

1 - Basic Phonics

Some letters, and pairs of letters, sound different in French to what you might expect.

Looks like	Sounds like	Example
c, ca, co, cu	k, ka, ko, ku	cousin
ç, ce, ci	s, se, see	ça va
è	e (like bet)	père
ai	ay	j'ai
qu	k	quatre
r	comes from the back of throat!	au revoir
t, d, s, n, x	silent at the end of a word	deux

2 - Greetings

bonjour	hello	Ça va?	How are you?
salut	hi	ça va bien	I am well
à bientôt	see you later	ça va mal	I am not well
au revoir	goodbye	pas mal	not bad
bonsoir	goodnight	bof	so-so
merci	thank you		
s'il vous plaît	please	oui	yes
et toi?	and you?	non	no
Comment t'appelles-tu?	Je m'appelle...		
What is your name?	My name is....		
Quel âge as-tu?	J'ai ____ ans		
How old are you?	I am ____ years old		
Où habites-tu?	J'habite à...		
Where do you live?	I live in....		

3 - Numbers

1	un	18	dix-huit
2	deux	19	dix-neuf
3	trois	20	vingt
4	quatre	21	vingt-et-un
5	cinq	22	vingt-deux
6	six	23	vingt-trois
7	sept	24	vingt-quatre
8	huit	25	vingt-cinq
9	neuf		
10	dix	30	trente
11	onze	40	quarante
12	douze	50	cinquante
13	treize	60	soixante
14	quatorze	70	soixante-dix
15	quinze	80	quatre-vingt
16	seize	90	quatre-vingt-dix
17	dix-sept	100	cent

4 - Gender

All nouns in French have a grammatical gender - they are either **masculine** or **feminine**. It is important to learn the gender of new words as we go along.

Indefinite article: the word for 'a' changes in French depending on whether a noun is **masculine** or **feminine**.

	masculine	feminine
a/an	un	une

e.g. **un stylo** = a pen, **une table** = a table

Plurals: to make most French nouns plural we add an 's' to the end of the word. Instead of **un/une** we use **des** (some) or a number.

J'ai **deux frères** = I have **two** brothers
Elle a **des stylos** = She has **some** pens

5 - Family members

un ami	a friend	dans ma famille il y a...	
un copain	a friend	in my family there is...	
un cousin	a cousin		
un frère	a brother	qui s'appelle	who is called
un oncle	an uncle	qui s'appellent	who are called
un père	a dad	il s'appelle	he is called
		elle s'appelle	she is called
		ils s'appellent	they are called
		elles s'appellent	they are called
une amie	a friend	Elle a dix ans	She is ten years old
une copine	a friend		
une cousine	a cousin	Il a dix ans	He is ten years old
une famille	a family		
une mère	a mum		
une soeur	a sister		
une tante	an aunty		
des parents	parents		
des cousins	cousins		

6 - Avoir (to have)

The verb **avoir** (to have) is an important verb in French.

It does not follow a regular pattern, so you need to learn it by heart.

avoir	to have
j'ai	I have
tu as	you have (singular)
il a	he has
elle a	she has
nous avons	we have
vous avez	you have (plural/formal)
ils ont	they have (masculine)
elles ont	they have (feminine)