

1 Vocabulary

- **déjeuner** (v.) — to have lunch

– **petit déjeuner** — breakfast

- **temps** — weather/time

Ex: **combien de temps** — how much time? how long?

- **début** (m.) — beginning

– *C'est le début de la journée* — This is the beginning of the day

- **anniversaire** — birthday

- **fête** (f.) — celebration/party/holiday(public)

- **vacance** (f.) — holiday(personal)/vacation

- **date** (f.) — date

- **naissance** (f.) — birth

- **calendrier** — calendar

- **jeunesse** (f.) — youth

- **dîner** — dinner

- **montre** (f.) — watch

- **rendez-vous** — appointment/meet

- **moins** *adverb* — less/minus

- **durer** *v.* — to last

je dure tu dures il/elle dure nous durons vous durez ils/elles durent

- **demi** (f.) — half past (heuer) (m.) — half

- **doux** (f.), **douce** (m.) — soft/mild

1.1 Today/Tomorrow/Yesterday

- **aujourd'hui** (adv.) — today
- **hier** (m.) — yesterday
- **demain** (m.) — tomorrow
 - **à demain** — see you tomorrow
- **jour** (m.), **journée** (f.) — day
 - Ex:* De nos jours — nowadays

1.2 Morning/Noon/Afternoon

- **matin** (m.) — morning
- **soirée** (f.) — evening
- **minuit** — midnight
 - **À minuit** — at midnight
 - **il est minuit** — it is midnight
- **nuît** (f.) — night
 - Ex:* **il fait nuit** — it is night
- **midi** (m.) — noon
 - Ex:* **à midi** — at noon
- **après-midi** (m/f) — afternoon

1.3 Weekdays

- **semaine** (f.) — week
- **lundi** — Monday
- **mardi** — Tuesday
- **mercredi** — Wednesday

- **jeudi** — Thursday
- **vendredi** — Friday
- **samedi** — Saturday
- **dimanche** — Sunday

1.4 Month

- **mois** — Month
- **février** — February
- **Janvier** — January
- **mars** — March
- **avril** — April
- **mai** — May
- **juin** — June
- **juillet** — July
- **août** — August
- **septembre** — September
- **octobre** — October
- **novembre** — November

1.5 Seasons

- **saison** (f.) — season
- **hiver** — winter

Ex: **en hiver** — in the winter

- **printemps** — spring

- **été** — summer
- **automne** — autumn

1.6 Years

- **an** (m.) (division word), **année** (f.) (duration word) — year
(<https://www.thoughtco.com/an-annee-jour-journee-matin-matinee-1371085>)
Ex: Bonne année — Happy new year
- **siècle** (m.) — century/age

1.7 Hour/Minute/Second

- **durée** — duration
- **minute** (f.) — minute
- **seconde** (f.) — second
- **heure** (f.) — hour

2 Examples

- *Ma fille a cinq ans* — My daughter is five years old
- *Aujourd'hui il fait chaud* — today is hot
 - In French, you cannot express what the weather is like using the verb **être** (to be); you must use the impersonal verb **faire**.
- *J'écris tous les jours* — I write every day
 - **tout** (m.), **toute** (f.), **tous** (mp.), **toutes** (fp.)
- *Ce sont les dernières années* — These are the last years
 - **dernier** (m.), **dernière** (f.) — last
- *Tu sais combien de secondes ça fait?* — Do you know how many seconds it is?

- *C'est une longue période de mauvais temps* — It is a long period of bad weather.
- *de temps en temps* — from time to time
- *de mars à mai* — from march to may
- *La saison sèche va novembre à avril* — The dry season runs from November to April
- **Nous sommes le premier ou le deux novembre** — It is November first or second.
- **il est quatre heures moins dix**
- **les moments** — time
- **un mois et demi** — one and a half months
- **une demi-mois** — Half a month
- **De mars à mai, il pleut tous le temps** — From March to May, it rains all the time.

3 idioms

- How to say *it is monday/tuesday or similar one*
 - *It is Tuesday* should be **Nous sommes mardi** or **on est mardi**.
 - Without another word *aujourd'hui* or *demain* to clarify, **c'est** itself acts as a subject. This would be understood that an event or occasion is on a particular day.
Ex: C'est mardi — it is **on** Tuesday.
 - But the first day of the month is a little different. Should use the ordinal number: **premier** (first) or **1er** (1st).
Ex: C'est le premier avril.
- Informally, **C'est** can be replaced with **On est** or **Nous sommes**
- For months, need to **en**.
Ex: Nous sommes en janvier
 - The month/ the season of [food] — use **des** before food plural.
Ex: Mai est le mois des fraises — May is strawberry month.

- The definite article **le** in front of a day of the week (or month, or season) tells you that the action is habitual, that is, it happens every time that day occurs.

Ex: le samedi = every Saturday == On Saturdays

If you want a single occurrence of the action, **drop the definite article**, or use other determinants

- “Il est” is used with all references to clock time.

Ex: Il est minuit

- **Expression of measurement**, constructed with être + de

la largeur / la longueur / la profondeur est de 2 mètres

le poids est de 2 kilos

la surface est de 5 hectares

To use this sentence without the preposition **de** you have to use a **colon**:

La durée est : une heure

- Les dernières années = The last years (of my life, this century, etc.)

Les années dernières = Last years (the years before the current year)

- “**le matin**” is like “le samedi”, meaning “**all Saturdays/every Saturday**”
- **tous les** translates to *every* when used before a date, day of the week, etc: <https://www.wordreference.com/fren/tous%20les>