

UNIT: 01

INTRODUCTION TO BASICS OF FRENCH LANGUAGE

Structure:

- 1.1 Objectives
- 1.2 The Alphabet and Their Pronunciation
- 1.3 Les Accents (The Accents)
- 1.4 Pronoms Sujets (Subject Pronouns)
- 1.5 Change of Gender
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- 1.7 Les Nombres (The Numbers): Cardinal – Ordinal
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- 1.9 Formules De Politesse (Basic Greetings)
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- 1.13 Terminal Questions

1.1 Objective

After reading this unit you should be able to:

1. To learn the pronunciation and the accents in French.
2. To understand the Subject Pronouns and French verbs and their conjugations.
3. To know about French numbers and time
4. To know common greetings and able to express weight and measures in French.

1.2 The Alphabet and Their Pronunciation

The French Alphabet		L'alphabet (Pronunciation)	français
A	a	A	
B	b	Bé	
C	c	Cé	
D	d	Dé	
E	e	E	

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)

F	f	Ef
G	g	Jé
H	h	Ash
I	i	I
J	j	Ji
K	k	Ka
L	l	El
M	m	Emm
N	n	Enn
O	o	O
P	p	Pé
Q	q	Ky
R	r	Err
S	s	Es
T	t	Té
U	u	Eu
V	v	Vé
W	w	Double vé
X	x	Iks
Y	y	I-grek
Z	z	Zéd

VOWELS:(Les voyelles) - There are six Vowels in French Language –

a, e, i, o, u, y.

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

Example :hôtel (hotel) [O-T-E]

CONSONANTS- There are nineteen consonants in French Language-

B, C, D, F, G, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Z.

- If French alphabet ‘C’ is followed by a,o,u ; it is pronounced as (KA,KU) .
- If French alphabet ‘C’ is followed by e,i,y ; it is pronounced as (SI) .

Example: Commencer (C -O-M-A-N-S-E)

- If French alphabet ‘G’ is followed by a,o,u ; it is pronounced as (GA, GU)
- If French alphabet ‘G’ is followed by e,i,y ; it is pronounced as (JE,JI) .

Example: Garçon (G-A-R-S-O)(Here ‘C’ is pronounced as ‘S’ due to accent
La cédille ‘ç’ on ‘c’.

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

- If a French word is ending with consonant and that consonant is preceded by a vowel, then that consonant is not pronounced.

Example: Tabac (T-A-B-A) ; Assez(A-S-E)

- When masculine nouns and adjectives are converted to feminine by adding an -e the preceding consonant will be sounded/pronounced.

Example: *étudiant* [E-T-U-D-I-A],---*étudiante* [E-T-U-D-I-A-T]
(Student)

Petit (P-E-T-I), *Petite* (P-E-T-I-T), (small)

- In French the word ‘ille’ combinedly pronounced as ‘EE’

Example:Mille (M-E-E)

- All the nouns in French language are either masculine or feminine. There is no neutral gender. Normally a French noun ending with ‘e’ is feminine. This is not universally applicable. Some exceptions do exist. Two French feminine nouns are given below:

Example: Actrice (actress); Maison (House)

ÉLISION(Elision): Usually when a word ends with a vowel and the next word begins with vowel, then last vowel of first word is dropped (elided) and it is replaced by an apostrophe.

Example: Le homme (the man) : e is dropped or elided = L’homme

La heure (the hour) : a is elided = L’heure

Si il (if he) : I is elided = S’il

LES SIGNES DE PUNCTUATION (PUNCTUATION MARKS)

Punctuation marks in the French language are used in a similar way of English language, but the dash or ‘tired’ commonly serves to denote a change in the speaker in a written dialogue.....

For example: -C’est vous (It is you)

-rien (nothing).

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)

The following punctuation marks are used in dictation practice:

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

1.3 LES ACCENTS (THE ACCENTS) ou (or) LES SIGNES ORTHOGRAPHIQUES (ORTHOGRAPHIC SIGNS)

L’accent aigu: The **aigu (acute) accent** (é) points to the right and upward. It generally put above the letter *e* and it changes the letter’s pronunciation to *ay* —for example, : *Médecin* (doctor), (M-E-D-S-O); *Marché* (market).

L’accent grave: The **grave accent** (è) points to the left and upward. It can appear over vowel- ‘a’ ‘e’ and ‘u’, but it only alters pronunciation when over the letter *e*. ‘è’ with grave accents is always pronounced ‘EHH’, like the ‘e’ in the English word set. Examples:

- Très (very); Deuxième (in second place).

When grave accent is put on ‘a’ and ‘u’, the pronunciation does not change, but its meaning is changed.

For example: *ou* in French means (or) and *où* means (where), Similarly ‘à’ means (at or to).

La cédille: In French, the **cedilla** is a little tail under the letter *c*: ‘ç’. It is used to give the ‘c’ an ‘s’ sound instead of a hard ‘k’ sound (when ‘C’ is followed by ‘a’ or ‘o’ in a word —for example:

- Garçon (boy); Français (the French language)

Le tréma: The **tréma** looks like two dots above a letter. It’s usually placed above the second of two consecutive vowels when both vowels are to be pronounced separately.

- Jamaïque (Jamai- ca) ; Noël (Nö-EL)

Le circonflexe: The **circonflexe** looks like a little pointed hat over vowels. It doesn’t change pronunciation, but it must be included in written French.

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- Forêt (forest); Hôtel (hotel)

Le trait d'union (-)-This hyphen, is used to connect words

Avez-vous?

A-t-elle?

L'apostrophe (')-This sign indicates the omission of a vowel.

L'heure instead of La heure

L'ami instead of Le ami

1.4 PRONOMS SUJETS (SUBJECT PRONOUNS)

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

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

- Number is divided into “singular” (one) and “plural” (more than one).
- Person includes “first person” (the speaker), “second person” (the listener), and “third person” (neither the speaker nor the listener).

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

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)

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

*‘Je’ and ‘Ce’ will be written as J’ or C’ if it is followed by vowel.

Example :J’ai , C’est)

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)

Difference between French Subject ‘Tu’ and ‘Vous’: The distinction between ‘*tu*’ and ‘*vous*’ is observed on verb conjugations, adjectives, and pronouns. But more than that, the choice of ‘*tu*’ or ‘*vous*’ is a matter of etiquette. It explains the relationship between two people and how they interact, and using the wrong pronoun can have negative consequences. In English, the second **person** subject pronoun is always “you”, but French has two words: ‘*tu*’ and ‘*vous*’. ‘*Tu*’ is the informal ‘you’, while ‘*Vous*’ is the formal ‘you’. ‘**Tu**’ is informal and always singular, while ‘**vous**’ is formal and can be used both singular and/or plural. If one is talking to more than one person, it doesn't matter what ever relationship it may be formal or informal – **vous is always used**. It is only while talking to a single person, the choice must be made between ‘*tu*’ and ‘*vous*’. The informal, singular subject pronoun ‘*tu*’ indicates an intimate, amicable, and/or equal relationship between two people, and as such it is used with family, friends, lovers, colleagues, and classmates. ‘*Tu*’ is also used when talking to God, children, animals, and inanimate objects. Using ‘*tu*’ with someone who doesn’t fit any of these categories is likely to cause offense.

1.5 CHANGE OF GENDER

In general, we can make the feminine of the word by adding -e to the masculine adjective.

Example- Petit-Petite (Small), Client-Cliente(Client)

2-If in an adjective, last word ends in an –e mute, then there is no change.

Example-Jeune-Jeune (Young). This word denotes both masculine and feminine.

3- Doubling of the last consonants of the words.

Example- Gros-Grosse(Thick/Fat)
Bon-Bonne (Good)
Indien-Indienne (Indian)
Gentil-Gentille(Gentle)

4-Grave accent on the-e

Cher-chère(Dear)

5- **Modification of the final consonants in last words.**(F-Ve),(Eur-Euse),(C-Che),(Eau-Elle)

Example-Actif-Active

Sportif-Sportive

Vendeur-Vendeuse (Seller)

Blanc-Blanche (White)

Beau-Belle (Beautiful)

Nouveau-Nouvelle (New)

1.6 LES VERBES (THE VERBS)

Verbs are action words that express the action (He speaks/We play) or state of being (I am student) of a sentence. They are one of the key parts of speech. French verbs have to be “conjugated” or “inflected”. They are changed according to different subjects in different forms. There are six different conjugations for each verb for each tense and mood according to two numbers and three persons.

The basic form of a verb in French is called the infinitive and it is also the name of the verb. The English infinitive is “to” followed by a verb, while the French infinitive is a single word with one of three infinitive endings with: **‘er’** , **‘ir’** and **‘re’**.

The verbs in French ending with **‘er’** are normally known as regular verbs and followed similar pattern of conjugation with different subjects in simple present tense as given below:

While conjugating with subject Je- **‘er’** is replaced by **‘e’**;

While conjugating with subject Tu -**‘er’** is replaced by **‘es’**;

While conjugating with subject Il or Elle or any third person singular subject - **‘er’** is replaced by **‘e’**;

While conjugating with subject Nous- **‘er’** is replaced by **‘ons’**;

While conjugating with subject Vous -**‘er’** is replaced by **‘ez’**;

While conjugating with subject Ils or Elles or any third person plural subject **‘er’** is replaced by **‘ent’**

Some French verbs like ‘Aller’ (to go) ends with -**‘er’**,but it is an irregular verb. For irregular verbs there is no specific pattern/rule of conjugation. One has to remember or practice these conjugations of verbs to apply in framing French sentences.

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)

Example: Conjugation of regular French verb 'Jouer'(To play) in simple *présent*(present) tense with different subjects:

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of regular French verb 'Jouer'(To play)			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I Play	Je Joue	We Play	Nous Jouons
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You Play	Tu Joues	You play	Vous Jouez
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He Plays	Il Joue	They play	Ils Jouent
	She plays	Elle Joue	They play	Elles Jouent

Example : Conjugation of regular French verb 'Aimer'(To love) in simple *présent*(present) tense with different subjects:

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of regular French verb 'Aimer'(To love)			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I Love	J'aime	We Love	Nous aimons
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You Love	Tu aimes	You Love	Vous aimez
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He Loves	Il aime	They Love	Ils aiment
	She Loves	Elle aime	They Love	Elles aiment

AUXILIARY VERB OR HELPING VERB IN FRENCH

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

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language. we use them to construct the compound tenses. *Avoir* and *être* are also used as main verbs in certain situations. They are categorized as irregular verb.

Usage as a Main Verb

- referring to possession
Example: Elle a une voiture. (She has a car)
- when talking about age
Example: J'ai 25ans. (I am 25 years old)
- with adjectives
Example: Tu es jeune. (You are Young)
- when identifying things/people (description, nationality, professions, ...)
Example: Il est français. (He is French)
Il est professeur. (He is professor)
- for dates and times
Example: Il est 10 heures. (It is ten o'clock).

Usage as an Auxiliary Verb in the passé composé (past tense)

Elle est née. (She was born)

J'ai mangé. (I ate)

Example : Conjugation of Auxiliary verbs: être (to be)-in simple présent (present) tense with different subjects:

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of Auxiliary verbs: être (to be)			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I am	Je suis	We are	Nous sommes
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You are	Tu es	You are	Vous êtes
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He is	Il est	They are	Ils sont
	She is	Elle est	They are	Elles sont

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Example: Conjugation of Auxiliary verbs: avoir(to have/has)-in simpleprésent(present) tense with different subjects:

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

Difference between French subject: 'Nous' and 'On'

In French, there are two subject pronouns to express 'we': 'nous' and 'on'. 'Nous' is strictly "we," indicating a specific group of people about whom we are speaking. 'On' is significantly less formal than nous, but can be used interchangeably in most normal conversations. Subject 'On' takes the conjugation of verb of 3rd person singular (He/Il).

Example: Nous sommes Indiens. (We are Indians)

On est Indiens. (We are Indians)

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-1

1.Écrivez la prononciation des mots .(Write the pronunciation of the followings words).

- a) A
- b) E
- c) H
- d) J
- e) R
- f) T
- g) V
- h) W
- i) X
- j) Y
- k) Z

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2. Correspondez aux mots avec leurs prononciations. (Match the words with their pronunciations).

- a. B Cé
- b. C Bé
- c. K I-grec
- d. N O
- e. O Enne
- f. YKa

3. Complétez avec 'Tu' ou 'Vous'. (Complete the sentence with 'Tu' or 'Vous').

- A- habites à Delhi?
- B- es Anglais.
- C- Je connais
- D- êtes chanteur.
- E- connaissez la France.

1.7. LES NOMBRES (THE NUMBERS): CARDINAL – ORDINAL

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

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

0	Zéro
1	Un
2	Deux
3	Trois
4	Quatre
5	Cinq
6	Six
7	Sept
8	Huit
9	Neuf
10	Dix
11	Onze
12	Douze
13	Treize
14	Quatorze
15	Quinze



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

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

200= Deux Cents, 300=Trois Cents

1000= Mille , 1,000,000= Un million.

Ordinal Number in French

First	Premier/ière
Second	Deuxième
Third	Troisième
Fourth	Quatrième

Fifth	Cinquième
Sixth	Sixième
Seventh	Septième
Eighth	Huitième
Ninth	Neuvième
Tenth	Dixième
Eleventh	Onzième
Twelfth	Douzième
Thirteenth	Treizième
Fourteenth	Quatorzième
Fifteenth	Quinzième
Sixteenth	Seizième
Seventeenth	Dix-septième
Eighteenth	Dix-huitième
Nineteenth	Dix-neuvième
Twentieth	Vingtième

1.8 HOW TO TELL TIME IN FRENCH

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

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

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

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

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

- 02.00-- Il est deux heures
- 03.00-- Il est trois heures
- 11.00-- Il est onze heures
- 16.00-- Il est seize heures

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

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

10:12 -- Il est dix heures douze.

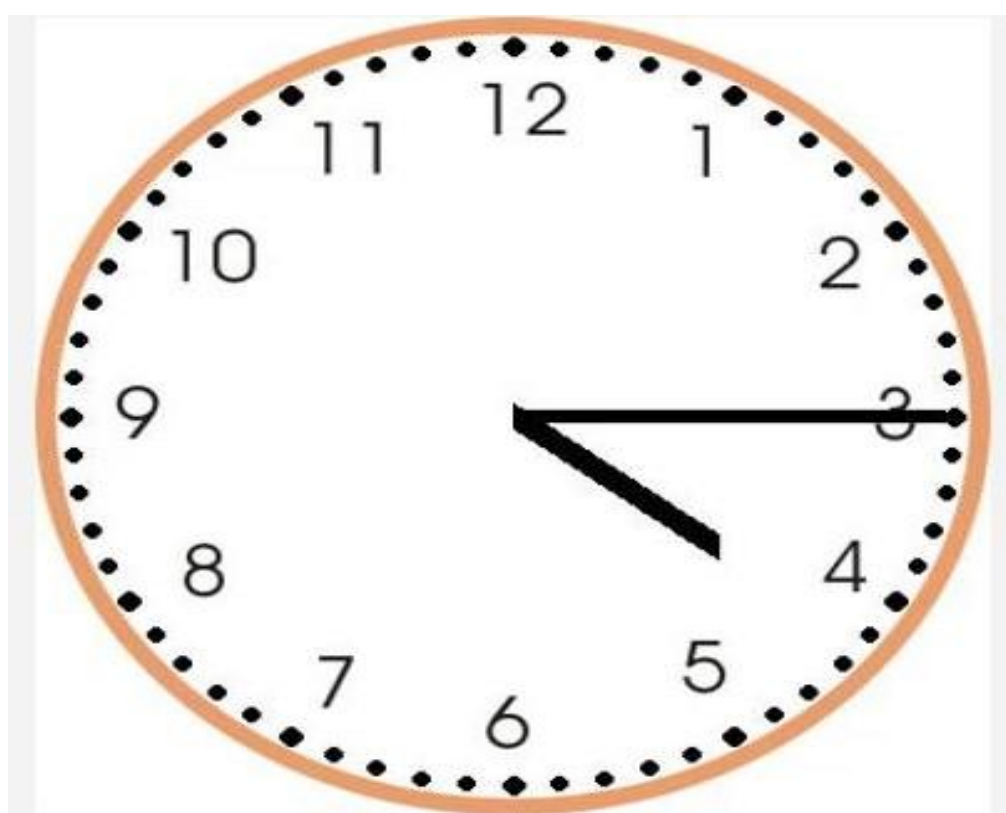
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19:30 -- Il est dix-neuf heures trente. (dix-neuf heures et demie)

12.00--Il est douze heures. (Il est midi)

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

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



Il est quatre heures et quart.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Les Moments De La Journée (Moments of the Day)

Matin-Morning;

Midi -Noon

Après-midi- Afternoon

Soir- Evening

Minuit-Midnight

1.9 FORMULES DE POLITESSE (BASIC GREETINGS)

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

In French	In English
Some Common Greetings	
Salut	Hi!
À plus tard	See you later.
Bonjour!	Good morning!
Bonsoir!	Good evening!
Bonne nuit!	Good night
S'il vous plaît	Please (formal version)
S'il te plaît	Please (informal version)
Comment ça va? Ou Ça va?	How is it going? or How do you do?
Comment allez vous?	How is it going? or How do you do?
Pardon!	Excuse me!, sorry!
Enchanté or Enchantée	Nice to meet you.
Très heureux!	Pleasure!
Introducing yourself in French	
Je m'appelle...	I call myself..., or my name is...
Comment vous appelez-vous?	How do you call yourself? Or What is your name? (formal)
Comment tu t'appelles?	How do you call yourself? Or What is your name? (informal)
Expression of politeness in French	
Merci!	Thank you!
De rien	Not at all! no problem!
Je vous en prie	You are welcome (formal)
Excusez-moi!	Excuse me.
Je suis désolé	I am sorry.
Pardon!	Excuse me! sorry!
Vous permettez?	Do you mind?
Après vous!	After you!
Saying goodbye in French	
Au revoir!	Bye!
À plus tard!	See you later!
À tout à l'heure	See you soon!, see you in a while!
À bientôt!	See you soon!
À demain!	See you tomorrow!
À tout de suite!	See you in a second, See you in a little while!
Bonne journée!	Have a good day!
Bon courage!	Good luck!
Bonne chance!	Good luck!
Bonne route!	Have a good journey! safe Journey!

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Bonne vacance!	Have a nice holiday!
Bon voyage!	Have a nice trip/Journey!
Bon appétit!	Have a good appetite!
Santé!	Cheers!
Oui	Yes
Non	No
Un peu	A little
Bon	Well
Bien sûr	Sure
D'accord	Agree
À propos	By the way
Seasonal greetings	
Joyeux Noël!	Merry Christmas!
Joyeux Noël à vous!	Merry Christmas to you !
Bonne année!	Happy New Year!
"Joyeuses fêtes!"	"Season's Greetings!"
Bonnes Pâques!	Happy Easter!
Bon anniversaire!	Happy Birthday! or Happy anniversary!
Joyeux anniversaire!	Happy Birthday!

Asking and answering some common questions in French

In French	In English
Très bien, merci.	Fine, thanks.
Ça va .Et vous?	I am fine and what about you?
Je vais bien, merci.	I am fine, thanks .
Assez bien.	ok
Ça va . Et toi?	I am fine and what about you?
Pas de problème	No problem. It is Okay.Do not worry.

Common words/statements

Où est la école?	Where is the school?
Voilà.	There is.
Voici.	Here is.
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What is this?
Je t'aime.	I love you.
Je ne sais pas.	I do not know.
Parlez vous français?	Do you speak French?
Non.	No
Je ne comprends pas.	I do not understand

1.10 POIDS ET MESURES (WEIGHTS AND MEASURES)

English	French
Gram	Gramme
Kilogram	Kilogramme
100kg	Quintal
Miligram	Milligramme
Ton	Tonne
Kilometer	Kilomètre
Meter	Mètre
Decimeter	Décimètre
Centimeter	Centimètre
Millimeter	Millimètre
Liter	Litre
Gallon	Hectolitre
Deciliter	Décilitre
Centiliter	Centilitre
Cubic feet	Stère
Half kilo	Demi kilo
Weight	Poids
Size	Taille
Kilometer square	Kilomètrescarré
Centimeter square	Centimètrescarré
Metre square	Mètrescarré
Centimeter cube	Centimètre cube
Metre cube	Mètre cube
To weight	Peser
To calculate	Calculer
To count	Compter
To share	Partager
A little	Un peu
Few	Peu de
Several	Plusieurs
Enough	Assez de
Half	La moitié
Too much	Trop de
A quarter	Un quart
A third	Un tiers
Numerous	Nombreux
Innumerable	Innombrable
Most	La plupart
Less	Moins de
More	Plus
The whole	Toute le
A lot	Beaucoup

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS – II

1. Les mots cachés. Retrouvez les noms de nombres. (Hidden words. Find the names of numbers.)

D	Q	U	A	T	R	E	D
I	O	N	Z	E	S	T	E
X	K	C	R	Z	E	R	U
H	U	I	T	É	I	E	X
S	N	N	R	R	Z	N	N
E	E	Q	O	O	E	T	M
P	U	L	I	Z	Y	E	L
T	F	Y	S	I	X	A	B

2. Écrivez la prononciation du Nombres. (Write the pronunciation of the followings Numbers.)

- 0
- 6
- 19
- 20
- 30
- 60
- 69
- 80
- 85
- 90
- 100

3. Traduisez en français. (Translate in to French)

- It is 10.30 hrs.
- It is 12.00 hrs.
- It is 01.15 hrs.
- It is 03.45 hrs.
- It is 06.50hrs.
- It is 23.00 hrs.
- It is 24.00 hrs.
- It is 07.10 hrs.

4. Traduisez en français. (Translate in to French)

- How are you?
- Excuse me
- I am sorry.
- How do you call yourself? (formal)
- Happy to meet you!
- Have a good day!
- Happy Birthday!
- Happy New Year!

1.11 GLOSSARY

PRONOMS SUJETS (SUBJECT PRONOUNS): Subject pronouns indicate who or what is performing the action of a verb. They act as the subject of verbs. They may be singular or plural, masculine or feminine to agree with the noun (subject) they replace. In French different subject pronouns are determined by number and person. Number is divided into “singular” (one) and “plural” (more than one). Person includes “first person” (the speaker), “second person” (the listener), and “third person” (neither the speaker nor the listener).

LES VERBES (THE VERBS) : Verbs are action words that express the action or state of being of a sentence. They are one of the key parts of speech. French verbs have to be “conjugated” or “inflected”. They are changed according to different subjects in different forms. There are six different conjugations for each verb for each tense and mood according to two numbers and three persons. The basic form of a verb in French is called the infinitive and it is also the name of the verb.

LES NOMBRES (THE NUMBERS)-CARDINAL: A **Cardinal Number** is a **number** that says how many of something there are, such as one, two, three, four, five etc.

LES NOMBRES (THE NUMBERS): CARDINAL – ORDINAL: An **Ordinal Number** is a **number** that tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th etc. Most **ordinal numbers** end in "th" except for: one ⇒ first (1st) in English. But in French it normally ends with ‘ième’ as listed below.

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UNIT: 02

CONJUGATION OF FIRST GROUP OF VERBS

STRUCTURE:

- 2.1 Objectives
- 2.2 Conjugation of First Group of Verbs
- 2.3 Les Articles Définis Et Indéfinis (The Definite and Indefinite Articles)
- 2.4 Self Introduction and Introducing Others
- 2.5 Days of The Week; Months of The Year and Date
- 2.6 Nom Des Légumes En Français (Name of Vegetables in French)
- 2.7 Nom Des Fruits en Français (Name of The Fruits In French)
- 2.8 Glossary
- 2.9 Answer To Check Your Progress
- 2.10 Reference / Bibliography/Suggested Readings
- 2.11 Terminal Questions

2.1. OBJECTIVE:

After reading this unit you should be able to:

- To learn the conjugations of first group of verbs in French.
- To understand the definite and indefinite articles.
- To know about Days of the week; Months of the year and Date in French
- To know how to present and introduce self and another person.

2.2 CONJUGATION OF FIRST GROUP OF VERBS

As discussed in Unit-1, there are two types of a verb in French-Regular and Irregular verbs. Verbs are grouped into three types ending with -er, -ir and -re.

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

While conjugating with subject Je- ‘er’ is replaced by ‘e’;

While conjugating with subject Tu -‘er’ is replaced by ‘es’;

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While conjugating with subject Il or Elle or any third person singular subject - **‘er’ is replaced by ‘e’**;

While conjugating with subject Nous- **‘er’ is replaced by ‘ons’**;

While conjugating with subject Vous -**‘er’ is replaced by ‘ez’**;

While conjugating with subject Ils or Elles or any third person plural subject **‘er’ is replaced by ‘ent’**.

In order to **conjugate** a regular **-er verb**, in simple present tense the **-er** of the infinitive is omitted to get the stem. Then the six present tense **endings** specific to **-er verbs**: -e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent, according to the subject is added.

Some Common French Regular Verbs ending with -ER

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

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1) Accepter – to accept | 20) Désirer-To desire |
| 2) Adorer- to adore | 21) Danser - to dance |
| 3) Aimer-To Love | 22) Déjeuner-To take lunch |
| 4) Annuler – to cancel | 23) Dîner - To take Dinner |
| 5) Apporter – to bring | 24) Demander - to ask for |
| 6) Arriver - to arrive | 25) Dépenser - to spend
(money) |
| 7) Attraper – to catch | 26) Détester - to hate |
| 8) Arrêter-to stop,/to turn off | 27) Donner - to give |
| 9) Acheter-To purchase | 28) Écouter - to listen to |
| 10) Bavarder – to chat | 29) Emprunter – to borrow |
| 11) Casser – to break | 30) Enlever – to remove |
| 12) Commander – to order | 31) Exprimer – to express |
| 13) Couper – to cut | 32) Embrasser-To embrace |
| 14) Chanter - to sing | 33) Étudier - to study |
| 15) Changer-to change | 34) Fermer - to close |
| 16) Chercher - to look for/to
search | 35) Fumer-To smoke |
| 17) Commencer - to begin | 36) Gagner – to win, to earn |
| 18) Côuter – To cost | 37) Garder – to keep |
| 19) Dessiner – to draw | 38) Goûter - to taste |

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- 39) *Habiter* – to live
- 40) *Jouer* - to play
- 41) *Laver* - to wash
- 42) *Manger* - to eat
- 43) *Marcher*-to walk
- 44) *Nager* - to swim
- 45) *Parler* - to talk, to speak
- 46) *Payer/Paier*-to pay
- 47) *Peser*-to weigh
- 48) *Passer* - to pass, spend
(time)
- 49) *Porter* - to wear, to carry
- 50) *Préférer*- to prefer
- 51) *Présenter*-to present
- 52) *Prêter* – to lend
- 53) *Oublier* – to forget
- 54) *Ranger*-To arrange
- 55) *Rencontrer* – to meet by
chance
- 56) *Refuser* – to refuse
- 57) *Regarder*-to watch
- 58) *Rester* – to stay, to remain
- 59) *Rêver* - to dream
- 60) *Saluer* – To Greet
- 61) *Sauter* – to jump
- 62) *Skier* - to ski
- 63) *Téléphoner* – to telephone
- 64) *Tomber* – to fall
- 65) *Travailler* - to work
- 66) *Trouver* - to find
- 67) *Utiliser* – To Use
- 68) *Visiter* – to visit a place
- 69) *Voler* - to fly, to steal

i) Conjugation of regular French verb 'Écouter-To hear' in simple *présent*(present) tense with different subjects:

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of regular French verb 'Écoute			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I hear/listen	J'écoute	We hear/listen	Nous écoutons
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You hear/listen	Tu écoutes	You hear/listen	Vous écoutez
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He hears/listens	Il écoute	They hear/listen	Ils écoutent
	She hears/listens	Elle écoute	They hear/listen	Elles écoutent

ii) Conjugation of verb 'Parler'-'To speak' in present tense

Je parle- I speak
 Tu parles- You speak
 Il/Elle parle- He speaks/She speaks
 On Parle- We speak
 Nous parlons- We speak
 Vous parlez- You speak
 Ils/Elles parlent- They speak

iii) Conjugation of verb 'Chanter'-'To sing' in present tense

Je chante – I sing
 Tu chantes -You sing
 Il/Elle chante -He/She sings
 On chante - We sing
 Nous chantons- We sing
 Vous chantez- You sing
 Ils/Elles chantent-They sing

iv) Conjugation of verb 'Manger'-'To eat' in present tense

Je mange	-I eat
Tu manges	- We eat
Il/Elle mange	-He/She eats
On mange	-We eat
Nous mangeons*	-We eat
Vous mangez	-You eat
Ils/Elles mangent	-They eat

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

v) Conjugation of verb '*Travailler*' - 'to work' in present tense

Je travaille	-I work
Tu travailles	-You work
Il/Elle travaille	-He/She works
On Travaille	-We work
Nous travaillons	-We work
Vous travaillez	-You work
Ils/Elles travaillent	-They work

vi) Conjugation of verb '*Commencer*' - 'to begin' in present tense

Je commence	-I start/commence
Tu commences	-You start/commence
Il/Elle commence	-He/She starts/commences
On commence	-We start/commence
Nous commençons*	-We start/commence
Vous commencez	-You start/commence
Ils/Elles commencent	-They start/commence

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

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

vii) Conjugation of verb '*Donner*' – 'to give' in present tense

Je donne	-I give
Tu donnes	-You give
Il/Elle donne	-He/She gives
On donne	-We give
Nous donnons	-We give
Vous donnez	-You give
Ils/Elles donnent	-They give

viii) Conjugation of verb '*acheter*' – 'to purchase' in present tense

J'achète	-I purchase
Tu achètes	-You purchase
Il/Elle achète	-He/She purchases
On achète	-We purchase
Nous achetons	-We purchase
Vous achetez	-You purchase
Ils/Elles achètent	-They purchase

ix) Conjugation of verb '*Préférer*' – 'to prefer' in present tense

Je Préfère	-I prefer
Tu Préfères	-You prefer
Il/Elle Préfère	-He/She prefers
On Préfère	-We prefer
Nous Préférons	-We prefer
Vous Préférez	-You prefer
Ils/Elles Préfèrent	-They prefer

FRENCH PRONOMINAL/REFLEXIVE VERB

“**Pronominal**” is an adjective and, it means with pronoun. **Pronominal verbs** have a special pronoun before the verb: “**me, te, se, nous, vous, se**” (in addition to the subject

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pronoun “je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles”) .“Reflexive verb” is also an alternative name for “pronominal verbs”.“Reflexive” is an adjective which means “reflecting”. It tells about the action on one self which means the action is carried out on the person who is doing the action.

Reflexive verbs are always conjugated with the reflexive **pronoun** that agrees with the **subject**: me(myself), te(yourself), se (himself, herself, itself), nous (ourselves) and and **vous** (yourself, yourselves). These **pronouns** generally precede the base verb.

Example: “Raser” (base verb) – to shave another person (someone else, not yourself)

“se raser” (corresponding pronominal verb) – to shave one self

“Appeler” (base verb) – to call another person (someone else, not yourself)

“S’appeler” (corresponding pronominal verb) – to call one self

I call myself.

i) Conjugation of pronominal verb ‘se raser’ – ‘to shave oneself’ in present tense

Je me rase	-I shave myself
Tu te rases	-You shave yourself
Il/ Elle se rase	-He/She shaves himself/herself
On se rase	-We shave ourselves
Nous nous rasons	- We shave ourselves
Vous vous rasez,	- You shave yourself
Ils/Elles se rasent	-They shave themselves.

ii) Conjugation of verb ‘S’appeler’ – ‘to call oneself’ in present tense

Je m’appelle	-I call myself
Tu t’appelles	-You call yourself
Il/ Elle s’appelle	-He/She calls himself/herself
On s’appelle	-We call ourselves
Nous nous appelons	- We call ourselves
Vous vous appelez	- You call yourself
Ils/Elles s’appellent	-They call themselves.

“Reciprocal Verbs” are subcategory of Pronominal/Reflexive verbs. The verb uses a reflexive pronoun to show the action is reciprocal. It means “done by both sides to each other” or “felt by both sides about each other”.

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For example: *They love each other*

We wake each other up at 8AM

List of French Reciprocal Verbs

1. to adore each other = s'adorer
2. to love each other = s'aimer
3. to call each other = s'appeler
4. to fight each other = se battre
5. to understand each other = se comprendre
6. to know each other = se connaître
7. to hate each other = se détester
8. to tell (things to) each other = se dire
9. to argue with each other = se disputer
10. to write to each other = s'écrire
11. to kiss each other = s'embrasser
12. to talk to each other = se parler
13. to leave each other = se quitter
14. to look at each other = se regarder
15. to meet each other = se rencontrer
16. to find each other = se retrouver
17. to smile at each other = se sourire
18. to see each other = se voir
19. to call each other = se téléphoner

2.3 LES ARTICLES DEFINIS ET INDÉFINIS (THE DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES)

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

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

A)Les Articles Définis (The definite articles)

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The definite article indicates that the speaker is referring to either a **particular**/specific noun or to a class of nouns in a general sense.

Characteristics of definite articles

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

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

There are three singular articles:

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

There is only one plural definite article: les

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

- Le stylo- The Pen
- Le cahier- The Notebook
- Le garçon-The boy

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

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

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

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

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

- Les école- School
- Les femmes- Ladies

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- Les hommes – Men
- Les garçons-Boys
- Les filles-Girls

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

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

-Au (à+le)- Je parle bonjour au musicien(I say good morning to the musician)

-à la (to the)- Je parle bonjour à la musicienne (I say good morning to the lady musician)

-à l', (to the)- Je parle bonjour à l'étudiant(I say good morning to the student)

-aux(to the)-Je parle bonjour aux musiciens(I say good morning to the musicians)

Je parle bonjour aux étudiants (I say good morning to the students)

B) Les Articles Indéfinis (The Indefinite articles)

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

Examples-

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

Une is used before a feminine singular noun.

Examples-

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

Des is used before a masculine & feminine plural noun.

Examples-

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS – I

1- Écrivez la conjugaison de verbessuivants au Present. (Write the conjugation of following verbs in present tense.)

- i. Arriver
- ii. Chanter
- iii. Chercher
- iv. Commencer
- v. Danser
- vi. Demander
- vii. Dépenser
- viii. Détester
- ix. Donner
- x. Écouter
- xi. Étudier
- xii. Se Laver

2-Choisissez (choose)-Le, la, l'and les

- i.place
- ii.avenue

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- iii.chanteur
- iv.ami
- v.nom
- vi.prénom
- vii.secrétaire
- viii.musicien
- ix.livre
- x.chaise

3-Choisissez (choose)-Un, Une and Des

- i.enfants
- ii.Maison
- iii.chose
- iv.cravate
- v.porte
- vi.amie
- vii.table
- viii.appartement
- ix.chaises
- x.garçons

2.4 SELF INTRODUCTION-

la description physique (Physical description)

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

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Feminine	Rousse (Red)	Rousses		
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la description psychologique (Psychological description)

la description psychologique (Psychological description)				
Adjectifs (Adjectives)			Opposite Adjectifs (Adjectives)	
	Singulier (Singular)	Pluriel (Plural)	Singulier(Singular)	Pluriel (Plural)
Masculine	Gai/Souriant (Happy/Cheerful/smiling)	Gais/Souriants	Triste (sad, mournful)	Tristes
Feminine	Gaie/Souriante (Happy/Cheerful/smiling)	Gaies/Souriantes	Triste (sad, mournful)	Tristes
Masculine	Sympathique (sympathetic)	Sympathiques	Antipathique (Unpleasant/Unsympathetic)	Antipathiques
Feminine	Sympathique (sympathetic)	Sympathiques	Antipathique (Unpleasant/Unsympathetic)	Antipathiques
Masculine	Content (Satisfied/Happy)	Contents	Mécontent (unhappy discontented)	Mécontents
Feminine	Contente (Satisfied/Happy)	Contentes	Mécontente (unhappy discontented)	Mécontentes
Masculine	Gentil(kind, courteous)	Gentils	Méchant (Unkind/ bad/ wicked.)	Méchants
Feminine	Gentille(kind, courteous)	Gentilles	Méchante	Méchantes

Épeler- To spell

Nom-Surname

Prénom- Name

Example -Maurya Abhishek

Nom-Maurya

Prénom-Abhishek

J'épelle Maurya - M, A,U,R,Y,A

i)Self Introduction:-

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1) French -Je m'appelle Utkarsh Verma.

English –I call myself Utkarsh Verma (My name is Utkarsh Verma).

2) French -Je suis né à Varanasi.

English -I was born in Varanasi.

3) French -J'habite à Varanasi.

English -I live in Varanasi.

4) French -J'ai 18 ans.

English -I am 18 years old

5) French -Je suis étudiant .

English -I am student.

6)French -Je suis Indien.

English -I am Indian.

7) French -J'aime écouter la musique.

English -I like to listen music.

8) French -Je préfère le cinéma.

English -I prefer cinema.

9)French -J'aime beaucoup le voyage.

English -I love very much traveling.

10) French-Je déteste l'Opéra.

English-I hate Opera.

11)French-J'adore la montagne.

English-I love the mountain.

12) French-Je n'aime pas du tout la discothèque.

English-I do not like the discotheque at all.

13) French - Je suis grand, jeune, gros et souriant garçon.

English - I am tall, young, fat and happy boy.

ii)Introduction of some other person:

1)French - Ils'appelle Manohar Das.

English –He call himself Manohar Das. (His name is Manohar Das).

2)French -Il est né à Lucknow.

English –He was born in Lucknow.

3)French –Il habite à Ayodhya.

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English -He lives in Ayodhya.

4)French –Il a 50 ans.

English –He is 50 years old.

5)French –Il est professeur.

English –He is professor.

6)French -Il est Indien.

English -He is Indian.

7)French –Il aime écouter de la musique.

English - He likes to listen to music.

8)French - Il préfère le théâtre.

English –He prefers the theatre.

9)French –Il aime beaucoup le voyager.

English –He likes very much travelling.

10)French - Il déteste l'opéra.

English –He hates the opera.

11)French –Il adore la campagne.

English - He loves the countryside.

12)French –Il n'aime pas du tout la discothèque.

English - He does not like the discothèque.

12)French – Il est petit, vieux, mince et sympathique homme.

English - He is small, old, thin and sympathetic man.

2.5 DAYS OF THE WEEK; MONTHS OF THE YEAR AND DATE

Les Jours de la Semaine (Days of the week)

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

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

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)

- Janvier = January
- Février = February
- Mars = March
- Avril = April
- Mai = May
- Juin = June
- Juillet = July
- Août = August
- Septembre = September
- Octobre = October
- Novembre = November
- Décembre = December

Dates in French

Quelle est la date aujourd'hui? - What is the date today?

The above sentence or statement is normally used to **ask** someone the date in French .

The common way to **answer** the above question is :

C'est + le + number + month

For example: C'est le quatorze Juillet.(It is 14th July .)

This construction holds true for all of the days of the month except for the first day .

To say the first day of the month the word “premier” which means first is used .

For example: “C'est le premier Janvier“.-“It's 1stJanuary.”

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

Nom des légumes en français (Name of Vegetables in French)					
En français (In French)	En anglais (In English)	En français (In French)	En anglais (In English)	En français (In French)	En anglais (In English)
le haricot vert	French/green bean	la fève	broad bean	le petit pois	garden pea
le maïs	Corn	la germe de soja	bean sprout	le bambou	Bamboo
l'okra	Okra	l'endive	Chicory	le fenouil	Fennel
les cœurs de palmier	palm hearts	la roquette	rocket	le cresson	Watercress
le céleri	Celery	le chou de	brussel sprout	la bette	swiss chard

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)

		Bruxelles			
le radicchio	Radicchio	le chou frisé	Kale	l'oseille	Sorrel
la chicorée	Endive	le chou chinois	pak-choi	les épinards	Spinach
le pissenlit	Dandelion	le chou	Cabbage	le brocoli	Broccoli
la laitue	Lettuce	le chou précoce	spring greens	le chou-fleur	Cauliflower
l'artichaut	artichoke	le radis	Radish	l'union	Onion
la pomme de terre	Potato	le poivron	Pepper	le piment	Chilli
le navet	Turnip	la courge	Marrow	la patate douce	sweet potato
l'igname	Yam	la bettrave	Beetroot	le rutabaga	Swede
le topinambour Jerusalem	Artichoke	le raifort	Horseradish	le panais	Parsnip
le gingembre	Ginger	l'aubergine	aubergine/egg plant	la tomate	Tomato
la ciboule	spring onion	le poireau	Leek	l'échalote	Shallot
l'ail	Garli	le champignon	Mushroom	le truffe	Truffle
le concombre	Cucumber	la courgette	Courgette	la courge musquée	butternut squash
la courge gland	acorn squash	la citrouille	Pumpkin	la tomate cerise	cherry tomato
la carotte	Carrot	le taro	taro root	le fruit de l'arbre à pain	bread fruit

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

Nom du fruit (Fruit's Name)	
En anglaise (In English)	En français (In French)
Orange	l'orange
Apple	la pomme
Banana	la banane
Blackberry	la mûre
Blueberry	la myrtille
Cherry	la cerise

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)



Coconut	la noix de coco
Grape	le raisin
Kiwi Fruit	le kiwi
Mandarine	la mandarine
Mango	la mangue
Melon	le melon
Nut	la noisette
Peach	la pêche
Pear	la poire
Plum	la prune
Pineapple	l'ananas
Pomegranate	la grenade
Raspberry	la framboise
Strawberry	la fraise
Tangerine	la mandarine
Guava	La Goyave
Ugli Fruit	le tangelo
Watermelon	le melon d'eau / la pastèque
Artichoke	l'artichaut
Avocado	l'avocat
Lychee	Le Litchi

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS -II

1. Complétez-

Je m'appelle....., je suis.....

Je ----- .à Lucknow.

Lucky Singh
Secrétaire
PandeypurSonatalabLucknow

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)

Elles'appelle

Elle est

Elleà Varanasi.

Rachana Singh Médecine LankaVaranasi
--

2-Présentez- les (Introduce)

- i. Jyoti Tiwari: Canadien-Journaliste-Montréal
- ii. Tejas Verma: Japonais-Professeur-Tokyo
- iii. Ayushi: Indienne-Secrétaire-Varanasi
- iv. Yoko Ozawa: Allemend-Acteur-Stuttgart
- v. Abhishek Legrand: Indien- Étudiant-Delhi

3- Écrivezles Jours de la Semaine dans le français. (Write the days of the week in French)

4- Écrivezles Mois de l'annéedans le français. (Write months of the year in French.)

2.8 GLOSSARY

FIRST GROUP OF VERBS :The verbs in French ending with 'er' (except aller),. are normally known as regular first group of verbs and followed similar pattern of conjugation with different subjects in simple present tense.

PRONOMINAL VERBSor **REFLEXIVE VERB** : They have a special pronoun before theverb: “**me, te, se, nous, vous, se**” (in addition to the subject pronoun “je, te, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles”) . “Reflexive verb” is also an alternative name for “pronominal verbs”. “Reflexive” is an adjective which means “reflecting”. It tells about the action on one self which means the action is carried out on the person who is doing the action.

Foreign Language Skills-I (French)

LES ARTICLES DÉFINIS (THE DEFINITE ARTICLES): The definite article indicates that the speaker is referring to either a **particular**/specific noun or to a class of nouns in a general sense. They are: Le, La, L', Les

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

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