

Present			
-ER	-IR	-RE	-OIR
Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs
-e	-is	-s	-is
-es	-is	-s	-is
-e	-it		-it
-ons	-	-ons	-
	issons		issons
-ez	-issez	-ez	-issez
-ent	-	-ent	-
	issent		issent

Future Proche
-> Future Proche is used to describe an action that is going to happen, such as "going to swimming"
FORMING FUTURE PROCHE
-> Begin forming Future Proche by adding Present Aller (to go) in your sentence.
Je vais _____
-> Add an infinitive verb simply after inserting aller in the sentence
Je vais nager (I am going to swim)
Tu vas manger (You are going to eat)

Indirect Object Pronoun	
Me	me / m'
You	te / t'
Him/Her	lui
Us	nous
You	vous
Them	leur

-> An indirect object pronoun is used in the place of the indirect object of a verb. For example, in the sentence 'I gave the apple to the man' the apple is the direct object of the verb and the man is the indirect object.

Eg. Je **lui** demande ~ I ask him/her

-> Indirect Object Pronouns are exactly the same apart from lui and leur

Eg. He asks me for cake
me is an indirect object and **cake** is an direct object

Verbs in Conditional Present		
Avoir	Pouvoir	Voloir
J'aurais	Je pourrais	Je voudrais
Tu aurais	Tu pourrais	Tu voudrais
Il/Elle aurait	Il/Elle pourrait	Il/Elle voudrait
Nous aurions	Nous pourrions	Nous voudrions
Vous auriez	Vous pourriez	Vous voudriez
Ils/Elles auraient	Ils/Elles pourraient	Ils/Elles voudraient

Demonstrative Adjective		
Male	Female	These/Those (Fem/Masc)
Ce	Cette	Ces
{Cet}		
Ce (or Cet) for singular masculine which means "this" in French		
Cette for singular Feminine which means "that" in French		
Ces is used for plural Masculine/Feminine which means "these" and "those" in French		
Demonstrative Adj are to agree with the noun they precede		
Ex. Ce livre (This/That book) , cet hôtel (This/That hotel) , Ces lampes (These/Those lamps)		

Possessive Adjectives			
English	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
My	Mon	Ma	Mes
Your	Ton	Ta	Tes
His/Her	Son	Sa	Ses
Our	Notre	Notre	Nos
Your	Votre	Votre	Vos
Their	Leur	Leur	Leurs
-> Possessive Adjectives are before a noun to represent who or what owns it			
Ex. My pizza (Ma Pizza)			



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BANGS Adjectives	
B- Beauty	beau/belle/joli/jolie
A- Age	jeune/jeunes/viel/vieux
N- Numbers	un/deux/trois/quatre
G- Goodness	bon/bonne/mauvais/mauvaise
S-Size	grand/grande/petit/petite

B.A.N.G.S Adjectives are placed BEFORE the noun they wish to describe
Ex. Un bel arbre

Future Sample Tense		
Parler	Nager	Forme
Je	Je	+ai
Parlerai	Nagerai	
Tu	Tu	+as
Parleras	Nageras	
Il/Elle	Il/Elle	+a
Parlera	Nagera	
Nous	Nous	+ons
Parlerons	Nagerons	
Vous	Vous	+ez
Parlerez	Nagerez	
Ils/Elles	Ils/Elles	+ont
Parleront	Nageront	

Passé Composé (-ER Verbs)		
J'	ai	parlé
Tu	as	parlé
Il/Elle	a	parlé
Nous	avons	parlé
Vous	avez	parlé
Ils/Elles	ont	parlé

-> To form ER verb in the past, drop the -er ending and add an -é. (J'ai parler -> J'ai parlé)

Passé composé (-IR Verbs)		
J'	ai	fini
Tu	as	fini
Il/Elle	a	fini
Nous	avons	fini
Vous	avez	fini
Ils/Elles	ont	fini

-> If the verb is ending with -IR, drop the ending and insert -i
Ex. J'ai finir -> J'ai fini

Gender
How to Identify if a verb is Masculine or Feminine? In order to identify if the verb's subject gender, you MUST before any step look at the <i>ending of the word</i> . Verbs generally ending with -e ending are categorized feminine. Eg. Une raquette

Imparfait	
Je	-ais
Tu	-ais
Il/Elle	-ait
Nous	-ions
Vous	-iez
Ils/Elles	-aient

Step #1: Find out how the verb looks like for nous (Ex. Nous aimons)
Step #2: Take out the "ons" from the ending. That will create the root or the stem
Step #3: Attach the imparfait ending to the stem to make it Imparfait

Direct Object Pronoun	
Me	Me / m'
You	Te / t'
Him/It	Le / l'
Her/It	La / l'
Us	Nous
You	Vous
Them	Les

-> A Direct Object is a word or phrase that receives the action of the verb
For example, "I am eating cake".
Cake is the direct object
In French the cake would turn to "it", and in consideration that cake is masculine, we use the **le** direct object
-> Je **le** mange / I am eating it



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