

# FRENCH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 128 MILLION

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# FRENCH

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## 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 zawñ pree/duh ree-ahñ/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, ahll-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)

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## 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-mawŋ*, not *ra-peed-uh-mawŋ*)
- 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 bohŋ ko-pahŋ*, not *eel ah duh bohŋ ko-pahŋ*)
- 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
ahn	an apple	in, im, yn, ym, ain, aim, ein, eim, un, um, en, eng, oin, oing, oint, ien, yen, éen
awn	on the desk	en, em, an, am, aon, aen
ohn	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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<b>le lit</b> <i>the bed</i>	<b>la pomme</b> <i>the apple</i>	<b>l'oiseau</b> <i>the bird</i>	<b>les gants</b> <i>the gloves</i>
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### Indefinite Articles (A, An, Some)

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

### Demonstrative Adjectives (This, That, These, Those)

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

<b>Je</b> zhuh I	<b>Nous</b> noo We
<b>Tu</b> tew You (informal)	<b>Vous</b> voo You (formal and plural)
<b>Il</b> eel He	<b>Ils</b> eel They (masc.)
<b>Elle</b> ell She	<b>Elles</b> ell They (fem.)
<b>On</b> 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 <b>suis</b>	zhuh swee	We are	Nous <b>sommes</b>	noo sohm
You are	Tu <b>es</b>	tew ay	You are	Vous <b>êtes</b>	voo zett
He is	Il <b>est</b>	eel ay	They are	Ils <b>sont</b>	eel sohn
She is	Elle <b>est</b>	ell ay	They are	Elles <b>sont</b>	ell sohn
One is	On <b>est</b>	ohn ay			

### Past tense of être - to be

I was (being)	j' <b>étais</b>	zhay-teh	We were (being)	nous <b>étions</b>	ay-tee-ohn
You were (being)	tu <b>étais</b>	ay-teh	You were (being)	vous <b>étiez</b>	ay-tee-ay
He was (being)	il <b>était</b>	ay-teh	They were (being)	ils <b>étaient</b>	ay-teh
She was (being)	elle <b>était</b>	ay-teh	They were (being)	elles <b>étaient</b>	ay-teh
One was (being)	on <b>était</b>	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 <b>serai</b>	suh-reh	We will be	nous <b>serons</b>	suh-rohn
You will be	tu <b>seras</b>	suh-rah	You will be	vous <b>seriez</b>	suh-ree-ay
He will be	il <b>sera</b>	suh-rah	They will be	ils <b>seront</b>	suh-rohn
She will be	elle <b>sera</b>	suh-rah	They will be	elles <b>seront</b>	suh-rohn
One will be	on <b>sera</b>	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' <b>ai</b>	zhay	We have	<b>avons</b>	ah-vohn
You have	<b>as</b>	ah	You have	<b>avez</b>	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 enrhumée - 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.

Vous 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.

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## 8. Question Words

Who

**Qui**

*kee*

What

**Quoi**

*kwah*

Why

**Pourquoi**

*poor-kwah*

When

**Quand**

*kawn*

Where

**Où**

*ooh*

How

**Comment**

*kohn-mawn*

How much / many

**Combien**

*kohn-bee-ahn*

Which / what

**Quel(le)**

*kehl*

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## 9. Numbers / Les numéros

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

Ninety-one	<b>Quatre-vingt-onze</b>	<i>ka-truh vah<u>ŋ</u> ohnz</i>
Ninety-two	<b>Quatre-vingt-douze</b>	<i>ka-truh vah<u>ŋ</u> dooz</i>
One Hundred	<b>Cent</b>	<i>sawnt</i>
One Hundred One	<b>Cent un</b>	<i>sawnt ah<u>ŋ</u></i>
Two Hundred	<b>Deux cents</b>	<i>duh sawnt</i>
Two Hundred One	<b>Deux cent un</b>	<i>duh sawnt ah<u>ŋ</u></i>
Thousand	<b>Mille</b>	<i>meel</i>
Two Thousand	<b>Deux mille</b>	<i>duh meel</i>
Million	<b>Un million</b>	<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	<b>premier, première</b>
second	<b>deuxième</b>
third	<b>troisième</b>
fourth	<b>quatrième</b>
fifth	<b>cinquième</b>
sixth	<b>sixième</b>
seventh	<b>septième</b>
eighth	<b>huitième</b>
ninth	<b>neuvième</b>
tenth	<b>dixième</b>
eleventh	<b>onzième</b>
twelfth	<b>douzième</b>
twentieth	<b>vingtième</b>
twenty-first	<b>vingt et unième</b>
thirtieth	<b>trentième</b>

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

Saturday	<b>samedi</b>	<i>sahm-dee</i>
Sunday	<b>dimanche</b>	<i>dee-mahnsh</i>
day	<b>le jour</b>	<i>luh zhoor</i>
week	<b>la semaine</b>	<i>lah suh-men</i>
today	<b>aujourd'hui</b>	<i>oh-zhoor-dwee</i>
yesterday	<b>hier</b>	<i>ee-air</i>
tomorrow	<b>demain</b>	<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	<b>janvier</b>	<i>zhan-vee-ay</i>
February	<b>février</b>	<i>fay-vree-ay</i>
March	<b>mars</b>	<i>marz</i>
April	<b>avril</b>	<i>ah-vril</i>
May	<b>mai</b>	<i>may-ee</i>
June	<b>juin</b>	<i>zhwah</i>
July	<b>juillet</b>	<i>zhwee-ay</i>
August	<b>août</b>	<i>oot</i>
September	<b>septembre</b>	<i>sep-tawm-bruh</i>
October	<b>octobre</b>	<i>ahk-toh-bruh</i>
November	<b>novembre</b>	<i>noh-vawm-bruh</i>
December	<b>décembre</b>	<i>day-sawm-bruh</i>
Month	<b>le mois</b>	<i>luh mwah</i>
Year	<b>l'an / l'année</b>	<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	<b>l'été</b>	<i>lay-tay</i>	in the summer	<b>en été</b>	<i>awn ay-tay</i>
Fall	<b>l'automne</b>	<i>loh-toh</i>	in the fall	<b>en automne</b>	<i>aw noh-toh</i>
Winter	<b>l'hiver</b>	<i>lee-vair</i>	in the winter	<b>en hiver</b>	<i>aw nee-vair</i>
Spring	<b>le printemps</b>	<i>luh prahn-tawn</i>	in the spring	<b>au printemps</b>	<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*

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## 14. Colors and Shapes / Les couleurs et les formes

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

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## 15. Weather / Le temps

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



sunny	<b>Il fait (du) soleil</b>	eel fay (dew) so-lay
windy	<b>Il fait du vent</b>	vaw <u>n</u>
foggy	<b>Il fait du brouillard</b>	broo-ee-yar
snowing	<b>Il neige</b>	eel nez <u>h</u>
raining	<b>Il pleut</b>	pluh
freezing	<b>Il gèle</b>	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?	<b>Quelle heure est-il?</b>	kell urr ay-teel
It is...	<b>Il est...</b>	eel ay
one o'clock	<b>une heure</b>	oon urr
two o'clock	<b>deux heures</b>	duh zurr
noon	<b>midi</b>	mee-dee
midnight	<b>minuit</b>	meen-wee
a quarter after three	<b>trois heures et quart</b>	twa zurr ay car
one o'clock sharp	<b>une heure précise</b>	oon urr pray-sees
four o'clock sharp	<b>quatre heures précises</b>	ka-truh urr pray-sees
twelve thirty	<b>midi (minuit) et demi</b>	meee-dee (meen-wee) ay duh-mee
six thirty	<b>six heures et demie</b>	see zurr ay duh-mee
a quarter to seven	<b>sept heures moins le quart</b>	set urr mwah <u>n</u> luh car
five twenty	<b>cinq heures vingt</b>	sank urr vah <u>n</u>
ten fifty	<b>onze heures moins dix</b>	ohnz urr mwa <u>n</u> dees
in the morning/AM	<b>du matin</b>	doo mah-tah <u>n</u>
in the afternoon/PM	<b>de l'après-midi</b>	duh lah-pray mih-dee
in the evening/PM	<b>du soir</b>	doo swahr

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

## 17. Family and Animals / La famille et les animaux

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

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

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

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## 18. To Know People and Places

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

*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.

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## 19. Formation of Plural Nouns

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

		<b>Sing.</b>	<b>Plural</b>
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 ciels** (skies); and **un jeune homme** (a young man) - **des jeunes gens** (young men).

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## 20. Possessive Adjectives

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

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## 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

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## 22. Work and School

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

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

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## 23. Prepositions and Contractions

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

### Prepositional Contractions

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

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## 24. Countries and Nationalities / Les pays and les nationalités

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

	<b>Places</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>Countries</b>
<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

	<b>To / In</b>	<b>From</b>
<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

<b>Venir-to come</b> ( <i>vuh-neer</i> )			<b>Aller-to go</b> ( <i>ah-lay</i> )		
<b>viens</b>	<i>vee-ahn</i>	<b>venons</b> <i>vuh-nohn</i>	<b>vais</b>	<i>vay</i>	<b>allons</b> <i>ah-lohn</i>
<b>viens</b>	<i>vee-ahn</i>	<b>venez</b> <i>vuh-nay</i>	<b>vas</b>	<i>vah</i>	<b>allez</b> <i>ah-lay</i>
<b>vient</b>	<i>vee-ahn</i>	<b>viennent</b> <i>vee-enn</i>	<b>va</b>	<i>vah</i>	<b>vont</b> <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>	
<b>-e</b>	<b>-ons</b>	<b>-s</b>	<b>-ons</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-issons</b>	<b>-s</b>	<b>-ons</b>
<b>-es</b>	<b>-ez</b>	<b>-s</b>	<b>-ez</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-issez</b>	<b>-s</b>	<b>-ez</b>
<b>-e</b>	<b>-ent</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-ent</b>	<b>-it</b>	<b>-issent</b>	<b>-t</b>	<b>-ent</b>

### Sample Regular Verbs

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

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

### Regular verbs

**-er**

**-re**

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

<b>s'amuser</b>	to have fun	<b>se reposer</b>	to rest
<b>se lever</b>	to get up	<b>se souvenir de</b>	to remember
<b>se laver</b>	to wash (oneself)	<b>s'entendre bien</b>	to get along well
<b>se dépêcher</b>	to hurry	<b>se coucher</b>	to go to bed
<b>se peigner</b>	to comb	<b>se brosser</b>	to brush
<b>s'habiller</b>	to get dressed	<b>se maquiller</b>	to put on makeup
<b>se marier</b>	to get married	<b>se casser</b>	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** mah-see-ay **nous nous asseyons** noo-zah-say-oh̄n  
**tu t'assieds** tah-see-ay **vous vous asseyez** vous-zah-say-yay  
**il s'assied** sah-see-ay **ils s'asseyent** sah-say-ee

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## 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			
<b>mange</b>	mawnz̄h	<b>mangeons</b>	mawn-zhoh̄n	<b>commence</b>	koh-mawnz̄	<b>commençons</b>	koh-mawnz̄-soh̄n
<b>manges</b>	mawnz̄h	<b>mangez</b>	mawn-zhay	<b>commences</b>	koh-mawnz̄	<b>commencez</b>	koh-mawnz̄-say
<b>mange</b>	mawnz̄h	<b>mangent</b>	mawnz̄h	<b>commence</b>	koh-mawnz̄	<b>commencent</b>	koh-mawnz̄

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			
<b>j'achète</b>	zhah-shet	<b>achetons</b>	ahsh-toh̄n	<b>j'espère</b>	zhess-pehr	<b>espérons</b>	ess-pay-roh̄n
<b>achètes</b>	ah-shet	<b>achetez</b>	ahsh-tay	<b>espère</b>	ess-pehr	<b>espérez</b>	ess-pay-ray
<b>achète</b>	ah-shet	<b>achètent</b>	ah-shet	<b>espère</b>	ess-pehr	<b>espèrent</b>	ess-pehr

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** zhaw-fruh **offrons** aw-froh̄n  
**offres** aw-fruh **offrez** aw-fray  
**offre** aw-fruh **offrent** aw-fruh

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

**envoyer-to send**

**j'envoie** zhaw̄n-vwah **envoyons** aw̄n-vwah-yoh̄n  
**envoies** aw̄n-vwah **envoyez** aw̄n-vwah-yay  
**envoie** aw̄n-vwah **envoient** aw̄n-vwah

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*

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### 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.

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### 32. Irregular Past Participles

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

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

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### 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.**

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### 34. Food and Meals / La Nourriture et Les Repas

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

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

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### 35. Fruits, Vegetables and Meat

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



celery      un c el eri      say-lay-ree

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### 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</i>	buvons	<i>bew-vohn</i>
prenez	<i>prawn</i>	prenez	<i>pru-nay</i>	bois	<i>bwah</i>	buvez	<i>bew-vay</i>
prennent	<i>prawn</i>	prennent	<i>prenn</i>	boivent	<i>bwah</i>	boivent	<i>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 bi ere*" 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.

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### 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 bo�te de	a box of	une tranche de	a slice of	une poign�ee 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.

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### 38. Commands

**Use the vous, tu and nous forms for commands.**

Vous form	<i>Polite and Plural</i>	Same as verb form	<b>Restez!</b>	Stay!
Tu form	<i>Familiar</i>	Same as verb form, but drop -s for -er verbs	<b>Regarde!</b>	Watch!
Nous form	<i>Let's...</i>	Same as verb form	<b>Allons!</b>	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	<b>sois</b> <i>swah</i>	tu	<b>aie</b> <i>ay</i>	tu	<b>sache</b> <i>sahsh</i>
nous	<b>soyons</b> <i>swah-yohn</i>	nous	<b>ayons</b> <i>ay-yohn</i>	nous	<b>sachons</b> <i>sah-shohn</i>
vous	<b>soyez</b> <i>swah-yay</i>	vous	<b>ayez</b> <i>ay-yay</i>	vous	<b>sachez</b> <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!

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## 39. More Negatives

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

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## 40. Holiday Phrases

Merry Christmas	<b>Joyeux Noël</b>	zhoy-uh no-ell
Happy New Year	<b>Bonne Année</b>	bun ah-nay
Happy Thanksgiving	<b>Bonne Action de grâces</b>	bun ak-see-oh <u>n</u> de grahss
Happy Easter	<b>Joyeuses Pâques</b>	zhoy-uhss pawk
Happy Halloween	<b>Bonne Halloween</b>	bun ah-loh-ween
Happy Valentine's Day	<b>Bonne Saint-Valentin</b>	bun sah <u>n</u> t-val-aw <u>n</u> -tah <u>n</u>
Happy Birthday	<b>Bon Anniversaire</b>	bohn ahn-nee-vair-sair

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## 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.)*

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## 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

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## 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-ohñ*

**étais** *ay-teh* **étiez** *ay-tee-ay*

**était** *ay-teh* **étaient** *ay-teh*

### commencer

**commençais** *koh-mawn-seh*

**commencions** *koh-mawn-see-ohñ*

**commençais** *koh-mawn-seh*

**commenciez** *koh-mawn-see-ay*

**commençait** *koh-mawn-seh*

**commençaient** *koh-mawn-say*

### manger

**mangeais** *mawn-zeh*

**mangions** *mawn-zhee-ohñ*

**mangeais** *mawn-zeh*

**mangiez** *mawn-zhee-ay*

**mangeait** *mawn-zeh*

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

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

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### 43. Transportation

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

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### 44. To Want and To Be Able To

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

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

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### 45. The House / La maison

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

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

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#### 46. Furniture / Les meubles

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



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

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## 47. Comparatives and Superlatives

### Comparatives

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

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## 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.**"

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

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

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

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## 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.

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## 55. More Adjectives

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

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## 58. Sports and Hobbies

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

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## 59. Nature

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

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## 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!

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## 61. Object Pronouns

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Direct Object</u>	<u>Indirect Object</u>	<u>Disjunctives</u>			
<b>je</b>	I	<b>me</b> ( <i>muh</i> )	me	<b>me</b> to me	<b>moi</b> ( <i>mwah</i> )	me	
<b>tu</b>	you	<b>te</b> ( <i>tuh</i> )	you	<b>te</b> to you	<b>toi</b> ( <i>twah</i> )	you	
<b>il</b>	he	<b>le</b>	him	<b>lui</b> ( <i>lwee</i> )	to him	<b>lui</b> him	
<b>elle</b>	she	<b>la</b>	her	<b>lui</b>	to her	<b>elle</b> her	
<b>nous</b>	we	<b>nous</b>	us	<b>nous</b>	to us	<b>nous</b> us	
<b>vous</b>	you	<b>vous</b>	you	<b>vous</b>	to you	<b>vous</b> you	
<b>ils</b>	they	<b>les</b>	them	<b>leur</b>	to them	<b>eux</b> ( <i>uh</i> )	them
<b>elles</b>	they	<b>les</b>	them	<b>leur</b>	to them	<b>elles</b>	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 <b>des pantalons</b> .
I buy them.	Je <b>les</b> achète.
I give the box to you.	Je <b>vous</b> donne <b>la boîte</b> .
I give it to you.	Je <b>vous la</b> donne.
After you. (familiar)	Après <b>toi</b> .
We go with her.	Nous allons avec <b>elle</b> .
He doesn't leave her.	Il ne <b>la</b> part pas.
He leaves her.	Il <b>la</b> part.
I love you.	Je <b>t'</b> aime. or Je <b>vous</b> aime.
She doesn't love him.	Elle ne <b>l'</b> 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 <b>lui</b> avons parlé.	We spoke to him/her.
Vous <b>en</b> avez écouté trois.	You've listened to three of them.
Je <b>t'</b> ai demandé du pain.	I asked you for some bread.
Il ne <b>l'</b> a pas aimé.	He didn't like it/her/him.
Tu n' <b>y</b> as pas habité.	You didn't live there.
Je ne <b>vous</b> ai pas parlé.	I didn't speak (or haven't spoken) to you.
Nous ne <b>l'</b> 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 <b>les</b> ai aimés.	I liked them.
Il <b>l'</b> a regardée.	He watched her.
Elles <b>nous</b> ont écouté( <b>e</b> )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	<b>la tête</b>	tet
hair	<b>les cheveux</b>	shuh-vuh
face	<b>la figure / le visage</b>	fee-ger / vee-sawzh
forehead	<b>le front</b>	froh <u>n</u>
cheek	<b>la joue</b>	zhoo
ear	<b>l'oreille</b>	oh-ray
beard	<b>la barbe</b>	barb
eye/s	<b>l'œil / les yeux</b>	uhee / yuh
mustache	<b>la moustache</b>	moo-stash
mouth	<b>la bouche</b>	boosh
lip	<b>la lèvre</b>	lev-ruh
nose	<b>le nez</b>	nay
tongue	<b>la langue</b>	law <u>n</u>
tooth	<b>la dent</b>	daw <u>n</u>
neck	<b>le cou</b>	koo

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

### To ask about things:

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

Object of  
Preposition

**Preposition + quoi est-ce  
que**  
*De quoi est-ce que tu as parlé?*

**Preposition + quoi**  
*De quoi as-tu  
parlé?*

What did you talk  
about?

### 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?*

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## 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	<b>Quel</b> livre lis-tu?	<b>Quels</b> livres lis-tu?	<b>Lequel</b> lis-tu?	<b>Lesquels</b> lis-tu?
Feminine	<b>Quelle</b> page lis-tu?	<b>Quelles</b> pages lis-tu?	<b>Laquelle</b> lis-tu?	<b>Lesquelles</b> lis-tu?

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

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

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

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## 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	<b>celui</b>	<b>celle</b>
Plural	<b>ceux</b>	<b>celles</b>

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

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

<b>se fier à</b>	to trust
<b>s'habituer à</b>	to get used to
<b>s'intéresser à</b>	to be interested in
<b>penser à</b>	to think about
<b>rêver à</b>	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 <b>des pommes</b> ?
Do you want some?	<b>En</b> voulez-vous?
I have three sisters.	J'ai trois <b>sœurs</b> .
I have three (of them).	J' <b>en</b> ai trois.
It is in the drawer	Il est <b>dans le tiroir</b> .
It is there.	Il <b>y</b> est.
I am going to Detroit.	Je vais <b>à Détroit</b> .
I am going there.	J' <b>y</b> vais.
I am going to go to Atlanta.	Je vais aller <b>à Atlanta</b> .
I am going to go there.	Je vais <b>y</b> aller.
Answer the telephone!	Répondez <b>au téléphone!</b>
Answer it! (formal)	Répondez- <b>y!</b>
Stay there! (familiar)	Restes- <b>y!</b>
Don't stay there! (familiar)	N' <b>y</b> 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 (*nawŋ*), and J'en (*zhawŋ*). 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	
<b>vois</b> ( <i>vwah</i> )	<b>voyons</b> ( <i>vwah-yohn</i> )	<b>crois</b> ( <i>krwah</i> )	<b>croyons</b> ( <i>krwah-yohn</i> )	<b>écris</b> ( <i>ay-kree</i> )	<b>écrivons</b> ( <i>ay-kree-vohn</i> )
<b>vois</b>	<b>voyez</b> ( <i>vwah-yay</i> )	<b>crois</b>	<b>croyez</b> ( <i>krwah-yay</i> )	<b>écris</b>	<b>écrivez</b> ( <i>ay-kree-vay</i> )
<b>voit</b>	<b>voient</b> ( <i>vwah</i> )	<b>croit</b>	<b>croient</b> ( <i>krwah</i> )	<b>écrit</b>	<b>écrivent</b> ( <i>ay-kreev</i> )

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

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## 73. Plaire and Manquer

plaire-to please, enjoy		manquer-to miss, be lacking	
<b>plais</b> <i>pleh</i>	<b>plaisons</b> <i>pleh-zohn</i>	<b>manque</b> <i>mawnk</i>	<b>manquons</b> <i>mawn-kohn</i>
<b>plais</b> <i>pleh</i>	<b>plaisez</b> <i>pleh-zay</i>	<b>manques</b> <i>mawnk</i>	<b>manquez</b> <i>mawn-kay</i>
<b>plaît</b> <i>pleh</i>	<b>plaisent</b> <i>plehzz</i>	<b>manque</b> <i>mawnk</i>	<b>manquent</b> <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	<b>quelqu'un</b>	somewhere	<b>quelque part</b>
something	<b>quelque chose (de + adjective)</b>	not one, none	<b>aucun...ne</b>
some (masc)	<b>quelques-uns</b>	some (fem)	<b>quelques-unes</b>
another	<b>un(e) autre</b>	anything	<b>n'importe quoi</b>
several	<b>plusieurs</b>	anyone	<b>n'importe qui</b>
some...others	<b>certains...d'autres</b>	anywhere	<b>n'importe où</b>
each	<b>chacun</b>	nowhere	<b>ne...nulle part</b>

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.

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# FRENCH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 128 MILLION

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

---

## 79. Adverbs

<b>bien</b>	well	<b>quelquefois</b>	sometimes
<b>mieux</b>	better	<b>toujours</b>	always
<b>mal</b>	badly	<b>vite</b>	quickly
<b>peu</b>	little	<b>donc</b>	therefore
<b>déjà</b>	already	<b>encore</b>	yet
<b>bientôt</b>	soon	<b>quelque part</b>	somewhere
<b>ici</b>	here	<b>maintenant</b>	now
<b>là</b>	there	<b>tôt</b>	early
<b>dedans</b>	inside	<b>tard</b>	late
<b>dehors</b>	outside	<b>peut-être</b>	maybe
<b>souvent</b>	often	<b>jamais</b>	(n)ever
<b>d'habitude</b>	usually	<b>nulle part</b>	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	<b>naturellement</b>
heureux	heureuse	<b>heureusement</b>
lent	lente	<b>lentement</b>
facile	facile	<b>facilement</b>
probable	probable	<b>probablement</b>
intelligent	intelligente	<b>intelligemment</b>
brillant	brillante	<b>brillamment</b>
récent	récente	<b>récemment</b>

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

### A Few Irregular Adverbs

vrai	<b>vraiment</b>
gentil	<b>gentiment</b>
profond	<b>profondément</b>
bref	<b>brièvement</b>
précis	<b>précisément</b>

*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.	<b>tout</b> le train	the whole train
fem. sing.	<b>toute</b> la journée	the whole day
masc. pl.	<b>tous</b> les enfants	all the kids
fem. pl.	<b>toutes</b> 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

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## 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.

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## 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,** *We had been driving for two hours*  
**quand j'ai proposé de prendre le volant.** *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	<b>la boîte</b>	bwaht
VCR	<b>le magnétoscope</b>	mah-nyet-oh-scope
camera	<b>l'appareil-photo (m)</b>	lah-pah-ry foh-toh
camcorder	<b>le caméscope</b>	kawm-ay-scope
film	<b>la pellicule</b>	pell-ee-kool
watch	<b>la montre</b>	mohn-truh
handkerchief	<b>le mouchoir</b>	moosh-wahr
perfume	<b>le parfum</b>	par-foom
wallet	<b>le portefeuille</b>	port-fuhee
radio	<b>la radio</b>	rahd-ee-oh
electric razor	<b>le rasoir électrique</b>	raz-wahr ay-lek-treek
size (shoes)	<b>la pointure</b>	pwan-toor
size	<b>la taille</b>	tah-ee
inch	<b>le pouce</b>	poos
department (in store)	<b>le rayon</b>	ray-oh <sub>n</sub>
search	<b>la recherche</b>	ruh-shersh
greeting card	<b>la carte de vœux</b>	cart duh vuh

---

## 84. Post Office and Bank

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

---

## 85. To Receive

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

**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 finir

arrêter interdire

avoir envie menacer

avoir honte oublier

avoir peur permettre

avoir raison promettre

avoir tort 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 <b>dit</b> : <<Je pars en vacances et ma famille a loué une villa.>>	Il me <b>dit qu'il part</b> en vacances et que sa famille <b>a loué</b> une villa.
<i>Main verb in past</i>	Il m' <b>a dit</b> : <<Je pars en vacances et ma famille a loué une villa.>>	Il m' <b>a dit qu'il partait</b> en vacances et que sa famille <b>avait loué</b> 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	<b>qui</b>	Il m'a demandé qui était resté.
qui est-ce que		Elle m'a demandé qui j'avais vu.
qu'est-ce qui	<b>ce qui</b>	Ils m'ont demandé ce qui s'était passé.
qu'est-ce que	<b>ce que</b>	Elles m'ont demandé ce que j'avais dit.

---

## 90. Office / School Supplies

CD-Rom	<b>le CD-Rom</b>	say-day-rohm	calculator	<b>la calculatrice</b>	kal-kew-lah-trees
disk	<b>le disquette</b>	dees-kett	eraser	<b>la gomme</b>	gohm
document	<b>le document</b>	doh-koo-mawn	notebook	<b>le cahier</b>	ky-yay
computer	<b>l'ordinateur</b>	lor-dee-nah-tewr	folder	<b>le plieur</b>	plee-ur
monitor	<b>l'écran</b>	lay-krawn	pencil case	<b>la trousse</b>	troos
keyboard	<b>le clavier</b>	klah-vyay	ruler	<b>la règle</b>	rehg-luh
mouse	<b>la souris</b>	soo-ree	pencil sharpener	<b>le taille-crayon</b>	tie-krah-yohn
printer	<b>l'imprimante</b>	lahn-pree-mahnt	pencil	<b>le crayon</b>	krah-yohn
memo	<b>la note de service</b>	note duh sehr-veess	pen	<b>le stylo</b>	stee-loh
fax machine	<b>le télécopieur</b>	tay-lay-koh-pee-ur	scissors	<b>les ciseaux</b>	see-zoh
photocopier	<b>la photocopieuse</b>	foh-toh-coh-pee-uz	glue	<b>la colle</b>	kohl
typewriter	<b>la machine à écrire</b>	mah-sheen ah ay-kreer	binder	<b>le classeur</b>	klah-sur
software	<b>le logiciel</b>	loh-zhees-ee-al	chalk	<b>la craie</b>	kreh
file	<b>le dossier</b>	dohs-syay	chalkboard	<b>le tableau</b>	tahb-loh
cabinet	<b>le placard</b>	plah-kar	backpack	<b>le sac à dos</b>	sahk ah doh
briefcase	<b>la serviette</b>	sehr-vee-ett	school bag	<b>le cartable</b>	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 conditional 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	<b>le klaxon</b>	directional signal	<b>le clignotant</b>
hood	<b>le capot</b>	license plate	<b>la plaque d'immatriculation</b>
brake	<b>le frein</b>	brakelight	<b>le stop</b>
steering wheel	<b>le volant</b>	car	<b>la voiture</b>
windshield wipers	<b>les essuie-glaces</b>	window	<b>la vitre</b>
dashboard	<b>le tableau de bord</b>	door	<b>la portière</b>
accelerator	<b>l'accélérateur</b>	gas tank	<b>le réservoir</b>
headlights	<b>les phares</b>	wheel	<b>la roue</b>
windshield	<b>le pare-brise</b>	tire	<b>le pneu</b>
motor	<b>le moteur</b>	bumper	<b>le pare-chocs</b>
trunk	<b>le coffre</b>	fender	<b>l'aile</b>
body (of car)	<b>la carrosserie</b>	oil	<b>l'huile</b>
driver's license	<b>le permis de conduire</b>	air conditioning	<b>la climatisation</b>
gasoline	<b>l'essence</b>	heater	<b>le chauffage</b>
traffic lights	<b>les feux</b>	battery	<b>la batterie</b>
oil	<b>l'huile</b>	gas cap	<b>le bouchon de réservoir d'essence</b>
hubcap	<b>l'enjoliveur</b>	gas pump	<b>la pompe à essence</b>
air hose	<b>la pompe à air</b>	door handle	<b>la poignée de portière</b>

---

## 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	<b>la valise</b>	vah-leez
clothes	<b>les vêtements</b>	vet-maw <u>n</u>
passport	<b>le passe-port</b>	pahss-por
diary	<b>le journal</b>	zhoor-nal
traveler's check	<b>le chèque de voyage</b>	zheck duh voy-ahzh
dictionary	<b>le dictionnaire</b>	deek-see-oh <u>n</u> -nair
flight	<b>le vol</b>	vohl
baggages	<b>les bagages</b>	bah-gazh
Franc	<b>le franc</b>	frahnk
bill	<b>le billet</b>	bee-yay
coin	<b>le pièces</b>	pee-ess
change	<b>la monnaie</b>	moh-nay
cent	<b>le centime</b>	saw <u>n</u> -teem
arrival	<b>l'arrivée</b>	lah-ree-vay
Where is/are...?	<b>Où est/sont...</b>	oo ay/sohnt
currency exchange	<b>le bureau de change</b>	bur-oh duh shahnzh
passport check	<b>le contrôle des passeports</b>	con-trol duh pahss-por
customs	<b>la douane</b>	doo-aw <u>n</u>
entrance	<b>l'entrée</b>	lawn-tray
lost and found	<b>les objets trouvés</b>	lay zob-zhay troo-vay
information	<b>les renseignements</b>	raw <u>n</u> -sain-yuh-maw <u>n</u>
exit	<b>la sortie</b>	sore-tee
taxi stand	<b>les taxis</b>	tahks-ee
restroom	<b>les toilettes</b>	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	<b>juste là</b>	zhoost lah	across from	<b>en face de</b>	awŋ fawz duh
here	<b>ici</b>	ee-see	between	<b>entre</b>	awŋ-truh
over there	<b>là-bas</b>	lah bah	next to	<b>à côté de</b>	ah koh-tay duh
to the right of	<b>à droite de</b>	ah dwaht duh	near	<b>près de</b>	preh duh
to the left of	<b>à gauche de</b>	ah gohsh duh	far (from)	<b>loin de</b>	lwahn duh
straight ahead	<b>tout droit</b>	too dwah	at the end of	<b>au fond de</b>	oh fohn duh
in front of	<b>devant</b>	duh-vawŋ	at the top of	<b>en haut de</b>	awŋ oh duh
behind	<b>derrière</b>	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.

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

---

## 96. Cosmetics / Toiletries

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

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

television	la télévision	<b>télé</b>
friendly	sympathique	<b>sympa</b>
terrific	sensationnel	<b>sensas</b>

---

## 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.

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

---

## 100. In the Ocean

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

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

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## 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**

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

<b>vouloir</b>		<b>pouvoir</b>		<b>savoir</b>		<b>pleuvoir</b>	
veuille ( <i>vuhee</i> )	voulions	puisse ( <i>pweess</i> )	puissions	sache	sachions		
veuilles	vouliez	puisses	puissiez	saches	sachiez		
veuille	veillent	puisse	puissent	sache	sachent	pleuve	

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

<b>Verbal Expressions</b>	<b>Conjunctions</b>
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.

<b>-er (1st)</b>	<b>-ir / -re (2nd)</b>	<b>3rd conj.</b>	<b>4th conj.</b>
-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-	

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## 106. Make-Believe Stuff

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

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## 107. Quebec French

### Differences in vocabulary:

<b>Au Québec, on dit....</b>	<b>En France, on dit...</b>	<b>Au Québec, on dit....</b>	<b>En France, on dit...</b>
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)

**Français 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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