

### Numbers

|   |        |    |          |
|---|--------|----|----------|
| 0 | zero   | 10 | dix      |
| 1 | un     | 11 | onze     |
| 2 | deux   | 12 | douze    |
| 3 | trois  | 13 | treize   |
| 4 | quatre | 14 | quatorze |
| 5 | cinq   | 15 | quinze   |
| 6 | six    | 16 | seize    |
| 7 | sept   | 17 | dix-sept |
| 8 | huit   | 18 | dix-huit |
| 9 | neuf   | 19 | dix-neuf |

### Numbers

|     |                   |     |                    |
|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 20  | vingt             |     |                    |
| 21  | vingt et un       | 22  | vingt-deux         |
| 30  | trente            |     |                    |
| 31  | trente et un      | 32  | trente-deux        |
| 40  | quarante          |     |                    |
| 41  | quarante et un    | 42  | quarante-deux      |
| 50  | cinquante         |     |                    |
| 51  | cinquante et un   | 52  | cinquante-deux     |
| 60  | soixante          |     |                    |
| 61  | soixante et un    | 62  | soixante-deux      |
| 70  | soixante-dix      |     |                    |
| 71  | soixante et onze  | 72  | soixante-douze     |
| 80  | quatre-vingts     |     |                    |
| 81  | quatre-vingt-un   | 82  | quatre-vingt-deux  |
| 90  | quatre-vingt-dix  |     |                    |
| 91  | quatre-vingt-onze | 92  | quatre-vingt-douze |
| 100 | cent              |     |                    |
| 101 | cent un           | 102 | cent deux          |
| 200 | deux cents        |     |                    |

### Numbers (cont)

|      |              |      |                |
|------|--------------|------|----------------|
| 201  | deux cent un | 202  | deux cent deux |
| 1000 | mille        | 2000 | deux mille     |

### Demonstrative Adjectives

#### This, That, These, Those + Noun

|       |                       |
|-------|-----------------------|
| Ce    | Masc. Sing.           |
| Cet   | Masc. Sing. (w/vowel) |
| Cette | Fem. Sing.            |
| Ces   | Fem. & Masc. Plural   |

### Questions Requiring simply a Yes or No

#### Translated as "Do," "Did," "Is," "Are"

Two Ways:

- 1) Est\_ce que + Subject + Verb + end of sentence
- 2) Conjugated Verb + Subject +end of sentence

-3rd Person Singular: If the verb does not end with "-d" or "-i" you need to add "\_ t \_" between the verb and subject

### Questions Soliciting More Information

| English              | French                | Form            |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Who (subject)        | qui                   | + Verbs         |
| Whom (direct object) | qui (no contraction)  | + Esc_ce que... |
| What (D.O.)          | que/ qu' (w/vowel)    | + Esc_ce que... |
| Where                | où                    | + Esc_ce que... |
| When                 | quand/ à quelle heure | + Esc_ce que... |
| Why                  | pourquoi              | + Esc_ce que... |
| How                  | comment               | + Esc_ce que... |

### Questions Soliciting More Information (cont)

|                  |                    |                 |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| How much         | combien            | + Esc_ce que... |
| How many (+noun) | combien de (+noun) | + Esc_ce que... |
| From where       | d' où              | + Esc_ce que... |

If Preposition:

- Preposition + qui for people
- Preposition + quoi for things

### Imperfect of Avoir/ Être

| Avoir       | Être        |
|-------------|-------------|
| j' avais    | j' étais    |
| tu avais    | tu étais    |
| il avait    | il était    |
| nous avions | nous étions |
| vous aviez  | vous étiez  |
| ils avaient | ils étaient |

### PC and Imp. in Same Sentence

1) The imp. is used to describe an action/event that was going on. The PC is used for the action that took place against that background and may be interrupted (we do not know if it ended).

Example She *was reading* when *he called*

2) Imperfect is used after the conditional (if clause)

Example He *asked me* if *I understood*

3) To describe a change of condition/in state of mind or a reaction/result to an event (big/dramatic change)



### PC and Imp. in Same Sentence (cont)

Example It was hot and sunny that afternoon, *we were on the beach and all of a sudden it rained*

### Imperatif - How to give a command

#### How?

1) Only with the 3 subject pronouns: Tu, Nous, and Vous. Conjugate your verbs normally in the present tense

2) Drop the "tu," "nous," and "vous." Drop the "s" for the Tu form of ER verbs or verbs conjugated like ER verbs

3) If negation, the "ne pas" goes around the verb as usual.

### Relative Pronouns

#### When?

- To combine two sentences or give clarifying information

| Translation        | Used For |
|--------------------|----------|
| <i>That, Who</i>   | Persons  |
| <i>Which, Whom</i> | Things   |

#### How?

- *Qui* (subject)/ *Que* (direct object) + rest of sentence

### Agreement of Past Participle with the Auxiliary Avoir

- The past participle will agree in number and gender with the direct object of the D.O. is in front of the auxiliary.

\*No agreement with "en" (direct object)

### The Conditional

#### When?

- To express what would happen; if certain conditions existed: could

#### How?

Future stem + Imperfect endings (ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient)

### Expressions Showing a Sudden Change

All of a sudden *tout à coup*

Suddenly *soudainement*

Then *alors*

### Pronoun "Y"

#### When?

- To replace a place/location introduced by "à" or any other prepositions (sur, dans, devant, etc.)

- To replace "à + thing"

"à + person" > indirect object pronouns (lui/leur)

### Pronoun "En"

#### How?

Replaces Direct Object Pronouns

#### When?

Direct Objects introduced by 1) Partitive Articles, 2) Indefinite Articles, 3) Numbers, 4) Expressions of Quantity, 5) Objects of the Preposition "de" (de + thing/ de + infinitive)

### Indirect Object Pronouns

- Compliments the Direct Object indirectly

#### When?

### Indirect Object Pronouns (cont)

- It tells to whom or for whom an action is performed. When a person is the indirect object of a verb, you can use a preposition "à" to indicate the action is being done to that person.

|           |         |             |
|-----------|---------|-------------|
| For/To... | Him/Her | <i>Lui</i>  |
|           | Them    | <i>Leur</i> |

#### Where?

The Indirect Object will be 1) In front of the conjugated verb, or 2) If conjugated verb and one infinitive, pronoun is between

### Two Pronouns in the Same Sentence

#### Order

(1) Reflexive (2) Indirect (3) Direct (4) Y (5) En

#### Exception

If you have a combination of a direct object and an indirect object *lui* or *leur*, then the order is: (1) Direct Object (2) *Lui/Leur*

### Conjugation of Regular ER Verbs

| Verb      | Ending | Translation            |
|-----------|--------|------------------------|
| Je parl   | e      | I... speak/am speaking |
| Tu parl   | es     | You...                 |
| Il parl   | e      | He...                  |
| Nous parl | ons    | We...                  |
| Vous parl | ez     | You...                 |
| Ils parl  | ent    | They...                |

### Special ER Verbs

| Infinitive ends in: | Case                  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| -ger                | Nous ending is: -eons |
| -cer                | Nous ending is: -çons |



### Special ER Verbs (cont)

-yer "y" changes to "i" except for Nous and Vous

#### Verb

Acheter Accent on "e" except for Nous and Vous

### Conjugation of IR Verbs

| Verb     | Ending | Translation              |
|----------|--------|--------------------------|
| Je fin   | is     | I... finish/am finishing |
| Tu fin   | is     | You...                   |
| Il fin   | it     | He...                    |
| Nous fin | issons | We...                    |
| Vous fin | issez  | You...                   |
| Ils fin  | issent | They...                  |

### Conjugation of RE Verbs

| Verb      | Ending | Translation          |
|-----------|--------|----------------------|
| Je vend   | s      | I... sell/am selling |
| Tu vend   | s      | You...               |
| Il vend   | -      | He...                |
| Nous vend | ons    | We...                |
| Vous vend | ez     | You...               |
| Ils vend  | ent    | They...              |

### Comparative Adjectives

| English                 | French         |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| as adjective as         | aussi adj. que |
| more adj./ adj.-er than | plus adj. que  |
| less adj. than          | moins adj. que |

### Negations

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| ne... pas      | does not         |
| ne... jamais   | never            |
| ne... plus     | no longer        |
| ne... rien     | nothing/anything |
| ne... personne | no one/anyone    |

-Rule: *Ne (Verb) Pas*  
-In PC and Near Future, "personne" goes at the end of the sentence

### Possessive Adjectives

| English       | French             | Gender/Number |               |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>My</i>     | Ma                 | Fem. Sing.    |               |
|               | Mon                | Masc. Sing.   |               |
|               | Mes                | Plural        |               |
| <i>Your</i>   | Ta                 | F. S.         |               |
|               | Ton                | M. S.         |               |
| (s. inf.)     | Tes                | Pl.           |               |
|               | <i>His/Her/Its</i> | Sa            | F. S.         |
|               | Son                | M. S.         |               |
|               | Ses                | Pl.           |               |
|               | <i>Our</i>         | Notre         | F. & M. Sing. |
| <i>Your</i>   | Nos                | Plural        |               |
|               | Votre              | F. & M. Sing. |               |
| (pl./ formal) | Vos                | Plural        |               |
| <i>Their</i>  | Leur               | F. & M. Sing. |               |
|               | Leurs              | Plural        |               |

### Past Tense (Passe Compose) of Regular Verbs

| Past Participle | Ending | Example      |
|-----------------|--------|--------------|
| -ending in ER   | é      | jouer > joué |
| -ending in IR   | i      | finir > fini |

### Past Tense (Passe Compose) of Regular Verbs (cont)

-ending in RE u vendre > vendu

-How?: Conjugate the auxiliary verbs (avoir or être) in the present + past participle of the verb

-Translated as: "I played/did play"

-Negation: Around auxiliary

### Preposition: À

**In, At, On, To, With (only in food context)**

à la Fem. Sing.

à l' Vowel or H

au Masc. Sing.

aux Plural

#### Exception

-To go to a person's place/house: à > chez

### Preposition: De

**From, About, Of**

de la Fem. Sing.

de l' Vowel or H

du Masc. Sing.

des Plural

#### Negations

du > de

de la > de

de l' > d'

### Reflexive Verbs

Je me Nous nous

Tu te Vous vous

Il se Ils se

#### Reflexive

I wash myself Je me lave

I wash my hair Je me lave le cheveux

#### With Negation

I do not wash my hair Je ne me lave pas les cheveux

#### If Reflexive Is Infinitive

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### Reflexive Verbs (cont)

I am going to brush my hair    Je vais me brosser les cheveux

### Idioms That Are Always Reflexive

To have fun    s'amuser

To hurry    se dépêcher

To feel    se sentir (conjugated like servir, dormir, etc.)

To be bored    s'ennuyer

To use    se servir +de

To be called    s'appeler

To get mad    se fâcher

To take care of    s'occuper +de

To rest    se reposer

To go for a walk    se promener

To be located    se trouver

To meet    se rencontrer

To fight    se disputer

### Special ER Verbs

Like acheter    Accent over "e" except Nous and Vous

Like s'appeler    Double the "l" except for Nous and Vous

Like s'ennoyer    "y" becomes "i" except Nous and Vous

### Reflexive In Past

Like the verbs in the house:

-auxiliary "to be"

-past participle agrees in number and gender (except if followed by a part of the body: direct object)

She washed herself    Elle s'est lavée

### Reflexive Verbs (cont)

She washed her hair    Elle s'est lavé les cheveux

### In the Past with Negation

Subject + ne + reflexive pronoun + to be + pas + past participle

I did not wash myself    Je ne me suis pas lavé

### Pluperfect

#### Translated as: "had"

-> First in order of events

#### How?

- Conjugate "avoir" or "être" in imperfect + past participle (needs to agree in number/gender).

### Expressions that Utilize Pluperfect

Yesterday    Hier

Last night    Hier soir

Last week    La semaine dernière

Last month    La mois dernière

Yesterday morning    Hier matin

Yesterday afternoon    Hier après-midi

One month ago    Il y a un mois

One week ago    Il y a une semaine

### Future Simple (Future)

#### When?

- For any action that will take place in the future (shall, will, etc.)

- After:

quand/ lorsque    when

dès que/ aussitôt que    as soon as

#### How?

### Future Simple (Future) (cont)

- Take the infinitive form of the verb + avoir endings (ai, as, a, ons, ez, ont).

- If the infinitive ends with an "e," then drop the "e"

- Note the irregular stems

- Jeter > becomes "jeter" in future.

- Verbs like "acheter," > accent over the "e" for all forms in the future.

- Verbs like "s' appeler" > becomes "s' appell-er" in future.

- Verbs ending in "yer" > "y" becomes "i" for all subject pronouns in the future.

### Adjectives That Go Before the Noun

| Adjective | Translation |
|-----------|-------------|
| Petit     | Small       |
| Grand     | Big         |
| Joli      | Pretty      |
| Bon       | Good        |
| Mauvais   | Bad         |
| Beau      | Beautiful   |
| Nouveau   | New         |
| Vieux     | Old         |

### Beau/ Nouveau/ Vieux

| Masc. Sing.               | Plural   | Fem. Sing. | Plural    |
|---------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| Beau/ Bel (w/vowel)       | Beaux    | Belle      | Belles    |
| Nouveau/ Nouvel (w/vowel) | Nouveaux | Nouvelle   | Nouvelles |
| Vieux/ Vieil (w/vowel)    | Vieux    | Vieille    | Vieilles  |



### Adjective Agreement

Fem. Sing. +e

Fem. Pl. +es

Masc. Sing. +s

#### Irregular Feminine:

Long Longue

Blanc Blanche

Cher Chère

Sérieux Sérieuse

Favori Favorite

Violet Violette

-Agrees in number and gender with the noun it modifies

Fem. Sing.

-Placed after the noun (except: jolt, petit, bon, etc.)

-Exceptions: Never Agree

1) Snob, Saper, Sympa

2) Orange, Marron

3) Bon, Marché

### Descriptive Adjectives

#### What/ Which + Noun:

quel Masc. Sing.

quel Masc. Sing.

quels Masc. Plural

quelle Fem. Sing.

quelles Fem. Plural

#### The Whole/ The Entire:

Tout(e) Singular

tous Masc. Plural

toutes Fem. Plural

tous Masc. Plural

#### All/ Each/ Every:

### Sports/Hobbies

#### "To play" Sport

Jouer + au, à la, Sports w/ a ball  
aux

Faire + du, de la Can be used w/ All  
sports

### Imperfect

#### How?

Conjugate your verb in present > the nous (1st Plural) form -ons then add the imperfect endings (ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient)

#### When?

1) To describe past continuous actions- what was going on, such as in: "I was walking"

2) For past habitual/ repeated actions such as in: "We used to/would sail every day"

3) For any descriptions of Time, Weather, Feelings/Emotions, Appearance

4) 95% of time, certain verbs that denote a mental action/condition- emotional state rather than a physical state would be in imperfect.

#### Mental Actions Verbs

*être* to be *savoir* to know

*avoir* to have *connaître* to know

*vouloir* to want *aimer* to like/love

*pouvoir* can/able *préférer* to prefer  
to

*croire* to believe *penser* to think

*espérer* to hope

#### Time expressions or adverbs often used with the imperfect:

*d'habitude* - usually/ generally

*chaque jour/ tous les jours* -every day

*souvent* - often

*régulièrement* - regularly

*toujours* - always

### Weather Expressions

| Verb | Present | Past | Imperfect |
|------|---------|------|-----------|
|------|---------|------|-----------|

|         |          |          |             |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|
| To rain | Il pleut | Il a plu | Il pleuvait |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|

|         |          |            |             |
|---------|----------|------------|-------------|
| To snow | Il neige | Il a neigé | Il neigeait |
|---------|----------|------------|-------------|

|           |         |           |           |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| To Freeze | Il gèle | Il a gelé | Il gelait |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|

### Connaître vs. Savoir

#### Translation: "To Know"

#### Use Connaître:

1) When you know in the sense of "Be familiar" or "Be acquainted" with someone, something, or a place (no learning process needed).

#### Use Savoir:

1) When you know a specific fact because you learned, memorized, or researched it.

2) To translate: "To know how to"

3) When the verb "To know" is followed immediately by a clause.

### In/To/From a Place

|  | Masc. Country | Fem. Country | City |
|--|---------------|--------------|------|
|--|---------------|--------------|------|

|       |         |    |   |
|-------|---------|----|---|
| In/To | au, aux | en | à |
|-------|---------|----|---|

|      |         |        |    |
|------|---------|--------|----|
| From | du, des | de, d' | de |
|------|---------|--------|----|

- Continents are feminine

- Most countries ending with an "e" are feminine (except "le mexique").

- Countries ending with anything other than "e" are masculine.

### Reciprocal Verbs

Used to express an action or interaction between two or more people. They can be either a direct object or an indirect object.

#### How?

Use the reflexive pronouns: me, te, se, nous, vous, and se. Conjugate the verb regularly.

### Reciprocal Verbs (cont)

- Example: They write each other

*Ils s' écrivent*

In past tense, make the usual agreement (with the reflexive pronoun).

- Exceptions:

- 1) If Direct Object follows the past participle > no agreement
- 2) If the verb is followed by "à" (intransitive) > no agreement

### Causative Faire

#### When?

When you do not do the action yourself, you have someone or something else do it for you.

#### How?

\* Faire (conjugated in the appropriate tense) + Infinitive of the main verb.

\* Pronoun always in front of faire

\* In PC, the past participle does not agree with the D.O.

### If Clauses: Si

| Scenario     | Result Clause                |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Si + Present | Must be in Present or Future |

- *Certain Fact* - *What will happen*

Si + Imperfect Must be in Conditional

- *\*If a condition existed* - *What would/could happen (Doubtful)*

### Imperfect of Irregular Verbs

aller j'allais, tu allais, il/elle allait, nous allions, vous alliez, ils/elles allaient

avoir j'avais, tu avais, il/elle avait, nous avions, vous aviez, ils/elles avaient

faire je faisais, tu faisais, il/elle faisait, nous faisions, vous faisiez, ils/elles faisaient

pouvoir je pouvais, tu pouvais, il/elle pouvait, nous pouvions, vous pouviez, ils/elles pouvaient

venir je venais, tu venais, il/elle venait, nous venions, vous veniez, ils/elles venaient

voir je voyais, tu voyais, il/elle voyait, nous voyions, vous voyiez, ils/elles voyaient

### Direct Object Pronouns

*me* mes

*te* you (sing.)

*le/la* it/him/her

*nous* we

*vous* you (pl. or formal)

*les* them

- All pronouns (except stressed: moi, toi, lui, nous, vous, eux, elles) go in front of the verb (present/PC)

\*Never separate verb and pronouns

- If you have a conjugated verb and an infinitive, the pronoun(s) goes between the conjugated verb and the infinitive

### Direct Object Pronouns (cont)

- In past, pronoun goes before the auxiliary

- *me, te, le/la* + vowel or h, becomes *m', t', and l'* respectively

