

• French months

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| - Janvier - January | • lundi - Monday |
| - février - February | mardi - Tuesday |
| - mars - March | mercredi - Wednesday |
| - avril - April | jeudi - Thursday |
| - mai - May | vendredi - Friday |
| - juin - June | Samedi - Saturday |
| - juillet - July | dimanche - Sunday |
| - août - August | |
| - septembre - September | |
| - octobre - October | |
| - novembre - November | |
| - décembre - December | |

• order
 day number month year
 mardi le 26 août 2014

- un - 1 dix - sept - 17
 deux - 2 dix - huit - 18
 trois - 3 dix - neuf - 19
 quatre - 4 vingt - 20
 cinq - 5 vingt et un - 21
 six - 6 vingt - deux - 22
 sept - 7 vingt - trois - 23
 huit - 8 vingt - quatre - 24
 neuf - 9 vingt - cinq - 25
 dix - 10 vingt - six - 26
 onze - 11 vingt - sept - 27
 douze - 12 vingt - huit - 28
 treize - 13 vingt - neuf - 29

I. Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives are placed before the noun

MY	mon	ma	mes
YOUR	ton	ta	tes
his/hers/ its	son	sa	ses
OUR	notre	notre	nos
YOUR	votre	votre	vos
THEIR	leur	leur	leurs

II. Possession with "de"

F

P

* de = of

thing owned + de + person owning (owner)

Example: How to say "John's dog?"

- Le chien de John.

* In French you actually have to say "The dog of John."

III. Practice possession with de

• C'est le chat _____ Marie.

• _____ père travaille dur.

Possessive adjectives

★ Nous avons trouvé tes chaussures.

- AVOIR :

ai	avons
as	avez
a	ont

* Irregular verbs have no pattern and must be memorized.

- ÊTRE :

suis	sommes
es	êtes
est	sont

- aller :

vais	allons
vas	allez
va	vont

- prendre :

prends	prenons
prends	prenez
prend	prennent

- boire

bois	buvons
bois	buvez
boit	boivent

- faire

fais	faisons
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les questions

- inversion / est-ce que forms
- definitions of a variety of "question words"

Cheat Sheet

inversion → • question word + verb + — + subject

• pourquoi dances-tu?
question word verb ↑ subject

est-ce que → • question word + est-ce que + subject
+ verb

• pourquoi [est-ce que tu] dances?
question word subject verb

inversion w/ -t- → on, il/ils, elle/elles in

* inversion, put a -t- in b/t verb + subject

if verb ends in a vowel

• À qui parl-t-il.
verb vowel subject

(to whom is he speaking?)

Definitions: Qui - who

Comment - how

use when you
don't understand

Quoi - what

Quand - when

Où - where

Parce-que / qu'(vowel) -
because

Quel - which/what

(quel = m quels = m pl)

Adjectives

pt. 1: Gender

+es if feminine & plural
+s if masculine & plural

This changes according to gender/number of noun being described.
To identify how to use or write your chosen adjective, you first must recognize the gender and placement.

The letter "e" plays a major role in identifying whether the adjective is masculine or feminine.

Masc. singular	Fem. singular	Masc. Plural	Fem. Plural
Grand	Grande	Grands	Grandes
Fin	Finie	Finis	Finies

Sometimes, words step outside the general rule of thumb, but follow the same principal.

Blanc	Blanche	Blancs	Blanches
réel	réelle	réels	réelles
sage	sage	sages	sages

Then, there are irregular adjectives whose rules change for each one.

beau	belle	beaux	belles
doux	douce	doux	douces

OTHER IRREGULARS

* nouveau intellectuel bas

Which Adjective Comes before the noun and which Comes after?

Placement after the Noun → most adjectives go after the noun they modify, usually have an Analytical (literal) Meaning. These types of adjectives include - Shape, Color, taste, religion, Social class, and Other adjectives that describe things like personality and Mood.
ex. Un livre rouge - Red Book

When An adjective is Analytical it goes After the Noun.

Placement before the Noun

Some adjectives are placed before the Noun. You can Memorize this with the acronym "Bangs"

- B - Beauty
- A - Age
- N - Newness
- G - Good or Bad
- S - Size

When an adjective is Figurative, it goes before the Noun.

Some Adjectives can have both, An analytic or Figurative Sense and thus can be placed on either side.

Examples

Analytical (literal) ~~Un homme grand~~
~~A tall Man~~

Figurative ~~Un grand homme~~

French time

French.about.com

l'heure

-official/

normal

time

-questions

* The French word for time as in "What time is it" = l'heure

~~I spent a lot of time.~~

* We ^{can} leave out o'clock ^{in English}. In French we will always say heure. (except w/ midi + minuit)

They use "du matin" for am, and "de l'après-midi" from 12-6pm, and "du soir" from 6-12am.

^{official}

* French time is expressed in 24hr time (military time) (used for flights, trains, buses, etc.)

* ex.

(don't use fancy times)

1:00 = il est un heure or 1h00

2:00 = il est deux heures or 2h00

3:00 = il est trois heures or 3h00

and

3:00 = il est trois heures treinte or 3h30

4:15 = il est quatre heures et quart or 4h15

5:10 = il est cinq heures moins le quart or 4h45

5:50 = il est six heures dix or 5h50

its noon = il est midi its midnight minuit.

Questions

what time is it? quelle heure est-il?

NORMAL TIME

once }
past }
30min.)