

French 3 Study Guide

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Different types of animals:

A animal- Un animal

un poisson- fish

un lapin- rabbit

une souris- mouse

une tortue- tortoise

un cheval- horse

une vache- cow

un canard- duck

une poule- hen

une chèvre- goat

Un serpent- snake

Le papillon- the butterfly

Le singe- the monkey

L'éléphant- the elephant

Le chien- the dog

Le poulet- the chicken

L'ours- the bear

The ant- la fourmi

La baleine- the whale

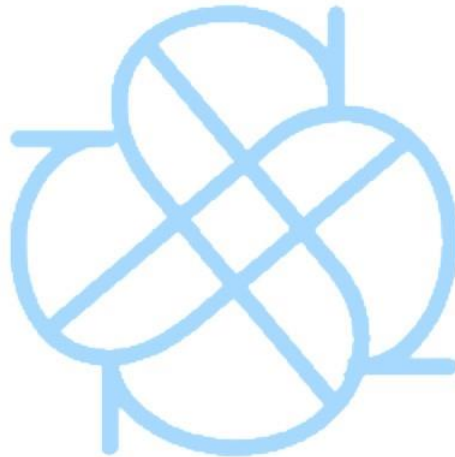
Le loup- the wolf

l'abeille - the bee

Le cochon- the pig

Le requin- the shark

L'araignée- the spider



Jouer= to play

With jouer, the preposition is also à or de, which depends on the situation it is in

- Jouer de + music and musical instruments
- Jouer à + game or sport

The verb faire (to do) may be required. If a preposition should be required it is always de

Sports- les sports

Anglais	Français	In a sentence
Basketball	Le basket	Jouer au basket
Biking	le vélo	faire du vélo, faire de la bicyclette
Boxing	La boxe	<i>faire de la boxe</i>
Football	Le football américain	Jouer au football
Hockey	Le hockey	Jouer au hockey
Skiing	Le ski	Faire du ski (skier)
Soccer	Le football	Jouer au foot(ball)
Swimming	La natation	Faire de la natation (nager)
Tennis	La tennis	Jouer au tennis
Wrestling	La lutte	Faire de la lutte (lutter)

Hobbies- les passe-temps

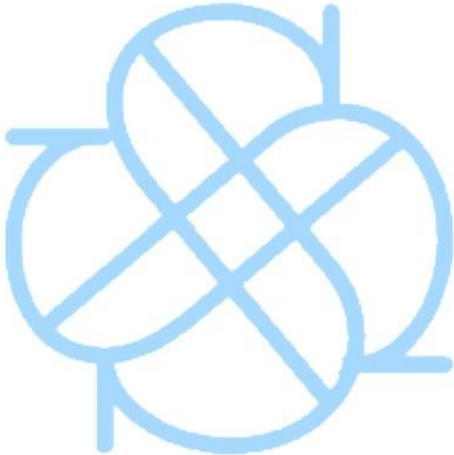
Anglais

Français

In a sentence

Anglais	Français	In a sentence
Cooking	La cuisine	Faire de la cuisine
Crocheting	Le crochet	Faire du crochet
Crossword puzzle	Des mots croisés	Faire des mots croisés
Dancing	La danse	Faire la danse
Fishing	La pêche	Aller à la pêche
Gardening	Le jardinage	Faire du jardinage
hiking	La randonnée	Faire de la randonnée
Hunting	La chasse	Faire de la chasse
Jigsaw puzzle	Un puzzle	Faire un puzzle
Jogging	Le jogging	Faire du jogging
Knitting	Le tricot	Faire le tricot
Movie	Un film	Regarder un film
Music	La musique	Écouter la musique/ jouer de la musique
Painting	Le peinture	Faire de la peinture
Reading	La lecture	Faire de la lecture
Sailing	La voile	Faire de la voile
Sewing	La couture	Faire de la couture

television	La télévision	Regarder La télévision
Tv	La télé	Regarder La télé



Games- Les jeux

Anglais

Français

In a sentence

Card games	Les jeux des cartes	Jouer aux jeux de cartes
Board games	Les jeux de société	Jouer aux jeux de société
Checkers	Le jeu de dames	Jouer aux jeux de cartes
Chess	Les échecs	Jouer aux échecs
Word games	Les jeux de lettres	Jouer aux jeux de lettres
Hop	Le billard	Jouer au billard
Video games	Les jeux	Jouer aux jeux vidéos
Darts	les fléchettes	Jouer aux fléchettes

Other verbs to use besides jouer for example:

Aimer (to like)

Vouloir (to want to)

Détester (to hate)

Regular -er verbs

When conjugating -er verbs you have to remove the ending which is the **er** part and then you have to add one of the following verbs to the end of it depending on who you are addressing.

Je -e Nous -ons
Tu -es Vous -ez
il -e ils -ent

Some common regular -er verbs

Partager- to share

Arriver- to arrive, to happen

Bouger- to move

Brosser- to brush

Chanter- to sing

Commencer- to begin/start

Corriger- to correct

Demander- to ask for

Effacer- to erase

chercher - to look for

Corriger- to correct

Donner- to give

Gagner- to win

Féliciter- to congratulate

Manquer- to miss

Monter- to climb

Visiter- to visit

Voyager- to travel

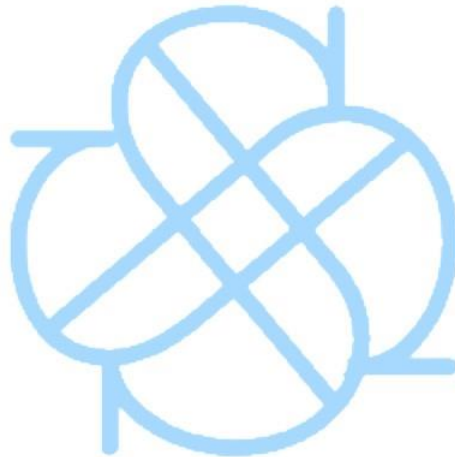
Trouver- to find

Regarder- to watch

Travailler- to work

To celebrate- fêter

Manger- to eat



Abaissier- to lower, to push/pull down

Glisser- to slide

Étudier to study

Habiter- to live

Abîmer- to ruin

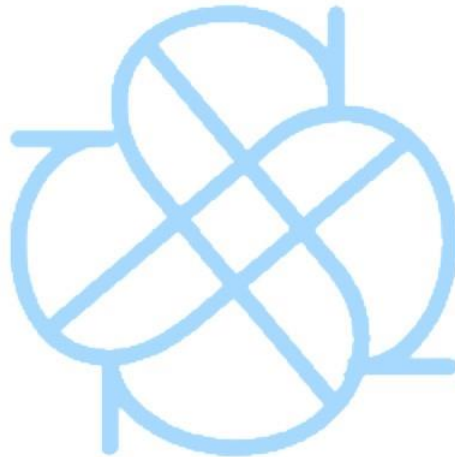
Penser- to think

Marcher- to walk, to function

Nager- to swim

Aimer- to like, to love

Skier- to ski

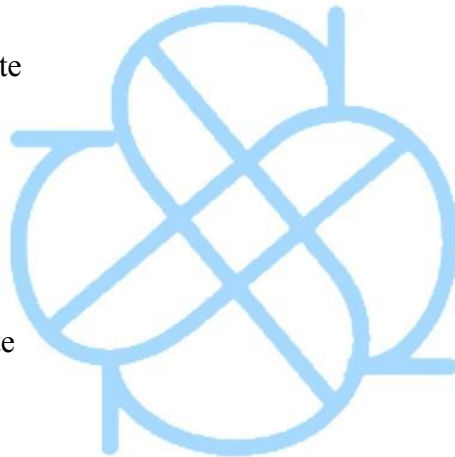


The majority of -er verbs follow this pattern the exceptions for this rule are aller and stem changing verbs.

For example Accent Graves:

When verbs have an accent grave on it you have to change the accent on the *é* from *this way* to this type of *è* when dealing with this type of -er verbs that deal with stem changing.

1. *posséder* – to possess
2. *céder* – to give up, dispose of
3. *célébrer* – to celebrate
4. *considérer* – to consider
5. *différer* – to differ
6. *inquiéter* – to worry
7. *espérer* – to hope
8. *exagérer* – to exaggerate
9. *gérer* – to manage
10. *modérer* – to moderate
11. *révéler* – to reveal
12. *pénétrer* – to enter
13. *compléter* – to complete
14. *posséder* – to possess
15. *préférer* – to prefer
16. *différer* – to differ
17. *protéger* – to protect (*protéger* is also a spelling change verb)
18. *réfléter* – to reflect
19. *répéter* – to repeat
20. *révéler* – to reveal
21. *suggérer* – to suggest
22. *espérer* – to hope
23. *altérer* – to alter



If a verb doesn't have an accent already on it you just to add the accent onto the e which makes it è

For example:

Je lever to Je lève

Or

Je acheter to Je achète

Y to I verbs

If a verb ends in -oyer, -ayer, -uyer there has to be a stem change to turn the Y into I it is REQUIRED

Je -ie nous -ons

Tu -ies vous -ez

Il -ie ils -ient

Double consonant verbs

For French verbs that end in -eter and -eler you have to double the t or l for the stem changed conjugations

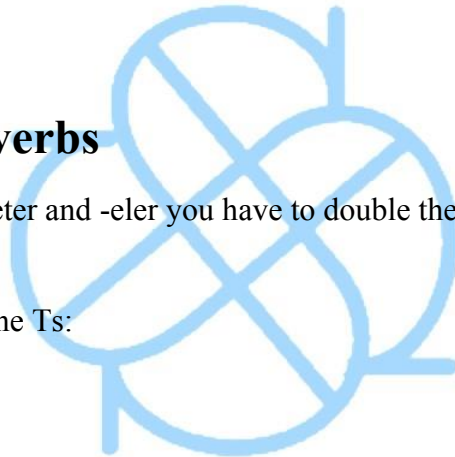
For example for doubling up the Ts:

Je jette

Je jette nous jettons

Tu jettes vous jetez

Il jette ils jettent



Indicative- present tense

You have to remove the infinitive ending which is the (re ir, or er)

Then you have to add the correct ending depending on the pronoun and what infinitive ending it is under

pronoun	Er	re	Ir
Je	e	s	is
Tu	es	s	Is
il/elle	e	---	it
Nous	ons	Ons	Issons
Vous	ez	ez	issez
ils/elles	ent	Ent	Issent

Subjunctive

First you have to start with the present tense and use the subject that you are addressing and then drop the ending of that present tense then add the appropriate subjunctive ending.

For example:

Conjugating partir with ils would be:

Partent

Because you would keep the stem which is **part-** then add the correct ending for that subject which would be -ent in this case

Another example:

Conjugating vendre with tu would be:

Vendes

Because you would keep the stem which is **vend-** then add the correct ending for that subject which would be -es in this case.

Subject	Ending	-ir verbs	-er verbs	-re verbs
-----	-----	----	-----	----
Je	-e	e	e	e
tu	-es	es	es	es
Il	-e	e	e	e
Nous	-ons	ions	ions	ions
Vous	-ez	iez	iez	iez
Ils	-ent	ent	ent	Ent

Future tense of irregular verbs

Verbs that happen to be irregular in the future have future stems that are -r or -rr. You have to add the future endings to these stems to be able to get the correct future form which can be seen below with different types of infinitives

Infinitive	Future stem
Avoir (to have)	aur-
Aller (to go)	ir-
Devoir (to have)	devr-
Envoyer (to send)	enverr-
Faire (to do/to make)	fer-
Falloir (to be necessary)	faudr-
Courir	Courr-
Cueillir (to pick)	cueiller-
Mourir (to die)	mourr-
Venir (to come)	viendr-
Recevoir (to receive)	recevr-
Vouloir (to wish, to want)	Voudrr-
Savoir (to know)	saur-
Pouvoir	purr-

The conditional of regular verbs (conditionnel)

When doing the future of regular verbs all you have to do is add the ending.

For example:

Parler with il all you would do is make it:

il parlera

All you have to do is follow what subject you're doing it for and what ending it falls under.

subject	Ending	-ir verbs	-re verbs	-er verbs
je	-ai	ai	ai	ai
tu	-as	as	as	as
il/elle/on	-a	a	a	a
Nous	-ons	ions	ons	ons
Vous	-ez	iez	ez	ez
ils/elles/on	-ont	iont	ont	Ont

L'imparfait (the imperfect) tense

The imperfect tense is in the past tense. This tense is used to describe actions in the past that were ongoing or repeated over time. There are these certain endings for the l'imparfait that you add at the end of the root of the present tense which depends on the subject form that you are using which is (je, tu, il/elle/on, nous, vous, ils/elles/on)

IMPORTANT:

When taking the nous form of the verb in the present tense

Ex: nous jouons finissons attendions

You have to remove the ons and follow with the ending that it goes under depending on if it is a -ir, re or er

	-ir	-re	-er
Je	issais	Ais	ais
tu	issais	ais	ais
il/elle/on	issait	ait	ait
nous	issions	ions	ions
Vous	issiez	iez	iez
ils/elles	Issiaient	aient	aient

La Martinique vocabulaire:

La Martinique is a Caribbean island which is an overseas region of France. Its culture is a reflection of a combination of West Indian and French influences. Here is some vocab to help with understanding this chapter.

le marché- the market

la forêt tropicale- tropical forest

Île- island

Bateau- boat

les gommiers- fishing boat

le ski nautique- water skiing

danser le zouk- dance the zouk

les épices- spices

le canne à sucre- sugar canes

Piquer- to sting

Fort-de-France- capital of Martinique

Le Jardin de Balata- a botanical garden

Montagne Pelée- volcano

St Pierre- this is the former capital of Martinique but it was destroyed by a volcano that erupted

se balader- to go for a walk

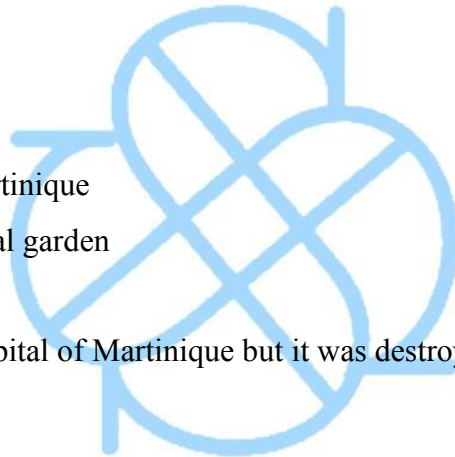
le coucher de soleil- sunset

les chutes d'eau- le sable noir

les arbres- trees

Où se trouve- where is

des fruits tropicaux- tropical fruits



Reflexive verbs in the imperative (which means commands)

Lave-toi- get washed up (tu)

ne te lave pas- do not get washed up (tu)

Amuse-toi- have fun (tu)

let's go for a walk- promenons (nous)

Levez-vous- get up (vous)

Excuse-toi (tu)- apologize (tu)

let's have fun- amusons-nous

Habille-toi- get dressed (tu)

let's not rest- ne nous reposons pas (nous)

ne t'excuse pas- don't apologize (tu)

Passé composé

This is when you combine avoir or *Être* in present tense with the past participle of the main verb

Avoir (present tense)

J	'ai
Tu	as
il/elle	a
Nous	avons
Vous	avez
ils/elles	Ont

Être (present tense)

Je	suis
Tu	es
il/elle	est
Nous	sommes
Vous	êtes
ils/elles	sont

-Er -----> É

-ir -----> I

- re-----> U

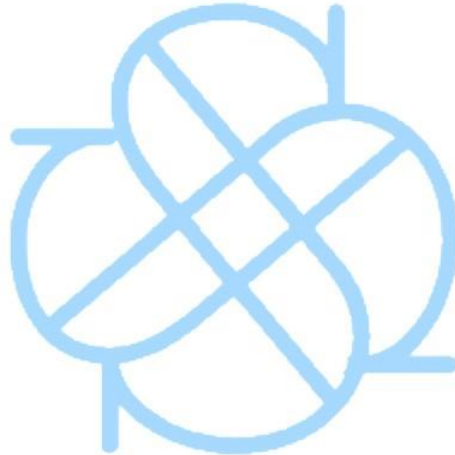
Être - -----> été

faire-----> fait

avoir-----> eu

Pouvoir -----> pu

Vouloir-----> voulu



Some more vocabulary:

faire de la balançoire- to swing

faire de la bascule-to seesaw

aller au cirque (m.)- to go to the circus

faire du manège- to go on a carousel

faire des farces (f.)- to make jokes

grimper aux arbres (m.)- to climb trees

jouer aux billes (f.)- to play marbles

regarder des dessins animés- to watch cartoons

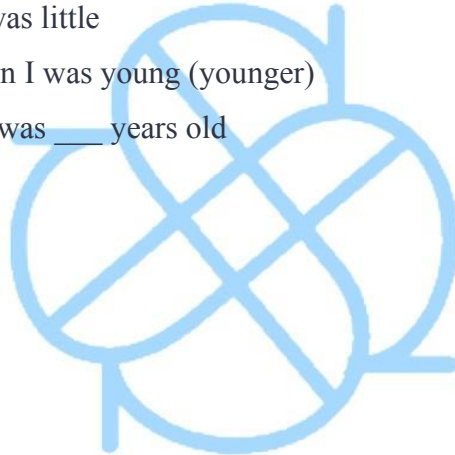
sauter à la corde- to jump rope

les souvenirs d'enfance- childhood memories

quand j'étais petit(e)- when I was little

quand j'étais (plus) jeune- when I was young (younger)

quand j'avais ___ ans- when I was ___ years old



Computer Vocab:

un écran- a screen

une imprimante-a printer

un ordinateur-a computer

démarrer, allumer-to switch on

Brancher- to plug in

un logiciel- a software

la wifi-wireless

une touche- a key

Éteindre- to switch off/ to shut down

un disque externe- an external hard drive

Télécharger- to download

Sauvegarder- to save

en ligne- on line

un réseau- a network

une télécommande- a remote control

une pièce jointe- an attachment

un courriel, un mél- an email message

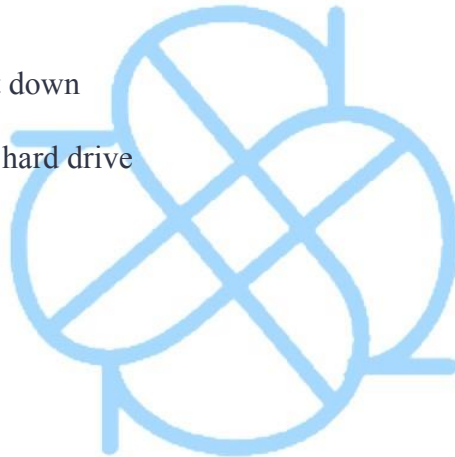
un navigateur- a browser

un portable- any portable device

un clavier- a keyboard

le courant- power

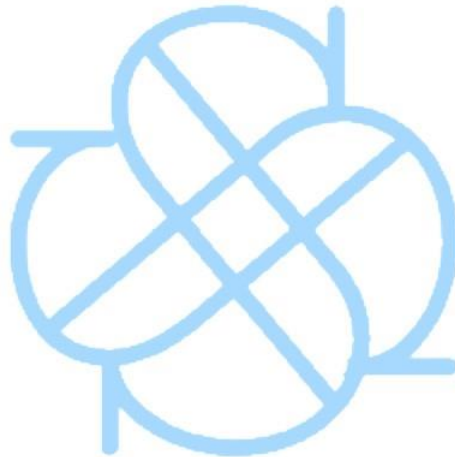
une télécommande- a remote control



une oreillette- a headset or an earpiece

un moteur de recherche- a search engine

planter-to crash



Nature:

Une nature- nature

Un climat- climate

Un arbuste- bush

Une campagne-countryside

Un nuage-cloud

un désert- desert

Un feu- fire

une forêt- forest

Une terre-earth

Un Glacier- glacier

Un lac- lake

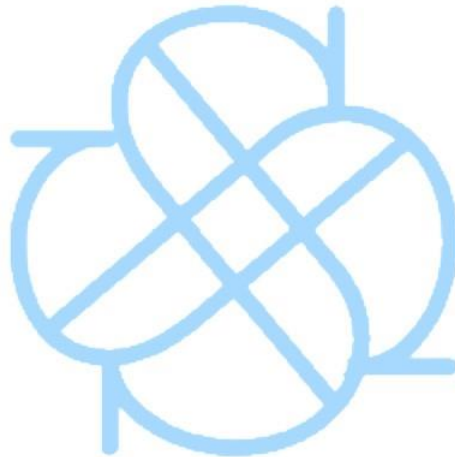
Une colline-hill

une rivière- a river

un arc-en-ciel- rainbow

Un monde-world

Un ciel-sky



Money/bank:

Argent-money

Solde- balance

Carte de crédit- credit card

carnet de chèques- checkbook

Pièce- coin

Frais- fees

Monnaie- currency

distributeur automatique de billets- atm machine

taux d'intérêts- interests rates

Emprunt- money

agios-overdraft/commission fees

Déposer- to deposit

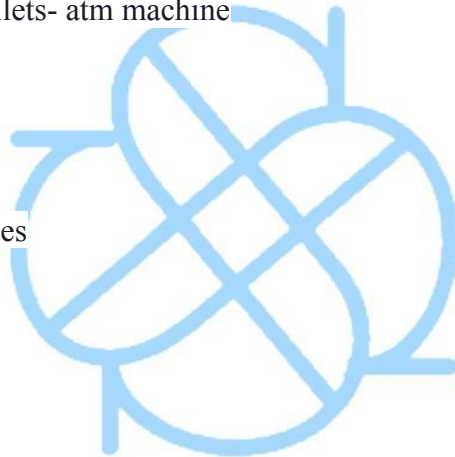
Gagner- to earn

Perdre- to lose

faire des économies- to save money

Dépenser- to spend

Retrait- withdrawal



Movies vocabulary:

comédien, acteur- actor

Public- audience

Prix- award, prize

Personnage- character

générique-credits

Comédie- comedy

Célèbre- famous

Comique- comedian

bande annonce- trailer

Tourner- to shoot

Sortir- to come out (movie)

Étoile- star

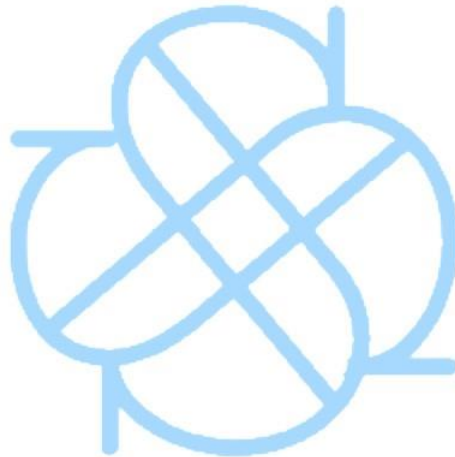
Son- sound

tapis rouge-red carpet

Accessoire- prop

Film- movie

réalisateur/trice- movie director



Asking for directions:

autour de-around

au coin de-at the corner

Gauche- left

Devant-in front of

au milieu de-in the middle of

Dans-in

en face de- across of

Entre- between

Derrière-behind

au bout de- at the end of

à gauche de- left of

au coin de- at the corner

à côté de- next to

près de- near me

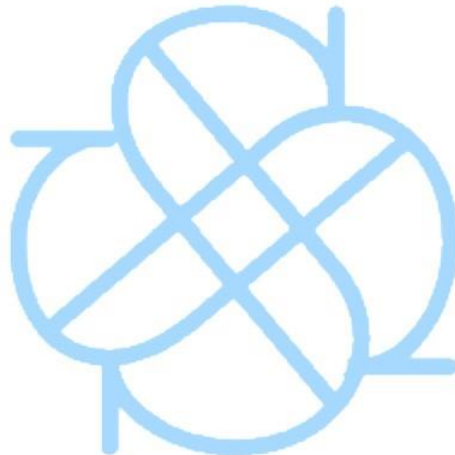
Sur-on

Sous- under

Droite-right

à droite de-right of

tout droit-straight ahead



Clothes Vocabulary:

La chemise-shirt

Les chaussettes-socks

Les chaussures- shoes

Le chapeau- hat

Le chemisier-blouse

Le complet- man's suit

Les collants-partyhose

La cravate-tie

Le complet-man's suit

Les habits-clothing

L'impermeable- rain coat

Le jean-jeans

Le maillot de bain-bathing suit

Le manteau-coat

La jupe- skirt

Le pantalon-pants

Le pull-sweater

La robe-dress

Les sandales- sandals

Le tailleur- woman's suit

Le short- shorts

Le tee-shirt- t-shirt

Le coton- cotton

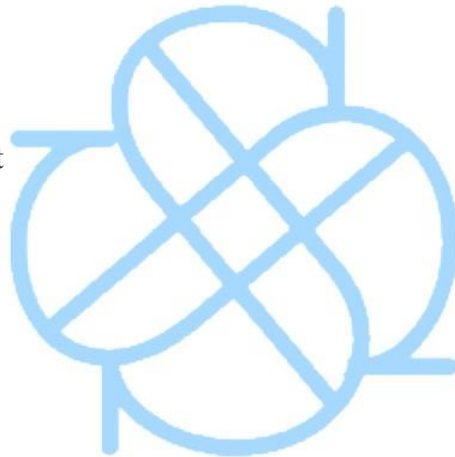
Le veston-jacket

Le bracelet- bracelet

La chaine- chain

Le collier-necklace

La montre- watch



Fruits and Vegetables:

L'orange- orange

La pomme- apple

La myrtille- blueberry

Le citron vert- lime

La noix de coco- coconut

La raisin- grape

Le kiwi- kiwi fruit

Le citron- lemon

La mandarine- mandarine

L'asperge- asparagus

La banane- banana

L'avocat- avocado

La fraise- strawberry

La cerise- cherry

La framboise- raspberry

Le melon- melon

L'ananas- pineapple

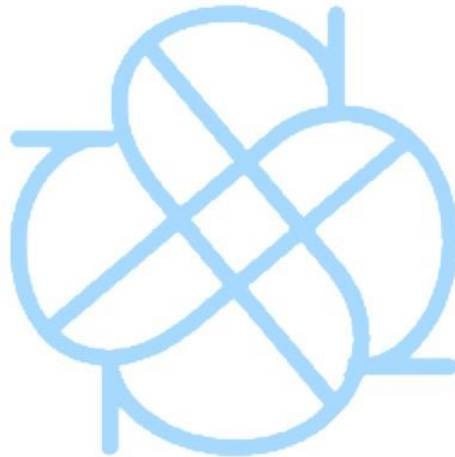
Le petit pois- peas

La tomate- tomato

L'aubergine- eggplant

La mangue- mango

La poire- pear



Le chou fleur-cabbage

La laitue-lettuce

La prune- plum

La carotte- carrot

La pomme de terre-potato

Le gingembre- ginger

La champignon-mushrooms

Le melon d'eau

La citrouille-pumpkin

Le brocoli- broccoli

Le persil-parsley

Le poivron-peppers

