

le lit <i>the bed</i>	la pomme <i>the apple</i>	l' oiseau <i>the bird</i>	les gants <i>the gloves</i>
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Indefinite Articles (A, An, Some)

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

Demonstrative Adjectives (This, That, These, Those)

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

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

Past tense of être - to be

I was (being)	j' étais	zhay-teh	We were (being)	nous étions	ay-tee-ohn
You were (being)	tu étais	ay-teh	You were (being)	vous étiez	ay-tee-ay
He was (being)	il était	ay-teh	They were (being)	ils étaient	ay-teh
She was (being)	elle était	ay-teh	They were (being)	elles étaient	ay-teh
One was (being)	on était	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 serai	suh-reh	We will be	nous serons	suh-rohn
You will be	tu seras	suh-rah	You will be	vous seriez	suh-ree-ay
He will be	il sera	suh-rah	They will be	ils seront	suh-rohn
She will be	elle sera	suh-rah	They will be	elles seront	suh-rohn
One will be	on sera	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' ai	zhay	We have	avons	ah-vohn
You have	as	ah	You have	avez	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	être de retour - to be back
avoir froid - to be cold	être en retard - to be late
avoir peur - to be afraid	être en avance - to be early
avoir raison - to be right	être d'accord - to be in agreement
avoir tort - to be wrong	être sur le point de - to be about to
avoir faim - to be hungry	être en train de - to be in the act of
avoir soif - to be thirsty	être enrhumée - to have a cold
avoir sommeil - to be sleepy	nous + être (un jour) - to be (a day)
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	

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.

8. Question Words

Who	Qui	<i>kee</i>
What	Quoi	<i>kwah</i>
Why	Pourquoi	<i>poor-kwah</i>
When	Quand	<i>kawn</i>
Where	Où	<i>ooh</i>
How	Comment	<i>kohn-mawn</i>
How much / many	Combien	<i>kohn-bee-ahn</i>
Which / what	Quel(le)	<i>kehl</i>

Exercice:

J' chaud.

J' ... faim.