

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-vawn
now	maintenant	mahnt-nawn	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-ahn sir	again	encore	awn-kore
so so	comme ci, comme ça	kohm see kohm sah	late	en retard	awn-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-yohn	friend (masc)	un ami	ah-nah-mee
pen	le stylo	stee-loh	woman	une femme	ewn fawn
paper	le papier	pah-pyaya	man	un homme	ah-nohm
dog	le chien	shee-ahn	girl	une fille	feey
cat	le chat	shah	boy	un garçon	gar-sohn

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

Past tense of être - to be

I was (being)	j'étais	<i>zhay-teh</i>	We were (being)	nous étions	<i>ay-tee-ohn</i>
You were (being)	tu étais	<i>ay-teh</i>	You were (being)	vous étiez	<i>ay-tee-ay</i>
He was (being)	il était	<i>ay-teh</i>	They were (being)	ils étaient	<i>ay-teh</i>
She was (being)	elle était	<i>ay-teh</i>	They were (being)	elles étaient	<i>ay-teh</i>
One was (being)	on était	<i>ay-teh</i>			

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	<i>suh-reh</i>	We will be	nous serons	<i>suh-rohn</i>
You will be	tu seras	<i>suh-rah</i>	You will be	vous seriez	<i>suh-ree-ay</i>
He will be	il sera	<i>suh-rah</i>	They will be	ils seront	<i>suh-rohn</i>
She will be	elle sera	<i>suh-rah</i>	They will be	elles seront	<i>suh-rohn</i>
One will be	on sera	<i>suh-rah</i>			

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	<i>zhay</i>	We have	avons	<i>ah-vohn</i>
You have	as	<i>ah</i>	You have	avez	<i>ah-vay</i>

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 **avez** 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.

8. Question Words

Who	Qui	kee
What	Quoi	kwah
Why	Pourquoi	poor-kwah
When	Quand	kawn
Where	Où	oooh
How	Comment	kohn-mawn
How much / many	Combien	kohn-bee-ahn
Which / what	Quel(le)	keh/ leh

Exercice:

J' chaud.

J' ... faim.