

- regular verbs in the present
- irregular verbs in the present

# Grammaire



## Révisions

### Regular verbs in the present

To conjugate **er**, **ir**, and **re** verbs in the present tense (to say that something *is happening or happens*), drop the last two letters from the infinitive and add the endings below.

	aimer	choisir	attendre
je/j'	aime	choisis	attends
tu	aimes	choisis	attends
il/elle/on	aime	choisi	attend
nous	aimons	choisissons	attendons
vous	aimez	choisissez	attendez
ils/elles	aiment	choisissent	attendent

To make a sentence negative, place **ne/n'... pas** around the conjugated verb.

Il attend le bus.

Il n'attend pas le bus.

### Déjà vu!

You already know that in English any verb, for example to *play*, can be conjugated in the present tense three different ways:

I play chess.  
I do play chess.  
I am playing chess.

Do you remember how you would say the same sentences in French?

Je joue aux échecs.



## Révisions

### Irregular verbs in the present

You've already learned many irregular verbs. Do you remember how to conjugate these verbs?

	avoir	être	aller
je/j'	ai	suis	vais
tu	as	es	vas
il/elle/on	a	est	va
nous	avons	sommes	allons
vous	avez	êtes	allez
ils/elles	ont	sont	vont

Vous avez raison!  
Tu es vraiment sympa!  
Je vais en Grèce cet été.

	faire	prendre	venir
je	fais	prends	viens
tu	fais	prends	viens
il/elle/on	fait	prend	vient
nous	faisons	prenons	venons
vous	faîtes	prenez	venez
ils/elles	font	prennent	viennent

Julien fait ses devoirs.  
Tu prends l'avion pour aller en Angleterre?  
Vous venez avec moi?

- the *passé composé*
- using the *passé composé* and the *imparfait*

# Grammaire

*DE LA VIE*



## Révisions

### The *passé composé*

- 1 Use the **passé composé** to say that something happened at a specific time. The **passé composé** has two parts: the helping verb (**avoir** or **être**) and the past participle of the main verb. To make a sentence negative, place **ne/n'**... pas**** around the helping verb.
- 2 The helping verb **avoir** is used with most verbs in the **passé composé**. The helping verb **être** is used with verbs of transition and motion and with reflexive verbs.
- 3 To form the past participle of regular verbs, drop the last two letters of the infinitive and add the following endings to the stem.

-er → -é      -ir → -i      -re → -u

Here are the past participles of some irregular verbs you already know.

aller	allé	être	été	pouvoir	pu
avoir	eu	faire	fait	prendre	pris
connaître	connu	lire	lu	venir	venu
croire	cru	mettre	mis	voir	vu
devoir	dû	pleuvoir	plu	vouloir	voulu

- 4 If the helping verb is **être**, the past participle agrees in gender and number with the subject.

Elles sont allées au cinéma.

If the helping verb is **avoir**, the past participle agrees in gender and number with a preceding direct object.

Tu as lu les livres de Pagnol? Non, je ne les ai pas lus.



## Révisions

# The passé composé and the imparfait



### En anglais

In English, to say that you used to do something repeatedly, you use a variety of expressions in the past tense:

- When I was young,
- I used to play soccer.
  - I would play soccer.
  - I played soccer.

What is the difference between the above sentences and "Last weekend, I played soccer"?

In French, the imparfait includes all these expressions:

Quand j'étais petit(e), je jouais au foot.

- 1 To conjugate verbs in the imparfait take the present tense **nous** form of the verb, minus **-ons**, and add the following endings: **fais, fais,  
fait, faisons, faites, faisaient**.

Être is the only verb that has an irregular stem in the imparfait: **ét-**.

- 2 To talk about events that *used to happen* or *were happening*, and to describe people, things, and situations in the past, use the imparfait.

Quand j'étais enfant, **on allait** souvent à la montagne.  
Il **faisait** beau et la mer **était** bleue.

- 3 To talk about past events that happened at a *specific time in the past* or during a *well-defined period of time*, use the passé composé.

**Hier**, Fabrice **est parti** en vacances.  
Sonia a rendu visite à ses grands-parents **l'été dernier**.

- 4 When a continuous action is interrupted by an event, use the imparfait to describe the continuous action and the passé composé to describe the interrupting event.

Élisa **faisait** sa valise quand son copain lui a **téléphoné**.

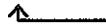
## Un peu plus Révisions



### Reflexive verbs in the passé composé

- Reflexive verbs always use **être** as the helping verb in the passé composé.
- When the main verb is a reflexive verb AND the reflexive pronoun is a direct object, the past participle agrees in gender and number with the direct object.

Alice **s'est lavée**.



- If the direct object of the reflexive verb is placed after the verb, there is no agreement of the past participle.

Alice **s'est lavé les cheveux**.

