i>	to succeed
trouver	<i>troo-vay</i>	to find	guérir	<i>gay-reer</i>	to cure, heal

Note: If a verb is followed by **à** (like **répondre**) you have to use the **à** and any contractions after the conjugated verb. *Ex:* Je réponds **au** téléphone.

* The 2nd -ir verbs are considered irregular sometimes because there are only a few verbs which follow that pattern. Other verbs like **partir** are **sortir** (to go out), **dormir** (to sleep), **mentir** (to lie), **sentir** (to smell, feel) and **servir** (to serve.)

29. Pronominal (Reflexive) Verbs

These verbs are conjugated like normal verbs, but they require an extra pronoun before the verb. Most indicate a reflexive action but some are idiomatic and can't be translated literally. The pronouns are:

me nous
te vous
se se

Some Pronominal Verbs

s'amuser	to have fun	se reposer	to rest
se lever	to get up	se souvenir de	to remember
se laver	to wash (oneself)	s'entendre bien	to get along well
se dépêcher	to hurry	se coucher	to go to bed
se peigner	to comb	se brosser	to brush
s'habiller	to get dressed	se maquiller	to put on makeup
se marier	to get married	se casser	to break (arm, leg, etc.)

Note: When used in the infinitive, such as after another verb, the reflexive pronoun agrees with the subject of the sentence. **Je vais me coucher maintenant.** I'm going to go to bed.

Sample Irregular Pronominal Verb

s'asseoir - to sit down

je m'assieds	<i>mah-see-ay</i>	nous nous asseyons	<i>noo-zah-say-ohñ</i>
tu t'assieds	<i>tah-see-ay</i>	vous vous asseyez	<i>vous-zah-say-yay</i>
il s'assied	<i>sah-see-ay</i>	ils s'asseyent	<i>sah-say-ee</i>

30. Irregularities in Regular Verbs

1. Verbs that end in -ger and -cer: The *nous* form of *manger* isn't mangons, but mangeons. The *e* has to stay so the *g* can retain the soft sound. The *nous* form of *commencer* isn't commencons, but commençons. The *c* must have the accent (called a cedilla) under it to make the *c* sound soft.

manger-to eat				commencer-to begin			
mange	<i>mawnzh</i>	mangeons	<i>mawn-zhohñ</i>	commence	<i>koh-mawnz</i>	commençons	<i>koh-mawn-sohñ</i>
manges	<i>mawnzh</i>	mangez	<i>mawn-zhay</i>	commences	<i>koh-mawnz</i>	commencez	<i>koh-mawn-say</i>
mange	<i>mawnzh</i>	mangent	<i>mawnzh</i>	commence	<i>koh-mawnz</i>	commencent	<i>koh-mawnz</i>

2. Verbs that add or change to an accent grave: Some verbs add or change to an accent grave (è) in all the forms except the *nous* and *vous*.

acheter-to buy				espérer-to hope			
j'achète	<i>zhah-shet</i>	achetons	<i>ahsh-tohñ</i>	j'espère	<i>zhess-pehr</i>	espérons	<i>ess-pay-rohñ</i>
achètes	<i>ah-shet</i>	achetez	<i>ahsh-tay</i>	espères	<i>ess-pehr</i>	espérez	<i>ess-pay-ray</i>
achète	<i>ah-shet</i>	achètent	<i>ah-shet</i>	espère	<i>ess-pehr</i>	espèrent	<i>ess-pehr</i>

3. Verbs that are conjugated as -er verbs: Some -ir verbs are conjugated with -er endings. For example: **offrir**-to offer, give, **ouvrir**-to open, **couvrir**-to cover, **découvrir**-to discover and **souffrir**-to suffer.

offrir-to offer			
j'offre	<i>zhaw-fruh</i>	offrons	<i>aw-frohñ</i>
offres	<i>aw-fruh</i>	offrez	<i>aw-fray</i>
offre	<i>aw-fruh</i>	offrent	<i>aw-fruh</i>

4. Verbs that end in -yer: Change the *y* to an *i* in all forms except the *nous* and *vous*. Examples: **envoyer**-to send (*awn-vwah-yay*), **nettoyer**-to clean (*nuh-twah-yay*), **essayer**-to try (*ess-ah-yay*)

envoyer-to send			
j'envoie	<i>zhawn-vwah</i>	envoyons	<i>awn-vwah-yohñ</i>
envoies	<i>awn-vwah</i>	envoyez	<i>awn-vwah-yay</i>
envoie	<i>awn-vwah</i>	envoient	<i>awn-vwah</i>

5. Verbs that double the consonant: Some verbs, such as **appeler**-to call (*ahp-lay*), and **jeter**-to throw (*zheh-tay*) double the consonant in all forms except the *nous* and *vous*.

appeler-to call
j'appelle *zhah-pell* **appelons** *ahp-lohn*
appelles *ah-pell* **appelez** *ahp-lay*
appelle *ah-pell* **appellent** *ah-pell*

31. The Past Indefinite Tense or Passé Composé

You have learned the present indicative so far, which expresses what happens, is happening, or does happen now; but if you want to say something happened, or has happened, you have to use the *passé composé*. The *passé composé* is used for actions that happened only once, a specified number of times or during a specified period of time, and as a result or consequence of another action. All you need to learn are the past participles of the verbs.

Regular Verbs: Formation of the Past Participle

-er -é
-re -u
-ir -i

Then conjugate **avoir** and add the **past participle**:

J' ai aimé le concert.	I liked the concert.
Tu as habité ici?	You lived here?
Il a répondu au téléphone.	He answered (or has answered) the telephone.
Nous avons fini le projet.	We finished (or have finished) the project.
Elles ont rempli les tasses.	They filled (or have filled) the cups.

To make it negative, put the **ne** and **pas** around the conjugated form of **avoir**.

Je n' ai pas aimé le concert.	I didn't like the concert.
Il n' a pas répondu .	He didn't answer (or hasn't answered) .
Elles n' ont pas rempli les tasses.	They didn't fill (or haven't filled) the glasses.

32. Irregular Past Participles

avoir	to have	eu (ew)	had	ouvrir	to open	ouvert (oo-vehr)	opened
connaître	to know	connu	known	offrir	to offer	offert	offered
croire	to believe	cru	believed	pouvoir	to be able to	pu	was

devoir	to have to	dû	had to	prendre	to take	pris (pree)	able to taken
dire	to tell	dit	said	apprendre	to learn	appris	learned
écrire	to write	écrit	written	comprendre	to understand	compris	understood
être	to be	été	been	surprendre	to surprise	surpris	surprised
faire	to do, make	fait	made	recevoir	to receive	reçu (reh-sew)	received
lire	to read	lu	read	rire	to laugh	ri	laughed
mettre	to put	mis (me)	put	savoir	to know	su	known
permettre	to permit	permis	permitted	voir	to see	vu	seen
promettre	to promise	promis	promised	vouloir	to want	voulu (voo-lew)	wanted

33. Etre Verbs

Sixteen "house" verbs and **all pronominal verbs** are conjugated with **être**, and they must agree in gender and number with the subject. The house verbs are:

aller-to go	sortir-to go out	venir-to come	mourir-to die
arriver-to arrive	partir-to leave	devenir-to become	monter-to go up
entrer-to enter	tomber-to fall	revenir-to come back	rester-to stay
rentrer-to return home	naître-to be born	passer-to go by (pass)	descendre-to go down

Most have regular past participles, except **venir-venu**, **devenir-devenu**, **revenir-revenu**, **mourir-mort**, and **naître-né**. And five of these verbs, **monter**, **descendre**, **sortir**, **rentrer**, and **passer** can sometimes be conjugated with *avoir* if they are used with a *direct object*. Elle a rentré *le livre* à la bibliothèque. She returned *the book* to the library.

Conjugation of an être verb

Je suis resté(e)	Nous sommes resté(e)s
Tu es resté(e)	Vous êtes resté(e)(s)
Il est resté	Ils sont restés
Elle est restée	Elles sont restées

You add the **e** for feminine and **s** for plural. Vous can have any of the endings.

Conjugation of a Pronominal Verb

Je me suis amusé(e)	Nous nous sommes amusé(e)s
Tu t'es amusé(e)	Vous vous êtes amusé(e)(s)
Il s'est amusé	Ils se sont amusés
Elle s'est amusée	Elles se sont amusées

There are only two cases with pronominal verbs where the past participle does not agree:

1. When the pronominal verb is followed by a direct object.

Compare: **Elles** se sont lavées, but **elles** se sont lavé **les mains**.

2. With verbs where the reflexive pronoun is an indirect object, such as **se parler**, **se demander**, **se dire**, **s'écrire**, **se sourire**, and **se téléphoner**.

Ils se sont téléphoné.

34. Food and Meals / La Nourriture et Les Repas

Breakfast	le petit déjeuner	<i>puh-tee day-zhew-nay</i>
Lunch	le déjeuner	<i>day-zhew-nay</i>
Dinner	le dîner	<i>dee-nay</i>
Cup	la tasse	<i>tahss</i>
Slice	la tranche	<i>trawnsh</i>
Bowl	le bol	<i>bohl</i>
Glass	le verre	<i>verr</i>
Salt and Pepper	le sel et le poivre	<i>luh sell ay luh pwahv-ruh</i>
Fork	la fourchette	<i>foor-shett</i>
Spoon	la cuillère	<i>kwee-yehr</i>
Knife	le couteau	<i>koo-toh</i>
Plate	l'assiette (f)	<i>ah-syett</i>
Napkin	la serviette	<i>ser-vyett</i>
Ice cream	la glace	<i>glahss</i>
Juice	le jus	<i>zhew</i>
Fruit	le fruit	<i>fwee</i>
Cheese	le fromage	<i>froh-mawzh</i>
Chicken	le poulet	<i>poo-lay</i>
Egg	l'œuf (m)	<i>luff</i>
Cake	le gâteau	<i>gah-toh</i>
Pie	la tarte	<i>tart</i>
Milk	le lait	<i>leh</i>
Coffee	le café	<i>kah-fay</i>
Butter	le beurre	<i>burr</i>
Water	l'eau	<i>loh</i>
Ham	le jambon	<i>zham-bohn</i>
Fish	le poisson	<i>pwah-sohn</i>
Tea	le thé	<i>tay</i>
Salad	la salade	<i>sah-lahd</i>
Jam	la confiture	<i>kon-fee-chur</i>
Meat	la viande	<i>vee-awnd</i>
French fries	les frites (f)	<i>freet</i>
Beer	la bière	<i>bee-ehr</i>
Wine	le vin	<i>vahn</i>

Sugar	le sucre	<i>soo-kruh</i>
Soup	le potage	<i>poh-tawzh</i>

35. Fruits, Vegetables and Meat

fruit	un fruit	<i>fwee</i>	corn	le maïs	<i>mah-eez</i>
apple	une pomme	<i>pohm</i>	cucumber	un concombre	<i>cohn-cohn-bruh</i>
apricot	un abricot	<i>ah-bree-koh</i>	eggplant	une aubergine	<i>oh-behr-zheen</i>
banana	une banane	<i>bah-nahn</i>	lettuce	la laitue	<i>leh-tew</i>
blueberry	une myrtille	<i>meer-tee</i>	mushroom	un champignon	<i>shahm-pee-nyohn</i>
cherry	une cerise	<i>suh-reez</i>	onion	un oignon	<i>wawn-yohn</i>
coconut	une noix de coco	<i>nwah duh koh-koh</i>	peas	les pois	<i>pwah</i>
date	une date	<i>daht</i>	pepper	un piment	<i>pee-mawn</i>
fig	une figue	<i>feeg</i>	potato	une pomme de terre	<i>pohm duh tehr</i>
grape	un raisin	<i>reh-zahn</i>	pumpkin	une citrouille	<i>see-troo-ee</i>
grapefruit	un pamplemousse	<i>pahm-pluh-moos</i>	rice	le riz	<i>reez</i>
lemon	un citron	<i>see-trohn</i>	spinach	des épinards	<i>ay-pee-nar</i>
lime	un limon	<i>lee-mohn</i>	squash	une courge	<i>koorz</i>
melon	un melon	<i>mel-ohn</i>	tomato	une tomate	<i>to-maht</i>
olive	une olive	<i>oh-leev</i>	turnip	un navet	<i>nah-vay</i>
orange	une orange	<i>oh-ranzh</i>	zucchini	des courgettes	<i>koor-zhett</i>
peach	une pêche	<i>pesh</i>	meat	une viande	<i>vee-awnd</i>
pear	une poire	<i>pwahr</i>	bacon	du lard, du bacon	<i>lar, bah-kohn</i>
pineapple	un ananas	<i>ah-nah-nah</i>	beef	le bifteck	<i>beef-teck</i>
plum	une prune	<i>prewn</i>	chicken	un poulet	<i>poo-lay</i>
prune	un pruneau	<i>proo-noh</i>	duck	un canard	<i>kah-nar</i>
raisin	un raisin sec	<i>reh-zahn sek</i>	goat	une chèvre	<i>shev-ruh</i>
raspberry	une framboise	<i>frwahm-bwahz</i>	ham	le jambon	<i>zhahm-bohn</i>
strawberry	une fraise	<i>frez</i>	lamb	l'agneau	<i>awn-yoh</i>
watermelon	une pastèque	<i>pah-stek</i>	liver	le foie	<i>fwah</i>
vegetable	une légume	<i>leh-goom</i>	meatballs	des boulettes de viande	<i>boo-lett duh vee-awnd</i>
artichoke	un artichaut	<i>ar-tee-sho</i>	pork chop	une côtelette de porc	<i>kote-lett duh pork</i>
asparagus	des asperges	<i>ahs-pehrzh</i>	rabbit	un lapin	<i>lah-pahn</i>
beet	une betterave	<i>bett-rahv</i>	T-bone steak	une côte de bœuf	<i>kote duh buf</i>
broccoli	le brocoli	<i>broh-coh-lee</i>	sausage	la saucisse	<i>so-seess</i>
cabbage	un chou	<i>shoo</i>	turkey	une dinde	<i>dahnd</i>
carrot	une carotte	<i>cah-roht</i>	veal	le veau	<i>voh</i>
cauliflower	un chou-fleur	<i>shoo-flir</i>	venison	un chevreuil	<i>shuv-ruh-ee</i>

celery un céleri say-lay-ree

36. To Take, Eat or Drink

Prendre-to take, eat or drink (<i>prawn-druh</i>)				Boire-to drink (<i>bwahr</i>)	
prends	<i>prawn</i>	prenons	<i>pruh-nohn</i>	bois	<i>bwah buvons bew-vohn</i>
prends	<i>prawn</i>	prenez	<i>pru-nay</i>	bois	<i>bwah buvez bew-vay</i>
prend	<i>prawn</i>	prennent	<i>prenn</i>	boit	<i>bwah boivent bwahv</i>

Other verbs that are conjugated like prendre: **apprendre** - to learn, **comprendre** - to understand and **surprendre** - to surprise.

Note: When you want to say "I am having wine," the French translation is "*Je prends du vin.*" You must use *de* and *le, la, l',* or *les* and the proper *contractions* (called **partitives**) because in French you must also express *some*. So "*je prends de la bière*" literally means "I am having some beer" even though in English we would usually only say *I am having beer*.

Manger is a regular verb meaning "to eat," but manger is used in a general sense, such as **Je mange le poulet tous les samedis**. I eat chicken every Saturday. **Boire** is literally the verb to drink and is also used in a general sense only. **Je bois du vin tout le temps**. I drink wine all the time.

37. Quantities

assez de	enough (of)	un morceau de	a piece of	une douzaine de	a dozen of
une assiette de	a plate of	un peu de	a little (bit) of	un paquet de	a packet of
beaucoup de	a lot of	une tasse de	a cup of	un panier de	a basket of
une boîte de	a box of	une tranche de	a slice of	une poignée de	a handful of
une bouteille de	a bottle of	trop de	too much, many	plus de	more
un kilo de	a kilo of	un verre de	a glass of	un bouquet de	a bunch of

Note: With quantities and negatives, you never use partitives. The construction is always **de** or **d' + noun**.

Je voudrais prendre du fromage, mais pas de fruit. I would like to have some cheese, but no fruit.

Il prend de la viande. He is eating some meat.

Nous prenons du riz et du brocoli. We are having some rice and broccoli.

Il y a trop de lait dans la tasse. There is too much milk in the cup.

Je voudrais un morceau de tarte. I would like one piece of pie.

Est-ce que je peux prendre un verre de vin? May I have a glass of wine?

Je prends du vin. I'm drinking some wine.

Je ne prends pas de vin. I am not drinking any wine.

38. Commands

Use the vous, tu and nous forms for commands.

Vous form	<i>Polite and Plural</i>	Same as verb form	Restez!	Stay!
Tu form	<i>Familiar</i>	Same as verb form, but drop -s for -er verbs	Regarde!	Watch!
Nous form	<i>Let's...</i>	Same as verb form	Allons!	Let's go!

Note: With using pronominal verbs as commands, the pronoun is placed after the verb connected by a hyphen. *Tu te dépêches* becomes *Dépêche-toi!* And in negative commands, the pronoun precedes the verb, as in *Ne nous reposons pas.*

Irregular Command Forms

être (be)			avoir (have)			savoir (know)		
tu	sois	<i>swah</i>	tu	aie	<i>ay</i>	tu	sache	<i>sahsh</i>
nous	soyons	<i>swah-yohn</i>	nous	ayons	<i>ay-yohn</i>	nous	sachons	<i>sah-shohn</i>
vous	soyez	<i>swah-yay</i>	vous	ayez	<i>ay-yay</i>	vous	sachez	<i>sah-shay</i>

Ne sois pas méchant à ta sœur! Don't be mean to your sister!
 N'ayez pas peur! Don't be afraid!
 Sachez les mots pour l'examen demain! Know the words for the exam tomorrow!

39. More Negatives

ne...plus	no longer
ne...jamais	never
ne...rien	nothing
ne...aucun(e)	not a single one
ne...que	only
ne...personne	nobody
ne...ni...ni	neither...nor
ne...nulle part	nowhere

The negatives are used exactly like **ne...pas**; but **que** in **ne...que** is placed directly before the noun it limits. **Rien** and **personne** may be used as subjects: **Personne n'est** ici. **Aucun(e)** by definition is singular, so the verb and nouns must also be changed to the singular. With **ni...ni**, all articles are dropped except definite articles. *Je n'ai ni caméra ni caméscope*, but *Je n'aime ni les chats ni les chiens*.

Il **n'aime plus** travailler. He no longer likes to work. (Or: He doesn't like to work anymore)
 Nous **ne** voulons faire des achats **que** lundi. We want to go shopping only on Monday.
 Elle **ne** déteste **personne**. She hates no one. (Or: She doesn't hate anyone.)

Negatives with Passé Composé

1. **Ne...pas, ne...plus, ne...jamais, and ne...rien**

Ne comes before auxiliary verb, and the other part is between auxiliary and past participle.
 Nous n'avons rien fait. *We did nothing.* Vous ne vous êtes pas ennuyés. *You were not bored.*

2. **Ne...personne, ne...aucun, ne...ni...ni, ne...nulle part, and ne... que**

Ne comes before the auxiliary verb, but the other part is after the past participle.

Il n'a écouté personne. *He listened to no one.* Il n'a fait aucune faute. *He made not a single mistake.*

* Use of **ne ... pas de**: In negative sentences, the partitives and indefinite articles become **de** before the noun (unless the verb is être, then nothing changes.)

Partitive: Je prends **du** pain et **du** beurre. I'm having some bread and butter.

Negative: Je ne prends pas **de** pain ou **de** beurre. I am not having any bread or butter.

Indefinite: J'ai **un** chien. I have a dog.

Negative: Je n'ai pas **de** chien. I don't have a dog.

Verb is être: C'est **une** chatte brune. It's a brown cat.

Negative: Ce n'est pas **une** chatte brune. It's not a brown cat.

40. Holiday Phrases

Merry Christmas	Joyeux Noël	zhoy-uh no-ell
Happy New Year	Bonne Année	bun ah-nay
Happy Thanksgiving	Bonne Action de grâces	bun ak-see-ohn de grahss
Happy Easter	Joyeuses Pâques	zhoy-uhss pawk
Happy Halloween	Bonne Halloween	bun ah-loh-ween
Happy Valentine's Day	Bonne Saint-Valentin	bun sahnt-val-awn-tahn
Happy Birthday	Bon Anniversaire	bohn ahn-nee-vair-sair

The French National Anthem: **La Marseillaise**

by Claude-Joseph Rouget de L'isle

Allons enfants de la Patrie, Le jour de gloire est arrivé.
Contre nous, de la tyrannie,
L'étendard sanglant est levé, l'étendard sanglant est levé.
Entendez-vous dans les campagnes Mugir ces farouches soldats.
Ils viennent jusque dans nos bras égorger vos fils, vos compagnes.
Aux armes citoyens! Formez vos bataillons, Marchons, marchons!
Qu'un sang impur Abreuve nos sillons.

Amour sacré de la Patrie,
Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs.
Liberté, liberté chérie,
Combats avec tes défenseurs;
Sous nos drapeaux, que la victoire
Accoure à tes mâles accents;
Que tes ennemis expirants
Voient ton triomphe et notre gloire!
Aux armes citoyens!
Formez vos bataillons,
Marchons, marchons!
Qu'un sang impur Abreuve nos sillons.

*Ye sons of France, awake to glory, Hark, hark, what
myriads bid you rise: Your children, wives and grandsires
hoary, Behold their tears and hear their cries, see their
tears and hear their cries! Shall hateful tyrants mischief
breeding with hireling hosts, a ruffian band
Affright and desolate the land, while peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms, to arms, ye brave! Th'avenging sword unsheathe!
March on! March on! All hearts resolved on victory or death.*

*O sacred love of France, undying,
Th'avenging arm uphold and guide
Thy defenders, death defying,
Fight with Freedom on their side.
Soon thy sons shall be victorious
When the banner high is raised;
And thy dying enemies, amazed,
Shall behold thy triumph, great and glorious.
To arms, to arms, ye brave! Th'avenging sword unsheathe!
March on! March on! All hearts resolved on victory or death.*

Translation by Percy Bysshe Shelley (1st verse) and Mary Elizabeth Shaw (2nd verse) (This is not a literal translation.)

The Canadian National Anthem: **O Canada**

O Canada, terre de nos aïeux,
Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux.
Car ton bras sait porter l'épée,
Il sait porter la croix.
Ton histoire est une épopée
Des plus brillants exploits.
Et ta valeur, de foi trempée,
Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.

*O Canada! Our home and native land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North strong and free!
From far and wide, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.
God keep our land glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.*

FRENCH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 128 MILLION

41. Imperfect Tense

This past tense corresponds to "was, were or used to." This tense is used for repeated, continuous, or ongoing actions; as well as for verbs that describe background and circumstances, such as weather, time, and physical, mental, and emotional states. Use the passé composé for actions that happened once and are done. However, verbs that express mental and emotional states that are descriptive in nature are generally used in the imperfect in a past context. These verbs are: **aimer, avoir, croire, détester, espérer, être, penser, and préférer.**

To form the stem, use the nous form of the present tense and drop the -ons. Then add these endings:

-ais -ions

-ais -iez

-ait -aient

The only exception is être in which you must use the stem **ét-**, but still the same endings. Verb stems that end in -c must use a cedilla (ç) under the c to make it soft. Verbs stems endings in -g keep the e before all forms except nous and vous.

être

étais ay-teh étions ay-tee-ohŋ

étais ay-teh étiez ay-tee-ay

était ay-teh étaient ay-teh

commencer

commençais koh-mawn-seh

commencions koh-mawn-see-ohŋ

commençais koh-mawn-seh

commenciez koh-mawn-see-ay

commençait koh-mawn-seh

commençaient koh-mawn-say

manger

mangeais mawn-zheh

mangions mawn-zhee-ohŋ

mangeais mawn-zheh

mangiez mawn-zhee-ay

mangeait mawn-zheh

mangeaient mawn-zhay

Avoir, Devoir, Pouvoir, Savoir, and Vouloir

These verbs change meanings, according to whether they are used in the imperfect or the passé composé.

Imperfect

avoir j'avais I had j'ai eu

devoir je devais I was supposed to j'ai dû

pouvoir je pouvais I was capable j'ai pu

Passé Composé

I got, received

I must have, I had to (and did)

I was able to (and did), succeeded

			je n'ai pas pu	I couldn't, failed
savoir	je savais	I knew	j'ai su	I found out, discovered
vouloir	je voulais	I wanted to	j'ai voulu	I tried, decided, insisted
			je n'ai pas voulu	I refused

The imperfect tense is also used with these constructions:

être en train de + infinitive

J'étais en train d'étudier quand vous êtes arrivés. *I was (in the process of) studying when you arrived*

aller + infinitive

J'allais sortir quand le téléphone a sonné. *I was going to leave when the phone rang.*

venir de + infinitive

Je venais de manger, alors je n'avais plus faim. *I had just eaten, so I wasn't hungry anymore.*

42. Places / Les Endroits

school	l'école	lay-kohl	university	l'université	loon-ee-vair-see-tay
bathroom	la toilette	twah-lett	bank	la banque	bahnk
locker	le coffre	koh-fruh	train station	la gare	gahr
drinking fountain	la fontaine	fohn-ten	airport	l'aéroport	air-o-poor
store	le magasin	mahg-ah-zahn	telephone	le téléphone	tay-lay-fone
library	la biblio(thèque)	beeb-lee-oh-(teck)	apartment	l'appartement	ah-par-tuh-mawn
office	le bureau	bur-oh	hotel	l'hôtel	low-tell
stadium	le stade	stahd	village	le village	vee-lazh
cafe	le café	kah-fay	factory	l'usine	lew-zeen
cafeteria	la cafétéria	kah-fay-tay-ree-ah	garden	le jardin	zhar-dan
movie theater	le cinéma	see-nay-mah	castle	le château	shah-toe
church	l'église	lay-glees	cathedral	la cathédrale	kah-tay-drahl
museum	le musée	mew-zay	zoo	le zoo	zoh-oh
pool	la piscine	pee-seen	bakery	la boulangerie	boo-lanzh-ree
countryside	la campagne	kawn-pawn-yuh	monument	le monument	mon-u-mawn
beach	la plage	plahzh	pharmacy	la pharmacie	far-mah-see
theater	le théâtre	tay-ah-truh	butcher shop	la boucherie	boosh-ree
park	le parc	park	candy store	la confiserie	con-feess-ree
restaurant	le restaurant	res-toh-rawn	police station	la gendarmerie	zhan-darm-ree
hospital	l'hôpital	loh-pee-tahl	town hall	la mairie	mair-ee

post office	la poste	post	square	la place	plahs
home	la maison	may-zoh <u>ŋ</u>	bookstore	la librairie	lee-brair-ee
city	la ville	veel	grocery store	l'épicerie	lay-peess-ree
supermarket	le supermarché	su-per-mar-shay	pastry shop	la pâtisserie	pah-teess-ree
delicatessen	la charcuterie	shar-koot-ree	fish market	la poissonnerie	pwah-son-eh-ree

43. Transportation

by bike	en vélo (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> vay-low</i>
by bus	en bus (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> boos</i>
by moped	en mobylette (f)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> moh-bee-lett</i>
by car	en voiture (f)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> vwah-chur</i>
by motorcycle	en moto (f)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> moh-toh</i>
by subway	en métro (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> may-troh</i>
on foot	à pied (m)	<i>ah pee-ay</i>
by plane	en avion (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> ah-vee-oh<u>ŋ</u></i>
by train	en train (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> trah<u>ŋ</u></i>
by boat	en bateau (m)	<i>aw<u>ŋ</u> bah-toh</i>

44. To Want and To Be Able To

vouloir-to want (<i>vool-wahr</i>)	pouvoir-to be able to, can (<i>poov-wahr</i>)
veux <i>vuh</i> voulons <i>voo-loh<u>ŋ</u></i>	peux <i>puh</i> pouvons <i>poo-voh<u>ŋ</u></i>
veux <i>vuh</i> voulez <i>voo-lay</i>	peux <i>puh</i> pouvez <i>poo-vay</i>
veut <i>vuh</i> veulent <i>vull</i>	peut <i>puh</i> peuvent <i>puhv</i>

Note: Voulez-vous? can mean Do you want? or Will you?

45. The House / La maison

House	la maison	meh-zoh <u>ŋ</u>
Apartment	l'appartement (m)	ah-part-maw <u>ŋ</u>
Bedroom	la chambre	shawm-bruh
Hallway	le couloir	kool-wahr
Kitchen	la cuisine	kwee-zeen
Storeroom	le débarras	day-bar-ah
Stairs	l'escalier (m)	les-cahl-ee-ay
Floor	l'étage (m)	lay-tahzh

Living Room	le living/le salon	lee-veeng/sah-lohn
Closet	la penderie	pawnd-ree
Room	la pièce	pee-ehss
Ground Floor	le rez-de-chaussée	rayd-show-say
Dining Room	la salle à manger	sahl ah mawn-zhay
Bathroom	la salle de bains	sahl duh bahñ
Terrace, patio	la terrasse	teh-rahss
Attic	le grenier/la mansarde	grun-eeay/mahn-sard
Chimney	la cheminée	shu-mee-nay
Roof	le toit	twah
Garage	le garage	gah-rahzh
Driveway	la route	root
Sidewalk	le trottier	troh-teeay
Porch	le porche	porsh
Basement	le sous-sol	soo-sole
Cellar	la cave	kahv
Lawn/grass	le gazon	gah-zohn
Bush/shrub	le buisson	bwee-sohn
Tree	l'arbre (m)	lar-bruh

46. Furniture / Les meubles

Shelf	l'étagère (f)	lay-tah-zhehr
Desk	le bureau	bewr-oh
Chair	la chaise	shehzh
Dresser	la commode	koh-mode
Curtain	le rideau	ree-doh
Window	la fenêtre	fuh-neh-truh
Bed	le lit	lee
Door	la porte	port
Closet	le placard	plah-car
Rug	le tapis	tah-pee
Lamp	la lampe	lahmp
Nightstand	la table de nuit	tah-bluh duh nwee
Stereo	la chaîne-stéréo	shen-stay-ray-oh
Television	la télé(vision)	tay-lay-vee-zee-ohn
VCR	le magnétoscope	mahn-yeht-oh-scope
Remote Control	la télécommande	tay-lay-koh-mahnd
Computer	l'ordinateur (m)	lor-dee-nah-tur
Radio	la radio	rah-dee-oh
Fridge	le frigo	free-go
Refrigerator	le réfrigérateur	ray-free-zhay-rah-tir
Freezer	le congélateur	kon-zhay-lah-tur

(Coffee) Table	la table (basse)	tah-bluh (bahss)
Sink	l'évier (m)	lay-veeay
Bathtub	la baignoire	bahn-wahr
Stove	la cuisinière	kwee-zeen-yehr
Oven	le four	foor
Dishwasher	le lave-vaisselle	lahv-veh-sell
Microwave	le four à micro-ondes	foor ah mee-kroh-ohnd
Washing Machine	la machine à laver	mah-sheen ah lah-vay
Clothes Dryer	le sèche-linge	sesh-lah _n zh
Shower	la douche	doosh
Pillow	l'oreiller	loh-ray-ay
Mirror	le miroir	mee-rwahr
Ceiling	le plafond	plah-fohn _n
Floor	le plancher	plawn _n -shay
Armchair	le fauteuil	foo-tuhee
Clock	la pendule	pawn _n -dewl
Bedsread	le couvrelit	koo-vruh-lee
Vase	le vase	vahz
Waste basket	la corbeille/la poubelle	kor-bayee/poo-bell
Bathroom sink	le lavabo	lah-vah-boh
Hair Dryer	le séchoir	seh-shwahr
Couch/Sofa	la canapé/le sofa	kah-nah-pay/soh-fah
Iron	le fer à repasser	fair ah ruh-pahs-say
Vacuum	l'aspirateur	ah-speer-ah-tur

47. Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparatives

aussi (adj or adv) que	as (adj or adv) as
moins (adj or adv) que	less (adj or adv) than
plus (adj or adv) que	more (adj or adv) than
plus de (noun) que	more (noun) than
autant de (noun) que	as many (noun) as
moins de (noun) que	less (noun) than

There are some irregularities among bon and bien. **Bon** is an adjective meaning *good*, but plus bon is not used (just as more good or gooder is not used in English) so **meilleur** is used to mean better.

Bien is an adverb meaning well, but plus bien is not used either. Mieux is used instead.

Sample Sentences

She is taller than Colette.

Elle est **plus grande que** Colette.

I am smarter than you.

Je suis **plus intelligente que** toi.

Peter runs less quickly than me.	Pierre court moins rapide que moi.
The kitchen is as big as the living room.	La cuisine est aussi grande que le salon.
I have more books than she.	J'ai plus de livres qu' elle.
We have as many cars as he.	Nous avons autant de voitures que lui.

Verbs can also be compared with *plus/aussi/moins (+ que)*:

Il travaille **moins qu'**elle. He works less than she.
 Ils dorment **plus**. They sleep more.

Superlatives

Simply add *le, la* or *les* before the comparative if you are using an adjective. With adverbs, always use *le*. After a superlative, **de** is used to mean *in*. If the adjective follows the noun, the superlative follows the noun also, surrounding the adjective.

Sample Sentences

It's the biggest city in the world.	C'est la plus grande ville du monde.
She is the most beautiful woman in this room.	Elle est la plus belle femme de cette salle.
This neighborhood is the least expensive in Paris.	Ce quartier est le moins cher de Paris.
It's the most dreaded punishment in the world.	C'est la punition la plus redoutable du monde.
She works the most courageously of everyone.	Elle travaille le plus courageusement de tous.

In French, you don't use any articles, as compared to English:

Plus ça change, **plus** c'est la même chose. *The more* things change, *the more* they stay the same.

48. Irregular Forms

Adjective		Comparative		Superlative	
bon	good	meilleur/e	better	la/le meilleur/e	best
mauvais	bad	pire	worse	la/le pire	worst
petit	small	moindre	less	la/le moindre	least

Adverb		Comparative		Superlative	
bien	well	mieux	better	le mieux	best
beaucoup	much	plus	more	le plus	most
mal	badly	pis	worse	le pis	worst
peu	little	moins	less	le moins	least

Note: Only use the irregular forms of *mauvais* in the abstract sense. If the idea is concrete, you may use *plus/moins mauvais* and *le/la mauvais*.

49. Clothing

pajamas	le pyjama	pee-zhah-mah
jewelry	le bijou	bee-zhoo
necklace	le collier	kohl-eeay
jeans	le jean	zheen
pants	le pantalon	pahn-tah-lohn
pullover	le pull	puhl
turtleneck	le col roulé	kol roo-lay
raincoat	l'imperméable (m)	lahn-pehr-me-ah-bluh
woman's shirt	le chemisier	shu-meez-eeay
bra	le soutien-gorge	soot-ee-ahn-gorzh
slip	le jupon	zhoo-pohn
coat	le manteau	mawn-toe
tennis shoes	des tennis (m)	tenn-ee
swimsuit	le maillot de bain	may-oh-duh-bahn
shorts	le short	short
bracelet	le bracelet	brahs-lay
charm	le porte-bonheur	port-bohn-ur
t-shirt	le tee-shirt	tee-shirt
hat	le chapeau	shah-poh
ring	la bague	bahg
chain	la chaîne	shen-ett
earrings	les boucles d'oreilles (f)	book-luh dor-ay
pin	l'épingle (f)	ay-pahn-gluh
sock	la chaussette	show-zett
shoe	la chaussure	show-zer
man's shirt	la chemise	shu-meez
skirt	la jupe	zhoop
dress	la robe	robe
sandal	la sandale	sahn-dal
boots	des bottes (f)	bawt
jacket	la veste	vest
scarf	l'écharpe (f)	ay-sharp
tie	la cravate	krah-vaht
belt	la ceinture	sahn-tewr
man's suit	le costume	kohs-toom
woman's suit	le tailleur	ty-er
slippers	des pantoufles	pahn-toof-luh
jacket	le blouson	bloo-sohn
underwear	les sous-vêtements	soo-vet-mawn
gloves	des gants	gawn

50. To Wear

Mettre-to put on, wear (*met-truh*)

mets *meh* **mettons** *met-tohn*

mets *meh* **mettez** *met-tay*

met *meh* **mettent** *mett*

Other verbs that are conjugated like mettre: **promettre** - to promise and **permettre** - to permit.

Note: Porter is actually the verb to wear, but the French use mettre also. When involving clothing, to say It looks good/nice on you say "Il/elle te va bien." To say They look good/nice on you say "Ils/elles te vont bien."

51. Future Tenses: Simple and Anterior

The futur simple expresses an action that *will take place*. The futur antérieur expresses an action that *will have taken place* before another future action. The future tense is used just like it is in English, however, in French, the future is always used after **quand** or **lorsque** (when), **dès que** or **aussitôt que** (as soon as) and **tant que** (as long as.)

To form the future tense, use the infinitive and add these endings that resemble those of avoir. However, you drop the -e from -re verbs.

-ai -ons

-as -ez

-a -ont

And of course, there has to be exceptions. Here are the irregular stems for the future tense (these will also be used in the conditional tense):

Irregular Stems

aller	ir-	pleuvoir	pleuvr-
avoir	aur-	pouvoir	pourr-
courir	courr-	recevoir	recevr-
devoir	devr-	savoir	saur-
envoyer	enverr-	tenir	tiendr-
être	ser-	valoir	vaudr-
faire	fer-	venir	viendr-
falloir	faudr-	voir	verr-
mourir	mourr-	vouloir	voudr-

Other exceptions: For appeler and jeter, double the consonant. For nettoyer and payer, change the y to i. For acheter, add an accent grave. For préférer, the accents all remain the same.

jeter		payer		acheter		préférer	
jetterai	jetterons	paierai	paierons	achèterai	achèterons	préfèrai	préférons
jetteras	jetterez	paieras	paierez	achèteras	achèterez	préfèras	préfèrez
jettera	jetteront	paiera	paieront	achètera	achèteront	préfèra	préfèront

To form the **futur antérieur**, use the future of either avoir or être (whichever the main verb takes) and the past participle of the main verb.

Quand ils reviendront, ils auront changé. When they come back, they will have changed.
Dès qu'ils seront revenus, ils voudront repartir. As soon as they have returned, they will want to leave again.

52. Preceding and Plural Adjectives

Adjective	Masculine			Feminine		
	Singular	Plural	Pronunciation	Singular	Plural	Pronunciation
beautiful	beau (bel)	beaux	<i>boh (bell)</i>	belle	belles	<i>bell</i>
good	bon	bons	<i>bon</i>	bonne	bonnes	<i>bon</i>
dear	cher	chers	<i>share</i>	chère	chères	<i>share</i>
nice	gentil	gentils	<i>zhawn-tee</i>	gentille	gentilles	<i>zhawn-tee</i>
big	grand	grands	<i>grawn</i>	grande	grandes	<i>grawnd</i>
large	gros	gros	<i>groh</i>	grosse	grosses	<i>grohss</i>
young	jeune	jeunes	<i>zhun</i>	jeune	jeunes	<i>zhun</i>
pretty	joli	jolis	<i>zho-lee</i>	jolie	jolies	<i>zho-lee</i>
long	long	longs	<i>lohn</i>	longue	longues	<i>lohng</i>
bad	mauvais	mauvais	<i>mo-vay</i>	mauvaise	mauvaises	<i>mo-vezz</i>
better, best	meilleur	meilleurs	<i>may-ur</i>	meilleure	meilleures	<i>may-ur</i>
new	nouveau (nouvel)	nouveaux	<i>noo-voh (noo-vell)</i>	nouvelle	nouvelles	<i>noo-vell</i>
little	petit	petits	<i>puh-tee</i>	petite	petites	<i>puh-teet</i>
old	vieux (vieil)	vieux	<i>vyuh (vyay)</i>	vieille	vieilles	<i>vyay</i>

Note: The masculine singular and plural are pronounced the same, as are the feminine singular and plural. These are the most common adjectives that go before the noun. An acronym to remember which ones go before the noun is BRAGS: Beauty, Resemblance (même and autre), Age/Order (premier and dernier), Goodness, and Size. All other adjectives, except numbers, go after the noun. The three words in parentheses (**bel**, **nouvel**, and **vieil**) are used before masculine singular words beginning with a vowel or a silent h.

A few adjectives can be used before or after the noun, and the meaning changes accordingly. When used before the noun, they take a figurative meaning; and when used after, they take a literal meaning.

Remember that **des** means *some*, right? Well, there is an exception to that rule too. Before plural adjectives preceding plural nouns, you use **de** instead of *des*. Ex: Some old monuments. *De vieux monuments*.

53. Adjectives: Formation of Feminine

All adjectives must agree in number and gender with the noun they modify. Most adjectives are given in the masculine form, so to change to the feminine forms, follow these rules:

	Masculine		Feminine		Adjective
Add -e	brun	<i>brahn</i>	brune	<i>brunn</i>	brown
	fatigué	<i>fah-tee-gay</i>	fatiguée	<i>fah-tee-gay</i>	tired
If it already ends in -e , add nothing	jeune	<i>zhun</i>	jeune	<i>zhun</i>	young
-x changes to -se	généreux	<i>zhay-nay-ruh</i>	généreuse	<i>zhay-nay-ruhs</i>	generous
Exceptions:	faux	<i>foh</i>	fausse	<i>fohss</i>	false
	roux	<i>roo</i>	rousse	<i>rooss</i>	red (hair)
	doux	<i>doo</i>	douce	<i>dooss</i>	sweet, soft
-il, -el, and -eil change to -ille, -elle, and -eille	naturel	<i>naht-ur-ell</i>	naturelle	<i>naht-ur-ell</i>	natural
-et changes to -ète	inquiet	<i>ahn-kee-ay</i>	inquiète	<i>ahn-kee-ett</i>	worried
Exceptions:	muet	<i>moo-ay</i>	muette	<i>moo-ett</i>	silent
	coquet	<i>koh-kay</i>	coquette	<i>koh-kett</i>	stylish
-en and -on change to -enne and -onne	Italien	<i>ee-tahl-ee-ahn</i>	Italienne	<i>ee-tahl-ee-enn</i>	Italian
-er changes to -ère	cher	<i>share</i>	chère	<i>share</i>	dear, expensive
-f changes to -ve	actif	<i>ac-teef</i>	active	<i>ac-teev</i>	active
-c changes to -che	blanc	<i>blawn</i>	blanche	<i>blawnsh</i>	white
Exceptions:	public	<i>pooh-bleek</i>	publique	<i>pooh-bleek</i>	public
	grec	<i>grek</i>	grecque	<i>grek</i>	Greek
-g changes to -gue	long	<i>lawng</i>	longue	<i>lawng</i>	long
-eur changes to -euse if adjective is derived from verb	menteur	<i>mawn-tur</i>	menteuse	<i>mawn-tuhz</i>	liar
-eur changes to -rice if adjective is not same as verb	créateur	<i>kray-ah-tur</i>	créatrice	<i>kray-ah-treess</i>	creator
-eur changes to -eure with adjectives of comparison	inférieur	<i>ahn-fay-ree-uh</i>	inférieure	<i>ahn-fay-ree-uh</i>	inferior
And a few completely irregular ones:	épais	<i>ay-peh</i>	épaisse	<i>ay-pehz</i>	thick
	favori	<i>fah-voh-ree</i>	favorite	<i>fah-voh-reet</i>	favorite
	frais	<i>freh</i>	fraîche	<i>frehsh</i>	fresh, cool

54. Forming Plurals: Adjectives and Nouns

To form the *feminine plural*, just add an **-s**, unless it already ends in an **s**, then add nothing. To form

the *masculine plural*, just add an **-s**, except in these cases: **-al** becomes **-aux** (exceptions: *banal - banals*, and *final - finals*); **-eau** adds an **-x**; and if it ends in an x or s already, add nothing. Just remember to change the *le*, *la*, or *l'* to **les**.

And of course there are more exceptions... some adjectives are invariable and do not have feminine or plural forms. Compound adjectives, such as **bleu clair** (light blue) and **vert foncé** (dark green), adjectives that are also nouns, such as **or** (gold) and **argent** (silver), and the words **chic** (stylish), **bon marché** or **meilleur marché** (inexpensive) never change.

55. More Adjectives

short	court/e	different	différent/e
loud	criard/e	situated	situé/e
elegant	élégant/e	big	gros/se
tight, narrow	étroit/e	curious	curieux/euse
several	plusieurs	nervous	nerveux/euse
pointed	pointu/e	only	seul/e
bright	vif, vive	amusing	amusant/e
cute	mignon/nne	touching	émouvant/e
perfect	parfait/e	funny	drôle
ready	prêt/e	heavy	lourd/e
sad	triste	noisy	bruyant/e
clever	malin/gne	dirty	sale
lazy	paresseux/euse	tired	fatigué/e
generous	généreux/euse	angry	fâché/e
famous	célèbre	annoyed	irrité/e
decorated	décoré/e	old	âgé/e

Note: Remember the first word is the masculine and the second is the feminine. The addition of an e for the feminine form allows the last consonant to be voiced. These adjectives go after the noun.

56. Rendre + Adjective

Normally, the verb *rendre* means to give something that you owe to someone, such as **On rend ses devoirs au professeur**. It can also be used in the sense of *to represent*. But *rendre* + adjective means to make someone or something + adjective.

Tu me rends si heureuse! You make me so happy!
Le fait qu'il ne possède pas de voiture le rend triste. The fact that he doesn't have a car makes him sad.

57. C'est vs. Il est

C'est + adjective + à + infinitive is used when the idea has already been mentioned; while **il est + adjective + de + infinitive** is used when the idea has not yet been mentioned.

Est-ce qu'on peut apprendre le chinois en un an? Non, *c'est impossible à apprendre* le chinois en un an! Can you learn Chinese in one year? No, it's impossible to learn Chinese in one year!

Il est facile d'apprendre l'italien. It is easy to learn Italian.

58. Sports and Hobbies

Soccer	le football	luh foot-bahl
Hockey	le hockey	luh hock-ee
Football	le football américain	luh foot-bahl ah-mehr-ee-kahn
Basketball	le basket	luh bahs-kett
Baseball	le base-ball	luh base-bahl
Horse-back riding	l'équitation; du cheval	leh-kee-tah-see-ohn; dew shuh-vahl
Tennis	le tennis	luh ten-ee
Skiing	le ski	luh skee
Volleyball	le volley	luh voll-ee
Wrestling	la lutte	lah loot
Jogging	le jogging	luh zhog-ing
Ice-skating	le patin à glace	luh pah-tahn ah glahts
Swimming	la natation	lah nah-tah-see-ohn
Track and Field	l'athlétisme	lat-lay-tees-muh
Bowling	le bowling	luh boh-ling
Softball	le softball	luh soft-bahl
Golf	le golf	luh golf
Bicycling	le vélo	luh vay-low
Surfing	le surf	luh serf
Dirt/Motor biking	le bicross	luh bee-cross
French horn	le cor d'harmonie	kohr dar-moh-nee
violin	le violon	vee-oh-lohn
guitar	la guitare	gee-tahr
drum	le tambour	tawn-boor
tuba	le tuba	tew-bah
flute	la flûte	flewht
trombone	le trombone	trohn-bohn
clarinette	la clarinette	klah-ree-nett
cello	le violoncelle	vee-oh-lohn-sell
harp	la harpe	arp

Faire de + a sport means to play. **Jouer à + a sport** also means to play, as does **jouer de + an instrument**.

Tu fais du foot. You play soccer.

J'aime jouer au tennis. I like to play tennis.

Je peux jouer de la guitare. I can play the guitar.

Nous jouons de la clarinette. We play the clarinette.

Il veut jouer du tuba. He wants to play the tuba.

59. Nature

sea	la mer	mehr
stone	la pierre	pee-ehr
made of stone	en pierre	awn pee-ehr
sky	le ciel	see-yel
river	le fleuve	fluhv
cloud	le nuage	noo-awzh
thunderstorm	l'orage	oh-rawzh
hurricane	l'ouragan	or-aw-zhawŋ
umbrella	la parapluie	par-ah-ploo-ee
marina	le port de plaisance	por duh plez-ahns
tower	la tour	toor
wood	le bois	bwah
wooden	en bois	awn bwah
space	l'espace	es-spahs
star	l'étoile	ay-twahl
barn	la grange	grawnzh
bridge	le pont	pohn
farm	la ferme	fairm
field	le champ	shawŋ
flower	la fleur	flur
forest	la forêt	for-eh
hill	la colline	koh-leen
lake	le lac	lahk
mountain	la montagne	mohn-tahn-yuh
ocean	l'océan	oh-say-awn
plant	la plante	plahnt
pond	l'étang	ay-tawn
valley	la vallée	vah-lay
waterfall	le cascade	kahts-kaht
countryside	la campagne	kawn-pawn-yuh
country	le pays	pay-ee
road	le chemin	shu-mahn
street	la rue	rew
highway	la grande route	grahnd root
path	le sentier	sahn-teeay

60. To Live

vivre-to live, be alive (veevr)

vis vee **vivons** vee-vohn

vis vee **vivez** vee-vay

vit vee **vivent** veev

The past participle of vivre is **vécu**. **Habiter** is another verb that means to live, but it means to live in a place. Vivre is used to mean the state of being alive. A subjunctive form of vivre, **vive**, is often used in exclamations. **Vive la France!** Long live France!

61. Object Pronouns

<u>Subject</u>		<u>Direct Object</u>		<u>Indirect Object</u>		<u>Disjunctives</u>	
je	I	me (muh)	me	me	to me	moi (mwah)	me
tu	you	te (tuh)	you	te	to you	toi (twah)	you
il	he	le	him	lui (lwee)	to him	lui	him
elle	she	la	her	lui	to her	elle	her
nous	we	nous	us	nous	to us	nous	us
vous	you	vous	you	vous	to you	vous	you
ils	they	les	them	leur	to them	eux (uh)	them
elles	they	les	them	leur	to them	elles	them

Note: You have already learned the subject pronouns. They go before the conjugated verb forms. The Direct and Indirect Object pronouns go before the verb even though in English they go after it. They also go after the **ne** in a negative sentence and right before the verb. The disjunctive always goes after prepositions, or can be used alone for emphasis.

Sample Sentences:

I buy some pants.	J'achète des pantalons .
I buy them.	Je les achète.
I give the box to you.	Je vous donne la boîte .
I give it to you.	Je vous la donne.
After you. (familiar)	Après toi .
We go with her.	Nous allons avec elle .
He doesn't leave her.	Il ne la part pas.
He leaves her.	Il la part.
I love you.	Je t' aime. or Je vous aime.
She doesn't love him.	Elle ne l' aime pas.

Note: When you have more than one pronoun; **me, te, nous,** or **vous** come first, then **le, la,** or **les,** then **lui** or **leur.** **Me, te, le,** and **la** contract to **m', t',** and **l'** when they precede a vowel, the same way **je** does. In commands, the pronouns go after the verb, connected with a hyphen. And the pronoun order changes a little too: **Le, la,** or **les** come first; then **moi, toi,** (Me and te become moi and toi in commands) **nous,** or **vous;** then **lui,** or **leur.**

If you have **pronouns,** they go before the complete verb in regular sentences; but after the **ne** and before the form of **avoir** in negative sentences.

Nous lui avons parlé.	We spoke to him/her.
Vous en avez écouté trois.	You've listened to three of them.
Je t' ai demandé du pain.	I asked you for some bread.
Il ne l' a pas aimé.	He didn't like it/her/him.
Tu n' y as pas habité.	You didn't live there.
Je ne vous ai pas parlé.	I didn't speak (or haven't spoken) to you.
Nous ne l' avons pas fini.	We didn't finish (or haven't finished) it.

In the **passé composé** with **avoir,** *direct object pronouns only* must agree in gender and number with the past participle.

Je les ai aimés.	I liked them.
Il l' a regardée.	He watched her.
Elles nous ont écouté (e)s.	They listened to us.

Note: Add an **e** if the pronoun is feminine, and an **s** if it is plural. The **l'** could mean *him or her,* so you might not need to put the extra **e** on the past participle. The same for nous and vous. They must have an **s** because they are plural, but it is unclear as to whether they are masculine or feminine.

62. Parts of the Body

head	la tête	tet
hair	les cheveux	shuh-vuh
face	la figure / le visage	fee-ger / vee-sawzh
forehead	le front	froh <u>n</u>
cheek	la joue	zhoo
ear	l'oreille	oh-ray
beard	la barbe	barb
eye/s	l'œil / les yeux	uhee / yuh
mustache	la moustache	moo-stash
mouth	la bouche	boosh
lip	la lèvre	lev-ruh
nose	le nez	nay
tongue	la langue	law <u>n</u>
tooth	la dent	daw <u>n</u>
neck	le cou	koo

eyebrows	les sourcils	soor-see
eyelashes	les cils	seel
chin	le menton	maw <u>n</u> -toh <u>n</u>
throat	la gorge	gorzh
skin	la peau	poh
blood	le sang	saw <u>n</u>
bone	l'os	lohs
shoulder	l'épaule	ay-pohl
chest	la poitrine	pwah-treen
waist	la taille	tahee
belly button	le nombril	noh <u>n</u> -bree
back	le dos	doh
heart	le cœur	kir
arm	le bras	brah
elbow	le coude	kood
wrist	le poignet	pwah <u>n</u> -yay
fist	le poing	pwah <u>n</u>
hand	la main	mah <u>n</u>
fingers	les doigts	dwah
stomach / belly	l'estomac / le ventre	less-to-mah / vaw <u>n</u> -truh
body	le corps	kore
hip	la hanche	ahnsh
leg	la jambe	zhamb
knee	le genou	zhu-noo
foot	le pied	pyay
toes	les orteils	or-tie
ankle	la cheville	shu-vee
thigh	la cuisse	kweess
shin	le tibia	tee-bee-ah
thumb	le pouce	pooss
nails	les ongles	oh <u>n</u> -gluh

To say something hurts or that you have an ache, you can use **avoir mal à** (body part):

J'ai mal à la tête. I have a headache.

J'ai mal à l'estomac. I have a stomach ache.

Elle a mal au bras. Her arm hurts.

Tu as mal au genou? Your knee hurts?

Il a mal aux orteils. His toes hurt.

However, if someone is causing you pain, use **faire mal** (to hurt) plus the indirect pronoun.

Tu me fais mal. You're hurting me.

Ne lui faites pas mal. Don't hurt him / her.

63. Asking Questions

- 1) Invert the subject and verb form and add a hyphen. Instead of *Vous parlez anglais?* use *Parlez-vous anglais?* But if you invert *il*, *elle*, or *on*, you must put a *t* between the verb form (if it ends in a vowel) and the subject for ease of pronunciation. *Parle-il anglais?* is incorrect and must become *Parle-t-il anglais?* And *je* is usually only inverted with *pouvoir* or *devoir*. However, if *je* is inverted with *pouvoir*, you don't use *peux*, but **puis**. **Puis-je?** (pweezh) is Can I?
- 2) Add **n'est-ce pas?** (*ness pah*) to the end of the sentence. It is equivalent to isn't it, don't you, aren't we, won't you, etc.
- 3) If the question requires a yes or no answer, put **Est-ce que** (*ess kuh*) at the beginning. It contracts to **Est-ce qu'** before a word beginning with a vowel, such as *elle*, *il* or *on*. You can also use interrogative words (*quand*, *comment*, *où*, etc.) at the beginning of the sentence and then add *est-ce que*.
- 4) With interrogative words, you can also use inversion: **Quand** tes parents **partent-ils** en vacances? Or you can use an interrogative with *est-ce que* and normal word order: **Pourquoi est-ce que** vous êtes ici?
- 5) **Quel** (which, what) agrees with the noun it modifies. It precedes the noun or the verb *être*, it may follow a preposition, and it can be used with inversion or with *est-ce que*. *Quelle est la date?* *A quelle heure partez-vous?* *Quels bagages est-ce que vous prenez?* Notice that the forms of *quel* can also be used in exclamatory sentences. **Quel beau jour!** What a beautiful day!
- 6) With negative questions, negative expressions remain in their usual place (i.e. around the verb, or verb and subject if inverted). *Tu ne travailles pas?* *Est-ce que te ne travailles pas?* **Ne** travailles-tu pas? *Pourquoi n'as-tu pas travaillé?*

Asking Questions with the Passé Composé

Only the auxiliary verb (*avoir* or *être*) and the subject pronoun are inverted. The past participle follows. *A-t-il été surpris?* *Was he surprised?* *T'es-tu amusé?* *Did you have fun?*

64. Interrogative Pronouns

To ask about people:

	Long Form	Short Form	Translation
Subject	Qui est-ce qui <i>Qui est-ce qui est venu?</i>	Qui <i>Qui est venu?</i>	Who came?
Direct Object	Qui est-ce que <i>Qui est-ce que tu as vu?</i>	Qui <i>Qui as-tu vu?</i>	Whom did you see?
Object of Preposition	Preposition + qui est-ce que <i>A qui est-ce que tu as parlé?</i>	Preposition + qui <i>A qui as-tu parlé?</i>	Whom did you speak to?

To ask about things:

	Long Form	Short Form	Translation
Subject	Qu'est-ce qui <i>Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?</i>	No short form	What happened?
Direct Object	Qu'est-ce que <i>Qu'est-ce que tu as fait?</i>	Que <i>Qu'as-tu fait?</i>	What did you do?

Object of Preposition	Preposition + quoi est-ce	Preposition + quoi	What did you talk about?
	que <i>De quoi est-ce que tu as parlé?</i>	<i>De quoi as-tu parlé?</i>	

1. Use of Inversion when Subject is Noun:

- a. With qui and quoi, inversion pattern is regular.
Qui Marie a-t-elle vu? *Whom did Marie see?*
De quoi Marc a-t-il besoin? *What does Marc need?*
- b. With que, the noun subject must be inverted directly.
Que veut Jean? *What does Jean want?*
Que font les autres? *What are the others doing?*
- c. However, if the sentence contains more than a subject and verb, or if the verb is in a compound tense (such as the passé composé), the short form is not used.
Qu'est-ce que Luc veut faire aujourd'hui? *What does Luc want to do today?*
Qu'est-ce que les autres ont fait? *What did the others do?*

2. Verb Agreement:

- a. Interrogative pronouns are usually masculine singular.
Les voitures **font** du bruit. *Qu'est-ce qui fait du bruit?*
Les enfants **sont arrivés**. *Qui est arrivé?*
- b. Exception: when qui is followed by a conjugated form of être, the verbs agrees with the noun that follows.
Qui étaient Les Trois Mousquetaires?

3. Qu'est-ce que (or qui) vs. Quel:

- a. Qu'est-ce que c'est que is used to ask for a definition, and quel asks for specific information.
Qu'est-ce que c'est que le camembert? *What is "camembert"?*
Quel est le problème? *What is the problem?*
- b. When followed by a conjugated form of être, quel is used if être is followed by a noun and qu'est-ce qui is used if être is followed by anything other than a noun.
Quelle est la date? *What is the date?*
Qu'est-ce qui est bon? *What is good?*

65. Forms of Lequel

Lequel is a pronoun that replaces the adjective quel and the noun it modifies. It expresses *Which one?*

	Adjective		Pronoun	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Masculine	Quel livre lis-tu?	Quels livres lis-tu?	Lequel lis-tu?	Lesquels lis-tu?
Feminine	Quelle page lis-tu?	Quelles pages lis-tu?	Laquelle lis-tu?	Lesquelles lis-tu?

Lequel contracts with **à** and **de** in the plural and masculine singular forms:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Masculine	à + lequel = auquel	à + lesquels = auxquels
	de + lequel = duquel	de + lesquels = desquels
Feminine	à + laquelle = à laquelle	à + lesquelles = auxquelles
	de + laquelle = de laquelle	de + lesquelles = desquelles

66. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns join sentences together. These words signal a relative clause which explains the noun called the antecedent. When there is no specific antecedent, **ce** is added as an artificial one. But it can refer to only things, not people. If the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause, use **qui**. If the relative pronoun is the direct object of the clause, use **que**. If the verb of the dependent clause requires the preposition *de*, use **dont**. If the antecedent is a place or time, use **où**.

C'est ce que je disais.	That's what I said.	<i>no antecedent</i>
Je mange des choses qui sont bonnes.	I eat things that are good.	<i>qui is subject</i>
Je mange des chose que j'aime.	I eat things that I like.	<i>que is object</i>
Voici ce dont j'ai besoin.	Here is what I need.	<i>avoir besoin is followed by de</i>
C'est un restaurant où on sert les poissons.	It's a restaurant where they serve fish.	<i>restaurant is a place</i>

67. Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns translate to *the one(s)*, or *that/those* when replacing a noun. There are four forms, but they are not often used alone. *De*, *qui*, *que*, *dont* and *-ci* or *-là* usually follow them

	Masc.	Fem.
Singular	celui	celle
Plural	ceux	celles

Donnez-moi mon billet et **celui de** Guillaume. Give me my ticket and William's. (or: the one of William)
 Il porte ses propres livres et **ceux de** sa sœur. He is carrying his own books and his sister's. (or: those of his sister)

Quelles fleurs aimes-tu, **celles-ci** ou **celles-là**? Which flowers do you like, these (ones) or those (ones)?

Ceux qui travaillent dur réussissent. Those who work hard succeed.

C'est **celui dont** je parle. That's the one I'm talking about.

The indefinite demonstrative pronouns **ceci** (this), **cela** (that) and **ça** (this/that) refer to indefinite things or ideas.

J'aime **ça**. I like that.

Prenez **ceci**. Take this.

68. To Read, To Say / Tell, To Laugh

lire-to read (<i>leer</i>)		dire-to say/tell (<i>deer</i>)		rire-to laugh (<i>reer</i>)	
lis (<i>lee</i>)	lisons (<i>lee-zohn</i>)	dis (<i>dee</i>)	disons (<i>dee-zohn</i>)	ris (<i>ree</i>)	rions (<i>ree-ohn</i>)
lis	lisez (<i>lee-zay</i>)	dis	dites (<i>deet</i>)	ris	riez (<i>ree-ay</i>)
lit	lisent (<i>leez</i>)	dit	disent (<i>deess</i>)	rit	rient (<i>ree</i>)

69. Disjunctive Pronouns

1. As mentioned above, disjunctives are mostly used after prepositions and can only replace people, not things. However, if the preposition is **à**, there are two possible rules:

à + person = *indirect pronoun*

à + person + à = *disjunctive pronoun*, in these cases:

se fier à	to trust
s'habituer à	to get used to
s'intéresser à	to be interested in
penser à	to think about
rêver à	to dream about

2. They can also be used alone, to emphasize a subject, with **être à** (to belong to) or in compound subjects.

Moi, j'ai faim. *Me, I am hungry.*
Ses amis et **lui**, ils aiment manger. *His friends and he, they like to eat.*
Ce livre est à **moi**! *That book is mine!*

3. They can be added to **-même** to mean -self.

elle-même = herself

4. They are also used with **ne...que**.

C'est n'est que **lui**. *It's only him.*

70. Y et En

Y and en are both pronouns that go before the verb. **Y** (*ee*) means **it** or **there**. **En** (*awn*) means **some** or **some (of them)**, or **of it**. They replace prepositional phrases. In French, the phrases will begin with **à** (or any contraction of it), **en**, **sur**, **sous**, **chez**, or **dans** for **y**; and **de** (or any contraction of it) or a **number** for **en**. They cannot replace people unless the person is introduced with an indefinite article, partitive, number or quantity. Remember that they go before the verb, except in a command, in

which they follow the verb and are connected with a hyphen. The -er verbs also add the -s they lost when forming the you (familiar) command.

Sample Sentences

Do you want some apples?	Voulez-vous des pommes ?
Do you want some?	En voulez-vous?
I have three sisters.	J'ai trois sœurs .
I have three (of them).	J' en ai trois.
It is in the drawer	Il est dans le tiroir .
It is there.	Il y est.
I am going to Detroit.	Je vais à Détroit .
I am going there.	J' y vais.
I am going to go to Atlanta.	Je vais aller à Atlanta .
I am going to go there.	Je vais y aller.
Answer the telephone!	Répondez au téléphone !
Answer it! (formal)	Répondez- y !
Stay there! (familiar)	Restes- y !
Don't stay there! (familiar)	N' y reste pas.

Note: Notice y and en don't go after the verb in negative commands. Treat them like pronouns. **Ne** or **Je** plus **y** or **en** all contract to N'y (*nee*), J'y (*zhee*), N'en (*nawn*), and J'en (*zhawn*). When you have a conjugated verb plus an infinitive (vais and aller), the y or en go in between the two verbs.

71. To Write, To See, To Believe

Verbs take a direct object if they do not need a preposition to connect it to the noun. Verbs that take indirect objects use prepositions after the verb. **Voir**-to see (*vwahr*) and **croire**-to believe (*krwahr*) take a direct and **écrire**-to write (*ay-kreer*) takes an indirect.

voir-to see		croire-to believe		écrire-to write	
vois (vwah)	voyons (vwah-yohn)	crois (krwah)	croyons (krwah-yohn)	écris (ay-kree)	écrivons (ay-kree-vohn)
vois	voyez (vwah-yay)	crois	croyez (krwah-yay)	écris	écrivez (ay-kree-vay)
voit	voient (vwah)	croit	croient (krwah)	écrit	écrivent (ay-kreev)

You can usually tell by using the verbs in English. We say "I see her" or "She believes him" or "He writes to them." In French, it would be "Je la vois" (direct), "Elle le croit" (direct) and "Il leur écrit." (indirect) But don't always count on English to help you out. **Téléphoner (à)** and **Obéir (à)** both take indirect objects in French but you can't tell that in English. In this case, you can tell by the **à** that follows the infinitive.

72. Animals

penguin	le pingouin	pahn-goo-ahn
whale	la baleine	bah-lehn
bird	l'oiseau	lwah-zoh
turkey	le dindon	dahn-dohn
swan	le cygne	seen-yuh
eagle	l'aigle	lehg-luh
owl	le hibou	ee-boo
hippopotamus	l'hippopotame	lee-poh-poh-tahm
monkey	le singe	sahnzh
kangaroo	le kangouru	kawn-goo-roo
zebra	le zèbre	zeh-bruh
rhinoceros	le rhinocéros	ree-noh-say-ros
lion	le lion	lee-ohn
elephant	l'éléphant	lay-lay-fawn
beaver	le castor	kah-stor
deer	le cerf	serf
fox	le renard	ruh-nar
squirrel	l'écureuil	lay-cur-uhee
raccoon	le raton laveur	rah-tohn lah-vur
ant	la fourmi	foor-me
bee	l'abeille	lah-bay
wasp	la guêpe	gep
caterpillar	la chenille	shu-nee
butterfly	la papillon	pah-pee-yon
ladybug	la coccinelle	koh-see-nell
mosquito	le moustique	moo-steek
flea	la puce	pewss
grasshopper	la sauterelle	soht-rell
fly	la mouche	moosh
worm	le ver	vehr
fish	le poisson	pwah-sohn
snake	le serpent	sair-pawn
turtle	la tortue	tor-tew
bear	l'ours	loor
buffalo	le buffle	boof-fluh
camel	le chameau	shahm-oh
giraffe	le girafe	zhee-rahf
rat	le rat	rah
tiger	le tigre	tee-gruh
wolf	le loup	loo
frog	la grenouille	gruh-noo-ee
toad	le crapaud	krah-poh

73. Plaire and Manquer

plaire-to please, enjoy				manquer-to miss, be lacking			
plais	<i>pleh</i>	plaisons	<i>pleh-zohn</i>	manque	<i>mawnk</i>	manquons	<i>mawn-kohn</i>
plais	<i>pleh</i>	plaisez	<i>pleh-zay</i>	manques	<i>mawnk</i>	manquez	<i>mawn-kay</i>
plaît	<i>pleh</i>	plaisent	<i>plehzz</i>	manque	<i>mawnk</i>	manquent	<i>mawnk</i>

The past participle of plaire is **plu**. To say that someone likes something, you have to switch the subject and object around, so that literally it translates to "something or someone pleases." As a reflexive verb, **se plaire** means to enjoy being somewhere. **Faire plaisir à** can also be used to mean "to delight or to like."

Cette chienne plaît à Dominique. Dominique likes this dog. (Literally: This dog is pleasing to Dominique.)

Ça t'a plu? Did you like it?

Ils se plaisent à Londres. They enjoy being in London.

Cela me fait plaisir de vous revoir. I am happy to see you again.

Manquer has several meanings: to miss, to lack, or to regret the absence (miss). The last meaning uses inverted word order just like plaire. **Manquer à** means "to fail to do."

Elle a manqué le train. She missed the train.

Vous manquez de courage. You lack courage.

Tu me manques. I miss you. (Literally: You are missing to me)

Ils ont manqué à les devoirs. They failed to do the homework.

74. Pluperfect

This compound tense is used for flashbacks or anything that *had happened* before the time of the narration. It's formed with the imperfect tense of avoir or être and the past participle of the main verb. This tense is comparable to the passé composé.

Imperfect of avoir or être

avais	avions	étais	étions	
avais	aviez	étais	étiez	+ past participle
avait	avaient	était	étaient	

Je n'avais pas fini mon travail quand il est arrivé. I had not finished my work when he arrived.

Vous aviez faim parce que vous n'aviez pas du tout mangé. You were hungry because you hadn't eaten at all.

75. Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to no one or nothing in particular, such as someone or something.

someone/body	quelqu'un	somewhere	quelque part
something	quelque chose (de + adjective)	not one, none	aucun...ne
some (masc)	quelques-uns	some (fem)	quelques-unes
another	un(e) autre	anything	n'importe quoi
several	plusieurs	anyone	n'importe qui
some...others	certains...d'autres	anywhere	n'importe où
each	chacun	nowhere	ne...nulle part

Do not confuse *chacun* with *chaque* (each, every). *Chacun* is a pronoun and replaces a noun, while *chaque* is an adjective that describes a noun.

Déjeuner du matin *Jacques Prévert*

Il a mis le café
 Dans la tasse
 Il a mis le lait
 Dans la tasse de café
 Il a mis le sucre
 Dans le café au lait
 Avec la petite cuiller
 Il a tourné
 Il a bu le café au lait
 Et il a reposé la tasse
 Sans me parler
 Il a allumé
 Une cigarette
 Il a fait des ronds
 Avec la fumée
 Il a mis les cendres
 Dans le cendrier
 Sans me parler
 Sans me regarder
 Il s'est levé
 Il a mis
 Son chapeau sur sa tête
 Il a mis
 Son manteau de pluie
 Parce qu'il pleuvait
 Et il est parti
 Sous la pluie
 Sans une parole
 Et moi j'ai pris
 Ma tête dans ma main
 Et j'ai pleuré.

Breakfast *Jacques Prévert*

He put the coffee
 In the cup
 He put the milk
 In the cup of coffee
 He put the sugar
 In the café au lait
 With the coffee spoon
 He stirred
 He drank the café au lait
 And he set down the cup
 Without a word to me
 He lit
 A cigarette
 He made smoke-rings
 With the smoke
 He put the ashes
 In the ashtray
 Without a word to me
 Without a look at me
 He got up
 He put
 His hat upon his head
 He put
 his raincoat on
 Because it was raining
 And he left
 In the rain
 Without a word
 And I, I took
 My head in my hand
 And I cried.

*Translated by Lawrence Ferlinghetti, from **Paroles** by Prévert*

Le Corbeau et le Renard *Jean de la Fontaine*

Maître corbeau, sur un arbre perché,

The Crow and the Fox *Jean de la Fontaine*

Master crow, on a tree perched,

Tenait en son bec un fromage,
Maître renard, par l'odeur alléché,
Lui tint à peu près ce langage:
<<Eh bonjour, Monsieur du Corbeau.
Que vous êtes joli! que vous me semblez
beau!
Sans mentir, si votre ramage
Se rapporte à votre plumage,
Vous êtes le phénix des hôtes de ces bois.>>
A ces mots, le corbeau ne sent pas de joie;
Et pour montrer sa belle voix,
Il ouvre un large bec, laisse tomber sa proie.
Le renard s'en saisit, et dit: <<Mon bon
monsieur,
Apprenez que tout flatteur
Vit aux dépens de celui qui l'écoute.
Cette leçon vaut bien un fromage sans
doute.>>
Le corbeau, honteux et confus,
Jura, mais un peu tard, qu'on ne l'y prendrait
plus.

Held in his beak a cheese,
Master fox, by the odor attracted,
Held him with almost this language:
"Well hello, Mister Crow.
You are so pretty! You seem to me beautiful!
Without lying, if your song
Is comparable to your feathers,
You are the Phoenix of these woods."
At these words, the crow was overcome with joy;
And to show his beautiful voice,
He opened his mouth wide, and dropped his prey.
The fox seized it, and said: "My good mister,
Learn that every flatterer
Lives at the expense of those who listen to him.
This lesson is well worth a cheese without doubt."
The crow, ashamed and embarrassed,
Swore, but a little late, that he would never be taken
again.



FRENCH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 128 MILLION

76. Colloquial Expressions

Il faut + infinitive (it is necessary, one must)

Il faut tourner à gauche. It is necessary to turn left.

Il faut faire les devoirs. One must do homework.

Il lui faut aller à l'école. He must go to school.

Il reste (there remains)

Il reste une chambre. There is one room left.

Il n'en reste plus. There are no more left.

Il me reste trois jours. I have three days left.

Notice that il faut and il reste can both take an object pronoun to indicate a person.

Il vaut mieux + infinitive (it is better)

Il vaut mieux prendre le bus. It is better to take the bus.

Il vaut mieux apprendre les langues que la politique. It's better to learn languages than politics.

Il s'agit de (it's a question of, it's a matter of, it's about)

De quoi s'agit-il? What's is about?

Il ne s'agit pas de ça! That's not the point!

Il s'agit de ton avenir. It's a matter of your future.

Avoir beau (although, despite the fact, however much)

J'ai beau étudier cette langue, je ne la parle pas. Although I study this language, I don't speak it.

Il a beau faire froid, nous sortirons. Although it is cold, we will go out.

77. False Cognates

Les faux-amis or false cognates are a common pitfall among language students. The following are some common words that you may be deceived by:

Abus is used to mean *excess or overindulgence*, and usually not abuse.

Disposer means *to arrange or to have available*, not to dispose of.

Une injure is an *insult*, not an injury.

Actuel and actuellement mean *current and currently*.

Avertissement is a *warning*, not an advertisement.

Une recette is a *recipe*, not a receipt.

Fournitures refers to *supplies*, not furniture.

Original means *new or innovative*, while **originel** refers to *origins*.

Humeur means *mood*, not humor.

Formel is used to mean *strict*, not formal.

78. More Useful Words

after	après	ah-preh
before	avant	ah-vaw <u>ŋ</u>
really	vraiment	vray-maw <u>ŋ</u>
then	puis	pwee
a lot of	un tas de	ah <u>ŋ</u> tah duh
too much	trop	troh
same	même	mem
rather	assez	ah-say
at most	au plus	oh plew
at least	au moins	oh mwah <u>ŋ</u>
later	plus tard	plew tar
although	quoique/bien que	kwah-kuh/bee-ah <u>ŋ</u> kuh
as	comme	kohm
as soon as	dès que/aussitôt que	day kuh/oh-see-toh kuh
even though	même si	mem see
however	pourtant	pour-taw <u>ŋ</u>
therefore	donc	doh <u>ŋ</u> k
since	depuis	duh-pwee
unless	à moins que	ah mwah <u>ŋ</u> kuh
until	jusqu'à	zhews-kuh
while, whereas	tandis que	tawn-dee kuh
in order that, so that	afin que/pour que	ah-fah <u>ŋ</u> kuh/pewr kuh

79. Adverbs

bien	well	quelquefois	sometimes
mieux	better	toujours	always
mal	badly	vite	quickly
peu	little	donc	therefore
déjà	already	encore	yet
bientôt	soon	quelque part	somewhere
ici	here	maintenant	now
là	there	tôt	early
dedans	inside	tard	late
dehors	outside	peut-être	maybe
souvent	often	jamais	(n)ever
d'habitude	usually	nulle part	nowhere

To form an adverb, simply take the feminine form of an adjective and add -ment to the end. If the masculine form ends in -e, you just add the -ment to that. Adjectives ending in -ent or -ant take the endings -emment and -amment.

Masculine	Feminine	Adverb
naturel	naturelle	naturellement
heureux	heureuse	heureusement
lent	lente	lentement
facile	facile	facilement
probable	probable	probablement
intelligent	intelligente	intelligemment
brillant	brillante	brillamment
récent	récente	récemment

Note: Some adverbs such as **actuellement** (currently, now) and **éventuellement** (possibly, perhaps) can be deceiving.

A Few Irregular Adverbs

vrai	vraiment
gentil	gentiment
profond	profondément
bref	brièvement
précis	précisément

Note: Adverbs are placed right after the verb in a simple tense. Adverbs of opinion and time usually go at the beginning or end of the sentence. When **peut-être** and **sans doute** begin a sentence or clause, they are usually followed by **que**. With the passé composé, most adverbs are placed *between* the auxiliary verb and past participle. In negative sentences, *pas precedes the adverb*, except with **peut-être**, **sans doute**, **sûrement**, and **probablement**. Adverbs of time and place generally follow the past participle.

80. Forms of Tout

As an adjective, tout precedes and agrees with the noun.

masc. sing.	tout le train	the whole train
fem. sing.	toute la journée	the whole day
masc. pl.	tous les enfants	all the kids
fem. pl.	toutes les mères	all the moms

As a pronoun, tout can be used alone; it then means everything and is invariable.

Tout va bien. *Everything's fine.*

Je ne peux pas **tout** faire. *I can't do everything.*

It can also reinforce the subject as in: Ils sont **tous** là. *They are all here.*

Tout can also be used with direct object pronouns. The forms of tout follow the verb in a simple tense and go between the auxiliary and past participle in a compound tense.

Je les ai **toutes**. *I have them all.*
Je ne les ai pas **tous** eu. *I didn't have them all.*

Note: The s of tous is pronounced when tous is a pronoun.

Idiomatic Expressions with Tout

en tout cas	in any case
tout le monde	everyone
tout de suite	right away
de toute façon	anyway
tout à fait	completely
toutes sortes de	all kinds of
pas du tout	not at all
malgré tout	in spite of it all
tout à l'heure	in a little while

81. Passive Voice

As in English, the passive voice in French is composed of a tense of the verb to be and a past participle. Any transitive verb with a direct object can be made passive. The active form, **le chat mange la souris** is made passive thus: **La souris est mangée par le chat.**

The subject in the active sentence (le chat) becomes the object of the passive. The object of the active (la souris) becomes the subject of the passive sentence preceded by "par." The verb of the active sentence is changed into a past participle (mange becomes mangée, notice the agreement!) preceded by a form of être.

Elle **est portée** par Jean. She is carried by John.
Elles **ont été inspirées** par Van Gogh. They were inspired by Van Gogh.
Il **avait été tué** par les soldats français. He had been killed by French soldiers.

If a verb takes an indirect object, it cannot be transformed into the passive voice. In this case, **on** is used in the active construction.

On a donné un cadeau à ma mère. My mother was given a present.
On lui a dit de retrouver le collectionneur au musée. He was told to meet the collector at the museum.

Notice how pronominal verbs change from active to passive:
Active: Je **me suis réveillée**. I woke up.
Passive: J'**ai été réveillée** par quelque chose. I was awakened by something.

82. Depuis, il y a, and pendant in past contexts

1. To express an action that has been going on, depuis (or il y a ... que) is used with the *present tense*.

Depuis quand avez-vous votre ordinateur?
 Depuis combien de temps avez-vous votre ordinateur?
How long have you had your computer?

Je l'ai depuis deux ans.
 Ça fait deux ans que je l'ai.
 Il y a deux ans que je l'ai.
I've had it for two years.

Je conduis depuis longtemps.

I have been driving for a long time.

2. But to express an action that had been going on for some time when something else happened, *depuis* is used with the *imperfect*.

Nous conduisions depuis deux heures,
 quand j'ai proposé de prendre le volant. *We had been driving for two hours
 when I volunteered to drive.*

3. To express an action that you have not done for some time, use *depuis* with the *passé composé*.

Je n'ai pas conduit depuis mon mariage. *I haven't driven since I've been married.*

4. To express an action that was done for a period of time, **pendant** is used, usually with the *passé composé*. But for an action that was completed some time ago, use **il y a**, also with the *passé composé*.

J'ai loué une voiture pendant une semaine. *I rented a car for two weeks.*

J'ai appris à conduire il y a deux ans. *I learned to drive two years ago.*

83. Shopping

box	la boîte	bwaht
VCR	le magnétoscope	mah-nyet-oh-scope
camera	l'appareil-photo (m)	lah-pah-ry foh-toh
camcorder	le caméscope	kawm-ay-scope
film	la pellicule	pell-ee-kool
watch	la montre	mohn-truh
handkerchief	le mouchoir	moosh-wahr
perfume	le parfum	par-foom
wallet	le portefeuille	port-fuhee
radio	la radio	rahd-ee-oh
electric razor	le rasoir électrique	raz-wahr ay-lek-treek
size (shoes)	la pointure	pwan-toor
size	la taille	tah-ee
inch	le pouce	poos
department (in store)	le rayon	ray-ohñ
search	la recherche	ruh-shersh
greeting card	la carte de vœux	cart duh vuh

84. Post Office and Bank

letter	la lettre	teller	le caissier / la caissière
postcard	la carte postale	bill	le billet
stamp	le timbre	check	le chèque
phone booth	la cabine téléphonique	checkbook	le chéquier
mailbox	la boîte à lettres	ATM	le guichet automatique
mail slot	la fente	key	la clé
address	l'adresse	lock	la serrure
return address	l'expéditeur	filing cabinet	le classeur
label	l'étiquette	safety deposit box	le coffre
packing tape	le ruban adhésif	notepad	le bloc-notes
package	le paquet	credit card	la carte de crédit
postmark	le cachet de la poste	security camera	la caméra de surveillance
rubber band	l'élastique	security guard	le gardien
ink pad	le tampon encre	drive-thru window	le drive-in
string	la ficelle	safe	le coffre-fort

85. To Receive

Recevoir-to receive (*ruh-suh-vvahr*)

reçois *ruh-swah* **recevons** *ruh-suh-vohn*

reçois *ruh-swah* **recevez** *ruh-suh-vay*

reçoit *ruh-swah* **reçoivent** *ruh-swahv*

The past participle of recevoir is **reçu**.

86. Infinitives followed by Prepositions

Some infinitives take à or de before another infinitive.

Verb + à

aider

s'amuser

apprendre

arriver

chercher

commencer

consister

Verb + de

accepter

arrêter

avoir envie

avoir honte

avoir peur

avoir raison

avoir tort

finir

interdire

menacer

oublier

permettre

promettre

refuser

continuer	choisir	regretter
donner	décider	remercier
encourager	défendre	rêver
enseigner	demander	risquer
s'exercer	se dépêcher	venir (to have just)
s'habituer	dire	
hésiter	empêcher	
insister	essayer	
inviter	être heureux	
renoncer	être obligé	
réussir	éviter	
songer	s'excuser	

Note, however, that when you mean "to tell someone to do something," French uses the verb + the indirect object + de + the infinitive.

87. To Follow

Suivre-to follow (*sweev-ruh*)

suis *swee* **suivons** *swee-vohn*

suis *swee* **suivez** *swee-vay*

suit *swee* **suivent** *sweev*

The past participle of suivre is **suivi**. **Suivre** can also be used with school subjects to mean "to take a course."

Suivez le guide! Follow the guide!

Suivez les instructions. Follow the instructions.

Je suis un cours de maths. I'm taking a math class.

88. Faire Causative

Faire + an infinitive is called the faire causative. It translates to "have something done by someone or cause something to be done by someone," or "to cause someone to do something."

Je répare la voiture. I'm fixing the car.

Je **fais** réparer la voiture. I'm having the car fixed.

Il peint son appartement. He's painting his apartment.

Il **fait** peindre son appartement. He's having his apartment painted.

Le bébé mange. The baby is eating.

Elle **fait** manger le bébé. She's feeding the baby.

When replacing the object with a pronoun, the pronoun precedes faire. And in past tenses, the past participle remains invariable.

Je **la** fais réparer. I'm having it fixed.

Il leur a fait apprendre les verbes. He had them learn the verbs.

Il **les** leur a fait apprendre. He had them learn them.

89. Direct and Indirect Discourse

Direct discourse relates exactly what someone has said or written, using quotation marks and the original wording. Indirect discourse relates indirectly, without quotation marks, what someone has said or written. It works the same way in French as it does in English.

	Direct Discourse	Indirect Discourse
<i>Main verb is present</i>	Il me dit : <<Je pars en vacances et ma famille a loué une villa.>>	Il me dit qu'il part en vacances et que sa famille a loué une villa.
<i>Main verb in past</i>	Il m' a dit : <<Je pars en vacances et ma famille a loué une villa.>>	Il m' a dit qu'il partait en vacances et que sa famille avait loué une villa.

Note that if the main verb is in the present tense, no tense changes occur when using indirect discourse. However, if the main verb is in a *past tense*, the following tense changes occur:

Present ---> Imperfect
Passé Composé --> Pluperfect

(The Imperfect and Pluperfect do not change.)

Remember to use **que** to introduce each dependent clause, and adjust personal pronouns and possessive adjectives.

In questions, the following (rather uncomplicated) changes occur:

1. Yes/no questions = **si** + declarative sentence
Je t'ai demandé si tu avais faim.
2. **Où, quand, comment**, etc. = interrogative word + declarative sentence
Il m'a demandé à quelle heure j'allais revenir.
3. Interrogative pronouns are a little trickier:

qui est-ce qui	qui	Il m'a demandé qui était resté.
qui est-ce que		Elle m'a demandé qui j'avais vu.
qu'est-ce qui	ce qui	Ils m'ont demandé ce qui s'était passé.
qu'est-ce que	ce que	Elles m'ont demandé ce que j'avais dit.

90. Office / School Supplies

CD-Rom	le CD-Rom	say-day-rohm	calculator	la calculatrice	kal-kew-lah-trees
disk	le disquette	dees-kett	eraser	la gomme	gohm
document	le document	doh-koo-mawn	notebook	le cahier	ky-yay
computer	l'ordinateur	lor-dee-nah-tewr	folder	le plieur	plee-ur
monitor	l'écran	lay-krawn	pencil case	la trousse	troos
keyboard	le clavier	klah-vyay	ruler	la règle	rehg-luh
mouse	la souris	soo-ree	pencil sharpener	le taille-crayon	tie-krah-yohn
printer	l'imprimante	lahn-pree-mahnt	pencil	le crayon	krah-yohn
memo	la note de service	note duh sehr-veess	pen	le stylo	stee-loh
fax machine	le télécopieur	tay-lay-koh-pee-ur	scissors	les ciseaux	see-zoh
photocopier	la photocopieuse	foh-toh-coh-pee-uz	glue	la colle	kohl
typewriter	la machine à écrire	mah-sheen ah ay-kreer	binder	le classeur	klah-sur
software	le logiciel	loh-zhees-ee-al	chalk	la craie	kreh
file	le dossier	dohs-syay	chalkboard	le tableau	tahb-loh
cabinet	le placard	plah-kar	backpack	le sac à dos	sahk ah doh
briefcase	la serviette	sehr-vee-ett	school bag	le cartable	kar-tahb-luh

91. Conditional Tenses: Present and Past

The present conditional tense corresponds to "would." It is used after the imperfect in a conditional sentence. Most conditionals sentences begin with **si** (if). Si j'**étais** (*imperfect*) dans une autre famille, est-ce que je **serais** (*conditional*) plus heureuse? *If I were in another family, would I be happier?* However, do not confuse the conditional *would* with the *would* that expresses a repeated action in the past. If *would* means *used to*, then the imperfect tense is used. Quand nous **étions** (*imperfect*) en vacances, nous **dormions** (*imperfect*) jusqu'à midi. *When we were on vacation, we would (used to) sleep until noon.*

To form, use the infinitive and add the imperfect endings. But remember to drop the -e on -re verbs.

-ais -ions

-ais -iez

-ait -aient

Also, you use the same irregular stems and exceptions for the conditional that are used for the future tense. You may have noticed that the future and conditional forms for **je** seem to be pronounced the same. Actually, the future ending is pronounced ay and the conditional like eh. However, it is difficult to understand the differences in spoken French and most people pronounce them the same anyway.

The past conditional is formed by using the conditional of avoir or être and a past participle. It corresponds to "would have" and is used in hypothetical sentences.

Il n'aurait jamais dit ça! He *would have* never said that!

If... sentences

When si (if) is used in sentences of condition, the verb tenses change. These pretty much correspond to English usage.

1. Si + present tense + present, imperative, or future

Si je suis fatiguée, je me repose. If I'm tired, I rest.

Repose-toi si tu es fatigué. Rest if you're tired.

Si je suis fatigué demain, je me reposerai. If I am tired tomorrow, I will rest.

2. Si + imperfect + present conditional

Si j'étais riche, je pourrais acheter un château. If I were rich, I would buy a castle.

Il deviendrait roi s'il avait plus de courage. He would become king if he had more courage.

3. Si + pluperfect + past conditional

Si j'avais su, j'aurais compris. If I had known, I would have understood.

It is possible to have past conditional with the imperfect, and it is also possible to have present conditional with pluperfect. However, you can never have the future or conditional tenses directly following si. They must be in the other clause. (This is a rule in English too... you can't say "If I will go tomorrow")

92. Parts of a Car / At the Gas Station

horn	le klaxon	directional signal	le clignotant
hood	le capot	license plate	la plaque d'immatriculation
brake	le frein	brakelight	le stop
steering wheel	le volant	car	la voiture
windshield wipers	les essuie-glaces	window	la vitre
dashboard	le tableau de bord	door	la portière
accelerator	l'accélérateur	gas tank	le réservoir
headlights	les phares	wheel	la roue
windshield	le pare-brise	tire	le pneu
motor	le moteur	bumper	le pare-chocs
trunk	le coffre	fender	l'aile
body (of car)	la carrosserie	oil	l'huile
driver's license	le permis de conduire	air conditioning	la climatisation
gasoline	l'essence	heater	le chauffage
traffic lights	les feux	battery	la batterie
oil	l'huile	gas cap	le bouchon de réservoir d'essence
hubcap	l'enjoliveur	gas pump	la pompe à essence
air hose	la pompe à air	door handle	la poignée de portière

93. To Drive

Conduire-to drive (*kohn-dweer*)

conduis *kohn-dwee* **conduisons** *kohn-dwee-zohn*

conduis *kohn-dwee* **conduisez** *kohn-dwee-zay*

conduit *kohn-dwee* **conduisent** *kohn-dweez*

The past participle of conduire is **conduit**. Other verbs conjugated like conduire are: traduire - to translate, produire - to produce, and construire - to construct.

94. Travelling / At the Airport

suitcase	la valise	vah-leez
clothes	les vêtements	vet-maw <u>n</u>
passport	le passe-port	pahss-por
diary	le journal	zhoor-nal
traveler's check	le chèque de voyage	zheck duh voy-ahzh
dictionary	le dictionnaire	deek-see-oh <u>n</u> -nair
flight	le vol	vohl
baggages	les bagages	bah-gazh
Franc	le franc	frahnk
bill	le billet	bee-yay
coin	le pièces	pee-ess
change	la monnaie	moh-nay
cent	le centime	saw <u>n</u> -teem
arrival	l'arrivée	lah-ree-vay
Where is/are...?	Où est/sont...	oo ay/sohnt
currency exchange	le bureau de change	bur-oh duh shahnzh
passport check	le contrôle des passeports	con-trol duh pahss-por
customs	la douane	doo-aw <u>n</u>
entrance	l'entrée	lawn-tray
lost and found	les objets trouvés	lay zob-zhay troo-vay
information	les renseignements	raw <u>n</u> -sain-yuh-maw <u>n</u>
exit	la sortie	sore-tee
taxi stand	les taxis	tahks-ee
restroom	les toilettes	twah-lett

Note: When asking *Where is/are...*, **Où est** is the singular form and **Où sont** is the plural form, even if it's singular in English. *Where is the entrance?* would be **Où est l'entrée?** and *Where is the lost and found?* would be **Où sont les objets trouvés?**

Directional Words

right there	juste là	zhoost lah	across from	en face de	awn fawz duh
here	ici	ee-see	between	entre	awn-truh
over there	là-bas	lah bah	next to	à côté de	ah koh-tay duh
to the right of	à droite de	ah dwaht duh	near	près de	preh duh
to the left of	à gauche de	ah gohsh duh	far (from)	loin de	lwahn duh
straight ahead	tout droit	too dwah	at the end of	au fond de	oh fohn duh
in front of	devant	duh-vawn	at the top of	en haut de	awn oh duh
behind	derrière	dare-ee-air			

95. Special Uses of Devoir

Devoir is one of the trickiest verbs to translate and use in French. The following is a list of the different meanings of devoir used in various tenses.

Present Tense	must, have to probably	Je dois étudier. Il doit être malade.	I must (have to) study. He's probably sick.
Passé Composé	had to (and did), must have	Il a dû partir.	He had to leave.
Imperfect	was supposed to, used to have to	Elle devait chanter ce soir.	She was supposed to sing tonight.
Future	will have to	Tu devras payer l'argent.	You will have to pay money.
Conditional	should	Vous devriez manger les fruits.	You should eat fruits.
Past Conditional	should have	Ils auraient dû jouer.	They should have played.

96. Cosmetics / Toiletries

toothbrush	la brosse à dents	hair spray	la laque
toothpaste	le dentifrice	hair dryer	le sèche-cheveux
dental floss	le fil dentaire	nail polish	le vernis à ongles
hair brush	la brosse	mascara	le mascara
comb	le peigne	lipstick	le rouge à lèvres
shampoo	le shampoing	powder	la poudre
curling iron	le fer à friser	soap	le savon
shaving cream	la crème à raser	makeup	la maquillage
razor	le rasoir	perfume	le parfum
mousse	la mousse	cologne	l'eau de cologne

97. Present Participle

Present participles can be used as adjectives, as verbs, or like a **qui** clause. When an adjective, it agrees with the noun it modifies. When a verb, it is invariable. Preceded by **en**, (equivalent to while, by, upon or in), it corresponds to the English -ing verb form. Used without **en**, the present participle can act like a **qui** clause and can also replace a causative cause. To form this participle, drops the -ons ending of the nous form in the present tense and add -ant.

Three exceptions:

avoir	ayant
être	étant
savoir	sachant

Est-ce que tu rêves **en dormant**?

Do you dream while sleeping?

En ouvrant le frigo, j'ai trouvé quelque chose à manger.

By opening the fridge, I found something to eat.

N'**ayant** pas assez d'argent, il a volé le livre.

Not having enough money, he stole the book.

Elle a vu un corbeau **tenant** dans son bec un poisson.

She saw a crow holding a fish in his beak.

98. Abbreviations / Slang

owner	la propriétaire	proprio
drink before dinner	l'apéritif	apéro
dictionary	le dictionnaire	dico
car	l'automobile	auto
laboratory	le laboratoire	labo
cinema	le cinéma	ciné
photography	la photographie	photo
microphone	le microphone	micro
college	la faculté	fac
slide	la diapositive	diapo
advertising	la publicité	pub
demonstration	la manifestation	manif
soccer	le football	foot

television	la télévision	télé
friendly	sympathique	sympa
terrific	sensationnel	sensas

99. Past Infinitive

The past infinitive is used to express something that has already happened. Verbs such as s'excuser, regretter, and remercier are often used in this tense. It is formed with the infinitive of the auxiliary verb (avoir or être) and the past participle of the main verb. And the past participle can have agreement as well, with either the subject or the object, depending on the sentence. Whenever après is followed by a verb, it is always a past infinitive. And note that negative expressions precede an infinitive.

Je vous remercie d'être venus.	I thank you for coming (or having come.)
Excusez-moi d'être arrivé(e) en retard.	Excuse me for arriving (or having arrived) late.
Après avoir fini mes études, je veux devenir professeur.	After finishing (or having finished) my studies, I want to become a teacher.
Elle regrette de ne pas avoir posé la question.	She regrets not asking (or having asked) the question.

100. In the Ocean

scuba diver	le plongeur sous-marin	shipwreck	l'épave
wet suit	la combinaison de plongée	helm	la barre
flipper	la palme	anchor	l'ancre
oxygen tank	la ballon d'oxygène	treasure chest	le trésor
snorkel	le tube pour masque sous-marin	barnacle	la bernacle
mask	le masque	coral	le corail
starfish	l'étoile de mer	seashell	le coquillage
jellyfish	la méduse	wave	la vague
sea urchin	l'oursin	sand	le sable
sea horse	l'hippocampe	bubble	la bulle
seaweed	les algues	clam	la palourde
fishing line	la ligne de pêche	crab	le crabe

fish hook **le hameçon**

101. To Die

Mourir-to die (*moo-reer*)

meurs *muhr* **mourons** *moo-rohn*

meurs *muhr* **mourez** *moo-ray*

meurt *muhr* **meurent** *muhr*

102. In Space

astronaut	l'astronaute	beaker	le vase à bec
space shuttle	la navette spatiale	test tube	l'éprouvette
control panel	le tableau de bord	galaxy	la galaxie
satellite	le satellite	Earth	la terre
spaceship	la soucoupe volante	moon	la lune
alien	l'extra-terrestre	sun	le soleil
asteroid	l'astéroïde	planet	la planète
space suit	le scaphandre de cosmonaute	rings	les anneaux
lunar rover	la jeep lunaire	crater	la cratère
landing capsule	la capsule d'atterrissage	stars	les étoiles
space station	la station spatiale	comet	la comète
solar pannel	la panneau solaire	rocket	la fusée interplanétaire
meteor shower	la pluie de météores	robot	l'automate
constellation	la constellation	nebula	la nébuleuse
solar system	le système solaire	laboratory	le laboratoire

103. Subjunctive Mood

If a sentence expresses a subjective statement of opinion, the subjunctive mood is used. The subjunctive is used in dependent clauses introduced by the word **que**. The main clause must express

personal opinions or feelings and have a different subject from the dependent clause. If the two subjects are the same, the infinitive is used.

Je doute que la situation soit juste. I doubt that the situation is just. (shows judgment and opinion)
Tout le monde veut que venir. NOT: Tout le monde veut que tout le monde vienne. (use infinitive, same subject)

To form the subjunctive, use the ils/elles form of the present indicative tense. This is also the form for the ils/elles form of the subjunctive. For je, tu, il/elle, drop the -ent and add -e, -es, and -e. Nous and vous use the imperfect forms.

Drop the -ent of present form, and add:

-e	-ions
-es	-iez
-e	-ent

Irregular Forms

avoir		être		faire		aller	
aie (ay)	ayons	sois (swaw)	soyons	fasse	fassions	aille (eye)	allions
aies	ayez	sois	soyez	fasses	fassiez	ailles	alliez
ait	aient	soit	soient	fasse	fassent	aille	aillent

vouloir		pouvoir		savoir		pleuvoir	
veuille (vuhee)	voulions	puisse (pweess)	puissions	sache	sachions		
veuilles	vouliez	puisses	puissiez	saches	sachiez		
veuille	veussent	puisse	puissent	sache	sachent	pleuve	

Here is a list of common expressions that are followed by the subjunctive:

Verbal Expressions	Conjunctions
douter	avant que
suggérer	pour / afin que
vouloir	jusqu'à ce que
proposer	à moins que
avoir peur	bien que / quoique
regretter	
craindre	
être content/triste/désolé(e)/surpris(e), etc.	
penser/croire/trouver (negative and interrogative forms only)	
il faut que	

il vaut mieux que
il est important que
il se peut que
il est possible que
il est temps que
c'est dommage que

However, **douter**, **jusqu'à ce que**, **à moins que**, and **bien que / quoique** use the subjunctive whether there is a change in subject or not. And when using **avant** before an infinitive, the construction is **avant de** + infinitive. Note, also, that the subjunctive is **not** used with **espérer** or **il est probable**, although the subjunctive may be used with these words in other Romance languages. For some reason, this is not the case in French.

104. Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns replace nouns used with possessive adjectives. They agree in gender and number with noun they replace as well.

	Singular		Plural	
	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>
<i>mine</i>	le mien	la mienne	les miens	les miennes
<i>yours</i>	le tien	la tienne	les tiens	les tiennes
<i>his/hers/its</i>	le sien	la sienne	les siens	les siennes
<i>ours</i>	le nôtre	la nôtre	les nôtres	les nôtres
<i>yours</i>	le vôtre	la vôtre	les vôtres	les vôtres
<i>theirs</i>	le leur	la leur	les leurs	les leurs

C'est ma pomme. Voilà **la tienne**. That's my apple. Here's yours.

Il a son sac. Elle a **le sien**. He has his bag. She has hers.

C'est **le mien**, pas **le tien**! That's mine, not yours!

Ils aiment leur voiture. Nous aimons **la nôtre**. They like their car. We like ours.

105. Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense is used in works of literature in place of the *passé composé* and is never spoken. You most likely will never need to form this tense, but you should be able to recognize it for reading purposes.

-er (1st)	-ir / -re (2nd)	3rd conj.	4th conj.
-ai -âmes	-is -îmes	-us -ûmes	-ins -înmes
-as -âtes	-is -îtes	-us -ûtes	-ins -întes

-a -èrent -it -irent -ut -urent -int -inrent

The first two conjugations are the endings for all regular verbs, and some irregular verbs. The following are the stems for irregular verbs sorted according to which conjugation they use:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th
aller all-	craindre craign-	avoir e-	tenir t-
	dire d-	connaître conn-	venir v-
	prendre pr-	croire cr-	
	dormir dorm-	devoir d-	
	écrire écriv-	recevoir reç-	
	faire f-	savoir s-	
	mettre m-	vouloir voul-	
	voir v-	être f-	
		lire l-	
		pouvoir p-	

106. Make-Believe Stuff

dragon	le dragon	unicorn	la licorne
fairy	la fée	shield	l'écu
elf	le lutin	sword	l'épée
giant	le géant	lance	la lance
tower	la tour	ax	la hache
knight	le chevalier	drawbridge	le pont-levis
squire	l'écuyer	crown	la couronne
court jester	le fou	king	le roi
minstrel	le troubadour	queen	la reine
armor	l'armure	princess	la princesse
dungeon	le donjon	prince	le prince
moat	les douves	throne	le trône
castle	le château		

107. Quebec French

Differences in vocabulary:

Au Québec, on dit....	En France, on dit...	Au Québec, on dit....	En France, on dit...
l'arrêt	le stop		
une broue	une bière	asteure	à cette heure
des bébelles	des jouets	bienvenu	de rien
un bécyque	une bicyclette	c'est pas varjeux	c'est pas terrible
des bidoux / du foin	de l'argent	il mouille	il pleut
un bluet	une myrtille	pantoute	pas du tout
une calotte	une casquette	présentement	maintenant
une caisse populaire	une banque	tiguidou	c'est d'accord
un char	une automobile	tu es fin	tu es gentil
une canneberge	une airelle	achaler / gosser	déranger quelqu'un
le déjeuner	le petit déjeuner	avoir les yeux dans la graisse de binnes	avoir l'air fatigué
un dépanneur	un petit magasin	brailler	pleurer
le dîner	le déjeuner	chauffer	conduire un véhicule
la fin de semaine	le week-end	débarquer (d'un char)	descendre (d'une voiture)
un frigidaire	un réfrigérateur	embarquer (dans un char)	monter (dans une voiture)
une lampe de poche	une lampe-torche	faire dur	avoir mauvaise mine
un minou	un chat	faire ses commissions ou son épicerie	faire ses emplettes
une patente	une chose	magasiner	se promener dans les magasins
une piastre	un dollar	minoucher	caresser
un pitou	un chien		
le souper	le dîner		
	un film		

une vue

Differences in pronunciation:

1. An affrication of the consonants "t" and "d" before the vowels "u" and "i." For example, "tu es parti" is pronounced "tsu es partsi."
2. There is a reduction of the pronoun "il" to "y": Y'est malade, Y'a pas le temps; as well as a reduction of "elle" to "a" ("elle a" becomes "aa"): Aa pas le temps, aa mal au dos.
3. "Chu" is a contraction for "je suis": Chu fatigué, chu en retard.
4. A "t" sound still exists in the expressions: "il fait frette" (froid), "mon litte" (lit), "viens icitte" (ici). And the old pronunciation for the "oi" sound is still used: "moi" and "Québécois" are pronounced "moé" and "Québécoés."
5. "Tu" is often added after questions: Il en veut-tu? Tu m'écoutes-tu? Je l'ai-tu?
6. Many people end their statements with: T'sais? (a reduction of: tu sais)

Franglais used in Quebec:

Bummer, spinner, slaquer, puncher, backer, rusher, spotter, tripper, checker, avoir un good time, être cheap, être opène, faire son show.

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