

Expressions Showing a Sudden Change

All of a sudden	tout à coup
Suddenly	soudainement
Then	alors

Preposition

to	à
to + the	à la (f), au (m), aux (p)
from	de
from + the	de la (f), du (m), des (p)
in	en
after	après
before	avant
with	avec
at	chez
against	contre
into	dans
since	depuis
behind	derrière
in front of	devant
between...and...	entre...et...
until	jusque
by/per	par
during	pendant
for	pour
without	sans
except	sauf
under	sous
on	sur
towards	vers
this is	voici
that is	voilà

Questions Soliciting More Information

English	French	Form
Who (subject)	Qui	+ Verbs
Whom (direct object)	qui (no contraction)	+ Esc_ce que...
What (D.O.)	que/ qu' (w/vowel)	+ Esc_ce que...
Where	où	+ Esc_ce que...
When	quand/ à quelle heure	+ Esc_ce que...
Why	pourquoi	+ Esc_ce que...
How	comment	+ Esc_ce que...
How much	combien	+ Esc_ce que...
How many (+noun)	combien de (+noun)	+ Esc_ce que...
From where	d' où	+ Esc_ce que...

If Preposition:
 -Preposition + qui for people
 -Preposition + quoi for things

Questions Requiring simply a Yes or No

Translated as "Do," "Did," "Is," "Are"

Two ways:

1) Est_ce que + Subject + Verb + end of sentence

2) Conjugated Verb + Subject +end of sentence

3rd Person Singular: If the verb does not end with "-d" or "-i" you need to add "_ t _" between the verb and subject

Plural nouns

Singular	Plural
-eau	-x
-eu	-x
-ou	-s
-al	-aux
-ail	-aux
-s / -x / -z	nothing added

*some **-ou** will add **-x**
 In general, all others take **-s**

Articles

Article	Fem	Masc	Plural
the	la	le	les
a	une	un	des

le and la change to l' when used in front of a word starting with a vowel and most words starting with h

une, une, des changes to **de** when used in negative sentences

Adjectives

Masc	Fem
-	-e
-e	-
-f	-ve
-x	-se
-er	-ère
-an	-anne
-en	-enne
-on	-onne
-el	-elle
-eil	-eille
-et	-ette / -ète

some common adjectives follow no pattern

when an adjective describes a masculine and feminine noun, use the masculine plural form



Adjective Patterns

Many standard adjectives follow this regular pattern:

petit = masculine

petite = feminine

petits = masculine plural

petites = feminine plural

The Position Of Adjectives

Many adjectives go after the word that they describe e.g colours, nationalities, long adjectives. Those that don't can be remembered by the acronym **B.A.G.S**

B.A.G.S

B Beautiful

A Age

G Goodness

S Size

Bags adjectives come before their noun.

Examples are beau (beautiful), joli (pretty), jeune (young), vieux (old), nouveau (new), bon (good), meilleur (better), mauvais (bad), gentil (kind), petit (small), haut (high), gros (fat).

Using "Y"

1 - Y most often replaces a preposition of place, such as **à, chez, dans, en, or sur**, as well as the place itself

2 - Y can refer to a place that is obvious or implied, even if not preceded by a preposition

Using "Y" (cont)

3 - Y is also used with verbs that require the preposition **à** plus an indirect object

1) Y usually cannot replace **à** + verb

2) Y is most commonly equivalent to **there**, but may also be translated by a preposition plus **it**

3) Y is also found in the expressions **il y a**, **on y va**, and **allons-y**, which translate into English as, "there is," "let's go," and "let's go," respectively

Using "À"

The preposition **à** is generally summarized as "**to, at, or in**," but it has more meanings and uses than that

When **à** is followed by the definite article **le** or **les**, the two words must contract

à + le = au (au magasin)

à + les = aux (aux maisons)

à + la = à la (à la banque)

à + l' = à l' (à l'hôpital)

- 1) But **à** does not contract with **la** or **l'**
- 2) Compare **à** to **de**, meaning 'of' or 'from,' with which it's often confused
- 3) Y replaces **à** (or another preposition of place) + noun
- 4) Many verbs and some adjectives must be followed by **à** in front of a noun or infinitive

Common Uses of 'À'

1. Location or destination

J'habite à Paris. > I live in Paris.

Je vais à Rome. > I'm going to Rome.

Je suis à la banque. > I'm at the bank.

2. Distance in time or space

J'habite à 10 mètres de lui. > I live 10 meters from him.

Il est à 5 minutes de moi. > He is 5 minutes from me.

Common Uses of 'À' (cont)

3. Point in time

Nous arrivons à 5h00. > We arrive at 5:00.

Il est mort à 92 ans. > He died at the age of 92.

4. Manner, style, or characteristic

Il habite à la française. > He lives in the French style.

un enfant aux yeux bleus > blue-eyed child; child with blue eyes

fait à la main > made by hand

aller à pied > to go on / by foot

5. Possession

un ami à moi > a friend of mine

Ce livre est à Jean > This is Jean's book

6. Measurement

acheter au kilo > to buy by the kilogram

payer à la semaine > to pay by the week

Demonstrative Adjectives

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

	Masc	Fem	Before vowels
this/that	ce	cette	cet
these/those	ces	ces	ces

Add **-ci (here)** to the end of nouns for close

Ce prof-ci parle **This teacher** talks too trop much

Cet étudiant-ci **This student** understands comprend tands

Add **-là (there)** to the end of nouns for far

Ce prof-là est **That teacher** is nice sympa

Cette fille-là est **That girl** is lost perdue

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns **replace a specific noun that was mentioned previously**. In French, they must agree with the noun(s) in number and gender

	Masc	Fem
this one, that one	celui	celle
these, those	ceux	celles
Les oranges de Californie coûtent moins cher que celles de Floride	Oranges from California are cheaper than the ones from Florida	
Ce roman est trop court, et celui-là est trop long	This novel is too short, and that one is too long	

Demonstrative adjective + noun = Demonstrative pronoun

Possessive Adjectives

Adjective	Fem	Masc	Plural
my	ma	mon	mes
your (tu)	ta	ton	tes
his/her/its	sa	son	ses
our	notre	notre	nos
your (vous)	votre	votre	vos
their	leur	leur	leurs

use **mon, ton, son** with feminine singular nouns in front of vowels and **h**

Before a singular word beginning with a vowel, whether it is masculine or feminine, the possessive pronoun will be masculine. This does not apply to plural words beginning with a vowel

Possessive Pronouns

Pronoun	Fem	Masc
mine	la mienne	le mien
yours	la tienne	le tien
his/hers	la sienne	le sien
ours	la nôtre	le nôtre
yours	la vôtre	le vôtre
theirs	la leur	le leur

add **s** to the end of the pronouns for plural form and use **les** instead of **la, le**

en is used in phrases with **de** to avoid repeating the same word
y is used in phrases with **À** to avoid repeating the same word

Personal Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
I	je / moi	nous
you	tu / te / toi	vous
he/it	il	ils / eux
she/it	elle	elles
him/it	le	les / eux
her/it	la	
to him/her/it	lui	leur
oneself	soi	
-self	-même	-mêmes

je changes to **j'** in front of vowels and most **h** and the word **y**, same with **me** and **te**.

on can be used to mean we, someone, you, they, one or people in general

Indirect Object Pronouns

Indirect objects are the objects in a sentence **to** or for **whom/what*** the action of the verb occurs

me / m'	me
te / t'	you
lui	him, her
nous	us

Indirect Object Pronouns (cont)

vous	you
leur	them

When deciding between direct and indirect objects, the general rule is that if the person or thing is preceded by the preposition **à** or **pour**, that person/thing is an indirect object. If it's not preceded by a preposition, it is a direct object

Je lui parle	I'm talking to him
Il leur achète des livres	He buys books for them
Je vous donne le pain	I'm giving the bread to you
Elle m'a écrit	She wrote to me

1) **Me** and **te** change to **m'** and **t'**, respectively, in front of a vowel or mute **H**

Direct Object Pronouns

Direct objects are the people or things in a sentence that receive the action of the verb.

Me / m'	Me
Te / t'	You
Le / l'	him, it
La / l'	her, it
Nous	us
Vous	you
Les	them

Me and **te** change to **m'** and **t'**, respectively, in front of a vowel or mute **'H'**. **Le** and **la** both change to **l'**.

Like **indirect object pronouns**, French direct object pronouns are placed in front of the verb.

Je le mange. → I'm eating it
Il la voit. → He sees her
Je t' aime. → I love you
Tu m' aimes. → You love me



Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are a special kind of French pronoun which can only be used with pronominal verbs

me / m' me, myself

te / t' / toi you, yourself

se / s' him(self), her(self),
it(self), them(selves)

nous us, ourselves

vous you, yourself,
yourselves

Reflexive pronouns are placed directly in front of the verb in nearly all tenses and moods

Nous nous We're talking to each
parlons other

Ils ne s'habillent They aren't getting
pas dressed

Reflexive pronouns always have to agree with their subjects, in all tenses and moods — including the infinitive and the present participle

Je me lèverai I will get up

Nous nous We went to bed
sommes
couchés

Vas-tu te raser ? Are you going to
shave?

En me levant, j'ai While getting up, I
vu... saw...

1) **Me**, **te**, and **se** change to **m'**, **t'**, and **s'**, respectively, in front of a vowel or mute **H**.
Te changes to **toi** in the imperative

Stressed Pronouns

Stressed pronouns, also known as disjunctive pronouns, are used to emphasize a noun or pronoun that refers to a person

moi me

toi you

lui him

Stressed Pronouns (cont)

elle her

soi oneself

nous us

vous you

eux them (Masc)

elles them (Fem)

Soi is equivalent to "one" or "oneself," but in English, we usually say "everyone" instead