



# ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## (FRAN'S GRAMMAR)

### HELPFUL INFORMATION FOR ESL STUDENTS

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#### HOW TO WORK WITH TENSES:

- Step #1 Find **TIME CLUES** by looking for key words + time expressions
- Step #2 Match with chart on p. 12  
**KEY WORDS + TENSES**
- Step #3 Use examples of tenses on p. 8-11:  
**VERB TENSES – WORK/EAT**
- Step #4 Check if your verb is irregular on p. 4-5:  
**IRREGULAR VERBS**
- Step #5 Not sure of auxiliary verbs? Look on p. 6:  
**AUXILIARY VERBS**
- Step #6 Still having problems? **Ask your teacher!**



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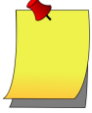
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# How to Learn English

Many students ask, “What is the best way to learn English?” There are so many methods, courses and programs that it is hard to know where to begin. This concise English Grammar was created to help students of all levels. If you are a beginner, follow the steps below, beginning at Step #1. If you are more advanced, take time to look over the steps and decide which would benefit you the most.



## **BE PART OF THE CLASS ... LISTEN ... PARTICIPATE ... HAVE FUN!**

#1 Study the list ‘Very Basic Words to Know’ (p. 2-3). These are the very first words you must learn to understand English. Review them before you begin your course studies.

#2 Listen, listen, listen. The more you listen to English, the more you will begin to understand. Listen to radio, TV, podcasts, CD’s, movies and English speakers. Listening is the key. It’s the way everyone learns a first language. The first step is to listen for awhile, and then begin using words and simple phrases.

#3 Begin using English course books for self-study, combined with extra listening and activities on the Internet. Extra reading helps to make visual connections with words.

#4 Study ‘Vocabulary – 1000 Basic Words’ (p. 30-35). Learning these words will give you about 70% of the words you will use in English.

#5 Use this Grammar Book while you study to help answer questions. Ask your teacher if you don’t understand something.

#6 Use English as much as you can. The best way to learn a language is to use it. Listen, read and speak English.

#7 Don’t worry about making mistakes when you talk. Just try. If you spoke perfect English, you wouldn’t need to study!

#8 Put your mind into English mode as much as you can. Connect to any moment in English (What am I doing right now? I’m driving my car ... I’m stopping at the traffic light and so on.)

#9 Use the tips given in class. Use post-it notes for vocabulary ... use catalogues and magazines for reading ... watch TV in English ... use Internet ... talk to your teacher and classmates in English.

#10 Have fun learning English. Make it like a game. Before you know it, you’ll be using English!





**I BEFORE E EXCEPT AFTER C.**

## Spelling Rules + Using a Dictionary

A dictionary is a great tool that will help you to find words you do not understand in English. But remember,

English and French share a lot of vocabulary. Often, a word sounds similar in both languages. If the meaning of the word makes sense in the context it is used, it is probably a 'cognate' (shared word). If the French meaning does not make sense, or if it is completely unfamiliar, follow the pointers below.

### ✂ A dictionary will give you the following information about a word:

1. Translation & clarification (*Traduction et clarification*)
2. \*Various definitions of the word, synonyms (same meaning) and antonyms (opposite meaning) (*Définitions variées, synonymes et antonymes*)
3. How to spell the word and its irregular plural and past tense verb forms (*Orthographe, pluriel irrégulier et temps passé des verbes irréguliers*)
4. If word is capitalized or abbreviated (*Majuscules et abréviations*)
5. How to break the word into syllables (*Syllables*)
6. Pronunciation & phonetics (*Prononciation et phonétique*)
7. The part of speech of a word (*Catégorie grammaticale; e.x: n., v., adj., etc.*)
8. Example sentences or expressions (*Exemples de phrases ou d'expressions*)
9. The meanings of important prefixes and suffixes (*Préfixes et suffixes*)
10. The special uses of the word, idioms (*Usages significatifs et idiomes*)
11. Other words derived from the main word (*Mots dérivés*)

\*Words numbered according to popular use (*Numérotation selon l'usage courant*)

### ✂ Applying the following pointers will save time when you use a dictionary:

1. Know and use proper alphabetical order (*Suivez l'ordre alphabétique*)
2. Use guide words to save time (*Utilisez des mots de référence*)
3. Look for proper meaning & context (*Cherchez le sens correct selon le contexte*)  
Substitute the meaning you find for the word in the sentence. Be sure you select the most appropriate meaning, not merely the first definition you come to
4. You might need to check several possible spellings before finding the word (*Vérifiez diverses graphies pour vous assurer que vous avez le bon mot*)
5. Try saying the word aloud after you look at the pronunciation key (*Prononcez le mot à haute voix avec la bonne prononciation*)

### ✂ Other uses for the dictionary:

1. Verb tables (*Tableaux des verbes*)
2. Lists of numbers, times & dates (*Listes des nombres, des heures et des dates*)
3. Special sections with expressions and references (*Sections spéciales*)

**PHONETICS FOR SPELLING:** When adding a **suffix** at the end of a word ...

hop = hōp (soft o) = hō**pped** ...

hope = hōpe (hard o) = hō**ped**

fill = fill (soft i) = fill**ing** ...

file = file (hard i) = fil**ing**

play = (y as consonant) = play**ed** ...

cry = (y as vowel) = cri**ed**

**Two syllables? When the last syllable is emphasized, double the consonant!**

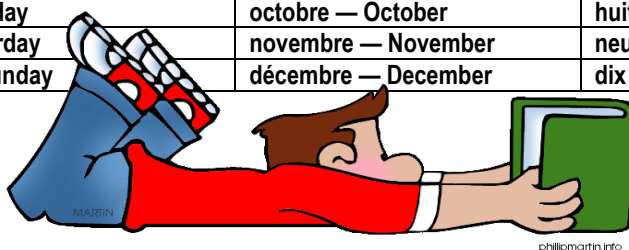
✂ A Very Useful Tool! — Un outil très utile! ✂

## Very Basic Words to Know

## Very Basic Words to Know

These words are the very first words you must learn in English. If you don't know these words, you will not be able to understand English at all. Study this list first! To keep this list as short as possible, unless the words are specifically feminine, only the masculine and plural forms are given.

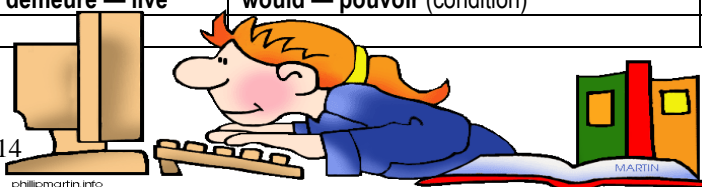
NOUNS + PRONOUNS	PREPOSITIONS/ADVERBS	OTHER WORDS
aucun — any (phrase négative)	à, au — at	aujourd'hui — today
automne — autumn/fall	à, au — to	aussi — too/also
ce, ça, que, qui — that	à propos de, de — about	bienvenue — welcome
ce, cet, celui-ci, celui-là — this	après — after	combien — how many
ces, ceux-ci — these	autour — around	comme, aussi, tel — as
ces, ceux-là — those	avant — before	comment, combien — how (much)
chaque, tout — every	avec — with	correct, (un) droit, (la, a) droite — right
elle — she	dans — in	demain — tomorrow
elle, sa, son, ses — her	d', de, des — of	encore — again
été — summer	d', de, du, des — from	ensemble — together
eux, les, leur — them	(selon le contexte) — off	et — and
hiver — winter	dans, dedans — into	gauche — left
il — he	dehors, hors — out	hier — yesterday
il, elle (qui signifie une chose) — it	en bas — down	juste — just
ils, elles — they	en haut — up	le, la, l' — the
je, j' — I	ici — here	mais — but
la sienne — hers	là — there	ne... pas — not
le, la, l' — her/him	loin — far	non, pas — no
leur, leurs — their	par — by	où — where
lui, il — him	par-dessus — over	ou, sinon — or
ma, mon, mes — my	pour — for	oui — yes
moi — me	(selon le contexte) — away	parce que — because
moi-même — myself	sous — under	pourquoi — why
notre, nos, (le/s) nôtre(s) — our/ours	sur — on	quand — when
nous — us	sur, par-dessus — upon	quel, lequel, lesquels — which
on — we		qui (pour une personne) — who
peu — few		quoi, qu'est-ce — what
printemps — spring		s'il te plait (vous) — please
quelques, des — some		si — if
son, sa, ses (chose) — its		si, tellement, donc, alors — so
toi-même — yourself		tout, tous — all
tu, toi, vous — you	<b>MONTHS OF THE YEAR</b>	un, une — a/an (avec voyelle initiale)
un, une — one	janvier — January	voeu — wish
votre, vôtre, vos, tes — your	fevrier — February	<b>NUMBERS</b>
	mars — March	un — one
	avril — April	deux — two
<b>DAYS OF THE WEEK</b>	mai — May	trois — three
lundi — Monday	juin — June	quatre — four
mardi — Tuesday	juillet — July	cinq — five
mercredi — Wednesday	août — August	six — six
jeudi — Thursday	septembre — September	sept — seven
vendredi — Friday	octobre — October	huit — eight
samedi — Saturday	novembre — November	neuf — nine
dimanche — Sunday	décembre — December	dix — ten



## Very Basic Words to Know

(Only irregular Past Tenses are included)

VERY BASIC VERBS (+ PAST)	BASIC VERBS (+ PAST)	ADJECTIVES + ADVERBS
acheter, acheté — buy/bought	a été — has/have been	alors, ainsi, puis — then
aider, aidé — help	aimer, aimé — love (romantique)	beaucoup — much
aimer, aimé (chose) — like	allumer, allumé — light/lit	bien — well
aller, allé — go/went	amener, amené — bring/brought	bientôt — soon
appeler, appelé — call	apporter, apporté — bring/brought	bon — good
arrêter, arrêté — stop	asseoir, assis — sit/sat	chaud — hot
avoir : a, a eu (il, elle) — has/had	blessé, blessé — hurt	(les) deux — both
avoir : a, as, avons, avez, ont — have	boire, bu — drink/drank	drôle — funny
(ai, as, avons, avez, ont) eu — had	chanter, chanté — sing/sang	(une) fois — once
chercher, cherché — get/got	choisir, choisi, cueillir, cueilli — pick	froid — cold
obtenir, obtenu — get/got	commencer, commencé — start	gentil — nice/kind
connaître, connu — know/knew	couper, coupé — cut	gros/grand — big
savoir, su — know/knew	dessiner, dessiné — draw/drew	jamais — never
courir, couru — run/ran	devrait (obligation) — should	jolie — pretty
demandé, demandé — ask	dire, dit; raconter, raconté — tell/told	long — long
dire, dit — say/said	dormir, dormi — sleep/slept	maintenant — now
donner, donné — give/gave	essayer, essayé — try	(le) meilleur — the best
écrire, écrit — write/wrote	fini — done	mieux, meilleur — better
être — be	gagner (un prix) — win/won	nouveau/neuf — new
être : je suis — am	garder, gardé — keep/kept	petit — small/little
il est — is	grandir, grandi, cultiver — grow/grew	plein — full
j'étais, il était — /was	laver, lavé — wash	plusieurs — many
es, sommes, êtes, sont — are	lire, lu — read	sa/son (propre) — own
étais, étions, étiez, étaient — /were	montrer, montré — show	premier — first
faire, fait — do (does)/did	ne pas... — don't	propre — clean
faire, fait — make/made	nettoyer, nettoyé — clean	rond — round
faut — must/have to	porter, porté — carry	seulement — only
jouer, joué — play	porter, porté (vêtements) — wear/wore	tiède — warm
laisser, laissé — let	pourrait — could	toujours — always
permettre, permis — let	réchauffer, réchauffé — warm	très — very
manger, mangé — eat/ate	rire, ri — laugh	vieux — old
marcher, marché — walk	souhaiter, souhaité — wish	vite — fast
mettre, mis; placer, placé — put	tenir, tenu — hold/held	
ouvrir, ouvert — open	tirer, tiré — pull	COLORS
penser, pensé — think/thought	tomber — fall/fell	blanc — white
pouvoir (capacité) — can	utiliser, utilisé — use	bleu — blue
pouvoir (permission, possibilité) — may	voler (dans les airs) — fly/flew	brun — brown
prendre, pris — take/took		jaune — yellow
regarder, regardé — look		noir — black
remercier, remercié — thank		orange — orange
sauter, sauté — jump	MODAL VERBS	rouge — red
se promener, promené — ride/rode	can — pouvoir (capacité)	vert — green
travailler, travaillé — work	could — pouvoir (possibilité)	violet — purple
trouver, trouvé — find/found	may — pouvoir (permission)	
venir, venu — come/came	should — devoir (obligation)	ORDER/RANK
vouloir, voulu — want	will — forme future	premier — first
vivre, vécu, demeurer, demeuré — live	would — pouvoir (condition)	deuxième — second
voir, vu — see/saw		troisième — third





## IRREGULAR VERB LIST A-M

\*Top 50 Verbs — Verbs used the most often in English

\*\*Auxiliary Verbs: Be, Have, Do

SIMPLE	PAST	PERFECT	FRENCH	SIMPLE	PAST	PERFECT	FRENCH
arise	arose	arisen	<i>se lever</i>	fight	fought	fought	<i>se battre</i>
awake	awoke	awoken	<i>réveiller</i>	*find	found	found	<i>trouver</i>
**be	was, were	been	<i>être</i>	fit	fit	fit	<i>ajuster</i>
bear	bore	borne	<i>porter</i>	flee	fled	fled	<i>s'enfuir</i>
beat	beat	beaten	<i>battre</i>	fling	flung	flung	<i>lancer</i>
*become	became	become	<i>devenir</i>	fly	flew	flown	<i>voler</i>
*begin	began	begun	<i>commencer</i>	forbid	forbade	forbidden	<i>interdire</i>
behold	beheld	beheld	<i>regarder</i>	forecast	forecast(ed)	forecast(ed)	<i>prévoir</i>
bend	bent	bent	<i>plier</i>	foresee	foresaw	foreseen	<i>présager</i>
bet	bet/betted	bet/betted	<i>parier</i>	foretell	foretold	foretold	<i>devancer</i>
bid	bid/bade	bid/bidden	<i>miser</i>	forget	forgot	forgotten	<i>oublier</i>
bind	bound	bound	<i>attacher, lier</i>	forgive	forgave	forgiven	<i>pardonner</i>
bite	bit	bitten	<i>mordre</i>	freeze	froze	frozen	<i>geler</i>
bleed	bled	bled	<i>saigner</i>	*get	got	gotten	<i>obtenir</i>
bless	blessed/blest	blessed/blest	<i>bénir</i>	*give	gave	given	<i>donner</i>
blow	blew	blown	<i>souffler</i>	*go	went	gone	<i>aller</i>
*break	broke	broken	<i>casser</i>	grind	ground	ground	<i>moudre</i>
breed	bred	bred	<i>faire l'élevage</i>	*grow	grew	grown	<i>pousser, croître</i>
*bring	brought	brought	<i>apporter</i>	hang	hung	hung	<i>pendre, suspendre</i>
broadcast	broadcast(ed)	broadcast(ed)	<i>diffuser</i>	**have	had	had	<i>avoir</i>
*build	built	built	<i>bâtir</i>	*hear	heard	heard	<i>entendre</i>
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	<i>brûler</i>	hide	hid	hidden	<i>cacher</i>
burst	burst	burst	<i>éclater</i>	hit	hit	hit	<i>frapper</i>
*buy	bought	bought	<i>acheter</i>	*hold	held	held	<i>tenir</i>
cast	cast	cast	<i>lancer</i>	hurt	hurt	hurt	<i>blesser</i>
catch	caught	caught	<i>attraper</i>	*keep	kept	kept	<i>garder</i>
*choose	chose	chosen	<i>choisir</i>	kneel	knelt	knelt	<i>s'agenouiller</i>
cling	clung	clung	<i>s'accrocher</i>	knit	knitted/knit	knitted/knit	<i>tricoter</i>
*come	came	come	<i>venir</i>	*know	knew	known	<i>connaître</i>
cost	cost	cost	<i>coûter</i>	lay	laid	laid	<i>poser, mettre</i>
creep	crept	crept	<i>ramper</i>	*lead	led	led	<i>mener - diriger</i>
*cut	cut	cut	<i>couper</i>	leap	leaped/leapt	leaped/leapt	<i>bondir</i>
deal	dealt	dealt	<i>marchander</i>	learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	<i>apprendre</i>
dig	dug	dug	<i>creuser</i>	*leave	left	left	<i>partir</i>
dive	dove/dived	dived	<i>plonger</i>	lend	lent	lent	<i>prêter</i>
**do	did	done	<i>faire</i>	*let	let	let	<i>laisser</i>
*draw	drew	drawn	<i>dessiner, tirer</i>	*lie	lay	lain	<i>s'étendre</i>
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	<i>rêver</i>	light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	<i>allumer</i>
drink	drank	drunk	<i>boire</i>	*lose	lost	lost	<i>perdre</i>
*drive	drove	driven	<i>conduire</i>	*make	made	made	<i>faire (fabriquer)</i>
dwell	dwelt/dwelt	dwelt/dwelt	<i>habiter</i>	*mean	meant	meant	<i>signifier</i>
*eat	ate	eaten	<i>manger</i>	*meet	met	met	<i>rencontrer</i>
*fall	fell	fallen	<i>tomber</i>	*mistake	mistook	mistaken	<i>se tromper</i>
feed	fed	fed	<i>nourrir</i>	misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	<i>se méprendre</i>
*feel	felt	felt	<i>sentir/toucher</i>	mow	mowed	mown	<i>tondre</i>

### AUXILIARY VERBS:

\*\*BE: I am, You are, He is, We are, You are, They are ... I was, You were, He was, We were, You were, They were

\*\*HAVE: I have, You have, He has, We Have, You have, They have ... I had, You had, He had, We had, You had, They had



# IRREGULAR VERB LIST N-Z

\*Top 50 Verbs ... Verbs used the most often in English

\*\*Auxiliary Verbs — Be, Have, Do



SIMPLE	PAST	PERFECT	FRENCH	SIMPLE	PAST	PERFECT	FRENCH
partake	partook	partaken	<i>participer</i>	split	split	split	<i>séparer</i>
*pay	paid	paid	<i>payer</i>	spoil	spoilt/spoiled	spoilt/spoiled	<i>gâcher</i>
prove	proved	proven	<i>prouver</i>	spread	spread	spread	<i>étendre</i>
*put	put	put	<i>mettre, déposer</i>	spring	sprang/sprung	sprang/sprung	<i>sauter</i>
quit	quit	quit	<i>abandonner</i>	*stand	stood	stood	<i>être debout</i>
*read	read	read	<i>lire</i>	steal	stole	stolen	<i>voler (qqchse)</i>
relay	relaid	relaid	<i>relayer</i>	stick	stuck	stuck	<i>coller</i>
rid	rid/riddled	rid/riddled	<i>débarrasser</i>	sting	stung	stung	<i>piquer</i>
ride	rode	ridden	<i>promener</i>	stink	stank/stunk	stank/stunk	<i>puer</i>
ring	rang	rung	<i>sonner</i>	strew	strewed	strewn	<i>éparpiller</i>
*rise	rose	risen	<i>se lever</i>	stride	strode	stridden	<i>arpenter</i>
*run	ran	run	<i>courir</i>	strike	struck	struck	<i>frapper</i>
saw	sawed	sawn	<i>scier</i>	string	strung	strung	<i>enfiler</i>
*say	said	said	<i>dire</i>	strive	strove	striven	<i>s'efforcer</i>
*see	saw	seen	<i>voir</i>	swear	swore	sworn	<i>jurer</i>
seek	sought	sought	<i>chercher</i>	sweep	swept	swept	<i>balayer</i>
sell	sold	sold	<i>vendre</i>	swell	swelled	swollen	<i>enfler</i>
*send	sent	sent	<i>envoyer</i>	swim	swam	swum	<i>nager</i>
*set	set	set	<i>placer</i>	swing	swung	swung	<i>balancer</i>
sew	sewed	sewn	<i>coudre</i>	*take	took	taken	<i>prendre</i>
shake	shook	shaken	<i>secouer</i>	teach	taught	taught	<i>enseigner</i>
shear	sheared	shorn/sheared	<i>tondre</i>	tear	tore	torn	<i>déchirer</i>
shed	shed	shed	<i>perdre</i>	*tell	told	told	<i>dire</i>
shine	shone/shined	shone/shined	<i>briller</i>	*think	thought	thought	<i>penser</i>
shoot	shot	shot	<i>tirer</i>	thrive	throve/thrived	thriven	<i>fleurir</i>
*show	showed	shown/showed	<i>montrer</i>	throw	threw	thrown	<i>jeter</i>
shrink	shrank/shrunk	shrunk,shrunken	<i>rétrécir</i>	thrust	thrust	thrust	<i>enfoncer</i>
shut	shut	shut	<i>fermer</i>	tread	trod	trod, trodden	<i>marcher</i>
sing	sang	sung	<i>chanter</i>	undergo	underwent	undergone	<i>subir</i>
sink	sank	sunk	<i>couler</i>	understand	understood	understood	<i>comprendre</i>
*sit	sat	sat	<i>asseoir</i>	undertake	undertook	undertaken	<i>entreprendre</i>
slay	slew	slain	<i>tuer</i>	undo	undid	undone	<i>défaire</i>
sleep	slept	slept	<i>dormir</i>	upset	upset	upset	<i>déranger</i>
slide	slid	slid	<i>glisser</i>	wake	woke/waked	woken/waked	<i>réveiller</i>
sling	slung	slung	<i>lancer</i>	*wear	wore	worn	<i>porter</i>
slit	slit	slit	<i>fendre</i>	weave	wove	woven	<i>tisser</i>
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	<i>sentir</i>	wed	wedded/wed	wedded/wed	<i>épouser</i>
sow	sowed	sown, sowed	<i>semer</i>	weep	wept	wept	<i>pleurer</i>
*speak	spoke	spoken	<i>parler</i>	win	won	won	<i>gagner (prix)</i>
speed	sped/ speeded	sped/speeded	<i>accélérer</i>	wind	wound	wound	<i>enrouler</i>
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	<i>épeler</i>	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	<i>retirer</i>
*spend	spent	spent	<i>dépenser</i>	withhold	withheld	withheld	<i>retenir</i>
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled	<i>renverser</i>	withstand	withstood	withstood	<i>résister</i>
spin	spun	spun	<i>tourner</i>	wring	wrung	wrung	<i>tordre</i>
spit	spat	spat	<i>cracher</i>	*write	wrote	written	<i>écrire</i>

## CONDITIONAL/MODAL AUXILIARIES:

Can – Could

May – Might

Shall – Should

Will – Would



# AUXILIARY VERBS



These verbs are very important. They are basic verbs used as auxiliaries (helping verbs) when conjugating other verbs. It is a must to know these verbs!

## TO BE:

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	PERFECT TENSE
<b>I am – I'm</b> je suis	<b>I was</b> j'étais	<b>I will be – I'll be</b> je serai	<b>I have been- I've been</b> j'ai été
<b>you are – you're</b> tu es	<b>you were</b> tu étais	<b>you will be – you'll be</b> tu seras	<b>you have been – you've been</b> tu as été
<b>he is – he's (she/it)</b> il est	<b>he was</b> il était	<b>he will be – he'll be</b> il sera	<b>he has been – he's been</b> il a été
<b>we are – we're</b> nous sommes	<b>we were</b> nous étions	<b>we will be – we'll be</b> nous serons	<b>we have been – we've been</b> nous avons été
<b>you are – you're (plural)</b> vous êtes	<b>you were</b> vous étiez	<b>you will be – you'll be</b> vous serez	<b>you have been – you've been</b> vous avez été
<b>they are – they're</b> ils sont	<b>they were</b> ils étaient	<b>they will be – they'll be</b> ils seront	<b>they have been – they've been</b> ils ont été

## TO HAVE:

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	PAST PARTICIPLE
<b>I have – I've</b> j'ai	<b>I had</b> j'avais	<b>I will have – I'll have</b> j'aurai	<b>I have had – I've had</b> j'ai eu
<b>you have – you've</b> tu as	<b>you had</b> tu avais	<b>you will have – you'll have</b> tu auras	<b>you have had – you've had</b> tu as eu
<b>he has – he's (she, it)</b> il a	<b>he had</b> il avait	<b>he will have – he'll have</b> il aura	<b>he has had – he's had</b> il a eu
<b>we have – we've</b> nous avons	<b>we had</b> nous avions	<b>we will have – we'll have</b> nous aurons	<b>we have had – we've had</b> nous avons eu
<b>you have – you've (plural)</b> vous avez	<b>you had</b> vous aviez	<b>you will have – you'll have</b> vous aurez	<b>you have had – you've had</b> vous avez eu
<b>they have – they've</b> ils ont	<b>they had</b> ils avaient	<b>they will have – they'll have</b> ils auront	<b>they have had – they've had</b> ils ont eu

## TO DO: (no contractions)

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	PAST PARTICIPLE
<b>I do</b> je fais	<b>I did</b> je faisais	<b>I will do – I'll do</b> je ferai	<b>I have done – I've done</b> j'ai fait
<b>you do</b> tu fais	<b>you did</b> tu faisais	<b>you will do – you'll do</b> tu feras	<b>you have done – you've done</b> tu as fait
<b>he does (she, it)</b> il fait	<b>he did</b> il faisait	<b>he will do – he'll do</b> il fera	<b>he has done – he's done</b> il a fait
<b>we do</b> nous faisons	<b>we did</b> nous faisions	<b>we will do – we'll do</b> nous ferons	<b>we have done – we've done</b> nous avons fait
<b>you do (plural)</b> vous faites	<b>you did</b> vous faisiez	<b>you will do – you'll do</b> vous ferez	<b>you have done – you've done</b> vous avez fait
<b>they do</b> ils font	<b>they did</b> ils faisaient	<b>they will do – they'll do</b> ils feront	<b>they have done – they've done</b> ils ont fait



1. The third person, represented by *he*, is conjugated the same way for *she* & *it*
2. The Past Participle is used to conjugate the Perfect & Perfect Continuous tenses
3. The pronoun *I (je)* is always written with a capital — no exceptions!
4. Never form a contraction with the regular Past tense

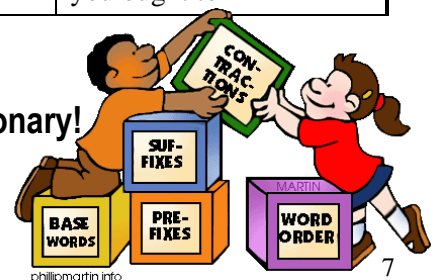


# CONTRACTIONS

English speakers like to ‘*speed speak*’ – the faster the better. This can complicate things for non-native speakers. The fastest way to get the message across is by making a portion of the sentence smoother to pronounce, easier to manage. So what have we, as English speakers, learned to do? We *contract* the verb (and often the pronouns or other words that go along with it). We do this most of the time! Look at the following contractions, and you will soon understand what is going on. We don’t write these contractions, as a rule, and most are not accepted as good grammar. Music and movies use contractions a lot — understanding them is a key to understanding English!

Contraction	Full Phrase	Contraction	Full Phrase
aren’t, ain’t	am not, are not	she’d	she had, she would
can’t	cannot	she’ll	she will
‘cause	because	she’s	she is
couldn’t	could not	should’ve	should have
don’t	do not	that’s	that is
doesn’t	does not	there’d	there had, there would
d’ye	do you	there’s	there is
‘em	them	they’d	they had, they would
gonna	going to	they’ll	they will
hadn’t	had not	they’re	they are
hasn’t	has not	they’ve	they have
haven’t	have not	wanna	want to
he’d	he had, he would	wasn’t	was not
he’ll	he will	we’d	we had, we would
here’s	here is	we’ll	we will
I’d	I had, I would	we’re	we are
I’ll	I will	weren’t	were not
I’m	I am	we’ve	we have
isn’t	is not	what’s	what is
it’ll	it will	where’s	where is
it’s	it is	who’s	who is
I’ve	I have	won’t	will not
let ‘em	let them	wouldn’t	would not
let’s	let us	y’all – d’yall	you all, do you all
might’ve	might have	you’d	you had, you would
mustn’t	must not	you’ll	you will
otta	ought to	you’re	you are
say’d	say would	y’otta	you ought to

 You won’t find many of these contractions in a dictionary!





## Simple Tense Chart - WORK (Regular)

French & English don't always translate — but this might help!

TENSE	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
<b>Simple Present</b> <i>Indicatif présent</i> <i>Je travaille</i> Habitue ou fait	I work You work He/she/it works We work You work They work	I don't (do not) work You don't work He doesn't work We don't work You don't work They don't work	Do I work? Do you work? Does she work? Do we work? You work, don't you? They don't work, do they?
<b>Present Continuous</b> <i>Indicatif présent</i> <i>En train de travailler</i> Action au présent	I am working You are working He is working We are working You are working They are working	I'm not (am not) working You aren't working He isn't working We're not working You're not working They aren't working	Am I working? Are you working? He's working, isn't he? Are we working? You're not working, are you? Are they working?
<b>Simple Past</b> <i>Passé composé</i> <i>J'ai travaillé</i> Complètement passé	I worked You worked He/she/it worked We worked You worked They worked	I didn't (did not) work You didn't work He didn't work We didn't work You didn't work They didn't work	Did I work? You worked, didn't you? Did he work? We didn't work, did we? Did you work? Did they work?
<b>Past Continuous</b> <i>Imparfait de l'indicatif</i> <i>Je travaillais</i> 2 actions en même temps	I was working You were working He was working We were working You were working They were working	I wasn't (was not) working You weren't working He wasn't working We weren't working You weren't working They weren't working	I was working, wasn't I? Were you working? Was he working? We weren't working, were we? Were you working? Were they working?
<b>Future with GOING TO</b> <i>Futur immédiat</i> <i>Je vais travailler</i> L'intention	I am going to work You are going to work He is going to work We are going to work You are going to work They are going to work	I am not (I'm not) going to work You're not going to work He isn't going to work We aren't going to work You aren't going to work They're not going to work	I'm going to work, aren't I? Are you going to work? He's not going to work, is he? Are we going to work? Are you're going to work? Are they going to work?
<b>Simple Future</b> <i>Futur</i> <i>Je travaillerai</i> Futur	I will work (I'll work) You will work He will work We will work You will work They will work	I will not (won't) work You won't work He'll not work We won't work You won't work They won't work	Will I work? You'll work, won't you? Will he work? Will we work? Will you work? They won't work, will they?
<b>Future Continuous</b> <i>Futur</i> <i>Je serai en train de travailler</i> 2 actions en même temps	I will be working You will be working He will be working We will be working You will be working They will be working	I will not (won't) be working You won't be working He won't be working We won't be working You won't be working They won't be working	Will I be working? Will you be working? He'll be working, won't he? We won't be working, will we? Will you be working? Will they be working?

✍ The **Continuous + Progressive** tenses are the same! The names were changed in the 1970's

✍ Remember, **ing** takes **to be** in Continuous/Progressive tenses

# Compound Tense Chart – WORK – Regular

French & English don't always translate — but this might help!



TENSE	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
<b>Present Perfect</b> <i>Passé composé</i> <i>J'ai travaillé</i> Action commencée dans passé	I have (I've) worked You have worked He has worked We have worked You have worked They have worked	I have not (haven't) worked You haven't worked He hasn't worked We haven't worked You haven't worked They haven't worked	Have I worked? Have you worked? He's worked, hasn't he? We haven't worked, have we? Have you worked? Have they worked?
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> <i>Passé composé</i> <i>J'ai travaillé</i> Action commencée et non achevée	I have (I've) been working You've been working He's been working We've been working You've been working They've been working	I have not (haven't) been working You haven't been working He hasn't been working We haven't been working You haven't been working They haven't been working.	I have been working, haven't I? Have you been working? He hasn't been working, has he? Have we been working? Have you been working? Have they been working?
<b>Past Perfect</b> <i>Passé</i> <i>J'avais travaillé</i> A eu lieu avant une autre action dans le passé	I had (I'd) worked You'd worked He'd worked We'd worked You'd worked They'd worked	I had not (hadn't) worked You have not worked He hadn't worked We hadn't worked You hadn't worked They hadn't worked	Had I worked? Had you worked? He had worked, hadn't he? We hadn't worked, had we? Had you worked? Had they worked?
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> <i>Passé</i> <i>J'avais travaillé</i> Depuis un certain temps	I had (I'd) been working You'd been working He'd been working We'd been working You'd been working They'd been working	I had not (hadn't) been working You had not been working He'd not been working We hadn't been working You'd not been working They hadn't been working	I'd been working, hadn't I? Had you been working? He hadn't been working, had he? Had we been working? Had you been working? Had they been working?
<b>Future Perfect</b> <i>Futur</i> <i>J'aurai travaillé</i> Depuis un certain temps à un moment donné futur	I will (I'll) have worked You'll have worked He'll have worked We'll have worked You'll have worked They'll have worked	I will not (won't) have worked You won't have worked He won't have worked We won't have worked You won't have worked They won't have worked	Will I have worked? Will you have worked? Will he have worked? We'll have worked, won't we? Will you have worked? Will they have worked?
<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b> <i>Futur</i> <i>J'aurai travaillé</i> Depuis un certain temps à un moment donné futur	I will (I'll) have been working You'll have been working He'll have been working We'll have been working You'll have been working They'll have been working	I will not (won't) have been working You won't have been working He won't have been working We won't have been working You won't have been working They won't have been working	Will I have been working? You'll have been working, won't you? Will he have been working? We won't have been working, will we? Will you have been working? Will they have been working?

For more information on when to use tenses, see Key Words & Tenses (p. 12)



## Simple Tense Chart - EAT - Irregular

French & English don't always translate — but this might help!

TENSE	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
<b>Simple Present</b> <i>Indicatif présent</i> <i>Je mange</i> Habitude ou fait	I eat You eat He/she/it eats We eat You eat They eat	I don't (do not) eat You don't eat He doesn't eat We don't eat You don't eat They don't eat.	Do I eat? Do you eat? Does she eat? Do we eat? You eat, don't you? They don't eat, do they?
<b>Present Continuous</b> <i>Indicatif présent</i> <i>En train de manger</i> Action au présent	I am eating You are eating He is eating We are eating You are eating They are eating	I'm not (am not) eating You aren't eating He isn't eating We're not eating You're not eating They aren't eating	Am I eating? Are you eating? He's eating, isn't he? Are we eating? You're not eating, are you? Are they eating?
<b>Simple Past</b> <i>Passé composé</i> <i>J'ai mangé</i> Complètement passé	I ate You ate He/she/it ate We ate You ate They ate	I didn't (did not) eat You didn't eat He didn't eat We didn't eat You didn't eat They didn't eat	Did I eat? You ate, didn't you? Did he eat? We didn't eat, did we? Did you eat? Did they eat?
<b>Past Continuous</b> <i>Imparfait de l'indicatif</i> <i>Je mangeais</i> 2 actions en même temps	I was eating You were eating He was eating We were eating You were eating They were eating	I wasn't (was not) eating You weren't eating He wasn't eating We weren't eating You weren't eating They weren't eating	I was eating, wasn't I? Were you eating? Was he eating? We weren't eating, were we? Were you eating? Were they eating?
<b>Future with Going to</b> <i>Futur immédiat</i> <i>Je vais manger</i> L'intention	I am going to eat You are going to eat He is going to eat We are going to eat You are going to eat They are going to eat	I'm not (am not) going to eat You're not going to eat He isn't going to eat We aren't going to eat You aren't going to eat They're not going to eat	I'm going to eat, aren't I? Are you going to eat? He's not going to eat, is he? Are we going to eat? Are you're going to eat? Are they going to eat?
<b>Simple Future</b> <i>Futur</i> <i>Je mangerai</i> Futur	I will eat (I'll eat) You will eat He will eat We will eat You will eat They will eat	I will not (won't) eat You won't eat He'll not eat We won't eat You won't eat They won't eat	Will I eat? You'll eat, won't you? Will he eat? Will we eat? Will you eat? They won't eat, will they?
<b>Future Continuous</b> <i>Futur</i> <i>Je serai en train de manger</i> 2 actions en même temps	I will be eating You will be eating He will be eating We will be eating You will be eating They will be eating	I will not (won't) be eating You won't be eating He won't be eating We won't be eating You won't be eating They won't be eating	Will I be eating? Will you be eating? He'll be eating, won't he? We won't be eating, will we? Will you be eating? Will they be eating?

✍ The **Continuous + Progressive** tenses are the same! The names were changed in the 1970's


✍ Remember, **ing** takes **to be** in Continuous/Progressive tenses

# Compound Tense Chart - EAT - Irregular

French & English don't always translate — but this might help!



TENSE	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
<b>Present Perfect</b> <i>Passé composé</i> <i>J'ai mangé</i> Action commencée dans passé	I have (I've) eaten You've eaten He's eaten We've eaten You've eaten They've eaten	I have not (haven't) eaten You haven't eaten He hasn't eaten We haven't eaten You haven't eaten They haven't eaten	Have I eaten? Have you eaten? He has eaten hasn't he? We have n't eaten, have we? Have you eaten? Have they eaten?
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> <i>Passé composé</i> <i>J'ai mangé</i> Action commencée et non achevée	I have (I've) been eating You've been eating He's been eating We've been eating You've been eating They've been eating	I have not (haven't) been eating You haven't been eating He hasn't been eating We haven't been eating You haven't been eating They haven't been eating.	I have been eating, haven't I? Have you been eating? He hasn't been eating, has he? Have we been eating? Have you been eating? Have they been eating?
<b>Past Perfect</b> <i>Passé</i> <i>J'avais mangé</i> A eu lieu avant une autre action dans le passé	I had (I'd) eaten You'd eaten He'd eaten We'd eaten You had eaten They had eaten	I had not (hadn't) eaten You hadn't eaten He hadn't eaten We hadn't eaten You hadn't eaten They hadn't eaten	Had I eaten? Had you eaten? He had eaten, hadn't he? We had not eaten, had we? Had you eaten? Had they eaten?
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> <i>Passé</i> <i>J'avais mangé</i> Depuis un certain temps	I had (I'd) been eating You'd been eating He'd been eating We'd been eating You'd been eating They'd been eating	I had not (hadn't) been eating You hadn't been eating He hadn't been eating We hadn't been eating You hadn't been eating They hadn't been eating	I had been eating, hadn't I? Had you been eating? He hadn't been eating, had he? Had we been eating? Had you been eating? Had they been eating?
<b>Future Perfect</b> <i>Futur</i> <i>J'aurai mangé</i> Depuis un certain temps à un moment donné futur	I will (I'll) have eaten You'll have eaten He'll have eaten We'll have eaten You'll have eaten They'll have eaten	I will not (won't) have eaten You won't have eaten He won't have eaten We won't have eaten You won't have eaten They won't have eaten	Will I have eaten? Will you have eaten? Will he have eaten? We'll have eaten, won't we? Will you have eaten? Will they have eaten?
<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b> <i>Futur</i> <i>J'aurai mangé</i> Depuis un certain temps à un moment donné futur	I will (I'll) have been eating You 'll have been eating He'll have been eating We'll have been eating You'll have been eating They'll have been eating	I will not (won't) have been eating You won't have been eating He won't have been eating We won't have been eating You won't have been eating They won't have been eating	Will I have been eating? You'll have been eating, won't you? Will he have been eating? We won't have been eating, will we? Will you have been eating? Will they have been eating?

 For more information on when to use tenses, see **Key Words & Tenses** (p. 12)



## KEY WORDS + TENSES

### SIMPLE TENSES + CONTINUOUS

TENSE	KEY WORDS	CONTEXT	EXAMPLES
PRESENT (SIMPLE PRESENT)	every day/night ... generally, usually, often, once in a while, sometimes, always	Routine Habitue ou fait Narration	Every day I <b>take</b> a shower. Kim usually <b>drives</b> her car to school.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS May also indicate the future	right now, now, at this moment, presently, today, this year ...	Action au présent Action « en train de... » dans le présent Intention (futur)	You <b>are studying</b> right now. Hey, look at the clock, <b>it's working!</b> I <b>am writing</b> an exam tomorrow.
PAST (SIMPLE PAST) <i>(Les mots clés du présent simple peuvent aussi indiquer le passé simple)</i>	yesterday, before, one time, in the past, last week/year ... two days ago...	Complètement passé Action faite et finie	We <b>walked</b> to school last week. Yesterday he <b>ate</b> a sandwich for lunch. I often <b>went</b> to work with Sarah.
PAST CONTINUOUS Être + verbe en <i>ing</i>	when, while, during, as, at 2:00	2 actions en même temps Une action « en train de... » dans le passé	The bell rang when we <b>were watching</b> the film. I <b>was eating</b> my breakfast yesterday at 7:00.
FUTURE (SIMPLE FUTURE) <i>Using will or going to</i>	next week/month... tomorrow, if, until, sometime, soon	Futur	We <b>will finish</b> our English course in a few weeks. I <b>am going to</b> have a party next weekend.
FUTURE CONTINUOUS Will + être + verbe en <i>ing</i> Going to + être + verbe en <i>ing</i>	when, while, next, during, as, at 2:00	2 actions en même temps Une action « en train de... » dans le futur	At 7:00 tomorrow I <b>will be eating</b> my breakfast. We <b>are going to be driving</b> to Montreal next Saturday.
“USED TO”	before, anymore when I was young	Actions faites dans le passé qui ne sont pas faites maintenant	I <b>used to play</b> with dolls when I was young. He doesn't smoke anymore, but he <b>used to</b> .
GERUND Verbe en <i>ing</i> SANS être	like, enjoy don't like, hate	Le verbe est utilisé comme un nom dans la phrase. L'acte de faire...	They like <b>skiing</b> . It's fun! <b>Driving</b> in the snow can be really dangerous.



**Continuous tenses are rarely used to describe emotions + states**



# KEY WORDS + TENSES

## PERFECT + CONDITIONAL TENSES



TENSE	KEY WORDS	CONTEXT	EXAMPLES
PRESENT PERFECT	<b>until now, ever, never, many times, for two weeks, since ten days ago</b>	fait achevé à un moment indéfini avant le présent; commencé dans le passé et encore vrai maintenant	She <b>has taken</b> that course <u>three times before</u> . Have you <u>ever seen</u> that movie?
	PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (Les mots clés du <i>present perfect</i> peuvent aussi indiquer le <i>present perfect continuous</i> )	<b>for the past year, up to now, all day</b>	se déroule depuis un certain temps; se poursuit encore I <b>have been studying</b> verbs <u>for the last two hours</u> .
PAST PERFECT	<b>before, already, after, until last week, by that time</b>	action antérieure par rapport à l'action rapportée dans le passé; commencé dans le passé et encore vrai à un moment donné dans le passé	He <b>had seen</b> that film 3 times <u>already</u> . We <b>hadn't eaten</b> sushi <u>before</u> we went to Japan.
	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS (Les mots clés du <i>past perfect</i> peuvent aussi indiquer le <i>past perfect continuous</i> )	<b>for an entire year, for two days before, for a year until</b>	s'était déroulé pendant un certain temps et se poursuivait encore à un moment donné dans le passé I <b>had been smoking</b> <u>for ten years until</u> I quit.
FUTURE PERFECT	<b>by the time I ..., already, by 6 o'clock, for ten days</b>	choses éventuellement achevées; avant un moment donné dans le futur	Using <i>will</i> or <i>going to</i> By 4:00 he <b>will have paid</b> for the hotel <u>already</u> .
	FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS Using <i>will</i> or <i>going to</i> (Les mots clés du <i>future perfect</i> peuvent aussi indiquer le <i>future perfect continuous</i> )	<b>by the end of ...</b>	continuité avec le futur; se déroulera pendant un certain temps et se poursuivra encore à un moment donné futur We <b>will have been looking</b> at TV for three hours <u>by the end of</u> the film.
CONDITIONAL	<b>if, maybe, perhaps</b>	action conditionnelle à une autre (soit dans le futur, le présent, ou le passé)	<u>Maybe</u> I'll buy those jeans, <u>if</u> I have the money. <u>If</u> we were rich enough, we could take a plane.
<p><b>Active Tenses:</b> All of the above are 'active tenses'; the subject of the sentence is the 'doer'</p> <p><b>Passive Tenses:</b> The subject of the sentence becomes the 'receiver' of the action</p> <p><b>Conjugaisons:</b> L'<i>auxiliare</i> « BE » (temps à construire) + le « PAST PARTICIPLE » du verbe</p> <p>Example: Today, someone stole my book. ... Today, my book was stolen.</p>			



**Continuous tenses are rarely used to describe emotions + states**

## Conditional Verbs (Modals)

A *modal* is an auxiliary verb that changes the meaning or sense of the verb

MODALS	FRENCH	USE	TENSE	EXAMPLES
CAN CAN'T CANNOT	<i>Pouvoir</i> <i>Ne pas pouvoir</i>	Ability, Capacity, Capability, Permission	Present	<u>I can</u> speak English. <u>You can't</u> drive my car.
COULD COULDN'T COULD NOT	<i>Pourrait</i> <i>Ne pourrait pas</i>	Ability, Capacity, Capability Polite requests	Past Conditional	<u>They could</u> pass the test. <u>I couldn't</u> see the movie. <u>Could you</u> help me, please?
HAD BETTER HAD BETTER HAD BETTER NOT	<i>Serait mieux de</i> <i>Sinon...</i> <i>... mieux de...</i>	Advice, Warning Threat (polite)	Present	<u>We'd</u> better study verbs today. <u>You had</u> better pay me now. <u>He'd</u> better not forget me.
HAVE TO DON'T HAVE TO DO NOT HAVE TO	<i>Obligation</i> <i>Ne pas être obligé de...</i>	Obligation Imposed duty Necessity	All Tenses	He has to pay for his books. We didn't have to walk home. They'll have to close the school.
MAY MAY NOT	<i>Pouvoir</i> <i>(formule de politesse)</i>	Permission Possibility (Quite possible)	Present	May I leave now? We may have snow tonight. He may not arrive in time.
MIGHT MIGHT NOT	<i>Pourrait arriver,</i> <i>se produire</i>	Possibility (Not very possible)	Conditional	Sue might call tomorrow. We might not write the exam.
MUST MUSTN'T MUST NOT	<i>Devoir, nécessité</i> <i>interdiction</i>	Obligation Necessity	Present	You must pay your taxes. She mustn't miss the bus.
OUGHT TO OUGHT NOT TO	<i>Devrait</i> <i>Ne devrait pas</i>	Advice Recommendation	Conditional	I ought to quit smoking. He ought not to wink at girls.
SHOULD SHOULDN'T SHOULD NOT	<i>Devrait</i> <i>Ne devrait pas</i>	Advice Recommendation Expectation	Conditional	I should leave early tomorrow. He shouldn't drink too much. We should get good marks.
WILL WON'T WILL NOT	<i>Futur</i>	Future action (Great possibility)	Future	We will go skiing on Friday. I won't buy that car
WOULD	<i>Voudrait</i>	Preference, Excuses	Conditional	I'd like to eat pizza for lunch. I would go but my car is broken.
WOULD RATHER WOULD RATHER NOT	<i>Préfererait</i> <i>Préférer ne pas...</i>	Preference	Conditional	I would rather shop than work. He'd rather not eat pizza.

### VARIATIONS:

We **can** go to Toronto next week. We **can't** go to Toronto tomorrow.

We **could** go tomorrow if we had the money. We **couldn't** go last week, since we had no time.

We **d better** get some money soon if we want to go. We **d better** not spend too much.

We **have to** save for our trip. We **don't have to** pay in advance.

We **must** call the ticket agency tomorrow. We **mustn't** forget to ask for a discount.

We **ought to** check prices on Internet. We **ought not to** pay online.

We **should** look at many hotels. We **shouldn't** forget to ask for group rates.

We'll be leaving on a Friday. We **won't** sleep over on Sunday night.

We **d like to** leave before noon on Friday. We **d rather not** get stuck in traffic.

**Note:** When we use *if* (s), we speak of the possibility as if it had **already happened**

Examples: *If I were rich, I could buy a car. – If I were rich, I could have bought a car.*

*If you study, you might pass the exam. – If you had studied, you might have passed the exam.*



# TIMELINE - ALL TENSES



TENSE:	A SENTENCE FOR EACH TENSE:	DATE:
PAST	I worked in a pizza shop for six months.	1970
PAST CONTINUOUS	I was working for a newspaper in Toronto when I got married to Yvon.	1978
PAST PERFECT	I had graduated from college before we moved to Quebec.	1981
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	I had been looking for a job before I started teaching English.	1984
PRESENT	Now, I teach English to adult students in Ste-Marie.	2014
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	I am also preparing course materials and exams.	2014
PRESENT PERFECT	I have had four children, one boy and three girls.	NOW 1984-2014
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	I have been teaching English for 30 years.	1984-2014
FUTURE	I am going to retire when I am 65 yrs. old.	2021
FUTURE CONTINUOUS	I'll probably be teaching English until I retire.	2012-2021
FUTURE PERFECT	By the time I retire, I will have taught English for 37 yrs.	1984-2021
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS	I'll have been working for more than 50 yrs. in 2021!	1970-2021

The **PERFECT TENSES** always connect to **NOW**!  
 For 25 years ... **Since** 25 years ago  
 We never contract the **Regular Past** tense

**PRESENT PERFECT** connects to **NOW** ...  
**PAST PERFECT** connects to **A TIME IN THE PAST**  
**UNTIL ANOTHER TIME IN THE PAST** ...

**REMEMBER: 'ing' takes 'to be' even in Perfect Tenses!**



## NOUNS: Rules + Spellings

Person  Place  Thing 

philipmartin.info

**NOUNS describe:** a person (Sam, boy), a place (Fiji, hill), a thing (cat, chair), substances (water, metal), ideas (dream, love), qualities (kindness, joy), measures (mile, hour)

**NOUN CATEGORIES:** common (towns, plants), proper (Quebec, Mrs.), abstract (hurt, pain), concrete (steel, tree), countable/uncountable (cups, sugar), collective (bunch, homework)

### NOUN PLURALS: SPELLING RULES

PLURAL RULE	NOUN	PLURAL
Add <i>s</i> to most nouns	frog – house – ice – ski	frogs – houses – ices – skis
Add <i>es</i> when word ends in an <i>s</i> sound ... <i>ce, s, ss, ch, sh, x, z</i>	gas – guess – couch – wish – fox – buzz	gases – guesses – couches – wishes – foxes – buzzes
Add <i>s</i> when word finishes with a <i>ch</i> that sounds like a <i>k</i>	stomach, conch	stomachs, conchs (also conches)
Add <i>s</i> when final <i>y</i> is after a vowel	valley, day, buoy	valleys, days, buoys
Change the <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>es</i> when the final <i>y</i> is after a consonant	baby, party, jelly	babies, parties, jellies
Change the <i>f</i> to <i>v</i> and add <i>es</i> when a word ends in <i>f</i> or <i>fe</i>	wolf, knife, yourself	wolves, knives, yourselves EXCEPTIONS: beliefs, chiefs, roofs
Add only <i>s</i> when the last letter is <i>o</i> after a vowel	zoo, studio, piano	zoos, studios, pianos
Add <i>es</i> when the last letter is <i>o</i> after a consonant	hero, domino, echo	heroes, dominoes, echoes
There are no particular rules for the spelling of irregular nouns. These must be learned individually	foot, mouse, man, ox	feet, mice, men, oxen
Some irregulars are spelled the same in the singular and plural forms	sheep, fish, means	sheep, fish, means (fishes if different species)
Most Latin and Greek nouns keep their original plural form	crisis, criterion, stimulus	crises, criteria, stimuli (also criterions)

 **If you are unsure of a plural spelling, use your dictionary!**

# ARTICLES + POSSESSIVES

Which article should be used where? And when should there be no article at all?

USE:	WHEN:	EXAMPLES:
<b>A</b> ( <i>un, une</i> ) Indefinite Article <b>Pas spécifique</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S'emploie devant des noms des êtres ou des choses quand on ne les connaît pas;</li> <li>Devant les mots commençant par un « y » — considéré comme une consonne — ou un « h » aspiré.</li> </ul>	<p>There is a box with a ribbon on it. A red car is near a big house. I see a young boy with a frog. Is there a European bakery here? A pear is a healthy snack.</p>
<b>AN</b> ( <i>un, une</i> ) Indefinite Article <b>Pas spécifique</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S'emploie devant des noms des êtres ou des choses quand on ne les connaît pas ;</li> <li>Devant les mots commençant par une voyelle ou un « h » muet.</li> </ul>	<p>An animal is eating an apple. It is an honour to win an award. We will leave in an hour. To get an 'A' you must work hard.</p>
<b>THE</b> ( <i>le, la, l', les</i> ) Definite article <b>Spécifique</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S'emploie devant des noms quand ces êtres ou ces choses sont connus; ex. : les noms singuliers, uniques ou définis par une mention précédente; les noms définis par la situation ou les circonstances; les noms représentant une catégorie ou un instrument musical; les noms des océans, des mers, des rivières, des déserts, des chaînes de montagnes et des noms pluriels de pays; devant les superlatifs, les nombres ordinaux et certains noms d'endroits.</li> </ul>	<p>The box with the ribbon is mine. I saw a dog. Is the dog yours? Is Deb in the kitchen washing the dishes? The older boys play the piano. The Red River and the Rockies are in the United States of America. You can watch the best movies at the cinema. The second time I called the three children they heard me.</p>
<b>Ø</b> No Article (du, d' l')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Omission devant les noms abstraits, les noms de matériaux, les noms communs pluriels indéfinis et les noms de jeux et de sports; devant les noms de continents, les noms singuliers de pays, d'états ou de provinces, les noms de villes et de lacs; devant les noms d'endroits lorsqu'ils sont visités ou connus (comme « home » quand il a le sens de « chez soi »)</li> </ul>	<p>I think love is wonderful! I wish I had a lot of money to buy things. I love to watch TV during holidays. Would you rather read books or play baseball? I like to play golf. I played in Florida near Orlando. The best lake in Canada is Lake Eerie. When I get home from school I'm going to bed.</p>

## THE POSSESSIVE CASE The book ~~of~~ the girl = The girl's book.

USE :	SI... / POUR... :	EXAMPLES :
's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Le possesseur est une personne (ou un animal) qui est singulier et ne se termine pas en -es : le 's est placé devant le nom de l'objet possédé.</li> </ul>	<p>Put the dog's bowl beside the door. Will Bob's report help anyone's problem? The men's ties matched the bride's flowers.</p>
's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Le nom du possesseur se termine par -s, -se ou -ss : le 's est placé devant le nom de l'objet possédé.</li> </ul>	<p>I like to play with Louise's dog. Jess's bike is in the garage.</p>
's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Les expressions de temps, relatives à des groupes ou à des phénomènes naturels : le 's est placé devant le nom de l'objet possédé.</li> </ul>	<p>Tomorrow's class will begin at 9:00. The earth's atmosphere is polluted. Last week the team's decision was final.</p>
's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>La formation du pluriel des nombres et des lettres : le 's est placé à la fin du nom de l'objet possédé.</li> </ul>	<p>In school we listened to our CD's. We worked by four's (4's) in the 1950's.</p>
'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Les noms pluriels se terminant en -s et les noms propres en -es : le s du pluriel est suivi de l'apostrophe.</li> </ul>	<p>The boys' game was cancelled. The babies' toys are on the floor. When will Charles' book be finished?</p>
of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Le possesseur est une chose : le « of » est placé devant le nom de l'objet possédé.</li> </ul>	<p>He sits in the corner of the room. Patty is painting the legs of a chair.</p>



## ♣ BASIC PRONOUNS ♣

Pronouns are used in many sentences, so it is important to learn how to use them.  
They are one of the first things students learn.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

SUBJECT	OBJECT	EXAMPLES
<b>I</b> je	<b>me</b> me, moi	I have a house. The house is mine.
<b>you</b> tu	<b>you</b> te, toi	You ride a bike. The bike belongs to you.
<b>he / she / it</b> il/elle et chose neutre	<b>him / her / it</b> le/la, lui/elle et chose neutre	He has a dog. The dog likes him.
<b>we</b> nous	<b>us</b> nous	We see the TV. It is in front of us.
<b>you (plural)</b> vous	<b>you (plural)</b> vous	You all use the class. It belongs to you.
<b>they</b> ils	<b>them</b> les – leurs – eux	They love the house. It makes them happy.



### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

SUBJECT	OBJECT	EXAMPLES
<b>my</b> mon, ma, mes	<b>mine</b> le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes	I like my music. The music is mine.
<b>your</b> ton, ta, tes	<b>yours</b> le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes	It is your bike. The bike is yours.
<b>his / her / its</b> son, sa, ses	<b>his / hers / its</b> le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes	His dog is his and her cat is hers.
<b>our</b> notre, nos	<b>ours</b> le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres	There is our TV. The TV is ours.
<b>your</b> votre, vos	<b>yours</b> le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres	Your class is here. This class is yours.
<b>their</b> leur, leurs	<b>theirs</b> le leur, la leur, les leurs	It's their house. The house is theirs.

### REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS:

PRONOUNS:	EXAMPLES	OTHER PRONOUNS:	EXAMPLES
<b>myself</b> (moi-même) me, m', moi	<b>I did it myself.</b>	<b>this</b> ce, ceci, c', celui-ci, celle-ci	<b>This is my pen.</b>
<b>yourself</b> (toi-même) te, t', toi	<b>You saw it yourself.</b>	<b>that</b> cela, cet, cette, ça, c', celui-là, celle-là	<b>That is your pencil.</b>
<b>himself, herself, itself</b> (lui-même, elle-même, soi-même) se, s', soi	<b>He hurt himself.</b>	<b>these</b> ces, ceux, ceux-ci, celles-ci	<b>These are my books.</b>
<b>ourselves</b> (nous-mêmes) nous	<b>We drove ourselves.</b>	<b>those</b> ces, ceux- là, celles- là	<b>Those are your papers.</b>
<b>yourselves</b> (vous-mêmes) vous	<b>Do it yourselves!</b>	<b>each other</b> se, s', l'un... l'autre	<b>Talk to each other.</b>
<b>themselves</b> (eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes) se, s', soi	<b>They blamed themselves.</b>	<b>one another</b> se, s', les uns... les autres	<b>Help one another.</b>

1. The pronoun **I** (*je*) is always written with a capital ... no exceptions!
2. The impersonal pronouns follow the pattern of regular pronouns and are used in the same way.  
For example: **One** (on, quelqu'un): **One** reads for pleasure; **oneself** (reflexive: se, soi, s', soi-même);  
**one's** (possessive: son, sa, ses); **the one** (selective: celui, celle, le, la, l'), **the ones** (plural selective: ceux, celles, les)
3. « Il y a »: There is (singular), There are (plural).



# 👤 INDEFINITE PRONOUNS 👤

These pronouns are used often, but many students find them confusing. Study these pronouns to help you understand English more easily.

PRONOUN:	FRENCH:	USE:	EXAMPLE:
<b>all</b>	<i>tout, toute, tous, toutes</i>	totalité, quantité, nombre	<b>All these books are mine.</b>
<b>any</b>	<i>en, aucun(e), pas du tout</i>	une certaine quantité, aucune, pas du tout (phrase negative)	Do you have any coupons? He doesn't have any!
<b>any one</b>	<i>n'importe lequel/laquelle</i>	phrase affirmative	I'll take any one of those apples.
<b>anybody</b> <b>anyone</b>	<i>n'importe qui, on, quiconque, quelqu'un, (nul, nulle)</i>	phrase affirmative, interrogative, après « si »	Anybody who comes is welcome. Is anybody there? I don't see anyone!
<b>anything</b>	<i>n'importe quoi, quelque chose, quoi que ce soit, rien</i>	phrase affirmative, interrogative, négative et après « si », « rien »	Give me anything to eat. He won't eat anything.
<b>both</b>	<i>tous (toutes) les deux, l'un(e) et l'autre</i>	« les deux »	Both (of them) enjoy jazz music. I'll buy both rugs for my room.
<b>each</b>	<i>chacun(e), chaque</i>	unité d'un total	Each one of us is responsible.
<b>either</b>	<i>l'un(e) ou l'autre, n'importe lequel/laquelle, les deux</i>	choix de deux seulement	Either choice is a good one.
<b>everybody</b> <b>everyone</b>	<i>tous, toutes, tout le monde</i>	toutes les personnes ou chacune d'elles	Everybody knows everyone who works here.
<b>everything</b>	<i>tout, tous, toutes</i>	toutes choses individuelles qui forment un tout	Everything is going so well.
<b>a few</b>	<i>peu, un peu, quelques-un(e)s</i>	un petit nombre, pluriel	I made a few mistakes.
<b>a little</b>	<i>un peu, peu</i>	une petite quantité, singulier	I'll have a little milk, please.
<b>many</b>	<i>beaucoup, un grand nombre</i>	grand nombre ou grande quantité que l'on peut compter	Many students like to party.
<b>much</b>	<i>beaucoup</i>	grand nombre ou grande quantité que l'on ne peut pas compter	There isn't much money in here.
<b>neither</b>	<i>aucun(e), ni l'un(e) ni l'autre</i>	aucun(e) (deux seulement)	Neither cat was very hungry.
<b>nobody</b> <b>no one</b>	<i>personne, nul/nulle</i>	phrase négative	Nobody was home, and no one asked any questions.
<b>none</b>	<i>pas du tout, aucun(e), nul/nulle</i>	phrase négative	None of us want to do it.
<b>nothing</b>	<i>rien</i>	phrase négative	Nothing will change my mind.
<b>one</b>	<i>un, une</i>	phrase affirmative	I want one too!
<b>other</b> <b>another</b>	<i>autre, l'autre, un(e) autre</i>	pronom singulier	I want another book exactly like the other (book).
<b>others</b> <b>the others</b>	<i>autres, d'autres, les autres</i>	pronom pluriel	There are others who like what those others are doing.
<b>several</b>	<i>plusieurs</i>	pronom pluriel	We've had sun for several days.
<b>some</b>	<i>une partie, en, certain(e)s, quelques-un(e)s</i>	une certaine quantité – singulier un certain nombre – pluriel	Some of the work is good. Some students left school early.
<b>somebody</b> <b>someone</b>	<i>quelqu'un</i>	pronom singulier	Somebody asked if someone could answer the phone.
<b>something</b>	<i>quelque chose</i>	pronom singulier	I want to do something fun.
<b>there is</b>	<i>il y a</i>	pronom singulier	There is my car.
<b>there are</b>	<i>il y a</i>	pronom pluriel	There are his books.
<b>who</b>	<i>qui</i>	pronom singulier + pluriel	The man who is walking stopped. The men who were talking smiled.
<b>whom</b>	<i>à qui, pour qui, de qui</i>	pronom singulier + pluriel	To whom it may concern, ...

*Note: These pronouns make up the basic list. Other compound forms may be created as follows. Keep the beginning of the compound and add another word to change the meaning. The noun it replaces is changed.*

Ex.:    Anybody, anything, anywhere, anytime, anyway, anyhow, anyplace  
           Everybody, everything, everywhere, everyplace, whosoever, whomsoever  
           Somebody, something, somewhere, sometime, someday, somehow, someplace  
           Nobody, nothing, nowhere

 ***If you are unsure of a word, check it in the dictionary!***





## SENTENCE FORMULAS

Formulas help us to organize concepts into a finished product. These 'Sentence Formulas' can help students organize their ideas into simply structured communication. This is a handy tool – just remember the formula!

<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>(N)</b>	<b>(Q)</b>
Subject	Auxiliary	Verb	Object	(Negative)	(Question)
<b>Subject</b>	⇒	Explains what or who the sentence is about			
<b>Auxiliary</b>	⇒	Helps explain the time or manner of the verb			
<b>Verb</b>	⇒	Explains the action or state of the subject			
<b>Object</b>	⇒	Answers questions concerning the subject and verb			
<b>Negative</b>	⇒	Changes the verb to a negative			
<b>Question</b>	⇒	Question Word ... who, what, when, where, why, how much, etc.			

### SIMPLE SENTENCES:

1. **VERB:** (Simple verbs always keep the silent auxiliary *do*)

<b>S</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>
Kim	eats	lunch.

2. **VERB + AUXILIARY:**

<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>
Kim	will	eat	lunch.

3. **NEGATIVE:**

<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>
Kim	will	not	eat	lunch.

### SIMPLE QUESTIONS:

The auxiliary verb at the beginning of a question translates to « *est-ce que* » in French. In this case, no question word is used. The tense of the question is determined by the form of the auxiliary.

4. **VERB:**

<b>V</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>O</b>
Is	Kim	at lunch?

5. **VERB + AUXILIARY:**

<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>
Was	Kim	eating	lunch?
<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>
Has	Kim	eaten	lunch?

6. **QUESTION WORD:**

<b>Q</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>
Where	is	Kim	eating	lunch?

Words in English play many different roles.

- Ex: 1. John eats every day. (Verb)  
 2. Eating is important. (Noun)  
 3. Sarah has an eating disorder. (Adjective)

The word 'eat' plays different roles. Understand this, and putting sentence puzzles together is fun.



## QUESTION WORDS + MORE FORMULAS

### SENTENCE VARIATIONS

7. **PASSIVE SENTENCE:** Instead of the Subject doing an action, the action is done to the subject. Therefore, the Object becomes the Subject.

<b>S</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>V</b>		<b>O</b>
Kim	←	was		eating	→	lunch.
<b>S</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>V</b>		<b>O</b>
The lunch	←	was		eaten	→	by Kim.

8. **INVERTED ORDER SENTENCE:** The object is stated first, or may be split.

<b>S</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>V</b>		<b>O</b>
Kim		is		eating		lunch at Mike's Grill.
<b>O</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>V</b>
At Mike's Grill		Kim		is		eating
						lunch.

9. **IMPERATIVE or COMMAND:** The Subject is understood and not stated.

<b>S</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>V</b>		<b>O</b>
				Hurry and eat		lunch now!

10. **EXPLETIVE:** The sentence begins with 'there' or 'it', with the real subject following the verb. Therefore, the Subject is split.

<b>S</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>V</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>O</b>
There		will		be		a party		at Mike's Grill.
<b>S</b>		<b>V</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>O</b>		
It		is		a party		for Kim's eighteenth birthday.		

11. **QUESTIONS USING *N'est-ce pas*:** The Subject is split with a tag ending.

<b>S</b>		<b>V</b>		<b>O</b>		<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>S</b>
Kim		eats		lunch,		doesn't		she?

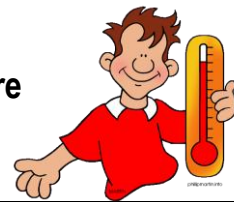
QUESTION WORD	FRENCH	EXAMPLE
<b>WHAT</b>	<i>Qu'est-ce que, quoi, quel</i>	What movie did you see?
<b>WHAT FOR</b>	<i>Pour quoi</i>	What did you do that for?
<b>WHEN</b>	<i>Quand</i>	When will I talk to you?
<b>WHERE</b>	<i>Où</i>	Where do you live?
<b>WHICH</b>	<i>Lequel(le), Lesquel(le)s</i>	Which car is yours?
<b>WHO / WHOM</b>	<i>Qui</i>	Who is it? With whom am I speaking?
<b>WHOSE</b>	<i>À qui, de qui</i>	Whose book is this?
<b>WHY / (HOW COME)</b>	<i>Pourquoi</i>	Why is he sleeping?
<b>HOW</b>	<i>Comment</i>	How are you?
<b>HOW MUCH / MANY</b> (measure / count)	<i>Combien, combien de</i>	How much coffee is there? How many cups are there?
<b>HOW... LONG,</b> <b>FAR, WIDE, HIGH,</b> <b>OLD, OFTEN</b>	<i>Combien de..., quelle</i> <i>longueur, distance, largeur,</i> <i>hauteur, quel age, etc.</i>	How long is it? (far, old, etc.) How often do you go skiing?



# COMPARING THINGS

We use adjectives and adverbs to describe and compare things to each other.

The charts below will help you with comparatives.



	ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB	COMPARING 2 THINGS	COMPARING 3+ THINGS
1 + 2 syllable words	SMALL <i>petit</i> John is small.	SMALLER <i>plus petit</i> Jim is smaller than Mary.	THE SMALLEST <i>le plus petit</i> Dave is the smallest in the class.
1 + 2 syllable words ending in <b>y</b>	EASY <i>facile</i> Spanish is easy.	EASIER <i>plus facile</i> French is easier.	THE EASIEST <i>le plus facile</i> English is the easiest for me.
3 + syllable words <i>Superiority</i>	INTELLIGENT <i>intelligent</i> A dog is intelligent.	MORE INTELLIGENT <i>plus intelligent</i> A lion is more intelligent.	THE MOST INTELLIGENT <i>le plus intelligent</i> A dolphin is the most intelligent.
3 + syllable words <i>Inferiority</i>	DANGEROUS <i>dangereux</i> A tiger is dangerous.	LESS DANGEROUS <i>moins dangereux</i> A lynx is less dangerous.	THE LEAST DANGEROUS <i>le moins dangereux</i> A cat is the least dangerous of all.
Adverbs follow the 3+ syllable rules	SLOWLY <i>lentement</i> Worms move slowly.	MORE SLOWLY <i>plus lentement</i> Grubs move more slowly.	THE MOST SLOWLY <i>le plus lentement</i> Snails move the most slowly.
<b>IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES</b>	GOOD <i>bon</i> John is a good driver.	BETTER <i>meilleur</i> Dave is a better driver.	THE BEST <i>le meilleur</i> Peter is the best driver of the group.
	BAD <i>mauvais</i> Spot is a bad dog.	WORSE <i>pire</i> Rover is a worse dog.	THE WORST <i>le pire</i> Digger is the worst dog ever!
	FAR <i>loin</i> Bob lives far away.	*FARTHER <i>plus loin (que)</i> Sue lives farther than Bob.	*THE FARTHEST <i>le plus loin</i> Deb lives the farthest of everyone.
	LITTLE <i>peu (de)</i> The coast has little rain.	LESS <i>moins (de)</i> The plains have less rain.	THE LEAST <i>le moins (de)</i> The desert has the least rain.
	MUCH / MANY <i>beaucoup de</i> India has many people.	MORE <i>plus de</i> Africa has more people.	THE MOST <i>le plus de</i> China has the most people of all.
<b>EQUALITY COMPARISONS</b> adjectives & adverbs	AS GOOD AS (adj.) <i>aussi bon que</i> I am as good as you.	AS WELL AS (adv.) <i>aussi bien que</i> I drive as well as Peter.	AS BADLY AS (adv.) <i>aussi mal que</i> I sing as badly as she does.
	THE SAME AS <i>le/la même... que</i> I am the same as her.	DIFFERENT FROM <i>différent de/que</i> I am different from him.	NOT AS LONG AS (neg.) <i>pas aussi longue de/que</i> It's not as long as usual.
<b>INFINITIVES FOR POSSIBILITIES</b> adjectives & adverbs	TOO HOT TO ... <i>trop chaud pour...</i> It's too hot to cook.	NICE ENOUGH TO <i>assez beau pour...</i> It's nice enough to work.	QUICKLY ENOUGH TO (adv.) <i>assez vite pour...</i> Please, run quickly enough to win!



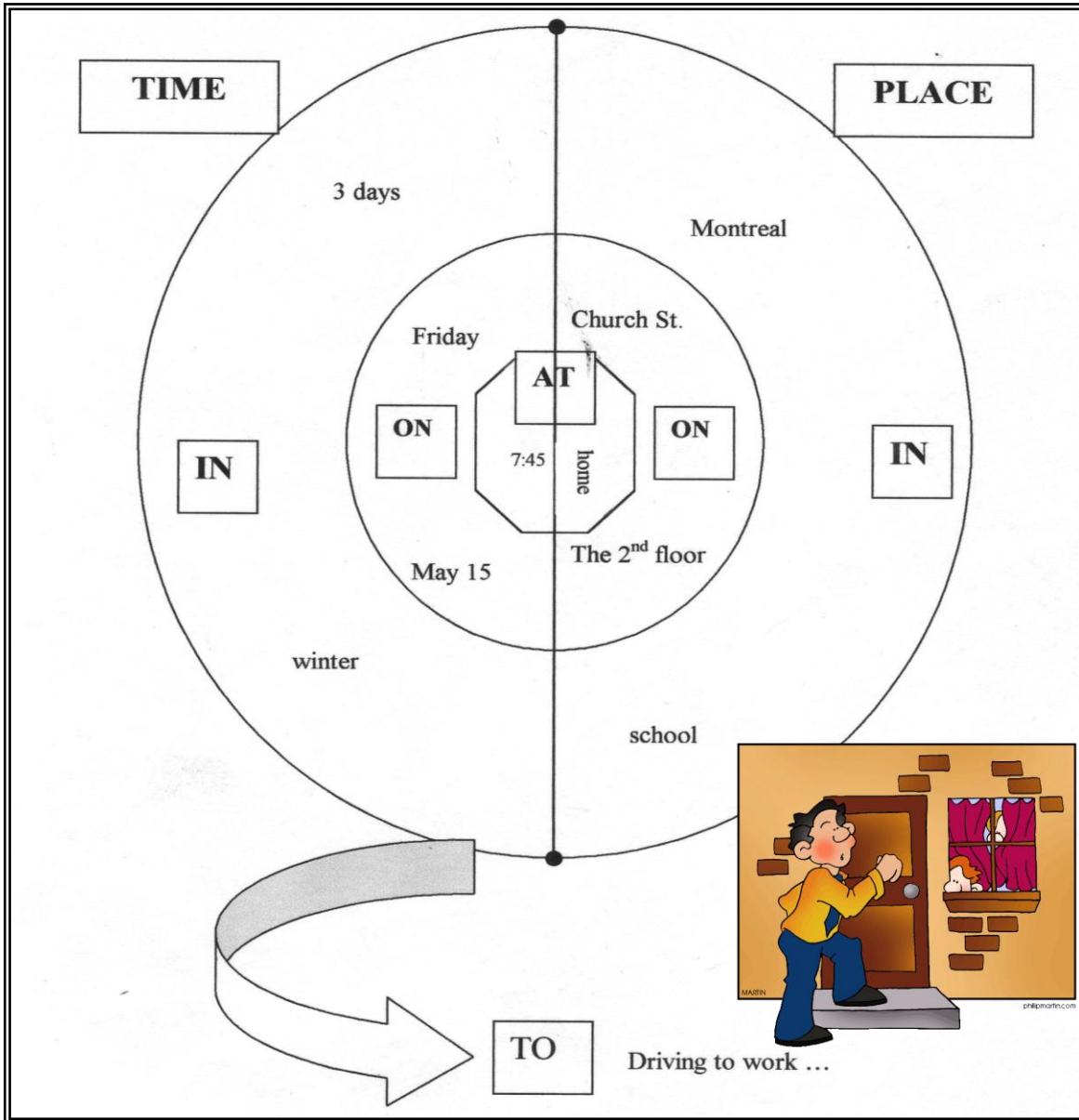
**REMEMBER:** MUCH (for things you need to **measure**)

MANY (for things you are able to **count**)

A LOT (anytime, for things you **measure** or **count**)

- \*farther/farthest = distance ... further/furthest = time or amount
- Sometimes we use a simile to compare: 'The faster you learn, the better you'll be!'

# PREPOSITIONS TARGET



## A TARGET FOR TRICKY PREPOSITIONS

### IN - ON - AT - TO

Sometimes it seems that the smallest words give us the biggest problems. Here is a trick that is helpful with these four prepositions. Think of the words in the order above, where the word **in** gives the least precise information, **on** gives more precise information, **at** gives information that is very precise, and **to** is used to express movement or intention.

1. In three days I'll be studying in that school in Montreal.
2. On Friday she'll go shopping on Church Street.
3. If you come at quarter to eight we'll be at home.
4. My father will be driving to Montreal next week to visit my sister.

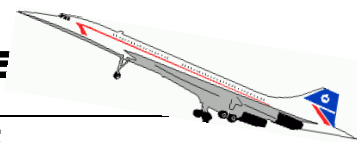
# PREPOSITIONS OF TIME



USE:	UNE ACTION QUI SE DÉROULE...:	EXAMPLES:
<b>IN</b> <i>dans</i>	à un moment précis de la journée dans un mois donné dans une année donnée dans un siècle donné à l'avenir	In the morning Jim goes to work. He went back to school in March. In 2014 his French course will end. He lives in the twenty-first century. In five minutes he'll eat supper.
<b>ON</b> <i>pendant, sur</i>	un jour de la semaine à une date donnée à un jour donné (ou fête)	Jim's courses are on Mondays. His exam is on June first. On Easter he had no school.
<b>AT</b> <i>à</i>	à un temps précis à une heure donnée à un âge donné	Jim's course finishes late at night. He usually finishes at ten o'clock. He went back to school at twenty.
<b>AFTER</b> <i>après</i> <b>BEFORE</b> <i>avant</i>	après un moment précis avant un moment précis	Jim will get home after ten-thirty. He'll go to bed before eleven.
<b>ABOUT</b> <i>à peu près</i> <b>AROUND</b> <i>au tour de</i> <b>BY</b> - <i>par</i>	une période approximative de temps autour de dans une limite précise de temps	Jim sleeps about seven hours. He'll get up around 6:15 am. He'll be at work by eight o'clock.
<b>FOR</b> <i>pour</i> <b>SINCE</b> <i>depuis</i> <b>DURING</b> <i>durant</i>	pour une certaine durée depuis un certain temps durant une période précise de temps	Jim's been working for six months. He's been in school since March. He'll study during the summer too.
<b>IN TIME</b> <i>à temps</i> <b>ON TIME</b> <i>à l'heure</i>	à temps à l'heure	Jim was in time for his course. His class began on time tonight.
<b>UNTIL</b> <i>jusqu'à</i>	jusqu' à un moment précis	The course lasted until ten o'clock.
<b>FROM - TO</b> <i>de - à</i>	d'un temps à un autre	Jim studied from 7:00 to 10:00 pm.

## Part #2

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



USE:	POUR INDiquer :	EXAMPLES:
<b>IN</b> <i>dans</i>	le nom d'une place un pays, une ville	Right now Jim lives in Ste-Marie. It's in Quebec, in Canada.
<b>ON</b> <i>sur</i>	une adresse (ou rue) un plancher ou niveau	He lives on Rue de l'Eglise. His apartment is on the third floor.
<b>AT</b> <i>à, au</i>	une adresse complète un endroit précis	He lives at 753 Rue de l'Eglise. He works at the shopping center.
<b>TO</b> <i>à</i>	mouvement... destination	He goes to work every weekday.
<b>FROM</b> <i>de</i> <b>FROM...TO</b> <i>de - à</i>	l'origine d'un endroit à un autre	Jim comes from England. It's a long flight from there to Quebec.
<b>FAR</b> <i>loin de</i> <b>NEAR</b> <i>proche de</i>	une distance une proximité	Jim's home was far from Ste-Marie. He lived near London, England.
<b>LIKE</b> <i>comme</i>	ressemblance... comparaison	Jim can speak French like his friends.
<b>WITHOUT</b> <i>sans</i>	l'absence de	He couldn't work without French.
<b>WITH</b> <i>avec</i>	accompagnement/description	He drives to work with his girlfriend.



Direct questions often shift the preposition to the end of the sentence:

*Who are you talking about? Where does he come from?* Some sentences also place the preposition at the end: *Jim knows what he is going to school for.*



## PREPOSITIONS OF POSITION, ETC.



USE :	EXPLANATION :	EXAMPLE :
ABOVE <i>au-dessus</i> OVER <i>par-dessus</i>		The sun is shining <b>above</b> the desert. The barbell is <b>over</b> his head.
ACROSS <i>de l'autre côté de</i>		There is a stadium <b>across</b> the road.
AGAINST <i>contre</i>		The boards are leaning <b>against</b> the house.
ALONG <i>le long de</i>		The parasols are <b>along</b> the beach.
AWAY <i>au loin</i>		The plane is flying <b>away</b> from the city.
BEHIND <i>derrière</i>		The trees are <b>behind</b> the tent.
OF <i>de</i>		He gave her a bouquet <b>of</b> flowers.
BELOW <i>sous</i> UNDER <i>en dessous</i>		There are coconuts <b>below</b> the tree. The hole is <b>under</b> the flag.
BESIDE <i>à côté de</i> NEXT TO <i>à côté de</i>		There is a cat <b>beside</b> the couch. The lamp is <b>next to</b> the couch.
BETWEEN <i>entre</i>		The tracks are <b>between</b> the houses.
AMONG <i>parmi</i>		You'll find a package <b>among</b> those letters.
DOWN <i>en bas</i>		He is snowboarding <b>down</b> the hill.
DURING <i>pendant</i> FOR <i>pour</i>		There was no smoking <b>during</b> the train ride. It was raining <b>for</b> two hours.
INTO <i>dedans</i> INSIDE <i>dedans</i>		She jumped <b>into</b> the water and swam away. Is there a gift <b>inside</b> the box?
IN FRONT (OF) <i>en avant (de)</i>		They set up the tent <b>in front of</b> the trees.
OUT OF <i>en dehors de</i> OUTSIDE <i>dehors</i>		The dog ran <b>out of</b> the car. It's hot <b>outside</b> today.
THROUGH <i>à travers de</i>		A train is coming <b>through</b> the tunnel.
TOWARDS <i>vers</i>		An iceberg is floating <b>towards</b> the boat.
UPON <i>sur</i>		The books are piled one <b>upon</b> the other.
UP <i>en haut</i>		The plane is flying <b>up</b> in the air.
WITH <i>avec</i>		Put the paint brush <b>with</b> the scissors.



There are many prepositions that are used to communicate ideas. These prepositions are not related to time or position. Here are a few examples, but there are many more:

although – *malgré*  
since – *depuis*

because of – *à cause de*  
though – *quoique*

except – *une exception*  
within – *dedans*



NOTE: I've been sleeping **for** three hours. I've been sleeping **since** three hours **ago**.

# Adjectives & Adverbs

Adjectives and adverbs are words that are used to modify and qualify nouns and verbs. They give information about the nouns or verbs they are associated with. Along with comparatives, there are many types of modifiers used for various reasons, and they are located in specific places in a sentence.

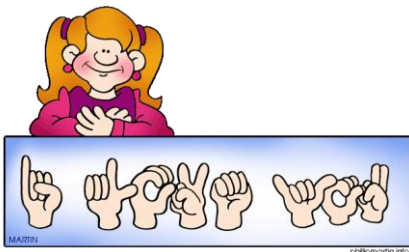


**Adjectives:** Normally, adjectives are placed before the noun or pronoun they modify, ex.: “*This is Sam’s blue car.*” or after the verb *to be*, ex.: “*Sally is tired.*” When more than one is used at a time, separate with a comma; ex.: “*The little, old, brown dog was sleeping.*” or with a hyphen, if two or more adjectives work together to describe the noun; ex.: “*The brown-eyed man is a door-to-door salesman.*” As a rule, adjectives are **never plural** (they do not take *s*) - except for conceptual adjectives; ex.: “*He has an arts degree.*”

Although there is a general rule for the order of adjectives, it is not always strictly observed.	Nouns are often used to describe other nouns or pronouns to indicate:
1. Epithet ... nice, pretty, good 2. Size ... small, high, immense 3. Shape ... square, flat, curved 4. Age ... new, young, ancient 5. Color ... red, striped, clear 6. Origin ... Spanish, New York, Elizabethan 7. Substance ... leather, wooden, brick	A) Location ... kitchen table, garage door B) Time ... Spring break, Halloween night C) Sort ... train station, farm house D) Use ... wine glass, snow board E) Substance ... gold ring, silk shirt F) Category ... family name, travel visa <b>Noun-adjectives are always placed just before the noun</b>

**Adverbs:** The position of adverbs depends on the type of adverb that is used. The following chart indicates type and placement of adverbs. Many are formed by placing *ly* at the end of an adjective.

EXAMPLE	TYPE OF ADVERB	POSITION OF ADVERB IN THE SENTENCE
I’m <i>completely</i> out of gas. We have <i>almost</i> finished the course. Do you think he will be <i>very</i> happy?	Degree	Before the verb in simple tenses or Between the auxiliary + the verb
Chantal <i>always</i> talks in class. The boys are <i>often</i> studying at lunch. Have you <i>ever</i> failed an exam?	Frequency	Before the verb in simple tenses or Between the auxiliary + the verb
They played <i>quietly</i> . We should drive <i>carefully</i> . Does Marie speak English <i>well</i> ?	Manner	After the main verb or After the direct object
Pierre likes living <i>here</i> . We go <i>anywhere</i> we want to. All the students waited quietly <i>outside</i> .	Place	After the direct object If no direct object – after the verb After the adverb of manner if there is one
I didn’t like the movie <i>much</i> . I need to sleep <i>a lot</i> . There are <i>too many</i> people in the class.	Quantity	Usually at the end of a sentence or After the verb
<i>First</i> , turn on your computers. <i>Then</i> connect to the right page. We are <i>finally</i> able to work, <i>at last</i> !	Sequence	Usually at the beginning of a sentence but sometimes after the verb or at the end of a sentence
<i>Now</i> she can speak English. She couldn’t do that <i>last year</i> . She wants to take a course <i>sometime</i> .	Time	Sometimes at the beginning of a sentence but Usually at the end of a sentence
<b>The position of adverbs is generally followed, but it is not strictly observed. We may change the adverb to a different place in the sentence when we want to add interest to our speech.</b>		



## PRONUNCIATION PRACTICES

### TRIPLETS #1

cool – calm – cough  
 choose – cheese – church  
 deal – dill – debt  
 ease – is – highs  
 heel – hill – harm  
 leak – lick – lake  
 peel – pill – pale  
 seat – see – she  
 show – shame – shrug  
 this – that – those  
 vale – view – vile  
 winner – wiener – whiner

### TRIPLETS #3

sees – chiefs – please  
 fear – weird – marine  
 day – they – weigh  
 bread – said – guess  
 sat – laugh – plaid  
 thought – calm – heart  
 pull – took – would  
 fruit – view – choose  
 toot – tooth – truth  
 journey – occurs – words  
 further – actor – bother  
 mine – height – flies

### TRIPLETS #2

bill – bail – bell  
 dad – dead – dud  
 eat – it – hour  
 cup – cough – hiccough  
 keel – kill – kick  
 of – off – often  
 psychic – pneumonia – phlegm  
 quill – queer – quilt  
 recipe – wreck – receipt  
 true – through – though  
 upper – udder – other  
 wood – wooed – weed

### TRIPLETS #4

built – board – booth  
 health – smelt – wealth  
 coat – caught – kite  
 cheer – chore – choir  
 geared – guard – gourd  
 her – hear – hair  
 hill – ill – aisle  
 laid – lays – lathe  
 shelf – short – ocean  
 these – three – trees  
 please – lease – police  
 were – we'll – wheel

## TONGUE TWISTERS TO PRACTISE ...

1. Betty Bother bought a bit of better butter to butter Brad's bread.
2. Four fat frogs flashing past fast.
3. Hal's house is as homey as Harvey's.
4. How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood? He'd chuck as much wood as a woodchuck could if a woodchuck could chuck wood!
5. Those three trees there are thicker than these.
6. If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?
7. Make a proper cup of coffee in a proper copper coffee pot.
8. Silly Sally shone six satin shoes shiny.
9. Ten thick thistles top ten thin thistles.
10. Which wristwatches are Swiss wristwatches?

Word Endings are important! In English, we pronounce the endings of each word ... this is very important if you want to be understood.

**ED** — Pronounced as *ed* only after a *t* or a *d* ex: *wanted ... ended*. Remember – **TED is DED** (dead)

Pronounced as *t* after voiceless sounds *c, ch, ck, f, gh, h, k, p, s, sh, x* ex: *watched*

Pronounced as *d* after voiced sounds *b, g, j, l, m, n, ng, r, v, w, z* + vowels ex: *burned*

**S** — Pronounced as *ez* only after *s-like* sounds *c, ch, s, sh, x, z* ex: *dresses, boxes*

Pronounced as *s* after voiceless sounds *f, gh, k, p, t* ex: *laughs, stops*

Pronounced as *z* after voiced sounds *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, ng, r, v, w* + vowels ex: *kids, sings*



# PHONETICS #1 – VOWELS

The 5 vowels (A, E, I, O, U) are used to create different sounds in words. There are **14 distinct vowel sounds** in the English language. These fourteen sounds are present in the following words:

► **fate, fat, far, fall, feel, fell, fine, fill, fold, fond, fool, fuse, fuss, full** ◄

Some vowel sounds are created with a single vowel, but others are formed with two or more.

First we will look at the **Principal Vowel Sounds**.

- The long sound, often shown in a dictionary as a vowel with a line over top, is pronounced in the same way as the letter in the alphabet. ... **Ā ā / Ē ē / Ī ī / Ō ō / Ū ū** (ā as in fāte)
- The short sound, often shown in the dictionary as a vowel with a cup-line over top, is pronounced with a softened sound. ... **Ă ă / Ĕ ĕ / Ĭ ĭ / Ȯ ȯ / Ȫ ȫ** (ă as in făt)
- The middle sound, often shown in the dictionary as a vowel with two dots over top, is used only with the vowels a, o and u. ... **Ä ä / Ö ö / Ü ü** (ä as in fär)
- The broad sound, often shown in the dictionary as a vowel with a point over top, is used only with the vowel a, and pronounced with the jaw relaxed. ... **Â â** (â as in fâll)

The **4** main sounds of the letter **A** are:

1. **Ā ā** (long) as in: fate, insane, lemonade
2. **Ă ă** (short) as in: fat, ballot, atmosphere
3. **Ä ä** (middle) as in: far, are, cardinal
4. **Â â** (broad) as in: fall, water, crawl

The **2** main sounds of the letter **E** are:

1. **Ē ē** (long) as in: feel, me, evening
2. **Ĕ ĕ** (short) as in: fell, men, envelope

The **2** main sounds of the letter **I** are:

1. **Ī ī** (long) as in: fine, ice, surprise
2. **Ĭ ĭ** (short) as in: fill, pink, arithmetic

The **3** main sounds of the letter **O** are:

1. **Ō ō** (long) as in: fold, no, diploma
2. **Ȯ ȯ** (short) as in: fond, dollar, grasshopper
3. **Ö ö** (middle) as in: fool, do, improve

The **3** main sounds of the letter **U** are:

1. **Ū ū** (long) as in: fuse, cubic, insecure
2. **Ȫ ȫ** (short) as in: fuss, knuckle, butterfly
3. **Ü ü** (middle) as in: full, curb, bullet

**A principal vowel sound, made by another vowel or combination of letters, creates an equivalent vowel sound. Here is a list of Equivalent Vowel Sounds:**

- #1 The equivalents of **ā** (long) = ai – pain / ay – hay / ea – steak / ei – reign / ey – they
- #2 The equivalent of **ă** (middle) = ua – guard
- #3 The equivalents of **â** (broad) = au – cause / aw – draw / ou – bought
- #4 The equivalents of **ē** (long) = ea – read / ee – deep / ei – seize / ey – valley / i\_e – marine / ia – retaliate / ie – field / io – odious / y – mercy
- #5 The equivalent of **ĕ** (short) = ea – head / ue – guess
- #6 The equivalents of **ī** (long) = ie – die / uy – buy / y – my
- #7 The equivalents of **ĭ** (short) = ai – captain / ei – forfeit / y – myth
- #8 The equivalents of **ō** (long) = oa – boat / oe – toe / ou – four / ow – blow
- #9 The equivalent of **ȯ** (short) = a – watt / ou – cough
- #10 The equivalents of **ö** (middle) = ew – flew / oo – moon / ou – soup / u\_e – rude
- #11 The equivalents of **ū** (long) = eu – feud / ew – new / ieu – lieu / iew – view / ue – due
- #12 The equivalents of **ȫ** (short) = o – son / ou – rough
- #13 The equivalents of **ü** (middle) = o – wolf / oo – book / ou – could



## PHONETICS #2 — CONSONANTS

A consonant is a letter that can be perfectly sounded out without the help of a vowel.

The consonants make 23 sounds as follows:

b – bay	j – jam	ng – sing	t – tan	
d – dog	k – kite	p – pet	th <sup>#</sup> – thin	y – yes
f – fan	l – long	r – roll	th <sup>b</sup> – then	z – zone
g – got	m – mine	s – sun	v – vine	zh – azure
h – hot	n – no	sh – shine	w – with	

**EQUIVALENTS & SPECIAL RULES:** The letters *c*, *q* and *x* have no sound of their own, but borrow sounds from other consonants depending on the letters before or after.

**c** – like ‘k’ before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, *t* or at a word’s end = **candy**, **come**, **curb**, **clay**, **cream**, **direct**, **music**

**c** – like ‘s’ before *e*, *i*, or *y* = **cent**, **cider**, **policy**

**ch** – usually sounds like ‘tch’ = **church**, **child**, **archery**

**ch** – sounds like ‘k’ in Greek-based words = **character**, **architect**, **monarch**

**d** – sounds like ‘j’ in a few words = **soldier** (*Regular past tense verbs* use other *d* sounds)

**f** – like ‘v’ in only one word = **of**

**g** – normal sound before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r* or at word’s end = **game**, **go**, **gun**, **glass**, **green**, **log**

**g** – sounds like ‘j’ before *e*, *i*, or *y* = **gem**, **ginger**, **energy**

**i** – sounds like ‘y’ in the first syllables = **ia** – **brilliant** / **ie** – **alien**, **view** / **io** – **action**

**n** – sounds like ‘ng’ in words like = **think**, **conquer**

**ph** – sounds like ‘f’ = **photograph** ... **gh** – sounds like ‘f’ at word’s end = **laugh**

**q** – must be followed by the letter ‘u’ and sounds like ‘kw’ = **queen**, **aqueduct**

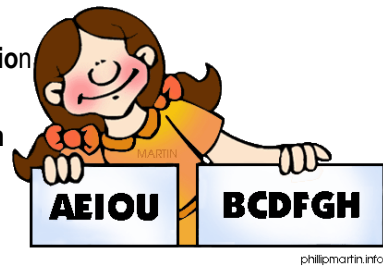
**c**, **ch**, **s**, **t** – sound like ‘sh’ in words like = **ocean**, **machine**, **sure**, **creation**

**s** – sounds like ‘z’ in words like = **dismal** (see also *Plurals* for other *s* sounds)

**s + z** – sound like ‘zh’ in words like = **explosion**, **usual**, **measure**, **seizure**, **brazier**

**th** – sounds like ‘t’ in the following = **Thomas**, **Thames**, **thyme**

**w + y** – used as **consonants** before vowels in the same syllable = **water**, **youth**, **twine** ... and in all other cases used as **vowels** = **mew**, **brown**, **lay**, **newly**, **boy**



### SILENT LETTERS:

**b** – before *t* or after *m* in the same syllable = **debt**, **lamb**

**c** – after *s* & a few other cases = **scissors**, **czar**, **muscle**, **yacht**

**e** – usually at the end of a word & after *st* or *th* = **ice**, **paste**, **clothe** (*preceding vowel is long*)

**g** – before *m* or *n* in the same syllable = **phlegm**, **sign** & before *n* at beginning = **gnaw**, **gnat**

**gh** – at times, but never when at the first of the word = **high**, **daughter** & exception ‘p’ = **hiccough**

**h** – after *r* & a few other cases = **rhyme**, **honest**, **ghost**, **exhaust** & final after a vowel = **oh**, **hurrah**

**k** – before *n* = **know**, **knee** & after *c* = **back** ..... **knock**

**l** – usually before a final consonant like *d*, *f*, *k* or *m* = **could**, **calf**, **chalk**, **calm**

**m** – before *n* at the beginning of a word = **mnemonics**,

**n** – at the end of a word before *m* = **solemn**, **autumn**

**p** – between *m* and *t* = **tempt** & before *b*, *n*, *s* and *t* = **raspberry**, **pneumonia**, **psychic**, **receipt**

**s** – sometimes before *l* & a few other cases = **island**, **aisle**, **corps**

**t** – in endings *tle* and *ten* coming after *s* = **castle**, **fasten** & in **Christmas**, **soften**, **mortgage**, **depot**

**u** – in endings *gue* and *que* = **league**, **tongue**, **antique** & a few other cases = **guide**, **build**, **guinea**

**w** – before *r* & in a few other cases = **write**, **sword**, **awe**, **two**, & sometimes with *h* = **who**, **whole**



## BASIC VOCABULARY: A-C

*These words — along with the 'VERY BASIC WORDS TO KNOW' — are the core words of the English language. We use the words in this list about 70% of the time!*

ability  
able  
above  
absolutely  
accept  
access  
according  
account  
achieve  
across  
act  
action  
activity  
actual  
actually  
add  
admit  
advantage  
affair  
affect  
afraid  
afternoon  
against  
age  
agency  
ago  
agree  
agreement  
ahead  
air  
allow  
all right  
almost  
along  
already  
also  
although  
amount  
analysis  
animal  
announce  
another  
answer

anybody  
anyone  
anything  
anyway  
anywhere  
apart  
apartment  
apparently  
appeal  
apple  
application  
apply  
approach  
appropriate  
area  
argue  
argument  
arm  
army  
arrive  
art  
article  
aspect  
association  
assume  
attempt  
attention  
attitude  
aunt  
authority  
autumn  
available  
avoid  
aware  
awful  
baby  
back  
bad  
bag  
ball  
bank  
bar  
base

basic  
basically  
basis  
bath  
bathroom  
beach  
beautiful  
become  
bed  
bedroom  
begin  
beginning  
behaviour  
behind  
being  
believe  
bell  
benefit  
beside  
bet  
between  
beyond  
bicycle  
bike  
bill  
birthday  
bit  
bite  
block  
blood  
board  
boat  
body  
book  
boot  
born  
bother  
bottle  
bottom  
box  
boy  
boyfriend  
break

breakfast  
brother  
brush  
buck  
budget  
bug  
build  
building  
bus  
business  
busy  
bye  
calm  
camp  
campaign  
capital  
car  
card  
care  
careful  
cassette  
cat  
catch  
cause  
cent  
central  
centre  
center  
century  
cereal  
certain  
certainly  
chair  
chance  
channel  
chapter  
character  
charge  
chat  
cheap  
check  
child  
choice





## BASIC VOCABULARY C-E (cont'd)

choose	copy	detail	education
church	corner	develop	effect
circumstance	correct	development	effective
city	cost	die	effort
claim	count	difference	egg
clear	country	different	either
client	couple	difficult	election
clock	course	difficulty	electricity
close	court	dinner	element
clothes	cousin	direct	else
cloud	cover	direction	email
club	cow	director	employment
coat	crack	discover	enable
coffee	create	discuss	encourage
collect	cross	discussion	end
collection	cry	disease	energy
college	cup	dish	enjoy
colour/color	cupboard	distance	enough
comment	customer	divide	ensure
committee	dad	division	enter
common	daddy	doctor	environment
communicate	dance	document	equal
communication	danger	dog	especially
community	dangerous	dollar	establish
company	data	door	even
compare	date	double	evening
competition	daughter	doubt	event
complete	day	drawer	eventually
completely	dead	dream	ever
computer	deal	dress	everybody
concern	dear	drive	everyone
concerned	death	driver	everything
condition	decide	drop	everywhere
conference	decision	drug	evidence
connect	deep	due	exactly
consider	defence	during	exam
considerable	definition	duty	example
consumer	degree	DVD	excellent
contact	deliver	each	exchange
contain	demand	each other	excuse
continue	department	ear	exercise
contract	depend	early	exist
control	describe	easily	expect
conversation	design	east	expensive
cook	desk	easy	experience
cookie	despite	economic	explain
cool	destroy	economy	express



## BASIC VOCABULARY E-L (cont'd)

extent  
 extra  
 eye  
 face  
 fact  
 factor  
 factory  
 fail  
 fair  
 fairly  
 family  
 farm  
 farmer  
 father  
 favourite  
 fear  
 feature  
 feed  
 feel  
 feeling  
 few  
 field  
 fight  
 figure  
 file  
 fill  
 film  
 final  
 finally  
 financial  
 fine  
 finish  
 fire  
 firm  
 fish  
 fit  
 floor  
 follow  
 following  
 food  
 foot  
 football  
 force  
 foreign  
 forget  
 form  
 former

forward  
 free  
 friend  
 front  
 fruit  
 function  
 fund  
 further  
 future  
 game  
 garden  
 gas  
 general  
 girl  
 girlfriend  
 glass  
 goal  
 god  
 good morning  
 good night  
 goodbye  
 government  
 grade  
 grammar  
 grandfather  
 grandmother  
 great  
 green  
 ground  
 group  
 growth  
 guess  
 guide  
 guy  
 hair  
 hand  
 hang  
 happen  
 happy  
 hard  
 hat  
 hate  
 head  
 health  
 hear  
 heart  
 heavy

hello  
 here  
 herself  
 hi  
 high  
 highway  
 himself  
 his  
 history  
 hit  
 hole  
 holiday  
 home  
 homework  
 honest  
 hope  
 hopefully  
 horse  
 hospital  
 hotel  
 hour  
 house  
 however  
 huge  
 human  
 hungry  
 husband  
 ice  
 idea  
 identity  
 ill  
 image  
 imagine  
 immediately  
 importance  
 important  
 improve  
 inch  
 include  
 including  
 income  
 increase  
 indeed  
 indicate  
 individual  
 industrial  
 industry

influence  
 information  
 inside  
 instead  
 institution  
 intend  
 interest  
 interested  
 interesting  
 international  
 internet  
 interview  
 introduce  
 investment  
 involve  
 issue  
 itself  
 job  
 join  
 juice  
 kid  
 kill  
 kitchen  
 knee  
 knock  
 knowledge  
 labour  
 lady  
 land  
 language  
 large  
 last  
 late  
 later  
 law  
 lay  
 lead  
 learn  
 least  
 leave  
 left  
 leg  
 less  
 letter  
 level  
 lie  
 life



## BASIC VOCABULARY L-P (cont'd)



likely	more	opinion	point
line	morning	opportunity	police
list	most	option	policy
listen	mother	orange	polite
load	mouth	order	political
local	move	organize	poor
lose	movement	original	popular
lot	movie	other	population
lovely	music	otherwise	position
low	mystery	ought to	possible
lunch	name	ourselves	possibly
machine	national	outside	pound
main	natural	page	poverty
man	nature	panel	power
manage	near	paper	practise
management	nearby	parent	practice
manager	necessary	park	prepare
market	need	parking	present
married	news	part	presentation
material	next	particular	press
matter	nice	particularly	pressure
maybe	night	partner	prevent
meal	nobody	party	previous
mean	noisy	pass	price
meaning	none	past	principle
meet	normal	patient	private
meeting	north	pattern	probably
member	nose	pay	problem
memory	note	payment	process
mention	nothing	pen	produce
message	notice	pencil	product
method	number	penny	production
middle	obvious	people	profession
might	obviously	perhaps	professional
mile	occasion	period	profit
military	occur	person	program
mind	o'clock	personal	project
mine	odd	phone	promise
minister	of course	physical	proper
minute	offer	picture	properly
miss	office	piece	property
model	official	place	proposal
modern	often	plan	protect
mom	oil	plant	prove
moment	OK – okay	player	provide
money	onto	plenty	public
month	operation	plus	publish

## BASIC VOCABULARY P-T (cont'd)

push  
quality  
quarter  
question  
quick  
quickly  
quit  
quite  
race  
radio  
rain  
raise  
range  
rate  
rather  
reach  
reaction  
ready  
real  
realize  
really  
reason  
reasonable  
recent  
recently  
recognize  
record  
reduce  
refer  
reference  
reflect  
refuse  
regard  
region  
regional  
relate  
relation  
relationship  
relax  
remain  
remember  
remind  
remove  
repeat  
replace  
report  
represent


require  
research  
resource  
respect  
response  
responsibility  
rest  
restaurant  
result  
return  
reveal  
rid  
ring  
rise  
risk  
road  
roll  
room  
rule  
sale  
same  
save  
scheme  
school  
science  
sea  
season  
seat  
second  
secretary  
section  
sector  
security  
seek  
seem  
sell  
send  
sense  
sentence  
series  
serious  
serve  
service  
set  
several  
sex  
shall

share  
sheet  
shoe  
shop  
shopping  
short  
shut  
sick  
sign  
significant  
similar  
simple  
simply  
since  
single  
sir  
sister  
site  
situation  
size  
skill  
skin  
slightly  
slow  
smile  
social  
society  
solution  
somebody  
somehow  
someone  
something  
sometimes  
somewhere  
son  
song  
sorry  
sort  
sound  
south  
space  
speak  
special  
specific  
speed  
spell  
spend

spring  
stage  
stamp  
stand  
state  
statement  
station  
stay  
step  
stick  
still  
stomach  
stone  
store  
storm  
story  
straight  
street  
strong  
student  
stuff  
stupid  
style  
subject  
success  
successful  
such  
suddenly  
suffer  
suggest  
suggestion  
summer  
sun  
support  
suppose  
sure  
surely  
surface  
surprise  
system  
table  
talk  
tall  
task  
tax  
tea  
teach



## BASIC VOCABULARY T-Z (cont'd)

teacher	trouble	whom	.....
team	true	whose	.....
technique	trust	wide	.....
technology	truth	wife	.....
television	turn	wind	.....
tell	TV	window	.....
tend	twice	within	.....
term	type	without	.....
terrible	understand	woman	.....
test	union	wonder	.....
text	university	wonderful	.....
thanks	unless	word	.....
theirs	until	worker	.....
themselves	used	world	.....
theory	useful	worry	.....
therefore	user	worth	.....
thing	usual	wrong	.....
though	usually	yeah	.....
thought	vacation	year	.....
three	value	yep	.....
through	variety	yet	.....
throughout	various	yours	.....
throw	video	zone	.....
thus	view	zoo	.....
ticket	village		.....
till	visit	 <b>MY WORDS:</b>	.....
time	voice		.....
tire	wait		.....
tired	wall		.....
title	war		.....
tonight	watch		.....
tool	water		.....
tooth	way		.....
top	weather		.....
total	week		.....
totally	weekend		.....
towards	well		.....
town	west		.....
trade	whatever		.....
tradition	whether		.....
traditional	while		.....
traffic	whole		.....
train	west		.....
training	whatever		.....
treat	whether		.....
treatment	while		.....
tree	whole		.....





# FALSE COGNATES – LES FAUX AMIS

These words in English seem confusing because they look like similar words in French, yet they mean something very different. Be careful how you use these words!

WORD	DEFINITION	WORD	DEFINITION
Abuse	<i>Insulter, malmenier</i>	Injury	<i>Blessure</i>
Account	<i>Compte rendu</i>	Inscription	<i>Légende, mots inscrits</i>
Actual	<i>Réel</i>	Isolation	<i>Solitude, isolement</i>
Actually	<i>En fait, de fait</i>	Journal	<i>Les écrits personnels</i>
Affair	<i>Aventure amoureuse</i>	Journey	<i>Voyage</i>
Agenda	<i>Ordre du jour</i>	Large	<i>Grande, vaste</i>
Alley	<i>Ruelle</i>	Lecture	<i>Conférence</i>
Ancient	<i>Antique</i>	Library	<i>Bibliothèque</i>
Assist	<i>Aider</i>	Local	<i>De quartier ou pays</i>
Attend	<i>Assister a une réunion</i>	Mechanic	<i>Mécanicien</i>
Advertisement	<i>Annonce, publicité</i>	Medicine	<i>Médicament</i>
Balance	<i>Équilibre, reste, solde</i>	Novel	<i>Roman</i>
Benefit	<i>Profit, d'avantage</i>	Photograph	<i>Image, photo</i>
Bureau	<i>Commode, service</i>	Phrase	<i>Expression, locution</i>
Cave	<i>Caverne</i>	Place	<i>Lieu, position</i>
Command	<i>Maîtrise (verbe ordre)</i>	Prejudice	<i>Préjugé</i>
Confidence	<i>Confiance</i>	Presently	<i>Bientôt</i>
Cry	<i>Pleurer</i>	Pretend	<i>Faire semblant</i>
Date	<i>Datte, rendez-vous</i>	Quit	<i>Abandonner, cesser</i>
Deceive	<i>Tromper</i>	Raisin	<i>Raisin sec</i>
Deception	<i>Tromperie</i>	Relation	<i>La parenté</i>
Defend	<i>Défendre, soutenir</i>	Remark	<i>Faire une remarque</i>
Delay	<i>Retard</i>	Resign	<i>Démissionner</i>
Demand	<i>Exigence, exigé</i>	Rest	<i>Se reposer</i>
Derange	<i>Rendre fou</i>	Resume	<i>Recommencer</i>
Distraction	<i>Affolement</i>	Reunion	<i>Retrouvailles</i>
Editor	<i>Réviser, rédacteur</i>	Rude	<i>Impoli</i>
Engagement	<i>Fiançailles</i>	Sale	<i>Vente, solde</i>
Essay	<i>Composition, essai</i>	Sensible	<i>Raisonnable</i>
Experience	<i>Expérience du monde</i>	Souvenir	<i>Souvenir objet</i>
Evidence	<i>Preuve</i>	Stage	<i>Phase, scène</i>
Figure	<i>Silhouette</i>	Store	<i>Magasin</i>
Fine	<i>Beau, raffiné, amende</i>	Support	<i>Soutenir</i>
Furniture	<i>Meubles</i>	Survey	<i>Enquête</i>
Gentle	<i>Doux</i>	Sympathetic	<i>Compatissant</i>
Hazard	<i>Danger, péril</i>	Tenant	<i>Locataire</i>
Ignore	<i>Pas tenir compte</i>	User	<i>Consommateur</i>
Inconvenient	<i>Malcommode</i>	Vacancy	<i>Chambre libre</i>
Infant	<i>Nouveau-né, bébé</i>	Zest	<i>Avec entrain</i>





## Commonly Confused Words

Watch out for these 'frenemies'!

WORD	FRENCH	DEFINITION	WORD	FRENCH	DEFINITION
Accept Except	Accepter Sauf	Verb: to receive something Preposition: to exclude something	Hear Here	Écouter Ici	Verb: to listen to something Adverb: something in or at a place
Advice Advise	Conseil Conseiller	Noun: counsel Verb: recommend	Leave Let	Partir Laisser	Verb: to depart or go away Verb: to allow or permit
Affect Effect	Affecter Effet	Verb: to act on Noun: a result, influence	Loose Lose	Desserré Perdre	Adjective: free, not tight Verb: to misplace something
Are Hour Our	Sont Heure Notre	Verb: plural of <i>to be</i> Noun: a measure of time Pronoun: possessive of <i>we</i>	Quiet Quit Quite	Tranquille Quitter Tout à fait	Adjective: silent, not very loud Verb: to stop something Adverb: completely or entirely
Bare Bear	Nu Supporter	Adjective: Nude, wearing nothing Verb: to carry, Noun: animal	Passed Past	Passé Passé	Verb: to move past, go through Noun: a previous time
Breath Breathe	Souffle Respirer	Noun: air inhaled and exhaled Verb: the action of inhaling + exhaling	Sit Set	Assis Poser	Verb: to rest on the haunches Verb: to position or place a thing
Cite Site Sight	Cité Site Vue	Verb: to quote or identify Noun: a place or location Noun: vision, act of seeing	Their There They're	Leur Là Ils sont	Pronoun: possessive of <i>they</i> Adverb: a specific location Contraction of <i>they are</i>
Choose Chose	Choisir Choisir (passé)	Verb: decide something Verb: past tense of choose	Than Then	Que Alors	Conjunction: used for comparison Adverb: at that time, next
Cloths Clothes Close	Tissus Vêtements Fermer	Noun: fabric or rags Noun: garments to wear on the body Verb: opposite of <i>open</i>	To Too Two	À Aussi Deux	Preposition: in a direction, a point Adverb: also, in addition, as well Noun: the number after one
Council Counsel	Conseil Conseiller	Noun: group of persons who counsel Noun: advice, opinion, instruction	Threw Through	Lancer À travers	Verb: past tense of throw Preposition: one point to another
Device Devise	Appareil Concevoir	Noun: machinery, apparatus Verb: develop, create	Were We're	Été Nous sommes	Verb: past tense of <i>are</i> Contraction for <i>we are</i>
Desert Dessert	Désert Dessert	Noun: a hot, sandy region Noun: a sweet food to eat	Wear Where	Porter Où	Verb: to have on the body Adverb: the place of something
Dinner Diner	Dîner Dîneur	Noun: an evening or midday meal Noun: a person eating/restaurant	Weather Whether	Temperature Selon que	Noun: temperature Conjunction: <i>if</i>
Its It's	Sa, son Il est	Pronoun: possessive for a thing Contraction of <i>it is</i>	Whose Who's	À qui Qui est	Pronoun: possessive <i>who, which</i> Contraction of <i>who is</i> or <i>who has</i>
Know No	Connaitre Non	Verb: to understand or be aware Adverb: the opposite of <i>yes</i>	Your You're	Votre Tu es	Pronoun: possessive of <i>you</i> Contraction of <i>you are</i>



# Expressions & Idioms List

**Slang** (a general term for expressions and idioms) is used every day in English, as in all other languages. Of course, this list is limited, since it would fill a whole book if every word or expression were listed. You may find many more on the internet or in dictionaries. Add other slang words or expressions that you pick up on your own!

**a great deal of, a great many:** big amount — *beaucoup de, énormément*

**absent-minded:** distracted — *distrain*

**according to:** *selon*

**account for:** explain, justify — *expliquer, justifier quelque chose*

**add up to:** equal to — *s'élever à, monter à, s'ajouter*

**airhead:** stupid person — *une personne stupide*

**all at once:** suddenly — *soudainement*

**all in all:** everything taken into account — *tout bien considéré*

**all the best:** good wishes, good luck — *meilleurs vœux, bonne chance*

**and so on:** et cetera — *et le reste, et cetera, ainsi de suite*

**artsy:** artistic — *artistique*

**as a matter of course:** automatically — *naturellement, automatiquement*

**as far as:** *dans la mesure où, pour autant que, aussi loin que*

**as for:** *pour ce qui est de, en ce qui concerne*

**ask for:** search, ask questions about — *demander, chercher*

**at fault:** in error — *fautif, avoir tort*

**at heart:** important — *à cœur*

**at last:** finally — *en dernier lieu, finalement*

**at once:** immediately — *immédiatement, tout de suite*

**at times:** occasionally — *occasionnellement, par moment*

**awesome:** great, impressive — *génial, grandiose, impressionnant*

**back down:** give up — *abandonner, céder, laisser tomber*

**back someone up:** support — *appuyer, seconder quelqu'un*

**ball, have a ball:** fun time — *partie de plaisir*

**balls, nuts:** testicles — *testicules*

**bang:** powerful thing or effect — *quelque chose qui produit de l'effet*

**barf, upchuck:** vomit — *vomir, renvoyer*

**be away (awhile):** absent for a time — *être absent pour un certain temps*

**be back:** return after a time away — *être de retour*

**be in for something:** on the verge of facing trouble — *sur le point de payer pour*

**be out:** away for a period of time — *être sorti pour peu de temps*

**be over:** finished — *(avoir ou être) fini, terminé*

**be through with something:** finished — *avoir fini, terminé quelque chose*

**be with child:** pregnant — *être enceinte*

**beans, peanuts:** small amount of money — *bagatelle*

**beat around the bush:** be evasive — *tourner autour du pot*

**beat, bushed:** extremely tired — *extrêmement fatigué*

**behind the scenes:** not in the open — *en coulisse*

**behind the times:** not modern — *vieux jeu, démodé, dépassé*



**biggie:** very important — *très important*  
**bitchy [offensive]:** moody or miserable — *désagréable*  
**blind date:** go out with someone you don't know — *rendez-vous arrangé*  
**blow out:** put out a flame — *éteindre, souffler sur*  
**bonkers:** crazy — *fou*  
**boob tube:** television — *télévision*  
**booze:** alcohol — *alcool*  
**brand new:** completely unused — *flambant neuf*  
**brat:** spoiled or willful person — *personne gâtée ou contrôlante*  
**bread, dough:** money — *argent*  
**break down:** stop functioning — *cesser de fonctionner*  
**break even:** to not gain nor lose money — *s'en tirer sans gain ni perte*  
**break up (off):** cut off contact with someone or something — *cesser une habitude, rompre tout contact avec quelqu'un*  
**break the news:** announce a positive or negative news — *annoncer une bonne ou mauvaise nouvelle*  
**brew:** coffee, beer — *café, bière*  
**bring back:** return something — *ramener, rapporter*  
**bring someone up:** raise a child or animal — *élever quelqu'un ou un animal*  
**broken-hearted:** *avoir cœur brisé*  
**BS, bull, bull shit, crap:** lies — *mensonges, tromperies, merde*  
**bug:** bother or bothersome problem — *problème, quelque chose qui dérange*  
**burn down (up, out):** completely burn — *brûler complètement*  
**butt:** backside or buttocks — *fesses, derrière*  
**by all means:** certainly — *absolument, certainement*  
**by far:** *de beaucoup*  
**by hand:** created by a person — *fabriqué à la main*  
**call for:** *exige, demande, aller chercher*  
**call off:** cancel — *annuler*  
**call out:** *demander à grands cris, réclamer*  
**call upon:** ask, request — *faire appel à quelqu'un, demander*  
**can:** bathroom — *salle de bain*  
**can't help:** unable to resist — *incapable de résister*  
**care about:** have feelings for — *se soucier de*  
**care for:** look after — *s'occuper de, soigner*  
**carry on:** continue — *continuer, poursuivre*  
**catch up:** overtake, update — *rattraper, rejoindre, se mettre à jour*  
**cheesy:** cheap or ridiculous — *de mauvaise qualité ou ridicule*  
**chicken:** coward — *poule mouillée*  
**clean up:** tidy up, cleanse — *nettoyer, ranger*  
**close down:** *fermer un lieu, une entreprise, etc.*  
**cold turkey:** quit something abruptly — *quitter abruptement*  
**come across:** find, meet — *rencontrer ou trouver par chance*  
**come back:** return — *revenir*  
**come by:** visit, acquire — *visiter, acquérir*  
**come on!** let's go, *allons-y! encore un effort*  
**come out:** go outside, make something public — *sortir, rendre quelque chose public*  
**come up with:** have an idea, discover — *avoir une idée, trouver*  
**cool:** excellent, superb, great — *excellent, superbe, génial*



**couch potato:** someone who watches too much TV — *quelqu'un qui regarde trop la télévision*  
**crap:** something worthless — *une chose sans valeur*  
**crib, pad:** someone's apartment or house — *un appartement ou une maison*  
**crop up:** suddenly appear — *surgir, survenir*  
**cut it out:** stop doing something — *cesser de faire quelque chose*  
**damn [offensive]:** cursed, hated — *maudit, détesté*  
**darn:** polite form of damn — « *mautadit* » : *forme polie de « maudit »*  
**deal with:** fix, care for — *traiter, se charger de, s'occuper de*  
**deck:** hit or punch someone — *tabasser ou frapper quelqu'un*  
**dicey:** risky or unpredictable — *risqué ou imprévisible*  
**dick:** penis — *pénis*  
**die away (down, out):** disappear — *se dissiper, diminuer, s'éteindre*  
**dirt:** bad or negative information about someone — *information négative à propos de quelqu'un*  
**dirty:** extremely bad person or thing — *très mauvaise personne ou chose*  
**do without:** *se passer de*  
**dorky:** strange or peculiar — *étrange, bizarre ou curieux*  
**drop a bomb:** expell gas, announce bad news — *expulser les gaz, annoncer une mauvaise nouvelle*  
**drop in:** visit — *arrêter en passant*  
**drop out:** quit — *abandonner*  
**dude:** male — *homme*  
**easy-going:** calm, flexible — *facile à vivre, accommodant*  
**every now and then; every so often:** occasionally — *à l'occasion, de temps en temps*  
**eyeball:** stare long and hard at something/someone — *toiser, fixer*  
**eyes:** glasses or contact lenses — *lunettes ou des verres de contact*  
**fade in/out:** appear/disappear gradually — *apparaître ou disparaître graduellement*  
**fall back on:** depend on, have recourse to — *choisir (quelque chose) à défaut d'autre chose*  
**fall behind:** lag behind, be delayed — *se laisser distancer, avoir du retard*  
**fall for:** enthusiastic about, in love with — *s'enthousiasmer pour, tomber amoureux de*  
**fart, float a biscuit:** expelling intestinal gas — *expulser les gaz intestinaux*  
**fed up, sick and tired:** extremely tired — *en avoir assez de, en avoir marre*  
**feel like:** want to do something — *avoir envie*  
**figure out, find out:** resolve, understand — *arriver à comprendre*  
**fill in/out/up:** *remplir, avoir trop mangé, faire le plein*  
**find out about:** inform — *se renseigner sur*  
**fix up:** repair, arrange — *réparer, arranger*  
**flaky:** unpredictable — *imprévisible, non conventionnel*  
**flashback:** sudden memory — *se rappeler soudainement quelque chose, retour en arrière*  
**flip a bird:** show the middle finger to someone — *montrer le majeur à quelqu'un*  
**flying:** high on drugs — *drogué*  
**for sure:** no doubts, absolutely — *sans aucune doute, assurément*  
**free from:** without — *sans risque, sans problème*  
**freebie:** something free — *quelque chose de gratuit*  
**full of it (full of shit):** liar — *plein de..., menteur*  
**get along:** progress, advance, be friendly — *progresser, avancer, bien s'entendre*  
**get at:** attain — *parvenir, atteindre*  
**get away with:** do something without getting caught — *s'en tirer à bon compte*  
**get away:** escape — *se sauver, s'enfuir*  
**get back to:** return — *revenir, retourner*





**get by:** *avoir de la misère à joindre les deux bouts*  
**get into:** *develop a habit, enjoy something — développer une nouvelle habitude avec plaisir*  
**get it:** *understand something — comprendre quelque chose*  
**get on/get off:** *embarquer, débarquer*  
**get out of:** *escape from a problem — se tirer de, échapper à un problème*  
**get rid of:** *se débarrasser de*  
**get the better of:** *avoir le dessus sur*  
**get through to:** *se faire comprendre*  
**get together:** *assemble — assembler, se réunir*  
**get up:** *se lever*  
**give a hand:** *help — donner un coup de main*  
**give back:** *return — rendre, remettre, restituer*  
**give in/give up:** *back down, renounce — céder, capituler, abandonner*  
**give shit [offensive]:** *get angry, tell someone off — se fâcher contre quelqu'un*  
**glitch:** *flaw or problem — faille ou problème*  
**go by:** *pass — passer, s'écouler (temps)*  
**go off:** *leave, get angry — s'en aller, partir, perdre la raison*  
**go on:** *continue, advance — continuer, avancer*  
**go out:** *leave, socialize, die out — sortir, s'éteindre*  
**go through with:** *realize, continue — mener à bien, continuer*  
**go through:** *survive — traverser, passer à travers*  
**go without:** *lack — se passer de, manquer de*  
**going down:** *becoming depressed, descending — devenir déprimé, baisser*  
**goof:** *silly person or mistake — une personne ou une erreur stupide*  
**goof off:** *waste time, silly person — perdre du temps, personne stupide*  
**grab (something):** *steal something — prendre quelque chose rapidement, voler*  
**grand:** *one thousand dollars — mille dollars*  
**grass:** *marijuana — marijuana*  
**gravy:** *money — argent*  
**grow up:** *become adult — grandir, devenir adulte*  
**grub:** *food — nourriture*  
**grungy:** *unclean, stinky — sale, puant*  
**gut:** *person's stomach or belly — estomac, ventre*  
**guts:** *courage — courage*  
**hairy:** *difficult or dangerous activity — activité difficile ou dangereuse*  
**hand in, hand out, hand around:** *give, distribute — transmettre, distribuer, passer, rendre*  
**hang a left/right:** *turn left or right — tourner à gauche ou à droite*  
**hang out:** *place that people like to stay around — un endroit populaire*  
**hard-on:** *erection — érection*  
**have a word with:** *talk to — parler, discuter*  
**hear from:** *receive news from someone — recevoir des nouvelles de quelqu'un*  
**heck:** *polite form of hell — que diable!*  
**hell [offensive]:** *place of the damned, a terrible place — lieu de damnation, endroit terrible*  
**hickey:** *love bite that leaves a mark on the skin — bleu donné par un baiser*  
**hip:** *sensible or informed — raisonnable ou informé*  
**hold on:** *wait, remain steady — attendre, tenir bon, tenir le coup*  
**hooker:** *prostitute — prostituée*  
**hope for:** *wait for something — attendre, espérer*

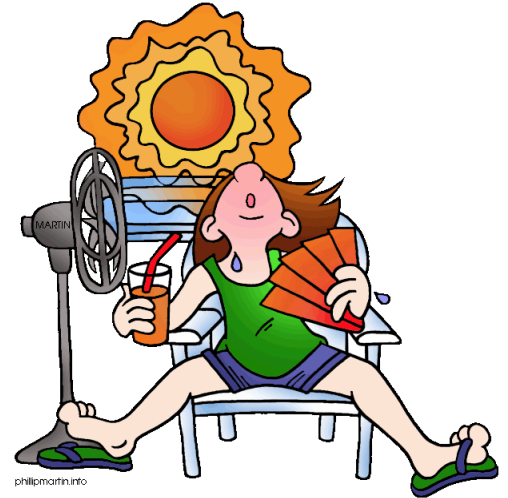


**horny:** sexually stimulated, in the mood for sex — *être en rut, stimulé sexuellement*  
**hot:** popular, sexy — *populaire, sexy*  
**humungous:** really big — *vraiment gros*  
**hungries, to have the hungries:** be hungry — *avoir faim*  
**hyper:** overly excited — *trop excité, hyperactif*  
**ID:** identification — *identité*  
**icky, ick:** unpleasant, disgusting — *désagréable, dégoûtante*  
**I'm outta here:** I'm leaving — *je pars, sur le point de partir*  
**in a hurry:** pressed for time — *pressé, à la hâte*  
**in spite of:** *malgré*  
**in the long/short run:** after a long/short time — *à long ou à court terme*  
**in:** fashionable — *à la mode*  
**it's no use:** *c'est inutile*  
**jack around, jack someone around:** waste time, cause someone problems — *perdre du temps, causer des inconvénients*  
**jam, in a jam:** trouble — *ennuis*  
**jam:** improvise (musically) — *improviser (musicalement)*  
**jamming, to be jamming:** going well — *bien aller*  
**jerk:** stupid or annoying person — *personne désagréable ou ennuyeuse*  
**jillion, zillion:** immense number — *un gros chiffre, des millions*  
**jock:** someone good at sports — *bon sportif*  
**john:** toilet — *toilettes*  
**junkie:** addicted to something (chocolate, movies, drugs...) — *accro à quelque chose*  
**keep away:** to not approach — *tenir éloigné, tenir à l'écart*  
**keep from:** hide — *éviter de, se retenir de*  
**keep in touch with:** stay in contact — *rester en contact, en communication*  
**keep on:** continue — *continuer*  
**keep one's word:** stay true to a promise — *tenir sa parole, ses promesses*  
**keep up with:** stay at the same level as someone else — *se maintenir au niveau ou à la hauteur de quelqu'un, ne pas se laisser distancer par*  
**kick back:** relax and enjoy — *se détendre et profiter de*  
**kick off:** begin something new — *commencer quelque chose de nouveau, démarrer*  
**killer:** something exceptional or great — *chose exceptionnelle*  
**knock:** condemn — *condamner*  
**knocked up:** pregnant — *enceinte*  
**knockout:** beautiful woman, handsome man — *très belle femme, bel homme*  
**kook:** weird person — *personne étrange*  
**laid back:** relaxed, calm — *détendue, calme*  
**lame:** incompetent, feeble excuse — *incompétent, piètre excuse*  
**lay like broccoli:** lounge around, do nothing — *ne rien faire*  
**lay off:** lose a job — *mettre à pied*  
**lay with someone:** have sex with someone — *coucher avec quelqu'un*  
**leave someone alone:** don't disturb — *laisser quelqu'un tranquille*  
**left-overs:** *restes de table*  
**let someone down:** disappoint — *laisser tomber quelqu'un*  
**let someone in:** allow someone to enter — *laisser entrer quelqu'un*  
**lift (something):** steal something — *voler quelque chose*  
**light, got a light?:** match or lighter — *allumette ou briquet, avez-vous du feu?*

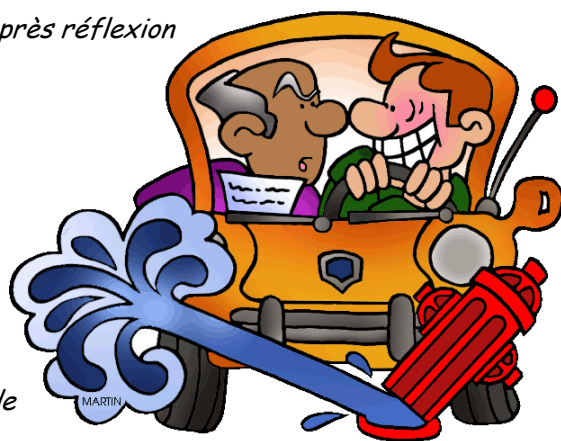




**lip, mouth, mouthy:** arrogant talk — *parler avec arrogance*  
**live on:** survive with — *vivre de, ne vivre que de*  
**live through:** survive — *survivre à quelque chose*  
**live up to:** reach expectations — *vivre selon un idéal, être à la hauteur de*  
**long for:** ardently desire — *désirer ardemment*  
**long shot:** wild chance, one in a million — *un coup à tenter sans grande chance de réussite*  
**look after:** care for — *s'occuper, veiller sur*  
**look at:** watch, consider — *regarder, considérer, envisager*  
**look for:** search — *chercher, être en quête de*  
**look forward to:** *avoir hâte*  
**look out:** beware — *guetter, s'attendre à*  
**lose one's temper:** become angry — *perdre son calme, se fâcher*  
**loser:** bungling and worthless person — *une personne sans valeur*  
**love handles:** excess fat around the waist — *poignées d'amour*  
**luck out:** lucky or fortunate — *avoir de la chance*  
**make a decision:** decide — *prendre une décision*  
**make a living:** work — *gagner sa vie*  
**make a point:** give an opinion — *faire valoir son point de vue*  
**make certain:** assure — *s'assurer de quelque chose*  
**make do with:** live with — *s'arranger avec, se tirer d'affaires avec*  
**make friends with:** become friendly — *se faire des amis, devenir ami avec*  
**make fun of:** mock, laugh at — *se moquer de, rire de*  
**make sense (of):** to be sensible, understand — *avoir du bon sens, être sensé*  
**make up for:** compensate — *compenser quelque chose*  
**make up one's mind:** decide — *se décider, se faire une idée*  
**make waves:** cause problems — *faire des vagues, causer des problèmes*  
**max, to the max:** maximum — *maximum*  
**mega:** big — *grand, gros*  
**megabucks:** large amount of money — *une forte somme d'argent*  
**mellow:** relaxed — *détendu*  
**mickey-mouse:** unimportant, time-wasting — *de peu d'importance, qui fait perdre du temps*  
**mind one's business:** *se mêler de ses affaires*  
**munch out, pig out:** eat voraciously — *manger gloutonnement*  
**munchies, have the munchies:** very hungry — *avoir une fringale*  
**nada:** nothing (from Spanish) — *rien (de l'espagnol)*  
**nasty, that's nasty:** not nice at all — *méchant, c'est méchant, vilain, pas sympa du tout*  
**neat:** cool; great — *plaisant, fantastique*  
**nervy, be nervy, have nerve:** arrogant, arrogance — *arrogance, être impertinent*  
**never mind!** not important — *laisse faire, ne t'en fais pas!, ca ne fait rien!, peu importe!*  
**no way!** very clear negative response, incredible absolutely not! — *réponse négative : c'est incroyable! pas question!, d'aucune façon!*  
**nosey, being nose, to nose around:** trying to find out information you shouldn't know — *être curieux, indiscret*  
**not at all:** *pas du tout*  
**not to mention:** *sans compter que...*  
**nothing doing:** absolutely not, no way — *pas du tout, il n'en est pas question*  
**now and then:** occasionally — *parfois, de temps en temps, de temps à autre*

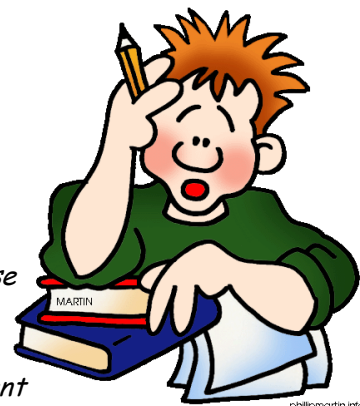


**nuke:** destroy, delete, cook something in the microwave — *arme nucléaire, détruire, supprimer, cuire quelque chose dans le four à micro-ondes*  
**nut:** odd or crazy person, someone passionate about something — *personne étrange, folle, passionnée par quelque chose*  
**of course:** certainly — *évidemment, naturellement, bien sûr*  
**off the record:** confidential — *entre nous, confidentiel*  
**okay, OK:** good, decent — *bon, décent, OK*  
**on account of:** because — *à cause de, parce que*  
**on and on:** continually — *continuellement, encore et encore*  
**on behalf of:** in place of — *de la part de, au nom de*  
**on edge, edgy:** nervous — *nerveux, fébrile*  
**on no account:** for no reason — *sous aucun prétexte*  
**on one's own:** alone, to do something alone — *par soi-même, seul*  
**on purpose:** *par exprès, volontairement*  
**on schedule:** on time — *à l'heure, selon l'horaire prévu*  
**on second thought:** after reflection — *à bien y penser, après réflexion*  
**on strike:** refusal to work — *en grève*  
**on the contrary:** opposite — *au contraire*  
**on the one hand:** *d'une part*  
**on the other hand:** *d'autre part, par contre*  
**on the whole:** *dans l'ensemble*  
**once and for all:** final decision — *une fois pour toutes*  
**out of breath:** hors d'haleine  
**out of one's mind:** crazy — *être fou, dément*  
**out of order:** hors d'usage, hors service  
**owing to:** because — *à cause de, en raison de, par suite de*  
**package deal:** group discount — *forfait*  
**party animal:** maniac for parties — *fêtard*  
**party, party on:** celebrate — *célébrer*  
**pass oneself off as:** pretend — *se faire passer pour, prétendre être*  
**paws off:** don't touch — *bas les pattes!, ne touche pas!*  
**pay attention to:** be attentive — *prêter attention à, être attentif à*  
**pay someone back:** reimburse, get revenge — *rembourser quelqu'un, se venger*  
**pick up:** take — *ramasser quelque chose, prendre un passager, capter un message*  
**pickled, pie-eyed, plastered, pissed:** drunk — *enivré, saoul, éméché*  
**pig-headed:** stubborn — *entêté, obstiné, têtu*  
**pissed (off):** angry, upset — *en colère, bouleversée*  
**play a trick on:** tease — *jouer un tour*  
**play around:** waste time, have sex — *perdre du temps, avoir des rapports sexuels*  
**poop out:** get tired and quit — *se fatiguer, se lasser et quitter*  
**the poop:** knowledge; information — *connaissance, information*  
**pot:** toilet, marijuana — *toilettes, marijuana*  
**pro:** someone who's good, professional — *abréviation familière de professionnel*  
**psycho:** crazy person — *fou, folle, malade*  
**puke:** vomit — *renvoyer*  
**pulling rank:** using authority to control someone — *imposer son autorité*  
**pumped (up):** excited — *excité*  
**pusher:** drug dealer — *trafiquant de drogues*



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**puss:** the face — *le visage*  
**pussy:** female sex organs — *organes sexuels féminins*  
**put oneself out:** put energy into something — *se démenner, se fendre en quatre*  
**put something off:** postpone — *retarder, remettre à plus tard*  
**put up with:** tolerate — *tolérer quelqu'un ou quelque chose, endurer*  
**queen:** man dressed as a woman — *un homme habillé en femme, une folle pour un homosexuel*  
**queer [offensive]:** homosexual — *homosexuel*  
**quick and dirty:** done fast, but not well — *rapide et sale: vite fait et mal fait*  
**racket:** noise — *bruit, vacamme*  
**racket:** something that's dishonest or deceptive — *escroquerie, combine, plan malhonnête*  
**rags:** clothes — *chiffons: les vêtements*  
**rat:** a despicable person — *une personne méprisable*  
**raunchy:** dirty or disgusting — *sale ou dégoûtant*  
**razz:** annoy someone — *déranger quelqu'un*  
**rear (end):** buttocks — *le derrière, les fesses*  
**ring a bell:** remember — *se rappeler, rappeler à la mémoire*  
**riot, a riot:** something or someone very funny — *quelque chose ou quelqu'un de très drôle*  
**rip off:** stealing, fraud — *un vol, une fraude*  
**road kill:** an animal killed on the road — *un animal tué sur la route*  
**rocking:** great; excellent — *avoir du plaisir, fantastique*  
**rubbish:** nonsense; not true — *choses sans valeur, bêtises*  
**rug rat:** a child — *un bambin*  
**run away:** escape — *s'enfuir, se sauver*  
**run for something:** present oneself — *se présenter, être candidat à un poste*  
**run into:** meet — *rencontrer quelqu'un à l'improviste*  
**run out (short) of something:** lack — *manquer de, être à court de quelque chose*  
**runs, the runs:** diarrhea — *avoir la diarrhée*  
**sassy:** impertinent, sexy, cute — *impertinent, séduisant*  
**scarf, scarf it down:** to eat (usually fast) — *s'empiffrer, manger gloutonnement*  
**screw-up:** make (one or more mistakes) — *commettre une ou beaucoup d'erreurs*  
**scribble:** write badly — *gribouiller, griffonner*  
**scum:** despicable person — *un individu méprisable*  
**send away for something:** order by mail — *commander par la poste*  
**set an example:** model good behavior — *donner l'exemple*  
**set someone up with:** furnish — *fournir, approvisionner*  
**settle down:** become calm, move in — *se calmer, se ranger, s'installer*  
**shades:** sunglasses — *lunettes de soleil*  
**shady:** bad, questionable — (personne) *louche, suspecte*  
**shit [offensive]:** excrement, drugs — *« merde », drogues*  
**short cut:** *raccourci*  
**shot in the dark:** take a risk — *prendre un risque, une tentative hasardeuse*  
**show off:** *se montrer, se pavaner, faire du fla-fla*  
**show one's hand:** reveal — *laisser voir son jeu, dévoiler*  
**shut down:** turn off — *fermer (définitivement) arrêter (une machine) ou se fermer (une personne)*  
**shut out:** put outside — *mettre quelqu'un dehors, exclure*  
**shut up:** be quiet — *se taire*  
**sick, sicko, sicky:** crazy person — *un fou, une malade*  
**slip of the tongue (pen) / slip up:** accidental error — *un lapsus, une erreur d'inattention*



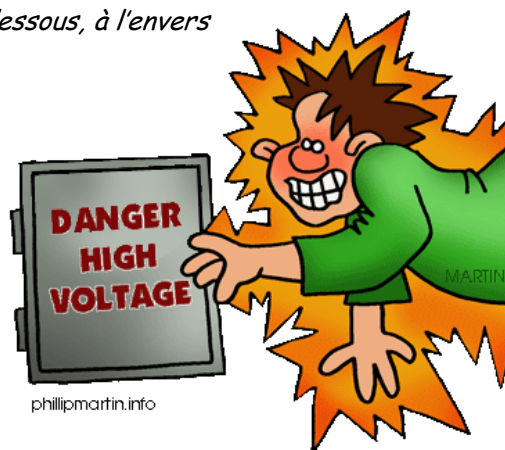
**smarts:** intelligence — *intelligence*  
**smell a rat:** be suspicious — *soupçonner quelque chose d'irrégulier*  
**smokes:** cigarettes — *cigarettes*  
**snake in the grass:** traitor, cheater — *un traître, une personne perfide, un danger caché*  
**snooze:** be very bored, take a nap — *être très ennuyé; faire une sieste*  
**snot:** stuck up person, brat — *morveux, effronté*  
**so as to:** *afin de, pour*  
**so far:** *jusqu'ici, jusqu'à maintenant, jusqu'à un certain point*  
**so what?:** *et alors?, et après?*  
**solid:** really good, cool, something consecutive — *très bon, solide*  
**sooner or later:** eventually — *tôt ou tard*  
**the sooner the better!** earlier is best — *le plus tôt sera le mieux!*  
**sort something out:** resolve — *régler, résoudre, venir à bout de quelque chose*  
**speak one's mind:** give an opinion — *dire le fond de sa pensée*  
**speak sense :** talk rationally — *parler avec bon sens, parler de manière rationnelle*  
**specs:** eyeglasses — *lunettes*  
**split:** to leave. *partir, prendre congé*  
**spunk:** courage, spirit — *courage, avoir du cran*  
**square deal:** fair (honest) arrangement — *un arrangement équitable, honnête*  
**stand for:** *signifier, vouloir dire*  
**stand up for:** *prendre la défense de*  
**stand up to:** tenir tête  
**step by step:** a little at a time — *étape par étape, graduellement, pas à pas, petit à petit*  
**step into someone's shoes:** replace someone — *remplacer quelqu'un, succéder à quelqu'un*  
**stoned (out):** high on drugs or drunk from alcohol — *drogué ou ivre*  
**street smart:** able to cope in various situations — *capable de se gérer diverses situations*  
**stressed out:** nervous — *stressé, nerveux*  
**stuck up:** arrogant or pretentious — *arrogant ou prétentieux*  
**suck, that sucks:** to bad and unacceptable — *être mauvais et inacceptable*  
**take a look at:** examine — *jeter un coup d'oeil*  
**take a squat:** go to the washroom — *aller aux toilettes, aller à la salle de bain*  
**take after someone:** resemble — *ressembler à, tenir de quelqu'un*  
**take off:** leave, take a holiday — *partir, prendre un congé, décoller*  
**take place:** happen — *avoir lieu, se produire, arriver*  
**take someone/something away:** remove — *emmener, amener, retirer, enlever, ôter*  
**take someone/something back:** return — *reconduire, ramener, reprendre*  
**take someone/something for granted:** *tenir quelque chose/quelqu'un pour acquis*  
**take something off/out:** remove — *enlever, retirer, sortir*  
**talk something over:** discuss — *discuter, reparler de quelque chose*  
**there's no harm in:** there's nothing wrong in — *il n'y a pas de mal à*  
**there's no point in:** there's no reason for — *il n'y a pas de raison de*  
**there's no use in:** it isn't worth it — *il est inutile de, cela ne vaut pas la peine*  
**think of/about:** *penser à, songer à, envisager*  
**think something over:** *réfléchir à quelque chose*  
**threads:** clothing — *les vêtements*  
**through thick and thin:** *pour le meilleur et pour le pire*  
**throw something away:** *jeter quelque chose au rebut*  
**ticker:** the heart, a watch — *le cœur, une montre*



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**tight fisted:** miserly, penny-pincher — *avare, près de ses sous*  
**tight-lipped:** silent, quiet — *silencieux, bouche cousue, non communicatif, taciturne*  
**to and fro:** back and forth — *de long en large, dans un sens puis dans l'autre*  
**to some extent:** up to a certain point — *jusqu'à un certain point, dans une certaine mesure*  
**to the max:** maximum — *au max, maximum*  
**tongue-tied:** unable to speak — *muet de d'admiration, d'embarras, de stupeur, etc.*  
**totally:** really, completely — *vraiment, complètement*  
**touchy:** irritable, delicate — *irritable, délicat*  
**trip, tripping, trip(ping) out:** enjoying something, high on drugs — *jouissant de quelque chose, dépendant, accro des drogues*  
**try something on:** *essayer (vêtements, souliers, bijoux...)*  
**tune out:** ignore someone or something — *ignorer quelqu'un ou quelque chose*  
**turkey:** failure, flop, stupid person — *échec, personne stupide*  
**turn off ... turn on:** éteindre ... allumer  
**turn-off:** something that repulses a person — *quelque chose de repoussant*  
**umpteenth:** many, countless — *beaucoup, innombrable*  
**under consideration:** *à l'étude, en réflexion*  
**under way:** doing something right now — *en cours de réalisation*  
**upside-down:** out of place — *en désordre, sens dessus dessous, à l'envers*  
**uptight:** nervous, anxious — *crispé, nerveux, inquiet*  
**up-to-date:** *à jour, très récent, mis à jour*  
**update:** catch up — *mis à jour, rattraper*  
**veg out:** do nothing, relax — *ne rien faire, se détendre*  
**wad:** a lot of money — *beaucoup d'argent*  
**wait for:** *attendre quelqu'un ou quelque chose*  
**wait up for:** *veiller pour, attendre quelqu'un*  
**wake up:** get up — *s'éveiller, se lever*  
**walk away (from):** *s'éloigner*  
**walk back (to):** *revenir à pied*  
**walk out (on):** *partir abruptement*  
**wasted:** very drunk or high on drugs, killed — *saoul ou drogué, tué*  
**watch for:** look after — *guetter, épier quelqu'un, quelque chose*  
**watch out:** be careful — *faire attention, prendre garde*  
**wear out, wear something out:** *user entièrement (vêtements, pneus, etc.)*  
**whack myself, whack off :** masturbate — *masturber*  
**wheels:** car, motorcycle — *voiture, moto*  
**whiz:** someone who shows a special talent for something - *personne talentueuse*  
**wicked:** very nice, beautiful, great — *méchant, très beau, fantastique*  
**wimpy:** weak — *faible*  
**winks, get some winks:** sleep — *sommeil*  
**with regard to, with respect to:** *en ce qui concerne, relativement à*  
**work (something) out:** resolve — *résoudre, arranger, mettre quelque chose au point*  
**work, it works:** functions well — *fonctionne bien*  
**worn out:** completely used up, exhausted — *être exténué, épuisé, usé*  
**worth it, worth something:** of value — *valoir la peine, mériter (ex. : un effort)*  
**yank, yank my chain:** bother, harass — *harceler, harasser*  
**Yank, Yankee:** an American — *Américain*



**zap:** quickly do something, get rid of something — *faire, se débarrasser de, passer à (quelque chose rapidement)*

**zero:** an unimportant person — *personne sans valeur*

**zip:** nothing, energy, vigor — *rien, pas d'énergie, pas de vigueur*

**zit:** pimple, acne — *picots, boutons, acné*

**zonk out:** go to sleep — *aller dormir*

#### OTHER EXPRESSIONS:

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Expressions populaires québécoises	Équivalences en anglais
 <p>« I'm a frog you're a frog kiss me, and I'll turn into a prince suddenly... » 🎵 Robert Charlebois</p>	 <p><b>Fran is a square head!</b></p> 
« Accouche qu'on baptise »	Stop beating around the bush
« Attache ta tuque avec de la broche! »	Hike up your garters
Avoir la danse de St-Guy	To have ants in the pants
« Ça fait belle lurette! »	It's been a dog's age
« Cé pas coulé dans l'ciment! »	It's not etched in stone (in granite)
« Être dans l'champ »	To be way out in left field
« Être plus catholique que le pape »	Too perfect for words
« Il a la couenne dure »	He is so hard-hearted
« Il a le feu au cull! »	He is fit to be tied
« Il a un air de bœuf! »	He's completely stone-faced
« J'ai d'autres chat à fouetter! »	I have other fish to fry
« J'ai du pain sur la planche! »	My plate is full
« J'ai mon voyage! »	I've come completely undone
« Je me suis fendu en quatre! »	I've worked my fingers to the bone
Se faire du sang de cochon	To be a worry-wart
Un deux de pique	A dim-wit, a door knob
« Y'a les deux yeux dans le même trou! »	He is so tired that he's cross-eyed



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