

Present

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

Remove the endings and replace them

Perfect - Infinitive

After having bought the ingredients, my parents made pancakes	Having been to school, I was very tired	After having fallen down the stairs, she went to the hospital
Après avoir acheté des ingrédients.	Étant allé au collège, j'étais très fatigué	Après être tombée en bas de l'escalier, elle est allée au hôpital

avoir: *Après avoir* or *ayant* + past participle
être: *Après être* or *étant* + past participle
 It's either **after having...** or **having...**
 When using **être**, the past participle must agree with the subject
 Used to show two details in the past in a sequence in one sentence

Imperfect

Stem endings	Example - écouter
ais	écoutais
ais	écoutais
ait	écoutait
ions	écoutions

Imperfect (cont)

iez	écoutiez
aient	écoutaient

Stem + ending

To get the **stem**, get the **nous present** form of the verb and **remove** the **ons**. Then add the **ending**.

e.g. écouter > écoutons > écout - stem

Present Participle

Example - placer	Example - jeter	Example - préférer
plaçant = placing	jetant = throwing	préférant = preferring

Stem + ant

To get the **stem**, get the **nous present** form of the verb and **remove** the **ons**. Then add the **ant**.

e.g. placer > plaçons > plaç - stem

-ing form usually used with a **preposition**

to form a **gerund**

e.g. en plaçant = by placing

Present Subjunctive

Stem endings	Example - finir
e	finisse
es	finisses
e	finisse
ions	finissions
iez	finissiez
ent	finissent

Stem + ending

To get the **stem**, get the **ils/elles present** form of the verb and **remove** the **ent**. Then add the **ending**.

e.g. finir > finissent > finiss - stem

Reflexive Verbs

Pronouns	Example - s'appeler
me (m')	Je m'appelle
te (t')	Tu t'appelles
se (s')	Il/elle/on s'appelle
nous	Nous nous appelons
vous	Vous vous appelez
se	Ils/elles s'appellent

Subject + pronoun + verb

m' + t' + s' used before vowels or silent h

Perfect - Reflexive Verbs

Example - se disputer

Je me suis disputé(e)

Tu t'es disputé(e)

Il/elle/on s'est disputé(e)(s)

Nous nous sommes disputé(e)s

Vous vous êtes disputé(e)(s)

Ils/elles se sont disputé(e)s

Subject + pronoun + form of être + past participle

Past participle should agree with the subject

Perfect - avoir

Stem endings	Example - chanter
-ER Verbs - é	J'ai chanté
-IR Verbs - i	Tu as chanté
-RE Verbs - u	Il/elle/on a chanté
	Nous avons chanté
	Vous avez chanté
	Ils/elles ont chanté

Subject + auxiliary verb + past participle

Remove the ending and **replace them** to get past participle

Most verbs use **avoir** as the auxiliary verb but **movement verbs** use **être**



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Simple Future

Stem endings	Example - regarder	Example - perdre
ai	regarderai	perdrai
as	regarderas	perdras
a	regardera	perdra
ons	regarderons	perdrons
ez	regarderez	perdrez
ont	regarderont	perdront

Stem + ending

er and ir verbs-the stem is the infinitive
re verbs-the stem is infinitive but chop off the e
irregular-the stem is the same for the conditional

Pluperfect

Example - trouver	Example - monter
J'avais trouvé	J'étais monté(s)
T'avais trouvé	T'étais monté(s)
Elle avait trouvé	Elle était monté(e)(s)
Nous avions trouvé	Nous étions monté(e)s
Vous aviez trouvé	Vous étiez monté(e)(s)
Ils/elles avaient trouvé	Ils/elles étaient monté(e)s

Subject + auxiliary verb (imperfect) + past participle

J'avais trouvé = I had found

When using **être**, the past participle must agree with the subject

Perfect - être

Stem endings	Example - sortir
-ER Verbs - é	Je suis sorti(e)
-IR Verbs - i	Tu es sorti(e)
-RE Verbs - u	Il/elle/on est sorti(e)(s)
	Nous sommes sorti(e)s
	Vous êtes sorti(e)(s)
	Ils/elles sont sorti(e)s

Subject + auxiliary verb + past participle

Remove the ending and **replace them** to get past participle

Movement verbs **from A to B** use **être** as their auxiliary verb (**DRMRSVANDERT-RAMP**)

When using **être** as the auxiliary verb, the past participle has to agree with the subject e.g. Je suis allées <--- f and pl

Conditional

Stem endings	Example - manger	Example - répondre
ais	mangerais	répondrais
ais	mangerais	répondrais
ait	mangerait	répondrait
ions	mangerions	répondrions
iez	mangeriez	répondriez
aient	mangeraient	répondraient

Stem + ending

er and ir verbs-the stem is the infinitive
re verbs-the stem is infinitive but chop off the e

irregular-the stem is the same for the simple future

Near Future

Je vais porter	I'm going to wear
Tu vas porter	You're going to wear
Il/elle/on va porter	He/she/we are going to wear

Near Future (cont)

Nous allons porter	We're going to wear
Vous allez porter	You're going to wear
Ils/elles vont porter	They're going to wear

Subject + part of aller + infinitive

Negatives

Negatives	English
ne ... jamais	never
ne ... ni ... ni	neither ... nor
ne ... pas	not
ne ... personne	no one, nobody, anyone, anybody
ne ... plus	no more, no longer
ne ... rien	nothing
ne ... que	only

Subject + ne + verb + pas

AKA the **negative sandwich**



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