French Cheat Sheet Cheat Sheet

by Anya via cheatography.com/53282/cs/14383/

Articles

Article	Female	Male	Plural
the	la	le	les
a	une	un	des

le and la change to *l'* when used in front of a word starting with a vowel and most words starting with *h*

Une, *un* and *des* change to *de* when used in negative sentences

Pronouns

who	qui
whom	que
which	lequel
whose	dont
this	ce
that	ça
this	ceci
the one	celle, celui

Personal Pronouns

Pronoun	Singular	Plural
I	je/moi	nous
you	tu/te/toi	vous
he/it	il	ils/eux
she/it	elle	elles
me	me/moi	nous
him/it	le	les/eux
her/it	la	
to him/her/it	lui	leur
oneself	soi	
self	même	mêmes

e changes to j' in front of vowels and most **h** and the word **y**, same with **me** and **te**.
on can be used to mean we, someone, you, they, one or people in general

Tenses

Time Frame	French Tense	How to Build
What happens, is happening, or does happen	Present indicativ-e/présent de l'indi-catif	add endings
What just happened	Near past/passé récent	Present venir + de + infinitive
What is going to happen	Near future/futur proche	Present aller + infinitive
What happened precisely and completely	Passé composé	Present avoir/être + past participle
What was happening or used to happen or just was a certain way	Imperf-ect/Im-parfait	imperfect endings
What had happened	Pluperfec-t/plus-que-parfait	Imparfait avoir/être + past participle
What will happen	Simple future/futur simple	add endings
What will have happened	Future perfec-t/futur antérieur	Simple future avoir/être + past participle

Possessive Adjectives

Article	Female	Male	Plural
my	ma	mon	mes
your (tu)	ta	ton	tes
his/her/its	sa	son	ses
our	notre	notre	nos
your (votre)	votre	votre	vos

Possessive Adjectives (cont)

their	leur	leur	leurs

Use *mon*, *ton*, *son* with feminine singular nouns in front of vowels and *h*

Phrases

he's/she's	C'est une/un
They are	C'est sont des
not	ne... pas
never	ne... jamais

Prepositions

in	en
against	contre
into	dans
since	dupuis
behind	derrière
in front of	devant
until	jusque
by/per	par
except	sauf
under	sous
on	sur
towards	vers

Declarative Sentences

Subject	Predicate	Direct Object	Indirect Object
Sandrine	a montré	le chemin	à ses amis
Subject	**Predicate**	**Indirect Object**	**Direct Object**
Elle	a montré	à ses amis	le chemin

If the objects are replaced with pronouns, the object pronouns come before the verb

Whether the direct object or the indirect object comes first depends on the pronoun

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Possessive Pronouns

Pronoun	Female	Male
mine	la mienne	le mien
yours	la tienne	le tien
his/hers	la sienne	le sien
ours	la nôtre	le nôtre
yours	la vôtre	le vôtre
theirs	la leur	le leur

and **s** to the end of pronouns for plural form and use **les** instead **le**, **la**

en is used in phrases with **de** to avoid repeating the same word
y is used in phrases with **a** to avoid repeating the same word

Plural Nouns

Singular	Plural
eau	x
eu	x
ou	s
al	aux
ail	aux
s/x/z	nothing added

some **ou** will add **x**
In general, all others take **s**

Subjunctive

je	e
tu	es
il	e
nous	ions
vous	iez
ils	ent

The subjunctive mood is used to express desires, doubts, the unknown, the abstract, and emotions, which is the opposite of the indicative mood which is used to express actions, events, and states that are believed to be true and concrete.

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