

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> (s. inf.)	Ta	F. S.
	Ton	M. S.
<i>His/Her/Its</i>	Tes	Pl.
	Sa	F. S.
	Son	M. S.
<i>Our</i>	Ses	Pl.
	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'appeller" 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

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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

Senario	Result Clause
Si + Present	Must be in Present or Future

- *Certain Fact* - *What will happen*

Si + Imperfect

- *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



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Published 10th December, 2019.
Last updated 16th December, 2019.
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