

# 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>ruh-k-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-oh <u>n</u>	<b>sais</b> say	<b>savons</b> sah-voh <u>n</u>
<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> sahv

*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>n</u> zay-traw <u>n</u> -zhair
Linguistics	<b>la linguistique</b>	lah <u>n</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>n</u>
Painting	<b>la peinture</b>	pah <u>n</u> -tur
Computer Science	<b>l'informatique</b>	ah <u>n</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>n</u> fee-zeek

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

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

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

Je suis professeur. I am a professor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

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

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

### Prepositions with American States

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

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

## 27. To Come and to Go

Venir-to come ( <i>vuh-neer</i> )			Aller-to go ( <i>ah-lay</i> )		
<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 -ons</b>	<b>-s -ons</b>	<b>-is -issons</b>	<b>-s -ons</b>
<b>-es -ez</b>	<b>-s -ez</b>	<b>-is -issez</b>	<b>-s -ez</b>
<b>-e -ent</b>	<b>- -ent</b>	<b>-it -issent</b>	<b>-t -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

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

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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>	<i>mawnzh</i>	<b>mangeons</b>	<i>mawn-zhoh<sub>ŋ</sub></i>	<b>commence</b>	<i>koh-mawnz</i>	<b>commençons</b>	<i>koh-mawn-soh<sub>ŋ</sub></i>
<b>manges</b>	<i>mawnzh</i>	<b>mangez</b>	<i>mawn-zhay</i>	<b>commences</b>	<i>koh-mawnz</i>	<b>commencez</b>	<i>koh-mawn-say</i>
<b>mange</b>	<i>mawnzh</i>	<b>mangent</b>	<i>mawnzh</i>	<b>commence</b>	<i>koh-mawnz</i>	<b>commencent</b>	<i>koh-mawnz</i>

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

acheter-to buy				espérer-to hope			
<b>j'achète</b>	<i>zhah-shet</i>	<b>achetons</b>	<i>ahsh-toh<sub>ŋ</sub></i>	<b>j'espère</b>	<i>zhess-pehr</i>	<b>espérons</b>	<i>ess-pay-roh<sub>ŋ</sub></i>
<b>achètes</b>	<i>ah-shet</i>	<b>achetez</b>	<i>ahsh-tay</i>	<b>espère</b>	<i>ess-pehr</i>	<b>espérez</b>	<i>ess-pay-ray</i>
<b>achète</b>	<i>ah-shet</i>	<b>achètent</b>	<i>ah-shet</i>	<b>espère</b>	<i>ess-pehr</i>	<b>espèrent</b>	<i>ess-pehr</i>

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

#### offrir-to offer

<b>j'offre</b>	<i>zhaw-fruh</i>	<b>offrons</b>	<i>aw-froh<sub>ŋ</sub></i>
<b>offres</b>	<i>aw-fruh</i>	<b>offrez</b>	<i>aw-fray</i>
<b>offre</b>	<i>aw-fruh</i>	<b>offrent</b>	<i>aw-fruh</i>

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

#### envoyer-to send

<b>j'envoie</b>	<i>zhaw<sub>ŋ</sub>-vwah</i>	<b>envoyons</b>	<i>aw<sub>ŋ</sub>-vwah-yoh<sub>ŋ</sub></i>
<b>envoies</b>	<i>aw<sub>ŋ</sub>-vwah</i>	<b>envoyez</b>	<i>aw<sub>ŋ</sub>-vwah-yay</i>
<b>envoie</b>	<i>aw<sub>ŋ</sub>-vwah</i>	<b>envoient</b>	<i>aw<sub>ŋ</sub>-vwah</i>

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

**appeler-to call**

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

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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</b> ( <i>ew</i> )	had	ouvrir	to open	<b>ouvert</b> ( <i>oo-vehr</i> )	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 céleri**      *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> )				
<b>prends</b>	<i>prawn</i>	<b>prenons</b>	<i>pruh-nohn</i>	<b>bois</b>	<i>bwah</i>	<b>buvons</b>	<i>bew-vohn</i>
<b>prenez</b>	<i>prawn</i>	<b>prenez</b>	<i>pru-nay</i>	<b>bois</b>	<i>bwah</i>	<b>buvez</b>	<i>bew-vay</i>
<b>prend</b>	<i>prawn</i>	<b>prennent</b>	<i>prenn</i>	<b>boit</b>	<i>bwah</i>	<b>boivent</b>	<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 bière*" literally means "I am having some beer" even though in English we would usually only say *I am having beer*.

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

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## 37. Quantities

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