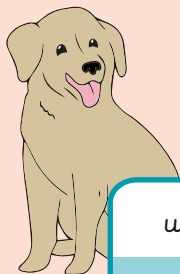




un chat

a cat



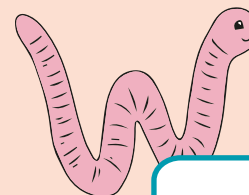
un chien

a dog



un loup

a wolf



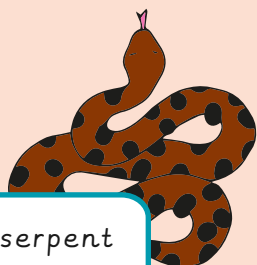
un ver

a worm



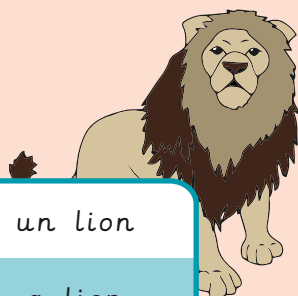
un singe

a monkey



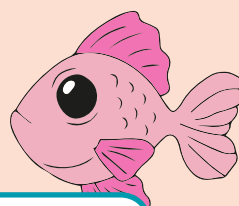
un serpent

a snake



un lion

a lion



un poisson

a fish



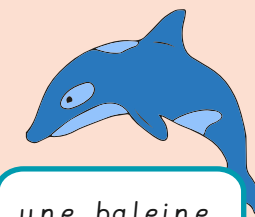
un lapin

a rabbit



un oiseau

a bird



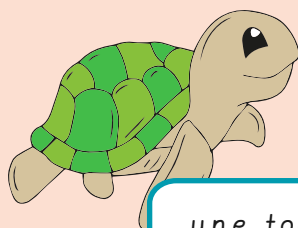
une baleine

a whale



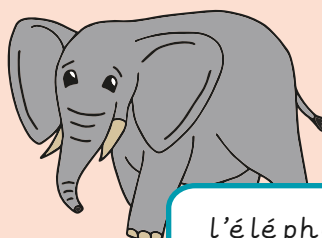
une grenouille

a frog



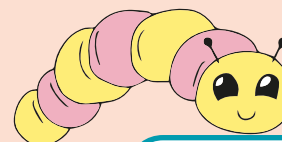
une tortue

a turtle



l'éléphant

the elephant



la chenille

the caterpillar



la feuille

the leaf



**le, la, l', les** - all mean "the". Which one you use depends on whether it defines a masculine or feminine noun, and also if it is singular or plural.

There is also a correspondence between the definite article (the) and indefinite article (a).

**le** chat

**un** chat

the cat

a cat

**la** tortue

**une** tortue

the turtle

a turtle

If the noun starts with a vowel **l'** is used for both masculine and feminine:

**l'**éléphant

the elephant

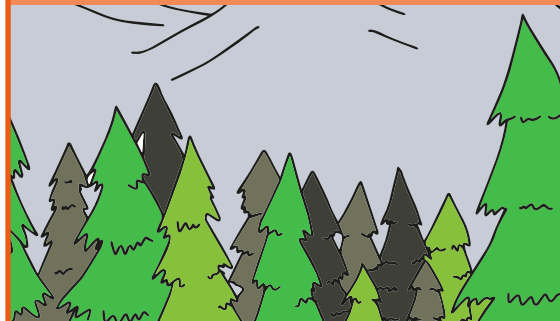
If the noun is plural then it becomes **les** for both masculine and feminine

**les** serpents

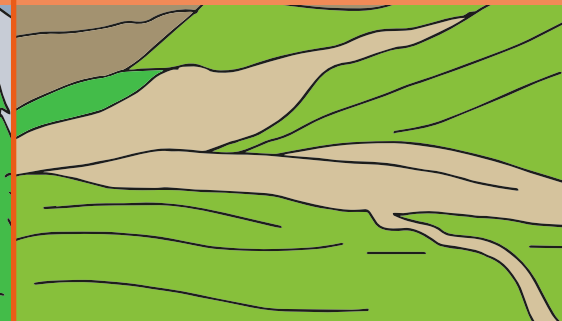
the snakes

Qui habite dans ... / who lives in ...

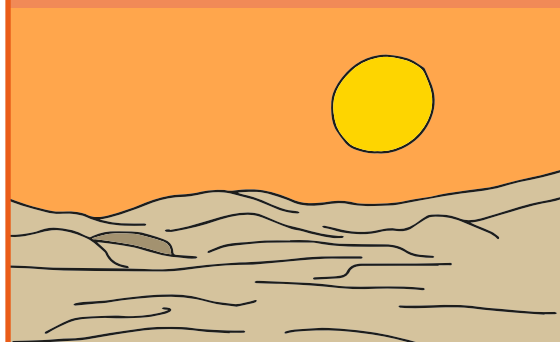
la forêt - the forest



la savane - the savanna



le désert - the desert



la jungle - the jungle



Un singe habite dans un jungle / A monkey lives in a jungle

Changing a sentence into the negative form:  
Place **ne** ... **pas** around the verb

La tortue **ne** mange **pas**  
la pizza

The tortoise does  
not eat the pizza