



SWAMI VIVEKANAND INSTITUTES OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

FRENCH CLASS SYLLABUS

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION
DEPARTMENT

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By DIMITRI AMBASSA

WELCOME TO THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

➤ HISTORY AND ORIGIN OF FRENCH LANGUAGE

French is a language born from a series of "lucky accidents," invasions, and a very protective group of 40 scholars. It all started about 2,000 years ago in a place called **Gaul** (modern-day France). The local people spoke **Gaulish** (a Celtic language). When the Romans moved in, they brought **Vulgar Latin**—not "rude" Latin, but the everyday slang spoken by soldiers and traders.

Over time, the Gauls stopped speaking Gaulish and started speaking a "remixed" version of Latin. This is why French is a **Romance language** (from the word Roman).

When the Roman Empire collapsed, a Germanic tribe called the **Franks** moved in. They gave the country its name (France) and added their own flavor to the language. This is why French sounds so different from Spanish or Italian—it has a "Germanic edge" that changed the way vowels are pronounced.

Ever wonder why French has so many silent letters (like the t in chat or the s in Paris)?

- * In the Middle Ages, people actually pronounced those letters.
- * As the language evolved, the sounds dropped out of speech, but the **monks and scribes** kept writing them to show the words' Latin roots.
- * By the time anyone tried to fix the spelling, it was too late—the "extra" letters were already iconic.

By the 17th century, French became the lingua franca of the world. It was the language of diplomacy, royalty, and high culture. If you were a Russian prince or an English queen, you spoke French to look sophisticated. This is also why **30% to 45% of English words** (like liberty, government, and ballet) actually come from French!

Today, the French language is protected by the **Académie Française**. This is a group of 40 members known as "The Immortals." Their job is to decide which new words are "pure" enough to be officially French. They famously try to stop English "invaders" like le weekend or le hashtag (they prefer la fin de semaine and mot-dièse), though the public doesn't always listen!

Fun Fact: Because of historical expansion, there are now more French speakers in **Africa** than there are in Europe!

➤ THE BENEFITS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Learning French is like getting a "backstage pass" to global culture, business, and history. Since you've already been hearing about the adventures of Brice, you know it can be a bit of a challenge—but the payoff is massive.

Here are the primary benefits of adding French to your repertoire:

1. A Gateway to the World

French isn't just for France. It is an official language in 29 countries and is spoken across five continents.

- * **The African Growth:** French is one of the fastest-growing languages in the world due to its presence in Africa (nations like Senegal, Ivory Coast, and the DRC).

- * **International Diplomacy:** It is a working language of the **UN, NATO, the Olympics, and the Red Cross**. If you want a career in global politics, French is almost a requirement.

2. The "30% Advantage" for English Speakers

If you speak English, you already know thousands of French words without trying. After the Norman Conquest in 1066, French flooded the English language.

- * **Legal/Gov:** Judge, jury, liberty, justice.

- * **Food:** Beef (boeuf), poultry (poulet), veal (veau).

- * **Fashion:** Chic, couture, boutique.

Learning French actually helps you understand the "fancy" parts of English better.

3. Career and Economic Opportunities

France has one of the world's largest economies and is a leader in sectors like **aerospace, luxury goods, telecommunications, and tourism**.

- * Companies like **L'Oréal, Renault, and Airbus** value bilingual employees.

- * Knowing French can often lead to a higher salary in international business and translation roles.

4. Travel: Beyond the Tourist Traps

When you speak the language, you stop being a "tourist" and start being a "traveler."

- * You can navigate the small villages of Provence or the streets of Montreal with ease.
- * Locals are much more likely to open up and show you the "hidden gems" if you make the effort to speak their tongue (even if you make mistakes).

5. Intellectual "Brain Training"

Learning the complex grammar and phonetics of French (like those silent letters we discussed) is a workout for your brain.

- * Studies show that being bilingual can improve **multi-tasking skills** and even **delay the onset of Alzheimer's**.

- * It makes learning other Romance languages (Spanish, Italian, Portuguese) significantly easier.

The "Difficulty Scale"

According to the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), French is a **Category I** language for English speakers. This means it is one of the easiest languages to learn because of our shared history! It typically takes about 600-750 class hours to reach professional proficiency.

FRENCH LANGUAGE PROGRAM (A1)

We should start our journey with the A1 Level (Beginner), I've broken the basics down into 20 logical lessons.

Phase 1: The Foundations

Lesson 1: The Alphabet & Accents

Learn the alphabet, the "hidden" sounds of nasal vowels

Lesson 2: Greetings & Politeness

Mastering Bonjour, Salut, Enchanté, and the crucial S'il vous plaît.

Lesson 3: Subject Pronouns & "To Be" (Être) / "To have" (Avoir)

Learning Je, Tu, Il/Elle, Nous, Vous, Ils/Elles and the most important verb: Être et Avoir.

Lesson 4: Numbers (cardinal and ordinal)

Learn numbers.

Lesson 5: Days of the week and months of the year in french

Learn days of the week and months of the year

Phase 2: Describing Your World

Lesson 6: Telling Time

Asking "Quelle heure est-il ?"

Lesson 7: Regular -ER Verbs (The Action Verbs)

Most verbs follow a pattern. Learn the "formula" to conjugate them.

Lesson 8: Adjectives

In French, the word for "Blue" changes if the object is feminine or plural.

Lesson 9: Family & Relationships

Vocabulary for mère, père, frère, soeur.

Lesson 10: Colors & Physical Description

Describing what people look like and the colors of the world.

Phase 3: Daily Life

Lesson 11: Articles

How to use Du, De la, and Des.

Lesson 12: Food French**Lesson 13: countries in French****Lesson 14: The Near Future (Le Futur Proche)**

How to say what you are "going to do" using the verb Aller (to go).

Lesson 15: Houses and Furniture

Vocabulary for the rooms in your home and basic items.

Phase 4: Navigation & Communication**Lesson 16: Asking Questions**

Learning the "Big 5": Qui, Quoi, Où, Quand, Pourquoi (Who, What, Where, When, Why).

Lesson 17: Places in Town & Directions

How to find the boulangerie, the gare (station), and ask "Où est...?"

Lesson 18: Hobbies & Passions

Using Faire (to do/make) to talk about sports, music, and interests.

Lesson 19: Negation (The "Ne... Pas")

How to say "No" or "I don't" by wrapping your verb in ne and pas.

Lesson 20: The "Passé Composé" (The Past Tense)

A brief introduction to saying what you did yesterday.

Note: At the A1 level, the goal isn't perfection—it's survival. If you can get your point across, you've won!

Phase 1: The Foundations**Lesson 1: The Alphabet & Accents**

Like in English, the French alphabet has **26 letters**.

The French Alphabet		L'alphabet (Pronunciation)	français
A	a	A	
B	b	Bé	
C	c	Cé	
D	d	Dé	
E	e	E	
F	f	Ef	
G	g	Jé	
H	h	Ash	
I	i	I	
J	j	Ji	
K	k	Ka	
L	l	El	
M	m	Emm	
N	n	Enn	
O	o	O	
P	p	Pé	
Q	q	Ky	
R	r	Err	
S	s	Es	
T	t	Té	
U	u	Eu	
V	v	Vé	
W	w	Double vé	
X	x	Iks	
Y	y	I-grek	
Z	z	Zéd	

VOWELS:(Les voyelles) - There are six Vowels

in French Language – a, e, i, o,

u, y.

„h“ is the vowel mute. „H“ is not pronounced in French and normally silent. It is usually followed by another vowel.

Example :hôtel (hotel) [O-T-E]

CONSONANTS- There are nineteen consonants

in French Language- B, C ,D, F ,G

,J ,K, L, M, N, P,
Q ,R, S, T, V ,W ,X, Z.

- If French alphabet C'is followed by a,o,u ; it is pronounced as (KA,KU) .
- If French alphabet C'is followed by e,i,y, ; it is pronounced as (SI) . Example:
Commencer (C -O-M-A-N-S-E)
- If French alphabet G'is followed by a,o,u ; it is pronounced as (GA, GU)
- If French alphabet G'is followed by e,i,y ; it is pronounced as (JE,JI) . Example: Garçon (G-A-R-S-O)(
Here C' is pronounced as S' due to assent La cédille
ç'on c'.

Silent letters: In French certain letters are not pronounced depending on their position in the words:

- If a French word is ending with consonant and that consonant is preceded by a vowel, then that consonant is not pronounced.
Example: Tabac (T-A-B-A) ; Assez(A-S-E)
- When masculine nouns and adjectives are converted to feminine by adding an -e the preceding consonant will be sounded/pronounced.
Example: *étudiant* [E-T-U-D-I-A],---*étudiante* [E-T-U-D-I-A-T] (Student)
Petit (P-E-T-I), *Petite* (P-E-T-I-T), (small)
- In French the word ille' combinedly pronounced as EE'
Example:Mille (M-E-E)
- All the nouns in French language are either masculine or feminine. There is no neutral gender. Normally a French noun ending with e' is feminine. This is not universally applicable. Some exceptions do exist. Two French feminine nouns are given below:

Example: Actrice (actress); Maison (House)

ÉLISION(Elision): Usually when a word ends with a vowel and the next word begins

with vowel, then last vowel of first word is dropped (elided) and it is replaced by an apostrophe.

Example: Le homme (the man) : e is dropped or elided
 = L'homme La heure (the hour) : a is elided = L'heure
 Si il (if he) : I is elided = S'il

The following punctuation marks are used in french

- (.) - **le point** (the full-stop)
- (,) – **la virgule** (the comma)
- (;) – **le point virgule** (the semi-colon)
- (:) – **les deux points** (the colon)
- (?) – **le point d'interrogation** (question mark)
- (-) – **le trait d'union** (the hyphen)
- **le tiret** (the dash)
- () – **la parenthese** (the brackets)

Lesson 2: Greetings & Politeness

Some of the basic greetings in French are listed below in box:

In French	In English
Some Common Greetings	
Salut	Hi!
À plus tard	See you later.
Bonjour!	Good morning!
Bonsoir!	Good evening!
Bonne nuit!	Good night
S'il vous plaît	Please (formal version)
S'il te plaît	Please (informal version)
Comment ça va? Ou Ça va?	How is it going? or How do you do?
Comment allez vous?	How is it going? or How do you do?
Pardon!	Excuse me!, sorry!
Enchanté or Enchantée	Nice to meet you.
Très heureux!	Pleasure!
Introducing yourself in French	
Je m'appelle...	I call myself..., or my name is...

Comment vous appelez-vous?	How do you call yourself? Or What is your name? (formal)
Comment tu t'appelles?	How do you call yourself? Or What is your name? (informal)
Expression of politeness in French	
Merci!	Thank you!
De rien	Not at all! no problem!
Je vous en prie	You are welcome (formal)
Excusez-moi!	Excuse me.
Je suis désolé	I am sorry.
Pardon!	Excuse me! sorry!
Vous permettez?	Do you mind?
Après vous!	After you!
Saying goodbye in French	
Au revoir!	Bye!
À plus tard!	See you later!
À tout à l'heure	See you soon!, see you in a while!
À bientôt!	See you soon!
À demain!	See you tomorrow!
À tout de suite!	See you in a second, See you in a little while!
Bonne journée!	Have a good day!
Bon courage!	Good luck!
Bonne chance!	Good luck!
Bonne route!	Have a good journey! safe Journey!

Lesson 3: Subject Pronouns & "To Be" (Être) / "To have" (Avoir)

A sentence normally consists of subject and verb. Further object can be added to it. Subject pronouns indicate who or what is performing the action of a verb. They act as the subject of verbs. They may be singular or plural, masculine or feminine to agree with the noun (subject) they replace.

In French different subject pronouns are determined by number and person.

- Number is divided into —singular (one) and —plural (more than one).

- Person includes —first person (the speaker), —second person (the listener), and —third person (neither the speaker nor the listener).

Thus, with two numbers and three persons, there are a total of six grammatical persons, each of which has at least one subject pronoun:

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I	Je*	We	Nous
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	you	Tu	You	Vous
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He/ It	Il / Ce*	They	Ils
	She	Elle	They	Elles

* _Je_ and _Ce_ will be written as J_ or C_ if it is followed by vowel.

Example :J'ai , C'est)

Difference between French Subject „Tu“ and „Vous“:

The distinction between tu and vous is observed on verb conjugations, adjectives, and pronouns. But more than that, the choice of tu or vous is a matter of etiquette. It explains the relationship between two people and how they interact, and using the wrong pronoun can have negative consequences. In English, the second **person** subject pronoun is always

—you!, but French has two words: tu and vous. Tu is the informal you, while Vous is the formal you. **Tu** is informal and always singular, while **vous** is formal and can be used both singular and/or plural. If one is talking to more than one person, it doesn't matter what ever relationship it may be formal or informal – **vous is always used**. It is only while talking to a single person, the choice must be made between tu and

_vous'. The informal, singular subject pronoun *_tu*' indicates an intimate, amicable, and/or equal relationship between two people, and as such it is used with family, friends, lovers, colleagues, and classmates. *'Tu*' is also used when talking to God, children, animals, and inanimate objects. Using *_tu*' with someone who doesn't fit any of these categories is likely to cause offense.

AUXILIARY VERBS

In French, when constructing compound **tenses**, such as the **passé composé (past tense)**, we use auxiliary verbs, also known as helping verbs. In French, there are two auxiliary verbs. They are **être** (eh-truh), which means 'to be,' and **avoir** (ah-vwar), which means 'to have.' The verbs *avoir* and *être* are important verbs in the French language. we use them to construct the compound tenses. *Avoir* and *être* are also used as main verbs in certain situations. They are categorized as irregular verb

Example: Conjugation of Auxiliary verbs: avoir(to have/has) and être (to be/is)-in simple present (présent) tense with different subjects:

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of Auxiliary verbs: avoir (to have/has)			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I have	J'ai	We have	Nous avons
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You have	Tu as	You have	Vous avez
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He has	Il a	They have	Ils ont
	She has	Elle a	They have	Elles ont

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of Auxiliary verbs: être (to be/is)			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I am	Je suis	We are	Nous sommes

Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You are	Tu es	You are	Vous êtes
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He is	Il est	They are	Ils sont
	She is	Elle est	They are	Elles sont

Lesson 4: Numbers (cardinal and ordinal)

A **Cardinal Number** is a **number** that says how many of something there are, such as one, two, three, four, five etc. An **Ordinal Number** is a **number** that tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th etc. Most **ordinal numbers** end in "th" except for: one ⇒ first (1st) in English. But in French it normally ends with 'ième' as listed below.

The Numbers (Counting from 0 (Zéro) to 100 (Cent) in French

0	Zéro
1	Un
2	Deux
3	Trois
4	Quatre
5	Cinq
6	Six
7	Sept
8	Huit
9	Neuf
10	Dix
11	Onze
12	Douze
13	Treize
14	Quatorze
15	Quinze
16	Seize
17	Dix-sept
18	Dix-huit
19	Dix-neuf
20	Vingt
21	Vingt-et un
22	Vingt- deux
23	Vingt- trois
24	Vingt- quatre
25	Vingt- cinq
26	Vingt -six

27	Vingt -sept
28	Vingt -huit
29	Vingt -neuf
30	Trente
31	Trenteetun
32	Trente- deux
33	Trente- trois
34	Trente- quatre
35	Trente- cinq
36	Trente- six
37	Trente- sept
38	Trente- huit
39	Trente- neuf
40	Quarante
41	Quaranteet un
42	Quarante- deux
43	Quarante- trois
44	Quarante- quatre
45	Quarante- cinq
46	Quarante- six
47	Quarante- sept
48	Quarante- huit
49	Quarante- neuf
50	Cinquante
51	Cinquanteetun
52	Cinquante- deux
53	Cinquante- trois
54	Cinquante- quatre
55	Cinquante- cinq
56	Cinquante- six
57	Cinquante- sept
58	Cinquante- huit
59	Cinquante- neuf
60	Soixante
61	Soixante et un
62	Soixante- deux
63	Soixante- trois

64	Soixante- quatre
65	Soixante- cinq
66	Soixante- six
67	Soixante- sept
68	Soixante- huit
69	Soixante -neuf
70	Soixante -dix

71	Soixanteet onze
72	Soixante- douze
73	Soixante -treize
74	Soixante –quatorze
75	Soixante –quinze
76	Soixante –seize
77	Soixante-dix-sept
78	Soixante-dix-huit
79	Soixante-dix-neuf
80	Quatre-vingts
81	Quatre-vingt-un
82	Quatre-vingt-deux
83	Quatre-vingt-trois
84	Quatre-vingt-quatre
85	Quatre-vingt-cinq
86	Quatre-vingt-six
87	Quatre-vingt-sept
88	Quatre-vingt-huit
89	Quatre-vingt-neuf
90	Quatre-vingt-dix
91	Quatre-vingt-onze
92	Quatre-vingt-douze
93	Quatre-vingt-treize
94	Quatre-vingt-quatorze
95	Quatre-vingt-quinze
96	Quatre-vingt-seize
97	Quatre-vingt-dix-sept
98	Quatre-vingt-dix-huit
99	Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf
100	Cent

200= Deux Cents, 300=Trois Cents 1000= Mille , 1,000,000= Un million.

ORDINAL NUMBERS

First	Premier/ière
Second	Deuxième
Third	Troisième
Fourth	Quatrième

Fifth	Cinquième
Sixth	Sixième
Seventh	Septième
Eighth	Huitième

Ninth	Neuvième
Tenth	Dixième
Eleventh	Onzième
Twelfth	Douzième
Thirteenth	Treizième
Fourteenth	Quatorzième
Fifteenth	Quinzième
Sixteenth	Seizième
Seventeenth	Dix-septième
Eighteenth	Dix-huitième
Nineteenth	Dix-neuvième
Twentieth	Vingtième

Lesson 5: Days of the Week and Months of the year in French

Les Jours de la Semaine (Days of the week)

- Lundi - Monday.
- Mardi - Tuesday.
- Mercredi - Wednesday.
- Jeudi - Thursday.
- Vendredi - Friday.
- Samedi - Saturday.
- Dimanche - Sunday.

Les Mois de l'année (Months of the Year)

- Janvier = January
- Février = February
- Mars = March
- Avril = April
- Mai = May
- Juin = June
- Juillet = July

- Août = August
- Septembre = September
- Octobre = October
- Novembre = November
- Décembre = December

Phase 2: Describing Your World

Lesson 6: Telling Time

Telling time in French is not very difficult, but it requires a little bit more thought than telling time in English. By knowing French numbers from 1-59, one can tell time in terms of hours and minutes in French.

- 15, 30, 45: quinze, trente, quarante-cinq.

By using French statement "Quelle heure est-il? " means "What time is it?" one can ask for the time in French.

The answer will be "Il est heure," to tell the hour.

For example, two o'clock is "deux heures, and five o'clock is "cinq heures.

- 02 : 00-- Il est deux heures
- 03 : 00-- Il est trois heures
- 11 : 00-- Il est onze heures
- 16 : 00-- Il est seize heures

Add minutes after "heure." In French, the literal translation of 3:15 is "three hours fifteen." Thus, to say 3:15 in French one would say, "il est trois heures quinze." or "Il est trois heures et quart."

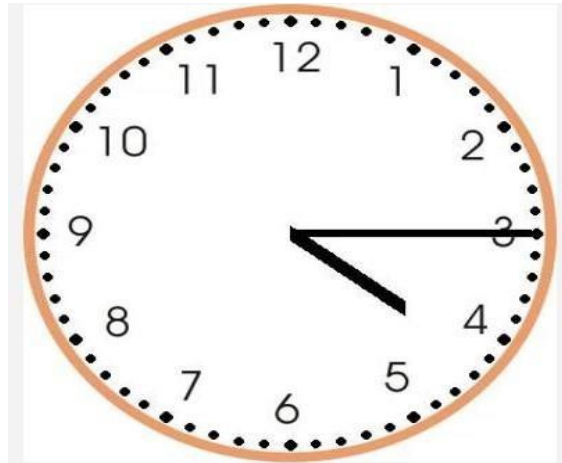
4:27 -- Il est quatre heures vingt-sept.

10:12 -- Il est dix heures douze.

19:30 -- Il est dix-neuf heures trente. (dix-neuf heures et demie) 12.00--Il est douze heures. (Il est midi)

00.00- Il est minuit. (Il est zéro heure.)

Shortand popular terms for common times. Half-hours or 30 minutes ("demie") and quarter hours or 15 minutes are denoted by words ("demie") and ("quart"), after "heure" along with "et" (the French word for "and"). Thus, one can say 4:15 O'clock in French as, "il est quatre heures et quart."



Il est quatre heures et quart.



Il est deux heures et demie. (Il est deux heures trente)

8.15-- Il est huit heures et quart. (Il est huit heures quinze)

8.30--Il est huit heures et demie. (Il est huit heures trente)

20.15--Il est vingt heures et quart. (Il est vingt heures quinze)

20.30--Il est vingt heures et demie. (Il est vingt heures trente)

Use of "moins" to denote the minutes until an hour. In English, we might say 6:45 as, "it is quarter-to seven," or 12:50 as, "10 'ten minuit less one." The French do the same thing using the word "moins," which means "minus" in English. So, to say 6:45, we might say, "Il est sept heures moins le quart."

7.45-- Il est huit heures moins le quart. (Il est sept heures quarante-cinq.)

10.45--Il est onze heures moins le quart. (Il est dix heures quarante-cinq.)

06.55--Il est sept heures moins cinq. (Il est six heures Cinquante-cinq.)

Les Moments De La Journée (Moments of the Day)

Matin - Morning; Midi - Noon Après-midi - Afternoon

Soir - Evening Minuit - Midnight

Lesson 7: Regular -ER Verbs (The Action Verbs)

The verbs in French ending with „er“ (except aller),. are normally known as regular first group of verbs and followed similar pattern of conjugation with different subjects in simple present tense as given below:

While conjugating with subject Je- „er“ is replaced by „e“;

While conjugating with subject Tu -„er“ is replaced by „es“;

While conjugating with subject Il or Elle or any third person singular subject - „er“ is replaced by „e“;

While conjugating with subject Nous- „er“ is replaced by „ons“;

While conjugating with subject Vous -„er“ is replaced by „ez“;

While conjugating with subject Ils or Elles or any third person plural subject „er“ is replaced by „ent“.

In order to conjugate a regular -er verb, in simple present tense the -er of the infinitive is omitted to get the stem. Then the six present tense endings specific to

-er verbs: -e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent, according to the subject is added.

Some Common French Regular Verbs ending with -ER

Here is the list of some common regular verbs ending with -er. They all have the same conjugation patterns as discussed above.

- 1) Accepter – to accept
- 2) Adorer- to adore
- 3) Aimer-To Love
- 4) Annuler – to cancel
- 5) Apporter – to bring
- 6) Arriver - to arrive
- 7) Attraper – to catch
- 8) Arrêter-to stop,/to turn off
- 9) Acheter-To purchase
- 10) Bavarder – to chat
- 11) Casser – to break
- 12) Commander – to order
- 13) Couper – to cut
- 14) Chanter - to sing
- 15) Changer-to change
- 16) Chercher - to look for/to search
- 17) Commencer - to begin
- 18) Couter – To cost
- 19) Dessiner – to draw
- 20) Désirer-To desire
- 21) Danser - to dance
- 22) Déjeuner-To take lunch
- 23) Dîner - To take Dinner
- 24) Demander - to ask for

- 25) Dépenser – to spend (money)
- 26) Détester - to hate
- 27) Donner - to give
- 28) Écouter - to listen to
- 29) Emprunter – to borrow
- 30) Enlever – to remove
- 31) Exprimer – to express
- 32) Embrasser-To embrace
- 33) Étudier - to study
- 34) Fermer - to close
- 35) Fumer-To smoke
- 36) Gagner – to win, to earn
- 37) Garder – to keep
- 38) Goûter - to taste
- 39) Habiter – to live**
- 40) Jouer - to play
- 41) Laver - to wash
- 42) Manger - to eat
- 43) Marcher-to walk
- 44) Nager - to swim
- 45) Parler - to talk, to speak

i) Conjugation of regular French verb „Écouter-To hear“ in simple

Présent (present tense) with different subjects:

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of regular French verb „ Écoute “	
	Singulier (Singular)	Pluriel (Plural)

	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I hear/listen	J'écoute	We hear/listen	Nous écout ons
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You hear/listen	Tu écoutes	You hear/listen	Vous écoutez
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He hears/listens	Il écoute	They hear/listen	Ils écout ent
	She hears/listens	Elle écoute	They hear/listen	Elles écout ent

i) Conjugation of verb „Parler“–„To speak“ in present tense

Je parle- I speak

Tu parles- You speak

Il/Elle parle- He speaks/She speaks

On Parle- We speak

Nous parlons- We speak

Vous parlez- You speak

Ils/Elles parlent- They speak

ii) Conjugation of verb „Chanter“–„To sing“ in present tense

Je chante – I sing

Tu chantes -You sing

Il/Elle chante -He/She sings

On chante - We sing

Nous chantons- We sing

Vous chantez- You sing

Ils/Elles chantent-They sing

iii) Conjugation of verb „Manger“–„To eat“ in present tense

Je mange -I eat

Tu manges - We eat

Il/Elle mange -He/She eats

On mange - We eat

Nous mangeons* - We eat

Vous mangez - You eat

Ils/Elles mangent - They eat

***Note-** In the conjugation with subject Nous, er is replaced by eons instead of ons for maintaining the pronunciation (J-O) instead of (G-O), as the original pronunciation of infinitive form of verb is (M-A-N-J-E)

v) Conjugation of verb „Travailler’ -‘ to work”in present tense

Je travaille - I work

Tu travailles - You work

Il/Elle travaille - He/She works

On Travaille - We work

Nous travaillons - We work

Vous travaillez - You work

Ils/Elles travaillent - They work

vi) Conjugation of verb „Commencer’ –,, to begin” in present tense

Je commence - I start/commence

Tu commences - You start/commence

Il/Elle commence - He/She starts/commences

On commence - We start/commence

Nous commençons* - We start/commence

Vous commencez - You start/commence

Ils/Elles commencent - They start/commence

***Note-** In the conjugation with subject Nous, cédille under the letter c -i.e.(ç). is used to give the c an s sound instead of k sound for maintaining the pronunciation (S-O)

instead of (K-O),as the original pronunciation of infinitive form of verb is (C-O-M-O-N-C-E)

Lesson 8: Adjectives

ADJECTIVES OF PLACE

Followings adjectives are used before the nouns

Adjective	Meaning
Affreux, -euse	awful, terrible
Autre	other
Beau (belle)	good-looking, beautiful
Bon (bonne)	good
Bref (brève)	brief
Excellent(e)	excellent
Grand (e)	large
Haut(e)	high, tall
Pretty	pretty
Mauvais(e)	bad, wrong
Méchant (e)	Naughty
Même(s)	same
Nouveau (nouvelle)	new
Petit(e)	small
Plusieurs ...	several ...
Premier, second, avant-dernier, dernier, troisième, quatrième etc	(Ordinal numbers)
Vieux (vieille)	old

Examples are:-

- **Il est bon garçon.**
- *He is a Handsomeboy.*
- **Elle est belle fille.**
- *She is a beautiful girl*
- **Il y a une haute colline derrière la forêt.**
- *There is a tall hill behind the forest*
- **Il a une grande jardin.**

He has a large garden

The following adjectives have the different meanings before and after the noun-

Adjective	Meaning before the noun	Meaning after the noun
Ancien/Ancienne	former, ex-	old, ancient
Brave	fine, amiable	brave, courageous
Certain	certain (in sense of 'particular')	sure, certain
Cher	dear, true	expensive
Curieux/curieuse	strange	inquisitive
Fameux	famous, infamous	top-notch, first-rate
Gros	big	fat
Jeune	Young, younger	not old
Pauvre	poor	poor
Propre	own	clean
Pure	pure, simple, plain	pure, unaltered
Rare	rare, precious	Rare, infrequent
Seul/Seule	only, sole	lonely
Terrible	terrible, awful	great
Vrai	real, serious	real, true

Example-

- **Une ancienne école (School which exists no more).**
- **Une chaise ancienne (old chair).**
- **Un seul fils (only son)**
- **Une femme seule (A woman who is not accompanied)**

ADJECTIFS DÉMONSTRATIFS (DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES)

Demonstrative adjectives are used to indicate a specific noun or nouns. In French, they agree with the noun(s) in number and gender.

In French there are three singular demonstrative adjectives.

1. Masculine: Ce (this, that)

It is used before a masculine singular noun beginning with a consonant.

2.Masculine in front of a vowel: Cet (this, that)

It is used before a masculine singular noun beginning with a vowel.

3.Feminine: Cette (this, that)

It is used before a feminine singular noun. Par exemple:

Ce livre-This/That book

Cet homme- This/That man Cette chaise- This/That chair

Je vais à cet hôtel- I'm going to this hotel

Ce livre est très bon.- This/That book is very good

Je vais acheter cette chaise- I'm going to buy this/that chair.

There is only one plural demonstrative adjective: Ces.(These/Those)

It is used before a masculine or feminine noun in the plural.

Ces chaises- those chairs

Je vais acheter ces chaises. - I am going to buy these/those chairs

Lesson 9: Family & Relationships

En Anglais (In English)	En Français (In French)
Mother	Mère
Father	Père
Grand parents	Grand-parents
Paternal Grandfather	Grand-père paternel

Paternal Grandmother	Grand-mère paternelle
Maternal Grandmother	Grand-mère maternelle
Maternal Grandfather	Grand-père maternel
Husband	Mari
Wife	femme
Son	Le Fils
Daughter	La Fille
Brother	Frère
Sister	Sœur
Father in law/ Step father	Beau-père
Step mother, Mother in law	Belle-mère
Brother in law	Beau frère
Sister in law	Belle soeur
Male Cousin	Cousin
Female Cousin	Cousine
Grandson (Son's Son)	Petit-fils (fils du fils)
Grandson (Daughter's Son)	Petit-fils (fils de fille)
Granddaughter (Son's Daughter)	Petite-fille (fille du fils)
Granddaughter (Daughter's Daughter)	Petite-fille (fille de fille)
Sister's Husband	Le mari de la sœur
Sister's Son	Le fils de sa sœur
Sister's Daughter(Niece)	Nièce
Nephew	Neveu
Father's Sister's Husband	Le mari de la sœur du père
Uncle	Oncle
Aunt	Tante
Mother's Brother	Le frère de mère
Mother's Brother's Wife	La femme du frère de la mère
Mother's Sister	Sœur de la mère
Mother's Sister's Husband	Le mari de la Sœur de la mère
Brother's Wife	La femme de frère
Brother's Son	Le fils du frère
Brother's Daughter	La Fille du frère
Son in Law	Beau fils
Daughter in Law	Belle-fille
Husband's Sister	Soeur de mari
Husband's (younger) Brother	Mari (plus jeune) frère
Husband's (younger) Brother's Wife	Épouse du frère (plus jeune)
Wife's Sister	La sœur de l'épouse
Wife's Brother	Le frère de l'épouse

Lesson 10: Colors & Physical Description

la description physique (Physical description)

la description physique (Physical description)				
Adjectifs (Adjectives)			Opposite Adjectifs (Adjectives)	
	Singulier (Singular)	Pluriel (Plural)	Singulier(Singular)	Pluriel (Plural)
Masculine	Grand (Tall)	Grands	Petit (Short)	Petits
Feminine	Grande (Tall)	Grandes	Petite (Tall)	Petites
Masculine	Jeune (Young)	Jeunes	Vieux (old)	Vieux
Feminine	Jeune (Tall)	Jeunes	Vieille (old)	Vieilles
Masculine	Gros (Fat)	Gros	Mince (Thin)	Minces
Feminine	Grosse (Fat)	Grosses	Mince (Thin)	Minces
Masculine	Brun(brown)	Bruns		
Feminine	Brune(brown)	brunes		
Masculine	Blond (Fair)	Blonds		
Feminine	Blonde (Fair)	Blondes		
Masculine	Roux (Red)	Roux		
Feminine	Rousse (Red)	Rousses		

Here is a breakdown of the most common colors:

English	French (Masculine)	Pronunciation (Approx.)
Red	rouge	<i>rooj</i>
Blue	bleu	<i>bluh</i>
Yellow	jaune	<i>zhone</i>
Green	vert	<i>vair</i>
Orange	orange	<i>oh-rahnj</i>
Purple	violet	<i>vee-oh-lay</i>
Black	noir	<i>nwahr</i>
White	blanc	<i>blahn</i>
Gray	gris	<i>gree</i>
Brown	marron / brun	<i>mah-rohn / bruh</i>
Pink	rose	<i>rose</i>

Phase 3: Daily Life

Lesson 11: Articles

One of the eight parts of speech, an article is a word that modifies a noun in a particular way, by stating whether the noun is specific, unspecific, or partial. These French articles are: le, la, les, l', au, à la, à l', aux un, une, des, du, de la and de l'.

French articles agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify, and they are of three types:

A) Les Articles Définis (The definite articles)

The definite article indicates that the speaker is referring to either a

particular/specific noun or to a class of nouns in a general sense. Characteristics of definite articles

1. Used with countable and uncountable nouns
2. Placed directly in front of a noun or an adjective + noun
3. Agree with the noun in number and sometimes gender
4. Contract with certain prepositions

The English definite article, the, has four equivalent forms in French, depending on the gender and number of the noun as well as what letter it begins with.

There are three singular articles:

1. Masculine: le (The)
2. Feminine: la (The)
3. Contracted (in front of vowel or mute h: both for masculine or feminine): l' (The)

There is only one plural definite article: les

Le is used before a masculine singular noun beginning with a consonant. Example-

➤ Le stylo- The Pen

- Le cahier- The Notebook
- Le garçon-The boy

La is used before a feminine singular noun beginning with a consonant. Example-

- La cravate -The Tie
- La femme –The Lady
- La dame-The Lady

L' is used before a masculine or a feminine noun beginning with a French vowel. Ex-

- L'homme- The Man
- L'université-The University
- L'école- The School
- L'ami- The Friend

Les is used before a masculine or a feminine noun which is the plural. Ex-

- Les école- School
- Les femmes- Ladies

Singulier (Singular)				Pluriel (Plural)		
Masculin (Masculine)	le	le livre	the book	les	les livres	the books
Féminin(Feminine)	la	la maison	the house		les maisons	the houses
Avant(before)Vowel or h mute	l'	l'actrice	the actress		les actrices	the actresses
	l'	l'hôtel	the hotel		les hôtels	the hotels

When preceded by the prepositions à the definite articles le,la,l' and les become

- Au (à+le)- Je parle bonjour au musicien(I say good morning to the musician)
- à la (to the)- Je parle bonjour à la musicienne (I say good morning to the lady musician)
- à l', (to the)- Je parle bonjour à l'étudiant(I say good morning to the student)
- aux(to the)-Je parle bonjour aux musiciens(I say good morning to the musicians) Je parle bonjour aux étudiants (I say good morning to the students)

B) Les Articles Indéfinis (The Indefinite articles)

The indefinite article indicates that the speaker is referring to either an unspecific noun or to one/ something. The English indefinite article has two forms, (a and an), while the French has three, depending on the gender and number of the noun. They are : Un, Une and Des. **Un** is used before masculine singular noun.

Examples-

- Un livre- A book
- **Un Garçon- A boy**

Une is used before a feminine singular noun. Examples-

- Une femme- A lady
- Une table- A table

Des is used before a masculine & feminine plural noun. Examples-

- **Des enfants-** Some children
- **Des chaises** -Some chairs
- Des **Garçon- Some boys**

The English equivalent of des is some, which is not considered an article in English.

Singulier (Singular)				Pluriel (Plural)	
Masculin (Masculine)	un	un abricot	an apricot	des livres	some books
Féminin (Feminine)	une	une table	a table	des tables	some tables

C) L'article Partitif (des, du, de la and de l')

The partitive article indicates that the speaker is referring to only a portion or some of an uncountable noun, often food or drink. There are four forms in French, depending on the gender and number of the noun as well as what letter it begins with.

Singulier (Singular)	Pluriel (Plural)
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Masculin (Masculine)	du	Du beurre	some butter	des	des asperges	some asparagus
Féminin (Feminine)	de la	de la tarte	some pie		des épinards	some spinach
Avant(before)Vowel or h mute	de l'	de l'argent	some money		des pâtes	some pasta

Lesson 12: Food in French

NOM DES LÉGUMES EN FRANÇAIS (NAME OF VEGETABLES IN FRENCH)

Nom des légumes en français (Name of Vegetables in French)					
En français (In French)	En anglais (In English)	En français (In French)	En anglais (In English)	En français (In French)	En anglais (In English)
le haricot vert	French/green bean	la fève	broad bean	le petit pois	garden pea
le maïs	Corn	la germe de soja	bean sprout	le bambou	Bamboo
l'okra	Okra	l'endive	Chicory	le fenouil	Fennel
les cœurs de palmier	palm hearts	la roquette	rocket	le cresson	Watercress
le céleri	Celery	le chou de	brussel sprout	la bette	swiss chard
		Bruxelles			
le radicchio	Radicchio	le chou frisé	Kale	l'oseille	Sorrel
la chicorée	Endive	le chou chinois	pak-choi	les épinards	Spinach
le pissenlit	Dandelion	le chou	Cabbage	le brocoli	Broccoli
la laitue	Lettuce	le chou précoce	sprin g green gs	le chou-fleur	Cauliflower
l'artichaut	artichoke	le radis	Radish	l'onion	Onion
la pomme de terre	Potato	le poivron	Pepper	le piment	Chilli

le navet	Turnip	la courge	Marrow	la patate douce	sweet potato
l'igname	Yam	la betterave	Beetroot	le rutabaga	Swede
le topinambour Jerusalem	Artichoke	le raifort	Horseradish	le panais	Parsnip
le gingembre	Ginger	l'aubergine	aubergine/egg plant	la tomate	Tomato
la ciboule	spring onion	le poireau	Leek	l'échalote	Shallot
l'ail	Garlic	le champignon	Mushroom	le truffe	Truffle
le concombre	Cucumber	la courgette	Courgette	la courge musquée	butternut squash
la courge gland	acorn squash	la citrouille	Pumpkin	la tomate cerise	cherry tomato
la carotte	Carrot	le taro	taro root	le fruit de l'arbre à pain	bread fruit

NOM DES FRUITS EN FRANÇAIS (NAME OF THE FRUITS IN FRENCH)

Nom du fruit (Fruit's Name)	
En anglaise (In English)	En français (In French)
Orange	l'orange
Apple	la pomme
Banana	la banane
Blackberry	la mûre
Blueberry	la myrtille
Cherry	la cerise
Coconut	la noix de coco
Grape	le raisin
Kiwi Fruit	le kiwi
Mandarine	la mandarine
Mango	la mangue
Melon	le melon

Nut	la noisette
Peach	la pêche
Pear	la poire
Plum	la prune
Pineapple	l'ananas
Pomegranate	la grenade
Raspberry	la framboise
Strawberry	la fraise
Tangerine	la mandarine
Guava	La Goyave
Ugli Fruit	le tangelo
Watermelon	le melon d'eau / la pastèque
Artichoke	l'artichaut
Avocado	l'avocat
Lychee	Le Litchi

NAME OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND CEREALS IN FRENCH

Nom Des Porgaines Laitiers (Name of Dairy Products)	
En Anglais (In English)	En Français (In French)
le lait	Milk
le fromage	Cheese

le lait entier	whole milk
le lait de vache	cow's milk
le lait écrémé	skimmed milk
le lait demi-écrémé	semi-skimmed milk
le carton de lait	milk carton
le lait condensé	condensed milk
le lait de chèvre	goat's milk
le fromage à crème	cream cheese
le fromage à pâté	soft cheese
le bleu	blue cheese
le fromage à pâté	semi-hard cheese
le fromage râpé	grated cheese
le fromage à pâté	hard cheese
le fromage à pâté semi-molle	semi-soft cheese
fromage blanc	cottage cheese
le fromage frais	fresh cheese
le beurre	Butter
la crème	Cream
la margarine	Margarine
la crème allégée	single cream
la crème épaisse	double cream
la crème fouettée	whipped cream
le yaourt	Yoghurt
la glace	ice-cream
le lait pasturisé	pasteurized milk
le lait non-pasteurisé	unpasteurized milk
le milk-shake	Milkshake
le yaourt surgelé	frozen yoghurt
le lait de brebis	sheep's milk
le babeurre	Buttermilk
le lactose	Lactose
le lait homogénéisé	homogenised milk
le lait en poudre	powdered milk
sans matières	grasses fat-free

Nom de cereals (Name of Cereals)	
En Anglais (In English)	En Français (In French)

Barley Groats	Groats d'orge
Broken Wheat	Blé cassé
Buckwheat	sarrasin
Chia Seeds	graines de chia
Cornflakes	flocons de maïs
Cracked Wheat	blé concassé
Durum Wheat	Blé dur
Flaked rice	Riz en flocons
Macaroni	Macaroni
Maize	Maïs
Millet	Millet
Oat	Avoine
Pearl Millet	Millet De Perle
Pot Barley	Orge mondé
Puffed rice / Rice Bubbles	Riz soufflé
Ragi	Ragi
Rice	Riz
Rice Flakes	Flocons de riz
Sago	Sagou
Semolina	La semoule
Sorghum	Sorgho
Spelt	Orthographié
Tapioca (Cassava)Starch Balls	Boules d'amidon de tapioca (manioc)
Vermicelli	Vermicelle

Lesson 13: Countries

Les Continents (The Continents)

There are the seven continents of the world.

Continent (in English)	Continent (in French)
------------------------	-----------------------

Africa		Afrique
Antartica		Antarctique
Asia		Asie
Australia		Australie
Europe		Europe
North America		Amérique du Nord
South America		Amérique du Sud

NOM DES PAYS EN FRANÇAIS ET DES NATIONALITÉS (FRENCH NAME OF THE COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES)					
CONTINENTS (CONTINENTS)	NOM DU PAYS EN ANGLAIS (COUNTRIES NAME IN ENGLISH)	NOM DU PAYS EN FRANÇAIS (COUNTRY NAME IN FRENCH)	NATIONALITÉS EN ANGLAIS (NATIONALITIES IN ENGLISH)	MASCULINE	FEMININE
Asia	Afghanistan	L'afghanistan (M)	Afghan	Afghan	Afghane
Southeast Europe	Albania	L'albanie (F)	Albanians	Albanais	Albanaise
Northern Africa	Algeria	L'algérie (F)	Algerian	Algérien	Algérienne
Europe	Andorra	L'andorre (F)	Andorran	Andorran	Andorrane
Africa	Angola	L'angola (M)	Angolan	Angolais	Angolaise
North America	Antigua And Barbuda	L'antigua-Et-Barbuda (F)	Barbudans	Barbade	Barbudiens
South America	Argentina	L'argentine (F)	Argentinian	Argentin	Argentine
Western Asia	Armenia	L'arménie (F)	Armenian	Arménien	Arménienne
North America	The United States	Les États-Unis (M)	American	Américain	Américaine
Australia/Oceania	Australia	L'australie (F)	Australian	Australien	Australienne
Western Europe	Austria	L'autriche (F)	Austrian	Autrichien	Autrichienne
Europe/Asian	Azerbaijan	L'azerbaïdjan (M)	Azerbaijani	Azerbaïdjanais	Azerbaïdjanaise
North America	Bahamas	Les Bahamas (F)	Bahamian	Bahamien	Bahamienne
Asia	Bahrain	Le Bahreïn	Bahraini	Bahreïni	Bahreïni
Southern Asia	Bangladesh	Le Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Bangladesh
North America	Barbados	La Barbade	Barbadian	Barbadien	Barbadienne
Europe	Belarus	La Biélorussie	Belarusian OrBelarusan	Biélorusse	Biélorusse

Western Europe	Belgium	La Belgique	Belgian	Belge	Belge
Central America	Belize	Le Belize (M)	Belizean	Bélizien	Bélizienne
Africa	Benin	Le Bénin	Beninese	Béninois	Béninoise
Asia	Bhutan	Le Bhoutan	Bhutanese	Bhoutanais	Bhoutanaïses
South America	Bolivia	La Bolivie	Bolivian	Bolivien	Bolivienne
Southeastern Europe	Bosnia	La Bosnie-Herzégovine	Bosnian	Bosnien	Bosnienne
South-Africa	Botswana	Le Botswana	Botswanan	Botswana	Botswanaïse
Central Eastern South America	Brazil	Le Brésil	Brazilian	Brésilien	Brésilienne
South-East Asia	Brunei	Le Brunéi	Bruneian	Brunéien	Brunéiennes
Southeastern Europe	Bulgaria	La Bulgarie	Bulgarian	Bulgare	Bulgare
West Africa	Burkina-Faso	Le Burkina	Burkinese	Birman	Birmane
South-Central Asia	Burma	La Birmanie	Burmese	Briman	Brimane
Africa	Burundi	Le Burundi	Burundian	Burundais	Burundaïse
South-East Asia	Cambodia	Le Cambodge (M)	Cambodian	Cambodgien	Cambodgienne
Africa	Cameroon	Le Cameroun	Cameroonian	Camerounais	Camerounaïse
North America	Canada	Le Canada	Canadian	Canadien	Canadienne
Africa	Cape Verde Island	Le Cap-Vert	Cape Verdean	Capverdien	Capverdienne
Africa	Chad	Le Tchad	Chadian	Tchadien	Tchadienne
South America	Chile	Le Chili	Chilean	Chilien	Chilienne
Eastern Asia	China	La Chine	Chinese	Chinois	Chinoise
South America	Colombia	La Colombie	Colombian	Colombien	Colombienne
Central Africa	Congo	Le Congo	Congolese	Congolais	Congolaïse
Central America	Costa Rica	Le Costa Rica	Costa Rican	Costaricain	Costaricaïne
West Africa	Côte D'ivoire	La Côte D'ivoire	Ivorian	Ivoirien	Ivoirienne

Central Europe	Croatia	La Croatie	Croat Or Croatian	Croate	Croate
North America	Cuba	Cuba	Cuban	Cuban	Cubane
Europe	Cyprus	Chypre (F)	Cypriot	Chypriote	Chypriote
Central Europe	Czech Republic	La RépubliqueTchèque	Czech	Tchèque	Tchèque
Northern Europe	Denmark	Le Danemark	Danish	Danois	Danoise
Africa	Djibouti	Le Djibouti	Djiboutian	Djiboutien	Djiboutien
North America	Dominican Republic	La RépubliqueDominicaine	Dominican	Dominicain	Dominicain
South America	Ecuador	L'équateur (M)	Ecuadorean	Équatorien	Équatorienne
Western Europe	Holland (Netherlands)	Les Pays-Bas	Dutch	Néerlandais	Néerlandaise
Africa, Middle East	Egypt	L'égypte (F)	Egyptian	Égyptien	Égyptienne
North America	El Salvador	Le Salvador	Salvadorean	Salvadorien	Salvadorien
Europe	England	L'angleterre (F)	English	Anglais	Anglaise
Africa	Eritrea	L'érythrée (F)	Eritrean	Érythréen	Érythréen
Europe	Estonia	L'estonie (F)	Estonian	Estonien	Estonienne
Africa	Ethiopia	L'éthiopie (F)	Ethiopian	Éthiopien	Éthiopienne
Oceania	Fiji	Les Fidji (F)	Fijian	Fidjien	Fidjien
Northern Europe	Finland	La Finlande	Finnish	Finlandais	Finlandaise
Western Europe	France	La France	French	Français	Française
Oceania	French Polynesia	La PolynésieFrançaise	Polynesian	FrançaisPolynésien	FrançaisPolynésienne
Central Africa	Gabon	Le Gabon	Gabonese	Gabonais	Gabonaise
Africa	Gambia	La Gambie	Gambian	Gambien	Gambienne
Europe/Asia	Georgia	La Géorgie	Georgian	Géorgien	Géorgienne
Western Europe	Germany	L'Allemagne (F)	German	Allemand	Allemande
Africa	Ghana	Le Ghana	Ghanaian	Ghanéen	Ghanéenne
Southern Europe	Greece	La Grèce	Greek	Grec	Grecque
North America	Grenada	La Grenade	Grenadian	Grenadien	Grenadienne

North America	Guatemala	Le Guatemala	Guatemalan	Guatémaltèque	Guatémaltèque
Africa	Guinea	La Guinée	Guyanese	Guyanais	Guyanaise
South America	Guyana	La Guyana	Guyanese	Guyanes	Guyanese
North America	Haiti	Haïti	Haitian	Haïtien	Haïtien
North America	Honduras	Le Honduras	Honduran	Hondurien	Hondurienne
Eastern Europe	Hungary	La Hongrie	Hungarian	Hongrois	Hongroise
Europe	Iceland	L'islande (F)	Icelandic	Islandais	Islandaise
South-Central Asia	India	L'inde (F)	Indian	Indien	Indienne
Asia/Oceania	Indonesia	L'indonésie (F)	Indonesian	Indonésien	Indonésienne
Asia	Iran	L'iran (M)	Iranian	Iranien	Iranienne
Asia	Iraq	L'irak (M)	Iraqi	Irakien	Irakienne
Northern Europe	Ireland	L'irlande (F)	Irish	Irlandais	Irlandaise
Asia	Israel	Israël (M)	Israelis	Israélien	Israélienne
Southern Europe	Italy	L'italie (F)	Italian	Italien	Italienne
North America	Jamaica	La Jamaïque	Jamaican	Jamaïquain	Jamaïquaine
Eastern Asia	Japan	Le Japon	Japanese	Japonais	Japonaise
Asia	Jordan	La Jordanie	Jordanian	Jordanien	Jordanienne
Asia	Kazakhstan	Le Kazakhstan	Kazakh	Kazakh	Kazakh
Africa	Kenya	Le Kenya	Kenyan	Kényan	Kényane
Oceania	Kiribati	Kiribati (F)	Kiribati	Kiribatien	Kiribatienne
Asia	Kuwait	Le Koweït	Kuwaiti	Koweïtien	Koweïtienne
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	Le Kirghizstan	Kirghiz	Kirghiz	Kirghizes
Asia	Laos	Le Laos	Laotian	Laotien	Laotienne
Europe	Latvia	La Lettonie	Latvian	Letton	Lettonne
Asia	Lebanon	Le Liban	Lebanese	Libanais	Libanaise
Africa	Lesotho	Le Lesotho	Mosotho/ Basotho	Basotho	Basotho
Africa	Liberia	Le Libéria	Liberian	Libérien	Libérienne
Africa	Libya	La Libye	Libyan	Libyen	Libyenne

Europe	Lithuania	La Lituanie	Lithuanian	Lituanien	Lituanienne
Europe	Luxembourg	Le Luxembourg	Luxembourger	Luxembourgeois	Luxembourgeoise
Europe	Macedonia	La Macédoine	Macedonian	Macédonien	Macédonienne
Eastern Africa	Madagascar	Madagascar (M)	Madagascan	Malgache	Malgache
Africa	Malawi	Le Malawi	Malawian	Malawien	Malawienne
Asia	Malaysia	La Malaisie	Malaysian	Malaisien	Malaisienne
Asia	Maldives	Les Maldives (F)	Maldivian	Maldivien	Maldivienne
Africa	Mali	Le Mali	Malian	Malien	Malienne
Europe	Malta	Malte (F)	Maltese	Maltais	Maltaise
West Africa	Mauritania	La Mauritanie	Mauritanian	Mauritanien	Mauritanienne
Eastern Africa	Mauritius	Île Maurice (F)	Mauritian	Mauricien	Mauricienne
North America	Mexico	Le Mexique (M)	Mexican	Mexicain	Mexicaine
Europe	Moldavia	La Moldavie	Moldovan	Moldave	Moldave
Europe	Monaco	Monaco	Monégasque <i>Or</i> Monacan	Monaco	Monaco
Asia	Mongolia	La Mongolie	Mongolian	Mongol	Mongole
Europe	Montenegro	Le Monténégro	Montenegrin	Monténégrin	Monténégrine
Northern Africa	Morocco	Le Maroc	Moroccan	Marocain	Marocaine
Africa	Mozambique	Le Mozambique	Mozambican	Mozambicain	Mozambicaine
Africa	Namibia	La Namibie	Namibian	Namibien	Namibienne
Oceania	Nauru	La Nauru	Nauruan	Nauruan	Nauruane
Asia	Nepal	Le Népal	Nepalese	Népalais	Népalaise
Europe	Netherlands	Les Pays-Bas	Dutch	Hollandais	Hollandaise
Oceania; Australia	New Zealand	La Nouvelle-Zélande	New Zealander	Néo-Zélandais	Néo-Zélandaise
North America	Nicaragua	Le Nicaragua	Nicaraguan	Nicaraguayen	Nicaraguayenne
Africa	Niger	Le Niger	Nigerien	Nigérien	Nigérienne
West Africa	Nigeria	Le Nigéria	Nigerian	Nigérien	Nigérienne
Asia	North Korea	La Corée Du Nord	North Korean	Nord-Coréen	Nord-Coréenne

Northern Europe	Norway	La Norvège	Norwegian	Norvégien	Norvégienne
Asia	Oman	L'oman (M)	Omani	Omanais	Omanaise
South-Central Asia	Pakistan	Le Pakistan	Pakistani	Pakistanaïs	Pakistanaise
North America	Panama	Le Panama	Panamanian	Panaméen	Panaméenne
Oceania	Papua New Guinea	La Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	Papua New Guinean <i>Or</i> Guinean	Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	Papouans-Néo-Guinéens,
South America	Paraguay	Le Paraguay	Paraguayan	Paraguayen	Paraguayenne
South America	Peru	Le Pérou	Peruvian	Péruvien	Péruvienne
Asia	Philippines	Les Philippines (F)	Philippine	Philippines	Philippines
Eastern Europe	Poland	La Pologne	Polish	Polonaise	Polonaise
Southern Europe	Portugal	Le Portugal	Portuguese	Portugais	Portugaise
Asia	Qatar	Le Qatar	Qatari	Qatari	Qatarienne
Europe	Romania	La Roumanie	Romanian	Roumain	Roumaine
Eastern Europe - Northern Asia	Russia	La Russie	Russian	Russe	Russe
Africa	Rwanda	Le Rwanda	Rwandan	Rwandais	Rwandaise
Asia	Saudi Arabia	L'arabieSaoudite (F)	Saudi Arabian	Saoudien	Saoudienne
Europe	Scotland	L'Écosse (F)	Scottish	Écossais	Écossaise
West Africa	Senegal	Le Sénégal	Senegalese	Sénégalais	Sénégalaise
Europe	Serbia	La Serbie	Serb <i>Or</i> Serbian	Serbe	Serbe
Africa	Seychelles	Les Seychelles (F)	Seychellois	Les Seychelles	Les Seychelles
Africa	Sierra Leone	La Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonian	Sierra Léonais	Sierra Léonais
Europe	Slovakia	La Slovaquie	Slovak	Slovaque	Slovaque
Europe	Slovenia	La Slovénie	Slovene <i>Or</i> Slovenian	Slovène	Slovène
Africa	Somalia	La Somalie	Somali	Somalien	Somalienne

Southern Africa	South Africa	L'afrique Du Sud (F)	South African	Sud-Africain	Sud-Africaine
Asia	South Korea	La Corée Du Sud	South Korean	Coréen Du Sud	Coréen Du Sud
Southern Europe	Spain	L'Espagne (F)	Spanish	Espagnol	Espagnole
South-Central Asia	Sri Lanka	Le Sri Lanka	Sri-Lankan	Srilankais	Srilankaise
Africa	Sudan	Le Soudan	Sudanese	Soudanais	Soudanaise
South America	Surinam	Le Surinam	Surinamese	Surinamais	Surinamienne
Africa	Swaziland	Le Swaziland	Swazi	Swaziland	Swaziland
Northern Europe	Sweden	La Suède	Swedish	Suédois	Suédoise
Western Europe	Switzerland	La Suisse	Swiss	Suisse	Suisse
Asia	Syria	La Syrie	Syrian	Syrien	Syrienne
Asia	Tajikistan	Le Tadjikistan	Tajik Or Tadjik	Tadjik	Tadjik
Africa	Tanzania	La Tanzanie	Tanzanian	Tanzanien	Tanzanienne
Asia	Thailand	La Thaïlande	Thai	Thaïlandais	Thaïlandaise
Africa	Togo	Le Togo	Togolese	Togolaise	
South America	Trinidad And Tobago	La Trinité-Et-Tobago	Trinidadian Tobagan Tobagonian	Toboggan	Toboggan
Northern Africa	Tunisia	La Tunisie	Tunisian	Tunisien	Tunisienne
Southeastern Europe,	Turkey	La Turquie	Turkish	Turc	Turque
Western Asia					
Asia	Turkmenistan	Le Turkménistan	Turkmen Or Turkoman	Turkmène	Turkmène
Oceania	Tuvalu	Le Tuvalu	Tuvaluan	Taliban	Talibane
Africa	Uganda	L'ouganda (M)	Ugandan	Ougandais	Ougandaise
Europe	Ukraine	L'ukraine (F)	Ukrainian	Ukrainien	Ukrainienne

Asia	United Arab Emirates	Les Émirats Arabes Unis (M)	Emirati	Émirati	Émirati
Europe	United Kingdom	Le Royaume-Uni	British	Britannique	Britannique
South America	Uruguay	L'uruguay (M)	Uruguayan	Uruguayen	Uruguayenne
Asia	Uzbekistan	L'ouzbékistan (M)	Uzbek	Ouzbek	Ouzbèke
Oceania	Vanuatu	Le Vanuatu	Vanuatuan	Vanuatais	Vanuataise
Europe	Vatican	Le Vatican	Citizen Of The Holy See	Citoyen Du Saint-Siège	Citoyen Du Saint-Siège
South America	Venezuela	Le Venezuela	Venezuelan	Vénézuélien	Vénézuélienne
Asia	Vietnam	Le Viêt-Nam	Vietnamese	Vietnamien	Vietnamienne
Europe	Wales	Le Pays De Galles	Welsh	Gallois	Galloise
Oceania	Western Samoa	Les Samoa Occidentales	Western Samoan	Oust-Occidental	Oust-Occidentale
Asia	Yemen	Le Yémen	Yemeni	Yéménite	Yéménite
Europe	Yugoslavia	La Yougoslavie	Yugoslav	Yougoslave	Yougoslave
Central Africa	Zaire (Congo)	Le Zaïre (M)	Zairean	Zaïrois	Zaïroise
Eastern Africa	Zambia	La Zambie	Zambian	Zambien	Zambienne
Eastern Africa	Zimbabwe	Le Zimbabwe (M)	Zimbabwean	Zimbabweéen	Zimbabweéenne

Lesson 14: The Near Future (Le Futur Proche)

The Near Future (or *le futur proche*) is one of the most useful tenses in French. It's the equivalent of saying you are "going to" do something.

To form the near future, you use a simple two-step equation:

[Present Tense of ALLER] + [Infinitive of your action verb]

The **infinitive** is the "dictionary form" of the verb (the one ending in *-er*, *-ir*, or *-re*)

Subject	Conjugation	Translation
Je	vais	I am going
Tu	vas	You are going (informal)
Il / Elle / On	va	He / She / One is going
Nous	allons	We are going
Vous	allez	You are going (formal/plural)
Ils / Elles	vont	They are going

Notice how the second verb **never changes**, no matter who is speaking.

- **Je vais manger.** (I am going to eat.)
- **Nous allons regarder un film.** (We are going to watch a movie.)
- **Ils vont partir.** (They are going to leave.)

While the "Simple Future" is used for distant or uncertain events, the Near Future is used for:

Events happening very soon.

Things you have a clear intention of doing.

Changes that are about to occur (e.g., "Look at those clouds, it's going to rain!").

Lesson 15: Houses and Furniture

To talk about where you live, you'll need to distinguish between the **containers (the rooms)** and the **contents (the furniture)**.

In French, "house" is **la maison**, and "furniture" is **les meubles**.

Les Pièces de la Maison (Rooms)

French	English
Le salon / Le séjour	The living room
La cuisine	The kitchen
La chambre	The bedroom
La salle de bains	The bathroom (with shower/tub)
Les toilettes (f. pl.)	The restroom
La salle à manger	The dining room
Le bureau	The office / study
Le jardin	The garden / yard

Les Meubles (Furniture)

In the Living Room & Office

- **Un canapé** – A sofa/couch
- **Un fauteuil** – An armchair
- **Une table basse** – A coffee table
- **Une étagère** – A bookshelf/shelf
- **Un bureau** – A desk (Yes, the same word as the room!)

In the Bedroom

- **Un lit** – A bed
- **Une armoire** – A wardrobe/closet
- **Une commode** – A chest of drawers
- **Une table de nuit** – A nightstand

In the Kitchen & Dining Room

- **Une table** – A table
- **Une chaise** – A chair
- **Le frigo** – The fridge (informal for *réfrigérateur*)
- **Le four** – The oven

Phase 4: Navigation & Communication

Lesson 16: Asking Questions

Some words are used to ask questions. They are called “the big 5”.

French	Pronunciation	English
Qui	<i>kee</i>	Who
Quoi	<i>kwah</i>	What
Où	<i>oo</i>	Where
Quand	<i>kahn</i>	When
Pourquoi	<i>poor-kwah</i>	Why

1. QUI (Who)

Used exactly like "who" in English to ask about people.

- **Qui est-ce ?** (Who is it?)
- **Qui parle ?** (Who is speaking?)
- **Tu attends qui ?** (Who are you waiting for?)

2. QUOI (What) — *The Tricky One!*

"What" is the only complicated one on this list because it changes form depending on where you put it in the sentence.

- **At the end (Informal):** Use **Quoi**.
 - *Tu fais **quoi** ?* (What are you doing?)
 - *C'est **quoi** ?* (What is it?)
- **At the start (Standard):** Use **Qu'est-ce que**.
 - ***Qu'est-ce que** tu fais ?* (What are you doing?)
 - ***Qu'est-ce que** tu aimes ?* (What do you like?)

Note: You generally **cannot** start a sentence with "Quoi" unless it's a one-word question like "Quoi ?" (What?).

3. OÙ (Where)

Don't forget the accent mark (*l'accent grave*) over the "u"—it distinguishes "Where" (*Où*) from "Or" (*Ou*).

- **Où habites-tu ?** (Where do you live?)
- **Où sont les toilettes ?** (Where is the restroom?)
- **Tu vas où ?** (Where are you going?)

4. QUAND (When)

Use this for time and dates.

- **Quand est ton anniversaire ?** (When is your birthday?)
- **Tu arrives quand ?** (When do you arrive?)
- **Quand est-ce qu'on mange ?** (When are we eating?)

5. POURQUOI (Why)

Use this to ask for a reason.

- **Pourquoi tu apprends le français ?** (Why are you learning French?)
- **Pourquoi tu es triste ?** (Why are you sad?)

Crucial Pair: The answer to *Pourquoi* (Why) is **Parce que** (Because).

- *Question:* **Pourquoi** tu pars ?
- *Answer:* **Parce que** je suis fatigué. (Because I am tired.)

Lesson 17: Places in Town & Directions

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

One of the eight French parts of speech, prepositions are the essential words which are placed after a verb, noun or adjective in order to indicate a relationship between that word and the noun or pronoun that follows. Many French prepositions have more than one English equivalent, depending on how they are used – and vice versa. Some common French prepositions and their English meaning are given below.

French prepositions	English meaning
à	to, at, in
à côté de	Beside, By the side
après	after
avant	before
avec	with
chez	at the home/office of, among
Contre	against, versus
dans	in
de	from, of, about
depuis	since, for
derrière	in back of, behind
devant	in front of
durant	during, while
en	in, to
entre	between
envers	toward
environ	approximately, around
jusque	until, up to
malgré	despite
par	by, through
parmi	among
pendant	during
pour	for
sans	without
sauf	except
selon	according to
sous	under
suivant	according to
sur	On, Over, above
vers	toward, near

Par exemple (For Example) Il est dans la rue, devant la maison. (He is inside the street, in front of house).

Some basic rules to use preposition before the place, or going to a place in French are given below.

Preposition “**en**” and “**au**” are used before the name of country. —en is used before the country whose gender is feminine and —au is used before the country whose gender is masculine. —aux is used before the country whose name is plural. But preposition “à” is used before a town

or city .Meaning of —en and —au is ‘in’ and that of ‘à’ and ‘de’ are ‘in’ or ‘at’ and ‘from’ respectively. Country name ending with —El is (feminine) and Country name not ending with —El is normally masculine. Some exceptions are there like country Mexique ,although ending with —El ,but it is masculine.

Some examples are:

J’habite **en** Inde.(I live in India).

J’habite **au** Japon.(I live in Japan).

Nous habitons **au** Mexique.(We live in Mexico).

Nous habitons **aux** États-Unis. (We live in United States of America). Il habite **à** Paris.(He lives in Paris)

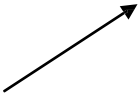
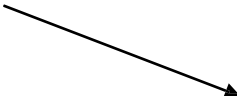
Je vais **à** Paris.(I go to Paris)

Je viens de Paris.(I come from Paris.)

Il vient de Tokyo..(He comes from Tokyo.)

Preposition ‘à’ is used when we describe going to a place and for coming from a place preposition—de is used as explained above.

Preposition used with other places

Aller  Rester 	À l’école À l’opéra À l’église À l’université Au collège Au café Au musée Au marché Au bistrot Au cinéma Au super marché Au theatre Au zoo Au tabac Au restaurant Au magasin À la cafétéria À la banque À la plage À la mer À la piscine À la poste
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LA DESCRIPTION D'UN ENDROIT (VOTRE VILLE / L'ENDROIT TOURISTIQUE) - DESCRIBING A PLACE (YOUR CITY/ TOURIST PLACE)

A) Description of Delhi (In English)

National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT), is a city and a union territory of India. It is the capital of India. It is one of the fastest growing cities in India. It is situated in the north of India, on the bank of river Yamuna. It is bordered by Haryana on three sides and by Uttar Pradesh in the east. The area of National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT), is 1,484 square kilometres. Population of Delhi is 20 million. New Delhi was built by a British architect Edward Lutyens in 1912. The Parliament House and Supreme Court of India are located in Delhi. The president, prime minister and all other ministers of India stay in Delhi. There are lot of historical places like, Qutab Minar, JantarMantar, Red Fort in Delhi. The Indira Gandhi International Airport is also located in Delhi. People of different communities stays in Delhi. Delhi is well known for its spicy and tasty food. The main language spoken in Delhi is Hindi.

La description de Delhi (En langue française):

Territoire de la capitale nationale de Delhi (NCT), est une ville et un territoire de l'union d'Inde. Il est la capitale de l'Inde. C'est l'une des villes dont la croissance est la plus rapide en Inde. Il est situé dans le nord d'Inde, sur la rive de la rivière Yamuna. Il est bordé par l'Haryana sur trois côtés et par l'Uttar Pradesh à l'est. La superficie du territoire de la capitale nationale de Delhi (NCT) est de 1 484 kilomètres carrés. La population de Delhi est de 20 millions. New Delhi a été construite par un architecte britannique Edward Lutyens en 1912. Le Parlement et la Coursuprême de l'Inde se trouvent à Delhi. Le président, le premier ministre et tous les autresministresrestent à Delhi. Il ya beaucoup de lieuxhistoriquescomme, Qutab Minar, Jantar Mantar ,Red Fort et etc à Delhi.. L'aéroport international Indira Gandhi est aussisitué à Delhi.Des gens de différentescommunautésrestent à Delhi. Delhi est bien connu pour sesépice et plats savoureux.. La langue principaleparlée à Delhi est le Hindi.

B) Description of Mumbai (In English)

Mumbai is a natural harbour on **the** west coast of India. It is the capital of Maharashtra. It is India's most populous city. The population of Mumbai is 24 Million. It is the commercial capital of India. It is also the wealthiest city in India. It is a beautiful, vibrant and cosmopolitan city. It is a city of seven islands. It is the city of dreams. There are many monuments here. Gate way of India is a famous monument of Mumbai. Elephanta Caves is a popular tourist attraction in Mumbai. It is full of hotels, museums and tourist places. There are also beautiful gardens. Juhu and Chowpatty are the two famous beach of Mumbai. All people visit the beach especially in summer. It is also known as film city. I love the city of Mumbai.

La description de Mumbai (En langue française):

Mumbai est un port naturel situé sur la côte ouest de l'Inde. C'est la capitale de Maharashtra. C'est la ville la plus peuplée de l'Inde. La population de Mumbai est de 24 millions d'habitants. C'est la capitale commerciale de l'Inde. C'est aussi la ville la plus riche d'Inde. C'est une ville belle, vivante et cosmopolite. C'est une ville de sept îles. Elle est la ville de rêves. Il y a beaucoup de monuments ici. Gate way of India est un monument célèbre de Mumbai. Elephanta Caves est une attraction touristique populaire. Elle est pleine d'hôtels, de musées et d'endroits touristiques. Il y a aussi de beaux jardins. Juhu et Chowpatty sont les deux célèbres plages de Mumbai. Tous les gens visitent la plage surtout en été. C'est ce qu'on appelle la ville du film. J'aime beaucoup la ville de Mumbai.

Lesson 18: Hobbies & Passions

When you use *Faire* for a hobby, you must follow it with a **partitive article** (which means "some" or "of the"). It must match the gender of the activity:

- **Faire du** (+ masculine activity)
- **Faire de la** (+ feminine activity)
- **Faire de l'** (+ activity starting with a vowel)
- **Faire des** (+ plural activity)

Sports & Exercise

- **Faire du vélo** (Cycling)
- **Faire de la natation** (Swimming)
- **Faire de la musculation** (Weightlifting/Gym)
- **Faire du jogging** (Jogging)
- **Faire du yoga** (Yoga)

Artistic & Creative Passions

- **Faire de la peinture** (Painting)
- **Faire de la poterie** (Pottery)
- **Faire du théâtre** (Acting/Drama)
- **Faire de la couture** (Sewing)
- **Faire de la magie** (Magic)

Category	English	French (with Article)	Best Verb to Use
Sport	Soccer / Football	le foot	<i>Jouer au...</i>
Sport	Basketball	le basket	<i>Jouer au...</i>
Sport	Tennis	le tennis	<i>Jouer au...</i>
Sport	Swimming	la natation	<i>Faire de la...</i>
Sport	Cycling	le vélo	<i>Faire du...</i>
Sport	Running	la course à pied	<i>Faire de la...</i>
Music	Piano	le piano	<i>Jouer du...</i>
Music	Guitar	la guitare	<i>Jouer de la...</i>
Music	Drums	la batterie	<i>Jouer de la...</i>
Music	Violin	le violon	<i>Jouer du...</i>
Hobby	Video Games	les jeux vidéo	<i>Jouer aux...</i>
Hobby	Board Games	les jeux de société	<i>Jouer aux...</i>
Hobby	Cooking	la cuisine	<i>Faire de la...</i>
Hobby	Drawing	le dessin	<i>Faire du...</i>
Hobby	Photography	la photo	<i>Faire de la...</i>
Hobby	Reading	la lecture	<i>Aimer...</i>
Hobby	Traveling	les voyages	<i>Aimer...</i>

English	Masculine	Feminine
Doctor	Médecin / Docteur	Médecin / Docteur
Nurse	Infirmier	Infirmière
Dentist	Dentiste	Dentiste
Engineer	Ingénieur	Ingénieure
Scientist	Scientifique	Scientifique
English	Masculine	Feminine
Lawyer	Avocat	Avocate
Accountant	Comptable	Comptable
Manager	Directeur	Directrice
Employee	Employé	Employée
Secretary	Secrétaire	Secrétaire
English	Masculine	Feminine
Teacher	Professeur	Professeur(e)

English	Masculine	Feminine
Student	Étudiant	Étudiante
Artist	Artiste	Artiste
Singer	Chanteur	Chanteuse
Waiter/Server	Serveur	Serveuse
Hairdresser	Coiffeur	Coiffeuse
Salesperson	Vendeur	Vendeuse
Police Officer	Policier	Policière

Lesson 19: Negation (The "Ne... Pas")

To make a sentence negative in French one has to use two negative terms. The first one is "ne" (or "n' " if the word begins with a vowel) and the second most common one is "pas" or others like "plus", "rien", "jamais", "personne". In most cases for turning a positive French sentence into a negative one, we add —ne || before the verb and —pas|| after it. when the verb starts with a vowel, we add —n' || before the verb. But in order to say —never|| or

—nobody || or —no more || we use "plus", "rien", "jamais", instead of "pas".

Je n'aime pas le café -I don't like coffee (ne + verb + pas formula.)

Je ne mange pas ce soir.-I don't eat tonight.

Vous ne venez pas demain.-You don't come tomorrow.

Je ne parle pas -I do not speak.

Lesson 20: The "Passé Composé" (The Past Tense)

To master the **Passé Composé** for daily conversation, you need to be able to talk about **yesterday** (*hier*).

Time	Action (English)	French (Passé Composé)
Morning	I ate breakfast.	J'ai mangé le petit-déjeuner.
Afternoon	I worked.	J'ai travaillé.
Afternoon	I did some sport.	J'ai fait du sport.
Evening	I tidied the house.	J'ai rangé la maison.

Time	Action (English)	French (Passé Composé)
Night	I watched a movie.	J'ai regardé un film.

If you went somewhere yesterday, you switch the helper verb to **Être**. Remember to add an **-e** if you are feminine!

- **Je suis allé(e)** au cinéma. (I went to the cinema.)
- **Je suis resté(e)** chez moi. (I stayed at my place.)
- **Je suis sorti(e)** avec des amis. (I went out with friends.)

Here is how a few sentences look when put together:

"Hier, j'ai fait du vélo dans le parc. Ensuite, je suis allé au magasin et j'ai acheté un fauteuil bleu pour mon salon. Le soir, je n'ai pas travaillé."

Translation: (Yesterday, I went cycling in the park. Then, I went to the store and bought a blue armchair for my living room. In the evening, I didn't work.)

The Narrative Connectors

When listing what you did, use these words to start your sentences. This makes your French sound much more fluent.

French	English	Example
D'abord	First	<i>D'abord, j'ai pris mon café.</i> (First, I took my coffee.)
Ensuite	Next / Then	<i>Ensuite, j'ai lu un livre.</i> (Next, I read a book.)
Puis	Then	<i>Puis, je suis sorti.</i> (Then, I went out.)
Après	After	<i>Après, j'ai mangé.</i> (After, I ate.)
Enfin	Finally	<i>Enfin, je suis rentré.</i> (Finally, I went home.)

Here are the top 5 irregular verbs you need for a daily recount. Memorize the **Past Participle**.

- **Prendre** (To take/have food) → **Pris**
 - *J'ai pris le bus.* (I took the bus.)
- **Boire** (To drink) → **Bu**
 - *J'ai bu de l'eau.* (I drank some water.)

- **Voir** (To see) → **Vu**
 - *J'ai vu un ami.* (I saw a friend.)
- **Lire** (To read) → **Lu**
 - *J'ai lu le journal.* (I read the newspaper.)
- **Faire** (To do/make) → **Fait**
 - *J'ai fait les courses.* (I did the groceries.)