Caie igcse french 0520 foreign language v1

English Language (The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge)

CAIE IGCSE
FRENCH (0520)

1. The Infinitive

1.1. Infinitives

- The infinitive is the original form of the verb
- All verbs either have an –er, -ir or –re ending.
  Example: aller, avoir, regarder, manger, jouer

1.2. Negative Infinitives

Formation:

$$\text{Negation} + \text{Infinitive}$$

- **Note:** Both negation words must come before the infinitive

Examples:
Ne...pas + fumer → Ne pas fumer (Not to smoke)
Je t'ai dit de ne pas fumer. (I told you not to smoke) — Saying *ne fumer pas* is incorrect and could be interpreted as the imperative *ne fumez pas*.

1.3. Past Infinitives

- Refers to something that has happened in the past

Formation:

$$(\text{après}) + \text{avoir or être} + \text{past participle}$$

- Example: Après avoir mangé... (after having eaten...)Après être arrivé...(After having arrived)
- Note: avoir/être will be used depending on weather the verb takes avoir or être in the past perfect tense

1.4. Reflexive Infinitives

- When a reflexive verb is in its infinitive form, it retains its ending *(er, ir, re)*
- An additional se is placed before the infinitive
- **Note:** *se* becomes *s'* when the infinitive starts with a vowel and a silent h

Common Reflexive Verbs in their infinitive form include:

Verb	Meaning
Se réveiller	To wake up (To wake oneself up)
Se lever	To get out of bed (To get oneself out of bed)
Se coucher	To go to bed (To put oneself to bed)
S'endormir	To fall asleep
Se doucher; Se baigner	To take a shower (To shower onself); To take a bath (To bath oneself)
Se promener	To talk a walk (To walk oneself)

Verb	Meaning
S'habiller	To dress up (To dress oneself)
Se brosser	To brush
Se dépêcher	To hurry up (To hurry oneself)

2. Tenses

2.1. Present Tense

- Both present and present continuous tenses in English are conveyed in one single tense in French.
- Remove -er/-ir/-re from the ending of the verb to form the present stem
- Add the ending from the table below.

	-er	-ir	-re
Je	-e	-is	-s
Tu	-es	-is	-s
Il/Elle/On	-e	-it	
Nous	-ons	-issons	-ons
Vous	-ez	-issez	-ez
Ils/Elles	-ent	-issent	-ent

- **Example:** regarder → regard (present stem)Tu (regard + es) = Tu regardes (You are watching *or* You watch)
- **Note:** irregular verbs do not follow this pattern

2.2. Present Perfect Tense

- Used to express an action completed in the past

Formation:

$$\text{Subject} + \text{Auxiliary verb} + \text{Past participle}$$

- All verbs either take avoir or être as auxiliary verbs

Verbs that take être as auxiliary:

(DR & MRS VANDERTRAMP → acronym to memorise)

Verb	Meaning	Past Participle
Devenir	To become	devenu(e)(s)
Revenir	To return	revenu(e)(s)
Monter	To climb	monté(e)(s)
Rentrer	To come back	rentré(e)(s)
Sortir	To go out	sorti(e)(s)
Venir	To come	venu(e)(s)
Arriver	To arrive	arrivé(e)(s)
Naître	To be born	né(e)(s)
Descendre	To go down	descendu(e)(s)
Entrer	To come in	entré(e)(s)
Retourner	To give back	retourné(e)(s)
Tomber	To fall	tombé(e)(s)
Rester	To remain/stay	resté(e)(s)

Verb	Meaning	Past Participle
Aller	To go	allé(e)(s)
Mourir	To die	mort(e)(s)
Partir	To leave/depart	parti(e)(s)

- All the past participles verbs taking *être* must agree with the subject/noun in number and gender.
- All reflexive verbs take *être* as auxiliary
- Add (e) for feminine singular, (s) for masculine plural, (es) for feminine plural — nothing is added for masculine singular

Example: sortir → sorti
Elle + (être in present tense) + (past participle)
= Elle est sortie (She went out)

Forming the past participle for verbs taking avoir

- Remove the verb ending (-er/-ir/-re) and add the following endings:

Verb ending	Suffix
-er	-é
-ir	-i
-re	-u

- Note: verbs taking avoir as an auxiliary do not agree with the noun in gender and number unless there is a direct object mentioned previously in the same sentence.

Example: manger → mangé
Nous + (avoir in present tense) + (past participle)
= Nous avons mangé (We ate or We have eaten)

Past Participle Agreements with Avoir

- Not only can verbs taking *être* can agree with the subject/noun in gender and number, but verbs taking *avoir* can too in certain conditions
- When the direct object pronouns (le/la/les) or a direct object are introduced before the past participle, the participle must agree with the direct object.
- Add (e) for feminine singular, (s) for masculine plural, (es) for feminine plural — nothing is added for masculine singular
- **Note:** The direct object pronouns le/la change to l' when it is met with a vowel

Examples:
J'ai choisi les chiens (I chose the dogs) *(les chiens is masculine plural)* → **Les chiens** que j'ai choisi**s** (The dogs that I chose)
Il m'a donné une trousse (He gave me a pencil case) *(une trousse is feminine singular)* → Il me **l'**a donné**e** (He gave it to me)
J'ai perdu mes clés (I lost my keys) *(mes clés is feminine plural)* → Je **les** ai perdu**es** (I lost them)

Common verbs with irregular past participles

Infinitive	Meaning	Past Participle

Infinitive	Meaning	Past Participle
Être	To be	été
Faire	To do; To make	fait
Avoir	To have	eu
Voir	To see	vu
Savoir	To know	su
Connaître	To know	connu
Lire	To read	lu
Croire	To believe	cru
Devoir	To have to (must)	dû
Pouvoir	To be able to (can)	pu
Pleuvoir	To rain	plu
Vouloir	To want	voulu
Vivre	To live	vécu
Recevoir	To receive	reçu
Décevoir	To disappoint	déçu
Dire	To say; To tell	dit
Prendre	To take	pris
Mettre	To put	mis
Rire	To laugh	ri
Ouvrir	To open	ouvert
Offrir	To offer	offert

2.3. Imperfect Tense

- Used to express a continuous/habitual action done in the past

Formation:

- Conjugate the verb in present tense nous form
- Remove the nous ending to form the imperfect stem
- Add the ending from the table below.
- Note: the ending does not change for different verb types (-er/-ir/-re)

	Ending
Je	-ais
Tu	-ais
Il/Elle/On	-ait
Nous	-ions
Vous	-iez
Ils/Elles	-aient

Example: jouer → jouons → jou (imperfect stem)
Il (jou + ait) = Il jouait (He used to play or He was playing)
Example: finir → finissons → finiss (Imperfect stem)
Je (finiss + ais) = Je finissais (I used to finish or I was finishing)

2.4. Immediate Future Tense

- Used to express actions that are going to occur in the near future

Formation:

$$\text{Subject} + \text{Aller} + \text{The infinitive}$$

Example: Apprendre (to learn)
Vous + (aller in present tense) + (infinitive)
= Vouz allez apprendre (You are going to learn)

2.5. Future Tense

- Used to express actions that will happen sometime in the future or actions that will certainly happen

Formation:

$$\text{Subject} + \text{Future stem} + \text{Suffix}$$

- To form future stem, use -ir and -er verb infinitives
- For –re verbs, remove the -e

Subject	Suffix
Je	-ai
Tu	-as
Il/Elle/On	-a
Nous	-ons
Vous	-ez
Ils/Elles	-ont

Example: descendre → descendr (future stem)= Nous descendrons (We will go down)

- There are also irregular stems in the future that must be remembered. Common ones include:

Infinitive	Meaning	Irregular Stem
Être	To be	ser-
Avoir	To have	aur-
Aller	To go	ir-
Faire	To do; To make	fer-
Savoir	To know	saur-
Vouloir	To want	voudr-
Pouvoir	To be able to (can)	pourr-
Voir; Envoyer	To see; To send	verr- ; enverr-
Recevoir; Décevoir; Devoir; (and other verbs that end in -*evoir*)	To receive; To dissapoint; To have to (must)	recevr- ; décevr- ; devr
Mourir	To die	mourr-
Venir; Tenir (and other verbs that end in -*enir*)	To come; To hold	viendr- ; tiendr-

2.6. Past Perfect Tense

- Used to refer to an action in the past before a time in the past which is already referred to

Formation:
Subject + Imperfect tense (avoir or être) + Past participle

- Remember DR & MRS P VANDERTRAMP

Example: manger → mangé (past participle)
= J'avais mangé (I had eaten)

2.7. Conditional Tense

- Used to talk about a hypothetical/imagined reality/probable action

Formation:

$$\text{Subject} + \text{ Future stem} + \text{Imperfect endings}$$

- **Note:** Irregular future stems also apply here
- **Example:** jouer → jouer (future stem)
  Il + jouer + ait = Il jouerait (He would play)

2.8. Recent Past Tense

- Used to express an action which has just been completed

Formation:

$$\text{Subject} + \text{venir} + \text{de} + \text{infinitive verb}$$

Example: Je + (venir in the present tense) + de + (infinitive)
= Je viens de regarder la télé (I just watched the TV)

3. Imperative

- Used to give orders and requests, provide recommendations and advice and prohibit actions
- Only exists in tu, nous & vous forms
- Informal singular: tu form of the present tense. (For –er verbs, take off the –s.)
- Formal singular or Informal plural: vous form of the present tense.
- First person plural: nous form of present tense (e.g. let's go)

Example:
Parle ! (Talk!)
Parlons ! (Let's talk!)
Parlez ! (Talk!)

- Common irregular verbs in the imperative

Infinitive	Tu	Nous	Vous
Aller	Va	Allons	Allez
Avoir	Aie	Ayons	Ayez
Être	Sois	Soyons	Soyez
Savoir	Sache	Sachons	Sachez
Vouloir	Veuille	Veuillons	Veuillez

3.1. Forming the imperative with reflexive verbs

- Follows the same formation rule as the normal verbs
- Disjunctive pronouns *toi*, *nous* and *vous* are added at the end and joined with a hyphen

- Informal singular: add *toi*
- First person plural: add *nous*
- Formal singular or Informal plural: add *vous*

Example:
Réveille-**toi** ! (Wake up!)
Réveillons-**nous** ! (Let's wake up!)
Réveillez-**vous** ! (Wake up!)

3.2. Negating the imperative

Formation:

$$\text{Ne} + \text{Verb in the imperative} + \text{2nd part of the negative}$$

Example:
Ne parle pas ! (Don't talk !)
Ne parlons pas ! (Let's not talk!)
Ne parlez pas ! (Don't talk!)

- When negating the imperative with reflexive verbs, the reflexive pronouns *te*, *nous* and *vous* replace *toi*, *nous* and *vous*
- The reflexive pronouns are placed in between the **Ne** and the verb in the imperative
- Informal singular: add *te*
- First person plural: add *nous*
- Formal singular or Informal plural: add *vous*

Example:
Ne **t'**inquiète pas ! (Don't worry!)
Ne **nous** inquiétons pas ! (Let's not worry!)
Ne **vous** inquiétez pas ! (Don't worry!)

- Note: *te* contracts to *t'* when there is a vowel or a silent h after it.

4. Impersonal Verbs

- They cannot be used with other subject pronouns except *il*, not even *elle* or *on*
- Here are some verbs that are used with weather:

Infinitives	Sentences	Translation
Pleuvoir	Il pleut	It is raining
Neiger	Il neige	It is snowing
Geler	Il gèle	It is freezing
Tonner	Il tonne	It is thundering
Faire	Il fait mauvais	The weather is bad

- **Note:** The verb faire is usually used to describe weather, even though it means 'to do'
  Example: Il fait chaud. (It (the weather) is hot)
- Other common expressions include:
  - Il y a ... (There is/are)
    - Ex. Il y a des serpents ! (There are snakes!)
  - Il faut ... (You/We/One must/should)
    - Ex. Il faut protéger l'environnement. (We must protect the environment.)

5. Present Participle

- Used to express the -ing form of the verb
- Used to express an action that is happening simultaneously with another action
- Never takes subject (je, tu, il...)

Formation:

$$En + Verb\ in\ nous\ form\ (\ without-ons) + (-ant)$$

Example:
manger → mangeons →mange
= En mangeant (while eating)
Je regarde la télé en mangeant du gâteau (I'm watching the TV while eating cake)

- Note: Do not confuse with present tense. Present tense can also be translated like this:
  Je parle → I am talking.

6. Negative

- *Ne... pas* is the most common negative. It means 'not'.
- Most negatives form a sandwich around the main verb.
  Example:
  *Vous **ne** mangez **pas** de viande* (You do not eat meat).
- **Remember**: *ne* becomes *n'* before a vowel or silent h

MORE NEGATIVES...

Negatives	Meaning	Examples
Ne...plus	Not anymore, no longer	Je ne travaille plus (I don't work anymore).
Ne...rien	Nothing, anything	Je ne vois rien (I can't see anything).
Ne...jamais	Never	Je ne vais jamais à la piscine (I never go to the swimming pool).
Ne... personne	Nobody, anybody	Je ne connais personne à Paris (I don't know anyone in Paris).
Ne...que	Only	Je ne regarde que des films (I only watch films).
Ne...ni...ni	Neither...nor	Je ne vais ni au cinéma ni au théâtre (I neither go to the cinema nor to the theatre).
Ne... aucun(e)	No	Je n'ai aucune idée (I have no idea).
Ne...nulle part	Nowhere, anywhere	Je ne vais nulle part (I am not going anywhere).

- Note: **Ne...aucun(e)** agrees to the gender of the noun, but *not the quantity*

7. Infinitives With Prepositions

- The following verbs require à/de before them **at all times**:

Verbs requiring à	Verbs requiring de
S'attendre	(S')arrêter
S'amuser	Décider
Apprendre	Essayer
Commencer	S'occuper
Consister	Se souvenir
Continuer	S'approcher
Encourager	Promettre
S'intéresser	Refuser
Réussir	Regretter
Servir	Rêver

Example:
Il commence à comprendre. (He is beginning to understand.)

- Some infinitives can have à, de or nothing and have different meanings

Example:
Tu viens à parler de la fête (You end up talking about the party)
Tu viens de parler de la fête (You just talked about the party)
Tu viens parler de la fête (You come to talk about the party)

7.2. Manquer à

- Is a regular *-er* verb meaning *to miss*
- Has a special property when used with the preposition *à*
- The subject and the object inverts their position in the sentence
- Formed by placing what you or someone misses as the subject of the sentence followed by the subject as the indirect object

Examples:

- Tu me manques. (I miss you.)
  - The translation *You miss me* for this example is incorrect
- Je te manque. (You miss me.)
  - The translation *I miss you* for this example is incorrect
- Paris me manque. (I miss Paris.)
- Vous allez nous manquer. (We are going to miss you.)
- Antoine manque à Dominique. (Dominique misses Antoine.)

8. Nouns

8.1. Gender

- All nouns have either a masculine or a feminine gender.
- The articles, verbs, adjectives and pronouns agree with the noun in gender and number

8.2. Plural Noun Formation

- Generally, plural nouns are formed by adding *-s* at the end of words
  - Ex. le chat → les chats
- Most singular nouns that end with *-eau, -eu, -au* become plural by adding *-x*
  - Ex. le tableau → les tableaux (painting)
  - Ex. le cheveu → les cheveux (hair)
  - Ex. le noyau → les noyaux (pit of a fruit)
  - Common exceptions for the rule include: *pneu (tire)* and *bleu (blue)*
- Most singular nouns that end with *-ou* become plural by adding -s
  - Ex. le sou → les sous (penny; not to be confused with *sous* meaning *under*)
  - Other common singular nouns like: *bijou (jewelry), chou (cabbage), genou (knee)* and *hibou (owl)* become plural by adding *-x*
- All singular nouns that end with *-s, -x* and *-z* do not change when becoming plural
  - Ex. le cas → les cas (case)
  - Ex. le prix → les prix (price)
  - Ex. le gaz → les gaz (gas)
- Most singular nouns that end with *-al* become plural by changing into *-aux*
  - Ex. l'animal → les animaux (animal)
  - Other common singular nouns like: *carnaval (carnival)* and *festival (festival)* become plural by adding *-s*
- Some singular nouns that end with *-ail* become plural by adding *-s* and some change into *-aux*
  - Common examples that add -s include: chandail *(sweater)*, détail *(detail)* and portail *(doorway)*
  - Common examples that change into -aux include: travail (work)

Distinct Plurals

- There are some nouns that have no rules and have distinct difference between singular and plural versions
- Common examples include:
  - Un œil → Des yeux (eye)
  - Monsieur → Messieurs
  - Madame → Mesdames
  - Mademoiselle → Mesdemoiselles

9. Adjectives and Adverbs

9.1. Adjective Agreement

- Adjectives must agree in number and gender with the noun that they describe.
  - To make an adjective feminine singular → add *-e*
  - To make an adjective masculine plural → add *-s*
  - To make an adjective feminine plural → add *-es*

- These rules apply to regular adjectives
- Adjectives that end with -s or -x do not change their form in the masculine singular and plural
- Adjectives that end with -eux or -eur
  - Change to -euse in the feminine singular
  - Change to -euses in the feminine plural
  - However, there are exceptions where
    - An additional e is added
      - Ex. supérieur, inférieur, intérieur, extérieur etc.
    - It changes to -rice
      - Ex. directeur, acteur, etc.
- Adjectives that end with -eau add -x in the masculine plural
- Adjectives that end with -al
  - Change to -aux in the masculine plural
    - However, there are exceptions where it changes to -als
      - Ex. fatal, final, glacial, etc.
- Adjectives that end with -er change to -ère in the feminine singular
- Adjectives that end with -et change to -ète in the feminine singular
- Adjectives that end with -f change to -ve in the feminine singular
- Adjectives that end with consonants -n, -l or -t change into the feminine singular by
  - Doubling up the consonant
  - Adding an additional e
- Certain adjectives their ends change to -l when the noun it precedes starts with a vowel or a silent
- Common adjectives include:

Adjectives	New Form	Example
Beau	Bel	Un bel arbre
Fou	Fol	Un fol été
Nouveau	Nouvel	Un nouvel ami
Vieux	Vieil	Un vieil homme

9.2. Comparative

- plus (que) = more (than).
  - Ex. Je mange plus lentement que toi. (I eat more slowly than you)
- moins (que) = less (than).
  - Ex. Il parle moins vite que moi. (He speaks less quickly than me)
- aussi (que) = as (as).
  - Ex. Elle chante aussi bien que moi. (She sings as well as me)
- An adjective or an adverb must come after plus, moins or aussi.

Mieux, Meilleur, Pire and Plus mal

- Mieux (better) is the comparative form of bien
  - Ex. Il joue bien → Il joue mieux que toi. (He plays better than you)
- Plus mal (worse) is the comparative form of mal
  - Ex. Il joue mal → Il joue plus mal que toi. (He plays worse than you)

- Meilleur (better) is the comparative form of bon(ne)
  - Ex. Ce plat est bon→ Ce plat est meilleur que le tiens. (This dish is better than yours)
- Pire (worse) is the comparative form of mauvais
  - Ex. Ce plat est mauvais → Ce plat est pire que le tiens. (This dish is worse than yours)

9.3. Superlative

Formation of superlatives:

$$Le/La/Les + noun + Le/La/Les + plus/moins + adje$$

or

$$Le/La/Les + plus/moins + adjective + noun$$

- **Note:** They are not interchangeable
- Adjective placement determines which superlative form to use
  - If the adjective comes after the noun, the first one should be used
    - Ex. La question la plus difficile (The most difficult question)
  - If the adjective comes before the noun, the second one should be used
    - Ex. Le moins petit parc (The smallest park)
- When describing something using a superlative the following formation must be followed:

$$Le + plus/moins + adjective$$

Example:
Mon père conduit le plus vite. (My father drives the fastest)
Elle parle le moins vite. (She speaks the least fast)
Cette maison est la plus grande. (This house is the biggest)

- **Note:** Le is always with adverbs no matter what
- Le meilleur (the best); Le pire (the worst); Le moindre (the least)

9.4. Quantifiers

Beaucoup de	A lot of, many
Moins de	Less
Plus de	More
Trop de	Too much, too many
Assez de	Enough
Bien	Well/ a lot
Comme	As/ like
Fort	Large
Peu/ un peu	Not much/ little
Si	If
Tellement	So much
Tout	The whole/the entire
Très	Very
Trop	Too much/ very

9.5. Interrogative Adjectives

- They are used to ask for more detail than just 'yes' or 'no'
- They agree with the noun in gender and number
- They mean 'which' or 'what'

Quel	Masculine singular
Quels	Masculine plural
Quelle	Feminine singular
Quelles	Feminine plural

9.6. Possessive Adjectives

- These come before the noun and agree with that noun
- **Remember:** *mon*, *ton* and *son* are used before a feminine word starting with a vowel or silent *h*.

English	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
my	Mon	Ma	Mes
your (singular, informal)	Ton	Ta	Tes
his, her, its	Son	Sa	Ses
our	Notre	Notre	Nos
your (plural, formal)	Votre	Votre	Vos
their	Leur	Leur	Leurs

9.7. Indefinite Adjectives

- Indefinites always come before a noun and agree with the noun in both number and gender.

Chaque	Each/every (only in singular form)
Chacun	Each one
Quelque	Some/Any (in questions)
Même	The same thing
N'importe quel	Any
Pareil	The same
Plusieurs	Several
Tel	Such

9.8. Adverbs of place and time

- These are some of the many adverbs of place and time used to describe when an action is taking place

Tard	Late
Tôt	Early
Dans un moment	In a while
Aussitôt	Immediately
Finalement	Finally
Tout de suite	Straight away
Toujours	Always
Jamais	Never
Souvent	Often
Rarement	Rarely

Tard	Late
Longtemps	(for) a long time
Brièvement	Briefly
Autrefois	In the past
Actuellement	At present
La veille	The day before
Le lendemain	The next day
Déjà	Already
Pas encore	Not yet

9.9. Common adverbial phrases

Dans l'avenir/la passé	In the future/past
En ce moment	In a moment
En avance	Early
En retard	Late
À l'heure	On time
En face	Across the way/ in front of
Sans doute	Without doubt/Undoubtedly

9.10. Adjective Placement

- Most of adjectives come after the noun
  - Ex. La maison blanche (The white house)
- However, adjectives can also come before the noun
- **BAGS** (**B**eauty, **A**ge, **G**ood and bad and **S**ize) ← acronym to remember
- Common adjectives that come after the noun include:

Adjective	Meaning
Grand(e)	Big/Tall
Bon(ne)	Good
Jeune	Young
Petit(e)	Small
Mauvais(e)	Bad
Vieux/Vieille	Old
Meilleur(e)	Best
Beau/Belle	Beautiful/Handsome
Faux/Fausse	False/Fake
Gros(se)	Large/Fat
Haut(e)	High/Tall
Bas(se)	Low
Joli(e)	Pretty
Même	Same
Nouveau/Nouvelle	New

Meaning-Dependent Placement

- Some adjectives can be placed before or after the noun
- The meaning changes whether the adjective is placed before or after the noun

Example: propre (own or clean)
Ma propre chambre (My own bedroom)

Ma chambre propre (My clean bedroom)

- Common adjectives of this type include:

Adjectives	Meaning before a noun	Meaning after a noun
Propre	Own	Clean
Cher	Dear	Expensive
Ancien	Former	Old
Dernier	Last (of something)	Last (recent event)
Prochain	Next (when it happens again)	Next (upcoming event)
Même	Same	Very
Vrai	Real	True

9.11. Irregular Adjectives

- Some adjectives have no proper rule that describes the noun to which it agrees
- Found in a lot adjectives that describe nationality
- Common irregular adjectives include:

Adjectives (Masculine Singular)	Adjecives (Feminine Singular)
Beau	Belle
Vieux	Vieille
Fou	Folle
Nouveau	Nouvelle
Gros	Grosse
Faux	Fausse
Sec	Sèche
Public	Publique
Frais	Fraîche
Favori	Favorite
Blanc	Blanche
Doux	Douce

9.12. Compound Adjectives

- Adjectives can exist as multiple words called compound adjectives
- Most compound adjectives are invariable meaning they do not agree in number and gender

Example: Les jupes bleu foncé (The dark blue skirts)

- However, some compound adjectives can still agree in number and gender found in:
  - Dual nationalities
  - Fixed expressions

9.13. Adverb Formation

- Adverbs are formed by adding –ment to the feminine singular form of the adjective.

- Ex. positif → positive + ment → positivement (positively)
- Adjectives that end with é, -i and -u become adverbs by adding -ment to their masculine singular form.
  - Ex. aisé + ment → aisément (comfortably)
  - Ex. poli + ment → poliment (politely)
  - Ex. résolu + ment → résolument (firmly)
- When the masculine singular adjective ends in –ent, remove the –ent and add –emment.
  - Ex. récent → réc + -emment → récemment
- When the masculine singular adjective ends in -ant, remove the -ant and add -amment.
  - Ex. étonnant → étonn + -amment → étonnamment (surprisingly)
- Some adjectives in their feminine singular forms need to change from -e to and -é in order to become adverbs
  - Ex. profond → profonde → profondé → profondément

9.14. Adverb Placement

- Adverbs can be placed in front or behind the sentence
  - Ex. Hier, j'ai rencontré un homme. (Yesterday, I met a man).
  - Ex. J'ai rencontré un homme hier. (I met a man yesterday).
- Adverbs can also be placed in the middle of the sentence
  - Ex. Il parle aisément de la fête. (He comfortably speaks about the party.)
  - **Note:** Adverbs cannot be placed in between the subject and conjugated verb
  - **Note:** Adverbs of time (not to be confused with adverbs of frequency) are not usually placed in the middle of the sentence
- When a composed tense (Ex. passé composé) is used, the adverb is placed in between the auxiliary verb and the past participle.
  - Ex. Elle a bien écrit la lettre. (She wrote the letter well.)
- Generally, adverbs used in a negative sentence go after the 2nd part of the negation
  - Ex. Il ne mange pas vite. (He doesn't eat quickly.)
- Some adverbs must always go before the 2nd part of the negation notably including:
  - Peut-être (Maybe)
  - Même (Even)
  - Probablement (Probably)
  - Généralement (Generally)
  - Certainement (Certainly)
  - Sans doute (With a doubt)
- Some adverbs can also go both before or after the 2nd part of the negation, but its meaning changes notably including:
  - Vraiment
    - Ex. Je ne lui ai pas vraiment parlé. (I didn't talk to him/her really.)
    - Ex. Je ne lui ai vraiment pas parlé. (I didn't really talk to him/her)
  - Toujours
    - Ex. Je n'ai pas toujours compris ça. (I didn't understand it always.)

- Ex. Je n'ai toujours pas compris ça. (I still didn't undestand it.)

9.15. Tout as an Adjective

- Simply means *all*, *whole* or *every*
- Agrees in the number and gender
- Placed before the noun and article

Example: Tous les lycées (All the highschools)

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	Tout	Tous
Feminine	Toute	Toutes

10. Articles

10.1. Definite articles

- These articles mean 'the'
- They appear before the noun
- **Example:** la femme → the woman

Le	Masculine singular
La	Feminine singular
Les	Plural
L'	Singular starting with vowel or h

10.2. Indefinite articles

- These articles mean 'some' or 'a'
- They come before the noun
- Note: after negative verb forms, *un*, *une* and *des* change to *de*

Un	Masculine singular
Une	Feminine singular
Des	Plural

10.3. Au, à la, à l', aux

- These mean 'to the' or 'at the'

Au	Masculine singular
À la	Feminine singular
Aux	Plural
À l'	Singular starting with vowel or h

- Example: au cinema (to/at the cinema)
  à la gare (to/at the station)
  à l'hôpital (to/at the hospital)
  aux magasins (to/at the shops)

10.4. Partitive articles

- These articles mean 'some' or 'any'.

Du	Masculine singular
De la	Feminine singular
De l'	Singular word beginning with vowel
Des	Plural

11. Interrogatives

- Common words to start a question:

Qui	Who
Que/ Qu'est-ce que	What
Quand	When
Où	Where
Pourquoi	Why
Comment	How
Combien	How much/How many
À quelle heure?	At what time?
Combien de temps ?	How long?/How much time?
Lequel	Which one?

- To ask - Demander; To ask a question - Poser une question
- You **cannot** say ~~Demander une question~~ as it is incorrect

11.2. Close-ended questions

- Close-ended questions are questions whose answers are limited (Yes or No)

Inversion

- Used in very formal situations
- A question is formed when the subject pronoun and the conjugated switch places and are joined with a hyphen

Example:
Joues-tu au foot ? (Do you play football?)
Sont-elles heureuses ? (Are they happy?)
Écoutez-vous de la musique ? (Do you listen to music?)

- **Note:** You cannot invert any nouns — instead use the 2nd person singular subject pronoun according to the gender of the (noun and invert it with the conjugated verb

Example:
Antoine est-il toujours là ? (Is Antoine still here?)

Using *Est-ce que*

- Used in friendly/neutral situations
- A question is formed when *Est-ce que* is placed at the beginning of a normal sentence

Example:
Est-ce que tu joues au foot ?
Est-ce qu'elles sont heureuses ?
Est-ce que vous écoutez de la musique ?

Informal

- Used in rather informal situations
- A question is formed by placing a question mark at the end of a normal sentence
- When spoken, the pitch of the last word of the sentence must be raised to sound like a question

Example:
Tu joues au foot ?
Elles sont heureuses ?
Vous écoutez de la musique ?

11.3. Open-ended questions

- Open-ended questions are questions whose answers are not limited to a fixed response.
- They can be formed by adding the question words mentioned:
  - In front of inverted questions
    - Ex. Que fais-tu ? (What are you doing?)
  - In front of questions using *est-ce que*
    - Qu'est-ce que tu fais ? (What are you doing?)
    - **Note:** *Que* becomes *Qu'* when it is met with a vowel or y.
- They can also be formed by adding the question words after a sentence

Example:
Tu vas où ? (Where are you going?)

- **Note:** *Que* at the end of the sentence changes to *Quoi*

Example:
Tu fais quoi ? (What are you doing?) — *Tu fais que* is incorrect

11.4. Euphonic Inversion

- Inversions can result two vowels being next to each other
- The letter *t* is added for euphony both in the written and spoken language
- Applies to only the subject pronouns *il*, *elle* and *on*

Example:
il parle → parle-t-il (parle-il is wrong)
elle a → a-t-il (a-il is wrong)
on arrive → arrive-t-on (arrive-on is wrong)

- **Note:** This does not apply to conjugated verbs that end with consonants

12. Demonstratives

12.1. Ce, cette, ces

- These demonstratives mean 'this' and 'these'.
- They come before a noun and agree with it in number and gender.

Ce	Masculine singular

Cette	Feminine singular
Ces	Plural
Cet	Before a vowel/silent h

12.2. celui, celle, ceux, –ci, -là

- Celui and celle are used to specify one particular thing from a group.

Celui	Masculine singular
Celle	Feminine singular
Ceux	Plural

*

- Forms ending in –ci indicate something that's close to the speaker (here/this)
  Example: celui-ci → this one
- Forms ending in –là indicate something that's farther away from the speaker (there/that)
  Example: celui-là → that one

13. Pronouns

13.1. Subject Pronouns

Person	Pronoun	Meaning
1st	Je	I
2nd	Tu	You (singular informal)
3rd	Il/Elle/On	He/She/One
1st	Nous	We
2nd	Vous	You (plural and singular formal)
3rd	Ils/Elles	They

- All verbs are conjugated with these pronouns
- It is required to use subject pronouns all the time
- Ils is used to describe a group of males and a group of males and females.
- Elles is used to describe a group of females only.

13.2. Object Pronouns

Direct Object Pronouns

- These replace a noun in a phrase.
- They agree with the noun in gender and number
- They are placed before the verb
- Example: Je le mange. (I am eating it)

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	Me	Nous
2nd	Te	Vous
3rd	Le/La	Les

Indirect Object Pronouns

- These replace the names of people that come after the preposition à.
- They agree with the noun in gender and number.
- They go before the verb.
- Example: Il écrit à nous. → Il nous écrit. (He writes to us)

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	Me	Nous
2nd	Te	Vous
3rd	Lui	Leur

13.3. Reflexive Pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	Me	Nous
2nd	Te	Vous
3rd	Se	Se

- Used with reflexive infinitives
- Describes an action that takes place upon oneself or upon each other
- These pronouns are used in reflexive verbs and come before the main part of the verb.
  Example: Se baigner → Je me baigne (I take a bath)
- In the perfect tense, the reflexive pronoun goes before the auxiliary verb
  Example: Se coucher → Je me **suis** couché (I went to bed)
- In the negative, the negation surrounds the reflexive verb and pronoun.
  Example: Se coucher → Je **ne** me couche **pas** tôt (I don't go to bed early)
- When an object (especially a human body part) is used with a reflexive, it does not express possession. Instead it uses a definite article.
  Example: Se brosser les dents → Je me brosse les dents. (I brush my teeth.)

13.4. Y

- *Y* means 'there' or 'it'.
  - It replaces a thing (but never a person), a place and words including and comes after *à* or a preposition followed by a place
- It comes before all parts of the verb.
  Example:
  Il **y** est allé l'année dernière. (I went there last year.)
  Je ne m'**y** attendais pas. (I was not expecting that.)
- **Remember:** *S'attendre* has the preposition *à*. The example replaces *à ça*

13.5. En

- En means 'of them', 'of it', 'about it' or 'some'.

- It replaces words of quantity and words including and what comes after *de*.
- It comes before all parts of the verbs except the imperative
  Example: Tu veux du fromage ? Oui, j'**en** veux bien. (Do you want some cheese? Yes, I'd like some)
  Tu as combien de sœurs? J'**en** ai trois. (How many sisters do you have? I have 3 (of them))
  J'**en** ai parlé hier. (I spoke about it yesterday)
- **Remember:** *Parler* with *de* is used if we're talking about something. The example replaces *de ça.*

13.6. Definite Relative Pronouns

- Link relative clauses to main clauses so that you don't have to repeat subjects and objects
- Qui/Que
  - *Qui* and que can both be used to refer to people or things.
  - *Qui* is used for the subject or indirect object, as well as after a preposition.
  - *Que* is used for the direct object.
  - **Examples:**
    - *J'ai un ami, qui s'appelle Théo.* (I have a friend, who is called Theo)
    - *Le chat que j'ai vu était noir.* (The cat which I saw, was black.)
- Lequel
  - Means 'which' and is used for indirect objects.
  - Follows some prepositions and is only used when referring to things, never about people.
  - Must also agree with the noun's gender and number.
  - **Example:**
    - *Le livre dans lequel j'ai écrit.* (The book in which I wrote.)

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	Lequel	Lesquels
Feminine	Laquelle	Lesquelles

- Dont
  - Means 'whose', 'of whom' or 'which'.
  - May be used to refer to persons or things.
  - It does not change its form or agree with anything.
  - **Example:**
    - *J'ai rencontré un homme dont la femme est policière.* (I met a man whose wife is a policewoman.)
- Où
  - *Où* means 'where', 'when', or 'that'
  - Used to describe a location
  - Used to describe an action relating to time
  - **Examples:**
    - *La ferme où j'ai vu ta mère.* (The farm where I saw your mother.)
    - *Le jour où nous partons.* (The day that we leave) — Using *quand* or *que* instead of *où* is incorrect

13.7. Posessive Pronouns

- They agree with the possessed noun in gender and number
- They are always preceded by definite articles (le/la/les)
- They replace (possessive adjective + noun)

	Masc. sing.	Fem. Sing.	Masc. plural	Fem. Plural
Mine	Le mien	La mienne	Les miens	Les miennes
Yours (tu)	Le tien	La tienne	Les tiens	Les tiennes
His, hers, its	Le sien	La sienne	Les siens	Les siennes
Ours	Le nôtre	La nôtre	Les nôtres	Les nôtres
Yours (vous)	Le vôtre	La vôtre	Les vôtres	Les vôtres
Theirs	Le leur	La leur	Les leurs	Les leurs

- **Example**: J'aime bien cette idée, mais que pensez-vous des leurs ? (I really like this idea, but what do you think about theirs?)

13.8. Pronoun Order

- When using object pronouns, it is important to know that there is a specific order
- The same type of pronouns cannot be used more than once in the same sentence
- Two different pronouns can only be used in a single sentence
- The negation part *Ne* always before everything
- **Note:** This diagram demonstrate the order only for normal sentences excluding the affirmative imperative. The negative imperative still follows this order.

Pronoun order

| me te se nous vous | before | le la les | before | lui leur | before | **y** | before | **en** | before | verb |

Examples:

- Je le lui ai donné. (I gave it to him/her.)
- Il me les montre. (He is showing them to me.)
- Ne me mens pas ! (Don't lie to me!)

- However, It is different for the affirmative imperative
- The disjunctive/stressed pronouns *moi* and *toi* are used instead of *me* and *te*. This also applies to imperative with reflexive verbs.

Pronoun order
(affirmative imperative)

verb before **direct obj. pron.** before **indirect obj. pron.** before **y** before **en**

Examples:

- Achète-moi une maison ! (Buy me a house!)
- Donne-le-moi ! (Give it to me!)
- Parle m'en ! (Talk to me about it!)
- **Note:** *moi* and *toi* when met with *en* and *y* become *me* and *te* and contract to *m'* and *t'*

13.9. Disjunctive/Stressed Pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	Moi	Nous
2nd	Toi	Vous
3rd	Lui, Elle, Soi	Eux, Elles

- **Note:** Soi - oneself
- **Note:** *Lui* as a disjunctive pronoun is not to be confused with *Lui* as a indirect object pronoun
- Disjunctive Pronouns have various important uses concerning:
  - Emphasis
    - Ex. Moi, j'aime bien les fleurs. (As for me, I love flowers.)
  - Objects of a preposition
    - Ex. Je suis avec toi. (I am with you.)
    - Ex. Il court plus vite qu'eux. (He runs faster than them.)
  - Compound subjects
    - Ex. Toi et moi (nous) sommes contents. (You and I are happy.)
    - Ex. Elle et toi (vous) êtes contents. (You and her are happy.)
    - Ex. Lui et elle (ils) sont contents. (Him and her are happy.)
    - **Note:** The verb must be conjugated to the correct person.
  - Emphatic/Intensive Pronouns
    - The pronoun can be used to create words like yourself, themselves, myself, etc.
    - Add même after the pronoun — joined with a hyphen
      - Ex. Toi-même (Yourself)
    - Used to further emphasise
      - Ex. Le président lui-même était là. (The president himself was there.)
  - The imperative

13.10. Indefinite Relative Pronouns

- Link relative clauses to main clauses, but do not have an aforementioned specific object
- **Ce qui/Ce que**

- Means 'that' or 'what' — not to be confused the interrogative 'what'
- *Ce qui* replaces the subject
- Ce que replaces the direct object
- **Examples:**
  - *Je ne sais pas ce qui se passe.* (I don't know what is happening.)
  - *Je fais ce que je veux.* (I do what I want.)

13.11. Tout as a Pronoun

- Simply means *"everything"*
- Does not agree to gender and number
- It can be both subject and an object
- When it is an object, its placement is always after the verb — after the auxiliary verb in composed tenses

Examples:
Tout me déteste (Everything hates you)
Je déteste tout (I hate everything)

14. Conjunctions

14.1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions

- They connect two grammatically equivalent words or phrases (e.g. two phrases, two words)
- **Example**: *Jean et Pierre sont intelligents.* (Jean and Pierre are intelligent)

Car	For, because
Donc	So
Ensuite	Next
Et	And
Mais	But
Ni	Nor
Ou	Or
Ou bien	Or else
Puis	Then

14.2. Subordinating Conjunctions

- They link a dependent clause with an independent clause
- **Example**: *Il a réussi parce qu'il a beaucoup travaillé.* (He succeeded because he worked a lot.)

Comme	As, since
Puisque	As, since
Lorsque	When
Si	If
Parce que	Because
Pourquoi	Why
Quand	When

14.3. Emphatic Co-ordinating Conjunctions

et...et	both...and
ni...ni	neither...nor
ou...ou	either...or
ou bien...ou bien	either...or
soit...soit	either...or
plus...plus	the more...the more
moins...moins	the less...the less
parfois...parfois	sometimes...sometimes

- **Note:** *plus...moins* and *moins...plus* is also possible

14.4. Conjunctive Adverbs

- Words or phrases that are used to link up paragraphs, ideas and clauses.

Conjunctive Adverbs	Meaning
(Tout) D'abord; Pour commencer	First of all; Firstly
Enfin; Pour finir; Pour conclure	In conclusion; Finally; Lastly
Et puis; Après; Ensuite	Then; Next; Afterwards
Par exemple	For example; For instance
Pourtant; Cependant; Néanmois; Toutefois; Par contre	However; Yet; Nevertheless; Nonetheless
D'ailleurs	Incidentally
Par ailleurs; En plus; De plus; En outre	In addition; Additionally;
Au contraire	On the contrary
D'un côté...De l'autre côté	On one hand...On the other hand

,

15. Prepositions

15.1. Prepositions of place

Prepositions	Meaning
Sur	On
Sous	Under
Devant	In front of
Derrière	Behind
Avec	With
Dans	In
En	In (Abstract sense)
Chez	At the home of
Près de	Near

Prepositions	Meaning
Loin (de)	Far (from)
À côté (de)	Nearby; Next to
Entre	Between
Autour de	Around
À gauche (de)	Left; To/On the left (of)
À droite (de)	Right; To/On the right (of)
Au centre/milieu de	In the centre/middle of

- Some prepositions agree with the gender and number of the noun.
- These translate to 'at', 'in', or 'to' depending on circumstances

Au	Masculine singular noun
À la	Feminine singular nouns
À l'	Singular nouns starting with vowel or h
Aux	Plural nouns

15.2. Prepositions for countries/cities

In/To

Preposition	For	Examples
Au	Masculine countries	Au Sénégal; Au Vietnam
En	Feminine countries	En France; En Inde
Aux	Plural countries	Aux États-Unis; Aux Philippines
À	Cities	À Paris, À New York

- **Note:** Regardless of the country's gender if the country starts with a vowel or a silent h, *En* is always used.

Example: L'Iran (Masculine) → En Iran

From

Preposition	For	Examples
Du	Masculine countries	Du Mexique
De/D'	Feminine countries; cities	De Russie; D'Allemagne
Des	Plural countries	Des États-Unis; Des Philippines

- Note: Regardless of the country's gender if the country starts with a vowel or a silent h, *D'* is always used.

Example: L'Angola (Masculine) → D'Angola

- Note: A small group of cities have articles where it agrees with the rules for countries notably including:
  - Le Caire (Cairo — The capital city of Egypt)
  - La Paz (The capital city of Bolivia)

15.3. Prepositions of time

Prepositions	Meaning
En	In (months; seasons;)
Dans	In
Depuis	Since/For
Pendant	For/During
Pour	For (duration in the future)
Il y a	Ago
Avant	Before
Après	After

- **Note:** *En* when used to talk about seasons turns to *Au* when the word starts with a consonant. This does not apply to months.

15.4. Prepositions of movement

Prepositions	Meaning
Vers	Towards
À	To; At; In
De	From
Par	By (the way of)
Jusqu'à	Until

15.5. Other prepositions

Preposition	Meaning
Contre	Against
Malgré	Despite
Sans	Without
Sauf	Except
Selon	According to
Sur/À propos de	About
Grâce à	Thanks to/Because of
À cause de	Due to/Because of
En plus/De plus	On top of that
Au sein de	Within
Parmi	Among
Au lieu de	Instead of
Pour	In order to

- **Note:** *Grâce à* has more positive connotation whereas, *À cause de* has more negative connotation.

15.6. Depuis, Pendant, Pour

Depuis

- Used mainly in the present, present perfect and imperfect tense in French
- Describes a duration of an action that started in the past and is still ongoing in the present

Examples:

J'apprends le français depuis 2013. (I've been learning French since 2013.)

Il jouait au foot depuis une heure quand il a plu. (He was playing football for an hour when it rained.)

Tu n'as pas fumé depuis 2 ans. (You haven't smoked for two years.)

- **Note:** In the first example, the present tense is used in French, but in English it's the present perfect.
- **Note:** In the third example, the present perfect is used because the action of not smoking is not completed yet.

Pendant

- Used mainly in the past and the future tense in French
- Describes a duration of an action that:
  - has started and has finished
  - is going to/will happen in the future

Examples:

J'ai eu une réunion pendant 20 minutes. (I had a meeting for 20 minutes.)

Il va faire les courses pendant 2 heures. (He is going to get groceries for 2 hours.)

Elles voyageront pendant 3 semaines. (They will travel for 3 weeks.)

Pour

- Used mainly in the future tense
- Describes a duration of an action that is going to/will happen

Examples:

Il va faire les courses pour 2 heures. (He is going to get groceries for 2 hours.)

Elles voyageront pour 3 semaines. (They will travel for 3 weeks.)

15.7. En and Dans as Prepositions of Time

En

- Used only in the present and past tense
- Describes an action that is completed in a certain amount of time

Examples:

Tu marches à l'école en 20 minutes. (You walk to school in 20 minutes.)

J'ai fait mes devoirs en une heure. (I did my homework in an hour.)

Dans

- Used only in the future tense
- Describes an action that is going to/will happen

Examples:

Je vais nager dans 5 minutes. (I am going to swim in 5 minutes.)

Il achètera une grande maison dans 10 ans. (He will buy a big house in 10 years.)

15.8. Cardinal Directions

Cardinal Direction	Meaning
Nord	North
Sud	South
Est	East
Ouest	West

- **Note:** All cardinal directions are masculine and they can also be used as an adjective however, it does not agree in gender and number.
- To form more specific cardinal directions add *Nord* or *Sud* then followed by *Est* or *Ouest* separated by a hyphen

Nord + Est → Nord-Est (North East)
Nord + Ouest → Nord-Ouest (North West)
Sud + Est → Sud-Est (South West)
Sud + Ouest → Sud-Ouest (South West)

16. Numbers, Quantity, Time

16.1. Numbers

- Numbers 21,31,41,51,61,71 follow this pattern:
  21 → vingt-et-un
- Numbers from 70 to 79 follow this pattern:
  75→ soixante-quinze
- Numbers from 80 to 99 follow this pattern:
  87→quatre-vingt-sept
  98→quatre-vingt-dix-huit
- Ordinal numbers can be shorten by writing the number and adding e at the end
  Ex. 19e siècle (19th century)
- Second(e) is only used when the list has only two elements
- **Note:** Premier is shortened to *1er (masculine)* or *1re (feminine)* and Second is shortened to *2d (masculine)* or *2de (feminine)*

Numeral	Cardinal	Ordinal
1	Un	Premier (Première)
2	Deux	Deuxième or Second(e)
3	Trois	Troisième
4	Quatre	Quatrième
5	Cinq	Cinquième
6	Six	Sixième
7	Sept	Septième
8	Huit	Huitième
9	Neuf	Neuvième
10	Dix	Dixième
11	Onze	Onzième

Numeral	Cardinal	Ordinal
12	Douze	Douzième
13	Treize	Treizième
14	Quatorze	Quatorzième
15	Quinze	Quinzième
16	Seize	Seizième
17	Dix-sept	Dix-septième
18	Dix-huit	Dix-huitième
19	Dix-neuf	Dix-neuvième
20	Vingt	Vingtième
21	Vingt-et-un	Vingt-et-unième
22	Vingt-deux	Vingt-deuxième
23	Vingt-trois	Vingt-troisième
24	Vingt-quatre	Vingt-quatrième
25	Vingt-cinq	Vingt-cinquième
26	Vingt-six	Vingt-sixième
27	Vingt-sept	Vingt-septième
28	Vingt-huit	Vingt-huitième
29	Vingt-neuf	Vingt-neuvième
30	Trente	Trentième
40	Quarante	Quarantième
50	Cinquante	Cinquantième
60	Soixante	Soixantième
70	Soixante-dix	Soixante-dixième
80	Quatre-vingt	Quatre-vingtième
90	Quatre-vingt-dix	Quatre-vingt-dixième
100	Cent	Centième
1000	Mille	Millième
1000000	Million	Millionième
1000000000	Milliard	Milliardième

16.2. Expressions of Quantity

Beaucoup	A lot
Assez	Enough
Un peu	A bit
Trop	Too much
Demi	Half
Moitié	Half
Quart	Quarter
Tellement	So much
Tant	So much

16.3. Dates and Times

- Date format:

$$\text{le} + \text{day} + \text{number} + \text{month } text(+year)$$

- Ex. *le lundi 12 septembre 2003*. (Monday, September 12th 2003 or Monday, the 12th of September 2003)
- Everything is always in lowercase unless it's at the start of the sentence — the article is capitalised *Le*

- When it is the first day of the month, *premier* or *1er* is used instead of *un* or *1*
- In France they use the 24 hour clock, so 3:15pm would become *15h15* or *quinze heures et quart*.
- **Note:** *heures* is plural only when the time is more than one
- When telling the time, use *Il est* always. Using *C'est* is incorrect.
- Figures will be accepted in the written examination.
- Years are said as regular numbers
  Example: 2020 → *Deux-mille-vingt*
- Days of the week

Days	Meaning
Lundi	Monday
Mardi	Tuesday
Mercredi	Wednesday
Jeudi	Thursday
Vendredi	Friday
Samedi	Saturday
Dimanche	Sunday

- Months of the year

Months	Meaning
Janvier	January
Février	February
Mars	March
Avril	April
Mai	May
Juin	June
Juillet	July
Août	August
Septembre	September
Octobre	October
Novembre	November
Décembre	December

16.4. Fractions

- Formed by cardinal numbers *(un, deux, trois...)* and then followed by ordinal numbers *(cinquième, sixième, septième...)*
- Exceptions include:
  - demi
  - tiers
  - quart
- Ordinal numbers *(cinquième, sixième, septième...)* must agree to the cardinal numbers *(un, deux, trois...)* by adding an *s*
- All fractions are masculine except demi

Examples:
un(e) demi(e) (one half)
deux tiers - (two thirds)
trois quarts (three fourths)
cinquante-deux centième (fifty-two hundredths)

- **Note:** There are no mixed numbers in French
- Can also be formed by using only cardinal numbers *(un, deux, trois...)* or numerals, but adding *sur* in-between the number

Examples:
dix sur vingt (ten over twenty *or* ten out of twenty)
99 sur 100 (99 over 100 *or* 99 out of 100)

16.5. Quantity vs. Duration Words

- There are two words that meaning to: *Year*, *Day*, *Morning* and *Evening* divided into quantity and duration words
- Quantity words deals with units of times and are **always masculine**
- Duration words deals with the duration or a length of time and are **always feminine**

Quantity	Duration	Meaning
An	Année	Year
Jour	Journée	Day
Matin	Matinée	Morning
Soir	Soirée	Evening

Examples:
J'ai vécu en France pendant cinq ans. (I lived in France for a year.) — Emphasis on the amount of years.
Elle travaille pendant la matinée. (She works in the morning.) — Emphasis on the duration of the morning.

17. Passive Voice

$$\text{Subject} + \text{Conjugated } \hat{e}tre + \text{Past Participle}$$

- Participle has to agree with subject of passive verb
- Not often used in French, you are only required to understand it.

18. Constructions and Expressions

18.1. Il est vs. C'est

- *Il est* alongside *Elle*, *Ils* and *Elles* are used with only adjectives, not with nouns
- *C'est* is used with nouns as well as adjectives
- **Note:** Adjectives are always masculine when *C'est* is used no matter what

Examples:
C'est un chanteur. (He's a singer.)
Il est chanteur. (He's a singer.)

- **Note:** All occupations do not use articles when *Il est* is used — it acts like an adjective.
- *Il*, *Elle*, *Ils* and *Elles* can also describe nouns, but the noun must be mentioned before or after to make it clear what

you are referring to

Examples:
Cette maison, elle est vraiment jolie. (This house is really pretty.)
Ils sont gentils, les Français. (The French are kind.)

18.2. Idiomatic Expressions

- There are many expressions that exist using a combination of verbs and nouns together using *Avoir*, *Faire*, *Prendre*, etc.
- Common expressions that use *Avoir* :

Expression	Meaning
Avoir besoin de	To need
Avoir du mal à/avec (à for verbs/avec for nouns)	To struggle
Avoir l'air (de)	To appear; To look like
Avoir envie de	To feel like
Avoir l'intention de	To have the intention of; To plan
Avoir l'impression de	To have the impression of

- Expressions that use *Faire* :

Expression	Meaning
Faire attention à	To be careful; To pay attention to
Faire les courses	To get groceries
Faire le ménage	To do the housework
Faire la vaiselle	To wash the dishes
Faire la cuisine (or cuisiner)	To cook
Faire du vélo	To bike
Faire du sport	To play sports

- Expressions that use *Prendre* :

Expression	Meaning
Prendre du poids	To gain weight
Prendre au sérieux	To take (sb) seriously
Prendre soin de	To take care of
Prendre une décision	To make a decision
Prendre une photo	To take a photo

18.3. Si Clauses

- Equivalent to if-then sentences in English
- Describes conditions to be met in order for results to occur

Possibility	Condition clause	Result clause	Examples

Possibility	Condition clause	Result clause	Examples
Likely	Present	Present	S'il pleut, je ne sors pas. *ou* Je ne sors pas s'il pleut. (If it rains, I don't go out. *or* I don't go out if it rains.)
Likely	Present	Future	S'il pleut, je ne sortirai pas. *ou* Je ne sortirai pas s'il pleut. (If it's raining, I won't go out. *or* I won't go out if it's raining.)
Likely	Present	Imperative	S'il pleut, ne sortez pas. *ou* Ne sortez pas, s'il pleut. (If it's raining, then don't go out. *or* Don't go out if it's raining)
Unlikely	Imperfect	Conditional	S'il pleuvait, je ne sortirais pas. *ou* Je ne sortirais pas s'il pleuvait. (If it was raining, I wouldn't go out. *or* I wouldn't go out if it was raining.)

18.4. Quand clauses

- Equivalent to using when in English
- Express an event that is taking place in the past, present and future

Quand clause	Result clause	Examples
Present	Present	Quand je danse, je me sens heureux. *ou* Je me sens heureux quand je danse. (When I dance, I feel happy. *or* I feel happy when I dance)
Imperfect	Present Perfect (Passé Composé)	Quand il a plu, je me promenais. *ou* Je me promenais quand il a plu. (When it rained, I was walking. *or* I was walking when it rained.)
Future	Future	Quand je serai riche, j'y irai. *ou* J'y irai quand je serai riche. (When I am rich, I will go there. *or* I will go to there when I am rich.)

- **Note:** For the last point in French, both clauses must be in the future whereas in English, it's the present and the future respectively.

18.5. Continuous Structure

- A structure exists that can express and emphasizes continuity in different tenses, notably the present and imperfect tenses.

Formation:

$$\text{Subject} + \hat{\text{E}}\text{tre en train de} + \text{Infinitive}$$

Examples:
Je suis en train de manger une pomme. (I'm in the process of eating an apple. *or* I'm eating an apple.)
Elle était en train de jouer au basket. (She was in the process of playing basketball. *or* She was playing basketball.)

18.6. Savoir vs. Connaître

- Both simply mean *"to know"* but have very distincts uses
- **Savoir** is most of the time followed by an infinitive and a subordinating clause
  - When Savoir is followed by an infinitive, it means "to know how to"
    - Ex. Je sais parler français. (I know how to speak French.
  - When Savoir is followed by a subordination clause, it express a knowledge of an action or a fact
    - Ex. Il sait que tu y es allé hier. (He knows that you went there yesterday.)
- **Connaître** must always be followed a direct object (object, person, place etc.)
  - Ex. Je connais Louis. (I know Louis.)
  - Ex. Il connait bien le français. (He knows French well.)

18.7. Avoir besoin de vs. Devoir

- *Avoir besoin de* is used to describe a need or necessity or a necessity to live/exist
- *Devoir* is used to describe an obligation
- **Note:** Nouns can be used with *Avoir besoin de* when it is needed (Ex. an ingredient in a recipe)

Examples:
Je dois travailler. (I have to work.) *I have to work because I'm obliged to*
J'ai besoin de travailler. (I need to work.) *I need to work because I'll die if I don't*

18.8. Saying "Thank you for..."

- There are two ways to say "Thank you for..."
  - Saying *Merci pour...*
  - Saying *Merci de...*
- To thank someone for a noun, use *Merci pour...*

Examples:

Merci pour le dîner. (Thank you for the dinner.)
Merci bien pour ton aide ! (Thank you for your help.)

- To thank someone for an action, use *Merci de…*, but the past infinitive must be used

Examples:
Merci d'avoir lu la lettre. (Thank you for reading the letter.)
Merci bien d'être venu ! (Thank you for coming!)

- If the regular infinitive is used, it may mean to ask someone to do something.

Examples:
Merci d'accueillir Jodie. (Please welcome Jodie.)
Merci de ne pas fumer. (Please do not smoke)

- **Note:** Bien can be added after *Merci* for emphasis

18.9. Sensational Expressions

- Avoir is used to describe sensations as well as other feelings
- **Note:** Être cannot be used in place of Avoir in the following expressions

Expression	Meaning
Avoir faim	To be hungry
Avoir soif	To be thirsty
Avoir sommeil	To be sleepy
Avoir peur (de)	To be scared (of)
Avoir honte (de)	To be ashamed (of)
Avoir mal (à)	To be hurt (To hurt a body part)
Avoir chaud	To be warm
Avoir froid	To be cold
Avoir raison	To be right (correct)
Avoir tort	To be wrong
Avoir de la chance	To be lucky

Age

- The expression "avoir (number) ans" is used to say the age of someone or something
- **Note:** Être cannot be used in place of Avoir
- **Example:** J'ai 21 ans. (I am 21 years old.)

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