

# French 3

## Chapter 1.1 Grammar Review

---

### The Regular Present Tense

1. Drop the –ER, –IR, or –RE to form the Verb Stem and add their respective endings as follows:

	<b>AIMER</b>	<b>CHOISIR</b>	<b>ATTENDRE</b>
<b>je/j'</b>	aime <u>̄</u>	choisi <u>s</u>	attends <u>̄</u>
<b>tu</b>	aime <u>s</u>	choisi <u>s</u>	attends <u>̄</u>
<b>il/elle/on</b>	aime <u>̄</u>	choisi <u>t</u>	attend <u>*</u>
<b>nous</b>	aimo <u>ns</u>	choisi <u>ssons</u>	attendo <u>ns</u>
<b>vous</b>	aime <u>z</u>	choisi <u>ssez</u>	attende <u>z</u>
<b>ils/elles</b>	aiment <u>̄</u>	choisi <u>ssent</u>	attendent <u>̄</u>

\*Add a [t] if the stem ends in a vowel

2. **NEGATIONS:** To make a sentence negative, add **ne/n'** and **pas** around the conjugated verb.

Ex: J'aime le chat → Je **n'**aime **pas** le chat.

Ex: Il choisit un stylo → Je **ne** choisit **pas** de stylo\*

\* Don't forget that **un, une** and **des** become **de** in negative sentences.

3. **–ER Stem Changers, –GER, –CER, & –YER Verbs:** Remember that Stem Changers change the last vowel in the stem from [e/é] to a [è]. In the *nous* form, –GER verbs add an [e] before the verb ending, and –CER verbs change the [c] to [ç] before the verb ending. However, in all forms **except** *nous* and *vous*, –YER verbs, change the [y] to an [i] before the verb ending.

### Irregular Present Tense Verbs

1. There are **many** irregular verbs in the present that must be memorized, such as the following:

	<b>AVOIR</b>	<b>ÊTRE</b>	<b>ALLER</b>
<b>je/j'</b>	ai	suis	vais
<b>tu</b>	as	es	vas
<b>il/elle/on</b>	a	est	va
<b>nous</b>	avons	sommes	allons
<b>vous</b>	avez	êtes	allez
<b>ils/elles</b>	ont	sont	vont

  

	<b>VENIR</b>	<b>FAIRE</b>	<b>PRENDRE</b>
<b>je/j'</b>	viens	fais	prends
<b>tu</b>	viens	fais	prends
<b>il/elle/on</b>	vient	fait	prend
<b>nous</b>	venons	faisons	prenons
<b>vous</b>	venez	faites	prenez
<b>ils/elles</b>	viennent	font	prennent

## Verbs Followed by an Infinitive

1. **VOULOIR, POUVOIR, & DEVOIR:** All verbs that end in –OIR are considered irregular. *Devoir, Pouvoir* and *Vouloir* are often followed by another verb (as you’ve seen with the verb “*Aimer*”). The following are the conjugations; make note of the similarities:

	VOULOIR	POUVOIR	DEVOIR
je/j’	veux	peux	dois
tu	veux	peux	dois
il/elle/on	veut	peut	doit
nous	voulons	pouvons	devons
vous	voulez	pouvez	devez
ils/elles	veulent	peuvent	doivent

2. **INFINITIVES:** When you use two or more verbs together the first verb is always the conjugated verb and all other verbs are in the infinitive forms (the base form).

Ex: Je **peux** jouer bien au basket → 1<sup>st</sup> verb = **pouvoir**, 2<sup>nd</sup> verb = jouer

Ex: Nous **voulons** finir nos devoirs → 1<sup>st</sup> verb = **vouloir**, 2<sup>nd</sup> verb = finir

Ex: Elles **doivent** attendre le bus → 1<sup>st</sup> verb = **devoir**, 2<sup>nd</sup> verb = attendre

3. **NEAR FUTURE:** Use the verb “*Aller*” plus an infinitive to indicate that you’re “going to” do something expressing the near future.

Ex: Ils **vont** voir au cinéma à midi → *They’re “going to” see a movie at noon.*

4. **RECENT PAST:** Use the verb “*Venir*” and the preposition “*de*” to indicate that you “just” did something. In French, it actually translates to “coming from doing”, therefore it is not a direct translation.

Ex: On **vient de** jouer à la guitare → *We “just” played the guitar.*

Ex: Vous **venez d’**aller au cinéma? → *You “just” went to the movies?*

## The Verb SUIVRE

1. The verb *Suivre* is irregular and must be memorized. Do not confuse the singular conjugations with the verb *Être*. It means “to follow” and also “to take (a class)”.

SUIVRE			
SINGULAR		PLURAL	
je	suis	nous	suivons
tu	suis	vous	suivez
il / elle / on	suit	ils / elles	suivent

2. The Past Participle for *Suivre* is “*suivi*” for the Passé Composé.

Ex: Je **suis** les maths, le français, l’histoire, et la chimie.

Ex: J’**ai suivi** les maths, le français, l’histoire, et la chimie l’année dernière.