

### Present Tense Regular Verb Conjugations

Infinitive Ending:	-er	-ir	-re
Je	-es	-is	-s
Tu	-es	-is	-s
Il/Elle/On	-e	-it	
Nous	-ons	-issons	-ons
Vous	-ez	-issez	-ez
Ils/Elles	-ent	-issent	-ent

For the pronoun **on**: 'l' is put in front of on when it succeeds a word that ends with a vowel, becoming l'on.

### Irregular Present Tense Verb Conjugations

Venir (To Come)	Vouloir (Want)	Devoir (Must)	Aller (To Go)	Voir (To see)
Je viens	Veux	Dois	Vais	Vois
Tu viens	Veux	Dois	Vas	Vois
Il/Elle/On vient	Veut	Doit	Va	Voit
Nous venons	Voulons	Devons	Allons	Voyons
Vous venez	Voulez	Devez	Allez	Voyez
Ils/Elles viennent	Veulent	Doivent	Vont	Voient

**Pouvoir** is conjugated the same as **Vouloir**.

Devenir is the same as venir, only with de- in front of the word.

The only present tense conjugation to falloir is **faut**.

### Imperfect & Future Conjugations

**Imperfect: Replace -ons of present nous verb with imperfect ending.**

Nous allons → Je allais

Je	-ais
Tu	-ais
Il/Elle/On	-ait
Nous	-ions
Vous	-iez

### Imperfect & Future Conjugations (cont)

Ils/Elles -aient

**Future: Add future ending to infinitiv.**

Jouer → Je jouerai

Je	-ai
Tu	-as
Il/Elle/On	-a
Nous	-ons
Vous	-ez
Ils/Elles	-ont

### Future of Aller, Avoir & Être

**Future: Aller, Avoir & Être all have irregular future conjugations as they have their own stems.**

*Future form: Stem + Future ending*

Aller → J'irai

**Stems:**

Aller	Ir
Avoir	Aur
Être	Ser

### Travel Verbs

Prendre (passe compose) Pris

**Sortir Imperfect**

Je/Tu	Sors
Il	Sort
Nous	Sortons
Vous	Sortez
Ils	Sortent



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### Pronouns

Possessive (Mine)	(In)Direct Object (Himself)	Stressed (Him)
Mien(ne)(s)	Me	Moi
Tien(ne)(s)	Te	Toi
Sien(ne)(s)	Le/La/Lui (Indir.)	Lui/Elle
Nôtre(s)	Nous	Nous
Vôtre(s)	Vous	Vous
Leur(s)	Les/Leur (Indir.)	Eux/Elles

Rule for Indirect Object: If the English sentence includes to/for, its indirect.

Le/La/Les **always** before possessive pronoun.

### Replacement Pronouns

Y	À + noun
En	De + noun
Qui	That/Which (subject)
Que/Qu (before vowel/h)	That/Which (object)
Dont	Of/About which/whom or Whom
Laquel(le)(s)	Preposition (excl. of/about) e.g to/on/from/in + which/whom

Qui/Que are relative pronouns that provide additional information about a noun.

### Possessive Adjectives

My	Mon/Ma/Mes
Your	Ton/Ta/Tes
His/Her	Son/Sa/Ses
Our	Notre/Nos
Your (vous)	Votre/Vos
Their	Leur/Leurs

The possessive adjective always precedes the noun it describes

**Rule: Possessive adjective is changed to masculine, in front of feminine nouns beginning with vowels.**

### Demonstrative Pronouns & Determiners

Ce (p)/Cette (f)	This/That
Ces	These/Those
Celui (m)/Ceux (f)	This/That one
Celle (m)/Celles (f)	These/Those ones

Celui/Ceux/Celle(s) are the pronouns; adding suffixes -ci and -là, to the end distinguishes object distance.

**-ci = this/these. & -là = that/those.**

### Grammar - à & de

Generally, *à* means "to," "at," or "in," while *de* means "of" or "from".

However, both have more uses.

**Uses of à:** *e.g*

Location/Destination	Je vais à Paris (I'm going to Paris)
Distance	C'est à 5 minutes (It's 5mins away)
Possession	Ce livre est à Jean (This is Jean's book)
Purpose	Une tasse à thé (a cup for tea)
Characteristics	Un enfant aux yeux bleus (a blue-eyed child)
Measurement	Payer à la semaine (to pay weekly)
<b>Uses of de:</b> <i>e.g</i>	
Origin	Partir de Paris (to leave from Paris)
Belonging	Le livre de Paul (Paul's book)
Contents	Une tasse de thé (a cup of tea)



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