**Regular Verbs**

Take off the ending (er, ir, re) and replace it with the proper one

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **er** | **ir** | **re** |
| Je | parle | is | attends |
| Tu | parles | is | attends |
| Il | parle | it | attend |
| Nous | parlons | issons | attendons |
| Vous | parlez | issez | attendez |
| Ils | parlent | issent | attendent |

**Stem-changing verbs (Only ER verbs)**

“**CER**” ending (ex. commencer)

**Pronunciation Rules:**

* **C** before an **A, O** or **U** is a “k” sound (as in cake)
* **C** in front of an **E** or **I** is an “s” sound (sandwich)
* To make a **C** before an **O** soft, you add a **ç**
  + ex. Français has the soft “s” sound instead of the hard “k”
* In ER verbs this only affects the form “nous”

**“GER”** ending (ex. manger)

**Pronunciation Rules:**

* Before an **A, O** or **U** it makes a “g” as in good
* Before an **E** or **I** it makes the soft “g” as in man**ges**)
* To make a **G** before an **O** soft, add an **E**
  + ex. Nous mang**e**ons
* Only affects “nous”

**Changes in stem for SILENT ENDINGS**

* “**e**,” “**es**,” and “**ent**” are all silent endings
* Silent endings only affects “je,” “tu,” “il,” and “ils”
* The categories only affect the above ^^

**Categories** (C = consonant)

1. eCer (take off the ER, **double** the consonant, add the silent ending)
   1. App**eler** - J’appelle, Tu appelles
2. eCer (take off the ER, add an **accent grave è** and add the silent ending)
   1. L**ever** - Je lève, Tu lèves
3. éCer (take off the éCer and add **accent grave è**, consonant, silent ending) - éCer becomes èC(silent ending)
   1. Préf**érer** - Je préfère, Tu préfères
4. YER verbs - **Y** changes into an **I** before a silent ending [can be ayer/oyer/uyer] (take off the YER, replace the Y with an I, add silent ending)
   1. Pa**yer** - Je paie, Tu paies, Il paie, Ils paient
   2. Envo**yer** - J’envoie, Tu envoies, etc. (for other silent endings)
   3. Ennu**yer** - J’ennuie, Ils ennuient

**DOUBLING OF STEM:**

* appeler = to call (I’ll call you on the phone)
  + eCer (C = consonant) = e(Consonant)er
  + This will apply to the E, ES and ENT endings because they are silent
  + The consonant between “E” and “ER” in the infinitif form (ex. APPELER) is **doubled**.

**Futur Proche**

* Use the verb **ALLER** (to go) and conjugate it with the Je, Tu, etc.
* Your second verb is not conjugated. Use the infinitive form.
  + Je vais parler = I am going to talk.
  + Tu vas marcher = You are going to walk.

**Passé Composé**

**To say I have done something, use AVOIR**

**If you say “j’ai parlé” it can mean: a) I have spoken, b) I spoke, c) I did speak**

**parler:**

I have spoken

* HAVE is conjugated in present tense
  + It is an auxiliary verb - a helping verb. It doesn’t communicate the “action” of the verb, but it combines with the past participle.
* SPOKEN is the **past participle**.
* **Example:** J’ai

**PAST PARTICIPLE** (there are some irregular ones, but there is a rule for regular verbs: er, ir, re)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **er** | **ir** | **re** |
| take the stem (take off ER) | take the stem (take off IR) | take the stem (take off RE) |
| parler - **parl** | finir - **fin** | attendre - attend |
| add **é** - parlé | add **i** - fini | add **u** - attendu |
| J’ai parlé (I have spoken)  Tu as parlé (You have spoken)  Il a parlé  Nous avons parlé  Vous avez parlé  Ils ont parlé | J’ai fini (I have finished)  Tu as fini (You have finished) | J’ai attendu  Tu as attendu |

**For NEGATIVE in passé composé, you put “NE PAS” around the CONJUGATED verb (the first one)**

Je n’ai pas attendu - I have not waited

IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Past Participle** |  | **Verb** | **Past Participle** |
| avoir | eu |  | être | été |
| aller | allé(e)(s)(es) |  | faire | fait |
| partir | parti(e)(s)(es) |  | sortir | sorti(e)(s)(es) |
| vouloir | voulu |  | pouvoir | pu |
| devoir | dû |  | savoir | su |
| boire | bu |  | prendre | pris |
| mettre | mis |  | écrire | écrit |
| lire | lu |  | courir | couru |
| dire | dit |  | venir | venu(e)(s)(es) |
| revenir | revenu(e)(s)(es) |  | devenir | devenu (e)(s)(es) |
| voir | vu |  | ouvrir | ouvert |
| connaître | vonnu |  | dormir | dormi |
| appeler | appelé |  | jeter | jeté |
| lever | levé |  | acheter | acheté |
| amener | amené |  | espérer | espéré |
| préférer | préféré |  | envoyer | envoyé |
| nettoyer | nettoyé |  | essayer | essayé |
| payer | payé |  | ennuyer | ennuyé |
| apprendre | appris |  | comprendre | compris |
| découvrir | découvert |  | décrire | décrit |
| reconnaître | reconnu |  | permettre | permis |

DRMRSVANDERTRAMP Verbs

* Some verbs are conjugated using **ÊTRE** instead of AVOIR. The list is below.
* When conjugating with être, the identity of the doer matters (unlike AVOIR, you must distinguish feminine/masculine, singular/plural. Examples in the chart.)

**Devenir** = to become

**Revenir** = to come back

**Monter** = to go up

**Rentrer** = to go back in

**Sortir** = to go out

**Venir** = to come

**Arriver** = to arrive

**Naître** = to be born

**Descendre** = to go down

**Entrer** = to enter

**Retourner** = to return

**Tomber** = to fall

**Rester** = to stay

**Aller** = to go

**Mourir** = to die

**Partir** = to leave

Conjugation examples (past tense):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conjugated with être** (devenir) | **Conjugated with avoir** (marcher) |
| Je suis devenu(e) | J’ai marché |
| Tu es devenu(e) | Tu as marché |
| Il est devenu | Il a marché |
| Elle est devenue | Elle a marché |
| Nous sommes devenus(es) | Nous avons marché |
| Vous êtes devenu(e)(s)(es) | Vous avez marché |
| Ils sont devenus | Ils ont marché |
| Elles sont devenues | Elles ont marché |

**Adjectives**

* whatever the noun does, the adjective will also do (anything accompanying a noun will do what the noun does)

Il est petit < (masc./sing. form of the adjective for small)

^ masculine/singular

Elle est petite < (fem./sing. form of “small”)

^ feminine/singular

Ils sont petits

^ m. plural

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**To get to the feminine form (examples):**

actif - active

heureux - heureuse

jaloux - jalouse

naturel - naturelle

canadien - canadienne

fatigué - fatiguée

gris - grise

rouge - rouge (don’t add an “e” to a silent e)

**Adverbs**

**ADVERB** - describes a verb (how, where, when something is done)

ex. I sing slowly

verb ^ ^ adverb

1. take the **feminine singular** form of “naturelle”
2. **ment** is like the **ly** in English (ex. naturally, naturellement)

verb: naturelle

Il parle naturelle**ment** = He talks naturally

verb: heureuse (feminine singular form)

Il marche heureusement = He walks happily

**List of Irregular Adverbs**

1. **assez** - enough
2. **aussi** - also/too
3. **beaucoup** - a lot
4. **bien** - well (You did very well)
5. **bientôt** - soon
6. **déjà** - already
7. **encore** - again
8. **enfin** - finally
9. **ensemble** - together
10. **maintenant** - now (right now)
11. **mal** - badly, poorly
12. **moins** - less (less than)
13. **peu** - not much, little
14. **plus** - more
15. **plutôt** - rather (quite)
16. **quelquefois** - sometimes
17. **si** - so (You are so tall!)
18. **souvent** - often
19. **surtout** - especially
20. **tard** - late
21. **toujours** - always
22. **tout de suite** - immediately, straightaway
23. **très** - very
24. **trop** - too (too much)
25. **vite** - fast, quickly

**Comparisons**

+ plus… que

- moins… que

= aussi… que

pire = worse

~~plus bien~~ (doesn’t exist)

~~plus bon~~ (doesn’t exist)

plus mal (does exist)

* In English you can’t say “He is gooder.”
* In French you can’t say “Il est plus bien” or “Il est plus bon.”
* Instead you use **meilleur** (better)
  + Elle est bonne. (She is good)
  + Elle est meilleure. (She is better)
* **MIEUX** is an **adverb** and **describes** **verbs** and doesn’t matter if it’s masculine, feminine, etc.
  + ex. Les élèves ici travaillent mieux que les élèves de John Knox.
* **MEILLEUR** is an **adjective** that **describes** **nouns**, uses fem/masc form.
  + Other forms: meilleure, meilleures, meilleures
  + ex. Les groupes de jazz sont meilleurs que les groupes de rock.

^ noun

**Comparing**

Ils chantent **bien** = They sing well

Ils chantent **mieux** = They sing better

Ils chantent **pire** = They sing worse

Ils chantent **aussi bien** que (l’autre groupe) = They sing as well as (other group)

Ils étudient **plus** que Jean. (They study more than Jean)

Ils étudient **moins** que Jean. (They study less than Jean)

Il danse **plus** activement que sa soeur = He dances more actively than his sister

Il danse **aussi** activement que sa soeur = He dances as well as his sister

Il danse **moins** activement que sa soeur = He dances less actively than his sister

**Comparing with Adjectives** (you have to be more careful when dealing with adjectives because they have to match the form of the noun, ex. masculine/feminine, singular/plural)

Il est dément.

Il est moins dément **que** toi. (descriptive word goes between adverb and **que**)

Il est plus dément **que** toi.

Elles sont moins démentes **que** toi.

Elles sont plus démentes **que** toi.

**Comparisons with more than 2 (Superlative: the most or the least)**

* When used for an adverb, **le** is universal
  + Ils chantent = They sing
  + Ils chantent plus que moi = They sing more than me

**Superlative:**

Ils chantent le plus = They sing the most

Ils chantent le moins = They sing the worst

Ils chantent le mieux = They sing the best

* When used for an adjective, **le** will be **le, la, les**

Elle est bonne = She is good

Elle est meilleure = She is better

Elle est la meilleure = She is the best

^ feminine

Elles sont les meilleures

**Example (Mieux and Meilleur)**

Elle est meilleure = She is better

Elle est la meilleure chanteuse = She is the best singer

vs.

Elle chante bien = She sings well

Elle chante mieux que \_\_\_\_\_ = She sings better than \_\_\_\_\_

Elle chante le mieux = She sings the best

bon = good

bien = well

Marie est bonne = Marie is good

Marie chante bien = Marie sings well

**Questions**

**Qui** = Who?

-Doer of an action (verb)

**Qu’est-ce que** = What?

-Est-ce que = is it that

-Standard question: You fill in the blank with one of the other question words (quand, comment, etc.)

-( \_\_\_\_\_ ) est-ce que ( \_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_ )

^question subject/doer^ ^ verb

**ex.** Qu’est ce que tu fais? = What is it that you are doing?

**Quand** = When?

-Quand est-ce que tu fais tes devoirs? = When is it that you are doing your homework?

**Où** = Where?

-Où est-ce que tu fais tes devoirs? = Where is it that you are doing your homework?

**Pourquoi** = Why?

**Comment** = How?

**Combien (de)** = How much/how many (of)?

-Combien de filles est-ce qu’il y a dans la class? = How many girls are there in the class?

Depuis = since/for

**Depuis quand** (for)

**Q:** Depuis quand est-ce que tu fais tes devoirs? = Since when have you been doing your homework?

**A:** Je fais mes devoirs depuis le matin = I have been doing my homework since the morning.

**Depuis combien de temps** (since)

**Q:** Depuis combien de temps est-ce que tu fais tes devoirs? = For how much time (how long) have you been doing your homework?

**A:** Je fais (< present tense) mes devoirs depuis une heure = I have been doing my homework for 1 hour.

**Who vs. Whom**

**who** = **subject** (Marie aime Pierre: Marie is the doer)

**whom** = **object** (Marie aime Pierre: Pierre is the receiver, the direct object)

**Qui** = Who (subject) is doing the action?

-Qui aime Pierre? = Who likes Pierre?

^ subject

**Qui est-ce que** = Whom (object) is receiving the action/getting it done?

-Qui est-ce que Marie aime? = Whom is it that Marie likes?

Who is looking for my friend? = Qui cherche mon ami?

Who are you looking for? = Qui est-ce que tu cherches?

**Qu’est-ce qui** = What? (asking about the doer)

Answer: Le train arrive bientot

Question: Qu’est-ce qui arrive bientot?

**Qu’est-ce que**

Answer: Je cherche mon stylo

^ receiver/object

Question: Qu’est-ce que tu cherches? = What is it that you are looking for?

verb follows qui

subject follows que

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Doer | Receiver |
| person **(Qui)** | person **(Qui est-ce que)** |
| thing **(Qu’est-ce qui)** | thing **(Qu’est-ce que)** |
| What is doing the action | What is it being done to/what is receiving the action |
| ex. Qu’est-ce qui fait le bruit? | ex. Qu’est-ce que **tu** fais? |

^ subject is known

comment-est-il? - what is he like?

comment va-t-il? - how is he going/how’s it going?

**Quoi** = What? Used after prepositions.

ex. Avec quoi est-ce que tu manges la soupe? = With what do you eat the soup?

Prepositions:

avec = with

sans = without

pour = for

(chez = at the home of) not used with quoi (chez qui = with who)

devant = in front of

derrière = behind

de = of, about, from

à - to, in, at

**Quel(s) / Quelle(s)** = Which? (acts like an adjective)

-If it’s a choice of a number of items (what/which book are you reading, what’s/which is your favourite film?)

-Form of quel (feminine, masculine, singular, plural) depends on the noun you are asking about

ex. Quel livre est-ce que tu lis?

^ form depends on the noun, ex. masculine singular

Quelle robe est-ce que tu portes?

with être: Quelle est la date? - Which date is it?

Quelle date est-ce? - What date is it?

Quel temps fait-il? (inversion - replaces the “est-ce que”)

Quel temps est-ce qu’il fait?

**PRONOUNS**

* Pronoun goes **in front** of the verb it is the object of.
  + Ex. Je vais en vouloir.
* If there are two verbs, the **pronoun** goes in front of the **second verb**.
  + Ex. Je ne vais pas en vouloir.
* The verb and pronoun stick together. When it is **negative**, the “ne pas” goes around both the **verb and pronoun**.
  + Ex. J’en ai → Je n’en ai pas.
* If there are two verbs, the **negative** goes around the **first verb.**

**“EN”** = some/a part of/a portion or certain quantity of

Je veux des gâteaux délicieuses→J’en veux.

J’ai deux soeurs→J’en ai deux.

**“Y”** = there

Je vais au parc→J’y vais | **Negative**: Je n’y vais pas.

Je vais aller au parc→Je vais y aller | **Negative:** Je ne vais pas y aller.

Je suis dans la salle→J’y suis | **Negative:** Je n’y suis pas.

**SUBJECT PRONOUNS**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **French** | **Translation** |
| Je | I |
| Tu | you |
| Il/Elle | he/she |
| Nous | we |
| Vous | you |
| Ils/Elles | they |

**EMPHATIC PRONOUNS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **French** | **Translation** |
| moi | me |
| toi | you |
| lui | him |
| elle | her |
| nous | us |
| vous | you |
| eux | them (male) |
| elles | them (female) |

**USES:**

1. **To emphasize the doer (subject) of an action (verb)**

* When used to emphasize, it can go at the beginning, or end, of a sentence
* Ex. Moi, je sais la réponse | Lui, il sait la réponse.

1. **After “c’est”**

* Ex. C’est lui. = It’s him.

1. **Comparisons**

* Ex. Il parle plus vite que lui.

1. **After prepositions**

* Ex. Pour moi, avec lui.

**REFLEXIVE VERBS** = “self” pronouns

* Conjugated as regular ER, IR or RE verbs.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **French** | **Translation** | **Example** (se laver = to wash) |
| me | myself | Je me lave. |
| te | yourself | Tu te laves. |
| se | himself | Il se lave. |
| se | herself | Elle se lave. |
| se | oneself | On se lave. |
| nous | ourselves | Nous nous lavons. |
| vous | yourselves | Vous vous lavez. |
| se | themselves (m) | Ils se lavent. |
| se | themselves (f) | Elles se lavent. |

**List of Reflexive Verbs** (something you do to yourself/oneself)**:**

* Se lever: to get up
* S’arrête: to stop
* Se réveiller: to wake up
* Se brosser: to brush
* Se maquiller: to put on makeup
* Se raser: to shave
* S’habiller: to get dressed
* Se coucher: to go to bed
* Se dépêcher: to hurry

**POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES** (form depends on the accompanying **NOUN**)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **French** | **Translation** |
| Mon, ma, mes | my |
| Ton, ta, tes | your |
| Son, sa, ses | his (no distinguishing between male/female) |
| Son, sa, ses | her (no distinguishing between male/female) |
| Notre, nos | our (no m/f) |
| Votre, vos | your (no m/f) |
| Leur, leurs | their (no m/f) |

**DIRECT OBJECTS** (gets the action done to it)

* A direct object answers “what” or “whom” after the verb.
  + Ex. I saw what?  
    I saw Johnny < Johnny is the direct object

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **French** | **Translation** |
| me | me |
| te | you |
| le | him/it |
| la | her/it |
| nous | us |
| vous | you |
| les | them |
| les | them (no distinction between male/female) |

Ex. Je lave la voiture = I wash the car.

Je la lave = I wash it.

Neg. Je ne la lave pas.  
Futur proche. Je ne vais pas la laver.

Ex. Est-ce que tu me vois? = Do you see me?

Oui, je te vois. = Yes, I see you.

**INDIRECT OBJECTS** (answers “to whom” or for whom.)

* Always refers to **people**.
* Indirect objects are preceded by **à** (au = à le, aux = à les)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **French** | **Translation** |
| me | To me |
| te | To you |
| lui | To him |
| lui | To her |
| nous | To us |
| vous | To you |
| leur | To them |
| leur | To them |

Ex. Je parle à Nicole.

Je lui parle.

Je parle aux profs.

Je leur parle.

**ORDER OF PRONOUNS**

Reminders:

* Pronouns always go before the verb.
* “Ne pas” still goes around all the pronouns and the verb.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **First** | **Second** | **Third** | **Fourth** | **Fifth** |
| me | le | lui | y | en |
| te | la | leur |  |  |
| se | les |  |  |  |
| nous |  |  |  |  |
| vous |  |  |  |  |

Ex. Bob donne le livre à Paul → Il le lui donne. **Neg**. Il ne le lui donne pas.

**Textbook Vocab**

Unit 1 (Food)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FRENCH** | **ENGLISH** |
| **Masculine** |  |
| Un casse-croûte (de casse-croûte) | Snack bar, fast food restaurant |
| Un goût | taste |
| Un repas | meal |
| Un choix | choice |
| Un dessert | dessert |
| Un lait fouetté | milkshake |
| Un morceau | piece |
| Un plat | dish |
| Le poulet frit/rôti | fried/roast chicken |
| Un prix | price |
| Un sandwich sous-marin | Submarine sandwich |
| Le service | service |
| Un verre | glass |
|  |  |
| **Feminine** |  |
| Une boisson | drink |
| Une chaîne | chain |
| Une commande | Order (in a restaurant) |
| Une côte levée | Spare rib |
| Une coupe glacée | Ice cream sundae |
| Des frites | French fries |
| Une portion | Serving, order |
| La poutine | Fries with melted cheese and gravy |

Unit 2 (Music)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FRENCH** | **ENGLISH** |  | **FRENCH** | **ENGLISH** |
| **Masculine** |  |  | **Other** |  |
| Un disque compact | Compact disc |  | Banal, banale | Boring, “blah” |
| Un groupe musical | Music group |  | Dément, démente | Crazy, wild |
| Un musicien | musician |  | Irritant, irritante | Irritating, annoying |
| Un rythme | rhythm |  | Musical, musicale, (musicaux) | musical |
| Un son | sound |  | Passionnant, passionnante | exciting |
| Un style | style |  | Sérieux, sérieuse | serious |
| Un succès | success |  | Seul, seule | alone |
| Le talent | talent |  | chanter | To sing |
|  |  |  | danser | To dance |
| **Feminine** |  |  |  |  |
| Une musicienne | musician |  |  |  |
| Une fête | party |  |  |  |
| Une mélodie | melody |  |  |  |
| Une parole | word, song lyric |  |  |  |
| La popularité | popularity |  |  |  |
| Une voix | voice |  |  |  |
| Qu’est-ce qui | what |  |  |  |

Unit 3 (Sports)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FRENCH** | **ENGLISH** |
| **Masculine** |  |
| Un annonceur | announcer |
| Un athlète | athlete |
| Un championnat | championship |
| Un événement | event |
| Un record | record |
| Un score | score |
| Un tournoi | tournament |
|  |  |
| **Feminine** |  |
| Une annonceuse | announcer |
| Une athlète | athlete |
| Une compétition | competition |
| Une course | race |
|  |  |
| **Other** |  |
| Les nouvelles (du sport) | (sports) news |
| Dernier, dernière | last/final; last/previous |
| Passé, passée | last |
| physique | physical |
| Sportif, sportive | athletic |
| annoncer | To announce |
| Assister à | To attend |
| battre | To beat |
| établir | To establish |
| gagner | To win |
| Participer (à) | To participate (in) |
| perdre | To lose |
| remporter | To win (a prize, medal, championship) |
| réussir | To succeed |
| hier | yesterday |
| contre | against |
| par | by |
| Marquer (un but/un point) | To score (a goal/point) |
| Pratiquer (un sport) | To play ( a sport) |