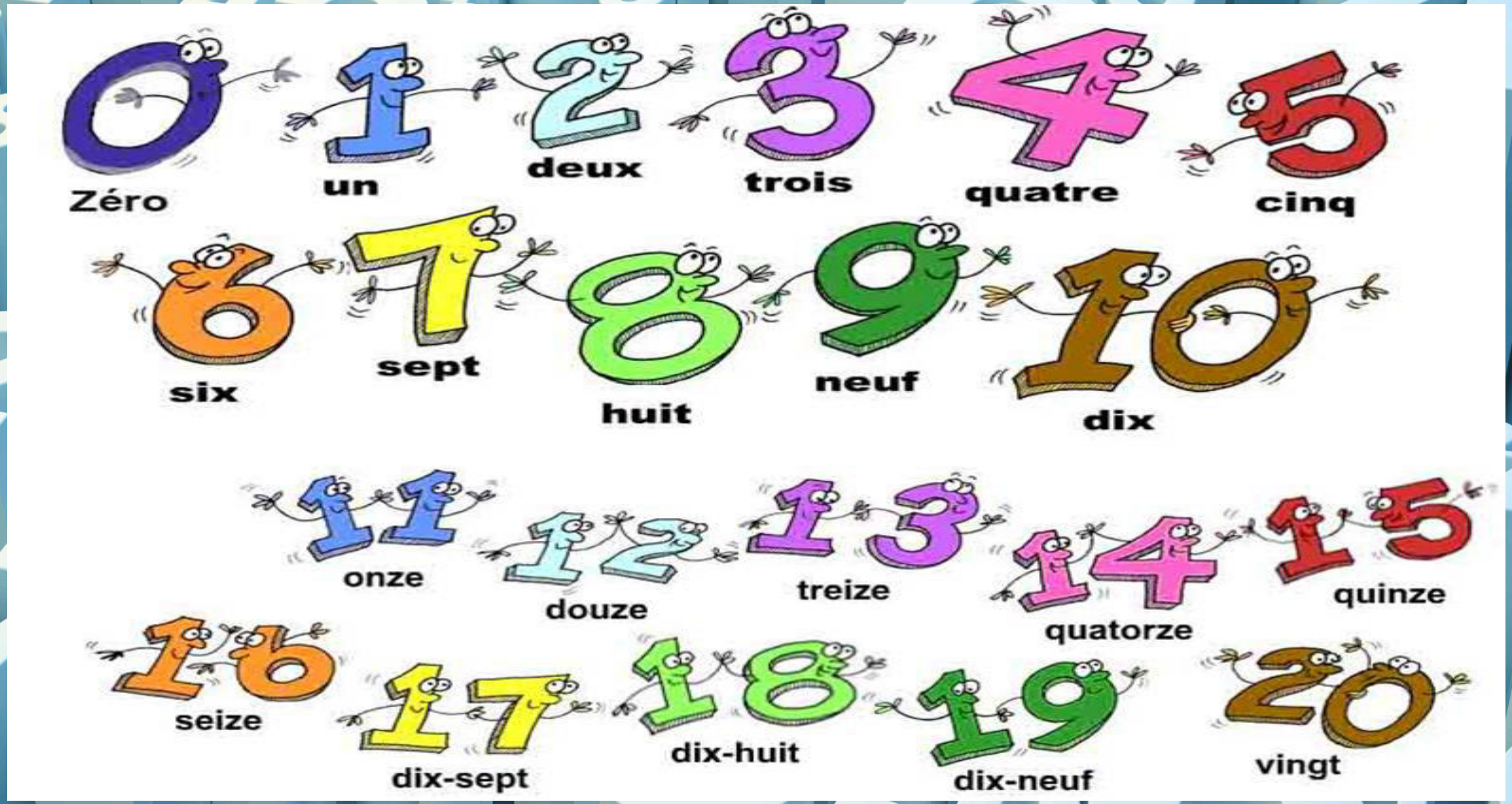
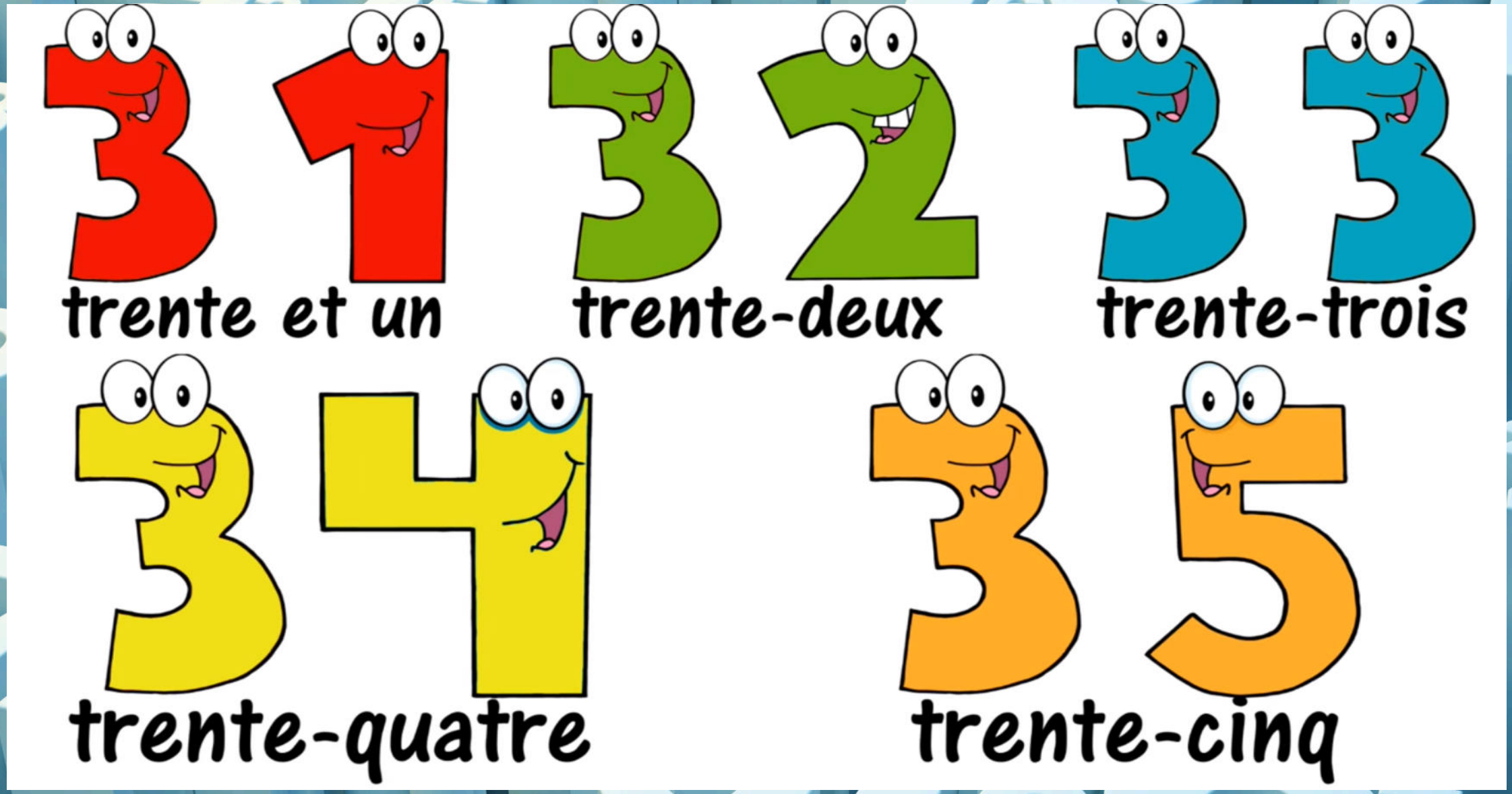
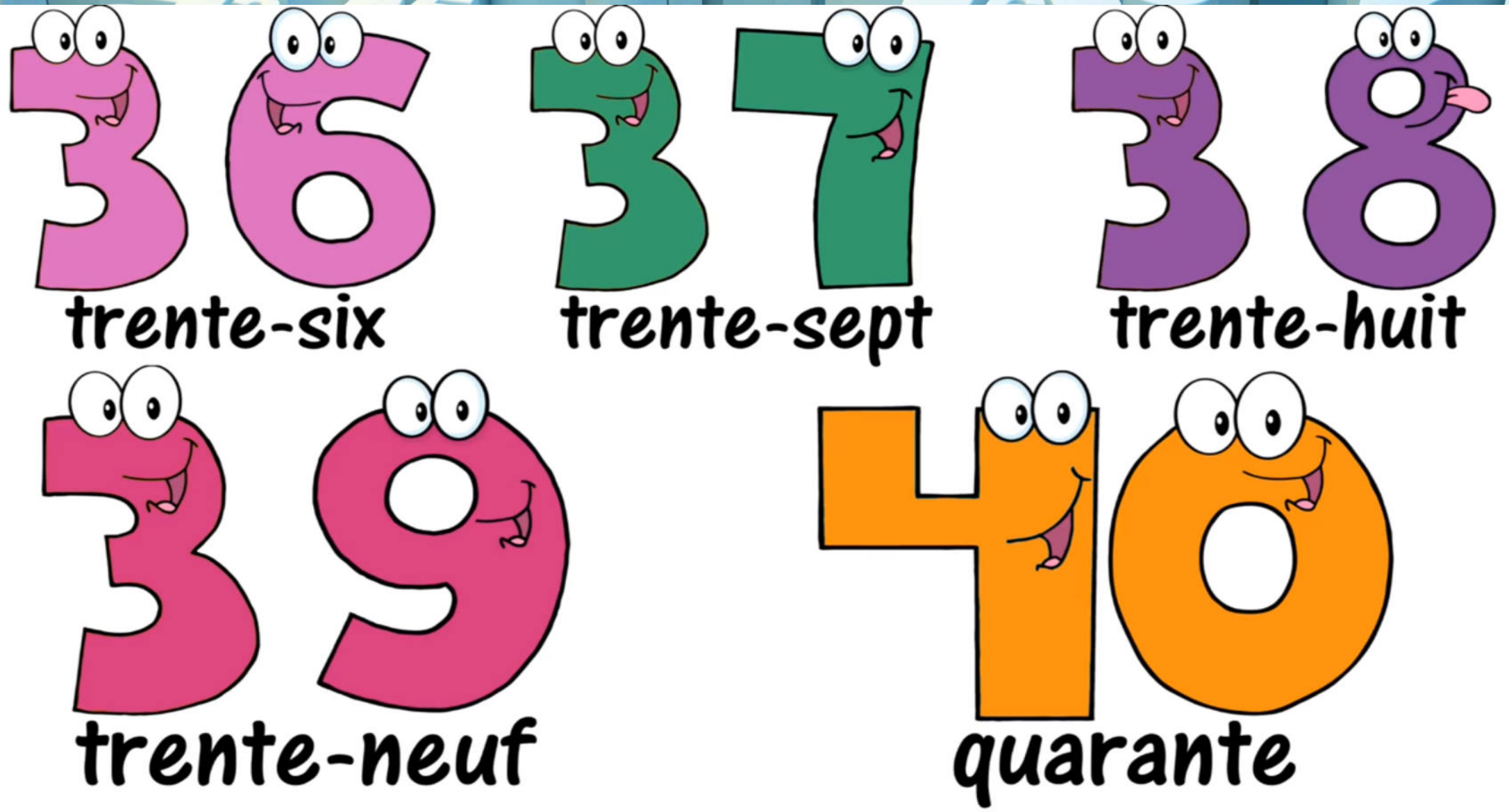
Les nombres

(Lay nombruh)

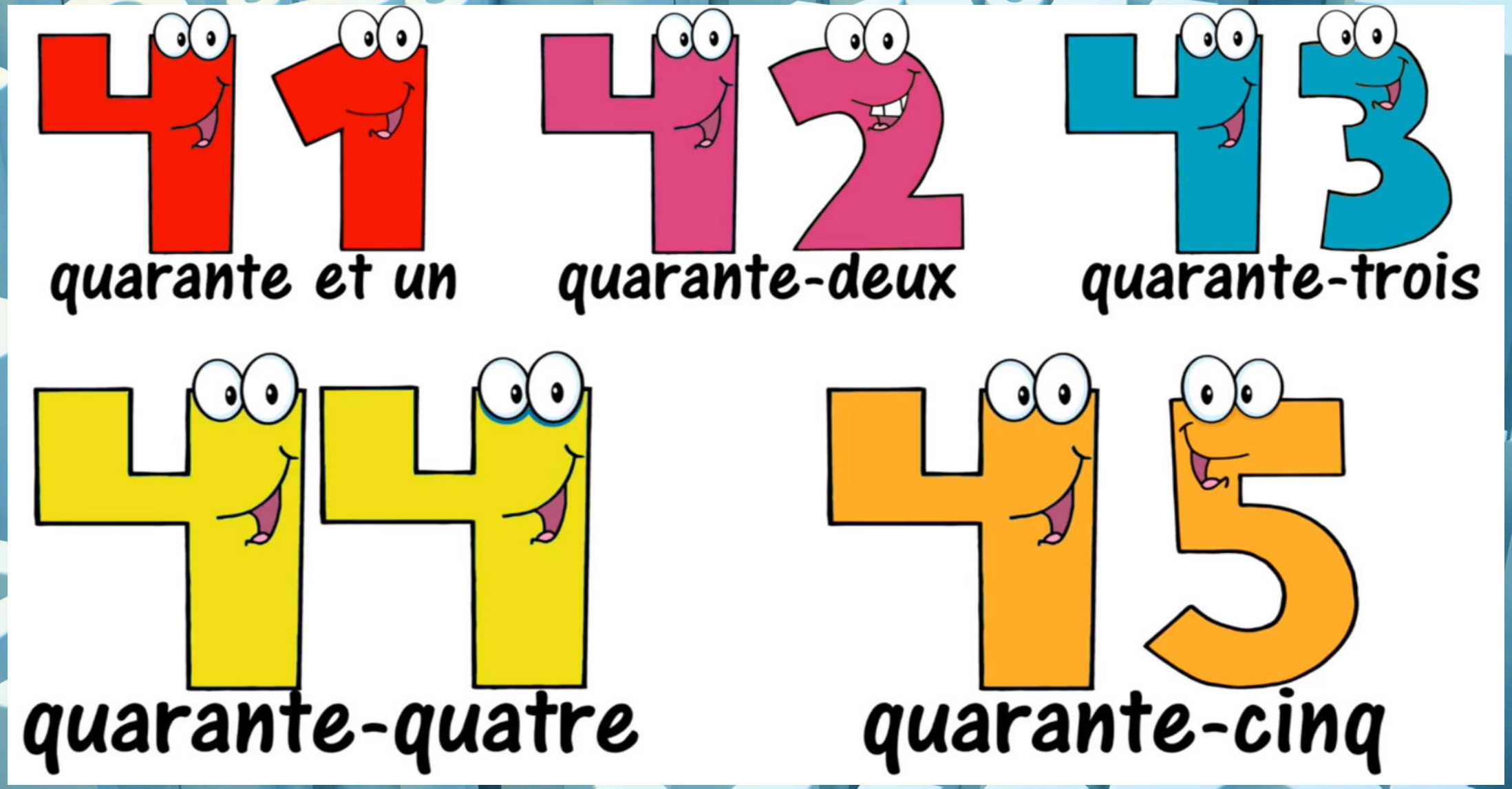

0
Zéro
1
un
2
deux
3
trois
4
quatre
5
cinq
6
six
7
sept
8
huit
9
neuf
10
dix
11
onze
12
douze
13
treize
14
quatorze
15
quinze
16
seize
17
dix-sept
18
dix-huit
19
dix-neuf
20
vingt

Number	English	French	Pronunciation
21	twenty-one	vingt et un	*vahn tay uhn*
22	twenty-two	vingt-deux	*vahn-duh*
23	twenty-three	vingt-trois	*vahn-twah*
24	twenty-four	vingt-quatre	*vahn-cat*
25	twenty-five	vingt-cinq	*vahn-sank*
26	twenty-six	vingt-six	*vahn-seese*
27	twenty-seven	vingt-sept	*vahn-set*
28	twenty-eight	vingt-huit	*vahn-wheat*
29	twenty-nine	vingt-neuf	*vahn-nuhf*
30	thirty	trente	*trawnt*

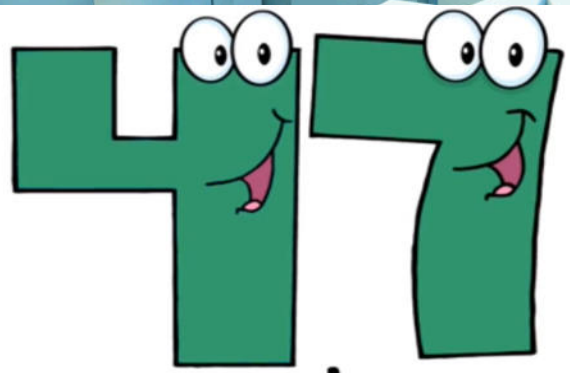

31
trente et un
32
trente-deux
33
trente-trois
34
trente-quatre
35
trente-cinq


36
trente-six
37
trente-sept
38
trente-huit
39
trente-neuf
40
quarante

Number	English	French	Pronunciation
40	fourty	quarante	*kuh-rawnt*
50	fifty	cinquante	*sank-awnt*
60	sixty	soixante	*swah-sawnt*
70	seventy	soixante-dix	*swah-sawnt-deese*
80	eighty	quatre-vingt	*ka-truh-vahn*
90	ninety	quatre-vingt-dix	*ka-truh-vahn-deese*
100	hundred	cent	*sawnt*
1,000	thousand	mille	*meel*
1,000,000	one million	un million	*uhn meel-ee-ohn*

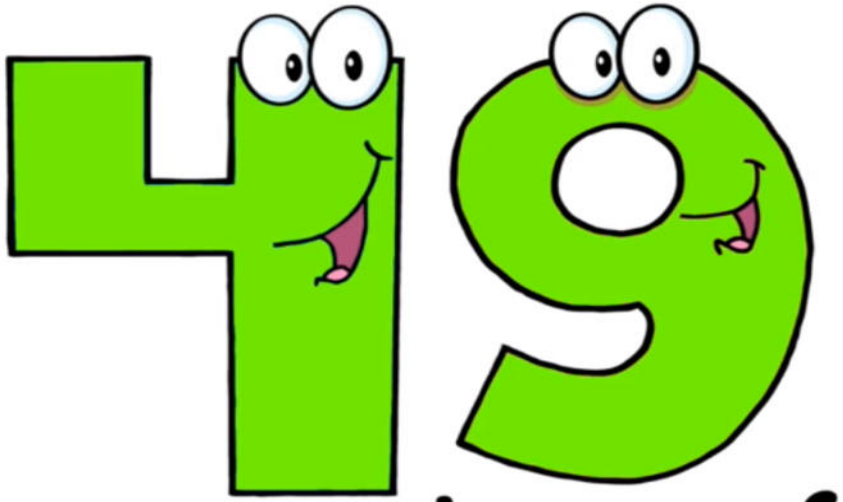

41
quarante et un
42
quarante-deux
43
quarante-trois
44
quarante-quatre
45
quarante-cinq

quarante-six

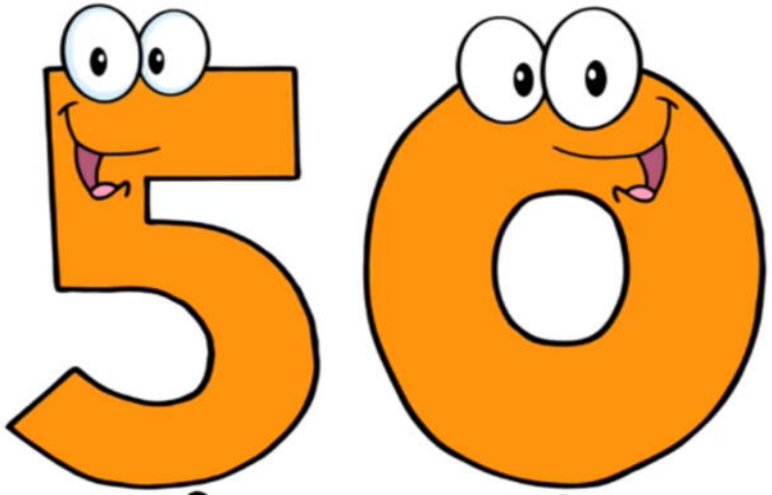


quarante-sept

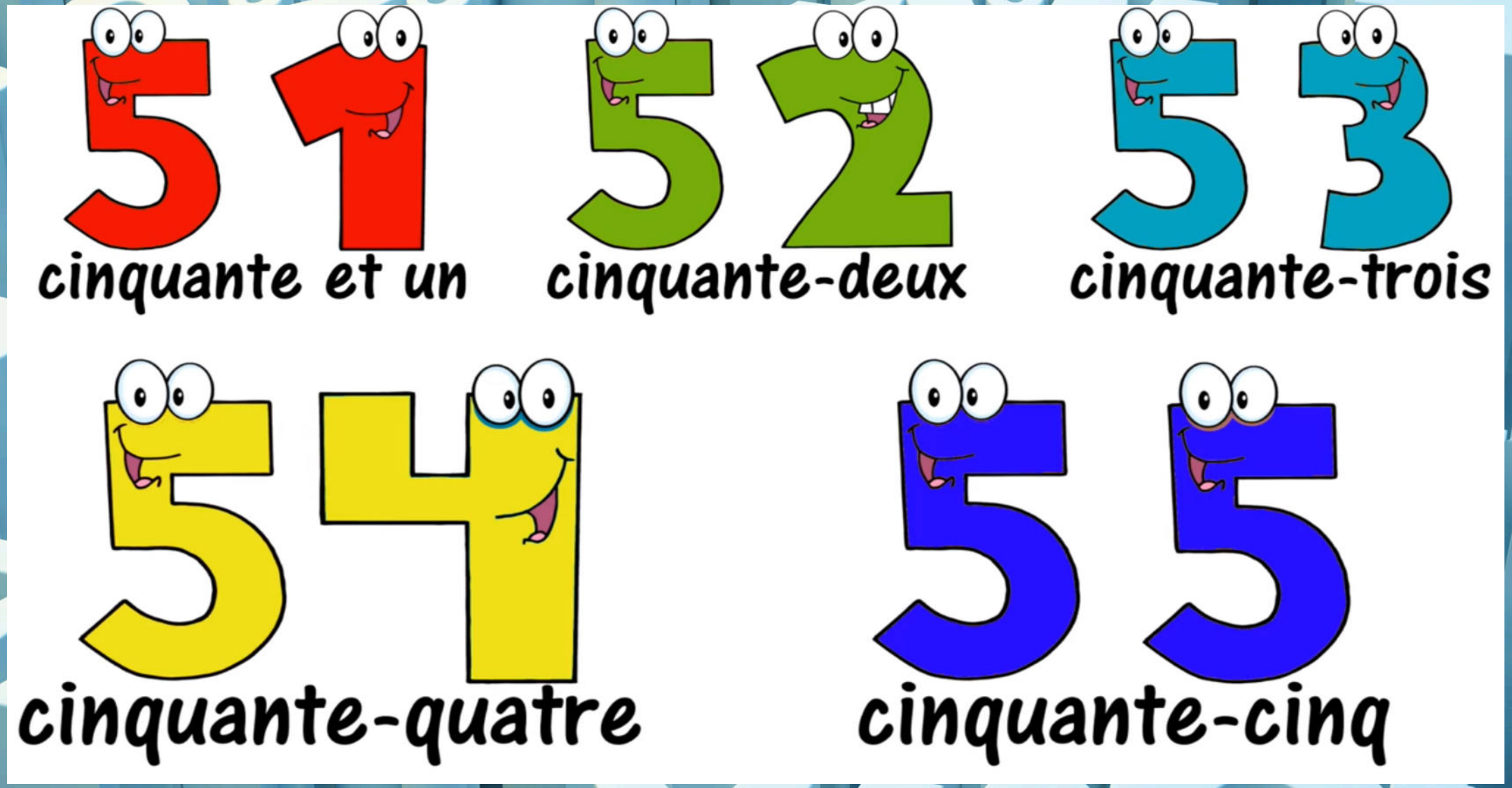
quarante-huit



quarante-neuf



cinquante


51
cinquante et un
52
cinquante-deux
53
cinquante-trois
54
cinquante-quatre
55
cinquante-cinq

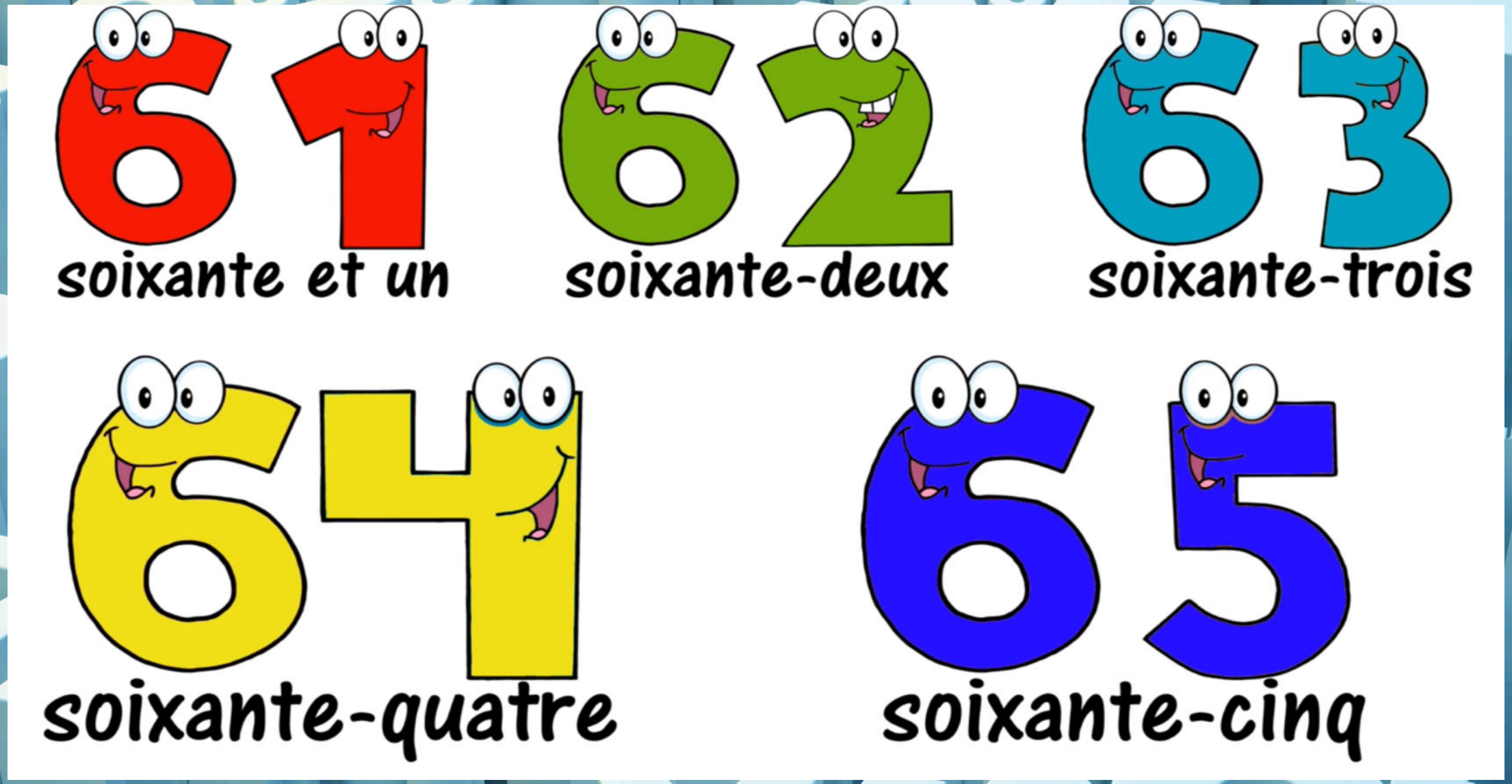
cinquante-six

cinquante-sept

cinquante-huit

cinquante-neuf

soixante

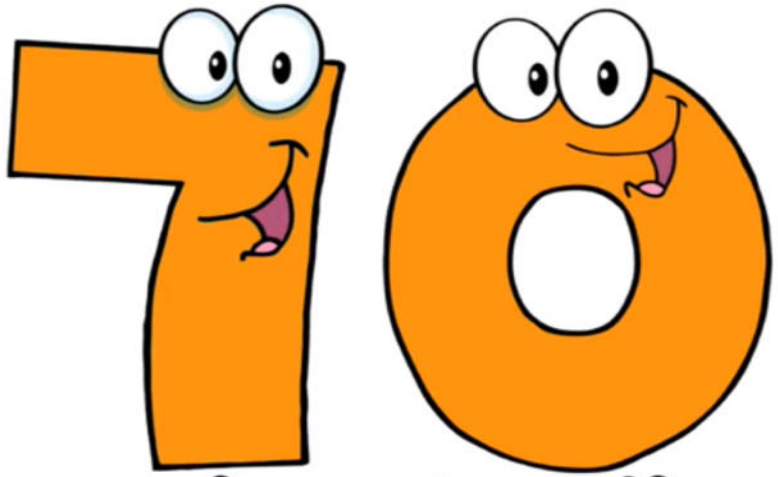

61
soixante et un
62
soixante-deux
63
soixante-trois
64
soixante-quatre
65
soixante-cinq

soixante-six

soixante-sept

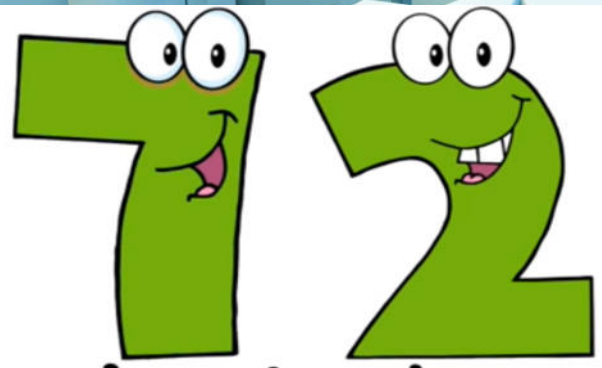
soixante-huit

soixante-neuf

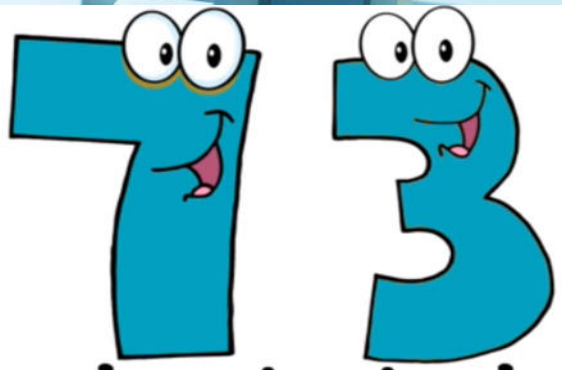


soixante-dix

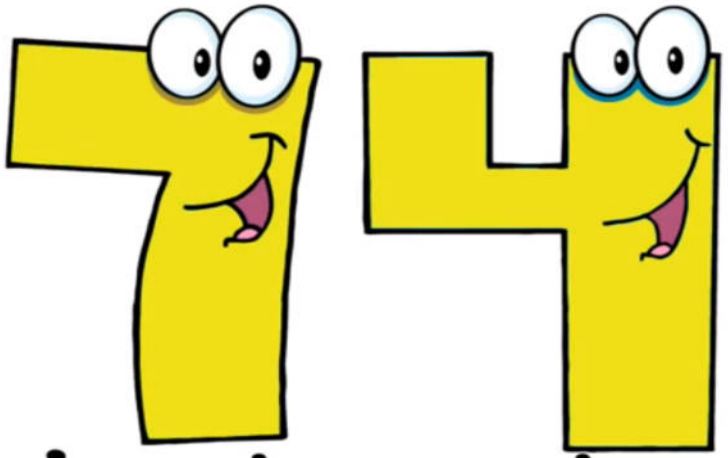
soixante et onze



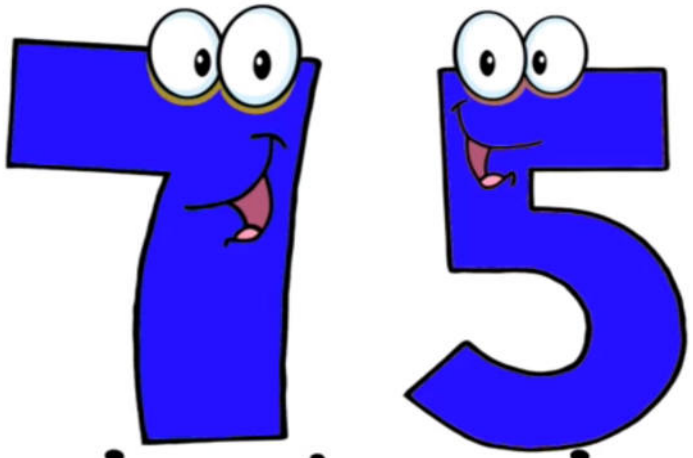
soixante-douze



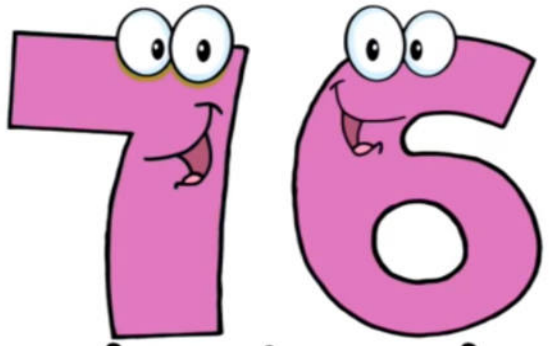
soixante-treize



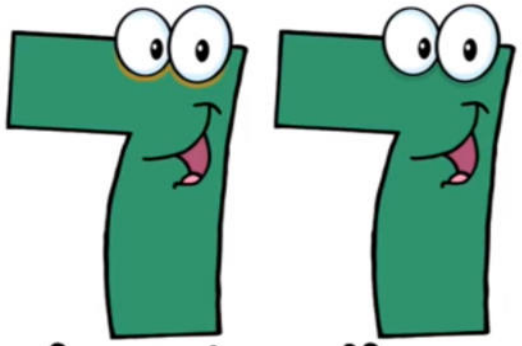
soixante-quatorze



soixante-quinze

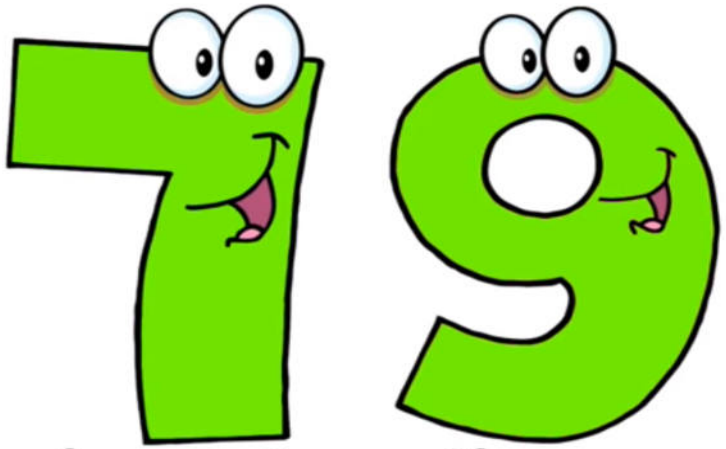


soixante-seize

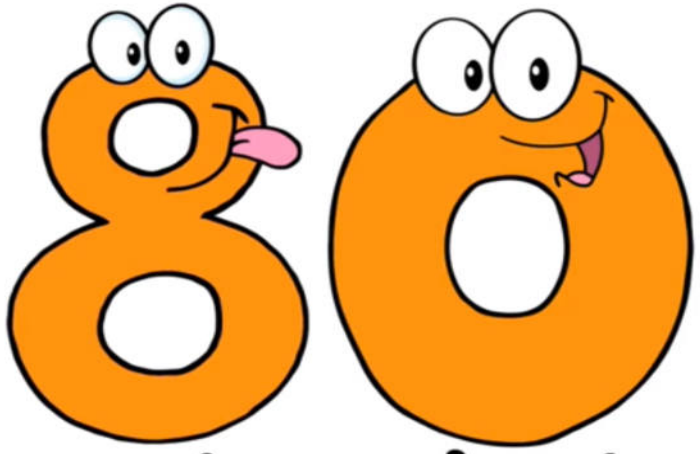


soixante-dix-sept

soixante-dix-huit

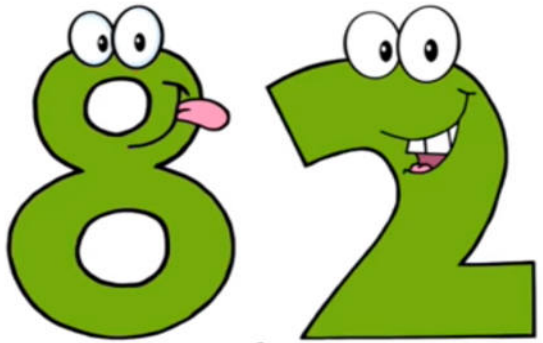


soixante-dix-neuf

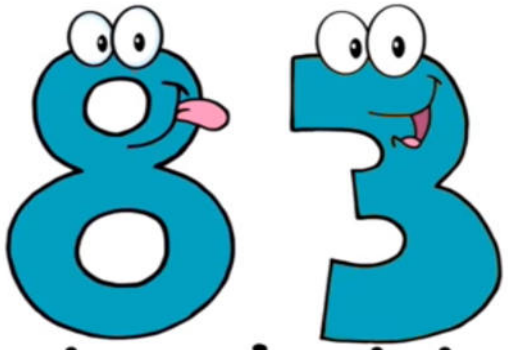


quatre-vingts

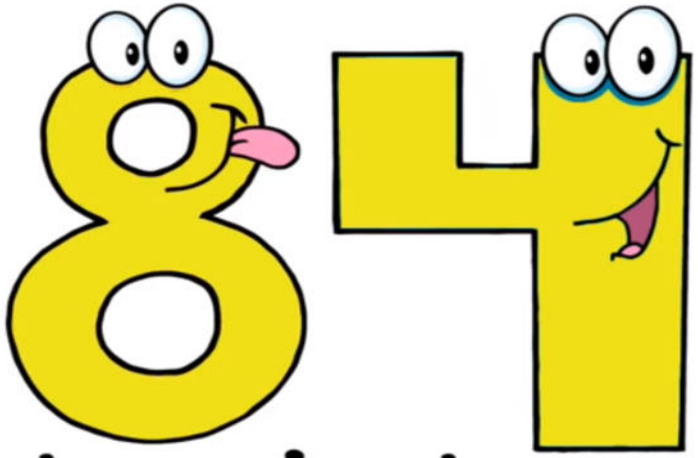
quatre-vingt-un



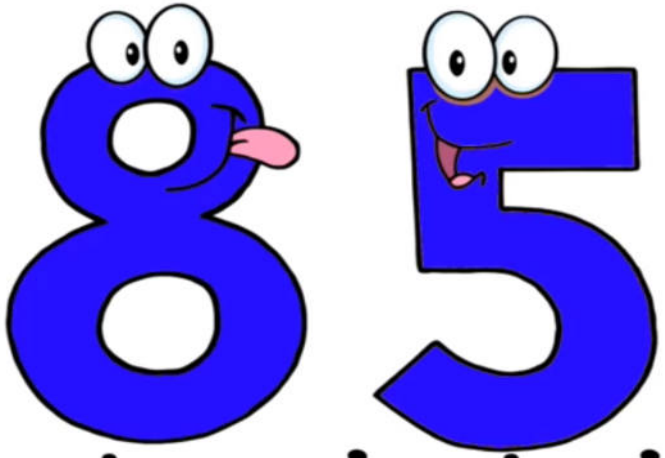
quatre-vingt-deux



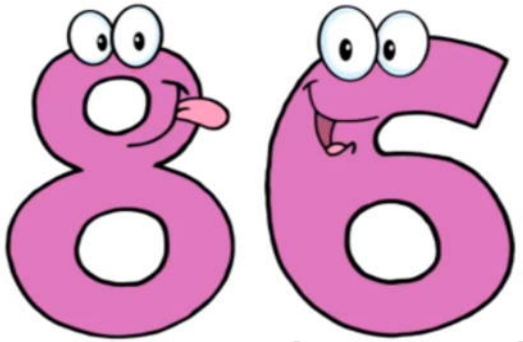
quatre-vingt-trois



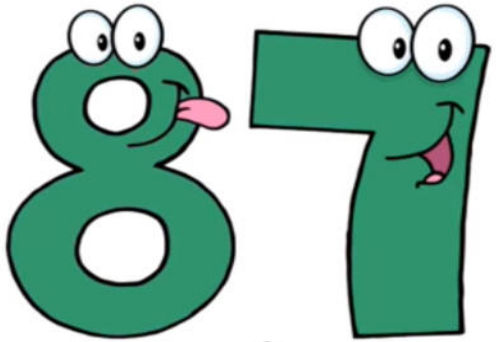
quatre-vingt-quatre



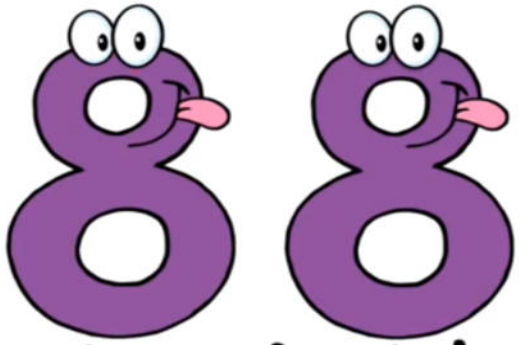
quatre-vingt-cinq



quatre-vingt-six

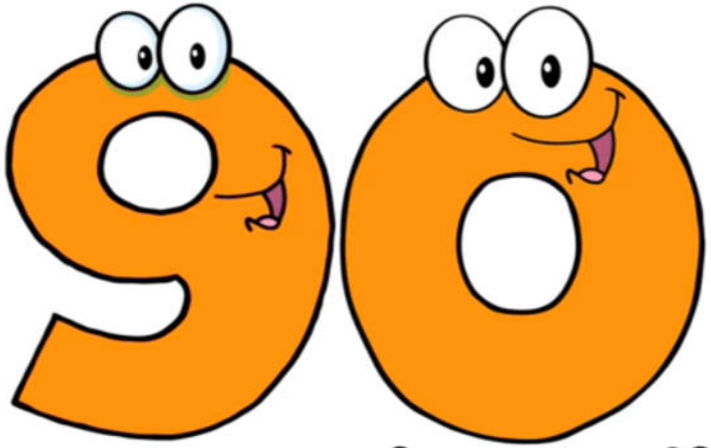


quatre-vingt-sept

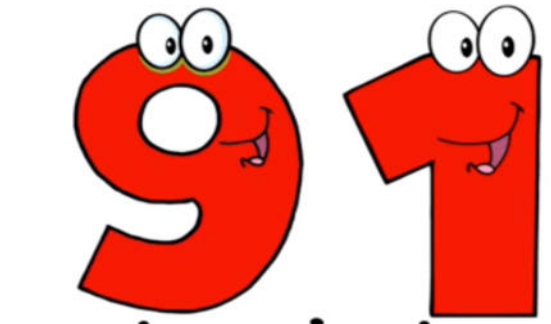


quatre-vingt-huit

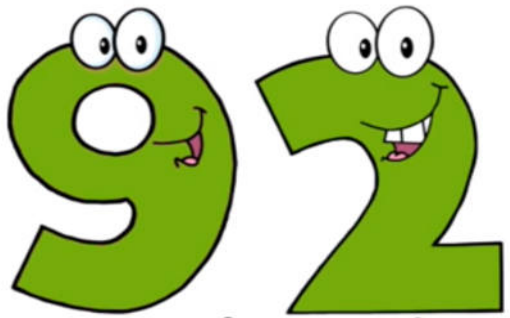
quatre-vingt-neuf



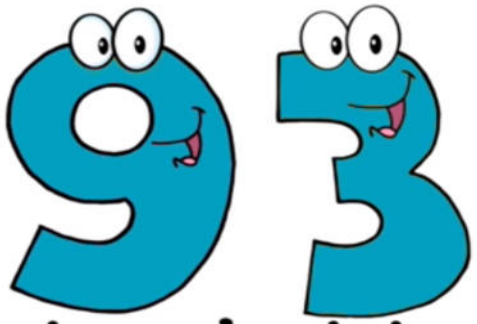
quatre-vingt-dix



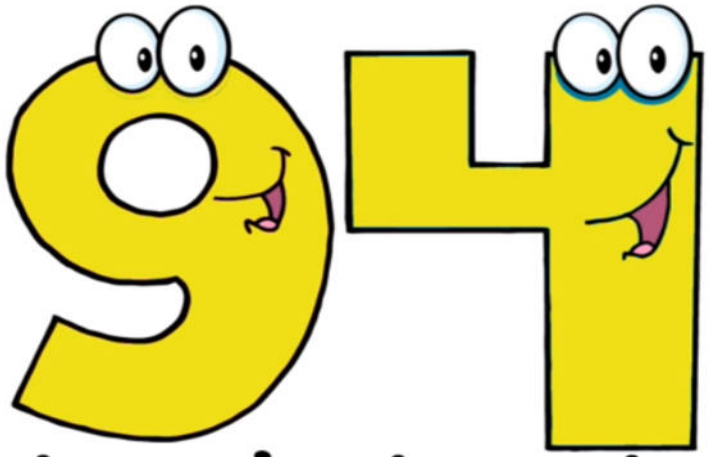
quatre-vingt-onze



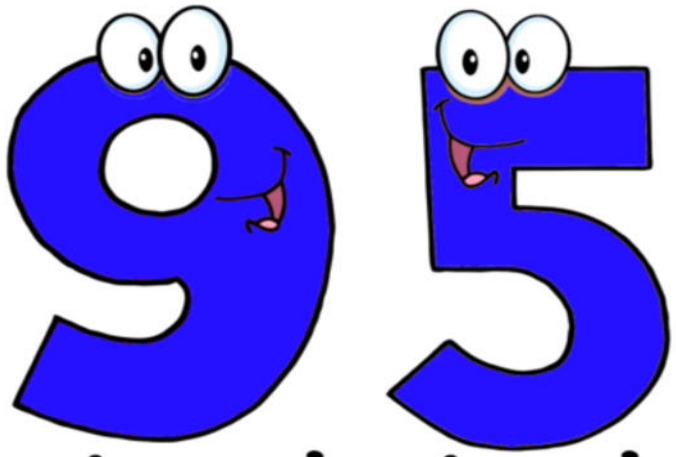
quatre-vingt-douze



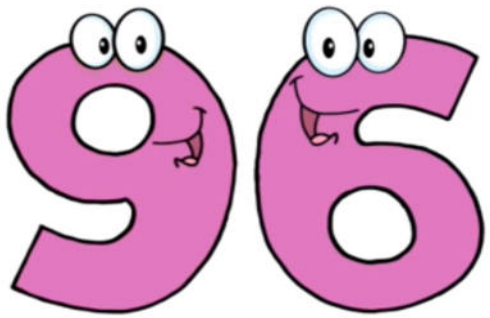
quatre-vingt-treize



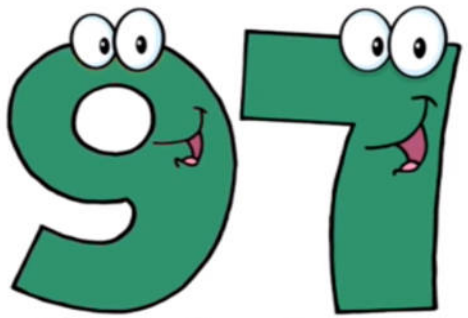
quatre-vingt-quatorze



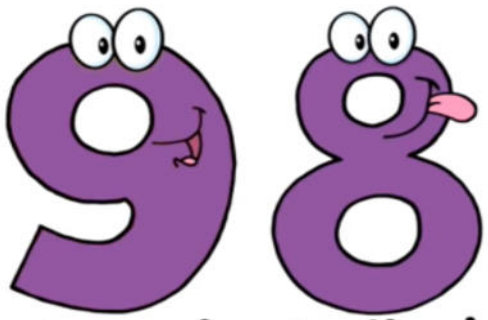
quatre-vingt-quinze



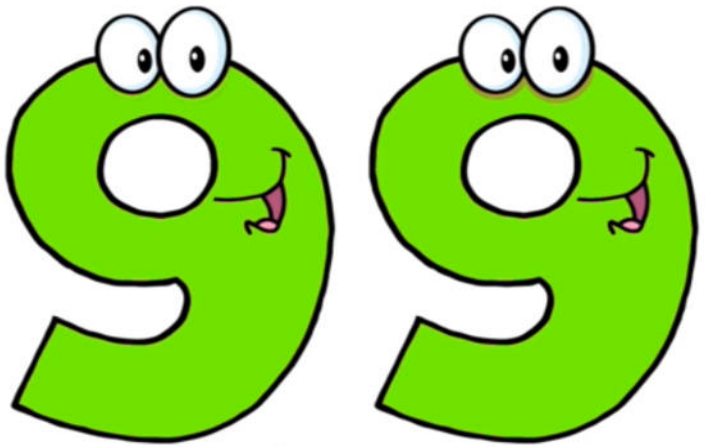
quatre-vingt-seize



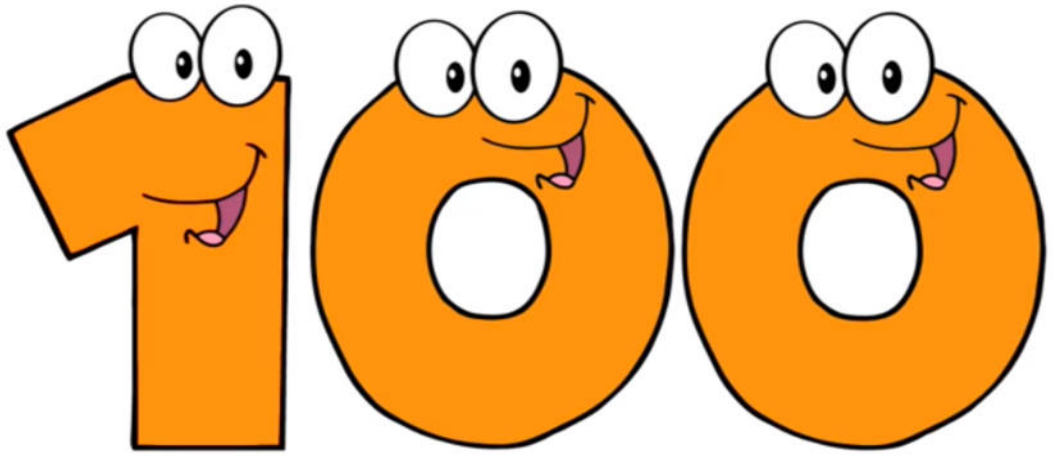
quatre-vingt-dix-sept



quatre-vingt-dix-huit



quatre-vingt-dix-neuf



cent

0 zéro	10 dix	20 vingt	30 trente
1 un	11 onze	21 vingt-et-un	31 trente-et-un
2 deux	12 douze	22 vingt-deux	32 trente-deux
3 trois	13 treize	23 vingt-trois	33 trente-trois
4 quatre	14 quatorze	24 vingt-quatre	34 trente-quatre
5 cinq	15 quinze	25 vingt-cinq	35 trente-cinq
6 six	16 seize	26 vingt-six	36 trente-six
7 sept	17 dix-sept	27 vingt-sept	37 trente-sept
8 huit	18 dix-huit	28 vingt-huit	38 trente-huit
9 neuf	19 dix-neuf	29 vingt-neuf	39 trente-neuf
40 quarante	50 cinquante	60 soixante	70 soixante-dix
41 quarante-et-un	51 cinquante-et-un	61 soixante-et-un	71 soixante-et-onze
42 quarante-deux	52 cinquante-deux	62 soixante-deux	72 soixante-douze
43 quarante-trois	53 cinquante-trois	63 soixante-trois	73 soixante-treize
44 quarante-quatre	54 cinquante-quatre	64 soixante-quatre	74 soixante-quatorze
45 quarante-cinq	55 cinquante-cinq	65 soixante-cinq	75 soixante-quinze
46 quarante-six	56 cinquante-six	66 soixante-six	76 soixante-seize
47 quarante-sept	57 cinquante-sept	67 soixante-sept	77 soixante-dix-sept
48 quarante-huit	58 cinquante-huit	68 soixante-huit	78 soixante-dix-huit
49 quarante-neuf	59 cinquante-neuf	69 soixante-neuf	79 soixante-dix-neuf
80 quatre-vingts	90 quatre-vingt-dix		
81 quatre-vingt-un	91 quatre-vingt-onze		
82 quatre-vingt-deux	92 quatre-vingt-douze		
83 quatre-vingt-trois	93 quatre-vingt-treize		
84 quatre-vingt-quatre	94 quatre-vingt-quatorze		
85 quatre-vingt-cinq	95 quatre-vingt-quinze		
86 quatre-vingt-six	96 quatre-vingt-seize		
87 quatre-vingt-sept	97 quatre-vingt-dix-sept		
88 quatre-vingt-huit	98 quatre-vingt-dix-huit		
89 quatre-vingt-neuf	99 quatre-vingt-dix-neuf		

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LES GRANDS NOMBRES

100 cent	800 huit-cents
101 cent-un	900 neuf-cents
200 deux-cents	1.000 mille
202 deux-cent-deux	2.000 deux-mille
300 trois-cents	10.000 dix-mille
305 trois-cent-cinq	100.000 cent-mille
400 quatre-cents	1.000.000 un-million
500 cinq-cents	2.000.000 deux-millions
600 six-cents	1.000.000.000 un-milliard
700 sept-cents	2.000.000.000 deux-milliards

VŒUX

“vuh”

WISHES

JOYEUX ANNIVERSAIRE !

“zhwah-yeuh-zah-nee-veR-seR”

OU

BON ANNIVERSAIRE !

“boh-nah-nee-veR-seR”

HAPPY BIRTHDAY !

BONNE CHANCE !

“bohn-shons”

OU

BON COURAGE !

“boh-cuh-rah-jh”

GOOD LUCK/ALL THE BEST !

BON VOYAGE !

“boh-voh-yah-jh”

HAPPY JOURNEY !

BON APPÉTIT !

“bohn-aapeh-tih”

HAVE A GOOD MEAL/ENJOY YOUR MEAL !

À VOTRE SANTÉ !

“ah-votruh-sontay”

TO YOUR HEALTH/CHEERS !

BIEN JOUÉ !

“biyah-jhu-ay”

WELL DONE/WELL PLAYED !

BON TRAVAIL !

“boh-trah-why”

GOOD WORK !

BON RÉTABLISSEMENT !

“boh-rheta-blis-moh”

GOOD RECOVERY/GET WELL SOON !

BON DIMANCHE !

“boh-dhi-monsh”

HAPPY SUNDAY !

BON WEEK-END !

“boh-week-ehndh”

HAVE A GOOD WEEK-END !

BON DÉBARRAS !

“boh-day-bah-rah”

GOOD RIDDANCE !

BONNES VACANCES !

“bohn-vah-cons”

HAVE A GOOD HOLIDAY/ENJOY YOUR VACATIONS !

JOYEUX NOËL !

“zwah-yeuh-noh-ayl”

MERRY CHRISTMAS !

BONNE ANNÉE !

“bohn-anay”

HAPPY NEW YEAR !

BONNE SANTÉ !

“bohn-sontay”

STAY WELL/KEEP HEALTHY !

PREND SOIN DE TOI !

“proh-suah-duh-tuah”

OU

PRENEZ SOIN DE VOUS !

“preh-nay-suah-duh-vu”

TAKE CARE !

SE PRÉSENTER

Salut ! Comment vas-tu ?

Hi ! How are you ?

Salut ! Je vais bien merci !

Hi ! I'm fine thanks !

Comment t’appelles-tu ?

What’s your name ?

Je m’appelle Murielle.

My name is Murielle.

Enchanté ! Quel âge as-tu ?

Nice to meet you ! How old are you ?

J’ai vingt ans.

I’m twenty years old.

D’où viens-tu ?

Where are you from ?

Je viens de Bordeaux.

I’m from Bordeaux.

Qu’est-ce que tu fais ?

What do you do ?

Je suis étudiante.

I’m a student.

Où habites-tu ?

Where do you live ?

J’habite à Paris.

I live in Paris.

Est-ce que tu as des frères et soeurs ?

Do you have any brothers or sisters ?

J'ai deux frères et une soeur.

I have two brothers and one sister.

Qu’est-ce que tu aimes faire ?

What do you like to do ?

J’aime sortir avec mes amis.

I like going out with my friends.

J’ai été ravi de faire ta connaissance. À bientôt !

It was a pleasure meeting you. See you soon !

Au revoir !

Goodbye !

JE SUIS INDIEN/INDIENNE.

I am Indian.

J’HABITE À DELHI EN INDE.

I live in Delhi in India.

JE SUIS COLLÉGIEN/COLLÉGIENNE.

I am in college.

J’AI UN CHIEN/CHAT CHEZ MOI.

I have a dog/cat at my house.

JE N’AIME PAS LES ANIMAUX.

I don’t like animals.

[redacted]

JE CONNAIS TROIS LANGUES: ANGLAIS, HINDI, FRANÇAIS.

I know three languages : English, Hindi, French.

JE SUIS UNE PERSONNE SPORTIVE, J'AIME BEAUCOUP LES JEUX.

I am a sportive person. I like games alot.

MON PAYS FAVORIS EST L'INDE PARCE QUE C'EST UN PAYS DÉMOCRATIQUE.

My favorite country is India because it is a democratic country.

J'ADORE L’ALIMENTATION, SURTOUT L’ALIMENTATION ITALIENNE / CHINOISE / INDIENNE / THAÏLANDAISE.

I like food, especially Italien/ Chinese/ Indian/ Thai.

[redacted]

Bon Après-Midi

Good after-noon

Merci (beaucoup)

Thank you (very much)

De rien

You're welcome (informal)

Je vous en prie

You're welcome (formal) (also Go ahead/After you)

Bienvenu(e)

Welcome (also You're welcome in Quebec)

Oui

Yes

Non

No

Je suis désolé(e)

I’m Sorry

Allons-y!

Let’s go

Comment allez-vous?

How are you? (formal)

Ça va?

How are you? (informal)

Comment vous appelez-vous?

What is your name? (formal)

Tu t’appelles comment?

What is your name? (informal)

Enchanté(e)

Nice to meet you

Monsieur

Mister/Sir

Madame

Mrs./Madam/Ma’am

Mademoiselle

Miss

Mesdames et Messieurs

Ladies and Gentlemen

Vous êtes d'où?

Where are you from? (formal)

Tu es d'où?

Where are you from? (informal)

Je suis de ….

I am from …

Où habitez-vous?

Where do you live? (formal)

Tu habites-où?

Where do you live? (informal)

J'habite à ...

I live in ....

Quel âge avez-vous?

How old are you? (formal)

Tu as quel âge?

How old are you? (informal)

J’ai ..... ans.

I am .... years old.

Parlez-vous français ?

Do you speak French? (formal)

Tu-parles anglais ?

Do you speak English? (informal)

Je ne parle pas espagnol.

I don’t speak Spanish.

Comprenez-vous?

Do you understand? (formal)

Tu comprends?

Do you understand? (informal)

Je ne comprends pas

I don’t understand

Je ne sais pas

I don’t know

Pouvez vous m’aider?

Can you help me? (formal)

Tu peux m’aider?

Can you help me? (informal)

Bien sûr

Of course

Comment dit-on … en français ?

How do we say …. in French?

Je n'ai aucune idée

I have no idea

Quelle heure est-il? (what time is it?)

Telling Time

Telling time

- To tell time in French use the subject il the verb est then the number, and then heures
  - Example: one o'clock = Il est une *heure*.
- L'heure (f.) = hour
  - Heure is always used in telling time.
  - The word heure is feminine
  - use 'une' instead of 'un' for one

Telling Time

- When the time is on the hour you follow this example
  - It is two o'clock = il est deux heure**s**
    - notice the 's' because you are talking about more than one hour!
  - Three o'clock = il est trois heures
- Based on this pattern, write the following times
  - Four o'clock
  - six o'clock

Midi et Minuit

- In English we use expressions for 12:00pm and 12:00am
  - 12:00pm = noon
  - 12:00am = midnight
- In French they also have expressions for noon and midnight
  - Noon = midi
  - Midnight = minuit
  - It’s midnight = Il est minuit

12 hrs vs. 24 hrs

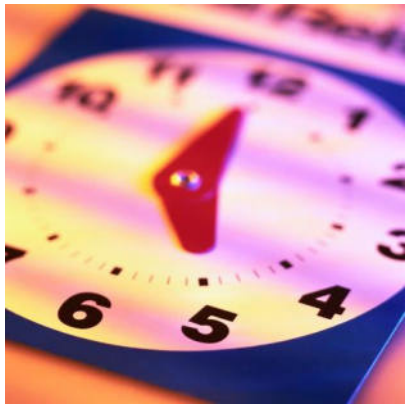
- In France, many people use the 24 hr clock instead of the 12 hr.
  - Example: 1:00pm = 13:00
    11:00pm = 23:00
  - Il est quatroze heures = 2:00pm
- Write what the following times would be in French
  - 4:00pm 9:00pm
  - 7:00pm 11:00pm

EXTRA VOCABULARY

- When not using the 24 hr clock the vocabulary below can be used to determine morning or evening
  - Du matin = morning
  - De l’après midi = afternoon
  - Du soir = evening
  - Example il est deux heures de l’après midi (its 2:00pm)
- Write the following using the vocabulary we have learned
  - Its one am
  - Its six pm

Telling time : Class work

- Based on the following pictures write what time it is in French



Seven o’clock pm
Eight o’clock am
Eleven o’clock pm
Midnight

Telling time past the hour

- When talking about time past the hour, just add the minutes number after heures
  - Ex: 1:10 = il est une heure dix
  - Ex: 3:26 = il est trois heures vingt-six.
- If you want to specify morning, afternoon, evening etc
  - Il est une heure dix du matin
    - The time of day vocabulary expression comes after the minutes

Fifteen and Thirty

- Fifteen and Thirty past the hour have special expressions
  - 15 after = et quart
  - 30 after = et demie
- Examples
  - Ex: 1:15 = il est une heure et quart
  - Ex: 2:30 = il est deux heures et demie

PRACTICE TIME: Class work

- Write what time it is in French

13:19

3:17 in the after noon

12:15pm

11:07 am

12:00pm

23:12

3:30pm

Telling Time : after 30 min

- After 30 minutes past the hour, in French you go to the next hour and subtract the minutes
  - Ex: 10:40 = Il est *onze* heures *moins vingt*
- Practice (in notes) writing the following times
  - Ex:3:50 = il est quatre heures moins dix You write: 6:35
  - Ex: 12:55 = il est treize heures moins cinq

    You write: 9:59

45 minutes after hour

- Just like fifteen after, forty five minutes also has a special expression
  - 10:45= il est onze heures **moins le quart**
  - Whenever it is 45 minutes after the hour use this expression
- Write the following times in your notes
  - 2:45pm 6:45am

Class Work : Telling Time

- Write the following times into French
  - 1:55pm
  - 6:45 am
  - 3:38pm
  - 7:59 am
  - 12:39pm
  - 9:46am
  - 11:07 am

Class Work : Telling Time

- Write the following times into French
  - 1:55pm
  - 6:45 am
  - 3:38pm
  - 7:59 am
  - 12:39pm
  - 9:46am
  - 11:07 am

Write the following times in French.

1. It is 1:00 A.M.
2. It is 3:45 P.M.
3. It is 8:30 A.M.
4. It is noon.
5. It is midnight.
6. It is 9:15 P.M.
7. It is 12:30 P.M.
8. It is 12:30 A.M.
9. It is 10:25 P.M.
10. It is 9:40 A.M.

Write the above exercise in the 24-hour system.

Pronoms Sujets

Subject Pronouns

Subject Pronouns are a type of <u>personal pronoun</u> that indicate who or what is performing the action of a verb.

Par Exemple :

Je suis prêt. *I am ready.*

Vous êtes beau. *You are handsome.*

Characteristics of subject pronouns :

1.Serve as the subject of verbs.

2.May be singular or plural, masculine or feminine to agree with the noun (subject) they replace.

French Subject Pronouns :

The different subject pronouns are determined by number and person.

- Number is divided into “singular” (one) and “plural” (more than one).
- Person includes “first person” (the speaker), “second person” (the listener), and “third person” (neither the speaker nor the listener).

Thus, with two numbers and three persons, there are a total of six grammatical persons, each of which has at least one French subject pronoun:

Thus, with two numbers and three persons, there are a total of six grammatical persons, each of which has at least one French subject pronoun:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	JE (I)	NOUS (We)
2nd Person	TU (You)	VOUS (You)
3rd Person	IL (He/It) ELLE (She/It) ON (One/You/We/They)	ILS (They) ELLES (They)

Notes :

- *Je* is only capitalized at the beginning of a sentence.
- *Je* contracts to *j'* in front of a vowel or mute h.

Par Exemple :

- *J'aime le chocolat.* I love chocolate.
- *J'habite à Delhi.* I live in Delhi.

In addition to "he" and "she,"
il and *elle* mean “it” when they replace a noun of that gender, so
le livre (the book) becomes ***il*** and
la pomme (the apple) becomes ***elle***.

- *Ils* is used for men, masculine nouns, and mixed gender groups – it is the default when referring to plural groups.
- *Elles* can be used only for a group of women and/or feminine nouns.

On is a special case.
It can mean "you,"
"they," or people in general, and
it can also be an Informal replacement for "we."
Regardless of meaning,
on is always conjugated as a third person singular.

As in English, plural pronouns replace two or more singular pronouns:

you and I = we (*nous*),

you and he = you (*vous*), etc.

TABLE 1 Subject Pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	*je* (I)	*nous* (we)
2nd	*tu* (you)	*vous* (you)
3rd	*il* (he, it)	*ils* (they)
	elle (she, it)	*elles* (they)
	on (one, you, we, they)	

3. Write the correct subject pronoun.

1. To talk to your female teacher, use _____.
2. To talk **about** your female teacher, use _____.
3. To talk to a young boy, use _____.
4. To talk **about** a young boy, use _____.
5. To talk to your teachers (both male and female), use _____.
6. To talk **about** your female teachers, use _____.
7. To talk to a group of your male friends (in Spain), use _____.
8. To talk to your boss, use _____.
9. To talk to your aunt and uncle (in Mexico), use _____.
10. To talk **about** yourself, use _____.
11. To talk to your little sister, use _____.
12. To talk **about** your female cousins (in Mexico), use _____.
13. To talk **about** your parents, use _____.
14. To speak **about** a group of people (male and female) of which you are a part, use _____.

C. Write the correct translation for the following subject pronouns.

1. We (masc.) _____
2. They (fem.) _____
3. You (sing., formal) _____
4. He _____
5. I _____
6. You (pl., fam., mixed) _____
7. You (sing., fam.) _____
8. They (masc.) _____
9. We (fem.) _____
10. She _____

5 MOST IMPORTANT VERB CONJUGATION IN THE PRESENT TENSE

Avoir (to have)

Être (to be)

Aller (to go)

Faire (to do/make)

Venir (to come)

"Avoir"

ai
have
as
has

Verb in PRESENT Tense

Auxiliary verb

Avoir

(to have)

J’	ai	(I have)
Tu	as	(You have)
Il/elle/on	a	(He/She/One has—we have)
Nous	avons	(We have)
Vous	avez	(You have)
Ils/elles	ont	(They have)

Avoir in Present Tense

J’	ai
Tu	as
Il/elle/on	a
Nous	avons
Vous	avez
Ils/elles	ont

“Liaison”

Avoir in Present Tense

J’	ai
Tu	as
Il/elle/on	a
Nous	avons
Vous	avez
Ils/elles	ont

“Liaison”

S+vowel

Z

Avoir in Present Tense

Examples

J'ai trois soeurs (I have three sisters)

Elle a un chat (She has a cat)

Ils ont une maison (They have a house)

Avoir in Present Tense

Auxiliary verb

Être

(to be)

Je	suis	(I am)
Tu	es	(You are)
Il/elle/on	est	(He/She/One is—we are)
Nous	sommes	(We are)
Vous	êtes	(You are)
Ils/elles	sont	(They are)

Être in Present Tense

Je	suis
Tu	es
Il/elle/on	est
Nous	sommes
Vous	êtes
Ils/elles	sont

“Liaison”

Être in Present Tense

Je	suis
Tu	es
Il/elle/on	est
Nous	sommes
Vous	êtes
Ils/elles	sont

“Liaison”

S+vowel

Z

Être in Present Tense

Examples

Je suis médecin (I am a doctor)

Elle est belle (she is beautiful)

Il est beau (He is handsome)

Ils sont au Canada (They are in Canada)

Être in Present Tense

Diffrences

Être in Present Tense

I am 50 years old

~~Je suis 50 ans~~

J'ai 50 ans

Avoir (to have)

I am cold/hot

Je ~~suis froid/chaud~~

J'ai froid/chaud

I am hungry/thirsty

Je ~~suis faim/soif~~

J'ai faim/soif

"Aller"

vais va
go goes
vas

Verb in PRESENT Tense

Irregular verb

Aller

(to go)

Je	vais	(I go/I am going)
Tu	vas	(You go/you are going)
Il/elle/on	va	(He/She/One goes OR is going-we go OR are going)
Nous	allons	(We go/we are going)
Vous	allez	(You go/you are going)
Ils/elles	vont	(They go/they are going)

Aller in Present Tense

Je	vais
Tu	vas
Il/elle/on	va
Nous	allons
Vous	allez
Ils/elles	vont

“Liaison”

S+vowel

Z

Aller in Present Tense

Examples

Il va au Canada (He is going to Canada)

Nous allons au cinéma (We are going to the cinema)

je vais à la piscine (I am going to the swimming pool)

Aller in Present Tense

font fais
de
faisons make

"faire"

Verb in PRESENT Tense

Faire
(to do/make)

- Irregular
- Idiomatic expressions
- Weather
- To do sports
- Playing instruments

Faire in Present Tense

Je	fais	(I do/make OR I am doing/making)
Tu	fais	(You do/make OR you are doing/making)
Il/elle/on	fait	(He/She/One does/makes OR He/She/One is doing/making)
Nous	faisons	(We do/make OR we are doing/making)
Vous	faites	(You do/make OR you are doing/making)
Ils/elles	font	(They do/make OR they are doing/making)

Je	fais
Tu	fais
Il/elle/on	fait
Nous	faisons
Vous	faites
Ils/elles	font

Same pronunciation

Examples

Je fais mes devoirs (I am doing my homework)

Elle fait un gâteau (She is making a cake)

Weather

Il fait beau (The weather is nice)

Il fait froid (It is cold)

Il fait chaud (It is hot)

To do sports

Ils font du tennis (They do/play tennis)

Je fais de la natation (I do/am doing swimming)

Playing instruments

Nous faisons du piano (We do/play piano)

Je fais de la guitare (I do/play guitar)

'Venir'

viens comes
venez Venons
come

Verb in PRESENT Tense

Irregular Group-3

Venir

(to come)

Venir in Present Tense

Je	viens	(I come/I'm coming)
Tu	viens	(You come/you're coming)
Il/elle/on	vient	(He/She/One comes OR is coming-we come OR are coming)
Nous	venons	(We come/we're coming)
Vous	venez	(You come/you're coming)
Ils/elles	viennent	(They come/they're coming)

Venir in Present Tense

Je	viens
Tu	viens
Il/elle/on	vient
Nous	venons
Vous	venez
Ils/elles	viennent

Same pronunciations

Venir in Present Tense

Examples

Il vient de l'école (He is coming from school)

Je viens avec Catherine (I am coming with Catherine)

Ils viennent du Canada (They come from Canada)

Venir in Present Tense

LES SALUTATIONS

Vocabulary · Greetings · *Les salutations*

Salut	(*sah-lew*)	Hi./Bye.
Bonjour	(*boh$^{(n)}$-zhoor*)	Hello
Bonsoir	(*boh$^{(n)}$-swahr*)	Good evening, good night, hello
Bonne soirée	(*bohn swah-ray*)	Good evening
Bonne nuit	(*bohn nooee*)	Good night
Quoi de neuf ?	(*kwah duh nuhf*)	What's up?, How's it going?
Pas grand-chose.	(*pah grah$^{(n)}$ shohz*)	Not much.

Vocabulary · Good-bye · *Au revoir*

Au revoir	(*oh ruh-vwahr*)	Good-bye
À demain	(*ah duh-ma$^{(n)}$*)	See you tomorrow
À tout à l'heure	(*ah too-tah luhr*)	See you (later today)
À la prochaine	(*ah lah proh-shehn*)	See you (tomorrow)
À bientôt	(*ah by^{uh}e$^{(n)}$-toh*)	See you soon
À plus tard	(*ah plew tahr*)	See you later
Ciao	(*chow*)	Bye
Bonne soirée	(*bohn swahr-ay*)	Have a good evening
Bonne journée	(*bohn zhoor-nay*)	Have a nice day

Vocabulary · How are you? · *Ça va ?*

Comment allez-vous ? (formal) , Comment vas-tu ? (informal) , Comment ça va ? / Ça va ? (informal)	(como talay-vuh) (como vah-tyu) (como sa-vah/sa vah)	How are you?
Est-ce que vous allez bien ?	(ays-kuh vuz alay biyah)	Are you well?
Ça va (très) bien	(sa vah (treyh) biyah)	I'm doing (very) well.
Je vais bien	(zuh vay biyah)	I am well.

Ça va Oui, ça va	(sa va) (wi, sa va)	Things are going fine. Yes, I'm fine.
Très bien, merci	(treyh biyah, mayrh-see)	Very well, thanks.
Pas mal	(pa-mahl)	Not Bad
Pas si bien/pas très bien	(pa c biyah/pa treyh bien)	Not so well
(très) mal	(treyh) mahl	(very) bad
Comme ci, comme ça	(com si, com sa)	So-so
Désolé(e)	(deh-zoleh)	Sorry.
Et toi ? Et vous ?	(ay tuah) (ay vuh)	And you? (informal) And you? (formal)

s'il vous plaît	*Please*
s'il te plaît *informal*	
merci	*thank you*
de rien	*you're welcome*
excusez-moi excuse-moi *informal*	*Excuse me (asking a question)*
pardonnez-moi pardonne-moi *informal* pardon	*Excuse me – bumping into someone, or moving through people*
félicitations	*Congratulations*
bonne chance	*Good luck*
Monsieur	*Sir*
Madame	*Madam*
Mademoiselle	*Miss*

Vocabulary · Names

Jacques	*Bonsoir, Marie.*
Marie	*Euh ? Tu t'appelles comment ?*
Jacques	*Moi, je m'appelle Jacques.*
Marie	*Ah, oui. Quoi de neuf, Jacques ?*
Jacques	*Pas grand-chose. Alors, au revoir, à demain, Marie.*
Marie	*À la prochaine, Jacques.*

DIALOGUE: Two good friends, Olivier and Luc, are meeting.

Olivier	*Salut Luc. Ça va ?*
Luc	*Ça va bien, merci. Et toi, ça va ?*
Olivier	*Pas mal.*
Luc	*Quoi de neuf ?*
Olivier	*Pas grand-chose. Au revoir Luc.*
Luc	*Au revoir, à demain.*

LES EXERCICES

Translate from French to English.

Bonne soirée
À tout à l'heure
Je vais bien.
Et vous ?
À demain
Comment allez-vous ?
Salut
Très bien, merci.
Est-ce que vous allez bien ?
Je m'appelle
Bonne nuit
À bientôt
Pas si bien/pas très bien
Ça va bien
Bonjour

Translate from English to French.

What's your name?
Have a nice day
Hi./Bye.
Not much.
Have a good evening

Your friend François sees you and starts a conversation. How might you respond?

- *François*: Salut. Comment vas-tu ?
- *You*: _____
- *François*: Quoi de neuf ?
- *You*: _____
- *François*: À la prochaine.
- *You*: _____

THE MONTHS *OF* THE YEAR *IN* FRENCH

(lay muah duh laaneh)

les mois de l 'année

Janvier

January

(zhoh-viye)

Février

February

(fhev-rih-yeh)

Mars

March

(mars)

Avril

April

(aav-reel)

Mai

May

(may)

Juin

June

(zhuah)

Juillet

July

(zhu-iyeh)

Août

August

(ooth)

Septembre

September

(sep-tombruh)

octobre

October

(ock-tobruh)

NOVEMBRE

November

(noh-vom-bruh)

Décembre

December

(day-som-bruh)

Les mois de l'année

Janvier

Février

Mars

Avril

Mai

Juin

Juillet

Août

septembre

Octobre

Novembre

Décembre

month	**le mois** (luh-muah)
year	**l'an / l'année** (loh / laaneh)
decade	**la décennie** (lah-deh-see-ni)
century	**le siècle** (luh see-aykle)
millennium	**le millénaire** (luh-milay-nayr)

Les mois de l'année

Relie chaque mois avec sa définition / Une cada mes con su definición

JANVIER	Je suis le seul mois qui a trois lettres.
FÉVRIER	Je suis le dernier mois de l'année.
MARS	Avec moi, le printemps commence.
AVRIL	C'est la rentrée à l'école !
MAI	Je suis le mois le plus court.
JUIN	Je suis le premier mois de l'année.
JUILLET	Avec moi, on fête le Halloween.
AOÛT	Je suis le seul mois qui a cinq lettres.
SEPTEMBRE	Je vais après le mois de juin.
OCTOBRE	Je suis l'onzième mois de l'année.
NOVEMBRE	Avec moi, on commence les vacances d'été.
DÉCEMBRE	Je suis le seul mois avec un accent circonflexe.

Les jours de la semaine

(lay jhur duh lah sahmen)

LUNDI

Monday

(Lahn-dhi)

(mahr-dhi)

MERCREDI

Wednesday

(mehr-kreh-dhi)

Jeudi

Thursday

(juh-dhi)

Vendredi

Friday

(vohn-druh-dhi)

Samedi

Saturday

(sahm-dhi)

DIMANCHE

Sunday

(Dhi-monsh)

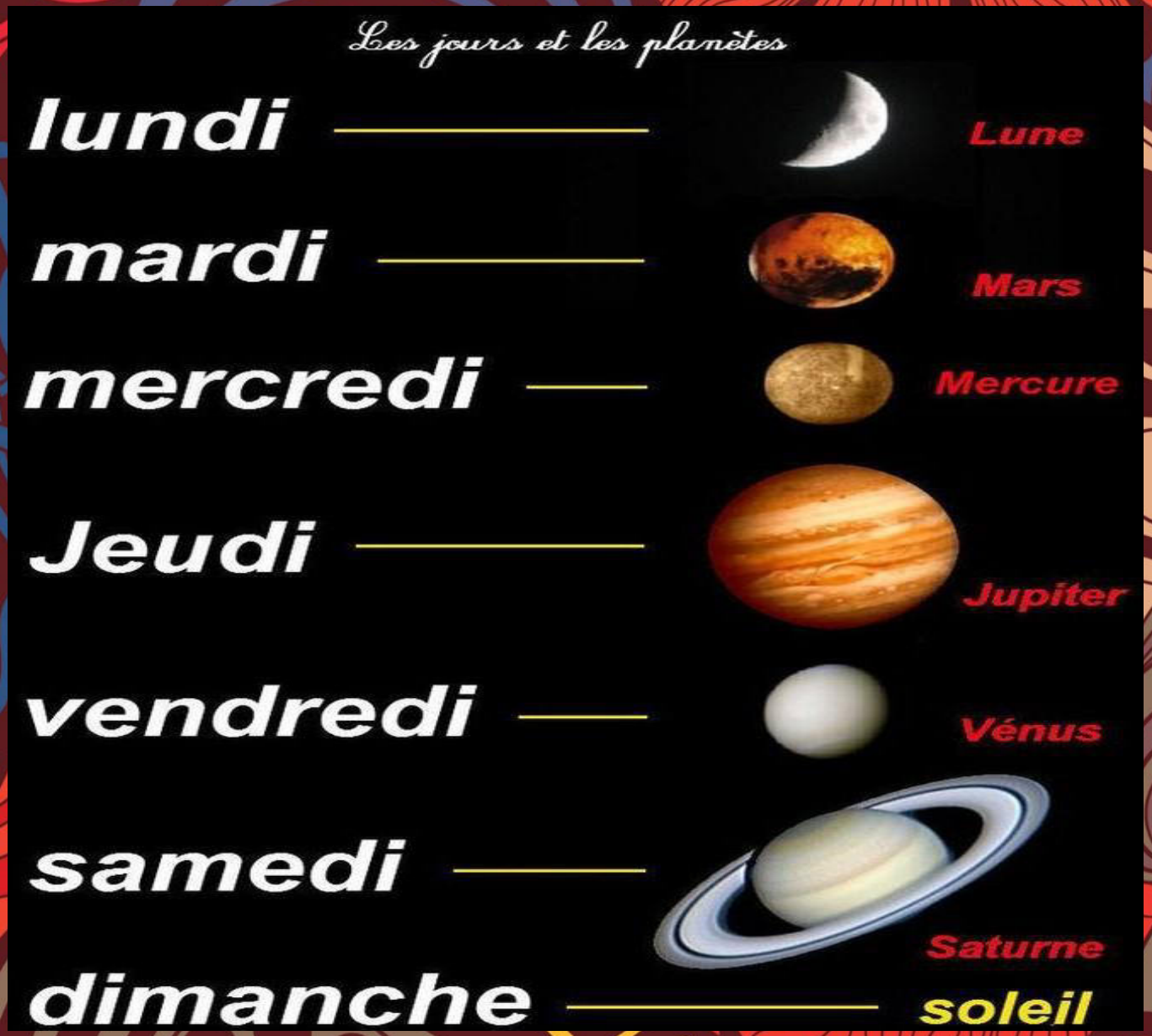
DAYS OF THE WEEK IN FRENCH

LES JOURS DE LA SEMAINE

LUNDI	MONDAY
MARDI	TUESDAY
MERCREDI	WEDNESDAY
JEUDI	THURSDAY
VENDREDI	FRIDAY
SAMEDI	SATURDAY
DIMANCHE	SUNDAY

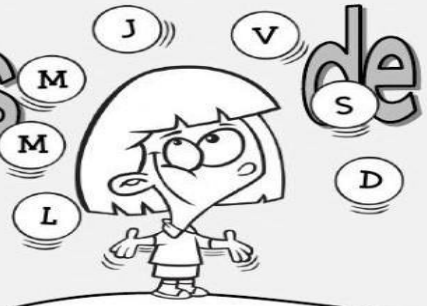
day	**le jour** (luh jhur)
week	**la semaine** (lah sahmen)
today	**aujourd'hui** (oh- jhur -dui)
yesterday	**hier** (ee-yer)
tomorrow	**demain** (duh-mah)
next	(proh-sha / proh-shayen) **prochain / prochaine**

last	(dehr-niyeh / dehr-niyerh) **dernier / dernière**
day before yesterday	**avant-hier** (avoh-tiyer)
day after tomorrow	(apreh-duh-mah) **après-demain**
the following day	(luh londh-mah) **le lendemain**
the day before	**la veille** (luh vaye)


Les jours et les planètes
lundi
Lune
mardi
Mars
mercredi
Mercure
Jeudi
Jupiter
vendredi
Vénus
samedi
Saturne
dimanche
soleil

LE FAIT

Les jours de la semaine



Cliquez sur le microphone pour parler.

L

m

m

J

V

S

D

L'EXERCICE

Les jours de la semaine

Cliquez sur le microphone pour parler.

L UNDI

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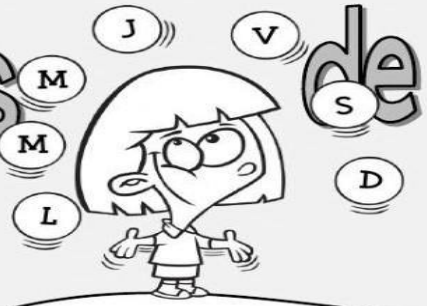
L'EXERCICE

Les jours de la semaine

Cliquez sur le microphone pour parler.



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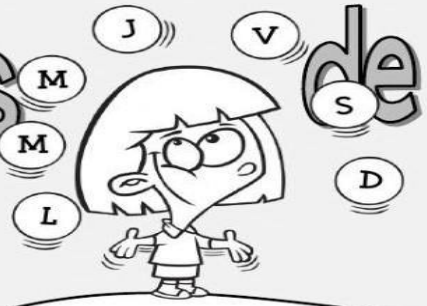
L'EXERCICE

Les jours de la semaine



Cliquez sur le microphone pour parler.

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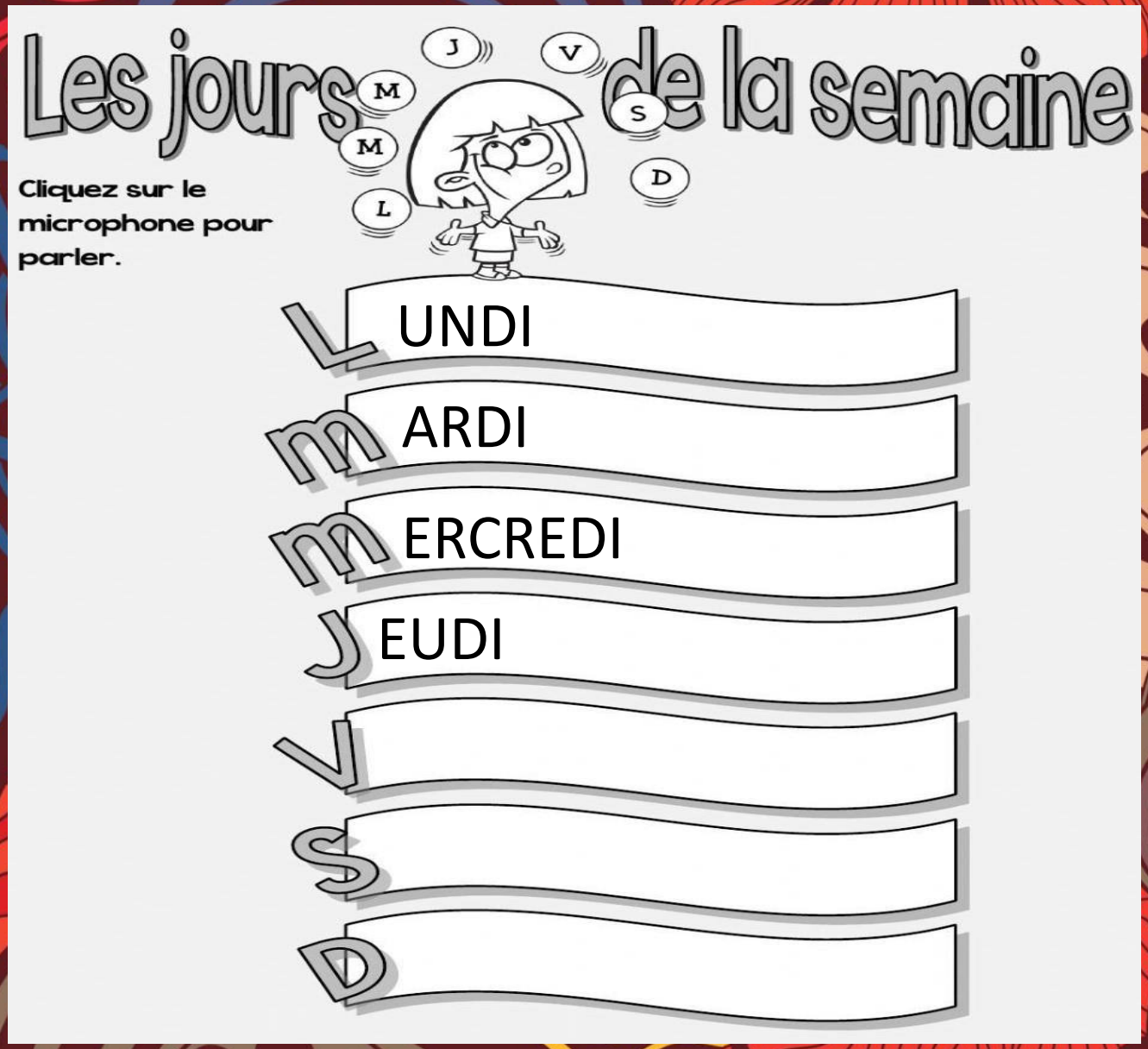
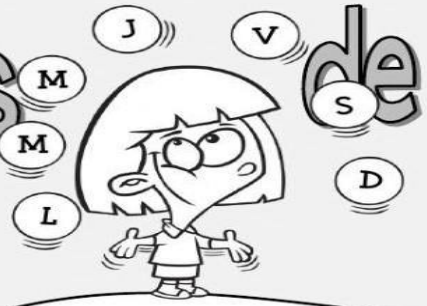
L'EXERCICE


Les jours de la semaine
Cliquez sur le microphone pour parler.
L UNDI
m ARDI
m ERCREDI
J EUDI
V
S
D

Les jours de la semaine



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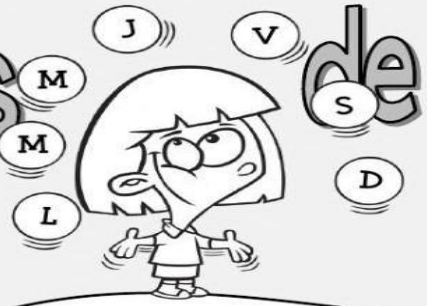
D

L'EXERCICE

Les jours de la semaine



Cliquez sur le microphone pour parler.

L UNDI

M ARDI

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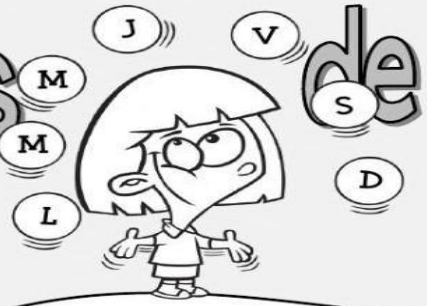
V ENDREDI

S AMEDI

D

L'EXERCICE

Les jours de la semaine



Cliquez sur le microphone pour parler.

L UNDI

M ARDI

M ERCREDI

J EUDI

V ENDREDI

S AMEDI

D IMANCHE

L'EXERCICE

LES COULEURS

noir / noire

Masculine	Feminine

blanc / blanche

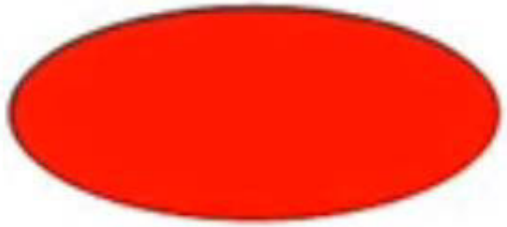
Masculine	Feminine

gris / grise

Masculine	Feminine

rouge / rouge

Masculine	Feminine

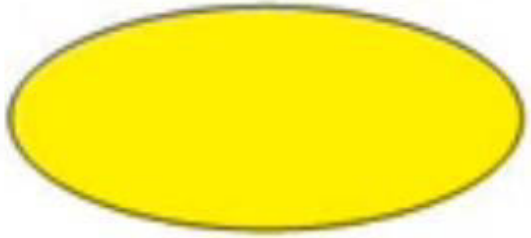


bleu / bleue

Masculine	Feminine

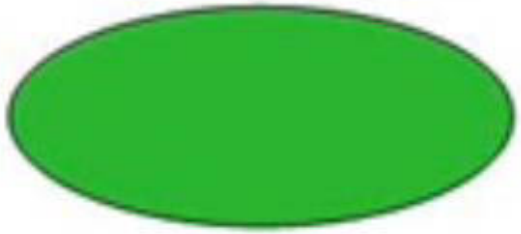
jaune / jaune

Masculine	Feminine



vert / verte

Masculine	Feminine



orange / orange

Masculine	Feminine

violet / violette

Masculine	Feminine

marron / marronne

Masculine	Feminine

rose / rose

Masculine	Feminine

clair

(light)

marron clair

(light brown)

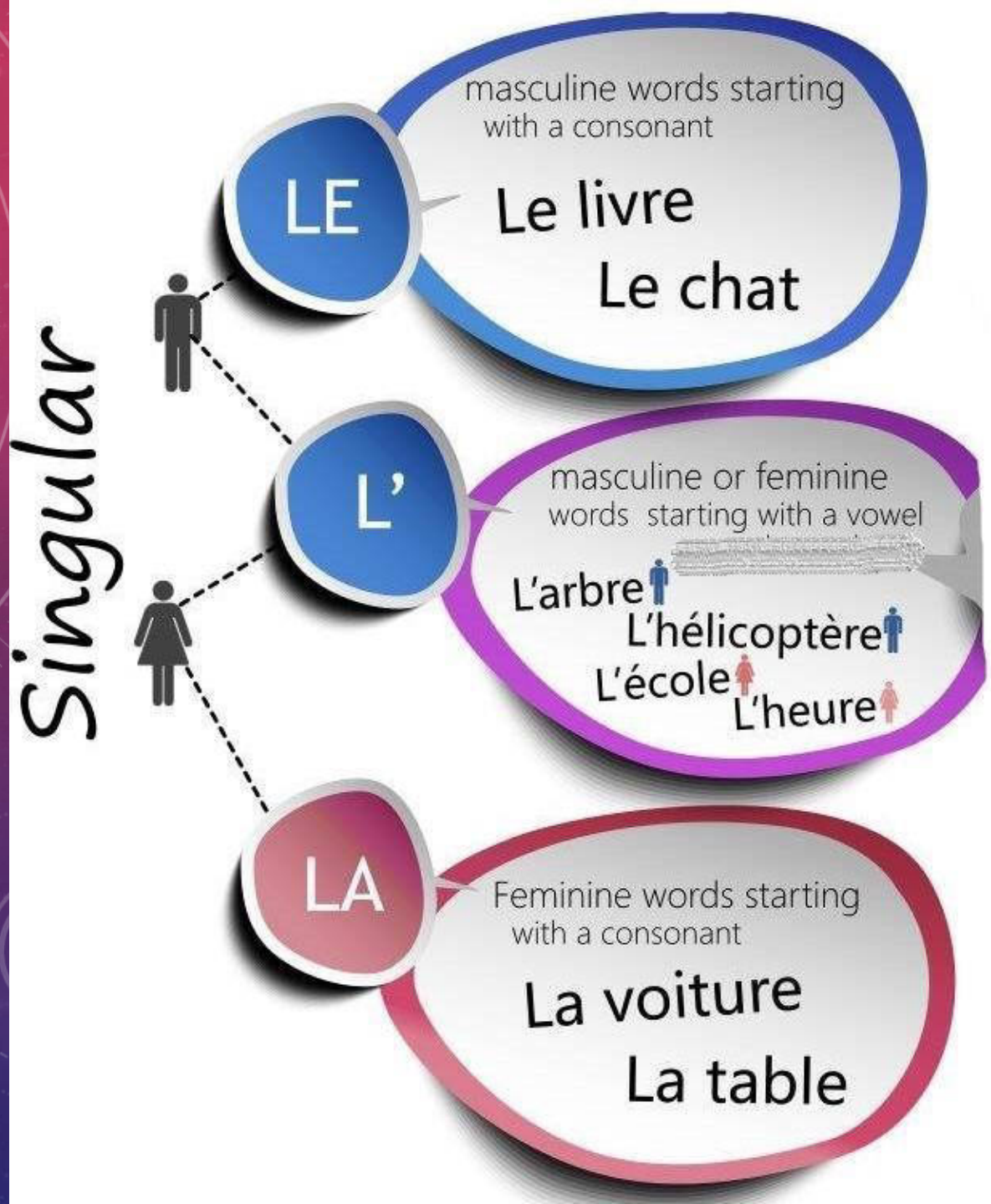
foncé

(dark)

marron foncé

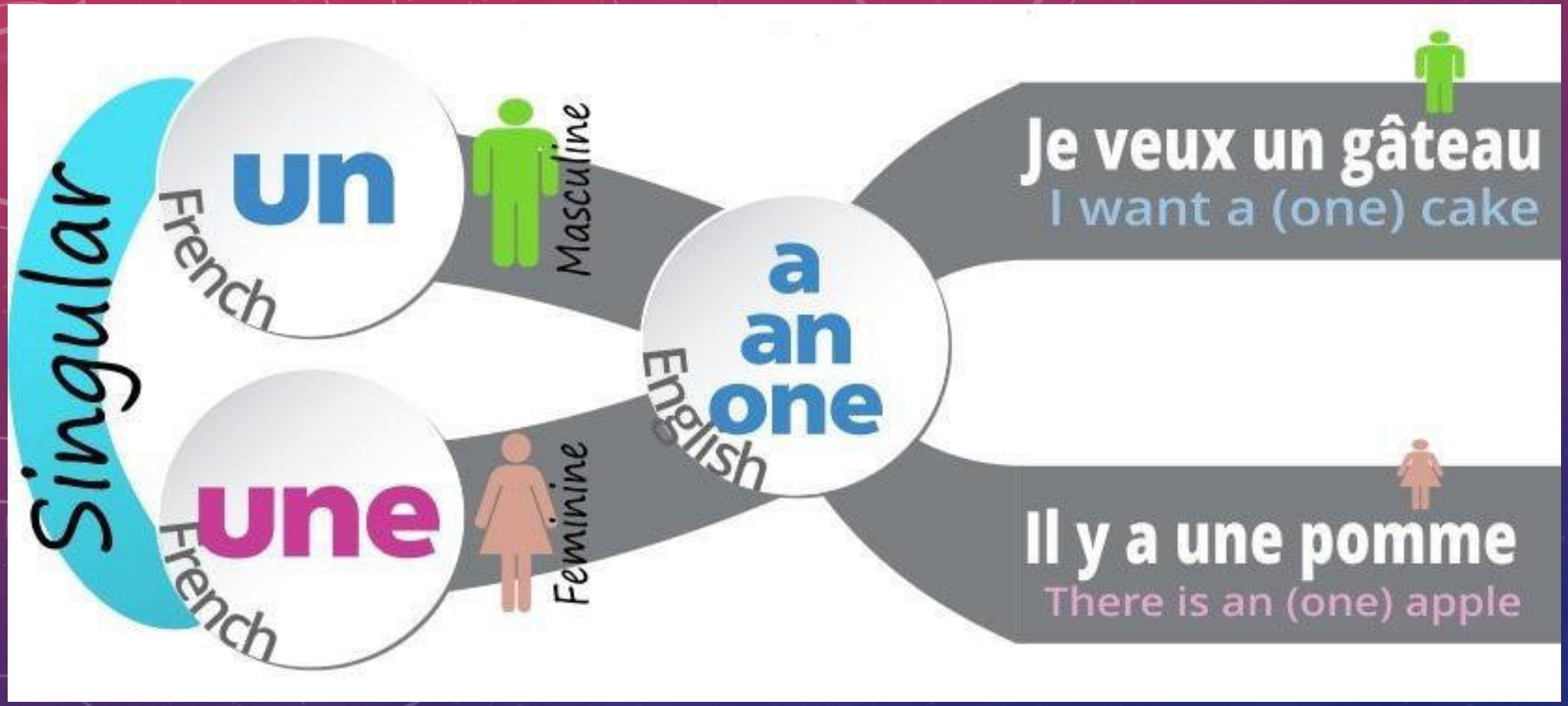
(dark brown)

LES ARTICLES DÉFINIS


Singular
LE
masculine words starting with a consonant
Le livre
Le chat
L'
masculine or feminine words starting with a vowel
L'arbre
L'hélicoptère
L'école
L'heure
LA
Feminine words starting with a consonant
La voiture
La table

Plural
LES
Masculine or Feminine words
Les voitures
Les hélicoptères
Les arbres
Les écoles

LES ARTICLES INDÉFINIS


Singular
un
French
Masculine
une
French
Feminine
a
an
one
English
Je veux un gâteau
I want a (one) cake
Il y a une pomme
There is an (one) apple

Plural
French
des
English
some
any
or nothing
Tu as des chiens ?
Have you any dogs?

Negation
Singular
de
French
Plural
no
any
English
Tu n'as pas de chiens ?
Je ne veux pas d'ananas
Il n'y a pas de pommes

Les articles	Définis	Indéfinis
Masculin ♂ Singulier	Le	Un
Féminin ♀ Singulier	La	Une
Mot ♂ ou ♀ qui commence par une voyelle	L'	Un Une
Pluriel ♂ et ♀	Les	Des

Les alphabets français

A B C D E F G
H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z

L'alphabet

Les voyelles (Vowels)

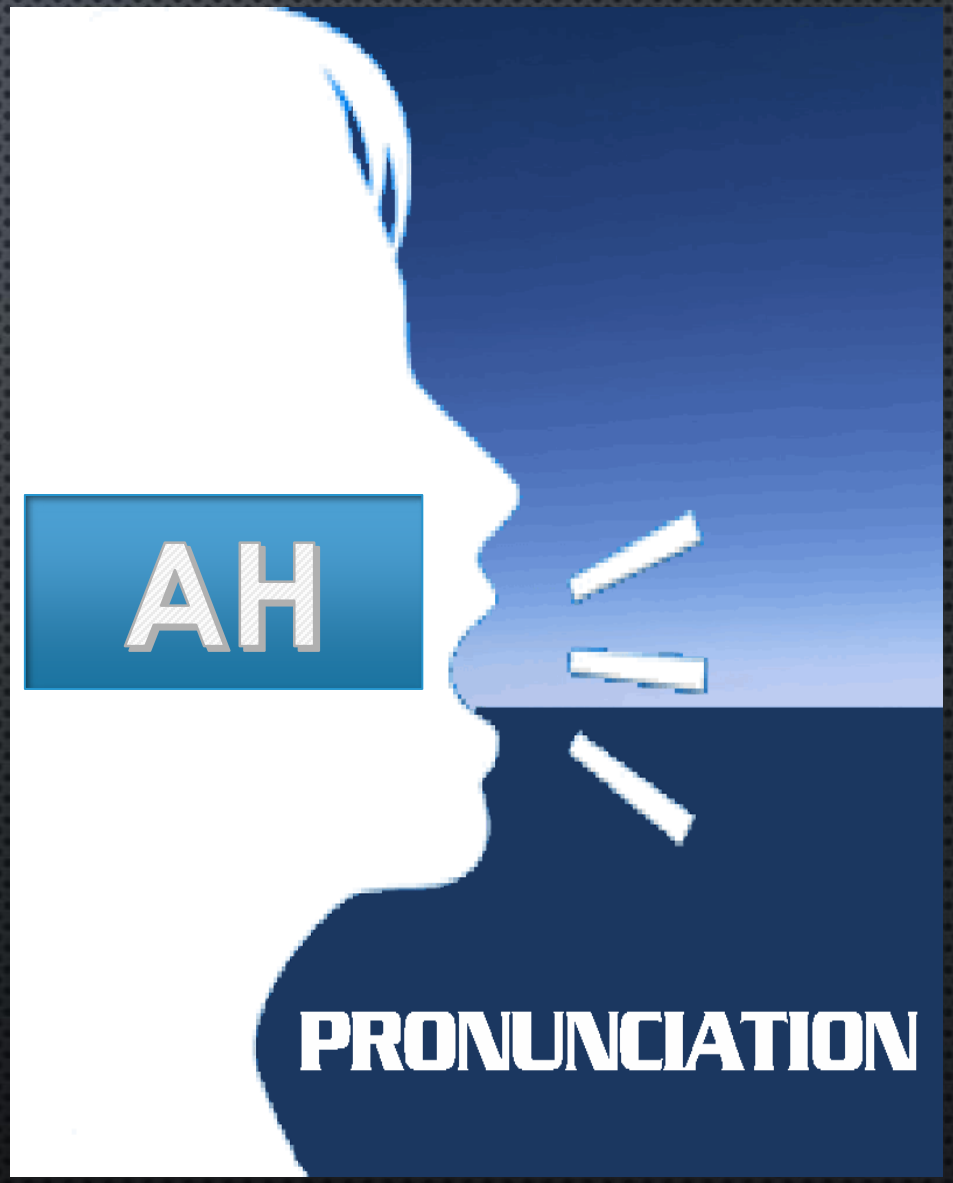
A E I O U Y

Les consonnes (consonants)

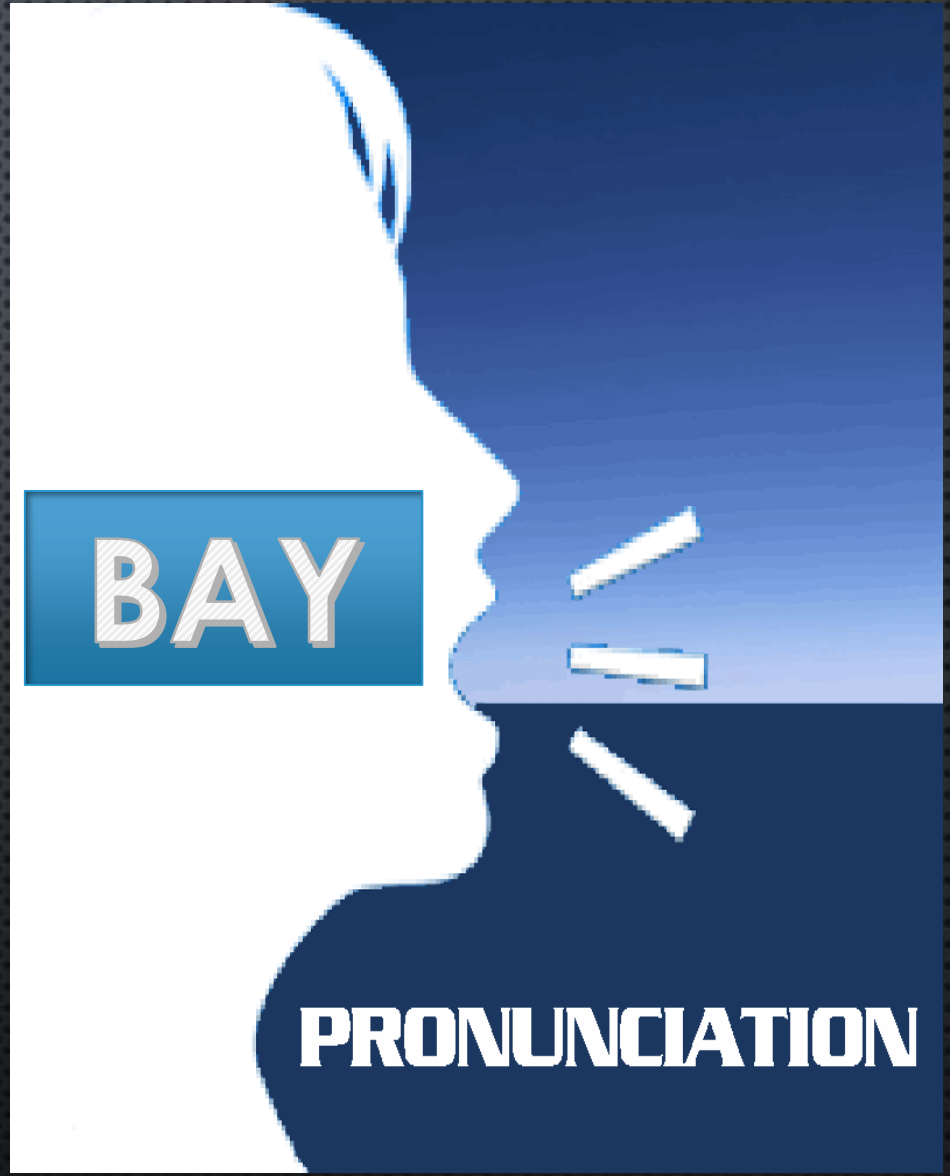
B C D F G

H J K L M N P Q

R S T V W X Y Z


AH
PRONUNCIATION

Bb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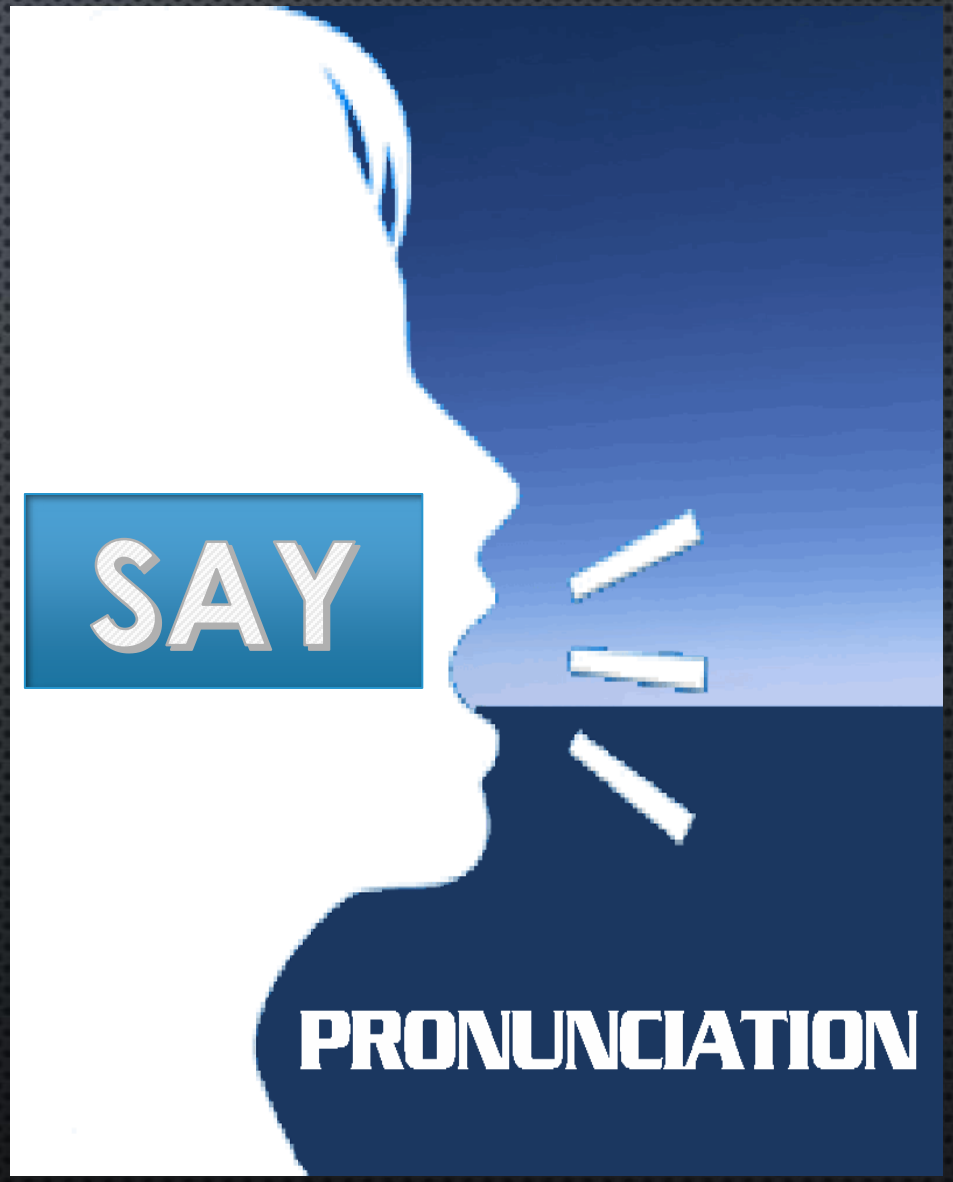
PRONUNCIATION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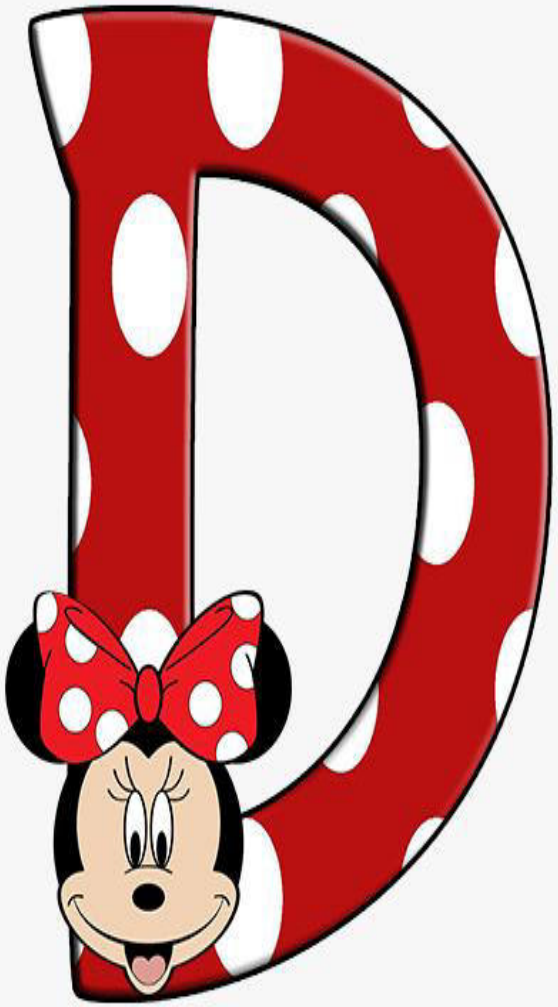

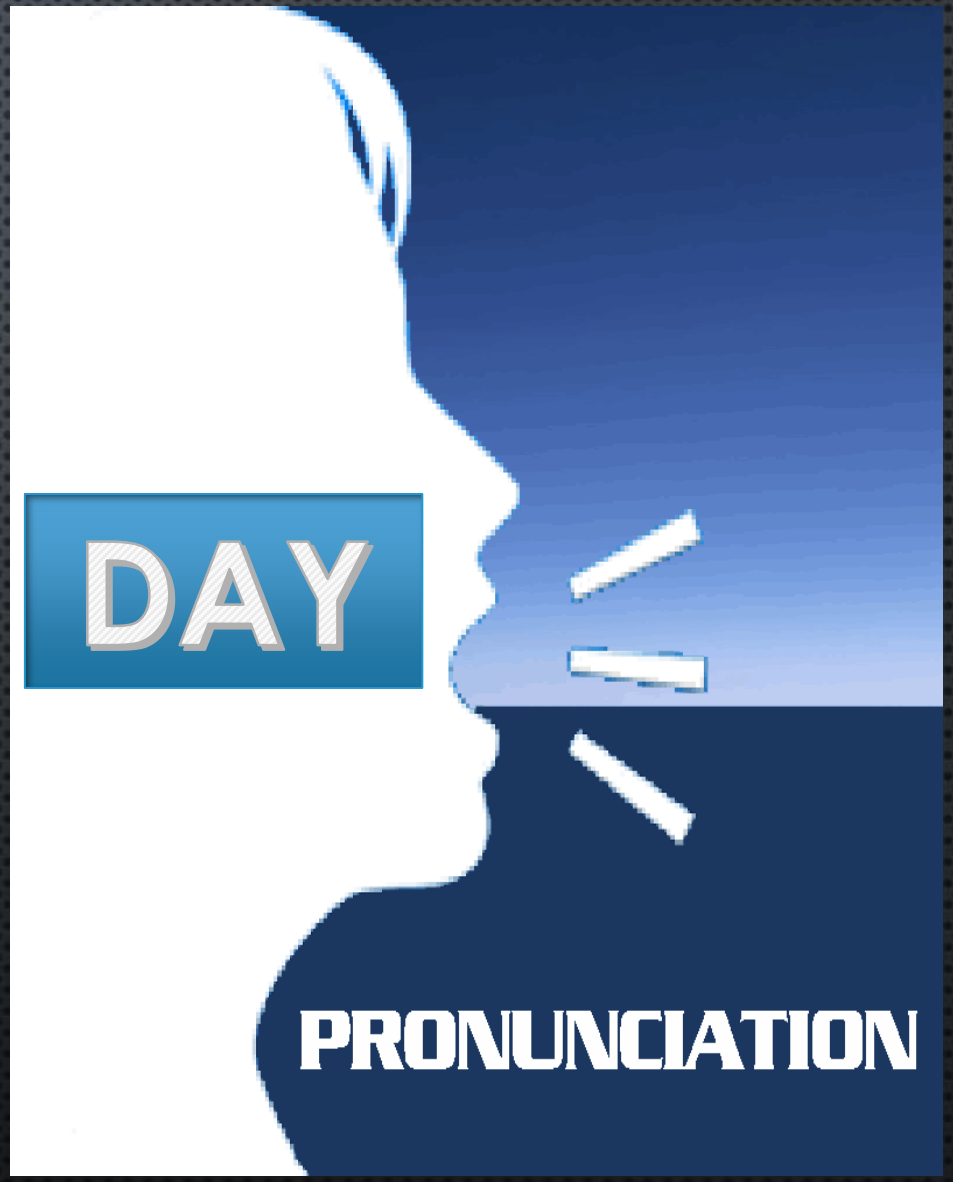
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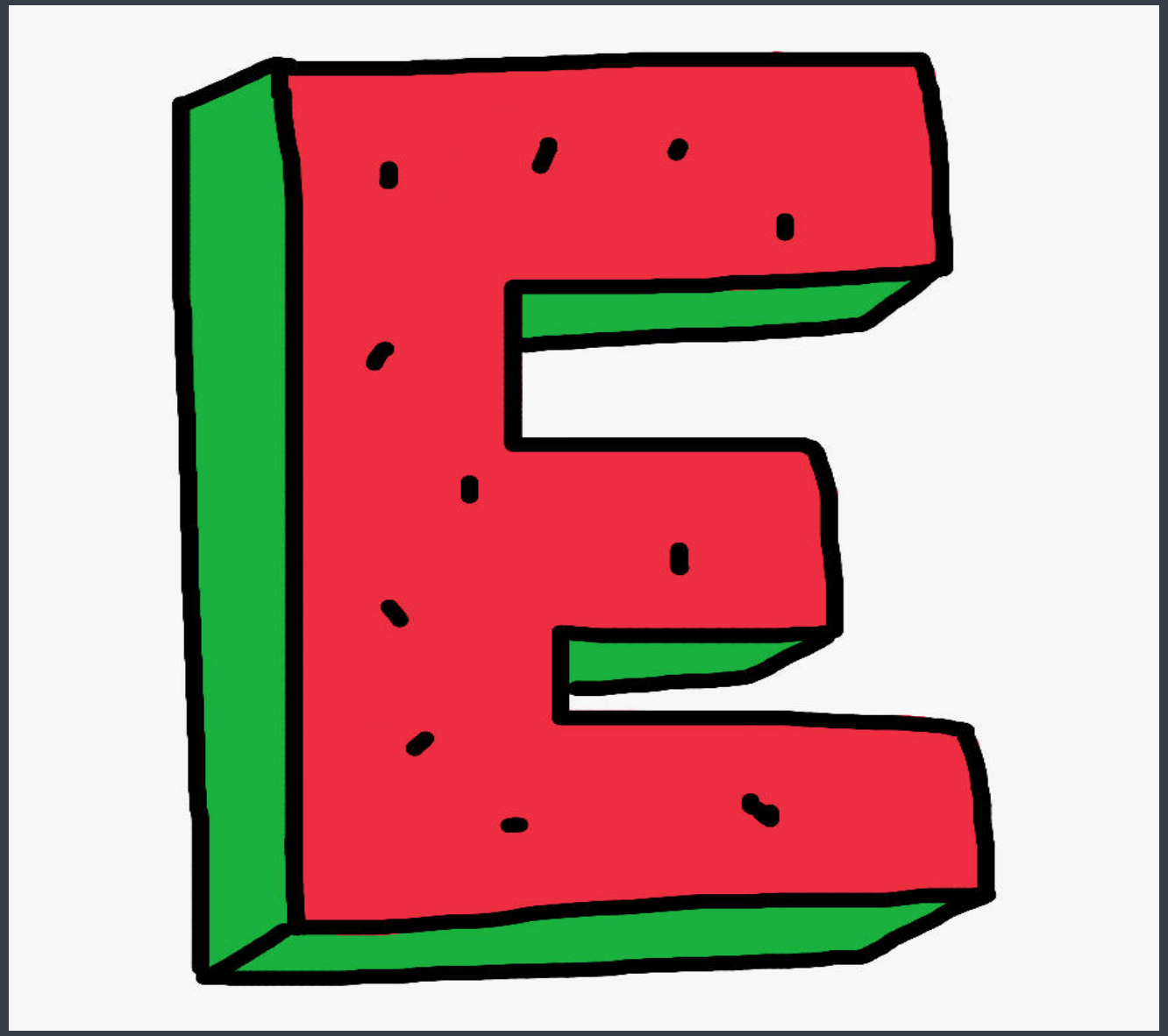

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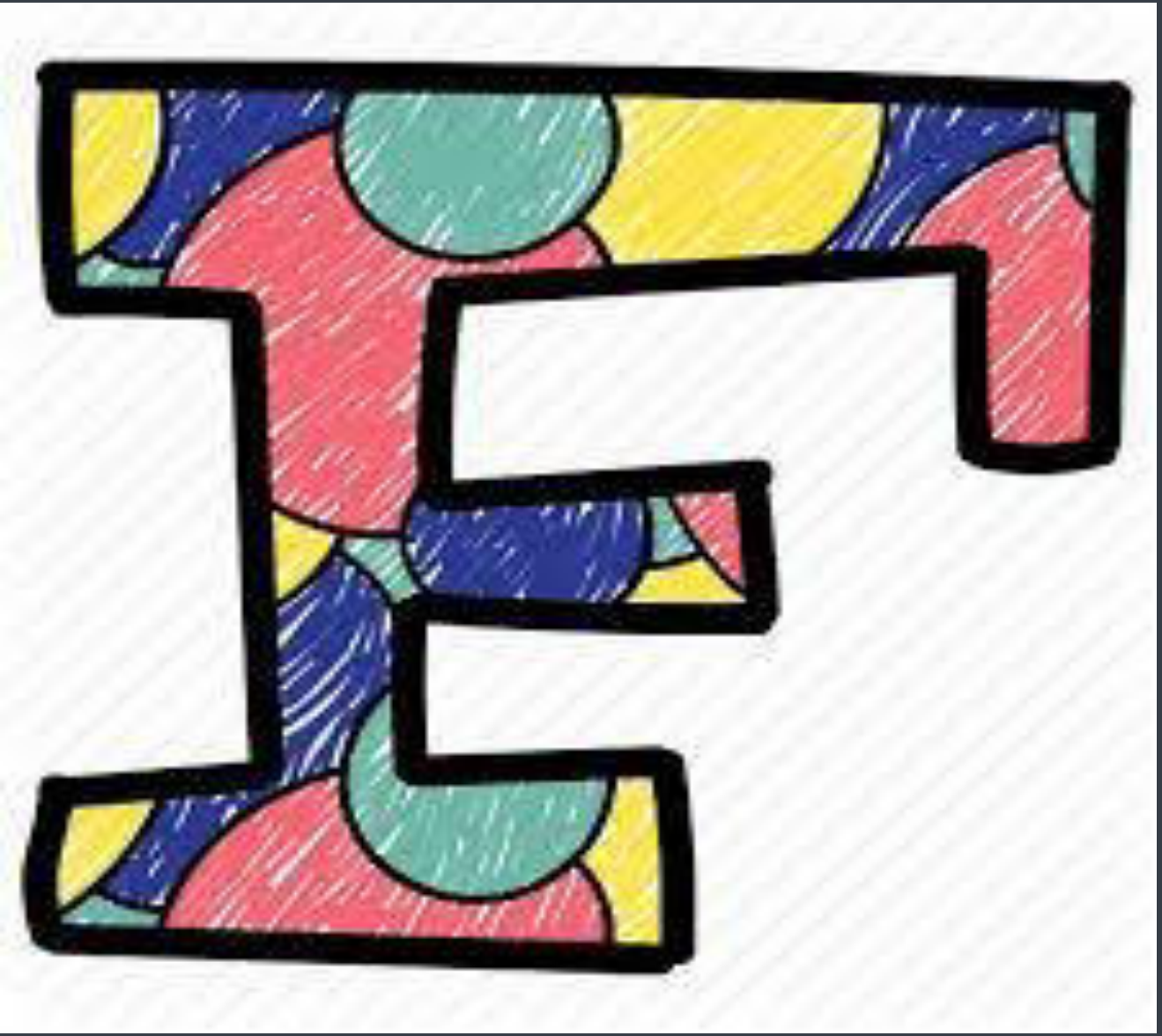
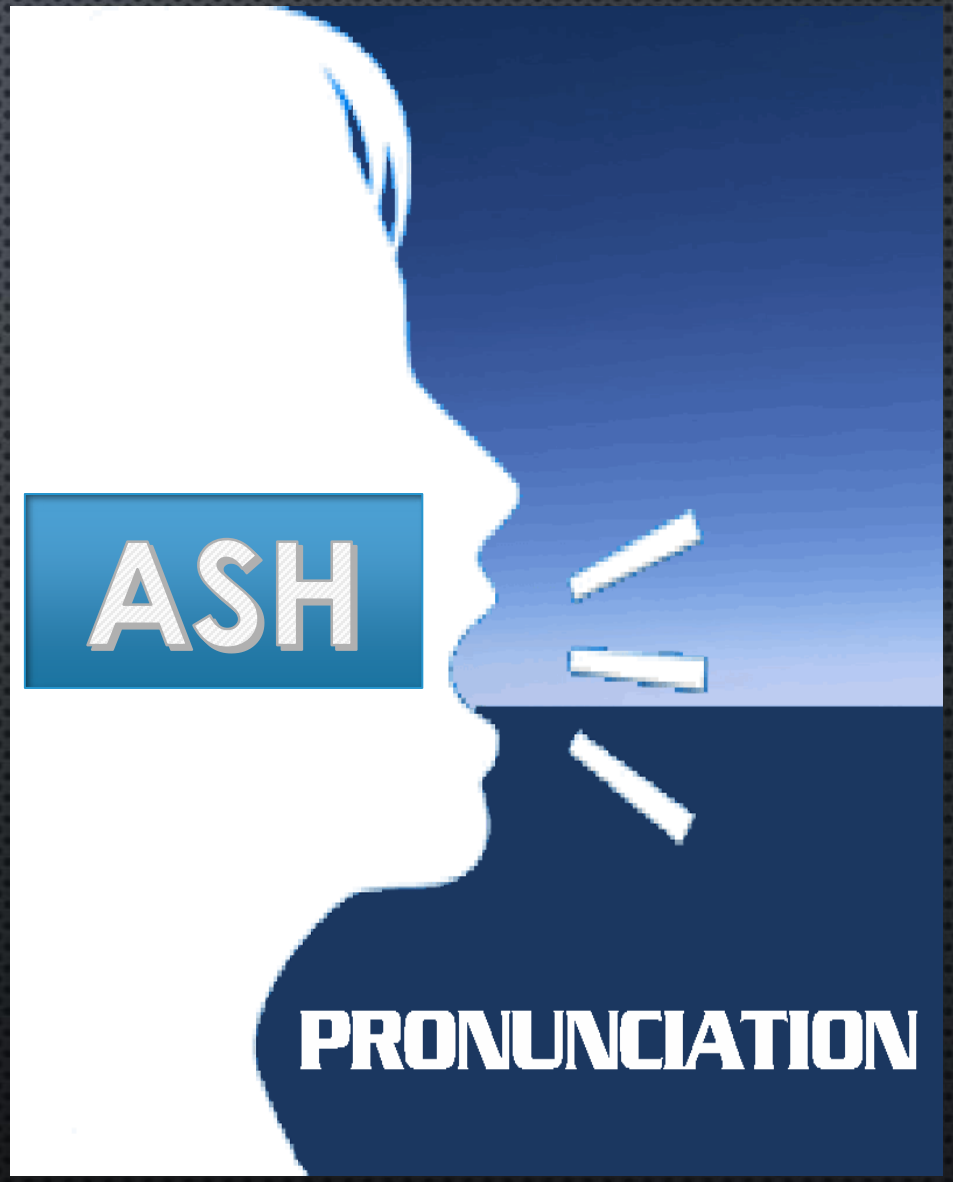


EFF
PRONUNCIATION

JAY
PRONUNCIATION

H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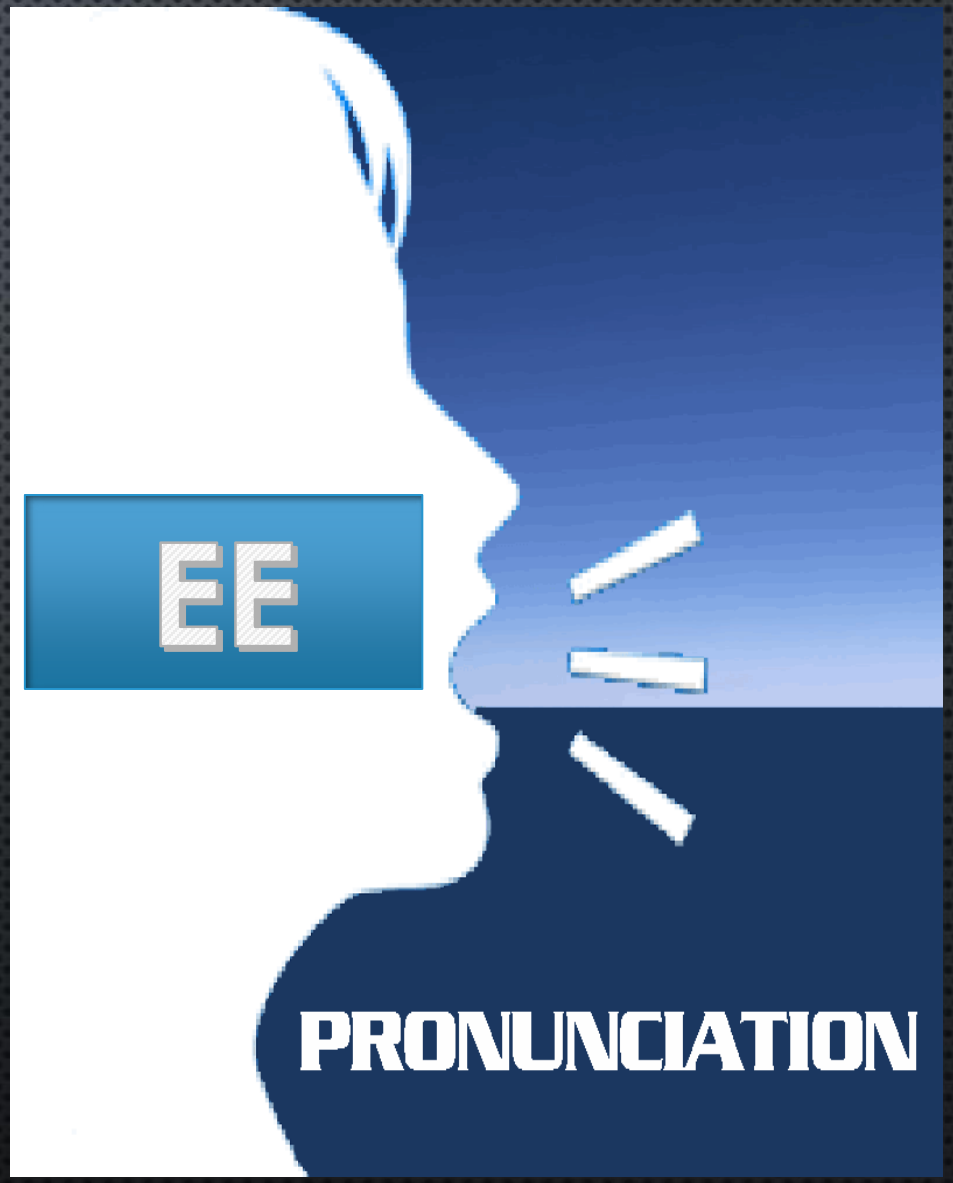
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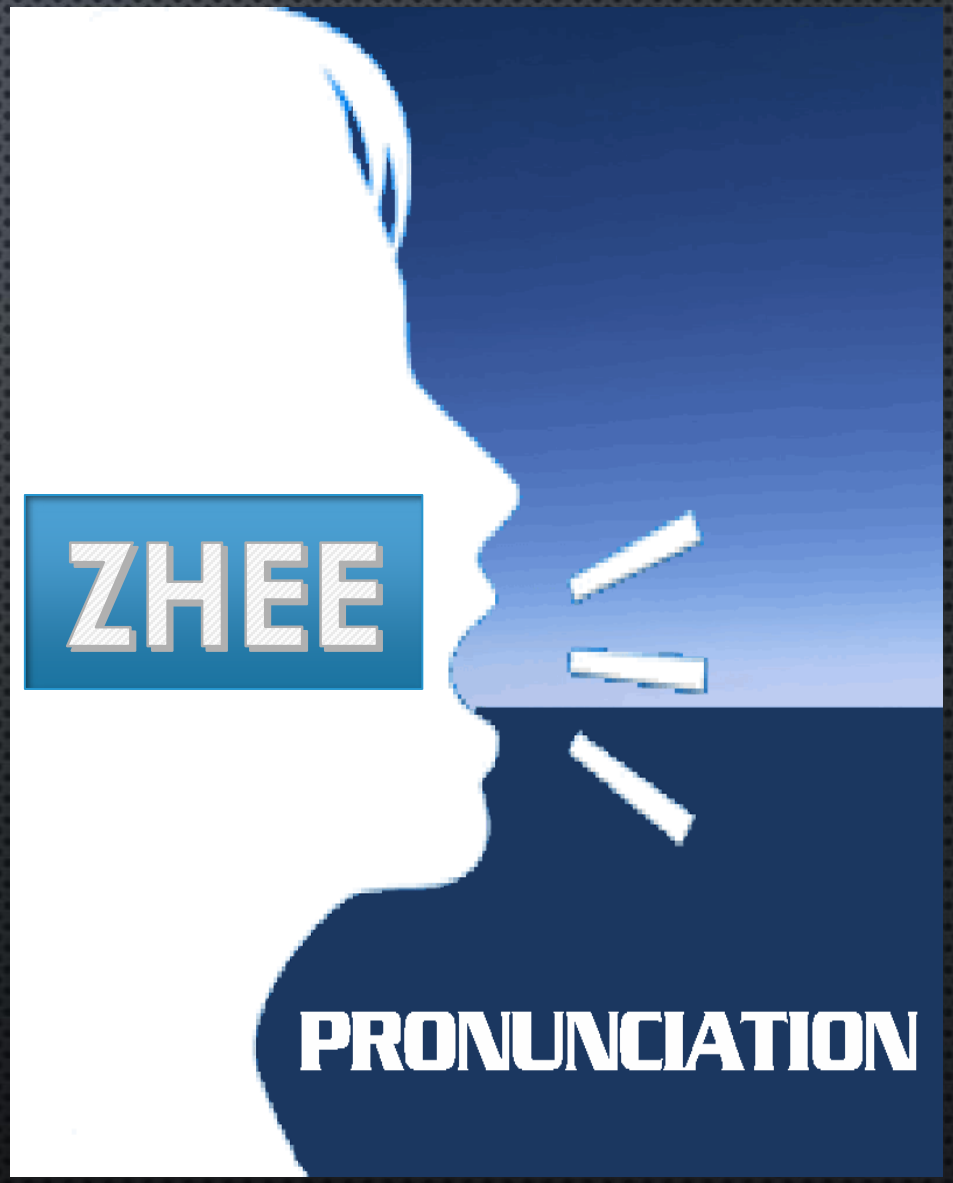
PRONUNCIATION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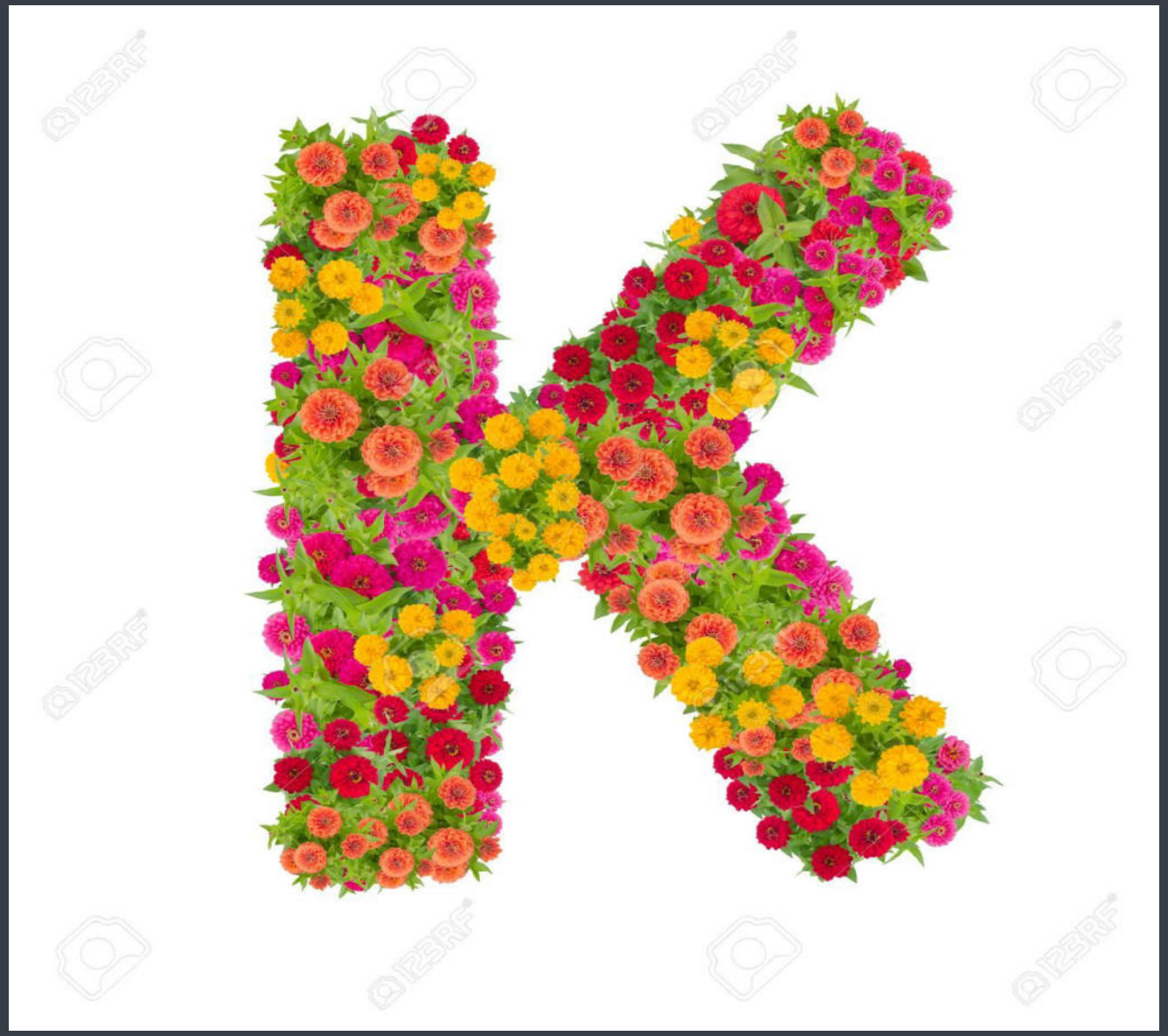

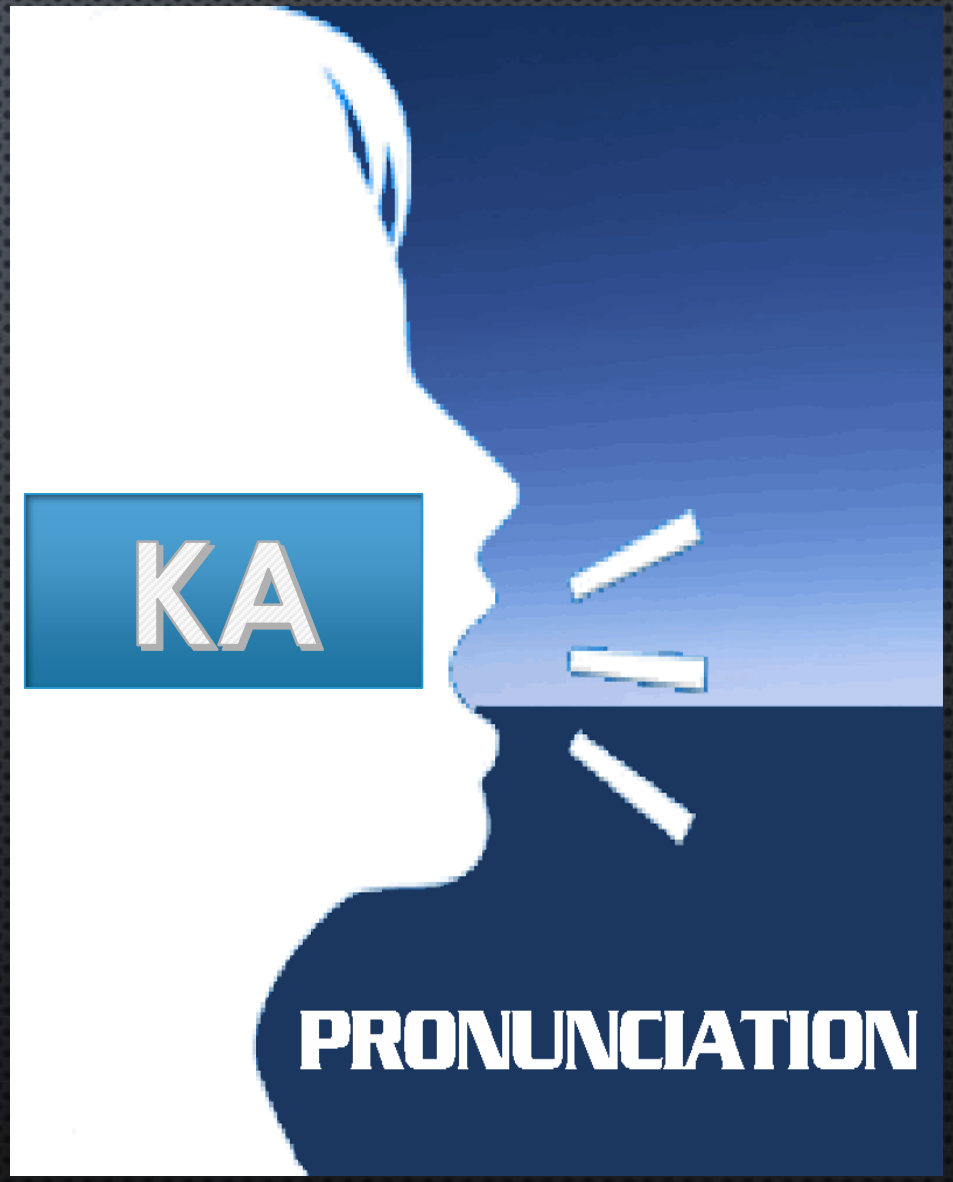
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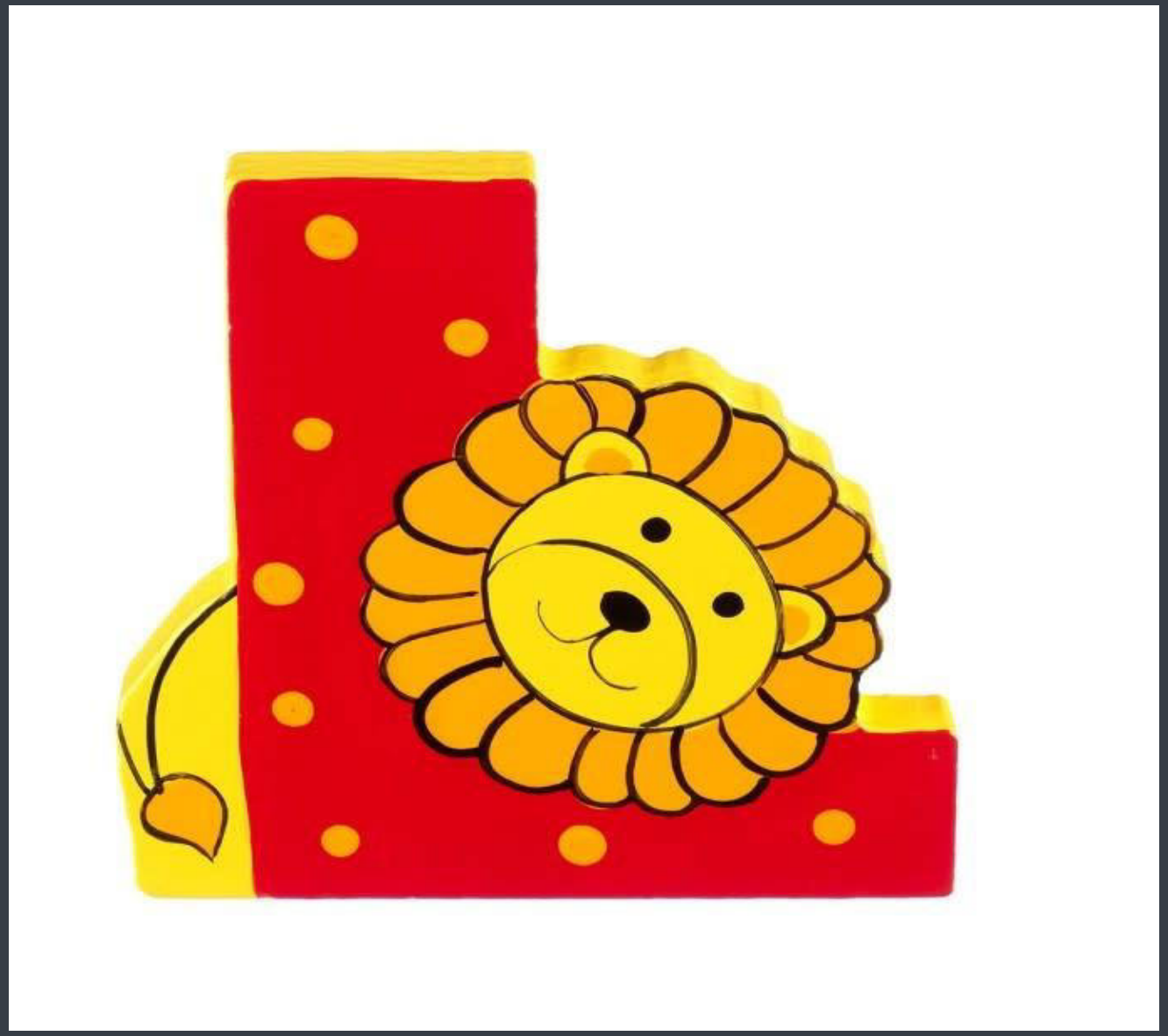
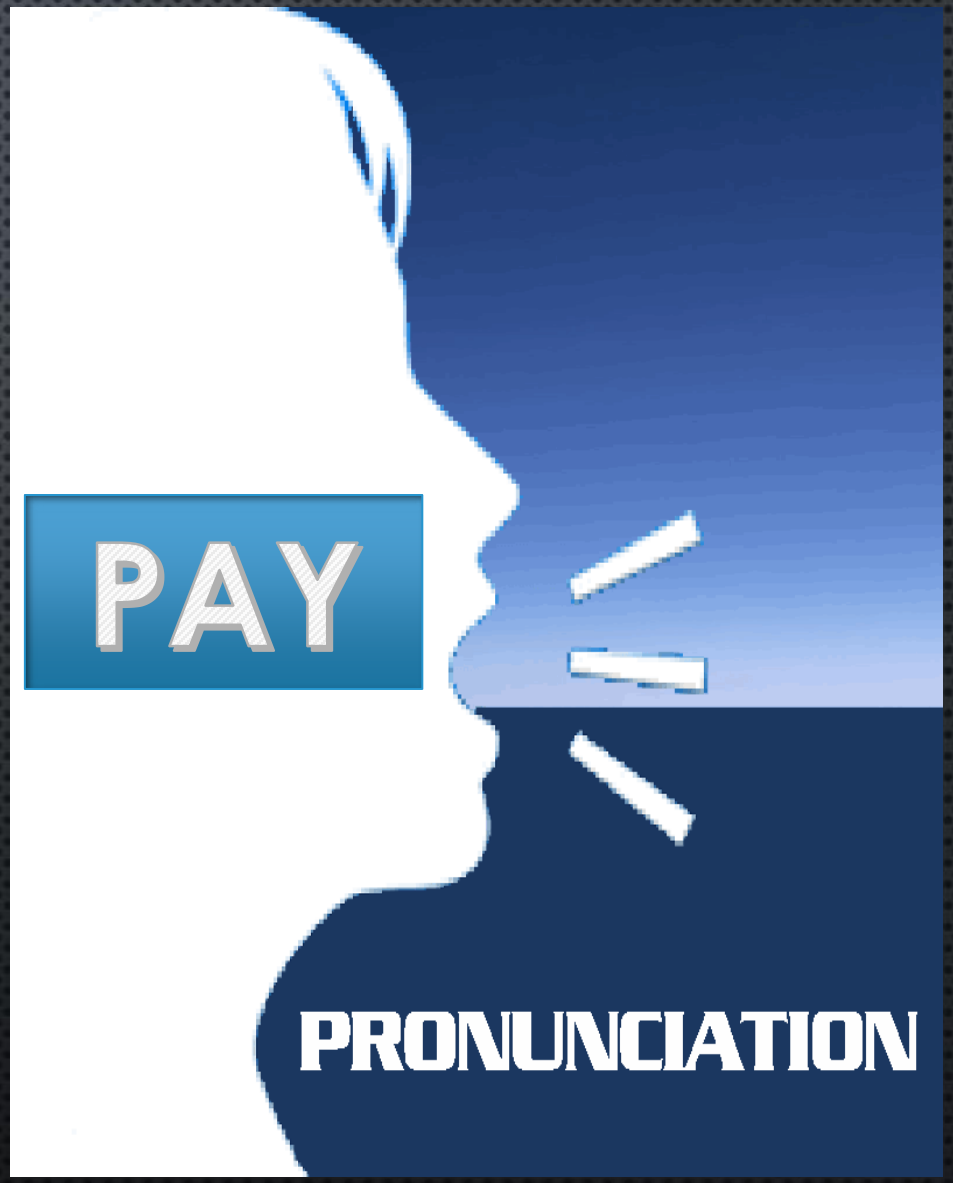


ELL
PRONUNCIATION

EMM
PRONUNCIATION

ENN
PRONUNCIATION

OH
PRONUNCIATION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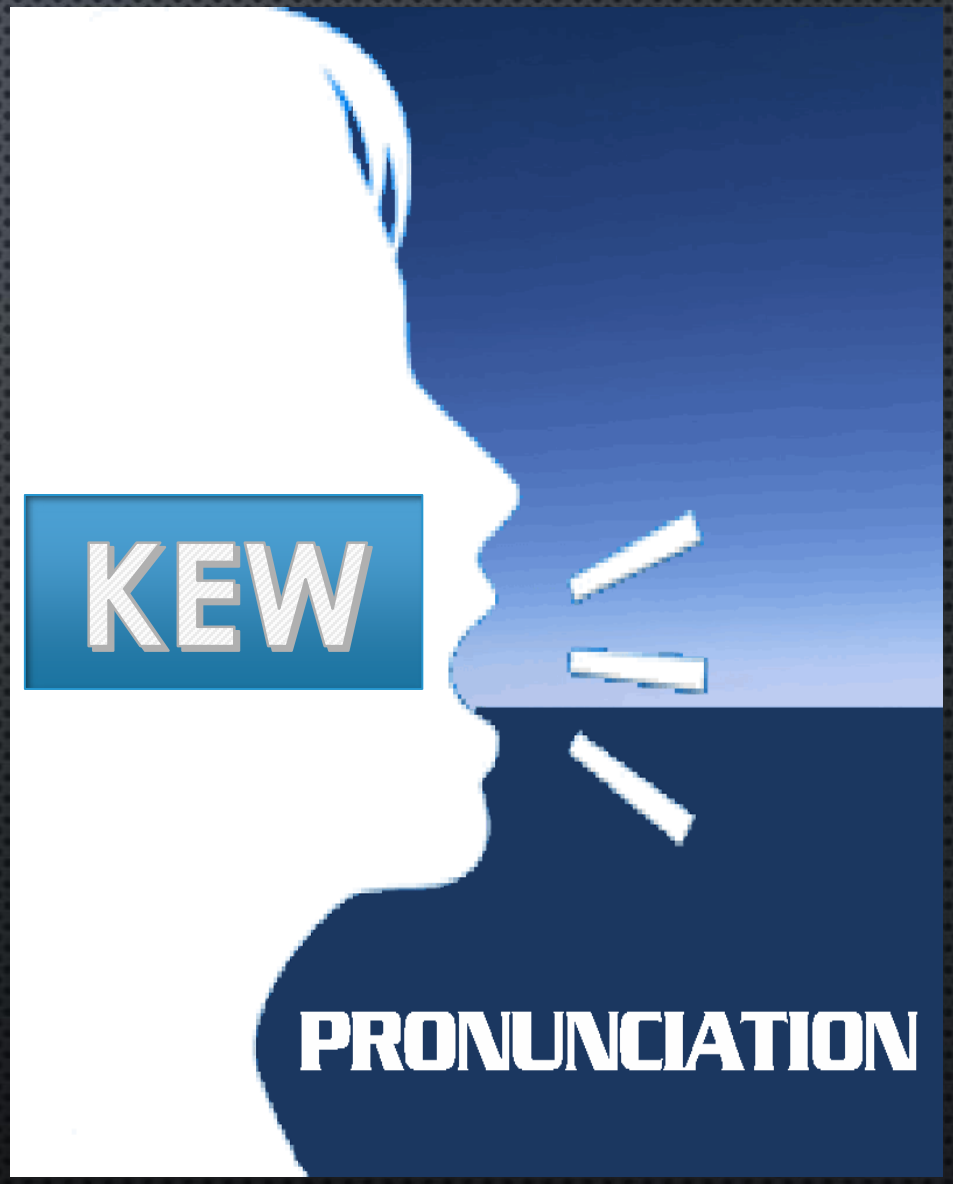
PRONUNCIATION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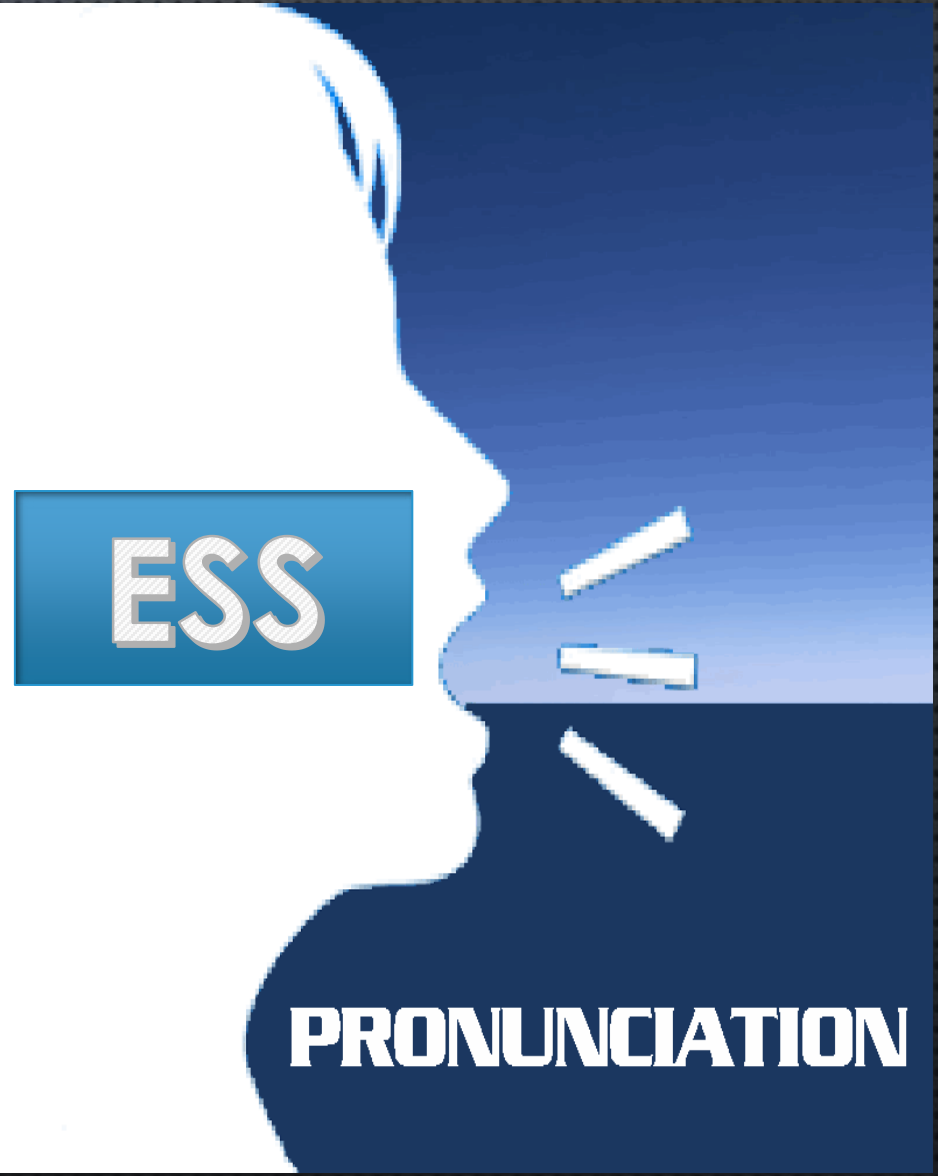
PRONUNCIATION

AIR
PRONUNCIATION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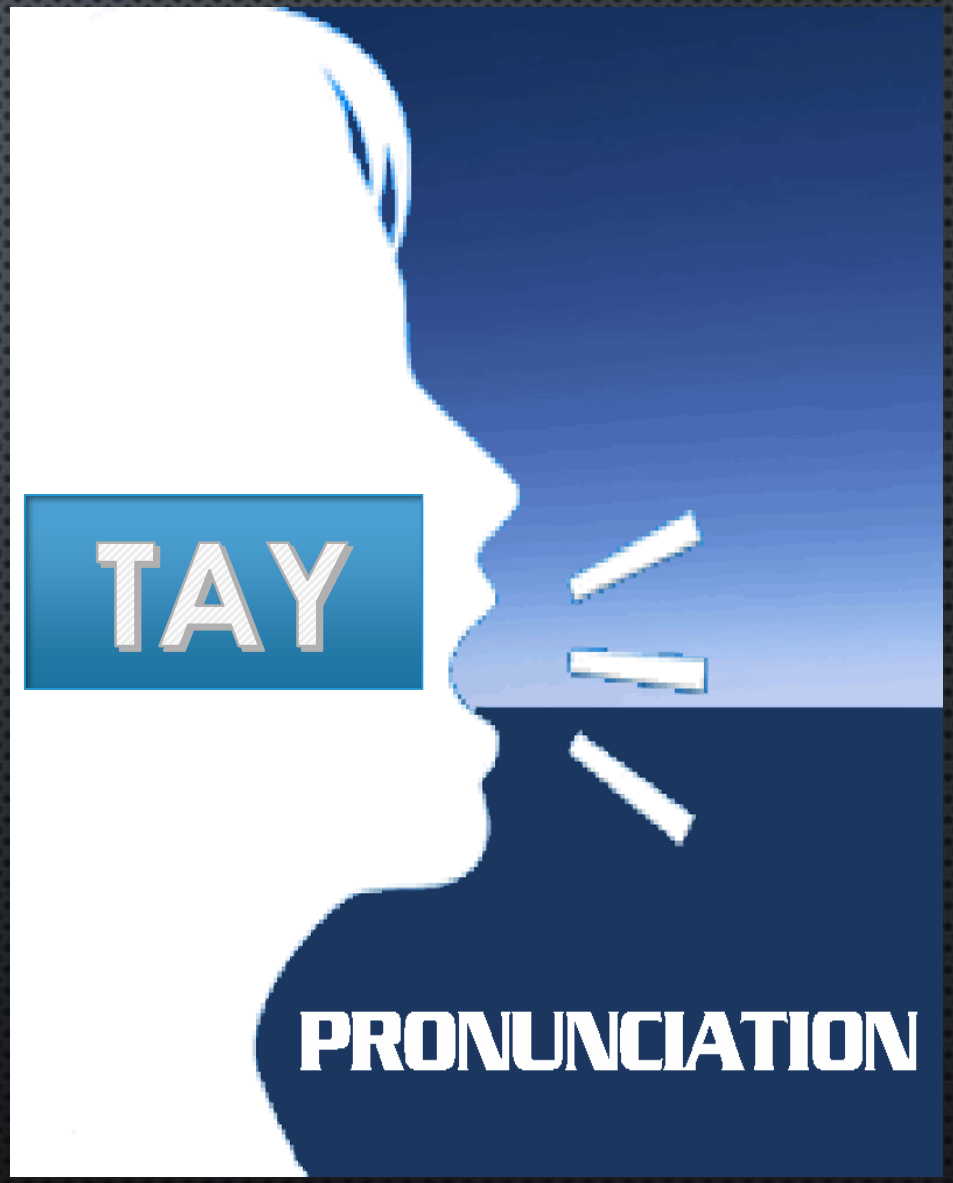
PRONUNCIATION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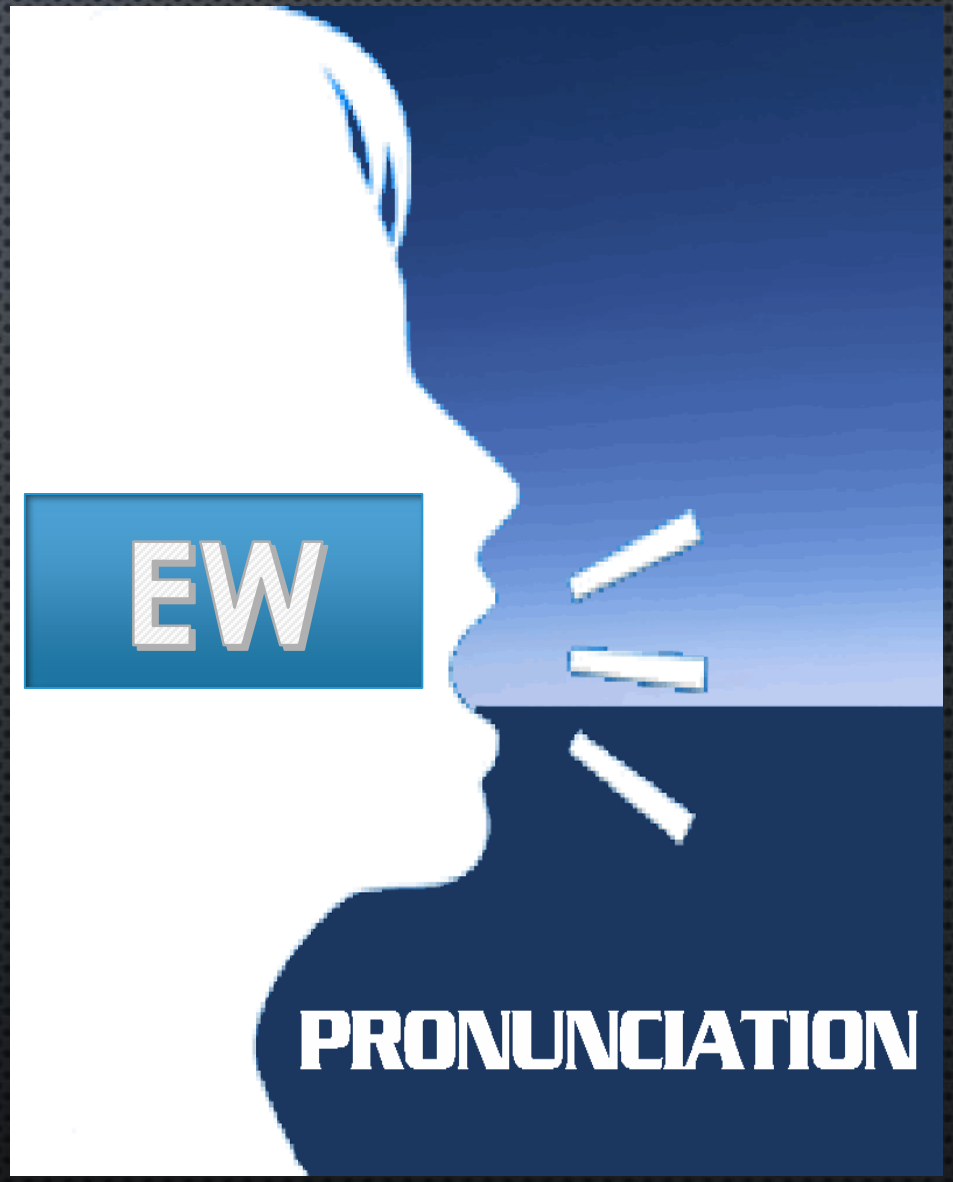
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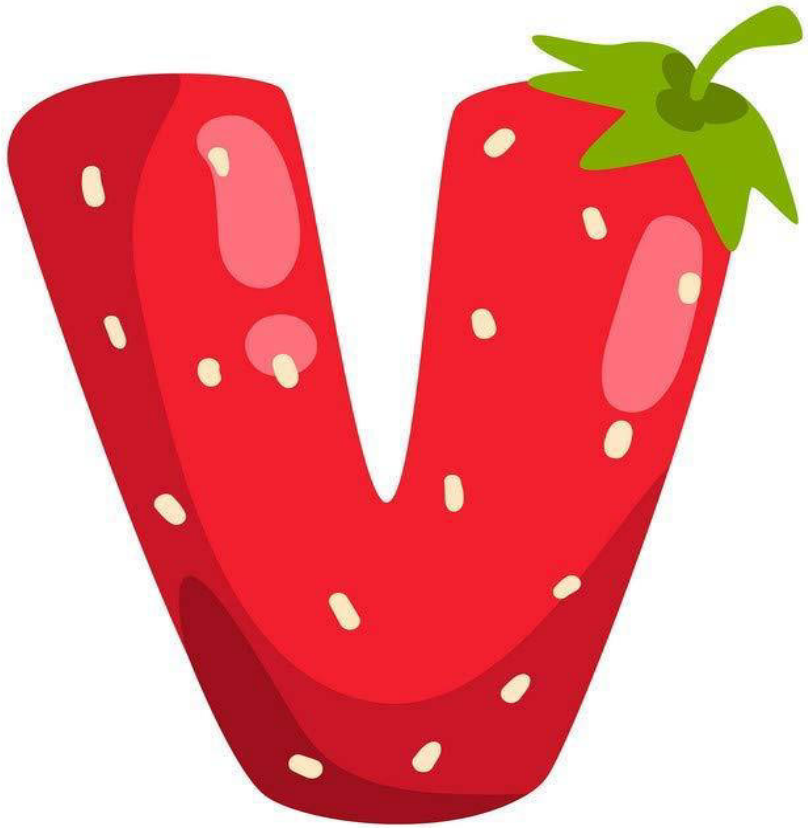
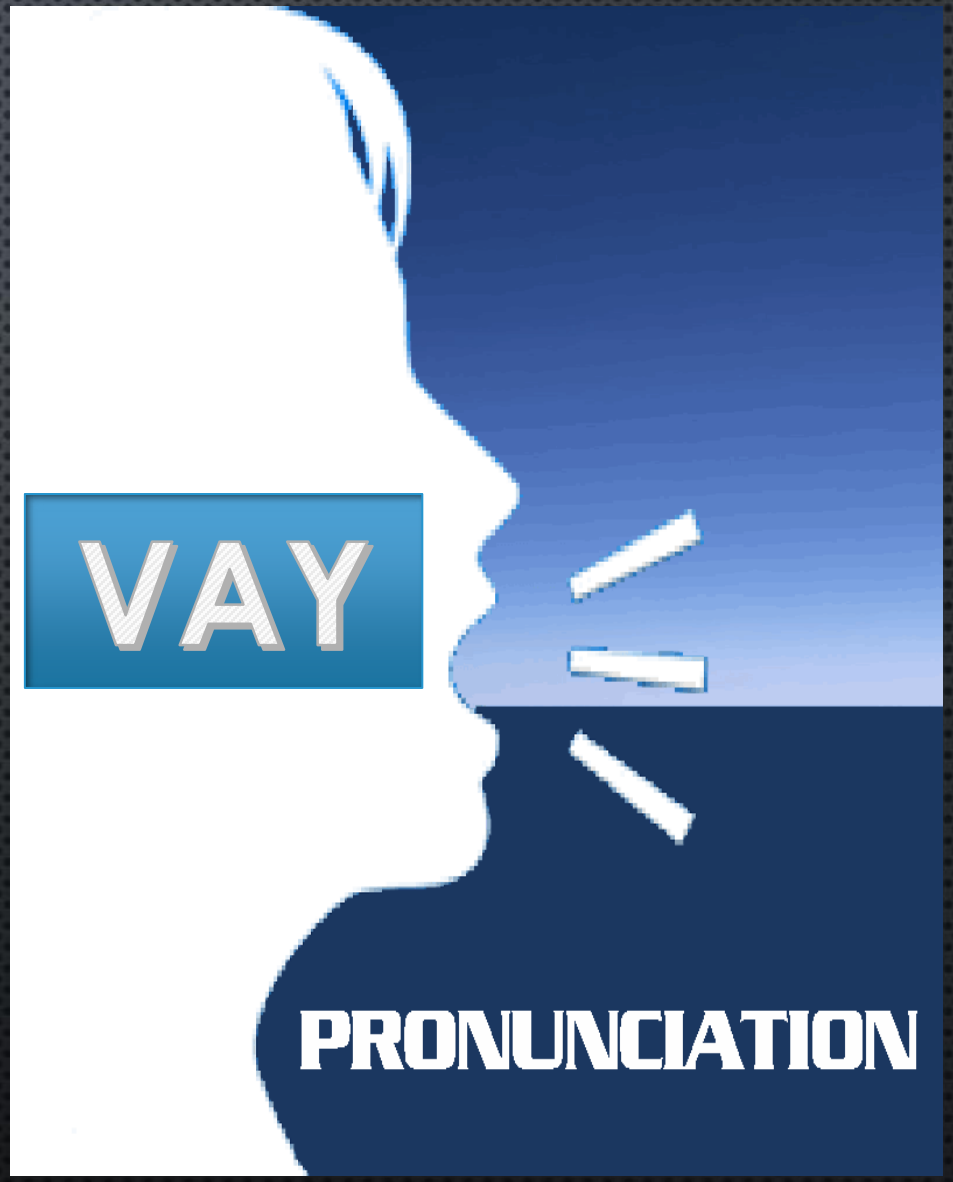
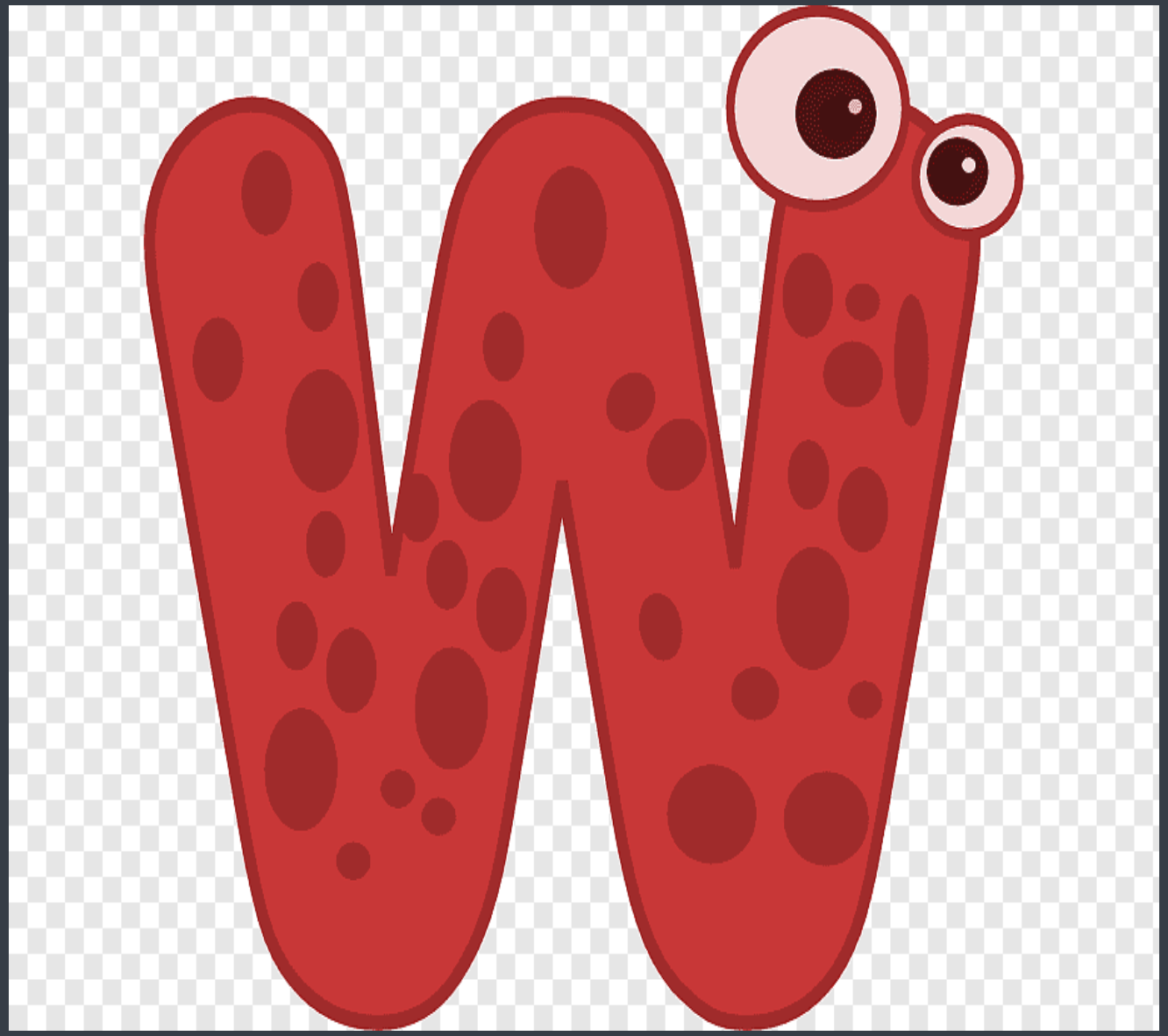
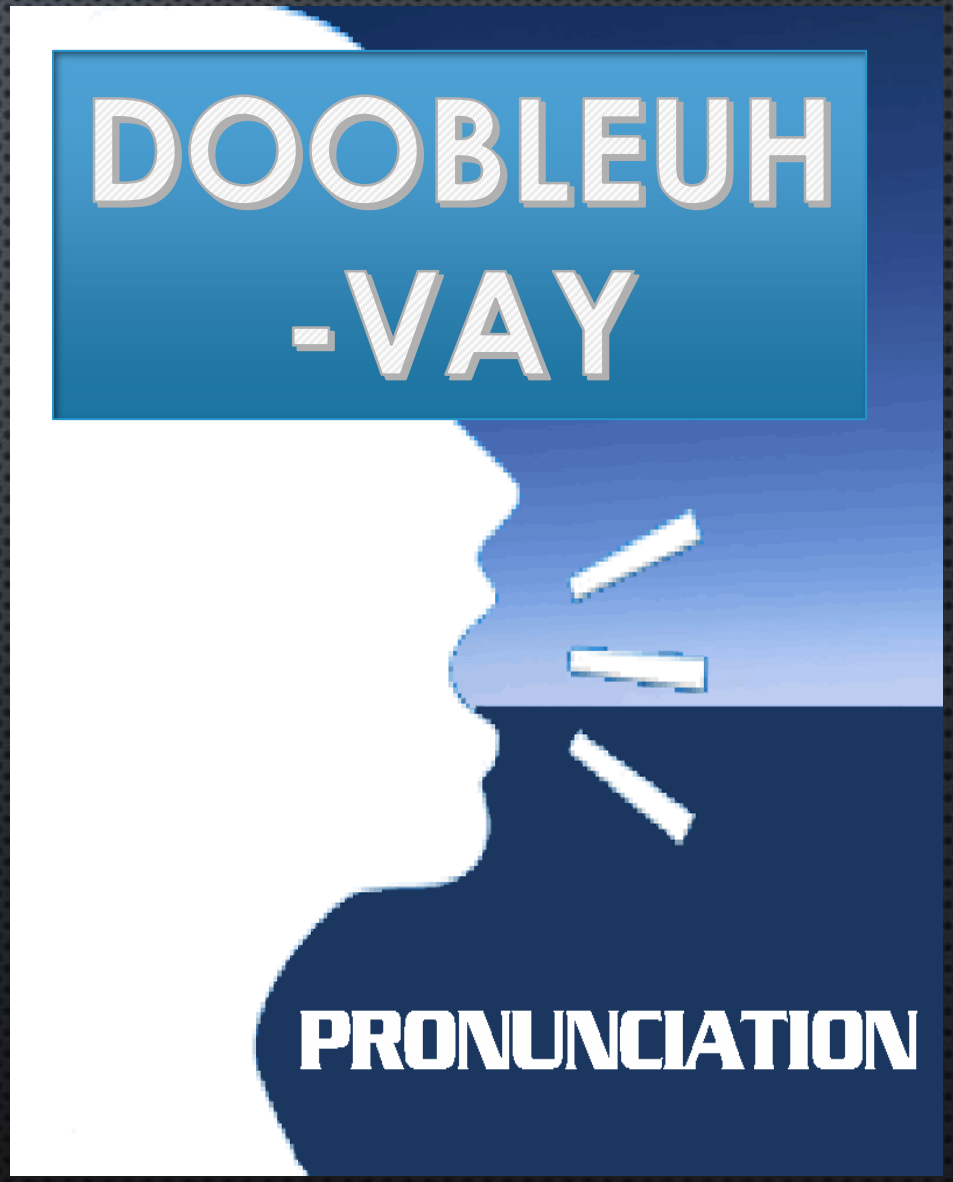
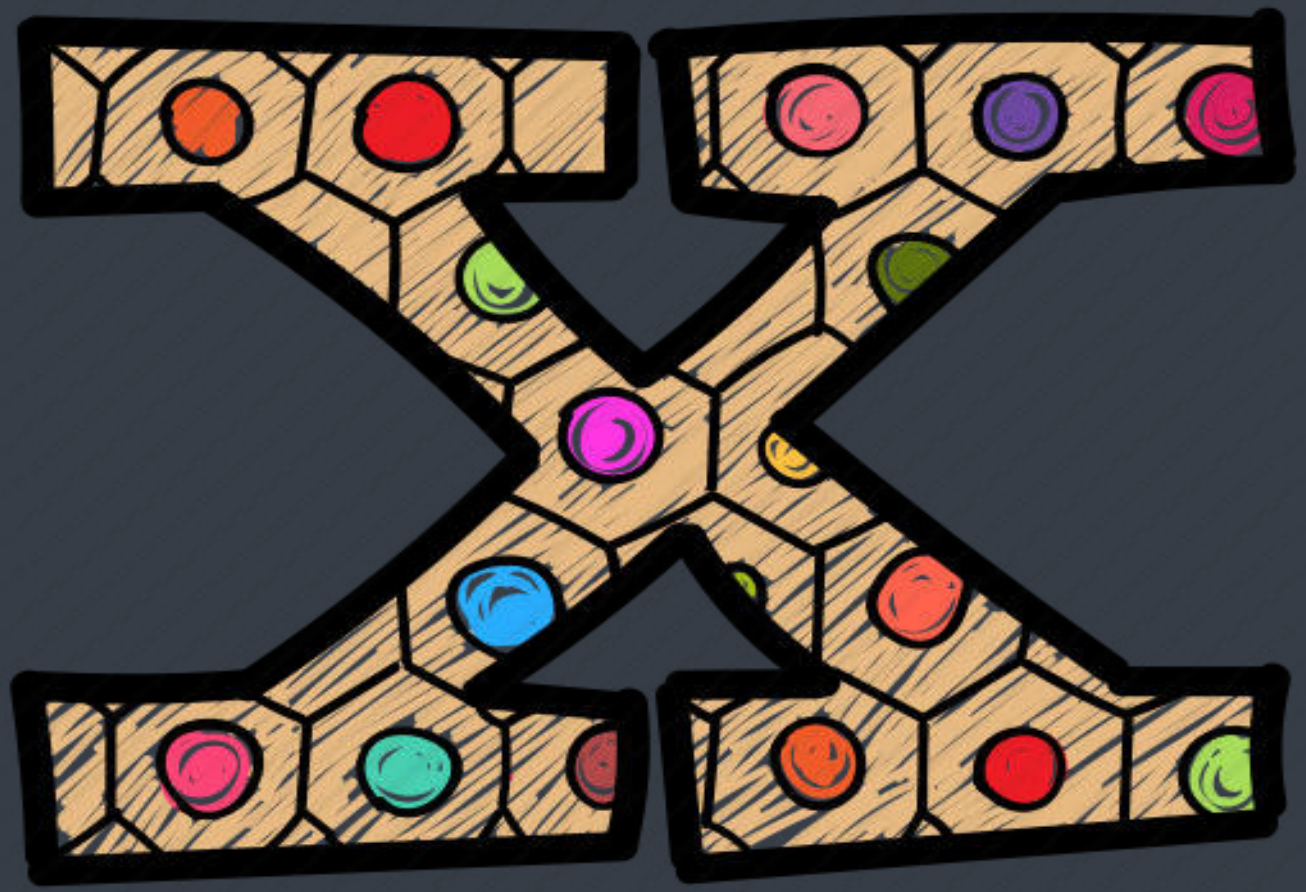
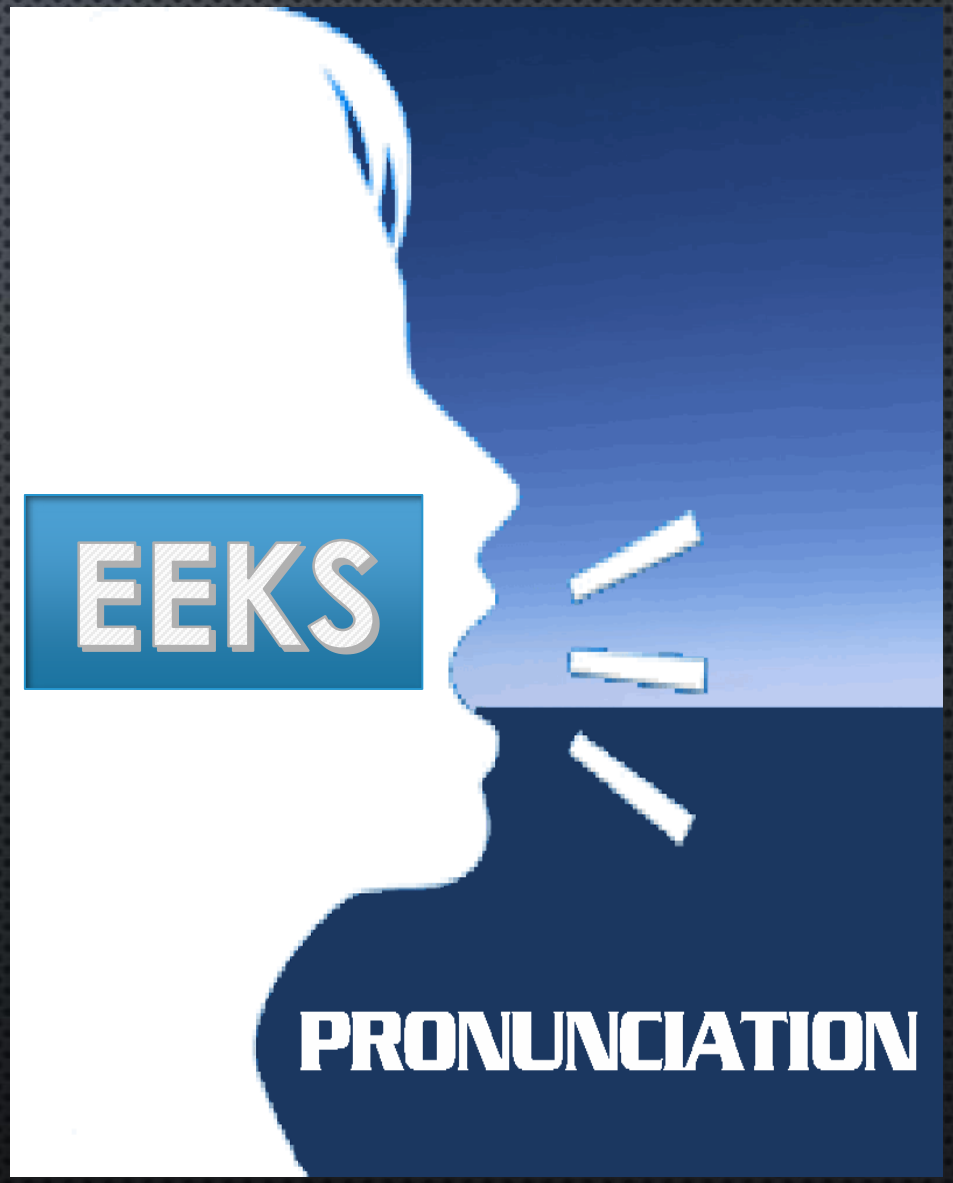



VAY
PRONUNCIATION




DOOBLEUH
-VAY
PRONUNCIATION

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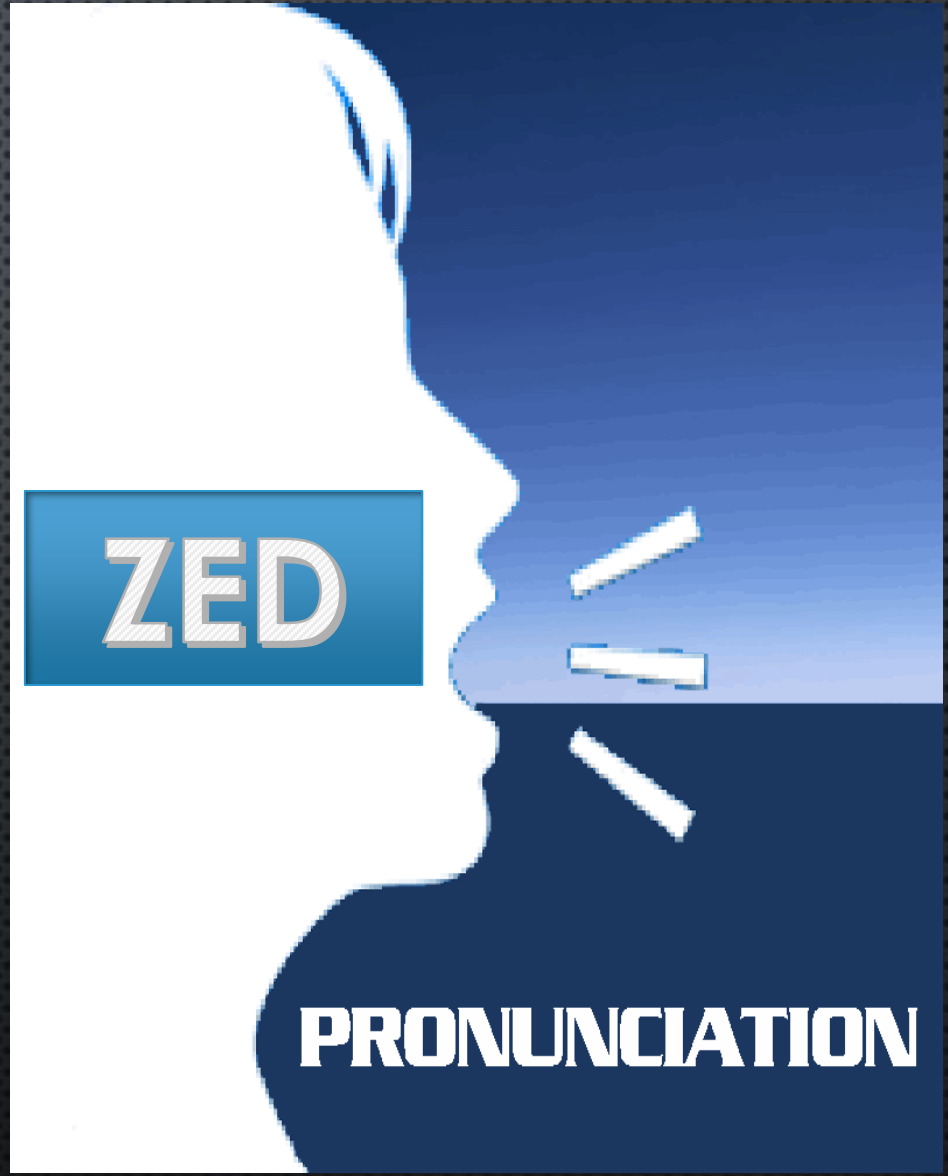
PRONUNCIATION

EE-GREK
PRONUNCIATION


ZED
PRONUNCIATION

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION

French alphabet

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE HAS 26 LETTERS: 20 CONSONANTS AND 6 VOWELS.

The 6 vowels are: a, e, i, o, u, y.
The other 20 letters are consonants.

Letter	Phonetics	Like	Letter	Phonetics	Like
A / a	[a]	ah	N / n	[ɛn]	enn
B / b	[be]	bay	O / o	[o]	oh
C / c	[se]	say	P / p	[pe]	pay
D / d	[de]	day	Q / q	[ky]	kew
E / e	[ø]	euh	R / r	[ɛʁ]	air
F / f	[ɛf]	eff	S / s	[ɛs]	ess
G / g	[ʒe]	jay	T / t	[te]	tay
H / h	[aʃ]	ash	U / u	[y]	ew
I / i	[i]	ee	V / v	[ve]	vay
J / j	[ʒi]	zhee	W / w	[dubləve]	doobleuh-vay
K / k	[ka]	ka	X / x	[iks]	eeks
L / l	[ɛl]	ell	Y / y	[igʁɛk]	ee-grek
M / m	[ɛm]	emm	Z / z	[zɛd]	zed

French Greetings and Salutations

Objectives :

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Greet people and say goodbye in French.
2. Find out how to ask a person's name.
3. Find out how someone is doing.

Saying Hello

Formal: **Bonjour** Informal: **Salut**

- A formal hello can be used with anyone but especially on first meetings and to show respect.
- The informal hello can be used when talking to one's peer or to children.
- Bonjour (Hello): the normal greeting; all day.
- Salut (Hi): Geeting when talking to a peer or a friend.

Saying Goodbye

- The most formal way to say goodbye is au revoir. All of the other methods can be used with people you are familiar with.
- Goodbye: Au revoir, salut.
- See you tomorrow: À demain.
- See you later: À plus tard, .
- See you (later today): À tout à l'heure.
- See you (tomorrow): À la prochaine.
- See you soon: À bientôt.
- Bye: Ciao.
- Have a good evening: Bonne soirée.
- Have a nice day: Bonne journée.

Meeting a new person

- What is your name?
  Comment vous appelez-vous? (Formal)

Comment t'appelles-tu? (Informal)

Tu t'appelles comment? (Informal)

- My name is... Je m'appelle...
- Delighted/ Nice to meet you: Enchanté(e).

The “e” in parenthesis for “enchanté” deals with masculine and feminine forms.

- Pleased to meet you! Ravi(e) de **vous** rencontrer(**formal**); Ravie(e) de **te** rencontrer(**informal**)

Find out how someone is doing

- How are you? Comment vas-tu? (informal)
  Comment ça va? (informal)
  Ça va?(informal)
  Comment allez-vous? (formal)
- I am well: Je vais bien.
- Not so well: Pas si bien/pas très bien.
- I am doing well: ça va/ ça va bien.
- Not bad: Pas mal
- Not so well: Pas si bien/ pas très bien