

L'ALPHABET ET DES SONS

les lettres avec le même son qu'anglais

f, l, m, n, o, s, z

les letters qui rhyme

b, c, ç, d, é, g, p, t, v, w

i, j

a, k

u, q

les lettres uniques

h, r, x, y,

les voyelles...

e, è, ê,

é, ez, ey, er, eille, ai

oi, io,

au, eu, à,

en, an, on

euille, ille,

muet

h, (homme, hôtel, ...)

finale t, s, x (e.g. met, dans, peux, doit,..)

lettre c

ce, **ci**, and **ç** sounds like an 's'

ca and **co** sound like a 'k'

ch sounds like 'sh'

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FAMILY AND FRIENDS / LA FAMILLE ET LES AMIS

father / **le père**
 mother / **la mère**
 sister / **la soeur**
 brother / **le frère**
 cousin / **un cousin, une cousine**
 uncle / **un oncle**
 aunt / **une tante**
 step dad / **un beau-père**
 step mother / **une belle-mère**
 step brother / **une demi-frère**
 grandfather / **le grand-père**
 grandmother / **la grand-mère**
 daughter / **la fille**
 son / **le fils**

baby / **le bébé**
 adult / **un adulte**
 adolescent / **l'adolescent**
 young / **jeune**
 old / **vieux, vieille**
 nephew / **le neveu**
 neice / **la nièce**
 wife / **une épouse, la femme**
 husband / **un époux, un mari**
 child / **un enfant**
 parent / **le parent**
 grandson / **le petit-fils**
 granddaughter / **la petite-fille**
 boyfriend / **un ami**
 girlfriend / **une amie**
 friend / **un copain, une copaine**

Qui habite avec vous?
Qui habite chez vous?
Qui est le plus ...?
Qui est le moins...?
Décrivez les membres de ta famille.

FOOD / LA NOURRITURE (see placemat)

to eat –*manger*
 to be hungry –*avoir faim*
 to be thirsty –*avoir soif*
 Meal –*le repas*
 Breakfast –*le déjeuner*
 Lunch –*le lunch, le dîner*
 Dinner –*le souper*
 Dining room –*salle à manger*
 restaurant –*le restaurant*
 Menu –*la carte, le menu (fixed price)*
 Snack –*la collation*
 Cocktail –*un apéritif*
 Main course –*entrée*
 Main course –*le plat principal*
 Dessert –*le dessert*
 After dinner drink –*un digestif*
 Daily special –*le plat du jour*
 fork –*la fourchette*
 spoon –*la cuillère*
 knife –*le couteau*
 plate –*une assiette, le plat*
 Free –*gratuit, offert*
 Tip –*le pourboire*
 Tip not included –*service non compris*
 Waiter –*serveur, serveuse*
 Allergic to –*allergique à*
 Diabetic –*diabétique*
 Vegetarian –*végétarien*
 Vegan –*végétalien*
 salt –*le sel*
 pepper –*le poivre*
 Bread –*du pain, baguette*
 meat –*la viande*
 beef –*le boeuf*
 roast beef –*le rôti de boeuf, rosbif*
 veal –*le veau*
 chicken –*le poulet*
 turkey –*la dinde*
 steak –*le biftek*
 sausage –*la saucisse*
 bacon –*le bacon*
 pork –*le porc*
 ham –*le jambon*
 Rare –*rosé*
 Medium rare –*à point*
 Well done –*bien cuit*
 eggs –*les oeufs*
 fish and seafood –*poissons et fruits de mers*
 salmon –*le saumon*
 tuna –*le thon*
 mussels –*la moule*
 oysters –*la huitre*
 lobster –*un homard*
 crab –*le crabe*
 Octopus –*le poulpe*
 Squid –*le calmar*

flavors / saveurs
 vanilla –*la vanille*
 chocolate –*le chocolat*
 vegetables / *les légumes*
 lettuce –*le laitue*
 salad –*la salade*
 tomato –*la tomate*
 potato –*la patate, la pomme de terre*
 french fries –*le frites, le chips*
 cauliflower –*le chou-fleur*
 broccoli –*le brocolis*
 asparagus –*l'asperge*
 onion –*l'oignon*
 garlic –*l'ail*
 green pepper –*poivre vert*
 beans –*les haricots*
 peas –*les pois*
 carrot –*la carotte*
 celery –*le céleri*
 corn –*le maïs*
 rice –*le riz*
 mushroom –*le champignon*
 cucumber –*le concombre*
 spinach –*les épinards*
 dairy –*le laitier*
 milk –*le lait*
 cream –*le crème*
 butter –*le beurre*
 yogurt –*le yaourt*
 cheese –*le fromage*
 fruit / les fruits
 mango –*le mangue*
 strawberry –*la fraise*
 watermelon –*le melon d'eau*
 cantaloupe –*le cantaloup*
 pineapple –*l'ananas*
 coconut –*le noix de coco*
 kiwi –*le kiwi*
 pomegranate –*la grenade*
 apple –*la pomme*
 banana –*la banane*
 grapes –*le raisin*
 blueberry –*la myrtille, le bluet*
 blackberry –*la mûre*
 raspberry –*la framboise*
 orange –*l'orange*
 lemon –*le citron*
 lime –*le citron vert*
 Desserts / le dessert
 Pie –*la tarte*
 brownie –*le carré*
 Pastry –*le pâtisserie*
 Ice cream –*la glace*
 drinks / boissons
 beer –*la bière*
 wine –*le vin*
 juice –*le jus*
 pop –*boisson gazeuse*
 coffee –*le café*

I'm full –*je n'en peux plus; j'ai trop mangé*

Good eating !, Enjoy your meal! –*bon appétit*

I would like –*Je aimerais...* I'll have –*je prends...*

MenuTalk

I can use the food vocabulary in practical ways.

1. I can describe various foods in the main food groups
2. I can say what I eat regularly for various meals (snacks, breakfast, etc...)
3. I can describe my favorite dinner.
4. I can order a pizza
5. I can order a meal on a menu
6. I can ask for the bill and calculate the tip

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JobTalk

I can apply for a job and do a job interview.

I can :

1. ...fill out a job application form
2. ...call an employer for an interview
3. ...look for a job in the want ads.
4. ...describe my strengths and weaknesses
5. ...tell my interests to the interviewer
6. ...research a job for wages and benefits and working conditions

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DESCRIBING MOOD AND APPEARANCE

Mood

Happy – **heureux / heureuse**
 Content, satisfied – **Content/contente**
 Sad – **Triste**
 Unhappy – **Malheureux/malheureuse**:
 Sick **Malade**
 Sick (with a cold or flu) **Enrhumé/enrhumée**:
 Tired **Fatigué/fatiguée**:
 Broken (literally): extreme exhaustion or extreme physical feelings of malaise, **Cassé/cassée**
 Able (to do something or in general) – **Capable**
 Unable (to do something or in general) – **Incapable**
 Rushed – **Pressé/pressée**
 Depressed (either in the clinical or non clinical sense) – **Déprimé/déprimée**
 Angry – **Fâché/fâchée**
 Furious – **Furieux/furieuse**
 In love – **Amoureux/amoureuse**
 anxious – **anxieux/anxieuse**
 apprehensive – **inquiet/inquiète**
 busy - **occupé(e)**
 compassionate – **compassionnant(e)**
 awkward – **mal à l'aise**
 alert – **alert(e)**
 frail – **frêle**
 lonely - **solitaire**
 miserable - **malheureux/malheureuse**
 nervous - **nerveux/nerveuse**
 pensive - **songeur/songeuse**
 restless - **agité(e)**
 surprised – **surpris/surprise**
 impressed – **impressionné**
 interested – **intéressé**
 proud – **fier/fière**
 confused – **confus/confuse**
 frustrated - **frustré**

Appearance

attractive - **attrayant(e)**
 bald - **chauve**
 beautiful - **beau/belle**
 big - **grand(e)**
 bloody - **sanglant(e)**
 blonde - **blond(e)**
 bony - **osseux/osseuse**
 brunette - **brunette**
 chubby - **pôtelé(e)**
 curly - **bouclé(e)**
 cute/pretty - **jolie**
 fat - **gros(se)**
 haggard - **exténué(e)**
 tall - **grand(e)**
 short - **petit(e), court(e) (hair)**
 slender - **mince**
 ugly - **laide**

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ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

The French have a simple method of making adverbs by adding the ending 'ment' to adjectives, similar to the English method of adding adding 'ly' to adjectives.

1. If the adjective ends in a vowel, just add 'ment'

Absolutely – *absolument*

Politely – *poliment*

Comfortably - *confortablement*

Truly - *vraiment*

2. If the feminine version ends in a consonant – add 'ment' to the feminine form

Softly – *doucement*

actively *Activement*

easily *Facilement*

probably *Probablement*

Seriously - *sérieusement*

Rapidly – *rapidement*

Firstly – *premierement*

Courageously - *courageusement*

3. Sometimes the finale 'e' changes to 'é'

Precisely – *précisément*

profoundly *Profondément*

Enormously – *énormément*

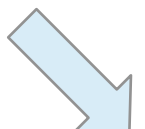
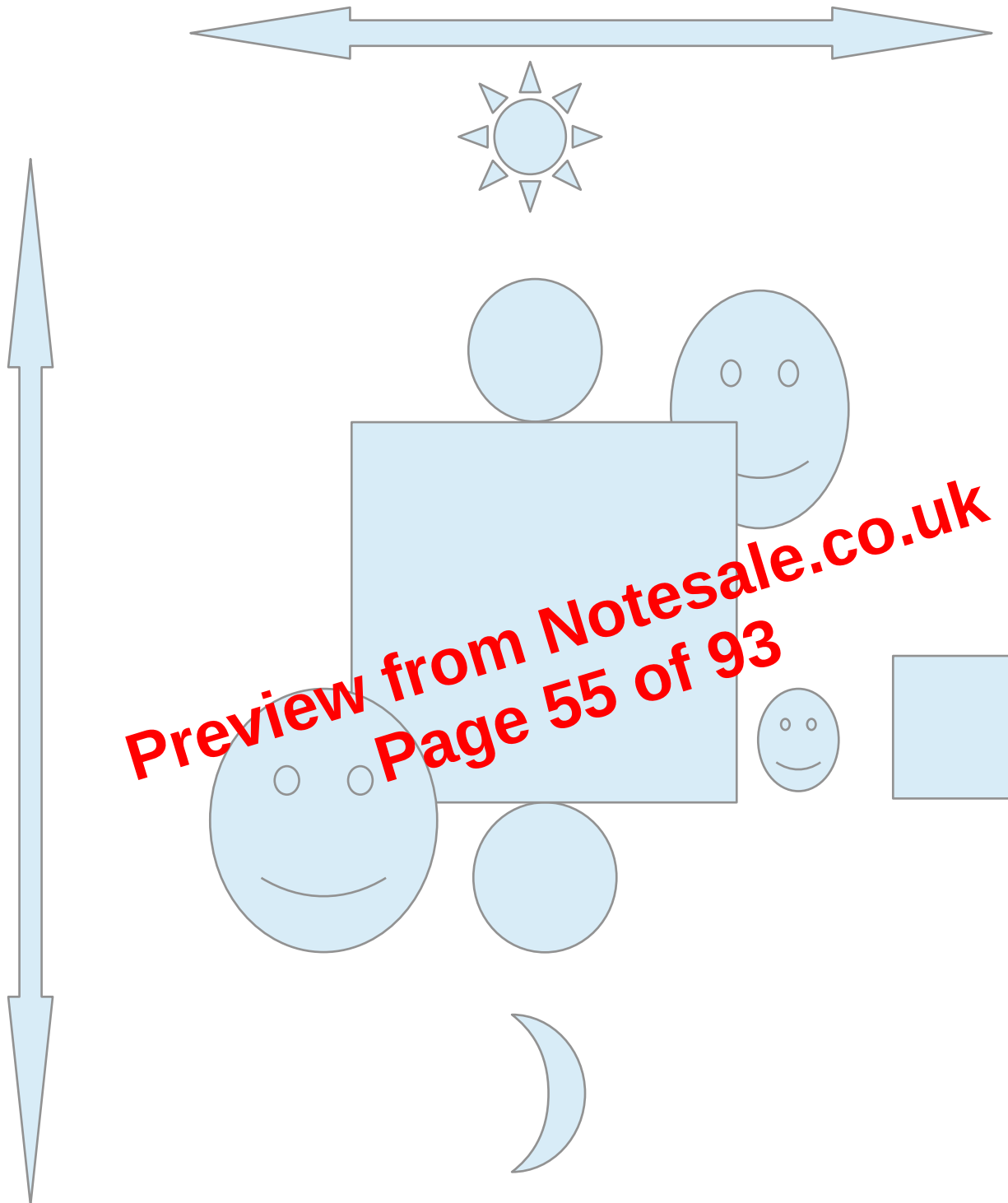
4. Adding –*amment* or –*emment* to adjectives ending in –*ant* or –*ent*

Loud –*bruyant* Loudly – *bruyamment*

Constant – *constant* Constantly – *constamment*

Intelligent – *intelligent* Intelligently - *intelligemment*

DIRECTIONS AND LOCATIONS CHART



Savoir – to know a fact

J'/ Je ... sais	Nous , X et moi... savons
Tu ... sais	Vous savez
Il, elle, on, qui, le..., la... 'name'... sait	Ils, elles, les..., 'names'... 'name et name...' savent

Connaitre – to be acquainted with

J'/ Je ... connais	Nous , X et moi... connaissons
Tu ... connais	Vous connaissez
Il, elle, on, qui, le..., la... 'name'... connait	Ils, elles, les..., 'names'... 'name et name...' connaissent

Prendre – to take

J'/ Je prends	Nous , X et moi... prenons
Tu prends	Vous prenez
Il, elle, on, qui, le..., la... 'name'... prend	Ils, elles, les..., 'names'... 'name et name...' prennent

Mettre – to put

J'/ Je met	Nous , X et moi... mettons
Tu mets	Vous mettez
Il, elle, on, qui, le..., la... 'name'... met	Ils, elles, les..., 'names'... 'name et name...' mettent

THE FUTURE TENSE

Formula for future proche –the ‘going’to... method

Take aller in present tense and add the infinitive.

pronoun	+	aller	+	infinitive (verb with er, ir, re ending)
je I		vais am going		finir to finish
tu you		vas are going		attendre to wait
Il, Elle, On, Qui He, she,		va is going		regarder to watch
Nous we		allons are going		étudier to study
Vous you		allez are going		partir to leave
Ils, Elles they		vont are going		jouer to play

Formula for future simple –the ‘will’... method

pronoun	+	infinitive	+	endings
je		regarder	AI	—i will watch
tu		attendr	AS	—you will wait
il,elle,on,qui		finir	A	—he will finish
nous		choisir	ONS	—We will choose
vous		écouter	EZ	—You will choose
ils,elles		descendr	ONT	—They will choose

THE REGULAR PAST TENSE WITH AVOIR

MEMORIZE THIS.....

ER verbs change to **é**
e.g. regarder –regardé

IR verbs change to **i**
e.g. finir –fini

RE verbs change to **u**
e.g. attendre –attendu

Here is the formula for past tense with avoir...

pronoun	+ avoir	+ verb stem	+ ending
tu	as	regard	é
il	a	fin	i
Nous	avons	attend	u

COMMON VERB PAIRS FOR PRACTICE

I have written these verbs in the imperative form, but you can change them to third person singular or first person plural to hear the patterns.

dites –parlez

levez-vous –asseyez-vous

sautez –arrêtez

commencez –finissez

buvez –mangez

vas –viens

allez –venez

oubliez –se rappelez

volez –tombez

dancez –chantez

mettez –enlevez

cherchez –trouvez

ouvrez –fermez

restez –bougez

traversez –restez

marchez - courez

sortez –entrez

gagnez –perdez

dormez –réveillez

arrivez –partez

donnez –prenez

gardez –laissez

écrivez –effacez

montez –descendez

criez –chuchotez

aimez –détestez

pleurez –riez

prenez –ramassez

levez –baissez

poussez –tirez

lancez –attrapez

enseignez –apprenez

demandez –répondez

apparaissiez –disparaissez

construisez –détruisez

jouez –travaillez

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FRENCH ACCENTS

The French language has accents for a reason; to distinguish the sound of the letter, and to distinguish homographs (words that sound and spelled the same) French evolved over a long time as a dialect of spoken Latin, called Romance. Other Romance languages include: Spanish, Italian, Romanian, Portugese. And, like other languages, the writing/spelling evolved over time to show the specific sounds particular to the language of a particular region.

Here is a quick and dirty explanation of the French accents.

1. The acute accent, **accent aigu (é)** sounds like an 'ay' sound. Always!

2. The grave accent, **accent grave (è)**, sounds like an 'eh' sound. Accent grave is also used on the u, such as où. Où (meaning 'where') sounds like ou (meaning 'or'). The accent is added to tell the otherwise identical words apart. Other homographs are à and 'à'

3. The circumflex accent, **accent circonflexe**, is found on e, a, i, u, and o. It looks like ê, â, ô, û. It was used as a shortcut to spelling words that originally had an 's' after those letters. (e.g. fenêtre, used to be fenestre, forêt used to be forêst, etc...)

It is also used to distinguish homographs apart from each other.

du is different in meaning from dû.

la is different in meaning from là

ou is different in meaning from où

4. The cedilla, **accent cédille**, is only found on c's, like this: ç, and always sounds like an 's'. e.g. garçon . If a c is followed by an e or an i, is always sounds like an 's'. e.g. Cedric.... But also be aware that c can be pronounced like a hard k, such as *café*

5. ÿ, the two dots above the vowel, called a **trema**, are designed to separate two consecutive vowels sounds. e.g. naïve, not naive

CAPITALIZATION RULES FOR FRENCH

1. Don't capitalize seasons, days, months

été, en hiver, jeudi, mardi, septembre, mai, ...

2. Don't capitalize compass directions unless it is the proper name of a place.

nord (le Nord), est (l'Est)...

3. Don't capitalize religions (unless you are describing a follower of a religion)

chrétien, catholique, musulman, bouddhisme,

4. Don't capitalize nationalities or languages (unless you are describing a human being)

canadien, italien, allemande, anglais, français...

5. Don't capitalize geographical words (street, mountain, ocean, sea, avenue...)

rue, avenue, mont, mer, océan...

7. Don't capitalize **je** unless it's at the beginning of a sentence.

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TEXT	FRENCH	ENGLISH
ss	(je) suis	I am
STP, SVP	S'il te/vous plait	PLS, please
T	T'es	You are
Tabitou	T'habites où	Where do you live?
tata KS	T'as ta casse	You have a car?
Tds	Tout de suite	Right away
ti2	T'es hideux	You're hideous
Tjs	Toujours	Always
Tkc	T'es cassé	You're tired
TLM	Tout le monde	Everyone
T nrv?	T'es énervé?	You irritated, annoyed?
TOK	T'es OK?	RUOK?, are you ok
TOQP	T'es occupé	RUBZ?, are you busy
Tps	Temps	Time, weather
Tt	Tout	All, every
V1	Viens	Come
Vazi	Vas-y	Go
VrMan	Vraiment	Really
X	Crois, croit	Believe
XLnt	Excellent	XLNT
Y a , ya	Il y a	There is, there are

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