

To be	être	To have	avoir
I am	Je suis	I have	J'ai
you are	Tu es	you have	Tu as
he/she it is	Il / elle est	he/she it has	Il / elle a
We are	Nous sommes	we have	Nous avons
you (pl) are	Vous êtes	you (pl) have	Vous avez
They are	Ils/ elles sont	They have	Ils / elles ont

Je(ne) peux (pas)		I can(not)	KEY INFINITIVES Regarder Acheter Aller Choisir Decider Aimer Préférer Manger Boire Faire Partir Arriver
Je (ne) veux (pas)		I (don't) want to	
J'ai (je n'ai pas) voulu		I (didn't) want to	
Je (ne) dois (pas)		I (don't)have to	
J'ai (je n'ai pas)/il a (n'a pas) dû		I (didn't) have to/ s/he (didn't) have to..	
Je vais / il/elle va	+ verb	I'm going to / s/he is going to...	(Bold verbs are with ÊTRE in the perfect tense)
J'allais / il/elle allait		I was going to / s/he was 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...	

Sentence building



To wash	laver
I washed the car	J'ai lavé la voiture
Did you wash the car?	As-tu lavé...?
He/she washed the car	Il/elle a lavé...
We washed the car	Nous avons lavé...
You (all) washed	Vous avez lavé...
They washed	Ils/elles ont lavé...

Present tense -er verbs		Present tense -ir verbs		Present tense -re verbs	
gagner	To earn	Choisir	To finish	Attendre	To wait
Je gagne	I earn	Je choisis	I choose	J'attends	I wait
gagnes-tu?	do you earn?	Choisis-tu?	Do you choose?	Attends-tu?	do you wait?
Il/Elle gagne	He / she earn	Il/Elle choisit	He / she choose	Il/Elle attend	He / she waits
Nous gagnons	We earn	Nous choisissons	We choose	Nous attendons	We wait
Vous gagneez	You earn (plural/polite)	Vous choisissez	You choose (plural/polite)	Vous attendez	You wait (plural/polite)
Ils/Elles gagnent	They earn	Ils/Elles choisissent	They choose	Ils/Elles attendent	They wait

Time Phrases Chaque jour – 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 Hier – yesterday Hier soir – last night Avant-hier – the day before yesterday Il y a une semaine - a week ago Demain – tomorrow	Adjectives that go before the noun (BAGS) B for beauty: beau (beautiful), joli (pretty) A for age: jeune (young), vieux (old), nouveau (new) G for goodness: bon (good), meilleur (better), mauvais (bad), gentil (kind) S for size: petit (small), haut (high), gros (fat)																												
Connectives Furthermore – En plus However– Cependant Because - car / parce que	Adjectives/Expressing Opinions <i>My mum makes me... - Ma mère me fait...</i> I put it in the bank - Je le mets à la banque / de côté I can do what I want- Je peux faire ce que je veux I waste my money- Je jette l'argent par la fenêtre <i>I have been saving for a few months- J'économise depuis quelque mois</i> expensive – cher cheap – bon marché																												
Perfect tense	Perfect tense																												
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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.
Immediate Future 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 aller Nous allons acheter
Modal verb – indicates possibility, doubt or obligation eg. We <u>can</u> earn a film. Formed by using the conjugated forms of pouvoir, vouloir, devoir. e.g. je dois faire la vaisselle Il faut que je lave la voiture.
Verbs of opinion – aimer; détester. Are followed by a verb in the infinitivee.gJ'aime regarder les films d'amour Je n'aime pas sortir les poubelles.
Perfect Tense – past tense used to describe a completed action. E.g. Yesterday I went to the cinema. Use the auxiliary verb AVOIR or ÊTRE plus the past participle Je suis allé(e) au cinéma. J'ai acheté des baskets.
Time Phrases must be used when changing tense.
Adjectives usually come after the noun they are describing and always agree in gender and number. For regular adjectives ending in a consonant add an 'e' in the feminine and add an s for plurals. Adjectives ending in an e don't change in the feminine. For ones ending in s add 'se'. For n add 'ne'. For eux change to 'euse' and for "if" change to 'ive'.
Direct object pronouns – it/them (le/les) used to replace the noun. Are placed before a conjugated verb e.g. Je le garde; Hier je l' ai gardé; Je vais l'acheter; Je dois le garder