Chapitre 1 – Le Nom, l'article et l'adjectif (Nouns, Articels, and Adjectives)

Les adjectifs descriptifs – $Descriptive\ Adjectives$

pleasant	happy				
stingy	$___$ $idealistic$				
beautiful, handsome	$___$ $intelligent$				
good	$___$ interesting				
inexpensive	$oxed{ ____}$ $young$				
expensive; dear	pretty				
stylish, chic	ugly				
happy, pleased	bad				
sturdy [person]	thin				
last, final	$___$ new				
sorry	poor				
$___$ $difficult$	$_______________________$ $small; short$				
funny	first				
$___$ $excellent$	$oxed{ ___}$ $rich$				
easy	sincere				
fantastic, wonderful	$___$ friendly				
$___$ $tired$	$oxed{ ____}$ $nice$				
$___$ $fabulous$	$___$ $shy, \ timid$				
strong	sad				
big, tall; great	$___$ $typical$				
fat	old				
Les couleur	Les couleurs – Colors				
white	blond[e]				
$___$ $blue$	dark-haired				
navy blue	$___$ $pink$				
yellow	red				
$___$ $brown$	green				
$___$ $black$	$oxed{ ____} purple$				
$___$ orange	$oxed{gray}$				

Chapitre 2 – être et avoir, les pronoms sujet et la négation

Les expressions avec être – Expressions with être

	to be on time/late/early
	to agree (with)
	to be back [from a trip or outing]
	$_$ to be made of $cotton/leather/brick$
	to be [in the midst of] doing [something]
	to be on vacation
	to be ready (to do something)
	to be about to [do something]
Les expresssions avec	avoir – Expressions with avoir
to be years old	to be ashamed [of]
to be warm, hot	to have a pain/ache [in]
to be cold	to be right
to be hungry	to be wrong
to be thirsty	to seem
to be sleepy	to be accustomed, used to
to feel like	to be lucky
to need	to take place [an event]
to be afraid (of)	
Conjonctions, qualificatifs, et adver	bes – Conjunctions, Qualifiers, and Adverbs
fairly, rather	and
$___$ $enough$	$_$ here
$___$ $today$	over there
also	$___$ now
much, many, a lot	$___$ but
very, well	or
therefore, so	sometimes
hardly, not very	often
$___$ $rather$	always
$____$ $sometimes$	very
rarely	too, too much [many]

La maison – The House

1:1	
library, study	$\phantom{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$
wood	garden, yard
$___$ $notebook$ $___$	$___$ $lamp, \ light$
sofa, couch	$___$ bed
chair	$\phantom{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$
$___$ bedroom $___$	$___$ $wall$
fireplace; chimney	$___$ $computer$
key	$____piano$
pencil	$\underline{}$ cupboard; closet
$___$ kitchen	$___$ $cieling$
stove	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ floor
armchair, easy chair	door
window	alarm clock
oven	$___$ $curtain$
entryway, hearth	dining room
refrigerator	$___$ $bathroom$
living room	rug, carpet
pen	patio, terrace
picture, painting	video (DVD)
Adjectifs de maison – Hou	use Adjectives
pleasant	long
old; former	$___$ my
$___$ $comfortable$ $___$	$___$ $private$
$___$ outside	$___$ $clean$
fine, delicate	$___$ $simple$
inside, interior	$____$ $spacious$

Chapitre 3 – Les jours et les mois, verbes regulier en -er, l'interrogation (Days and Months, Regular -er Verbs, Interrogatives

Les jours de la semaine – Days of the Week

Monday	Friday
$___$ $Tuesday$	Saturday
Wednesday	$oxed{ ____}$ $Sunday$
Thursday	
Les mois de l'année –	Months of the Year
January	July
February	$oxed{ _{}} August$
March	$_____$ September
April	October
May	November
June	$oxed{December}$
Les saisons	- $Seasons$
winter	$____$ $summer$
spring	$oxed{ utumn, fall}$
Les partie du jour	- Parts of the Day
morning	evening
	$oxed{ night }$
afternoon	
Verbes réguliers en -en	r – Regular -er verbes
to love, to adore	to live [somewhere]
to like, to love	to play
to prefer, to like better	to rent
to arrive	to speak, talk
to look for	to look at, to watch
to dance	to dream (about)
to hate, to detest	to work
to listen to	igg to find
to study	to use
to explain	to visit

Conjunctions – Conjunctions

Conjonctions	– Conjunctions	
therfore, so		because
and		during, while
$___$ but		since [reason]
ou		if
Noms masculins	- Masculine Nouns	
year		day
birthday; anniversary		nespaper
$___$ $tree$		place
money		store
$___$ $elevator$		e- $mail$
$___$ bus		medicine
$___$ $airplane$		message
$___$ $luggage$		month
$___$ building		word
$___$ $noise$		wall
hair		museum
$___$ $pencil$		paper
$___$ homework		park
$___$ $child$		country
$____$ $stairway$		price
floor [building]		dream
felt-tip pen		ball-point pen

the ater

theme

trip

 $household;\ hearth$

garden, yard

people

Noms féminins – $Feminine\ Nouns$

 bookstore
 house; home
 $\underline{}$ $music$
 $__$ $page$
 $__$ $sentence$
 rooom; play [theatre]
 $__$ beach
 $__$ $door$
 $__$ question
 street
 $__$ $classroom$
$__$ health
$__$ $week$
 evening; party
 exit
 $__$ $city$
 car

${\bf Adjectifs}-{\bf Adjectives}$

 affection at e	proud
 $nice,\ kind$	kind
 friendly	tall
 blind	 wide
 low, short	slow
 be autiful	free
 short [in length]	 long
 curious; odd	 heavy
 dangerous	 new
 difficult	lazy
 sweet; mild; soft	special
 funny	exciting
 hard	short [height]
 elegant	deep
 strange	 fast
 narrow	deaf
 easy	 special
 weak	shy
 faithful	calme

Chapitre 4 – Les nombres, les dates et les temps, verbes régulier en -ir (Numbers, Dates and Times, Regular -ir Verbs

$-\ Numbers$

	zero		twenty
	one		twenty-one
	two		twenty-two
	three		thirty
	four		forty
	five		fifty
	six		sixty
	seven		seventy
	eight		eighty
	nine		ninety
	ten		ninety- $nine$
	eleven		one-hundred one
	twelve		two-hundred twenty-two
	thirteen		nine-hundred ninety-three
	fourteen		two-thousand fourteen
	$\it fifteen$		one million
	sixteen		one billion
	seventeen		
	eighteen		
	nineteen		
		999 999	
	- Ora	linals	
	the first		the eleventh
	$the \ second$		the twenty-first
	the third		the thirty-third
	the fourth		the sixty-fourth
	the fifth		the ninety-nineth
	the sixth		the one-hundred eighth
	the sixth		ord realisation digitalis
-	0100 000010		

- Arithmetic Operators

plus or and	$___$ $times$
minus	divided by
equals	
Verbes reguliers en -in	r – Regular -ir Verbs
to act	to lose weight
to bleach, to whiten	to grow pale
to tan; to brown	to slow down
to choose, to select	to reflect (on), to consider
to widen, to broaden	to fill (up); to fill out
to finish (doing something)	to shrink, grow smaller
to end up (doing something)	to succeed (in); manage (to)
to grow up	to blush, grow red
to gain weight	to get dirty

to grow old, age

 $to\ yellow$

Les magasins et les commerces – Stores and Businesses

travel agency	produce market
laundry	computers and software
butcher; butcher shop	clothing store
bakery	wine merchant
delicatessen; pork products	$___$ $optician$
hairdresser	stationary store
candy store	pastry shop
shoe maker	drugstore, pharmacy
hardware store	post office
grocer's, grocery	$a\ discount$
florist's shop	hardware store
department store	$___$ $a \ sale$
"big box" store	$___$ $supermarket$
$___$ bookstore	$___$ $tailor$
shoe store	dry cleaner's
Les repas et les provisions -	- Meals and Groceries
apricot	cereal
apricot	cereal cherry
bill, check	cherry
bill, check pineapple	cherry mushroom
bill, check pineapple before-dinner drink	cherry mushroom chocolate
	cherry mushroom chocolate customer
	cherry mushroom chocolate customer jam, preserves
	cherry mushroom chocolate customer jam, preserves knife
	cherry mushroom chocolate customer jam, preserves knife cream
	cherry mushroom chocolate customer jam, preserves knife cream shrimp
	cherry mushroom chocolate customer jam, preserves knife cream shrimp croissant
	cherry mushroom chocolate customer jam, preserves knife cream shrimp croissant spoon

carrot

menu celery

(mineral) water

first course

Les repas et les provisions (cont) – Meals and Groceries (cont)

spices	 peas
 flour	 dish; course
 fork	 main course
 strawberry	 pear
 raspberry	 fish
 French fries	 pepper
 cheese	 green pepper
 fruit	 apple
 cake; cookie	 potato
 ice cream	 pork
 $afternoon\ snack$	 $vegetable\ soup$
green beans	 chicken
herbs	 tip
lobster	 grapes
 appetizers	 rice
 olive oil	 $salad;\ lettuce$
 ham	 sandwich
 milk	 sausage
 bacon	 salt
 vegetable	 server, waiter
 carbonated soft drink	tip included
 melon	 napkin; towel
daily special	 soup
mustard	 sugar
$nut,\ walnut$	buttered bread
egg	cup
olives	tart, pie
orange	tea
bread	tomato
$chocolate\ croissant$	veal
grape fruit	glass
peach	meat
teaspoon	wine
break fast	yogurt
rolls	~ ~

Chapitre 5 – Verbes régulier en -re, verbes en -er avec changements d'orthographe (Regular -re Verbs, -er Verbs with Spelling Changes

Verbes reguliers en -re - Regular -re Verbs

to to wait, wait for	to give (back), to return
to defend; to forbid	to visit (a person)
to go down; to get off	to answer
to hear	to stretch (out); to offer
to lose	to sell
to waste time	
Expressions de temps – Expre	essions of Frequency and Time
currently, nowadays	sometimes
a lot; often	rarely
soon	often
right now	always
$___$ now	in a little while
(a little) later	rarely, hardly ever
next (adj.)	a little
Verbes en -er comme commen	cer – -er Verbs like commencer
to announce	to threaten
to advance, move forward	to pierce
to begin	to place
to denounce	to pronounce
to divorce	to replace
to force (to)	to trace (out)
to throw, to launch	
Verbes en -er comme mang	ger – -er Verbs like manger
to arrange	to judge
to move	to live [somewhere], to house
to shames	
to change	to eat
to correct	to mix
to free, release	to swim
to direct	to snow
to exchange	to oblige (to); to force (to)
to commit (to);to hire	to share
to demand	to dream/think of/about
to question	to travel

Verbes en -er comme acheter – -er $Verbs\ like\ acheter$

to how	to maios lift
to buy	to raise, lift
to finish	to get up, stand up
to bring (someone)	to lead, guide
to erect; to raise	to weigh
to lead away	to walk (e.g., the dog)
to remove	to take a walk, a drive
to freeze	to lift (up)
Verbes on -er comme préfér	rer – -er Verbs like préférer
to celebrate	to penetrate
to yield, to give in	to own, to possess
to complete	to prefer
to consider	to repeat
to hope to	to show, reveal
to exaggerate	to suggest
to worry	
Verbes on -er comme appel	ler – -er Verbs like appeler
to call, to name	to recall; to call again; to remind
to be called, to be named	to remember
to spell	to reject; to throw back
to throw [away]	to renew; to renovate
to plan; to project	
Verbes on -er comme envoy	er – -er Verbs like envoyer
to bark (dog)	to send
to lean on; to support; to	to try
press on	
to use	to wipe; to undergo, suffer
to bore; to annoy	to clean
to be/get bored	to pay, to pay for

Les vétements et les accessoires – Clothing and Accessories

camera	coat, overcoat
stockings	$___$ $wristwatch$
earring	pants, trousers
bracelet	$___$ $slipper$
men's briefs	$____$ $umbrella$
belt	cell phone
hat	$___$ $wallet$
sock	$___$ sweater
shoe	pyjamas
shirt	$___$ $dress$
blouse	$___$ $nightgown$
necklace	$___$ handbag
scarf [knit]	$___$ $sandal$
scarf [silk]	[pair of] shorts
glove	underpants [f.]
vest	$___$ sweatshirt
jeans	$___$ T -shirt
skirt	bra
sunglasses	$___$ $jacket$
swimsuit	
Articles de toilette – Toilet	ries
hairbrush	nail file
toothbrush	nail polish
(disposable) diaper	toilet paper
cleansing cream, cold cream	$___$ $perfume$
sunscreen	$___$ $comb$

 $razor\ blade$

(electric) razor

(cake of) soap

 $sanitary\ napkin$

 $hair\ dryer$

shampoo

tampon

lipstick

 $(hair)\ conditioner$

some thread and a needle

(after-shave) lotion

tooth paste

deodorant

 $a\ sponge$

tissue

make-up

mirror

Chapitre 6 – Le futur proche, les prépositions et le verbe faire (Future with aller, Prepositions, The Verb faire)

Quand vas-tu \dots ? – When are you going to \dots ?

	ct year		next week
the	day after tomorrow		this evening, tonight
this	s afternoon		in a little while, soon
	n		$right\ away,\ immediately$
ton	norrow		(a little) later
in o	a week, two weeks		this weekend
this	s morning		
	- Common	n Prepositions	
at;	to; in		in; on
wit.	h		for; to, in order to
of;	from; about		without
- French	Verbs that Require	à before the Indirect Obj	ject Noun
to (ask [for]		to speak to
	give to		to answer [to]
to a	show to		to phone, to call
	- Prepositio	ons of Location	
bes	ide, next to		to the north/south of
to a	the right/left of		by; through
beta	ween		$in, inside of \neq outside of$
to a	the east/west of		$on\ the\ ground/floor$
far	$from \neq near to$		$behind \neq in front of$
	$ing,\ opposite$		$under \neq over, on, on top of$
Comment se déplacer ?	- How do we get as	$round\ (en\ +\ enterable,\ d)$	$\hat{a} + mountable/ridable?$
<i>by</i>	bus		by bicycle (bike)
$oxed{by}$	(intercity) bus		on horeseback
by	plane		by (on a) moped
	$boat\ (ship)$		by (on a) motorcycle
	truck		by (on a) scooter
	subway		on foot, by walking
by	train		
by			

Des pays du monde et leurs langues – Some Nations of the World and their Languages

<i>Germany</i>	$___$ $German$
 England	$___$ $English$
Belgium	French, Flemish
Canada	English, French
 China	$___$ Chinese
 Spain	$___$ $Spanish$
 France	$_$ French
 Haiti	French, Creole
 Isreal	$_$ $Hebrew$
 	$__$ $Italian$
 Japan	$___$ $Japanese$
 Lebanon	$__$ $Arabic$
 <i>Morocco</i>	Arabic, French
 <i>Mexico</i>	$___$ $Spanish$
 Russia	$___$ $Russian$
 Senegal	French, Wolof
Switzerland	German, French, Italian, Romansh
 $_$ $Vietnam$ $_$	Vietnamese, French
Des activités quotidiennes – Eve-	ryday Activities to fill up with gasoline
to do errands	<u> </u>
to cook	to go for a walk/outing
	to take a nap
 to save money	to wash up, get ready
to do the laundry	to do the dishes
to make the bed	to pack one's bags
 to shop for groceries	to speed while driving
to clean house, do housework	to take a trip

Le sport et l'exercise physique – Sports and Exercise

	to do aerobics	to go camping
	to go boating	to exercise
	to go sailing	to golf
	to bike, go cycling	to jog, go jogging
	to bike, go cycling	to ride a motorcycle
	to bike, go cycling	to ride a motorcycle
	to ride horeseback	to ski, go skiing
	to ride horeseback	$_$ to do/engage in sports
	to go windsurfing	to play a game of [tennis, football]
	Les études – School and	University Studies
	to study physics	to study; to be in school
	to study chemistry	to study literature
	to do one's homework	to study medicince
	to study law	to study modern languages
	Les arts et les passe-temps	- Arts and Hobbies
	to sew; to make clothing	to do photography
	to play/learn the guitar	to learn/play the piano
	to do/play music	to write poetry
	to paint	to do pottery
	to tinker; to do household projects	to act
Les ér	notions et les rapports humains	- Emotions and Relationships
	to pay attention (to)	to belong to, be a part of
	to do good; be good for	to hurt [emotionally]
	to meet, get acquainted with	to frighten, scare
	to hurt [s.o.]	to please [s.o.]
	to do one's best	

$Le\ temps\ et\ l'environnement-\ \textit{Weather}\ and\ the\ \textit{Environment}$

 atmosphere	 mountain
 dawn	snow
 bay	clouds
 fog	 ocean
 mist	 storm
 canyon	 hurricane
 sky	 beach
 hill	 plain
 comet	 rain
 continent	 pollution
 coast	 dust
 sunset	 river [tributary]
 desert	 rock
 sand dune	 stream
 star	 sand
 cliff	 sun
 river	 storm
 lightning	 the Earth; soil, land
 cave	 thunder
 accidental fire	 earth quake
 flood	 ocean wave
 lake	 valley
 sunrise	 wind
 moon	 volcano
 swamp, marsh	 global warming
 sea	

Chapitre 7 – Les verbes irréguliers et les constructions verbe + verbe (Irregular Verbs and Verb + Verb Constructions

Verbes nonreguliers – *Irregular Verbs*

 to leave, depart	 to write
 to sleep	 to describe
 to lie, tell a lie	 to write, inscribe (on a register)
 to smell; to feel; to sense	to transcribe
 to serve	to put [on], place
 to go out; to exit	 to permit, allow (s.o to do s.th)
 to come; to arrive	 to promise (s.o. to do s.th
 to become	to postpone; to give back; to turn in
 to intervene, interrupt	 to submit; to subject
 to obtain, get	 to fight, combat
 to succeed (in), manage to	 to hit; to beat; to win
 to come back	 to be able to
 to hold, have, keep	 to want to, wish to
 to say, tell	 to have to; to owe
 to read	 to receive; to have guests
 to contradict [vous contredisez]	 to perceive; to glimpse
 to forbid	 to notice
 to say again, repeat	 to disappoint; to deceive

Verbes qui ne prennent pas une préposition dans constructions verbe + verbe - Verbs That Don't Take a Preposition in Verb+Verb Constructions to love to to have to, be necessary to to be going to to be able to, can to prefer to to want to to hate to to know how to to come to [do s.th.] to have to to hope to to want, wish to Verbes qui prennent à avant l'infinitif dans constructions verbe + verbe - Verbes Requiring à Before the Infinitive in Verb+Verb Constructions to help s.o. to to hesitate to to invite s.o. to to manage to to try to to succeed in to begin to to serve to to continue to to be eager to to teach s.o. to Verbes qui prennent de/d' avant l'infinitif dans constructions verbe + verbe - Vers requiring de/d' Before the Infinitive in Verb + Verb Constructions to accept, agree to to avoid to finish (doing s.th.) to be afraid of to choose to to forget to avise to to allow s.o. to to decide to to primise s.o. that to ask to to refuse to to regret doing to tell to

to dream about

to have just (done s.th.)

to prevent s.o. from

to try to

Lire et écrire – Reading and Writing

 article	 software
 author	magazine
 library	textbook
 biography	monthly
 notepad	word
 notebook	 search engine
 map; menu	 novella; news
 postcard	 computer
 chapter	paper
key board	words [poem, song]
 review	 paragraph
 story [fairy tale]	classified ads
 pencil	 sentence
 critic	 play
 dictionary	poem
 term paper	 poetry
 screen	laptop; cell phone
 writings	 program
 writer	 advertising
 publisher	 research
 publishing	 copyeditor
 encyclopedia	journal, review
 envelope	novel
 non fiction	 mystery
 [research] study	 web site
 exam, test	mouse
 a sheet of paper	pen
 computer file	 thesis
 weekly	 postage stamp
 to print [out]	 journalist
 printer	news stand
 on the Internet	 reader
 newspaper	 letter
 bookstore	word processing
 literature	 key [keyboard]
 link, Web link	translator
 [history] book	translation

Chapitre 8 – Les verbes irréguliers, pronoms relative (Irregular Verbes, Relative Pronouns

$\begin{tabular}{ll} Verbes ireguliers divers - {\it Miscellaneous Irregular Verbs} \\ \end{tabular}$

to know [facts]	to build, construct
to know, be acquainted with	to destroy
to appear, come into view	to produce
to disappear	to reduce
to seem, to appear	to charm; to seduce
to recognize	to translate
to see	to follow; to take [a course]
to believe	to live
to laugh	to fear, be afraid of
to run	to reach, attain
to rush, rush up	to pretend (to)
to compete	to paint
to go, travel through	to pity
to rescue, come to the aid of	to drink
to offer, give	to take; to have
to cover	to learn (to)
to discover, find out	to teach s.o. [how] to
to open	to understand
to suffer; to tolerate	to surprise
to drive; to lead	
- Relative	Pronouns
who, that, which (subject of rel. clause)	
who, whom, that, which (object of rel. clause)	what, that which (subject of rel.clause)
in, on, when, which, where (time or place)	what, that which (object of rel. clause)
which (as object of preposition)	what, that which (de quoi)

Les métiers et les professions – $Jobs\ and\ Professions$

actor	nurse
stock broker	software engineer
police officer	$oxed{ ____}$ engineer
travel agent	school teacher
$_$ farmer	$_$ $_$ $gardener$
$____$ $archeologist$	$_$ $journalist$
$___$ $architect$	$oxed{judge}$
$___$ $artisan$	mayor
artist	$___$ $sailor$
social worker	$oxed{ ____} physician$
astronomer	$oxed{ ____} carpenter$
$___$ $athlete$	serviceman
$___$ $author$	$oxed{u}$ $musician$
$___$ $lawyer$	factory worker
$___$ $banker$	$____$ $pale onto logist$
$___$ $biologist$	$oxed{ ____} painter$
$___$ baker	$oxed{ ____} pholosopher$
$___$ $manager$	$oxed{ ____} photographer$
$___$ $singer$	physicist
taxi driver	$oxed{ ___}$ $pilot$
researcher	$_$ $_$ $plumber$
$___$ chemist	firefighter
$___$ filmmaker	lycée/university teacher
$___$ hairdresser	$____$ $psychologist$
$___$ $retailer$	$oxed{ ___}$ $publicist$
$___$ shoemaker	sales representative
$___$ dancer	$___________________$ $scientist$
$___$ $writer$	server
$_$ $electrician$	$____$ $soldier$
grocer	flight attendant [m.]
(female) politician	$oxed{ $
civil servant	$____$ $translator$
historian	$_____$ $salesperson$
(male) politician	$oxed{ $
flight attendant	

Chapitre 9 – Prendre et boire, les articles partitifs (Prendre and boire, Partitive Article, Object Pronouns)

Des expressions avec $prendre-Some\ expression\ with\ prendre$

Combien de/d'	to take a left (a right) turn to take the bus (the train, a plane, etc.) to have breakfast to have a meal to take one's time to have a drink ? - How much, many ?
enough	a kilogram of
a plate of	a liter of
a lot, much, many	a pound of
a can of	$oxed{a little}$
a bottle of	so much, many
100 grams of	a cup of
a spoonful of	$oxed{ }$ too much
a dozen of	a glass of
- Direct	Object Pronouns
me	us
you	you (formal/plural)
him, it	$oxed{ }$ them
her, it	$oxed{ }$ them
- Indirect	t Object Pronouns
(to/for) me	(to/for) us
(to/for) you	(to/for) you (formal/plural,
(to/for) him/her, it	(to/for) them
- Common Verbs with i	both Direct and Indirect Objects
to buy	to send, ship
to bring	to explain
to learn	to point out
to ask	to show
to say	to offer
to give	to ask (a question)
to write	$oxed{to\ lend}$

Les animaux – Animals

lamb	$_owl$
 egret	_ kangaroo
 donkey	$_$ $rabbit$
 duck	$_$ $lion$
 deer	$_$ $wolf$
 camel	_ sparrow
 cat	$_$ $sheep$
 horse	$_\ goose$
 goat	_ bird
 dog	_ bear
 chimpanzee	$_$ $parrot$
 pig	$_\ pigeon$
 hummingbird	$_\ penguin$
 rooster	_ chicken, hen
 crow	_ rat
 toad	_ fox
 crocodile	_ shark
 dolphin	_ snake
 turkey	$_$ $monkey$
 squirrel	_ mouse
 elephant	$_$ $bull$
 falcon	$_$ $tiger$
 gazelle	$_$ $turtle$
 giraffe	_ cow
gorilla	$_$ $poultry$
 frog	_ zebra

Les plantes – *Plants*

 tree	 daisy
 bush	 olive tree
 wood	 orchid
 branch	 elm tree
 cactus	 petal
 mushroom	 pine tree
 oak tree	 apple tree
 lemon tree	 root
 tree bark	 twig
 leaf	 rose
 flower	 tree stump
 forest	 stem
 lawn	 tree trunk
 grass	 tulip
 iris	 vine
 lilac	 viney ard
 lily	

Chapitre 10 – Les possessifs, les démonstratifs, les adverbes (Possessives, Demonstratives, Comparatives, Adverbs)

- Posessive Adjectives

my (+ s	singular)		$my \ (+ \ plural)$
$___$ your (+	singular)		$your \; (+ \; plural)$
	/its/one's (+		his/her/it 's/one's (+
singular)		plural)
our (+ :	singular)		$our \; (+ \; plural)$
$___$ $your~(+$	singular)		$your \; (+ \; plural)$
their (+	singular)		$their \ (+ \ plural)$
	- Posessive I	Pronouns	
mine			ours
yours	_		yours
his/her/	/its		theirs
	$-\ Demonstrativ$	e Adjectives	
this/tha	t + masculine		$these/those \ + \ plural$
this/tha	t+feminie		
	- Demonstrativ	ve Pronouns	
the one	(masculine)		the ones (plural masc.)
the one	(feminine)		the ones (plural fem.)
	- Indefinite Demons	trative Pronouns	
this			that (informal)
that			

Adverbes – Adverbs

	Adverse	cs = Auvervs	
to the re	ght		now
to the le	eft		$___$
in back,	behind		$__$ $less$
$___$ ouside			$___$ no $longer$
$\phantom{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$			$___$ $sometimes$
at the be	ack, bottom		<i>more</i>
early me	orning		worse
$___$ outside			$___$
already			$___$ $sometimes$
in front,	forward		$___$ often
$___$ $downsta$	irs, down		so much
at the m	noment		$__$ $late$
upstairs	, up		early
still, yet	;		$___$ $always$
here			in a while; a while ago
there, or	ver there		$___$ $immediately$
up there	:		straight ahead
far			$___$ $nearby$
Les r	nembres de la fa	amille – Family N	$\it Iembers$
parent or	r male/female relativ	$ve \mid$	$___$ $grandon$
father			$___$ $grand daughter$
mother			$___$ brother
stenfathe	er or father-in-law		eister

po	arent or male/female relative	 grandon
fa	ther	 grand daughter
<i>m</i>	other	 brother
st	epfather or father-in-law	 sister
st	epmother or mother-in-law	 $step brohter\ or\ brother-in-law$
gr	randparent	 stepsister or sister-in-law
gr	rand father	 uncle
gr	rand mother	 aunt
gr	$reat\mbox{-}grand parents$	 nephew
hr	usband	 niece
w	ife	 cousin
	on	 godfather
de	aughter	 godmother
st	epson or son-in-law	 godson
	epdaughter or aughter-in-law	 goddaughter

Chapitre 11 – L'affirmation et la negation, les pronoms toniques (Affirmatives vs. Negatives, Stressed Pronouns, The Imperative)		
_		
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Chapitre 12 – Les verbes pronominales, le participe présent (Reflexive (Pronominal) Verbs, Present Partciple)

Verbes pronominales – Reflexive Verbes

 ${\it La\ vie\ quotidienne}-{\it Everyday\ Routines}$

 to have a good time, have fun
 to take a bath; to go swimming
to brush (one's teet, hair
 to go to bed
 to get undressed
 to take a shower
 to fall asleep
 to become bored
 to work out; to train
 to get dressed
to sit down, get settled
to wash oneself (one's hands, face)
 to stand up, get up
 to put on makeup
to comb (one's hair)
to get ready, to prepare (for, to)
to take a walk, a drive, etc.
to shave (oneself)
to look at (oneself)
to rest
to wake un

- Reflexive Verbs Often Used With Reciprocal Meaning ([à] means reflexive pronoun is an indirect object)

	to help each other
	to understand each other
	to get acquainted with, know each other
	to argue
	to make an appointment with each other
	to write each other
	to get along (well, badly) with each other
	to send (e-mails) to each other
	to give gifts to each other
	to speak to each other
	to looko at each other
	to come across each other
	to resemble each other
	to meet each other (planned)
	to see each other again
	to shake hands
	to phone each other
	to see each other
- Idiomatic Pr	ronominal Verbs

to leave, depart	 to get accustomed to
to notice s.th., s.o.	 to get accustomed to
to be named, called	 to marry, get married to (s.o.)
to decide to (do s.th.)	to begin to (do s.th.)
to wonder; to ask oneself	 to take care of, busy oneself with (s.th., s.o.)
to hurry to (do s.th.)	 to manage, do without (s.o., s.th.)
to argue with (s.o.)	 to remember; recall (s.th., s.o.)
to get bored (doing s.th.)	 to realize (s.th.)
to get along with (s.o.)	to remember; recall (s.th., s.o.)
to get angry with (s.o.)	 to make a mistake (in s.th.)

Chapitre 13 – Le passé composé (The Passé Composé

Chapitre 14 L'imparfait, les pronoms compléments (The imparfait, Past Narration, more Object Pronouns

Chapitre 15 Le futur, le conditionnel, les adjectifs et pronoms indefinis (The Future, the Conditional, Indefinite Adjectives and Pronouns)

Chapitre 16 – Le Subjonctif (The Subjunctive)

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