

Etre	To be	Avoir	To have	Aller	To go
Je suis	I am	J'ai	I have	Je vais	I have
Tu es / es-tu?	You are / are you?	Tu as/ as-tu?	You have / do you have?	Tu vas /vas-tu?	You have / do you have?
Il/Elle est	He / she is	Il/Elle a	He / she has	Il/Elle va	He / she has
Nous sommes	We are	Nous avons	We have	Nous allons	We have
Vous êtes	You are (plural/polite)	Vous avez	You have (plural/polite)	Vous allez	You have (plural/polite)
Ils/Elles sont	They are	Ils/Elles ont	They have	Ils/Elles vont	They have

Present tense -er verbs		Present tense -ir verbs		Present tense -re verbs	
Jouer	To play	Finir	To finish	Défendre	To defend
Je joue	I play	Je finis	I finish	Je défends	I defend
joues-tu?	do you play?	finis-tu?	Do you finish?	défends-tu?	do you defend?
Il/Elle joue	He / she plays	Il/Elle finit	He / she finishes	Il/Elle défend	He / she defends
Nous jouons	We play	Nous finissons	We finish	Nous défendons	We defend
Vous jouez	You play (plural/polite)	Vous finissez	You finish (plural/polite)	Vous défendez	You defend (plural/polite)
Ils/Elles jouent	They play	Ils/Elles finissent	They finish	Ils/Elles défendent	defend

Grammar

Present tense used to describe an action you do. Identify the stem and add the correct endings. You must also have the correct subject pronoun.

Futur proche - used to say what you are going to do. Formed using the present tense of the verb to go -aller- plus a + infinitive. Used with a future time frame.
e.g. Je vais marcher
Nous allons jouer

Je(ne) peux (pas)	I can(not)
Je (ne) veux (pas)	I (don't) want to
Je (ne) dois (pas)	I (don't) have to
On (ne) doit (pas)	One must (not)
Je vais / il/elle va	I'm going to / s/he is going to...
J'aime (je n'aime pas)	I (don't) like to
J'adore / il/elle adore	I love to / s/he loves to...
Je voudrais	I would like to...

KEY INFINITIVES

Jouer
Pratiquer
Aller
Marcher
Prendre
Aimer
Préférer
Manger
Boire
Faire
Finir
Défendre

Time Phrases

Tous les jours– every day
Une fois par semaine– once a week
Deux fois par mois- twice a month
Souvent– often
Toujours– always
Presque jamais– almost never
Dans l'après midi– in the afternoon
La nuit– in the evening/at night
Demain– tomorrow
La semaine prochaine – Next week
Dans deux jours – In two days
Le lendemain – the next day
Le weekend prochain – Next weekend
L'année prochaine – Next year

Partitives - SOME, ANY

To translate this use the partitive article (du, de la, de l', des, negative pas de)
e.g. Je ne mange pas de légumes
Je fais du sport tous les jours.

Connectives

Furthermore – **En plus**
 However– **Cependant**
 Because - **car / parce que**

Adjectives/Expressing Opinions

It bores me – **ça m'ennuie**
 It interests me - **ça m'intéresse**
 It annoys me – **ça m'énerve**
 It makes me happy – **ça me plaît**
 tiring– **fatigant**
 entertaining – **amusant**
 exciting – **passionnant**
 expensive – **cher**
 healthy– **sain / bon pour la santé**
 Unhealthy – **mauvais pour la santé**

Modal verb – indicates possibility, doubt or obligation
eg. We **must** do sport. Formed by using the conjugated forms of pouvoir, vouloir, devoir.
e.g. On doit faire du sport
Je veux manger sain

Verbs of opinion – aimer; détester. Are followed by a verb in the infinitive e.g J'aime jouer au basket
Je n'aime pas faire du sport

Futur simple - future tense used to describe something that will happen. E.g. Next year I will eat healthier.
The future stem for -er and -ir verbs is the infinitive
For regular -re verbs the stem is the infinitive minus the 'e'
Je mangerai plus sain
Elle boira plus de l'eau

Time Phrases must be used when changing tense.

À + the definite article – To say you play a sport or something hurts you use à la/au/aux/à l'
Je joue au tennis
J'ai mal à la jambe

Sentence building

Futur simple		Futur simple	
To go out	Sortir	To play	Jouer
I will go out	Je sortirai	I will play	Je jouerai
Will you go out?	Sortiras-tu?	will you play?	Joueras-tu?
He/she will go out	Il/elle sortira	He/she will play	Il/elle jouera
We will go out	Nous sortirons	We will play	Nous jouerons
You (all) will go out	Vous sortirez	You (all) will play	Vous jouerez
They will go out	Ils sortent	They will play	Ils/elles joueront

Futur simple - IRREGULAR

To go	Aller
I will go	J'irai
Will you go?	Iras-tu?
He/she will go	Il/elle ira
We will go	Nous irons
You (all) will go	Vous irez
They will go	Ils/elles iront

Futur simple - IRREGULAR

To do	Faire
I will do	Je ferai
Will you do?	feras-tu?
He/she will do	Il/elle fera
We will do	Nous ferons
You (all) will do	Vous ferez
They will do	Ils/elles feront

Grammar

Present tense used to describe an action you do. Identify the stem and add the correct endings. You must also have the correct subject pronoun.

Futur proche - used to say what you are going to do. Formed using the present tense of the verb to go -aller- plus a + infinitive. Used with a future time frame.
e.g. Je vais marcher
Nous allons jouer

Modal verb – indicates possibility, doubt or obligation
eg. We **must** do sport. Formed by using the conjugated forms of pouvoir, vouloir, devoir.
e.g. On doit faire du sport
Je veux manger sain

Verbs of opinion – aimer; détester. Are followed by a verb in the infinitive e.g J'aime jouer au basket
Je n'aime pas faire du sport

Futur simple – future tense used to describe something that will happen. E.g. Next year I will eat healthier.
The future stem for –er and –ir verbs is the infinitive
For regular –re verbs the stem is the infinitive minus the 'e'
Je mangerai plus sain
Elle boira plus de l'eau

Time Phrases must be used when changing tense.

À + the definite article – To say you play a sport or something hurts you use à la/au/aux/à l'
Je joue au tennis
J'ai mal à la jambe

Grammar

Present tense used to describe an action you do. Identify the stem and add the correct endings. You must also have the correct subject pronoun.

Futur proche - used to say what you are going to do. Formed using the present tense of the verb to go -aller- plus a + infinitive. Used with a future time frame.
e.g. Je vais marcher
Nous allons jouer

Modal verb – indicates possibility, doubt or obligation
eg. We **must** do sport. Formed by using the conjugated forms of pouvoir, vouloir, devoir.
e.g. On doit faire du sport
Je veux manger sain

Verbs of opinion – aimer; détester. Are followed by a verb in the infinitive e.g J'aime jouer au basket
Je n'aime pas faire du sport

Futur simple – future tense used to describe something that will happen. E.g. Next year I will eat healthier.
The future stem for –er and –ir verbs is the infinitive
For regular –re verbs the stem is the infinitive minus the 'e'
Je mangerai plus sain
Elle boira plus de l'eau

Time Phrases must be used when changing tense.

À + the definite article – To say you play a sport or something hurts you use à la/au/aux/à l'
Je joue au tennis
J'ai mal à la jambe