

Comme On Dit Chapters 14-24

Laura Zielinski

Unité 14 : Le petit déjeuner

Le petit déjeuner

butter du beurre	a yogurt un yaourt	jam de la confiture	cheese du fromage	ham du jambon
an egg un œuf	an omelette une omelette	a mushroom un champignon	a potato une pomme de terre	a strawberry une fraise
a raspberry une framboise	plain nature	extra en supplément	included compris	the check l'addition

* To say *either [thing] or [thing]*: **soit** [chose] **soit** [chose]

* To say *neither [thing] nor [thing]*: **pas** [chose] **ni** [chose]

Le goût

the taste le goût	sugary sucré/e	salty salé/e	rich riche
sour acide	strong fort/e	bland fade	to have hunger avoir faim

* To ask if someone has chosen: **Vous avez choisi ?**

* When the name of a food/drink uses two ingredients, use the preposition *à* followed by an article when made *with* the second ingredient (example: *pain au chocolat*). Use the preposition *de* with no article when made *from* the second ingredient (example: *salade de fruits*)

Unité 15 : Je cherche la poste

* To say *it's on [ordinal] Street*: **c'est** [sur / dans] la [ordinal] rue

* To say *to leave/to depart*: **partir**. To say *to go out/to exit*: **sortir**. When *sortir* or *partir* is followed by a place name, always use the preposition *de*

* To say *I'm looking for [the/a] [place]*: **Je cherche** [le / un] [lieu]

Prépositions de lieu

at the corner of au coin de	at the end of au bout de	between entre
next to à côté de	across from en face de	up to jusqu'à

* Prepositions ending in *de* contract with the articles *le* and *les*

* The preposition *de* needs to be repeated before every noun in a list

Les points cardinaux

to the east à l'est (prononcé)	to the west à l'ouest (prononcé)	to the north au nord	to the south au sud (prononcé)
--	--	--------------------------------	--

* The preposition *jusqu'à* contracts with *le* and *les* to *jusqu'au* and *jusqu'aux*

Quelques lieux

the beach la plage	the bridge le pont	the church l'église	the corner le coin	the end le bout	the intersection le croisement
the station la station	the park le parc	the post office la poste	the river la rivière	the square la place	the traffic light le feu

* When giving directions, use the indicative. For example: *Vous tournez à droite*

* To say *to [take a/turn] [right/left]*: [**prendre / tourner**] à [**droite / gauche**]

Directions

to begin commencer	to cross traverser	to continue continuer	to continue straight continuer tout droit	to turn tourner	to go down/get off descendre
------------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------	---	---------------------------	--

* To say *one must/you must*: **il faut**

Unité 16 : La famille

* To say *step-[person]* or *[person]-in-law*: [**beau / belle / beaux / belles**]-[**personne/s**]

Statuses

married marié/e	divorced divorcé/e	remarried remarié/e	deceased décédé/e	still alive toujours vivant/e
---------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------	---

Les adjectifs possessifs

my + masc. sing. or vowel mon	my + fem. sing. ma	my + pl. mes
your (inf.) + masc. sing or vowel ton	your (inf.) + fem. sing. ta	your (inf.) + pl. tes
third p. + masc. sing or vowel son	third p. + fem. sing sa	third p. + pl. ses
your (pl. or form.) + sing. votre		your (pl. or form.) + pl. vos
our + sing. notre		our + pl. nos
their + sing. leur		their + pl. leurs

* The *r* in *votre* and *notre* is typically dropped when the following word starts with a consonant

* To say *in the '20s, '30s, etc.*: **dans les années** [**20 / 30 / etc.**]

La famille

mother mère	father père	parents parents	(older) brother frère (ainé)	(older) sister sœur (ainée)
grandmother grand-mère	grandfather grand-père	grandparents grands-parents	great- arrière-	ancestor ancêtre
maternal maternel/le	paternal paternel/le	cousin cousin/e	uncle oncle	aunt tante
niece nièce	nephew neveu	half-brother demi-frère	half-sister demi-sœur	twin brother frère jumeau
twin sister sœur jumelle	boyfriend copain	girlfriend copine	child enfant	daughter filles
son fils	only child [fils / fille] unique	grand- petit/e-	wife femme	husband mari

- * The group of letters *ill* is usually pronounced /ij/ with exceptions of *ville, village, mille*
- * To say *still*: **toujours** or **encore**
- * To say *how many [things]*: **combien de [chose]**

- * The pronoun **en** replaces a direct object and comes before its verb and after *ne*. Determiners indicating specified quantities (*un, une*, expressions of quantity such as *beaucoup, pas*) are kept after the verb
- * To say *he is/she is/they are* followed by a noun, you must use *c'est* and *ce sont*

Unité 17 : Ils sont comment ?

- * Adjectives can be next to the noun/pronoun they modify or linked with *être*. They agree with the gender/quantity of the noun/pronoun, and adverbs do not
- * To say *fairly, quite, kind of, rather*: **assez, plutôt**
- * To enumerate adjectives in the negative: **il n'est ni [adjectif] ni [adjectif]**

Les adjectifs pour l'apparence

thin mince	fat gros/se	fat (euphemism) bien enveloppé/e, fort/e, rond/e
young jeune	old vieux/vieille	old (euphemism) âgé/e
of average height de taille moyenne	skinny maigre	strong musclé/e
tall grand/e	small/short petit/e	

Il a les cheveux (hair) ...

black noirs	brown bruns	light brown châtains	blond blonds	red roux	grey gris	white blancs
-----------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------	--------------------	---------------------	------------------------

- * You can also say **il est [blond / brun / roux]** or **elle est [blonde / brune / rousse]**

Il a les yeux (eyes) ...

brown marron	hazel noisette	green verts	blue bleus
------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------

- * Adjectives ending in *-if* become *-ive* in feminine, *-eux* becomes *-euse*, and *-el* becomes *-elle*
- * Adjectives ending in *-e* are the same in feminine. Adjectives ending in *-s* and *-x* are the same in plural
- * Adjectives ending in *-al* become *-aux* in masculine plural

Les adjectifs pour la personnalité

shy timide	generous généreux/se	intellectual intellectuel/le	active actif/ve	serious sérieux/se
ambitious ambitieux/se	sporty sportif/ve	calm calme	affectionate affectueux/se	energetic énergique
realistic réaliste	sociable sociable	distant distant / froid	idealistic idéaliste	introverted introverti/e
lazy paresseux/se	tense tendu/e	motivated motivé/e	extroverted extraverti/e	slow lent/e

- * Use stressed pronouns after prepositions and after *c'est* (example: *c'est moi*), and also to emphasize the subject of the verb (example: *Moi, je suis [adjectif]*)
- * To say *he/she is someone [adjective]*: **c'est quelqu'un de [adjectif masculin]**

- * To compare adjectives: [beaucoup / un peu] [plus / moins] [adjectif] **que**. Example: *Il est beaucoup plus intelligent que moi*
- * To say *as [adjective] as*: **aussi [adjectif] que**
- * To say *[older/younger] than*: **de [plus / moins] que** and pronounce the *s* in *plus*. Example: *J'ai un an de plus qu'elle*
- * To compare verbs: [verbe] [plus / moins] **que** and pronounce the *s* in *plus*
- * To say *[verb] as much as*: [verbe] **autant que**. Example: *Il sort autant qu'eux*

Unité 18 : Qu'est-ce qu'ils font comme profession ?

- * In general, after *être*, don't use an article before a profession. Example: *Ma mère est prof*. Exceptions: *un/e scientifique*, *[un homme / une femme] politique*, *[un homme / une femme] d'affaires*
- * Use an article when modifying the profession with an adjective or with *qui* (since this changes the profession from an adjective to a noun). Be careful with compound expressions for professions. Examples: *Ma mère est une bonne prof* or *Je suis un avocat qui travaille à Paris*
- * You can also use *c'est* or *ce sont* but with an article. Example: *Ce sont des architectes*
- * You can only follow *[il / elle / ils / elles] [est / sont]* with an adjective or a noun without article. You must use *c'est* or *ce sont* before a noun with article (such as a modified profession) or *quelqu'un*
- * Masculine professions ending with *-eur* become *-euse* in feminine, *-teur* becomes *-trice*, *-er* becomes *-ère*, *-ien* becomes *-ienne*
- * Do not pronounce the *-ail* at the end of a word or *aill* in the middle of a word

L'imparfait

être (je/tu) étais	être (il/elle) était	être (ils/elles) étaient	avoir (je/tu) avais	avoir (il/elle) avait	avoir (ils/elles) avaient
------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Unité 19 : Où est-ce qu'ils habitent ?

- * To say *to live*: **habiter** (only *to live in a particular place*) or **vivre**
- * To ask *Where [is/are] [pronoun] [verb]?*: [pronom] [verbe] **où ? Où [pronom] [verbe] ? Où est-ce que [pronom] [verbe] ?**
- * To ask *Where [is/are] [person/thing] [verb]?*: [sujet], [pronom] [verbe] **où ? [pronom] [verbe] où, [sujet] ?**
- * To ask *Where is [proper place noun]?*: [endroit], **c'est où ? C'est où, [endroit] ?**
- * To say *in* or *to* with a city, use *à*
- * Countries and states but not cities are usually preceded by a definite article *le, la, les*. Exceptions: Israël, some islands, some city-states
- * In general, countries whose names end with *-e* are feminine
- * To say *in* or *to* with a feminine country or masculine country which begins with a vowel, use *en*. For other masculine countries, use *au*. For plural countries, use *aux*
- * Most American states are masculine, except for 9 which end with *-e*
- * To say *in* or *to* with a feminine state or masculine state which begins with a vowel, use *en*. For other masculine states, use *dans le*
- * Exceptions: *à Hawaïi, au Texas, au Nouveau-Mexique, dans l'État de New York, dans l'État de Washington*
- * To say *in the suburbs [of ...]*: **en banlieue, dans la banlieue de [...]**
- * To say *it's [distance/time] from [place]*: **c'est à [distance / temps] de [endroit]**

* To use cardinal directions externally: [à l' / au] [direction] de. To use cardinal directions internally: dans le [direction] de

* To express since when or for how long something has gone on (and continues to go on): [verbe présent] depuis [date / événement] or [verbe présent] depuis [temps]. Some events: **ma naissance**, l'âge de [nombre] ans

* To ask how long something has been going on: [verbe présent] depuis longtemps ?

Unité 20 : Où est-ce que tu es né/e ? Où est-ce que tu as habité ?

* The numbers **cent** and **mille** are invariable except when *cent* is the last word in a number. Examples: *deux-cents*, *mille-huit-cent-quatre-vingt-dix*

* For dates between 1100 and 1999, you can also say *dix-huit-cent-quatre-vingt-dix*

* To ask what year someone was born: **Tu es né/e en quelle année ?** To ask where someone was born: **Tu es né/e où ?**

* **Passé composé** corresponds to both the preterite and the present perfect. Use *avoir* or *être* followed by a verb in the past participle

* With *avoir*, the past participle stays the same, and with *être*, the past participle agrees with the subject (with *on*, determine who the people are)

* Verbs with passé composé with *être*: **naitre (né)**, **aller (allé)**, **rester (resté)**, **partir (parti)**, **sortir (sorti)**

* The past participle of all -er verbs ends in *é*. Other participles: *vécu (vivre)*, *été (être)*, *eu (avoir)*

* Negation (*ne pas*, *ne jamais*) is placed around *avoir* or *être*

* To say you have always done something: **J'ai toujours [participe]**. To say you have never done something: **Je n'ai jamais [participe]**

* Use the present tense with *depuis* if the event is still going on, meaning *for* or *since*. Otherwise, use passé composé with *pendant*, meaning *for* (or *jusqu'à*, *après*, *avant*, *entre* followed by a noun)

* To ask how long someone did something (in the past) for: **Pendant combien de temps tu as [participe] ? Tu as [participe] pendant longtemps ?**

Unité 21 : Nationalités et langues

* Adjectives of nationality are lowercase (example: *le président français* and nouns of nationality are capitalized (example: *un Français*)

* Adjectives of nationality ending in -s become -se in feminine, -ain becomes -aine, and -en becomes -enne

* If you say *Je suis [nationalité]*, this means you are a citizen of that country. To say you have an ethnic background somewhere, say *Je suis d'origine [nationalité]*

* Languages are always lowercase and masculine

* To say *to get by*: **se débrouille**. Use *me*, *te*, *se*, *nous*, or *vous* before reflexive verbs. To say *fluently*: **couramment**

* Before a language, don't use an article after *parler*, use *du*, *de l'* after *faire*, use *en* after *se débrouiller*, and use *le*, *l'* after other verbs followed by direct objects

* **Bon/ne** (*good*) and **mauvais/e** (*bad*) are adjectives. **Bien** (*well*) and **mal** (*badly*) are adverbs

Compétences (Je suis [adjectif] en ...)

hopeless nul/le	bad pas bon/ne	average moyen/ne	good pas mauvais/e	very good assez bon/ne
--------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------

- * **Meilleur/e** (*better*) is the comparative form of *bon*. Example: *Elle est meilleure que lui*. The opposite is **moins bon** or **pas aussi bon** (*worse*)
- * **Mieux** (*better*) is the comparative form of *bien*. Example: *Elle parle mieux que lui*. The opposite is **moins bien** or **pas aussi bien** (*worse*)

Unité 22 : Il fait quel temps ?

- * To say *in [season]*: **en [été / automne / hiver], au printemps**

Le temps qu'il fait

it's cloudy il fait gris	it's cold il fait froid	it's cool il fait frais	it's hot il fait chaud
it's humid il fait humide	it's mild il fait doux	the weather's bad il fait mauvais	the weather's nice il fait beau
it's freezing il gèle	it's hailing il grêle	it's raining il pleut	it's snowing il neige
there are clouds il y a des nuages	it's foggy il y a du brouillard	there's a hurricane il y a un ouragan	there's ice on the road il y a du verglas
it's sunny il y a du soleil	there's a tornado il y a une tornade	there's a thunderstorm il y a un orage	it's windy il y a du vent

Unité 23 : Tu fais de l'exercice ?

- * Most foreign words are masculine. Words that end in *-tion* are usually feminine and words that end in *-isme* are usually masculine
- * After *regarder*, use a definite article (*le, la, l'*) before sports. Examples: *Je regarde la boxe, je regarde le sport*
- * To say *to play, to do, to practice* before a sport or physical activity, use *faire [du / de la / de l']*. Examples: *Je fais du tennis, j'en fais, je fais du sport*
- * You can use *jouer à [le / la / l']* to mean *to play* sports that use balls, as a skilled activity or performance. Examples: *Ils jouent au foot*
- * The negation **ne ... plus** (*s* not pronounced) means *no longer/not anymore*. Example: *Elle ne danse plus*
- * Only pronounce the *s* in *plus* when it modifies a verb. Examples: *Je cours plus, c'est plus*
- * Use imperfect when describing what things were like or not like at the time. Use passé composé when recounting what did or didn't happen in the past. Use *pendant* typically with passé composé