Strategies For Answering Grammar Questions

Balance	"First part of the sentence must agree with the second part of the sentence. Left and right side of the sentence must be balanced - Tense of the verb - Gender - numbers and quantities (plural or singular) - for negation remember ni in between the two nouns"	"J'étais à l'école quand il a commencé à pleuvoir Je n'aime pas les huitres ni le caviar "
Time Reference	What is the time and tense reference of the sentence	"note that venir de is an indication of the past depuis more often then not present tense: continuous action started in the past but still ongoing in the present "
Family	"For listing options with similar words -difference de ""e"": difference will always lead back to ta rule -difference of avoir or être: which one does the verb in question take -difference in spelling: usually nouns, but can also include adjectives. Focus mostly on vocab"	
Context	"When all the 3 above strategies doe not work or fit: What is the sentence trying to say "	"vouloir only followed by verb in the infinitive and never de or a penser only follwed by a planifier only followed by a"

Verb Work

Conditionnel Passé	conditional helping verb (avoir or être) + the past participle of the action being performed	past conditional is used to express what would have taken place in the past had some other action, event, or situation occurred.
Plus Que Parfait	imparfait avoir or être + passé composse of second verb	the "plus-que-parfait" or pluperfect tense is used to indicate actions that occurred prior to other past actions.

Discourse Indirect

) If the verb in the subordinate clause is in the **imperfect, past perfect, conditional, conditional perfect, or subjunctive**, the verb tense remains the same (though the conjugation must still change to match the new subject)	Marie a dit : « J'avais froid. » ---> Marie a dit qu'elle avait froid.
If the subordinate verb is in the present tense, passé composé, future, future perfect, or imperative, the verb tense must change in indirect speech	Present tense --> Imperfect; Passé composé --> Pluperfect; Future --> Conditional; Future perfect --> Conditional perfect; Imperative --> Infinitive

Past Participle Agreement

être
reflexive verbs
CASE of direct object pronouns (COD)
subordinate clauses with que

COD vs COI

COD vs COI (cont)

Also, when the verb is used in compound tenses, such as passé composé, the place of the COD determines if the past participle will change or not (if it will "agree" or not).	One of the most useful cases is that when you know if it's a COI, you will not bother agreeing the past participle with the object of the verb (in passé composé).

Gov Vocab

en même temps	at the same time
le formulaire	form (document)
s'inscrire	to register (done by your self for yourself)

La Voix Passive

COD	COI
Subject + verb + who/what? = direct object	Subject + verb + direct object + to whom/for whom? = Indirect object
me, te, le/la, nous, vous, les	me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur/leurs

Composition:	être + participe passé. The past participle agrees in number and gender with the subject of the passive sentence.
Usage:	The passive can be used in all tenses as well as in the subjunctive mood (le subjonctif).
Example (Imparfait)	Un homme était renversé par une voiture.
Example (Futur simple)	Un homme sera renversé par une voiture.
Example (Passé composé)	Un homme a été renversé par une voiture.
Example (Subjonctif)	Il est terrible qu'un homme soit renversé par une voiture.
Par	The agent of the sentence is usually introduced by par, similar to the English by.
de	If the passive sentence includes a verb that describes a state or a feeling, we use the preposition de to introduce the agent

Some examples of verbs used with de in the passive are: accablé de, aimé de, bordé de, connu de, craint de, décoré de, detesté de, entouré de, estimé de, étonné de, frappé de, haï de, ignoré de, oublié de, respecté de, surpris de

Which (Lequel, Auquel, Duquel)

Lequel, Laquelle, Lesquels, Lesquelles	replacing a noun, just subject
Auquel, À laquelle, Auxquels, Auxquelles	at which, directed to person
Duquel, De laquelle, Desquels, Desquelles	of which, quantity of something

Formula: Preposition + One of the Quels

if no preposition then it is qui que dont

Lequel is one of the five French relative pronouns, these little words that help us make more complex sentences in French. Lequel in French has a close meaning to which in English, as it refers to an inanimate indirect object to give extra information about it.

Miscellaneous Grammar Rules

beaucoup: Always followed by just **de**. Even when followed by plural

Months: all masculine in gender; never followed by article unless date infront

dès: cannot be alone in a sentence. Must be followed by another indication of time.

Si Phrase

Si + temps de verbe,	conditionnel présent ou conditionnnel passé
si + imparfait	conditionnel présent
si + présent	conditionnel présent
si + plus que parfait	conditionnel passé
si + passé composé	conditionnel passé

treat futur proch like present (aller is what is condigated not second verb)

depending on context present can also be followed by future (proche or simple) on the other side of the si sentence

Imparfait vs Passé Compose

Incomplete vs Complete	**Imparfait** explains what was happening, with no indication of when or even if it ended. "J'étais à l'école. I was at school."	**Passé composé** announces what happened, actions that were completed. "Je suis arrivé tôt. I arrived early.

Imparfait vs Passé Compose (cont)

Uncounted vs Counted	**Imparfait** details what used to happen on a regular basis, or happened an indefinite number of times. "J'étudiais le lundi. I used to study on Mondays."	**Passé composé** expresses what happened a specific number of times. "J'ai étudié lundi. I studied on (a specific) Monday."
Ongoing vs New	**Imparfait** indicates an ongoing state of being or feeling. "J'aimais l'école. I liked school."	**Passé composé** reports a change in a state of being, a new feeling. "À ce moment, j'ai détesté l'école. At that moment, I hated school."
Background + Event	**Imparfait** describes what was happening or how something was when … "-J'étais à l'école quand … I was at school when …"	**passé composé** interrupted with news of some occurence. … "il a commencé à pleuvoir. … it started raining."
Indicators	**imparfait**: chaque semaine, chaque mois, chaque année,le week-end, tous les jours, normalement, d'habitude,en général, généralementparfois, quelquefois, de temps en temps, autrefois, rarement	**Passé composé**: une semaine,lundi, mardi…, un jour, toujours, plusieurs fois, une fois, deux fois…, soudain, soudainement, tout à coup, d'abord, ensuite, puis, enfin

Qui, Que, Dont

Qui	Noun *(S)* qui *(S) V*	le garçon *(S)* qui *(S)* joue *(V)* dans la rue
Que	Noun*(O)* que*(O) S V*	la pomme *(O)* que*(O)* j*(S)*'ai mangée*(V)*
Dont	Noun4 dont S1 V2 O3	Le stylo4 dont j1'ai2 besoin3
Ce Qui	indefinite subject	
Ce Que	Indefinite Object	

Qui, Que, Dont (cont)

Ce Dont	Indefinite Object, but vague idea. Works often with verb preposition *de*

Que Pattern: O3 O3 S1 V2, la pomme3 que j1'ai mangée2 = J1'ai mangé2 la pomme3

Dont Pattern: Noun4 dont S1 V2 O3 Le stylo4 dont j1'ai2 besoin3 = Le stylo4 dont j1'ai2 le stylo4 besoin3

Note Dont goes with verbs that utilize preposition de

Ce Que, Ce Qui, Ce Dont: Mean **what** in the middle of a sentence without being a question

Masculin & Feminin

Masculin	Exemption	Feminin	Exemption
-age: garage; Le message	la page, la plage, la cage, l'image la nage, la rage	**-ade**: la parade	le sérénade, le stade
-ail: le travail		**-aille**: la bataille	
-al: le journal		**-able**: la table	Le câble, le cartable, le diable, l'érable, le portable, le sable
-ant: le restaurant		**-sion & -tion**: la situation, l'approbation	
-aire: le dictionnaire	l'affaire, la grammaire, la paire	**-aine -eine**: la douzaine, la peine	le domaine, le capitaine
-eau: le tableau	l'eau, la peau	**-ée**: une donnée	le colisée, le lycée, le musée, le trophée
-amme: le programme	la flamme, la gamme	**-esse**: la promesse	
-et: le jardinet, Le projet	la forêt	**-ette**: la cigarette, La feuillette	le squelette
-ier: le papier		**-té**: la responsabilité	l'été, le karaté, le pâté, le comité

Masculin & Feminin (cont)

-isme: le féminisme, Le communisme	**-ice**: la justice	l'exercice, le sacrifice, le service
-ment: le gouvernement Un règlement	**-tude**: la solitude	
-oir: le miroir, le comptoir	**-oire**: l'histoire la poire	le conservatoire, le laboratoire, le pourboire, l'interrogatoire
-ain: le refrain, le copain	**-çon**: la leçon	le garçon, le caleçon, le glaçon, le soupçon
-eu: l'aveu, le neveu, le chat, le plat	**-eur**: l'odeur, la sueur, la partie, la vie	le bonheur, le haut-parleur, l'honneur, le parapluie
-ège	**-ance -ence**: la connaissance, la science	le silence
-at: le chat, le plat	**-ie**: la partie, la vie	l'incendie, le parapluie
l'abre	**-gne**	

Indicators of Tense (Time)

Past	Present	Future
Pendant (PC)	depuis (still ongoing)	Dans / en + short time (FP)
Pendant que (Imp)		Prochain(e)/ demain
Parce que (imp) *in context		
Il y a (Ago)		
Autre fois		
venir de		