

INTRODUCTION TO FRENCH LEVEL I



Philippe Patto
San Diego City College

San Diego City College
Introduction to French Level I

Philippe Patto

This text is disseminated via the Open Education Resource (OER) LibreTexts Project (<https://LibreTexts.org>) and like the thousands of other texts available within this powerful platform, it is freely available for reading, printing, and "consuming."

The LibreTexts mission is to bring together students, faculty, and scholars in a collaborative effort to provide an accessible, and comprehensive platform that empowers our community to develop, curate, adapt, and adopt openly licensed resources and technologies; through these efforts we can reduce the financial burden born from traditional educational resource costs, ensuring education is more accessible for students and communities worldwide.

Most, but not all, pages in the library have licenses that may allow individuals to make changes, save, and print this book. Carefully consult the applicable license(s) before pursuing such effects. Instructors can adopt existing LibreTexts texts or Remix them to quickly build course-specific resources to meet the needs of their students. Unlike traditional textbooks, LibreTexts' web based origins allow powerful integration of advanced features and new technologies to support learning.



LibreTexts is the adaptable, user-friendly non-profit open education resource platform that educators trust for creating, customizing, and sharing accessible, interactive textbooks, adaptive homework, and ancillary materials. We collaborate with individuals and organizations to champion open education initiatives, support institutional publishing programs, drive curriculum development projects, and more.

The LibreTexts libraries are Powered by [NICE CXone Expert](#) and was supported by the Department of Education Open Textbook Pilot Project, the California Education Learning Lab, the UC Davis Office of the Provost, the UC Davis Library, the California State University Affordable Learning Solutions Program, and Merlot. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1246120, 1525057, and 1413739.

Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation nor the US Department of Education.

Have questions or comments? For information about adoptions or adaptations contact info@LibreTexts.org or visit our main website at <https://LibreTexts.org>.

This text was compiled on 09/25/2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Licensing

1: Modules

- 1.1: Hello and goodbyes - Addressing people
- 1.2: Noms ◦ Articles
- 1.3: Numbers
 - Date ◦ Week ◦ Month
- 1.4: Alphabet ◦ Accents
- 1.5: Pronoms sujets ◦ Être
- 1.6: C'est vs il est...
- 1.7: Adjectifs
- 1.8: Nationalités
- 1.9: Traits de caractère ◦ État civil
- 1.10: Occupations
- 1.11: Avoir
- 1.12: Famille
- 1.13: Prépositions de location
- 1.14: Adjectifs Possessifs
- 1.15: Heure ◦ Semaine ◦ Mois ◦ Saison ◦ Date
- 1.16: Verbes en -er au présent
- 1.17: Adverbes
- 1.18: Question formation ◦ Mots interrogatifs
- 1.19: Prépositions de lieu
- 1.20: Articles Partitifs
- 1.21: Faire
- 1.22: Faire - Exprimer le temps
- 1.23: Verbes irréguliers au présent
- 1.24: Verbes réguliers en -ir et en -re
- 1.25: Passé récent
- 1.26: Passé composé avec avoir
- 1.27: Passé composé avec être
- 1.28: Impératif
- 1.29: Pronoms directs
- 1.30: Pronoms indirects
- 1.31: Pronoms disjoints ◦ Pronoms accentués ◦ Pronoms toniques
- 1.32: Comparatifs et Superlatifs
- 1.33: Formes négatives
- 1.34: Pronom Y
- 1.35: Verbes Pronominaux
- 1.36: Imparfait
- 1.37: Pronom EN
- 1.38: Futur
- 1.39: Conditionnel présent
- 1.40: Conditionnel passé
- 1.41: Plus-que-parfait

- [1.42: Subjonctif](#)
- [1.43: Adjectifs démonstratifs](#)
- [1.44: Pronoms démonstratifs](#)
- [1.45: Verbes avec des changements orthographiques](#)
- [1.46: Aller ▫ Places ▫ Futur Proche](#)
- [1.47: Prépositions avec places géographiques](#)

2: Appendices

- [2.1: Vocabulaire de la ville](#)
- [2.2: Les fournitures scolaires](#)
- [2.3: Les plats, les desserts et les boissons. Liste](#)
- [2.4: Les verbes en -er - les verbes d'action. Liste](#)
- [2.5: Matières scolaires. Liste](#)
- [2.6: Les sports.](#)
- [2.7: La salle de classe](#)
- [2.8: Les verbes irréguliers au présent](#)
- [2.9: Les vêtements](#)
- [2.10: Couleurs](#)

[Index](#)

[Glossary](#)

[Detailed Licensing](#)

Licensing

A detailed breakdown of this resource's licensing can be found in [Back Matter/Detailed Licensing](#).

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

1: Modules

- 1.1: Hello and goodbyes - Addressing people
- 1.2: Noms ▫ Articles
- 1.3: Numbers
 - Date ▫ Week ▫ Month
- 1.4: Alphabet ▫ Accents
- 1.5: Pronoms sujets ▫ Être
- 1.6: C'est vs il est...
- 1.7: Adjectifs
- 1.8: Nationalités
- 1.9: Traits de caractère ▫ État civil
- 1.10: Occupations
- 1.11: Avoir
- 1.12: Famille
- 1.13: Prépositions de location
- 1.14: Adjectifs Possessifs
- 1.15: Heure ▫ Semaine ▫ Mois ▫ Saison ▫ Date
- 1.16: Verbes en -er au présent
- 1.17: Adverbes
- 1.18: Question formation ▫ Mots interrogatifs
- 1.19: Prépositions de lieu
- 1.20: Articles Partitifs
- 1.21: Faire
- 1.22: Faire - Exprimer le temps
- 1.23: Verbes irréguliers au présent
- 1.24: Verbes réguliers en -ir et en -re
- 1.25: Passé récent
- 1.26: Passé composé avec avoir
- 1.27: Passé composé avec être
- 1.28: Impératif
- 1.29: Pronoms directs
- 1.30: Pronoms indirects
- 1.31: Pronoms disjoints ▫ Pronoms accentués ▫ Pronoms toniques
- 1.32: Comparatifs et Superlatifs
- 1.33: Formes négatives
- 1.34: Pronom Y
- 1.35: Verbes Pronominaux
- 1.36: Imparfait
- 1.37: Pronom EN
- 1.38: Futur
- 1.39: Conditionnel présent

- [1.40: Conditionnel passé](#)
- [1.41: Plus-que-parfait](#)
- [1.42: Subjonctif](#)
- [1.43: Adjectifs démonstratifs](#)
- [1.44: Pronoms démonstratifs](#)
- [1.45: Verbes avec des changements orthographiques](#)
- [1.46: Aller ▫ Places ▫ Futur Proche](#)
- [1.47: Prépositions avec places géographiques](#)

This page titled [1: Modules](#) is shared under a [not declared](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.1: Hello and goodbyes - Addressing people

Bonjour. Saying hello is more than just a matter of greeting someone; it's the very first word you should say when entering a store, asking for help, or beginning any kind of conversation whatsoever.

The most common greeting in French is the very useful “**bonjour**”, and “**bonsoir**”. The first can be used throughout the day, and the second in the evening. “**Salut**” is also widely used in a more informal setting. “**Coucou**” is very informal and used between friends only or to greet young children.

Asking how someone is

In French, before asking ‘How are you?’ we need to consider who we are talking to and how many people we are addressing.

Pronunciation Guide:* When a **c has a cedilla – the funny squiggle underneath – the **c** is pronounced **s**. *Sa va ?*)

Formality

Formality is important in the French language. Titles are used widely in French: **monsieur** for a man, **madame** for a woman, or **mademoiselle** for a young woman.

Titles are normally used by both parties where a service is sought and given, for example, in shops, banks, restaurants, cafés and hotels. Also, titles are used to address people you're not on first-name terms with. On entering a shop, French people often address everyone present with a quietly-spoken Monsieur-dame ! or to a larger group, Messieurs-dames !

When followed by a surname, these titles are shortened in writing (except in letters) to M., Mme and Mlle.

Vous

When speaking to someone we do not know well, or to a group of people, you would use **vous**.

***Pronunciation Guide:** Remember the liaison between **comment** and **allez**. This means pronouncing the otherwise unpronounced “t” because the next word starts with a vowel.
Comment allez-vous ? ► *Com-uhn-tallay-vouh?*

Goodbye

We have fewer options available to us for saying goodbye.

- **Au revoir** for all situations
- **Bonsoir** after 6pm
- **Salut** for friends only at anytime.

Here is a list of goodbye

What's your name?

In French, there are many ways to say “What’s your name“. So, if someone asks you one of these:

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: CFL1vaoQrELBeoKu69y0j8wC8P4qsyGmM4HpeG3J1tTRjvkkhbjhYw==

And if instead of “**Nom**” (Name) we asked you specifically for your “**Prénom**” (First name):

- Jean → Jean
- Je m'appelle Jean → My (first) name is Jean
- Mon prénom est Jean → My first name is Jean

Finally, if we asked you specifically for your **“Nom de famille”** (Last name / Surname):

- Dupont → Dupont
- Je m'appelle Dupont → My (last) name is Dupont
- Mon nom de famille est Dupont → My last name is Dupont

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: Bb95DBpbvSagFX0MYQJjeAwKEmucIF8dj8YUJGxoyrG500moXdenEQ==

403 ERROR

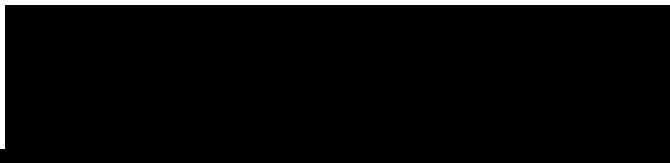
The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: wdSGBlngvtgfg_fMBMW_wECRzEh8NCTv3C8xN1uo7S5N7mfZM2zFkw==



This page titled 1.1: Hello and goodbyes



1.2: Noms ▫ Articles

What is a noun?

A **noun** is a word that can be the name of a person, an animal, place, thing, event, or an idea. Example: professor, dog, Paris, lamp, marriage, poverty

Masculine / Feminine

Nouns in French have a gender. They can be masculine or feminine. If you've studied something like Spanish, German, or even Arabic, you'll know that gender is very much a thing.

The gender of a word in French can sometimes be identified by its ending. The best place to start with this rule is that most feminine nouns in French end in 'e'.

[YouTube : Understand gender in French](#)

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: -F_t2TL2GjWbNVtNwnypAAbpNdQ4mr9qhBnnDpVmVUpFNst0Tz07Mw==

Singular / Plural

As well as being masculine or feminine, a French noun will also be singular or plural. When a word refers to one person or thing, it is said to be **singular**; when it refers to more than one, it is **plural**. Here, the French language is very similar to English in that “-s” is a common way of making a noun plural. Note, however, that the s is not pronounced.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: JuuDsbackxm1Q_9ph-6VeaF6M4D1Nh_4TYyKT8sSLDKYe3NIaaskpMQ==

Then you have the exceptions, which tend to follow a few guidelines. The noun endings influence how a plural form is constructed:

Most nouns ending in **-eau** or **-eu** add an **-x** in the plural.

Singular	Plural
chapeau	chapeaux
jeu	jeux

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: LjGo1adS7BCukiIRh61CI2Sr-L61SHSoChvpySHqXwa13UmX9UkXfw==

What are articles?

An **article** is a word placed before a noun to show whether the noun refers to a particular person, animal, place, thing, event, or idea, or whether the noun refers to an unspecified person, thing, or idea. Articles are words such as 'the', 'a' and 'an'.

Example:

- I have **the** dictionary > a specified dictionary
- I have **a** dictionary > an unspecified dictionary

Definite Articles / Indefinite Articles

The **definite articles** indicates that the speaker is referring to either a specific noun or to a class of nouns in a general sense. The English definite article, **the**, has four equivalent forms in French: **la**, **le**, **l'** and **les**, depending on the gender and number of the noun as well as what letter it begins with.

Please note, **le** or **la** change to **l'** before a noun beginning in a vowel or an h (the h is silent in French).

Examples

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculine	le livre l'étudiant	les livres les étudiants
Feminine	la classe l'étudiante	les classes les étudiantes

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: eabdm0M885mr5VURSwTvj5GoKeJFF3JVNvA1bBJ_Ut1rAiv6Fq-nUw==

The **indefinite article** indicates that the speaker is referring to either an unspecific noun or to one/some of something. In English we have the indefinite article **a** and **an**. In the plural we say either **some**, **any** or nothing at all. In French, you choose from **un**, **une** and **des**, depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine, and singular or plural.

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculine	un livre	des livres
Feminine	une craie	des craies

[YouTube: Articles in French](#)

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: h64D5HukIOuv7nXcFUQQyNlZJm_ymepVrLxhFXqEf400pPUUFTd1Lg==

Tip: When learning new vocabulary, make your vocabulary lists with a definite or indefinite article for each noun. This will help you learn the gender of each noun along with the word itself

This page titled [1.2: Noms ▫ Articles](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.3: Numbers

Learning numbers will be crucial in situation like telling time, buying things, and counting anything you want.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: spNvS276kxYLzy8UgsIs7BzRMikgI8S2jB0d5EkaMNmQxUQbnOdIwQ==

From **61 to 99**, the base 20 is used (inheritance from Celtic languages)

☞ **70 : soixante-dix** [60+10]

☞ **79 : soixante-dix-neuf** [60+10+9],

☞ **80 : quatre-vingts** [4*20]

☞ **90 : quatre-vingt-dix** [4*20+10]

The number **80 (quatre-vingt)** only takes an **s** in round numbers

☞ **80 : quatre-vingts**

☞ **280 : deux cent quatre-vingts**

It also takes an **s** when followed by a noun:

☞ **Le tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours.** *Around the world in eighty days.*

It is invariable for all other numbers

☞ **82 : quatre-vingt-deux**

The number **100 cent** only takes an **s** in round numbers

☞ **200, 300 etc. : deux cents, trois cents** etc.

For all other numbers it is invariable

☞ **611 : six cent onze**

This page titled [1.3: Numbers](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

Date ▫ Week ▫ Month

Days and months in French

In French, we use cardinal numbers to talk about the date. The exception to this is the first of the month, here we use the ordinal number *le premier*.

In contrast to English, days and months are not capitalised in French, they are written with a lowercase letter.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: pGj30KIIItUDCozIRYXe4D-2jNO_Y2LdYopBiEmWUW1lFq_7Soz6ng==

How to say the date in French

To say the date in French, we usually use the following order:

☞ *day (in numbers) + month (in letters) + years (in numbers).*

To say the complete date, we use the article *le*.

Examples:

On est le 1^{er} janvier mars 2020.

On est le 22 janvier 2022.

The day of the week comes after *le* and before the date.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: IvdSG5qUNWcA8oRXwuUSLae4Y8jWMwXF9QyUUHhmPR6VcZUaujD8lw==

Example:

Le mardi 9 octobre 2022.

We introduce the months with the preposition *en* or the phrase *au mois de*.

Examples:

On est en novembre 2022.

On est au mois de mai 2023.

The year is always introduced by the preposition *en*.

Example:

On est en 2023.

In spoken French, there are two ways to say the year:

Example:

1990 = mille neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix

or: dix-neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix

Asking about the date

Today's date

Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ? What's today's date?

More informal:

Nous sommes le combien aujourd'hui ?

On est le combien aujourd'hui ?

Some other date

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ? What date is your birthday?

Quel jour est-ce que vous arrivez ? What date are you coming?

Note: the only possible translation of “what” here is the interrogative adjective *quelle*

[Date](#) ◻ [Week](#) ◻ [Month](#) is shared under a [not declared](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by LibreTexts.

1.4: Alphabet ▯ Accents

One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:



403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: V-vbMInjH6wJI5sh00WLcaVFSPy1DCv0DNPKNpwwuCXbMatAJjNdLQ==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: LNTDDRjwJB3m3U6INmLQRj8la2lmF0Q47p0Vp9rwbP0qKMELHHqKQ==

Les accents français

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: F0BDVIcd1zsFFfmjmsrkiJ4RISkFLjA-eFxdteg4D0K_U3KY5BA0sg==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: cRDG72lgiCLqbqpvsqTSp4bwl52HBQ_G6vIcWUx4AJYXkw3H5-mMAw==



This page titled [1.4: Alphabet ◦ Accents](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.5: Pronoms sujets ▫ Être

PRONOMS SUJETS subject pronouns

The **subject** of a verb is the person or thing which performs the action of that verb:

- **Tom** travaille. ▫ **Il** travaille.
- *Tom is working. He is working.*
- **Mes parents** habitent en Espagne. ▫ **Ils** habitent en Espagne.
- *My parents live in Spain. They live in Spain.*

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: ZRAXwyUeYjZg0xjdCC6kp2un_bm9DaKCBaWNWCcCtcmqMto3htpaHw==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: en4NF8S1MCbQQ1M5JxF6zoQxjZjKIgKbUWgbj1VRKZSnxX7pLkpfqg==

ÊTRE *to be*

Être (to be) is a very useful verb and it is used to

- identify someone 🗣 *Je suis Paul.*
- give a profession 🗣 *Je suis professeur.*
- give a nationality 🗣 *Je suis français.*
- make a description 🗣 *Je suis optimiste.*

Être is an **irregular verb**, which means that it doesn't follow the same pattern as regular verbs in the present tense.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: yfCcDIoSQf_Z74gvoExtScUscufhuTSF0SddtX4BdaTjFVAL2JXDDA==

Be careful with the pronunciation of this verb. **Être** involves **liaisons**, such as:

- *vous êtes*  */vous-z-êtes/*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: axMTGViAk0hGeEQX-GwUiIJWE39KGLcyIpKT2RDAo1TuBc4PbIzP9w==

This page titled [1.5: Pronoms sujets • Être](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.6: C'est vs il est...

In general, **c'est** or **ce sont** are followed by a noun

☞ **C'est une voiture française.** *It's a French car*

☞ **C'est un livre.** *It's a book.*

☞ **C'est Julien.** *It's Julien.*

Il/Elle est or **Ils/Elles sont** are followed by an adjective

☞ **Il est gentil.** *He is nice.*

☞ **Elle est adorable.** *She is adorable.*

Note :

- The plural of **c'est** is **ce sont** *these are*.
- The plural of **il/elle est** is **ils/elles sont** *they are*.

C'est is used:

– **To identify or introduce a person or a thing.**

☞ **Qu'est-ce que c'est ?** *What is it?*

☞ **C'est un arbre exotique.** *It is an exotic tree (identifying something).*

– **To announce oneself (for example on the telephone).**

☞ **Allo, c'est Carole !** *Hello, this is Carole!*

☞ **Est-ce que c'est Carole ?** *Is it Carole?*

– **To make a general statement.**

☞ **Les vacances, c'est bien !** *Holidays, they're great!*

☞ **Le travail, c'est difficile.** *Work, it's difficult.*

Note: If you have a possessive adjective such as **mon, ma, mes**, then you would always use **c'est**:

☞ **C'est mon chien.** *It's my dog; c'est ma voiture = it's my car.*

Il/elle est is used:

– **To describe something or someone in particular.**

☞ **Carine ? Elle est grande, brune et intelligente.** *Carine? She is tall, brunette and intelligent.*

☞ **Il est sympathique, le professeur.** *He is nice, the teacher.*

– **When talking about someone's profession, nationality, religion or family status. In this case, you don't add an article (take out the *un, une, des, le, la, les*).**

☞ **Carla est informaticienne.** *Carla is a computer specialist.*

☞ **Elle est française.** *She is French.*

☞ **Elle est célibataire.** *She is single.*

BUT you will add an article if you add a descriptive adjective, and in this case you will say:

☞ **C'est une informaticienne intelligente.** *She is an intelligent computer specialist.*

Note that we also use **c'est** for expressing the following:

☞ **Oh, c'est bien !** *Oh, that's great!*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: 2ugDrKgJzGn07_d3zXpAS-3NAu0Lb5Mb064DVFF2E1TbRYpfjc7TLA==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: Pmnj1PnmjBiq6f8sJtgHjVnYwKIiGcqbg5rq23GZP6YqbTcYWgo8mg==

Source

This page titled [1.6: C'est vs il est...](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.7: Adjectifs

Adjectives are used to describe people and things.

In French, adjectives agree with the nouns and pronouns they modify

- in gender (masculine or feminine) and
- in number (singular or plural).

☞ Paul est français. Virginie est française.

☞ Jean et Richard sont intelligents. Anne et Kate sont intelligentes.

➤ Adjectives that end in **-e** in the masculine singular remain the same in the feminine singular.

		masculine	feminine	ENGLISH TRANSLATION
singular	☞	-	-e	intelligent / intelligente
plural	☞	-s	-es	intelligents / intelligentes

☞ Paul est intelligent. Virginie est intelligente.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 4Elyn084GYgB-VtLPITGJ7pCb7gup1Z8UCbtw__8h-LoAM5g-N34jA==

➤ Adjectives that end in **-s** or **-x** in the masculine singular remain the same in the masculine plural.

☞ Paul est **courtois**. Antoine et Vincent sont **courtois**.

☞ Jean est **sérieux**. Marc et Henri sont **sérieux**.

➤ Adjectives that do not follow the above patterns are **irregular**.

Pronunciation

Feminine forms		Plural forms	
If the masculine form of an adjective ends in a silent consonant, this consonant is pronounced in the feminine.		Since the final -s is not pronounced, singular and plural forms have the same pronunciation.	
masculine	feminine	singular	plural
petit	petite	petit	petits
grand	grande	grande	grandes

Adjectifs irréguliers

Many **irregular adjectives** have their own patterns.

- adjectives in **-eux**

	masculine	feminine		
singular	-al	-ale	Henri est loyal.	Henriette est loyale.
plural	-aux	-ales	Henri et Vincent sont loyaux.	Henriette et Virginie sont loyales.

- adjectives in **-al**

	masculine	feminine		
singular	-eux	-euse	Paul est curieux.	Nathalie est curieuse.
plural	-eux	-euses	Paul et Pierre sont curieux.	Nathalie et Virginie sont curieuses.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: FwQEHCVPa0l0tuQVCNx9FjwS0RoyLmWKpXmoogcgistNbYf4GqIOEQ==

- adjectives with irregular feminine forms

masculine	feminine		
-el	elle	Henri est ponctuel .	Henriette est loyale .
-on	-onne	Marc est mignon .	Henriette et Virginie sont loyales .
-en	-enne	Robert est canadien .	Monique est canadienne .
-if	-ive	Antoine est sportif .	Antoinette est sportive .
-eur	-euse	Bernard est travailleur .	Bernardette est travailleuse .
-teur	-trice	Olivier est acteur .	Caroline est actrice .

Note: nouns that have endings similar to the above adjectives usually follow the same patterns.

irregular feminine forms	irregular plural forms
un champion > une championne	un journal > des journaux
un acteur > une actrice	un animal > des animaux

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: H5iithitxFYE6PEMnRgzlFF4gt6tYnC4oIJJa7nMxtDwGmxsGcDR2Zw==

La place des adjectifs

Note the position of the adjectives in the sentences on the right in the examples below.

☞ J'ai un copain. J'ai un copain **italien**.

☞ J'ai un cousin. J'ai un cousin **sympathique**.

- In French, most adjectives come **AFTER** the noun.
- A few common adjectives come **BEFORE** the noun.

bon / bonne	<i>good, correct, right, tasty</i>	J'ai une bonne classe.
mauvais	<i>bad, poor, incorrect, wrong, nasty</i>	J'ai une mauvaise journée.
beau / belle	<i>handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely</i>	Voici une belle femme.
grand	<i>big, tall, large</i>	C'est un grand jardin.
petit	<i>small, short</i>	Henri est un petit garçon.
joli	<i>pretty</i>	Bernardette est jolie femme.
jeune	<i>young</i>	Bernard est jeune homme.
vieux / vieille	<i>old</i>	C'est un vieux film.
vrai	<i>true, real</i>	C'est un vrai problème.
nouveau	<i>new</i>	C'est un nouveau film.
gros	<i>fat, big, large</i>	C'est un gros chien.
gentil	<i>nice, kind, sweet</i>	C'est un gentil garçon.

A good way to remember which adjectives are placed before the noun is to remember the English phrase “**MA BRAGS**”.

M	<i>same</i>	même
A	<i>other, another</i>	autre
B	<i>beauty</i>	beau/belle*, joli(e)
R	<i>rank</i>	premier/première, deuxième... seul(e)
A	<i>age</i>	jeune, vieux/vieille*, nouveau/nouvelle*
G	<i>goodness</i>	bon/bonne, mauvais(e)
S	<i>size</i>	grand(e), petit(e), gros/grosse

***Note:** the forms **bel**, **vieil**, and **nouvel** are used only before a masculine singular noun that begins with a **vowel** or a silent ‘h’.

☞ Vincent est un **bel** homme.

☞ J'habite dans un **nouvel** appartement.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: pUaTqnBTKMrgW4IuWf0mzIYWQtzrKLdv02rAwcALxC6iqUhxbK_0Ug==

This page titled [1.7: Adjectifs](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.8: Nationalités

In French, adjectives of nationality are not capitalised, but nouns are.

☞ Paul est **français**.

☞ Paul est **un Français**. (*Frenchman*)

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 08R4wv1LgKZIZpdgNzj_zhVTR80zLl02qNhheJe0V9L_Yov7eW6odg==

Ways to ask someone's nationality:

- Quelle est ta nationalité ?
- Quelle est votre nationalité ? (formal)
- Tu es de quelle nationalité ?
- Vous êtes de quelle nationalité ? (formal)

Feminine form of nationality adjectives

- Nationality adjectives that ends with an **e** in the masculine form will remain the same in the feminine.

☞ Il est belge. Elle est belge.

- You just add an “**e**” at the end of some nationality adjectives

☞ Il est allemand. Elle est allemande

☞ Il est français. Elle est française.

- You add “**ne**” at the end of some nationality adjectives

☞ Il est brésilien. Elle est brésilienne.

- Special cases

☞ Il est grec. Elle est grecque.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: HWQgaPSXJH0rmhRwnWEWDrqnoqxSch0HTQCq_aAIh03zf4-fbJNA_g==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 8nI4YxKrQszbB7T_qHvIih9L2gxWeCBetYLCYw_XJysbg0ofuekU7g==

This page titled [1.8: Nationalités](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: mG8fx7JNRt2ITqImS3WID0ub00rwkncENjt2J4vE9IdpTr3QAzoIQ==



Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: xa6-NpeLzFqv8nWrMVLVNoDAUCjp17Qy9Bn2g50vVUsDbePmxrr30w==

État Civil

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: 97qcKBUpBYSPbF6LXu1AjC5hr3pmjKUAi9schKc1jZSni5fRTcaNow==

Culturoscope: In [France](#), a **civil solidarity pact** ([French](#): *pacte civil de solidarité*), commonly known as a **PACS** (pronounced [\[paks\]](#)), is a [contractual](#) form of [civil union](#) between two adults for organising their joint life. It brings rights and responsibilities, but less so than [marriage](#). The PACS was voted for by the [French Parliament](#) in October 1999, largely to offer some legal status to same-sex couples.

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: wKwkvtfHBcfrE_T-JUYCy9rIXjvo-ONbwMtZ1gkoJ6a_2Vg06R1mGA==

This page titled [1.9: Traits de caractère • État civil](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: fyoVwqiBM8qtyTb09Vn73WLjgqRhhlQopz1a7WA0I4Qj624rNCxLnQ==

Le masculin et le féminin des noms de professions, d'occupations

Maculin	Féminin
-ien	-ienne
-er	-ère
-eur	-euse
-teur	-trice
-iste	-iste
-e	-e

Practice

403 ERROR

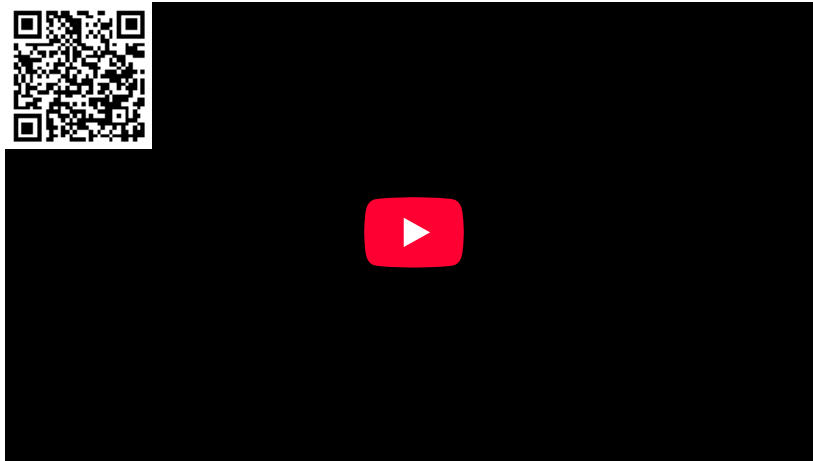
The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: wcSqKqrr0uLy0vTxXzLXi-n3YPs_EzG10zNuop1zLCdcTpxSRcLWbw==



This page titled [1.10: Occupations](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.11: Avoir

Avoir (to have) is a very useful verb and is used whenever we would say 'have' in English. It expresses the possession.

Avoir is an **irregular verb**, which means that it doesn't follow the same pattern as regular verbs in the present tense.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: hBsmRpcUJoUoul2qEIXb-PysPL9zHIinTmi00iFpRJ1UKc05nfy8wQ==

Be careful with the pronunciation of this verb. **Avoir** involves **liaisons**, such as:

- **nous avons**  /*nous-z-avons*/
- **vous avez**  /*vous-z-avez*/
- **ils ont**  /*ils-z-ont*/
- **elles ont**  /*elles-z-ont*/

The indefinite article **un**, **une**, **des**, becomes **de** at the negative form.

 J'ai **un** livre. *I have a book.*

 Je **n'**ai pas **de** livre. *I do not have any books.*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: Waep6kargzRlrVqNUPW8FCWS_djwh9RykfCymWRnYCyuttwKV-7cLQ==

This page titled [1.11: Avoir](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.12: Famille

In French, “**les parents**” means both parents and relatives.

☞ **J'ai des parents à Marseille.** *I have relatives in Marseille.*

Un membre de la famille is a family member in French.

Un arbre généalogique is the French equivalent of the English family tree.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: -Q0agmYXkHSA3X28dy_ICxokJC2AZsz16EoEKWB411j83204kgtvQ==

Special family terms

- **Un aîné / une aînée** can refer to an older brother/sister, the oldest brother/sister, or the first-born son/daughter.
- **Un cadet / une cadette** can refer to a younger brother/sister or the second-born son/daughter in a family.
- **Le benjamin / la benjamine** is the youngest child in a family.

Famille par alliance *Family by marriage*

In French, there's no distinction between step-family and family-in-law: they are both equivalent to *beau-* or *belle-*plus that family member.

☞ **Voici mon beau-frère.** *Here is my step-brother / brother in law.*

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: cNDHswmQlDrachL17w-tK03FrWDR30maEx1PVxPCvV13yYxQJFAp1w==

Godparents and Godchildren

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 5M0Si0wJk8_vZ-X1dP15htXDfK5c49UsafX4MEHRrMjVbCh2pO_Gaw==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by `cloudfront` (CloudFront)

Request ID: Q19aJ9lDQQ--SA3o2Sxv-FMjtzVqrkJhp4f-J5CrPi5dbCf0AsWDg==

This page titled [1.12: Famille](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.13: Prépositions de location

Preposition of place

Prepositions of place (Les prépositions de location) indicate the location of someone or something in relation to another someone or something.

☞ Le livre est **sur** le bureau. *The book is on the desk.*

☞ La banque est **près** de la boulangerie. *The bank is near the bakery.*

☞ Vincent reste **chez** lui. *Vincent stays home.*

Note: with prepositions ending with “**de**”. If the noun afterwards is masculine, “de” will become “**du**”.

☞ La banque est **près** du parc. *The bank is near the park.*

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: vBtantx5_cI50p8EDsKgeVCD_VfqLBaA98LZ82VwEodecL - TTQKqBw==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: bJirzLcRTlf2PAfIMcj00Yd-Q0fAd5Mgs9Eyvi3y1wVCPsy4I4cn-A==

This page titled [1.13: Prépositions de location](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.14: Adjectifs Possessifs

Possessive adjectives like other adjectives, agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify.

- **mes** livres *my books*
- **tes** amis *your friends*
- **ma** voiture *my car*
- **mon** passeport *my passport*
- **leurs** enfants *their children*

masculin	feminin	pluriel	
mon	ma	mes	<i>my</i>
ton	ta	tes	<i>your (fam.)</i>
son	sa	ses	<i>his, her</i>
notre	notre	nos	<i>our</i>
votre	votre	vos	<i>your (formal)</i>
leur	leur	leurs	<i>their</i>

The forms **mon**, **ton**, and **son** are used instead of **ma**, **ta** and **sa** before a feminine singular noun beginning with a vowel or silent h.

- **mon** histoire *my story*
- **ton** école *your school*
- **son** amie *his (her) friend*

The nouns **monsieur**, **madame**, and **mademoiselle**, originally composed of a possessive adjective and a noun, form their plural by changing each part to the plural.

- **messieurs**, **mesdames**, **mesdemoiselles**

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: IXXiW8Z0Fy1g2w05NCn3fY9Q98l99sSFyQgY7tEZ0GLZN2w2XfUPQ==

Telling time

Knowing how to **tell time** in French is essential for traveling, meeting up with friends, making appointments, and getting to work or school on time. Once you learn these formulas, you'll never have an excuse to be late again!

To ask what the time is in French, the phrase you're looking for is:

□ [Quelle heure est-il ?](#) *What time is it?*

But one of the other ways to ask for the time in French, particularly if you're addressing a stranger, is to say:

□ [Excusez-moi, est-ce que vous avez l'heure, s'il vous plaît ?](#) *Excuse me, do you have the time please?*

So, how should you respond if someone asks you **quelle heure est-il ?** The phrase you will need is: **il est...** which means 'it is' followed by the hour. Below, you'll find some of the essential vocabulary you'll need to ask for and tell the time in French.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: pKrBfnS9E866teQZHC1yY-ZpL8bfseWgGq7qvL_WjUoH-QwkSRwKYA==

To abbreviate a time in French, don't use a colon between the hour and minutes like in English. Instead, use the letter **h** (for heure), like this: **8h10** (8:10).

French has specific words for noon and midnight: **midi** (noon) and **minuit** (midnight). Those two words are used without saying heures. For example: **Il est minuit. Tout le monde au lit!** (It's midnight. Everybody to bed!)

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: wLxhXfPxavedtLuEyJFSKGqjb9jwu1POz9eTAZHCKp00hQs0yYHFkQ==

Practice

How to express AM – PM and military time in French “*heure officielle*”

In France, as well as most other European countries, time is usually expressed on a 24-hour clock (what we in the United States generally refer to as “military time”). The 24-hour system is called “**L’Heure Officielle**” in French. It is especially used in public announcements such as timetables, bus/train/plane schedules, movie/television/radio listings, sporting

events, and business hours of operation.

◦ 14h50 ◻ quatorze heures cinquante

When indicating 12-hour clock times (as we usually do in English), you will use such phrases as:

- **du matin** – **a.m.** ◻ dix heures du matin 10a.m.
 - **de l'après-midi** – **p.m.** (from noon until 6:00p.m.) ◻ trois heures de l'après-midi 3p.m.
 - **du soir** – **p.m.** (from 6:00p.m. until midnight) ◻ sept heures du soir 7p.m.
- ◻ Je travaille à 9 heures du matin. I work at 9a.m.

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: 6Unp3diVQgqlGiZaxP7kuI-BcMmn9tx4IhJyMNLjixAib736puTsQ==

However, these phrases above are **not** used when expressing time according to the **24-hour system**.

With the **24-hour clock**, the words **minuit**, **midi**, **quart**, and **demi(e)** are not used, and the number of minutes is **expressed by a full number**. Unlike in the 12-hour system, minutes are never subtracted from an hour in the 24-hour system. Instead, minutes are always added to the hour.

◦ 14h50 ◻ quatorze heures cinquante

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: nPdaUHSpd1VD7qXzZs9XeRuPVAt4r0xfN01Spvo1loBV8QBcwWGcqA==

In French language, [the gender](#) of the days of the week is masculine. Unlike in English, days are not written with capital letters. The same goes for the [months of the year](#).

It's important to note that in general they are not used with articles when they indicate a date.

☞ [Aujourd'hui nous sommes lundi.](#) *Today we are Monday.*

But when they express something frequent or usual, we add the article "le".

☞ [Le samedi, je vais au parc avec mes enfants.](#) *On Saturdays, I go to the park with my children.*

Which day of the week is it today?

If you want to ask which day of the week it is, you just say :

- **On est quel jour aujourd'hui ?** (informal)
- **C'est quel jour aujourd'hui ?**
- **Quel jour sommes-nous aujourd'hui ?** (formal)

The answer will be :

- **Nous sommes mardi.**
- **On est mardi.**
- **C'est mardi.**

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: QUAQ-vAiK5ruZihMt9kUkMromwJqlKsw6SQviVC66trkIfIkHuv1yg==

As in English, days can be divided into several parts :

- **le matin** : *morning*
- **midi** : *noon*
- **l'après-midi** : *afternoon*
- **le soir** : *evening*
- **la nuit** : *night*
- **minuit** : *midnight*
- **le week-end** : *week-end*.
- **la matinée** : *morning time*
- **la journée** : *daytime*
- **la soirée** : *night time*

Example :

- **Le matin**, je fais du sport. *In the morning, I exercise.*
- **À midi**, je déjeune avec mes collègues. *At noon, I have lunch with my colleagues.*
- **Le soir**, je rentre à la maison. *In the evening, I return home.*

The days before and after today

Today is translated as **aujourd'hui** in French. Let's start with the days before today.

- **hier** : *yesterday*
- **avant-hier** : *the day before yesterday*
- **dernier/dernière** : *last* ☞ **lundi dernier** : *last Monday*

Let's see how to say the days after today.

- **demain** : *tomorrow*
- **après-demain** : *the day after tomorrow*
- **prochain(e)** : *next* ☞ **mardi prochain** : *next Tuesday*

The 12 months of the year in French

Le **mois** is the equivalent word for the month.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: RxH15X21ksqCo8bCUFNMNwwhPsyfXPmxvejom6QhPX15zx8s_5XUUA==

When expressing a specific month, the preposition “**en**” is used in front of the month.

☞ *Je nage beaucoup **en** juillet. I swim a lot in July.*

Note: unlike in English, the months are not capitalised in French.

[The 4 seasons in French](#)

The French translation of a season is **une saison**.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: f1Exs2RifoqPtnasplItXfHV90X1xSPCzivJUW4spBYhYLcGS_XY7Q==

In general, the preposition “**en**” is used with months and seasons.

☞ **Nous sommes en février.** *We are in February.*

☞ **Il fait froid en hiver.** *It is cold during winter.*

However, an exception applies with spring, instead of “**en**”, the preposition “**au**” is used.

☞ **Nous sommes au printemps.** *We are in Spring.*

The date in French

Date in French is exactly the same word as in English with a different pronunciation. If you're wondering if it is feminine or masculine, then keep in mind that we say **une date**.

☞ **Quelle est la date d'aujourd'hui ?** *What is today's date?*

To tell the full date in French, use : date – month – year.

☞ **Nous sommes le 30 janvier 2021.** *We are January 30th, 2021.*

Notice that instead of using **ordinal numbers** for expressing the date, French people use **cardinal numbers**, except for the 1st of the month (le premier).

☞ **Le premier janvier est le premier jour de l'année.** *January 1st is the first day of the year.*

This page titled 1.15: Heure ◦ Semaine ◦ Mois ◦ Saison ◦ Date is shared under a CC BY 4.0 license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by Philippe Patto.

1.16: Verbes en -er au présent

What are verbs?

Verbs are **action words** that express the action (He runs) or state of being (I am tired) of a sentence.

French **verbs** have to be “conjugated” that is, changed according to how they are used.

The basic form of a verb is called the **infinitive**. The English infinitive is “to” followed by a verb, while the French infinitive is a single word with one of three infinitive endings (**-er**, **-ir**, or **-re**). These can then be further divided into **regular verbs**, which follow a standard pattern of verb conjugations, and **irregular verbs**, which don't:

1. **-er** *parler* (to speak)
2. **-ir** *finir* (to finish)
3. **-re** *vendre* (to sell)

Most French verbs are **conjugated** by removing the infinitive ending to find the “radical” or “root” (e.g., *parler* → *parl-*) and then adding the appropriate ending

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: TRuICo_c1TBptwWZrKhWEv156plj4iHcZ4tmgfB8KxRyBfrMFugmWA==

Les verbes en -ER verbs in -er

There are several thousand **verbs** that end in **-er**, the largest category of regular French verbs. To conjugate them, remove the infinitive ending and then add one of the following verb endings ►

parler > parl- *to speak*

je parle	-e	nous parlons	-ons
tu parles	-es	vous parlez	-ez
il parle elle parle on parle	-e	ils parlent elles parlent	-ent

Example:

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: RM-MVSXmHWy4YCNLCOSHgsyoJu3g60lMaxN02s62yl7lcFTvPu196w==

Practice:

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: m2iD_dJQxVTPEYzjq1YbS8-UT1cbk3wP2vAD2aQnWmXoNtWVa0Pw0w==

To form a sentence with **French negation**, the basic structure is as follows: **ne** + verb + **pas**

These two small words ne and pas form a negative expression simply by placing them either side of the verb. Example:

- J'aime le café. *I like coffee.*
- Je **n'**aime **pas** le café. *I do not like coffee.*

Notice that the ne shortens to **n'** when it precedes a vowel. In spoken French, this ne can even **disappear** altogether and many people would simply say: j'aime pas le café.

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: P9vMaYsQXHR9C3NgW0JNyPr42IEXdEwumBPQgoNGvS0tSJ a-0efTGA==

For fun, watch the video below and listen to the lyrics. Notice the use of the negation.

Pink Martini – [Je ne veux pas travailler](#)  [Lyrics](#)



YouTube: Maître Gims – [Est-ce que tu m'aimes ?](#)  [Lyrics](#)



This page titled [1.16: Verbes en -er au présent](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.17: Adverbs

What is an adverb?

Just as an adjective modifies (*describes*) a noun, an **ADVERB** modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs generally answer the question *How? How well? How much? How often?* or *When?* They help us provide more details when we're describing actions. Not surprisingly, **adverbs of place** indicate *where* an action occurs. **Adverbs of place** answer the question *Où?*

- Je travaille **tard**. *I work late.*
- Je cuisine **bien**. *I cook well.*

Here is a list of the most common French adverbs ►

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: wIUt857npbC5vNP0fRNLVjLYCRinXUgyPcHtIB1WxYrFHbTabYrPWA==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: jTpd9lUTnN0m7Fimu0eL0DkHybZIZjvX0L0up8y2gJ_sl-zw3dIcBQ==



Guy Mardel – [N'avoue jamais \(Eurovisión 1965\)](#)

This page titled [1.17: Adverbos](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.18: Question formation ▯ Mots interrogatifs

How to ask a question in French?

We have basically **4 ways** of asking questions in French:

1. To ask a question in a relaxed, everyday conversation, we just **raise our voice**.
☐ Vous parlez français ?
2. To insist on the fact that you're asking a question, you may use "**est-ce que**".
☐ **Est-ce que** vous parlez français ?
3. When we write, or in formal situations, we tend to use "inversion", a French concept where you **invert** the subject and the verb.
☐ **Parlez-vous** français ?
4. When you're pretty sure the answer is yes, you may use the tag expressions "**n'est-ce pas ?**" or "**non ?**"
☐ Vous parlez français, **n'est-ce pas ?**

Attention! The most common construction, mostly used in **spoken French**, is as followed:

1. You just **raise your intonation** towards the end of the sentence!
☐ Vous parlez français ? *Do you speak French?*
2. . If you use an **interrogative expression** (like when, why, where...) It goes all the way at the end of your sentence.
☐ Tu vas en France **quand** ? *When are you going to France?*
☐ Tu voyages **avec qui** ? *With whom do you travel?*
3. . Questions with "**Est-ce que**" is nowadays mostly used to ask questions that can be answered by "oui" or "non".
☐ **Est-ce que** tu parles anglais ? *Do you speak English?*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: dipvjZ3yCXWz147o0AhbjS3e3wMYje8NMy_G97S64g70PRLr6N_VEw==

Questions with interrogative words

To ask a question requesting a specific information, use an interrogative word or expression. The interrogative word or expression usually appears at **the beginning of the question and is followed by est-ce que**:

- ☐ **Où** est-ce que tu habites ? *Where do you live?*
- ☐ **Quand** est-ce que tu travailles ? *When do you work?*

Some of the words or expressions frequently used to ask questions are:

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: Ds1RnzKNhiPDXVRvClQBDS2Fvtso77aVHDjisZvIrlNXaAueWXZYRQ==

A. **Qui** *Who* is a pronoun and is used as the subject of a verb or as the object of a verb or préposition.

- ☞ **Qui** parle anglais ? *Who speaks English?*
- ☞ **Qui est-ce que** tu aimes ? *Who do you like?*
- ☞ **Avec qui** est-ce que tu parles français ? *With whom do you speak French?*

B. The question **Pourquoi** ? can be answered in two ways:

- ☞ **Pourquoi est-ce que** tu étudies le français ? *Why do you study French?*
- **Parce que** j'aime la culture française. *Because I like the French culture.*
- **Pour** visiter la France. *To visit France.*

C. **Que** *What* is a pronoun. It is used in questions as the object of a verb. It will be followed either by inversion of the verb and subject or by **est-ce que**.

- ☞ **Que** manges-tu ?
- ☞ **Qu'est-ce que** tu manges ?

Note: Don't confuse **Est-ce que...**? simple yes or no question and **Qu'est-ce que ...?** *What?*

- ☞ **Est-ce que** vous parlez anglais ? *Do you speak English?*
- ☞ **Qu'est-ce que** vous faites ? *What do you do?*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: AutGN5ihmdTT_XPTyzLEMWH9Uc8CRXDQzjTxSmg25j4bRFrtn9qSRw==

Attention: **Que** ? cannot be used after a preposition; you have to use **quoi** ? instead.

☞ **À quoi** pensez-vous ? *What are you thinking about?*

☞ **De quoi** parlez-vous ? *What are you talking about?*

☞ **Dans quoi** rangez-vous le pain ? *In what do you put the bread?*

Quoi, in familiar language, can also be used for informal questions. It can also be used alone to say “what” when you haven’t heard or understood something.

☞ Tu fais **quoi** ? *instead of Qu’est-ce que tu fais ? What are you doing?*

☞ Tu aimes **quoi** ? *You like what?*

☞ **Quoi** ? = *What?*

D. **Quel** *Which, What* is an adjective. It is always used with a noun and agrees with the noun.

☞ **Quels acteurs** aimez-vous ? *Which actors do you like?*

Note: the noun may either follow **quel** or be separated from it by the verb **être**

☞ **Quelle est** votre adresse ? *Which is your address?*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: xHH1M1G-jqmr-SzmGJv0Evh-WpGUGUu-RS-LAFK5FNnBFC3BP0q1bw==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: afPbg3ViBi73VrWN-ib032yFsK_eErDYtUhJr08KYxkDGnAt9QgHdg==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: um9X9KqYTGxLKaVJ4mXYM1ks9ltwrzxPXuqHBifRqw1AldZVSrwZFw==

This page titled [1.18: Question formation](#) • [Mots interrogatifs](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.19: Prépositions de lieu

Preposition of place

Prepositions of place (Les prépositions de lieu / de location) indicate the location of someone or something in relation to another someone or something.

☞ La banque est **près de** la boulangerie. *The bank is near the bakery.*

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: VwqxaLaUKdsq7iRmgH4YU4fYy0imJqrWxp-FSSgga29v0aPKM7zeIw==

Note: with prepositions ending with “**de**”. If the noun afterwards is masculine, “de” will become “**du**”.

☞ La banque est **près du** parc. *The bank is near the park.*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: wtfU37ZByWEo-rKdRjJuAjBXZgi29neX8-1W6G-bFMeUwcmnbrGMPg==

☞ Paris est **au nord de** la France. *Paris is in the north of France.*

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: C0Qi2RQvGbhK9a6BUxuhp7a2znrq-828VAPSEAn23gMzasn6gf0pDQ==



This page titled [1.19: Prépositions de lieu](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.20: Articles Partitifs

Partitive articles are used both in English and in French to express quantities that cannot be counted. While the indefinite article **un, une, des** is used with countable quantities **un oeuf, des oeufs**, etc., the partitive article is used before nouns that are indivisible or uncountable. In English, we use the article “some” to that end, but it is often omitted.

☞ Elle boit **du** café. *She's drinking (some) coffee.*

☞ Elle mange **des** pommes. *She's eating (some) apples.*

ARTICLES PARTITIFS

		ARTICLES PARTITIFS (some)	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION
de + la	☞	de la	de la viande	(some) meat
de + l'	☞	de l'	de l'ail	(some) garlic
de + le	☞	du	du pain	(some) bread
de + les	☞	des	des légumes	(some) vegetables

In negative sentences, partitive articles **du, de la, des, de l'** change to **de**

☞ Elle boit **du** vin ? Non, elle **ne** boit **pas de** vin. *Is she drinking coffee? No, she isn't drinking (any) coffee.*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: CK0RriB-wXdy1wG_-GKGBdLw5xRh5fMdm09T76kS9Uyhw4pbSD50Q==

This page titled [1.20: Articles Partitifs](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.21: Faire

Faire is one of the most commonly used verbs in the language. The two main meanings of faire are “to make” and “to do”.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: 8THU2t7oFI2OI_9FH-_QMXMrT3vhH-QjFCo1q-0FZVp2QA_vIi5lCw==

There are **3 general usages** of the verb **faire**.

1. To make or to do something

📖 *Je **fais** un gâteau. I am making a cake.*

2. To indicate certain activities such as: sports, shopping, or doing chores

📖 *Je **fais** du judo. I do judo.*

📖 *Je **fais** les courses ici. I do the grocery shopping here.*

📖 *Il **fait** la vaisselle. He does the dishes.*

3. To describe the weather

📖 *Il **fait** chaud aujourd'hui. It is hot today.*

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: pzaZfzF0C-ehDju3DCbRq39mAFHxYz9M4mHDP2c6bFCPUnp15zZN1Q==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: seuLmStQ3asE4bmh8RjUOMt5e2SZqVKB9qfs6uo39bH34A-DK_Z0fA==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: ckKJqWd2J5vb9mhdoRE5bo-w9F0xFA4TtJELLQYJfZYvY9SEwK1lpQ==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: FIdwKKzXuwJu0Eoedi0IqBnmi6YG__ve0tKiNBqYMQakcx2yTt4yw==

1.22: Faire - Exprimer le temps

Talking about the weather in French

Weather in French can be translated as **la météo** or **le temps** which also means [time in French](#).

To ask about the weather :

- **Quel temps fait-il ?**

To reply use:

- Il fait + adverb

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: sP_whl8zjyJ16Zi5i-KKpF0k3UnaYQzun1qeUyZUjj8SSd0k_npRuw==

☞ [Il fait beau.](#) *It is nice.*

- Il + conjugated verb

☞ [Il neige.](#) *It is snowing*

☞ [Il pleut.](#) *It is raining.*

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: rwaH5iGq96x3zo-kZJP7YBmbQb8-gR7GBkTdNlbpri3XCu-9rqVizA==

- Il y a + du / de la/ de l' / des

👉 [Il y a du vent.](#) *It is windy.*

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: S7Atdnhke1CG1T02hIzjWgZEnu0No4eejkBup-Z0S5nqXbGQZZwoIw==

- Le temps est + adjectif

👉 [Le temps est orageux](#) *The weather is stormy.*

- Il fait+ Nombre+ degrés when talking about the temperature

☞ Il fait 30 degrés. *It is 30 degrees.*

Note: France uses degree Celsius not Fahrenheit.

This page titled 1.22: Faire - Exprimer le temps is shared under a CC BY 4.0 license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by Philippe Patto.

1.23: Verbes irréguliers au présent

What Are Irregular Verbs?

Irregular verbs are simply verbs that don't follow the normal rules of conjugation.

For example, regular verbs ending in **-er** all change their endings the same way when conjugated. Regular **-ir** and **-re** verbs follow their own sets of rules as well.

Irregular verbs don't follow these normal rules of conjugation and **must be learned individually**.

Here is a **trick to memorise irregular verbs**. Learn the je, vous et ils forms. Why ? Simply, because

1. **je, tu, il, elle** et **on** form sound the same. Look at the list of irregular verbs below and you will notice this for most of the irregular verbs.

➤ vouloir > je veux, tu veux, il veut, elle veut, on veut

1. Once you know the **vous** form you can figure out the **nous**, by simply dropping the ending **-ez** for vous and replace it with the **-ons** and thus giving you the **nous** form

➤ vous voulez > voul**ez** > nous voul**ons**

3. **ils** and **elles** are the same.

➤ ils veulent, elles veulent

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: FVT05d-7xlzknhtvlGEFMkkm2ITf3t65XP3I3p9GjbdCTRNEPCItMg==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: sF6Ay6AGmZQTHdF1MZ08jDgnaeWGBt13VioK0E0pGCvhlxxeAP31hQ==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: Yh86TuWQkDFDT0Ntg7WSz6V093ug9FsR1AXBsiYVTSRc2zRQZu0Sug==

1.24: Verbes réguliers en -ir et en -re

Les verbes réguliers en -ir

The second class of verbs within French are the **-ir** verbs.

Here's the conjugation of the **-ir** verb **finir** (to finish).

Liste des verbes réguliers en -ir

abolir	<i>to abolish</i>		guérir	<i>to cure, to heal, to recover</i>
agir	<i>to act</i>		maigrir	<i>to lose weight, to get thin</i>
avertir	<i>to warn</i>		nourrir	<i>to feed, to nourish</i>
bâtir	<i>to build</i>		obéir	<i>to obey</i>
brunir	<i>to get a tan, to brown</i>		punir	<i>to punish</i>
choisir	<i>to choose</i>		réfléchir	<i>to reflect, to think</i>
démolir	<i>to demolish</i>		remplir	<i>to fill</i>
établir	<i>to establish</i>		réussir	<i>to succeed</i>
étourdir	<i>to stun, to make dizzy</i>		rougir	<i>to blush, to turn red</i>
finir	<i>to finish</i>		verdir	<i>to turn green</i>
grossir	<i>to gain weight, to get fat</i>		vieillir	<i>to grow old</i>

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: e6P5vEcsupyd2j5Tk3VGF1JYY11ZXoCS-GtvWDjwaYxE607IWxu1Kw==

[Les verbes réguliers en -re](#)

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: iQuKKSihhMoUeL66K_Qbu3jQwn94-kMe-TUXiBCIhXZ3gNNcgq8fxw==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: sgvQjYstW4GEj55Z01RAdvhNJAnL8b1QjuQ9YH23RPpcsknCs_NnpA==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: yPXAmxyEBc9A0H0b5dbwtMtga-s0H2rWKkUaGcTBW0I5NHZIJSlYow==

This page titled [1.24: Verbes réguliers en -ir et en -re](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.25: Passé récent

In French, **recent past actions** are expressed with the phrase **venir de + [infinitif]**, when in English you would use the Present Perfect with just = I have just done, he has just eaten, ...

☞ Je **viens de** finir mon livre. *I've just finished my book.*

☞ Laurent **vient d'**arriver à l'instant. *Laurent has just arrived this instant.*

You can also use venir **juste** de in French to emphasise how recent the action is.

▫ Je **viens juste** de finir mon livre. *I've just finished my book.*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: Tdsnv3k0ksYRefzXMhTDNZKoSmcIsvHuXfcchyevd4Zu975cMknJ3Q==

This page titled [1.25: Passé récent](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.26: Passé composé avec avoir

The **passé composé** is similar to the English perfect tense in that it contains two major parts. These are the **past participle** and the **auxiliary verb**.

Most verbs will be conjugated using **avoir** as the auxiliary verb.

☞ **J'ai mangé** . *I ate; I have eaten*

Présent of avoir + past participle
j' ai mangé
tu as mangé
il / elle/ on a mangé
nous avons mangé
vous avez mangé
ils / elles ont mangé

Notice that the passé composé is only used for one-time or completed actions.

infinitive ending	past participle ending	
-er	-é	trouver > trouvé
-ir	-i	réussir > réussi
-re	-u	vendre > vendu

For most verbs, the **negative form** of the passé composé is formed as follows:

subject + NEGATIVE of avoir + past participle
Je n'ai pas travaillé

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: eJc1VVVHyT1rNPG2JI4E1hXvrXkBFxPoAm6_Rvm8ERHL2wAoh3pLWQ==

Participles

Many of the participles of irregular verbs are irregular, so it's better to memorize those ones, but regular verbs usually have regular participles that look like this:

avoir	<i>j'ai eu</i>		lire	<i>j'ai lu</i>
boire	<i>j'ai bu</i>		pouvoir	<i>j'ai pu</i>
devoir	<i>j'ai dû</i>		prendre	<i>j'ai pris</i>
écrire	<i>j'ai écrit</i>		recevoir	<i>j'ai reçu</i>
être	<i>j'ai été</i>		voir	<i>j'ai vu</i>
faire	<i>j'ai fait</i>		vouloir	<i>j'ai voulu</i>

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: PqCG_3tB9VizPU1TMq7cWJIpPhYmuOdLxqNxS5kRRU_ZK0W_HsyEpA==

1.27: Passé composé avec être

To tell what you did in the past, most French verbs form the **passé composé** with the présent tense of **avoir**. However, some verbs use the present tense of **être** as an auxiliary.

The verbs using être as an auxiliary are:

- **Verbs of movement** (*venir*, *partir*, and *aller*, for example) or have a base that is a verb of movement (*devenir* comes from *venir*, so it too takes être);
- **Verbs that shows a change of condition** (*mourir* and *naître* are the key ones here); or
- **Reflexive verbs**.

For verbs that have **être** as an auxiliary, with very few exceptions, the participle will match the gender and number of the subject as if it were an adjective. For example:

🔍 Elle est allée à Paris . *She went to Paris.*

Présent of être + past participle
je suis allé
tu es allé(e)
il est allé
elle est allée
on est allé(e)(s)
nous sommes allé(e)s
vous êtes allé(e)s
ils sont allés
elles sont allées

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: tQMK2HCGh6gGh51ua6_5fF7YxuoGA2knStb-6P9xLpWG86W00oVBCg==

Participles

Many of the participles of irregular verbs are irregular, so it's better to memorize those ones, but regular verbs usually have regular participles that look like this:

aller	<i>je suis allé(e)</i>		passer	<i>je suis passé(e)</i>
arriver	<i>je suis arrivé(e)</i>		rentrer	<i>je suis rentré(e)</i>
descendre	<i>je suis descendu(e)</i>		rester	<i>je suis resté(e)</i>
entrer	<i>je suis entré(e)</i>		retourner	<i>je suis retourné(e)</i>
monter	<i>je suis monté(e)</i>		sortir	<i>je suis sorti(e)</i>
mourir*	<i>je suis mort(e)</i>		tomber	<i>je suis tombé(e)</i>
naître*	<i>je suis né(e)</i>		venir*	<i>je suis venu(e)</i>
partir	<i>je suis parti(e)</i>		devenir	<i>je suis devenu(e)</i>

*mourir	<i>il est mort</i>
*naître	<i>Il est né</i>
*venir	<i>Il est venu</i>

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: 9UnNFpxs1WixgGUYpEMENDvKYNQx8kNQvMbwm7v_2ykge6rIeUXoQ==

As mentioned before, reflexive verbs always use être in the passé composé. Note, however, that when a noun follows the verb, no past participle agreement is made.

☞ Elle s'est lavée. *She washed up.*

but ☞ Elle s'est lavé les cheveux. *She washed her hair.*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: hCu3FaddqyNXVWxqDaeE61_KgYuXLad-741AZCQ8-WpELnfDrvM7ig==

To narrate a series of events or actions, use the following expression

d'abord	<i>first</i>
ensuite	<i>next</i>
après	<i>after, after that</i>
puis	<i>then</i>
enfin	<i>finally</i>

☞ **D'abord** Paul a pris une douche, **ensuite** il s'est habillé et **puis** il a déjeuné. **Après**, il s'est brossé les dents et **enfin** il est parti au travail.

This page titled [1.27: Passé composé avec être](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.28: Impératif

The **imperative** (L'impératif) is commonly used in daily conversations. It is the equivalent of: do this, don't do that, let's do this, ...

The Imperative is used in French in several contexts:

- to give commands /orders,
- to express interdiction, advice, invitation, or
- to express a wish.

How to easily form the imperative tense in French?

L'impératif is very similar to present tense, except that it is only used for the personal pronouns subjects **tu**, **nous**, and **vous**, and there is no subject.

Present	Imperative
Tu manges des fruits.	☞ Mange des fruits ! *
Tu vas dans ta chambre.	☞ Va dans ta chambre !
Tu ouvres la porte.	☞ Ouvre la porte !

* **Note:** For the second person of singular **tu**, the verbs of the first group ending with **ER**, and those of the third group, there is **no need to add an "s"**. The same is applicable to the verb "**aller**" which is an irregular verb.

Forming the French Negative Imperative

The negative imperative French is just as easy. All you do is put the **ne...pas** around the verb.

☞ **Ne parle pas !** *Don't speak!*

☞ **Ne finissez pas** votre café ! *Don't finish your coffee!*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 802Txzq0shqH4wvr9A_v6N1HqN-m-KMYieUeCBW-qZyyn8X9J337Pw==

Imperative in French with irregular verbs

Some verbs like **avoir**, **être**, **aller**, **savoir**, or **vouloir** are irregular and you need to know how to conjugate them by heart to be able to use them correctly. For example, this how the imperative tense will look like for these verbs :

Avoir	aie, ayons ayez
Être	sois, soyons, soyez
Aller	va, allons, allez
Savoir	sache, sachez, sachez
Vouloir	veuille, veuillons, veuillez

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 1twszLmDHZqIHhHT27ARRF0j1Mdrj6lWsrWPUwCX4bpR4AE6knAQgw==

Imperative with reflexive verbs

With reflexive verbs, imperative mood is built like this

verb + the reflexive pronoun (toi, nous or vous), separated by a hyphen.

Note: that in the **negative imperative form**, we use the regular pronouns *te*, *nous*, or *vous*.

☞ **Lève-toi tôt !** *Get up early !*

☞ **Ne te lève pas tard !** *Don't get up late!*

Place des pronoms compléments à l'impératif

Parle- lui !	Mangez-en !
Regardez-le !	Donnez-moi ce ticket !

Noter: « **me** » et « **te** » deviennent « **moi** » et « **toi** ».

☞ **Écoutez-moi**

À **noter** : Il faut garder le « s » à la forme avec « **tu** » quand il est suivi des pronoms « **y** » ou « **en** » pour faire la liaison.

☞ Parles-en à ton médecin.

☞ Vas-y ce matin.

À la **forme négative**, les pronoms compléments se placent **avant** le verbe et ne changent pas.

☞ Ne **lui** parle pas. ☞ Ne **le** regarde pas.

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: FPCDDGZ3VxaxzIUgMbZ6PKo11mbRa-GUHv2cChmM6lv-hZsJJVp1Uw==

This page titled [1.28: Impératif](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.29: Pronoms directs

Replacing nouns with pronouns makes our use of the language much more fluid and economical. In both English and French, the choice of which pronoun to use is determined by its role in the sentence, i.e. subject, direct object or indirect object, etc.

The **direct object** is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb in a sentence. To determine the direct object in a sentence, ask yourself the question: Who? or What? Direct object pronouns take the place of the direct object nouns. While a noun that is the direct object follows the verb, the **pronoun** is instead placed in front of it, for example: Tu prends l'avion (You take the plane), Tu le prends (You take it).

☞ – Est-ce que tu regardes [la télé](#) ? Do you watch TV?

– Oui, je [la](#) regarde. Yes, I watch it.

☞ – Est-ce que tu aimes [le professeur](#) ? Do you like the teacher?

– Oui, je [l'](#)aime. Yes, I like him

The French direct object pronouns are as follows:

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 4YQ1jA9QE9mxryz19MyBtNuQvJ05Vi-_IrtC-vu01sCVpDv8xFtAUg==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: TwC1NgsYH1qShxHw-hv1HbMDh0d0bf4M2ENYoxnZ70Chss_5rQV4mw==

This page titled [1.29: Pronoms directs](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.30: Pronoms indirects

Indirect objects can only be used for persons and are those people in a sentence to whom the action of the verb occurs. You can determine the indirect object by asking yourself the question, "To whom" or sometimes "for whom". Many of the verbs of communication (parler, écrire, dire, répondre, demander, téléphoner) take an indirect object.

☞ Je parle à Caroline. *I'm talking to Caroline* ➤ To whom am I talking? to Caroline, object.

☞ Je lui parle. *I'm talking to her*

The French indirect object pronouns are as follows:

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: GF-fh_VUoRmTB-zX-R9KjIF30DXZMbr5aeDbeQp2fGb_2wHACJU9eA==

☞ Est-ce que tu parles à ta voisine ? *Do you speak to your (female) neighbour?*

☞ Oui, je lui parle ! *Yes, I speak to her!*

☞ Est-ce que vous écrivez un email aux étudiants ? *Are you writing an email to the students?*

☞ Oui je leur écris. un email. *Yes I'm writing an email to them.*

Note: When deciding between direct and indirect objects, the general rule is that if the person is preceded by the preposition "à", that person is an indirect object.

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: afIZjDYdjpSuSfzPUAbvwz00WAS8ZbAeyEJZJHqvjEdMM3kjp2H2tQ==

This page titled [1.30: Pronoms indirects](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.31: Pronoms disjoints ▫ Pronoms accentués ▫ Pronoms toniques

Pronoms disjoints also called **pronoms accentués** (Tonic pronouns) are generally used for emphasis and always refer to a person.

They are used :

- when you have a double subject
 - ☞ **Paul et moi** restons à la maison. *Paul and I are staying home.*
- after the preposition “à” in many expressions
 - ☞ **Ce stylo est à moi.** *This pen is mine,*
 - ☞ **C’est très gentil de penser à nous.** *That’s very nice to think about us.*
- after prepositions
 - ☞ **Je ne pars pas sans elle.** *I do not leave without her.*
- alone in answer to a question or for emphasis
 - ☞ **Qui est là ? Moi !** *Who’s there ? Me !*
 - ☞ **Lui, il est vraiment bête !** *He is really dumb.*
- together with “-même”
 - ☞ **moi-même, lui-même..** *myself, himself*
- after **c’est** and **ce sont**
 - ☞ **Ce sont eux** qui sont venus ici . *They are the ones who came here.*
- with the negative adverb **ne... que** and conjunction **ne... ni... ni**
 - ☞ **Je ne prends qu’elle** dans mon équipe ! *I’m only taking her in my team!*

The tonic pronouns are as follows:

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: -3WwTFy7NdpCEJ3z0kxFKVlX3yyaMHVnIw3aZIC5bHFdnim03UiX7A==

Note that with the tonic pronouns, you must distinguish between masculine and feminine in the third person singular and plural

- ☞ – **Tu viens chez moi ?** *You’re coming to my place?*
- **Non, je vais chez elle !** *No, I’m going to her place!*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: VnwoC0c7QUHVVupeGw-h68nvEXL-Cb0N1WGkfNVqVVv3vLhdcrQCxQ==

This page titled [1.31: Pronoms disjoints](#) ◦ [Pronoms accentués](#) ◦ [Pronoms toniques](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.32: Comparatifs et Superlatifs

The **comparative** (*le comparatif*) allows us to compare two **nouns**. There are three types of comparison:

- **moins ... que** *less ... than*,
- **aussi ... que** *as ... as*
- **plus ... que** *more ... than*.

The adjective ending agrees with the **gender** and **number** of the noun it is describing.

☞ Jean est **moins** ambitieux **que** Pierre. *Jean is less ambitious than Pierre*

☞ La Mercedes est **aussi** belle **que** la Volvo. *The Mercedes is as beautiful as the Volvo.*

☞ L'avion est **plus** rapide **que** le train. *The plane is faster than the train.*

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: Kqs-_SKyCaP8b4Vfd0KW2kv9h_ySaCG_y1m-R3MXVtITaH7g5inCw==

The superlative adjective

The **superlative** (*le superlatif*) compares one thing against a whole group and expresses the idea of

- **le plus ...** *the most* or
- **le moins ...** *the least*

We construct the superlative by using **le/la/les plus + adjective** or **le/la/les moins + adjective**. The **adjective's ending** agrees with the noun it is describing.

☞ Vincent est **le plus** doué. *Vincent is the most gifted.*

☞ La Maserati est la voiture **la plus** rapide. *The Maserati is the fastest car.*

☞ Les Français sont les personnes **les plus** romantiques. *The French are the most romantic individuals.*

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: KXIDo4lHJzmWytodz1cU3JYlNX7nhWzUXgtLV9p6G_WW5xGbFhqevQ==

[Irregular comparatives and superlatives in French](#)

Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: jyhMwsPCtz3Wu4L_7WmkMcbkzzQ_q0nhSiJP1s7u1p8sgQfKskYaxQ==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 0vy5HZdcSc_MtZTWLrH00bdP9LJ8lJqyltuMVjsgHqh86T2cmWizFw==

This page titled [1.32: Comparatifs et Superlatifs](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.33: Formes négatives

French has several other types of negation where other words than 'pas' make the negation. These can be referred to as **negative adverbs** and the most common examples are:

- **ne ... jamais** *never*

☞ **Je ne fume jamais.** *I never smoke.*

- **ne ... rien** *nothing, anything*

☞ **Je ne comprends rien.** *I do not understand anything.*

- **ne ... personne** *nobody, anybody*

☞ **Je ne connais personne.** *I do not know anybody.*

Using **personne** and **rien** as the subject of the sentence

Both **personne** *nobody* and **rien** *nothing* can both be the subjects of a sentences.

☞ **Personne ne vient ce soir.** *Nobody is coming tonight.*

☞ **Rien ne marche ici.** *Nothing works here.*

☞ **Rien ne m'intéresse.** *Nothing interests me.*

Ne + verb + pas encore *haven't yet, still haven't*

When you want to express something that you haven't done yet use **ne + verb + pas encore**. This negation applies to the passé composé.

☞ **Je n'ai pas encore parlé.** *I still haven't spoken'.*

☞ **Je n'ai pas encore compris cette leçon.** *I still haven't understood this lesson.*

Ne + verb + nulle part *nowhere or anywhere*

The word **nulle part** means nowhere and/or anywhere.

☞ **Elle ne va nulle part.** *She's not going anywhere.*

☞ **Le bus ne va nulle part.** *The bus is going nowhere.*

Ne + verb + que *only*

The format, **ne + verb + que** means 'only'.

☞ **Il ne boit que de l'eau.** *He only drinks water.*

☞ **Je ne travaille que le matin.** *I only work in the morning.*

☞ **Je n'écoute que la musique classique.** *I only listen to classical music.*

Ne + qu'à faire *just + verb*

Je construction **ne + qu'à faire** means 'just + verb', like the Nike commercial: 'Tu n'as qu'à le faire!' translates to 'Just do it!'.

☞ **Tu n'as qu'à le manger.** *Just eat it!*

☞ **Vous n'avez qu'à l'essayer!** *Just try it!*

Rien + qu'à + infinitive *by just doing something*

☞ **Rien qu'à assister au spectacle, on peut voir plein de gens.** *By just attending the show you can see lots of people.*

Ne + verb + aucun(e) *no or any*

The word **aucun/aucune** translates to any. For these sentences, the word **aucun** must agree in gender with the noun it's modifying. For example, 'Je n'ai aucun ami en France' translates to both 'I don't have any friend in France' and 'I have no friend in France.'

The word *idée* (idea) is feminine. Hence, 'Je n'ai aucune idée' translates to 'I have no idea'.

☞ Je n'ai **aucun** problème. *I have no problem.*

☞ Je n'ai **aucune** objection. *I have no object.*

☞ Je n'ai **aucun** doute. *I have no doubt.*

Aucun(e) + noun or **aucun(e) de + plural noun** can be the subject of a sentence to translate to no or none none of.

☞ **Aucun de** mes amis habite en France. *None of my friends live in France.*

☞ **Aucune de** mes amies me comprennent. *None of my friends understand me.*

Ne + guère much or hardly

The word *guère* translates to both much and hardly. Hence, 'Je comprends guère' translates to 'I hardly understand'.

☞ Elle **ne** sort **guère**. *She hardly ever goes out.*

☞ Il **ne** mange **guère**. *He doesn't eat much.*

Ni...ni neither...nor

Ni...ni translates to neither...nor, while ni l'une ni l'autre translates to neither of them.

☞ Je n'aime **ni** les escargots **ni** les épinards. *I like neither snails nor spinach.*

☞ Je **ne** veux **ni** fromage **ni** yaourt. *I don't want cheese or yogurt.*

☞ Elles **ne** sont arrivées **ni l'une ni l'autre**. *Neither of them arrived.*

Ne + past conditional + past participle of devoir + infinitive shouldn't have

To express regret for something you shouldn't have done use the [past conditional](#) of *devoir* plus the infinitive.

☞ Je n'aurais **pas dû** acheter ce livre. *I shouldn't have bought this book.*

☞ Je n'aurais pas **dû** manger ce poisson. *I shouldn't have eaten this fish.*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: uUX0cQIRjy4yJe2L3vMsDFbQgQtFqHvzvbkKLINdSBiuZh0J4tLSg==

This page titled [1.33: Formes négatives](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.34: Pronom Y

The pronoun **Y** is used

- to replace phrases that describe places. It is normally translated by 'there' in English.

☞ **Tu habites à Paris ? Oui, j'y habite.** *Do you live in Paris? Yes, I live there.*

- with verbs that are followed by the preposition **à**: penser à (to think about), réfléchir à (to think about, to reflect on)

☞ **Tu penses à ton voyage en France ? Oui, j'y pense.** *Do you think about your trip in France? Yes, I think about it.*

Note that **y** is generally situated before the verb.

☞ **Vous allez à Paris aujourd'hui ? – Oui, j'y vais.** *Are you going to Paris today? Yes, I'm going there.*

Here are some common expressions that use **y**:

- Ça y est.** *That's it.*
- On y va.** *Let's go.*
- Vas-y. ▫ Allez-y.** *Go on, go ahead.*
- Je n'y arrive pas.** *I can't do it.*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 1pHijsfb6SErd2yw0Z0rBNLtZVIktzA3VWkofDa10rktVk6g9kemTw==

This page titled [1.34: Pronom Y](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.35: Verbes Pronominaux

A **pronominal verb** is a verb that is accompanied by a **reflexive pronoun**. In French, in the infinitive form, they can easily be recognized as they are always preceded by “**se**”. You are already familiar with one of those verbs :

▫ **s'appeler**, je m'appelle, tu t'appelles.. etc. *to call oneself*

To conjugate pronominal verbs in the present tense, you need to pay attention to both the pronoun and the verb form. See below the conjugaison of the French pronominal verbs **se raser** and **s'habiller**

Se raser (<i>to shave oneself</i>)	S' habiller (<i>to get dressed</i>)
Je me rase	Je m' habille
Tu te rases	Tu t' habilles
Il/elle/on se rase	Il/elle/on s' habille
Nous nous rasons	Nous nous habillons
Vous vous rasez	Vous vous habillez
Ils/elles se rasent	Ils/elles s' habillent

Pronominal verbs fall into **three major classes** based on their meaning: **reflexive**, **idiomatic** and **reciprocal**.

1. Reflexive verbs.

The subject perform the action on himself/herself, as the words “himself/herself” express it. Here are some common reflexive verbs :

- s'asseoir *to sit (down)*
- s'habiller *to get dressed*
- se laver / se laver les mains *to wash / to wash one's hands*
- se brosser les dents *to brush one's teeth*
- se réveiller *to wake up*
- se lever *to get up*
- se coucher *to lie down / to go to bed*
- se promener *to take a walk*
- s'arrêter *to stop*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: RJhHo0tErIqVS0VvsboYDtQF6SHHF0TrXAl981idaRtty60cH1X33w==

2. Reciprocal verbs.

They express a reciprocal action performed between two persons or more. The reflexive pronoun can then often be translated be “**each other**” Here are some common reciprocal verbs :

- s'aimer *to love each other*
- se détester *to hate each other*
- se disputer *to argue with each other*
- s'embrasser *to kiss each other*
- se retrouver *to meet*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: 9tqgP9Z8F9dzu6f05M-B95f7N0JEaH1VV_EeDkmW-P04BX8ojTbsyQ==

3. Idiomatic verbs.

Those verbs take a reflexive pronoun but do not express a reflexive or a reciprocal action. Here are some common idiomatic verbs :

- s'amuser *to have fun*
- se dépêcher *to hurry*
- s'ennuyer *to be bored*
- se marier *to get married*
- se trouver *to be situated*

In a simple **negative** sentence.

🔊 Je **ne** m'amuse **pas** du tout.

When there is a **conjugated verb + an infinitive verb** .

🔊 Je vais m'amuser. Je **ne** vais **pas** m'amuser.

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: V5CppfrbA1h4FsKg00SHc8xyj6hPiaaNrErAyQXpp-g8Nz_PWnbGew==

The imperative form

1. The pronoun is placed after the imperative verb and a hyphen separates the verb and the pronoun

▫ Nous nous amusons ☞ **Amusons-nous !**

2. “**Te**” is replaced by the disjunctive pronoun “**toi**”

▫ Tu t’amuses ☞ **Amuse-toi !**

3. With the **negative imperative** no specific changes take place

▫ Tu ne t’amuses pas ☞ **Ne t’amuse pas !**

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: BImCL2g5KaH9n8-rSY1MXk0sh-XzxRcODpGqGDwxmB0aS17xaWMwDA==

The past tense of the pronominal verbs

In the **passé composé** all pronominal verbs are conjugated with the auxiliary **être**.

☞ Je me suis beaucoup amusé ! *I had lot of fun !*

☞ Elle s'est levée à 8 heures ce matin. *She got up at 8 this morning.*

Similar to the list of verbs of movement which take être in the passé composé, the past participle must agree in gender and number with the subject.

☞ Elle s'est lavée. *She washed herself.*

☞ Elles se sont lavées. *They washed themselves.*

Past participle agreement exception

- When a direct object follows the reflexive verb there's no need to make the agreement on the past participle. For example:

☞ Elle s'est lavé les mains. *She washed her hands.*

- Furthermore, in cases where the reflexive pronoun is an **indirect object** rather than a direct object, as in the verb se parler (parler à), there is no agreement.

☞ Elles se sont parlées. *They spoke with each other.*

Negation in the past tense

In the negative, the **ne** precedes the reflexive pronoun and the **pas** follows the auxiliary.

☞ Je ne me suis pas levé tôt. *I didn't get up early..*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: DRxz-rn0bLvVUhKQ7grvGrSxPEdQ0GrYxxI-AUBPgvr1maX0fYN3A==

Note: When the verb isn't pronominal, the verb **avoir** must be used as an auxiliary.

☞ Elle t'a blessé la main. *She hurt your hand (verb = blesser)*

☞ Elle s'est blessé la main. *She hurt her hand (verb = se blesser)*

This page titled [1.35: Verbes Pronominaux](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.36: Imparfait

L'imparfait (*the imperfect*) is a French past tense. It describes states and actions that were ongoing or repeated in the past. The imperfect can correspond to the English simple past tense, but also to structures such as *used to* and *would* and even the past progressive.

To form the imparfait, take the **nous** form of the verb in the present tense and drop the **-ons** ending to get the stem. Then add the imparfait endings **-ais**, **-ais**, **-ait**, **-ions**, **-iez** and **-aient** to the stem.

1. **nous prenons** (la forme du verbe **prendre** au présent)
2. **pre**~~ons~~ > **pre-**
3. ajoutez les terminaisons:

je prenais	je	-ais
tu prenais	tu	-ais
il / elle / on prenait	il / elle / on	-ait
nous prenions	nous	-ions
vous preniez	vous	-iez
ils / elles prenaient	ils / elles	-aient

Use

Here is a summary of the **usage of the imperfect**.

- to emphasise the duration of an event > **L'eau était froide**. The water was indeed cold over a period of time.
- to describe an event, a situation > **Les oiseaux chantaient, les enfants jouaient...**etc.
- when an action is repeated in the past > **Tous les jours j'allais à la piscine; le lundi je pratiquais le piano...**etc.
- when the time in the past is not mentioned > **Je regardais la télé et je faisais mes devoirs**.
- when one more one action is taking place in the past, the first action might be expressed in the imperfect > **Il pleuvait, j'ai pris mon parapluie**.

Another way way to look at the imperfect is to look at actions, situations or events with the notion of **no control**.

When **weather** is mentioned, the imperfect might be used to emphasise the fact that no one has control over it.

☞ **Il faisait beau**

When **emotion** is mentioned, the imperfect might be use to emphasise the fact that no one has control over emotion.

☞ **Les gens riaient**.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: 6oMg0RlXBz5i0iCHgICcJ3uza_l5lVs13hBC7d8UpG5hHfJB_iqD5A==

This page titled [1.36: Imparfait](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.37: Pronom EN

The pronoun **EN** is used:

- to replace a noun that follows *du, de la, de l', des* or a quantity (such as *un, deux, un peu de, beaucoup de*, etc.)
☞ Vous voulez du café ? – Oui, j'**en** veux. *Would you like some coffee? -Yes, I would like some.*
- with verbs followed by the preposition *de*: *venir de* (to come from), *sortir de* (to take out from), *se souvenir de* (to remember), etc.
☞ Vous venez de Paris ? – Oui, j'**en** viens. *Are you coming from Paris ? Yes, I am coming from there.*

The pronoun *en* is situated just before the verb.

☞ Tu manges souvent des frites ? – Oui, j'**en** mange souvent. *Do you eat French fries often? -Yes, I eat them often.*

Here are some common expressions that use *en*:

- **Je m'en vais.** *I'm leaving.*
- **J'en ai marre.** *I've had enough.*
- **Je n'en peux plus.** *I can't take it anymore.*
- **Ne t'en fais pas.** *Don't worry.*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 5ap5vDAVN9szQUk-DH0AAF00isfDzFAe8Hsw55FrZ9Cb3P7WPLI8JQ==

This page titled [1.37: Pronom EN](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.38: Futur

Le futur simple corresponds to the **will-future** tense in English. We mostly use this tense to talk about future plans or intentions, as well as to make predictions about what may occur in the future.

How to conjugate the *futur simple* in French

To conjugate the *futur simple*, we take the infinitive of the verb and add the following endings (for *-re* verbs, we remove the final *e*):

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: y5oQgXbrLvSHk4zykcauw0XVdeSVbr16Uj2CwQ9PZB2Egtn1y0BWkg==

How to get irregular stems in simple future tense ?

There are many irregular verbs. Although the stem changes, the endings remain the same. Here are some common ones:

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: gtrNklLC4_WUZZkxPd71cXiuNP7MW6y5kbXWUp707HpNrTSN-VT8KQ==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: ussGG9CDuCDt7y4bqq0Q75y1wEg40gaKmXseTF_nzBZen9Py-Np-ng==

This page titled [1.38: Futur](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.39: Conditionnel présent

Le conditionnel (the conditional) can be used in French as a tense and as a mood. As a tense, le conditionnel expresses the future seen from a past point of view. As a mood, the conditional allows us to talk about a hypothetical or imagined reality that can only occur under certain circumstances.

When to use le conditionnel in French

Le conditionnel is often translated with **would** or **could** in English. In French, we use the conditional in the following cases:

- to express a wish, a possibility, or a hypothesis in the present or the future (*conditionnel présent*) or in the past (*conditionnel passé*)

☞ Antoine **aimerait** aller en France.

- in if-clauses (see the section on [conditional clauses](#))

☞ Si j'étais riche, je **vivrais** en France

- to make polite requests

☞ Pardon madame, **pourriez-vous** m'indiquer la gare, s'il vous plaît ?

How to conjugate le conditionnel in French

We form the conditionnel présent by adding the **imparfait** endings to the stem of the **futur simple** form of the verb.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: Cm5x0Kkt0AhWKjofJT13kervC2R17vdwRZVZsXhcqo0uXvgW6sDoxw==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: Tgj_48w2I_qzw7-njgW-C6QN58tcWhwI0CX7TS861xJRT1421SKVKQ==

This page titled [1.39: Conditionnel présent](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.40: Conditionnel passé

The **conditionnel passé** corresponds to the English structure **would have + past participle**. We use it to look back on past situations and express alternative outcomes. To conjugate the conditionnel passé we use the conditional form of avoir/être followed by the participe passé of the verb.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: roJqdHorPWaSmUfWLghWFHymvq4-6pud3GVMkEFhxT43E4v0LoVeow==

In negative sentences

☞ Je **n'**aurais **pas** vécu à Paris.

For reflexive verbs

☞ Je **me** serais levé à 8 heures.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: 4rRwYTCNF0wFd6eeYpS_mYTfet5RqPIDsS9zkqqs15GGri0Y3JUtaA==

This page titled [1.40: Conditionnel passé](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.41: Plus-que-parfait

Le **plus-que-parfait** corresponds to the past perfect tense in English. We use it to talk about an action or situation that took place before another past action. The *plus-que-parfait* is often used when telling stories and anecdotes to provide background information on situations that occurred prior to the main action of the story.

How to conjugate the *plus-que-parfait* in French

To conjugate the plus-que-parfait we use the imperfect forms of avoir and être as auxiliary verbs, followed by the participe passé (past participle) of the main verb.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 5CuVIDKXDb02lvyRyFu1Jw84FLBYtCeijQsd1PLGXDYuf_h5sxch0A==

Agreement of the participe passé

- When a verb takes **être** as a help verb, the participle agrees in gender and number with the subject.
- For verbs that take avoir in the plus-que-parfait, the participle only agrees in gender and number with a direct object that comes before the verb. This direct object can take three possible forms: a personal pronoun (me, te, la, nous, vous, les), the relative pronoun que, or a noun placed before the verb (usually in questions and exclamations).

☞ Elle avait acheté une voiture → Elle l'avait achetée.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: k_3xYpqcvUIe1GW8Ib0BQxUY3LSEt7M2xN8x_exImc0iWyVsKV47wg==

This page titled [1.41: Plus-que-parfait](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.42: Subjonctif

Le subjonctif (the subjunctive) is a grammatical mood similar to the indicative, the passive, the conditional or the imperative. The subjunctive emphasises the subjectivity of a sentence, and it is mostly used in dependent clauses that start with *que*. The subjunctive expresses possibilities, hypotheses, feelings, thoughts, wishes, doubts, uncertainty, or advice.

When to use the subjunctive in French

Phrases that take the subjunctive in French

We use the French subjunctive in subordinate clauses that start with *que* and after certain verbs and [conjunctions](#).

- The most common subjunctive construction in French is *il faut que*.

☞ **Il faut que** vous partiez tout de suite.

- We use the subjunctive after [conjunctions](#) with *que*, such as: *avant que, jusqu'à ce que, pour que, afin que, bien que, quoique, à condition que, pourvu que, sans que*

☞ **Bien qu'il** soit âgé de 90 ans, il se sent encore en forme et est très actif.

- **Remember:** the conjunction *après que* (after) is followed by the [indicative](#) not the subjunctive.

☞ L'acteur est reparti **après que** le public l'a acclamé.

Verbs that take the subjunctive in French

Go to our list of French verbs and phrases that take the subjunctive for a comprehensive overview of verbs that are followed by the subjunctive mood. We can organise the verbs that take the subjunctive into the following categories:

- Verbs that express a doubt, wish, permission, request, order etc.: *souhaiter, désirer, aimer, avoir peur, avoir honte, craindre, redouter, regretter, être désolé, vouloir, ordonner, exiger, supplier, demander, interdire, permettre, déplorer, se plaindre*.

☞ **Il est important pour lui qu'il** puisse encore jouer dans des films.

☞ Le public **est ravi qu'il** reçoive toujours des propositions de rôles.

- **Remember:** although they express a wish and a feeling, *espérer* and *décider* are following by the indicative.

☞ *J'espère qu'il aura (futur) encore des propositions de rôles.* ☞ *Le public a décidé qu'il aura (futur) un prix.*

- Verbs that express opinions as well as conjunctions that normally take the indicative all take the subjunctive when they are used in negative sentences or questions. Examples of such verbs include: *affirmer, croire, dire, être d'avis de, penser*.

☞ *Tu penses qu'il fera un discours. (indicative)* ☞ *Tu ne penses pas qu'il fasse un discours. (subjunctive)* ☞ *Penses-tu qu'il fasse un discours? (subjunctive)*

- Some verbs can be used with both the indicative and the subjunctive, but we need to be aware of the change in meaning: the subjunctive adds a sense of uncertainty.

☞ **Il semble qu'il** est encore en forme. (fact)

☞ **Il semble qu'il** soit encore en forme. (unsure)

Still not sure? Take a look at our complete list of French verbs and phrases that take the subjunctive.

How to conjugate the subjunctive in French

We form the **subjonctif présent** using the present-tense verb stem of the 3rd person plural and the endings -e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent. These endings are the same for all three verb groups.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: Z_rfWy3M-tU28TjcsLyof8QKanA_jJcEp05xWMcdsXYCybp21hmIUw==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: ad0kvcESXf28LaPoRWnpdqMK6zeVHnfdD0Ay6CFdGr_H9aSTRNaqfQ==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: 05V0hzKzzkJI1GD40tKNcfh-ZFcQkVPUwjIHZ-0lwXr3GB4hbYWkeg==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: SmfugcEVEXL97-WpLrQnt9qXidYSXeAMysFLvYUQyNHZla-j1JVL6Q==

1.43: Adjectifs démonstratifs

French demonstrative adjectives are **ce**, **cet**, **cette** and **ces** and translate to this, that, these and those. Demonstratives adjective are used to point out specific things. They must agree with the noun they precede.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: B0QmM-5s01WSdV_4c-uCF0FH3J6g2o0BbVo8H8QZzI5tQnsaYmgsHg==

The particles **-ci** and **-là** can be attached to the noun to indicate this or these (here) or those (there, or over there).

☞ J'adore **cette** chemise-**ci** ! *I love this shirt (here).*

☞ Préfères-tu **ces** livres-ci ou **ces** livres-**là** ? *Do you prefer these books or those books?*

This page titled [1.43: Adjectifs démonstratifs](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.44: Pronoms démonstratifs

Demonstrative pronouns **celui, celle, ceux** and **celles** replace demonstrative adjectives + nouns and translate to **the one** or **the ones**. They must agree in number and gender with the nouns they replace. They can be followed by **qui, qui** and **de**.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: JPzc8vRIw4jJEpL-A0HYrGb8YSyJLz52yX4FoI73-mn06z-NRDA07Q==

Compound demonstrative pronouns are used to compare two similar nouns. They're the demonstrative pronouns (*celui, celle etc.*) followed by the particle **-ci** and **-là** and are used to express **this one** or **that one**.

☞ **Quels pantalons est-ce que tu préfères, ceux-ci ou ceux-là ?** *Which pair of pants do you prefer? These ones or those ones?*

Ceci, cela and **ça** on their own can mean this and that when referring to indefinite things or previously spoken ideas. In spoken French **ça** is short for **ceci**.

☞ **Ça, c'est une très bonne idée !** *That's a good idea!*

☞ **Prends ça !** *Take that!*

☞ **Mange ceci !** *Eat this!*

This page titled [1.44: Pronoms démonstratifs](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.45: Verbes avec des changements orthographiques

Verbes en -CER

In the present tense and the imperative, this **c** > **ç** spelling change is found only in the **nous** conjugation:

📖 **nous commençons le devoir.** *We are starting the homework*

All verbs that end in **-cer** undergo this spelling change, including

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: os3Z8DG-oeWf2L8PrU_Iko1vHgxyAAEW0TCNKV3dgKhEi3WLm3JZew==

Verbes en -GER

In the present tense and the imperative, this **g** > **ge** spelling change is found only in the **nous** conjugation:

📖 **nous mangeons.** *We are eating.*

All verbs that end in **-ger** undergo this spelling change, including

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: JG_pHM1Q5nWYmYi52plxPk-B4IhzAMQ6Gudbp8Wc2x0qeUz6uPtIfA==

Verbes en -E__ER

For the present tense of verbs that end in **-e_er**, where **_** indicates one or more consonants,* the stem change consists of changing the **e** before that consonant to **è** in all forms but **nous** and **vous**.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: Q__1enjVFE1SnEKaH4n_VDxuVgvi5p0qmFPE_IUxdM1f--ftB0Re0Q==

All verbs that end in **-e_er** undergo this spelling change, including

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: kbtpavSsbkottzZ8ABNLC8pdUZG0twEa88iinxenylj3W66S05nIoc0w==

Verbes en -YER

All verbs that end in **-yer** are stem-changing verbs, but there are two different varieties:

1. Verbs that end in **-ayer** have an optional stem change
2. Verbs that end in **-oyer** and **-uyer** have a required stem change

☐ -ayer verbs

In the present tense, **-ayer** verbs have an optional stem change: **y** changes to **i** in all forms but **nous** and **vous**.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 9LmH8TGxnk3Q6cUYa3jokeEUL6TQucXh5A2mgpyxqC5uJld3A0HYd_Q==

Or keep the regular conjugaison of en -er verb

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: ibTb0owyUDvc9Ly8Zt7rsYQWlVsdTsP-Z9nYAgeh0grA8xXIugcoZw==

These two sets of conjugations for **-ayer** verbs are equally acceptable.

All verbs that end in **-ayer** undergo this spelling change, including

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: X4E4dueHo-7Z0rsaRR7XdBDrDlZfxdSenum0qNbe2xfH5kF95cYLng==

☐ -oyer verbs

In the present tense, French verbs that end in **-oyer** and **-uyer** must change **y** to **i** in all forms but **nous** and **vous**.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 4WWkk8zRe7h2rKQ9BY7VvQo_to5mKDWTP4xmMZUE1oeqGR_w8pkWpQ==

All verbs that end in **-oyer** undergo this spelling change, including

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: 6fJo-7uDk8Y2FUP-cIQBSepgd16oxwF726ZpA9U4cGGjhAoI3pH2Ew==

☐ -uyer verbs

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: ilzyBz2d1LLNmAzGpeRLolbmdCewDuA-af3jYbHROEWergqQFu0fPmw==

All verbs that end in **-uyer** undergo this spelling change, including

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

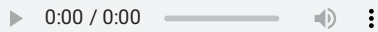
Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner. If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: x7bK1PohXntGbPspPVY0tiAyeUTF-1wPWlrsN1aguhFFhmT1albYMW==

Conjugation With Same Endings

French stem-changing verbs are conjugated with the same endings as regular -ER verbs but have two different radicals or stems. These stem changes occur in several French tenses and moods and moods, as shown in the following table. Remember that the stem-change for is optional for **-ayer** verbs and required for **-oyer** and **-uyer** verbs.

This page titled [1.45: Verbes avec des changements orthographiques](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).



The French verb aller means to go and is one of the most common verbs in the French language. It is an irregular verb.

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: Vv_GoJpaw7XRq910rRtt4rdGEgCEwqaXniL0nw1JEL0p6mJ31vf60A==

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: rvdXqdaXxK6YRPHo12HCUtYyIGeqINv_7uCxZrepIRLZccKi072VbQ==

Le futur Proche

In French there are two tenses for the future tense, just like in English you can say « i'm going to go » and « i will go » they both express a notion of future.

Futur proche is like « I am going to do something ».

The structure :

ALLER (present tense) + **a verb** (infinitive)

☞ **Je vais étudier.** *I am going to study.*

In a negative sentence :

The first verb of the two always gets the negation. (Note that the same thing happens in English)

☞ **Je ne vais pas sortir.** *I am not going to go out.*

Note: In French there is a rule that says that when there are two verbs in a row, the second one is always infinitive.

☞ **Je vais travailler.** *I am going to work.*

☞ **Paul aime cuisiner.** *Paul likes to cook*

☞ **Sophie ne veut pas rester à la maison.** *Sophie doesn't want to stay home.*

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: GDfsMGhDnqj3oPZSHsKUyNFg7mfSfxoNArv5tZePuLMj0N1ozhW2mg==

PLACES

The verb *aller* (followed by a [preposition](#), usually *à* emphasises the destination.

☞ Je vais à l'université. *I am going to the university.*

Prepositions are an important part of learning any language. They link two elements of a sentence together. In English, we use prepositions such as **on**, **with**, and **to** very frequently. These little words serve a big purpose in making sentences more meaningful and thoughts more complete.

When prepositions **à** or **de** are followed by definite articles **le** or **les** in French, these prepositions “contract” with them to **form one word**. See table below.

à + la	→	à la	Elle va à la poissonnerie. <i>She goes to the fish store.</i>
à + l'	→	à l'	Il est à l'université. <i>He is at the university.</i>
à + le	→	au	Nous allons au musée. <i>We are going to the museum.</i>
à + les	→	aux	Ils aiment aller aux concerts. <i>They like to go to the concerts.</i>

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 6NNMb2GbZJzH0W7CHVZs0tZbzBh1D6NhC3qZIdg0TRz_bXPkEcDC4w==

This page titled [1.46: Aller ◦ Places ◦ Futur Proche](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

1.47: Prépositions avec places géographiques

To tell people in which **continent**, **country**, **state**, or **city** you live, you need to know the names in French and which preposition you put before them. In English, the only thing you have to know is 'in':

▫ I live **in** **America**. I live **in** the **United States**. I live **in** **California**. I live **in** **San Diego**.

But in French, that préposition will vary.

☞ J'habite **en** Amérique. J'habite **aux** États-Unis. J'habite **en** Californie. J'habite **à** San Diego.

I live in America. I live in the United States. I live in California. I live in San Diego.

How do you choose between en, au, aux and à?

- **The preposition à**

Every time you mention a **city**, the preposition **à** precedes the city name.

☞ J'habite **à** Rome.

- **The preposition en**

Countries that end in 'e' and the one that starts with a vowel will use the préposition **en**.

☞ Je vais **en** France et **en** Australie.

- **The preposition aux**

Countries that end in 's'.

☞ J'habite **aux** États-Unis.

- **The preposition au**

All other countries that do not end in 'e' or 's' use **au**.

☞ Je voyage **au** Brésil, **au** Danemark et **au** Japon.

PRÉPOSITIONS AVEC PLACES GÉOGRAPHIQUES

	to/in	Examples
Any city	à	à New York
Countries that end with "e" or start with a vowel	en	en Suisse
Countries that do not end with "e" or start with a vowel**	au	au Canada Exception: au Mexique
Countries that are plural	aux	aux Pays-Bas

Exception

Mexico is **Mexique** in French. You need to say **au** Mexique. The same with Cambodge, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Practice

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: khsuAhQTDBFxny3zmpDEemkw-Y7XDeyoYR6GQrIn7fkfptql3SR9IA==

[Liste des pays et des continents](#)

This page titled [1.47: Prépositions avec places géographiques](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

2: Appendices

- 2.1: Vocabulaire de la ville
- 2.2: Les fournitures scolaires
- 2.3: Les plats, les desserts et les boissons. Liste
- 2.4: Les verbes en -er - les verbes d'action. Liste
- 2.5: Matières scolaires. Liste
- 2.6: Les sports.
- 2.7: La salle de classe
- 2.8: Les verbes irréguliers au présent
- 2.9: Les vêtements
- 2.10: Couleurs

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.pub/introductiontofrench1/?p=759#h5p-148>

This page titled [2: Appendices](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: pWw2bZlow0BpsszBMfDRQUjJ3ZBAS1MSh1oaYa1JFxFJT8j2CHxzj6g==

This page titled [2.1: Vocabulaire de la ville](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 0PgZHIzycU00qiA3AiEG76CVKNTMTPNFBVqDFFIop4pi0aCqrMn4LA==

This page titled [2.2: Les fournitures scolaires](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: T_iJpxfp8on-upVytWJdEtyIjV5VBg3CDcyNkQDi5FbCZe12CkgAmQ==

This page titled [2.3: Les plats, les desserts et les boissons. Liste](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: e_4E1HQ69UIYFKSkdY2Uz_pQh1JdvLKBrZ2I1VCbG1qbSoKNzs4JTQ==

This page titled [2.4: Les verbes en -er - les verbes d'action. Liste](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: gRr33TDEEXzbGLX-somvVUJrewks89N_h8h86VnkhIhqD-nWQosLvw==

This page titled [2.5: Matières scolaires. Liste](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

2.6: Les sports.

This page titled [2.6: Les sports.](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 0aoC9ktSZkiooe0yzWuKoGS6023G3FtLSd39EGblCvT18W6ZQow8Kg==

This page titled [2.7: La salle de classe](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

2.8: Les verbes irréguliers au présent

This page titled [2.8: Les verbes irréguliers au présent](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: 9mf_RZzP1YtBKQXdhXB00nerZZQsdXgoDXfay5SknEZtIsv1AdhuKg==

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.
If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)
Request ID: k56HGJ73m1IvumTzkVhc5RjNQyskVJReDEMwg9Ke72jjafTzHNcdYA==



This page titled [2.9: Les vêtements](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

403 ERROR

The request could not be satisfied.

Request blocked. We can't connect to the server for this app or website at this time. There might be too much traffic or a configuration error. Try again later, or contact the app or website owner.

If you provide content to customers through CloudFront, you can find steps to troubleshoot and help prevent this error by reviewing the CloudFront documentation.

Generated by cloudfront (CloudFront)

Request ID: e-eLzG6PE3gVLeWjck0epvgeR-JqUNfPmswrjGQNa0pevVGRHwCY3A==

This page titled [2.10: Couleurs](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Philippe Patto](#).

Index

D

dire

Detailed Licensing

Overview

Title: FREN 101: Introduction to French Level I (Patto)

Webpages: 70

All licenses found:

- [CC BY 4.0](#): 84.3% (59 pages)
- [Undeclared](#): 15.7% (11 pages)

By Page

- [FREN 101: Introduction to French Level I \(Patto\) - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [Front Matter - Undeclared](#)
 - [TitlePage - Undeclared](#)
 - [InfoPage - Undeclared](#)
 - [Table of Contents - Undeclared](#)
 - [Licensing - Undeclared](#)
 - [1: Modules - Undeclared](#)
 - [1.1: Hello and goodbyes - Addressing people - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.2: Noms ▫ Articles - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.3: Numbers - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [Date ▫ Week ▫ Month - Undeclared](#)
 - [1.4: Alphabet ▫ Accents - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.5: Pronoms sujets ▫ Être - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.6: C'est vs il est... - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.7: Adjectifs - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.8: Nationalités - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.9: Traits de caractère ▫ État civil - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.10: Occupations - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.11: Avoir - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.12: Famille - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.13: Prépositions de location - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.14: Adjectifs Possessifs - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.15: Heure ▫ Semaine ▫ Mois ▫ Saison ▫ Date - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.16: Verbes en -er au présent - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.17: Adverbes - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.18: Question formation ▫ Mots interrogatifs - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.19: Prépositions de lieu - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.20: Articles Partitifs - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.21: Faire - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.22: Faire - Exprimer le temps - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.23: Verbes irréguliers au présent - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.24: Verbes réguliers en -ir et en -re - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.25: Passé récent - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.26: Passé composé avec avoir - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.27: Passé composé avec être - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.28: Impératif - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.29: Pronoms directs - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.30: Pronoms indirects - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.31: Pronoms disjoints ▫ Pronoms accentués ▫ Pronoms toniques - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.32: Comparatifs et Superlatifs - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.33: Formes négatives - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.34: Pronom Y - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.35: Verbes Pronominaux - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.36: Imparfait - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.37: Pronom EN - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.38: Futur - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.39: Conditionnel présent - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.40: Conditionnel passé - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.41: Plus-que-parfait - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.42: Subjonctif - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.43: Adjectifs démonstratifs - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.44: Pronoms démonstratifs - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.45: Verbes avec des changements orthographiques - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.46: Aller ▫ Places ▫ Futur Proche - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [1.47: Prépositions avec places géographiques - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [2: Appendices - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [2.1: Vocabulaire de la ville - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [2.2: Les fournitures scolaires - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [2.3: Les plats, les desserts et les boissons. Liste - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [2.4: Les verbes en -er - les verbes d'action. Liste - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [2.5: Matières scolaires. Liste - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [2.6: Les sports. - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [2.7: La salle de classe - CC BY 4.0](#)
 - [2.8: Les verbes irréguliers au présent - CC BY 4.0](#)

- 2.9: Les vêtements - *CC BY 4.0*
- 2.10: Couleurs - *CC BY 4.0*
- Back Matter - *Undeclared*
- Index - *Undeclared*
- Glossary - *Undeclared*
- Detailed Licensing - *Undeclared*