

-Avez-vous vu le match d'hier?
 -Non, je ne l'ai pas vu.

*Did you see yesterday's match?
 No, I didn't see it.*

-Aimez-vous faire la lessive?
 -Non, je n'aime pas la faire.

*Do you like to do the wash?
 No, I don't like to do it.*

When the object pronouns **la, le** or **les** precede the auxiliary verb **AVOIR** in the *passé composé*, the past participle agrees in gender & in number with this preceding direct object.

-Avez-vous vu la femme dans l'équipe de foot?
 -Oui, je l'ai vue.

*Did you see the woman on the soccer team?
 Yes, I saw her.*

-Vous avez regardé les matches à la télé?
 -Oui, je les ai regardés et je les ai beaucoup aimés.

*Did you watch the games on TV?
 Yes, I watched them & I really liked them.*

-Avez-vous vu Sophie & Anne au Match de tennis?
 -Oui, je les ai vues.

*Did you see Sophie or Anne at the tennis game?
 Yes, I saw them.*

SUBJECT	REFLEXIVE	DIRECT OBJECT	INDIRECT OBJECT	DISJUNCTIVE (STRESSED)
je	me	*me	*me	moi
tu	**te	**te	**te	toi
il	se	le	lui	lui
elle	se	la	lui	elle
on	se	le	lui	soi
nous	nous	nous	nous	nous
vous	vous	vous	vous	vous
ils	se	les	leur	eux
elles	se	les	leur	elles

The order of object pronouns				
me	le	lui	y	en
te	la	leur		
se	les			
nous				
vous				

ORDINAL NUMBERS

A. Ordinal numbers are used to order and to rank items in a series.

1st	le premier/la première	11th	le/la onzième
2nd	le/la deuxième	12th	le/la douzième
3rd	le/la troisième	13th	le/la treizième
4th	le/la quatrième	14th	le/la quatorzième
5th	le/la cinquième	15th	le/la quinzième
6th	le/la sixième	16th	le/la seizième
7th	le/la septième	17th	le/la dix-septième
8th	le/la huitième	18th	le/la dix-huitième
9th	le/la neuvième	19th	le/la dix-neuvième
10th	le/la dixième	20th	le/la vingtième

B. The following are special cases:

1. To express *the first*, use **le premier** or **la première**, & for *the last*, use **le dernier** or **la dernière**. All other ordinals are formed by adding **-ième** to the cardinal number
2. When the cardinal number ends in **-e**, drop the **e** before adding **-ième**: **quatre / quatrième**
3. Add **u** to **cinq** before adding the ordinal ending: **cinquième**
4. Change the **f** of **neuf** to **v** before adding the ordinal ending: **neuvième**

PASSE COMPOSE

A. Formation

1. Verbs conjugated with AVOIR - most verbs whose auxiliary is AVOIR in the *passé composé* are transitive verbs (verbs that are capable of having direct objects). Direct objects can NOT be separated from the verb by a preposition.

parler	→	parlé		
finir	→	fini	j'ai	<input type="text"/>
attendre	→	attendu	tu as	<input type="text"/>
avoir	→	eu	il / elle / on	<input type="text"/>
être	→	été		
faire	→	fait	nous avons	<input type="text"/>
pouvoir	→	pu	vous avez	<input type="text"/>
prendre	→	pris	ils / elles ont	<input type="text"/>
vouloir	→	voulu		

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT:

subject + auxiliary verb + past participle

NEGATIVE STATEMENT:

subject + + auxiliary verb + + past participle +

INVERTED QUESTION:

noun subject + auxiliary verb + subject pronoun + + past participle +

2. Verbs Conjugated with ETRE - most french verbs that cannot take direct objects use *être* as their auxiliary verb in the *passé composé*. If there is a noun that follows an *ÊTRE* verb, it must be preceded by a preposition because D.O.s The past participles of the *être* verbs function as adjectives and agree in gender and number with the subject.

Devenir (devenu)

Revenir (revenu)

&

Monter (monté)

Revenir (rentré)

Sortir (sorti)

Venir (venu)

Arriver (arrivé)

Naître (né)

Descendre (descendu)

Entrer (entré)

Retourner (retourné)

Tomber (tombé)

Rester (resté)

Aller (allé)

Mourir (mort)

Partir (parti)

je suis	<input type="text"/>	(e)	nous sommes	<input type="text"/>	(e)s
tu es	<input type="text"/>	(e)	vous êtes	<input type="text"/>	(e)(s)
il est	<input type="text"/>		ils sont	<input type="text"/>	s
elle est	<input type="text"/>	e	elles sont	<input type="text"/>	es

B. Reflexive Verbs in the Passé Composé

S'AMUSER - to have fun / a good time	
je me suis amusé(e)	nous nous sommes amusé(e)s
tu t' es amusé(e)	vous vous êtes amusé(e)(s)
il / on s' est amusé	ils se sont amusés
elle s' est amusée	elles se sont amusées

1. All reflexive verbs are conjugated with être in the passé composé & its past participle agrees in gender & in number with the reflexive pronoun / subject.

-Monique **s'est couchée** très tard hier soir.
Monique went to bed very late last night.

2. The past participle of SE FAIRE + infinitive constructions & those reflexive verbs followed by direct objects will NOT agree with its reflexive pronoun / subject in the passé composé.

-Sophie **s'est fait** couper les cheveux.
Sophie had her hair cut.

-Elles **se sont brossé** les dents avant de se coucher.
They brush their teeth before going to bed.

3. In the negative, **ne** precedes the reflexive pronoun, as in the simple tense. **Pas** or other negative words normally follow the auxiliary verb.

-Pierre **ne** s'est **pas** endormi devant la télé.
Pierre didn't fall asleep in front of the TV.

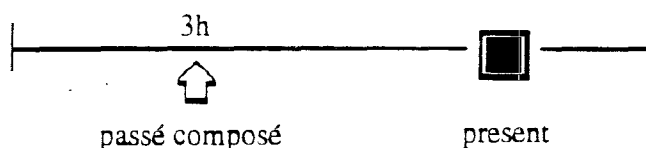
4. When forming questions by inversion, the subject pronoun is inverted directly behind the auxiliary verb.

Se sont-ils baignés à la plage?
Did they go swimming at the beach?

-Non, ils ne se sont pas baignés à la plage.
Mais ils se sont fait bronzer.
No, they didn't. They got a tan

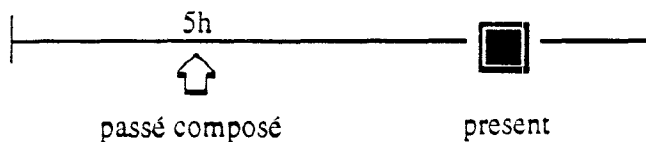
C. Uses of the Passé Composé

1. Onset of the action is clearly seen, although the specific beginning point may not necessarily be stated.



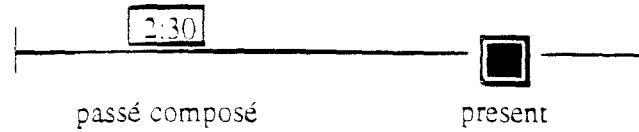
Je **suis allé** au cinéma cet après-midi à 3h.
I went to the movies this afternoon (at 3 o'clock).

2. The end point of the action is clearly seen, although the specific time may not necessarily be stated.



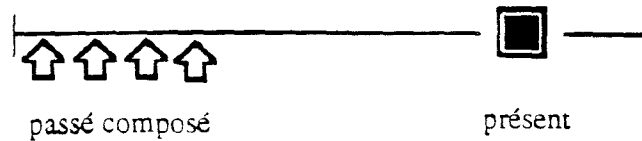
(À 5h) j'**ai quitté** le cinéma à la fin du film pour aller dîner.
(At 5:00) I left the movies at the end of the film to go have dinner.

3. The duration of the action is clearly stated, even with the use of indefinite time expressions such as **pendant quelques heures** (for a few hours), **plusieurs** (several)



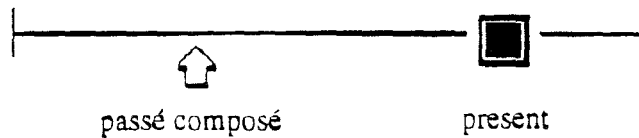
Le film **a duré deux** heures et demie.
The movie lasted two and a half hours.

4. An action that is repeated a SPECIFIED number of times.



La semaine passée, **je suis allé** au cinéma quatre fois.
Last week, I went to the movies four times.

5. A past action is viewed in its entirety, although the beginning and end points and the duration are implied but not specifically stated.



Viviane **est allée** au cinéma aussi.
Viviane went to the movies too.

6. A reaction to or a sudden action may cause a change in an existing state or condition meaning *to become* or *get* & the following adverb may indicate that an action is completed within a given amount of time frame.

enfin	tout à coup	à ce moment
finalemt	immédiatement	une fois
soudain	tout de suite	vite

Quand j'**ai vu** l'examen, j'ai eu peur.
When I saw the exam, I got scared.

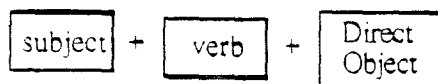
Après avoir mangé la mauvaise viande, il **a été** malade.
After eating the spoiled meat, he got sick.

PASSIVE VOICE

The passive voice is useful in a number of contexts, including reporting the facts and summarizing what went on. The passive voice reverses the roles and positions of the subject and the direct object of a normal sentence (in the active voice). The direct object of an active sentence becomes the subject of a passive sentence. This new subject does NOT carry out the action of the verb (as it does in an active sentence, but it is acted upon by an agent).

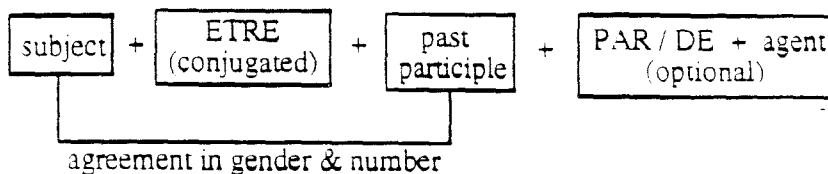
A. FORMATION

Active Voice:



Le meurtrier a tué les témoins.
La neige couvre les montagnes.
Les scientifiques vont discuter l'économie.

Passive Voice:



Les témoins **ont été tués par** le meurtrier.
Les montagnes **sont couvertes de** neige.
L'économie **vont être discutée**.

NOTE:

- 1) When transforming a sentence from the active to passive voice, ETRE must be in the same tense as the main verb in the active voice.
- 2) In French, only verbs that are followed by direct objects can be put into the passive voice.
- 3) An agent is not always mentioned because it is either implied, unknown, or unimportant. However, when it is present it is usually introduced by PAR. However, DE is used when the passive voice denotes a abstract state or condition & is NOT followed by an article.

B. AVOIDING THE PASSIVE

1. If an agent is expressed, transform the sentence to the active voice by: 1) making the agent the subject of the sentence, 2) making the passive subject the direct object, and 3) deleting ETRE & the past participle of the main verb & replacing them with a conjugated form of the main verb.

PASSIVE: *Une rage fatale a été écrite par un romancier célèbre.*
ACTIVE: *Un romancier célèbre a écrit Une rage fatale.*

2. If an agent is NOT expressed and is a person, use the indefinite pronoun ON as the subject, followed by the active verb in the 3rd person singular form.

PASSIVE: Ce roman **est connu** dans de nombreux pays.

ACTIVE: **On connaît** ce roman dans de nombreux pays.

3. Certain, common, habitual actions in English expressed in the passive voice can be rendered in French by pronominal verbs, assuming that the subject is inanimate. Common pronominal verbs used in this situation are SE MANGER, SE BOIRE, SE PARLER, SE VENDRE, S'OUVRIR, SE FERMER, SE DIRE, SE FAIRE, S'EXPLIQUER, SE TROUVER, and SE VOIR.

Ce roman ne **se vend** pas bien en ce moment.
This novel is not selling very well right now.

Mais cela **s'explique facilement**, puisqu'il vient seulement de sortir en librairie.
But that is easily explained, since it just came out in the bookstores.

PAST INFINITIVE

Like the passé composé, the past infinitive is composed of an auxiliary verb (AVOIR or ETRE) and a past participle. The auxiliary is not conjugated, but stays in the infinitive. The equivalent English expression is *after having* + past participle or quite frequently just *after -ing*.

Après + auxiliary verb + past participle

- A. The past infinitive can ONLY be use when the subject in each clause is the same. However, when the subjects are different, <Après que + subj + conjugated verb> must be used.

Après **être arrivé** à l'aéroport, il a téléphoné à sa mère pour venir le chercher.
After having arrived at the airport, he called his mother to come pick him up.


Après **qu'il est arrivé** à l'aéroport, sa mère est venue le chercher.
After he arrived at the airport, his mother came to pick him up.

- B. When the past infinitive appears more than once in the same sentence, for the sake of redundancy, all elements that would be repeated are deleted.

Après **avoir bien ciré ses** chaussures et (après avoir) **ajusté** sa cravate, il est sorti.
After having shined his shoes and adjusted his tie, he left.

- C. When the auxiliary ETRE, the past participle agrees in gender and in number with its subject.

Après avoir pris une douche et s'être habillée, elle a mangé le petit déjeuner.


After having taken a shower and gotten dressed, she ate breakfast.

- D. In the negative, place *ne ... pas / jamais / plus, etc.* before the auxiliary verb.

Après **ne pas avoir fait** ses devoirs, l'élève a eu une mauvaise note.
After not having done his homework, the student got a bad grade.

PAST SUBJUNCTIVE

- A. FORMATION - the past subjunctive is formed from the present subjunctive of the auxiliary AVOIR or ETRE plus the past participle of the main verb.

ETRE / AVOIR
(present subjunctive) + past participle

... que j'aie regardé.
... que nous soyons parti(e)s.
... que tu te sois réveillé(e)

- B. USAGE - The past subjunctive is a compound tense used to refer to actions or conditions that took place at any time prior to the verb in the main clause.

Il est content que je **sois parti** tôt.
He is happy that I left early.

Je doute qu'il **ait acheté** la moto hier.
I doubt he bought the motorcycle yesterday.

Il est peu probable qu'il **soit devenu** anti-écologique.
It's very unlikely that he became anti-environmental.

- NOTE: There is no future subjunctive in French. Future actions are expressed in the present subjunctive.

PLUPERFECT

A. FORMATION - imperfect form of the auxiliary AVOIR or ETRE + Past Participle

étudier		arriver		se coucher	
j'avais étudié	nous avons étudié	j'étais arrivé(e)	nous étions arrivé(e)s	je m'étais couché(e)	nous nous étions couché(e)s
tu avais étudié	vous aviez étudié	tu étais arrivé(e)	vous étiez arrivé(e)(s)	tu t'étais couché(e)	vous vous étiez couché(e)(s)
il elle on avait étudié	ils elles avaient étudié	il elle était on	ils elles étaient	il elle s'était on	ils elles s'étaient
		arrivé arrivée arrivé	arrivés arrivées	couché couchée couché	couchés couchées

B. USAGE - The pluperfect reflects an past action that happen before another action in the past. Therefore, it is sometimes known as the *past past* tense. It is equivalent to the English *had* + past participle.

Il s'est avéré que j'**avais** déjà **fait** sa connaissance il y a trois semaines.
It turned out that I had already met him three years ago.

Quand elle est arrivé à la gare, le train **était** déjà **parti**.
When she arrived at the train station, the train had already left.

- Sometimes in English the pluperfect is translated as a simple past tense, as in the examples below. However, whenever it is clear that an action had been completed prior to another past action in the same time period, the pluperfect **MUST** be used.

J'ai vu l'émission que vous m'**aviez** **recommandée**.
I saw the show that you (had) recommended to me.

Le film était aussi bon que vous me l'**aviez** **dit**.
The movie was as good as you (had) said it would be.

- The pluperfect, when used with **SI**, expresses a wish or regret about past events.

Si seulement j'**avais** **gagné** à la loterie!
If only I had won the lottery!

Si seulement je **n'avais pas perdu** tout mon argent!
If only I hadn't lost all my money!

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Possessive Adjectives			
Subject	Possessive Adjective	English Equivalent	Example
Je	mon + (masculine singular noun) *mon + (feminine singular noun beginning with a vowel) ma + (feminine singular noun) mes + (masc. / fem. plural noun)	my	mon livre *mon amie ma chambre mes clés
tu	ton + (masculine singular noun) *ton + (feminine singular noun beginning with a vowel) ta + (feminine singular noun) tes + (masc. / fem. plural noun)	your	ton livre *ton amie ta chambre tes clés
il / elle / on	son + (masculine singular noun) *son + (feminine singular noun beginning with a vowel) sa + (feminine singular noun) ses + (masc. / fem. plural noun)	his / her / one's	son livre *son amie sa chambre ses clés
nous	notre + (masculine singular noun) ... + (feminine singular noun) nos + (masc. / fem. plural noun)	our	notre livre notre chambre nos clés
vous	votre + (masculine singular noun) ... + (feminine singular noun) vos + (masc. / fem. plural noun)	your	votre livre votre chambre vos clés
ils / elles	leur + (masculine singular noun) ... + (feminine singular noun) leurs + (masc. / fem. plural noun)	their	leur livre leur chambre leurs clés

* With a feminine noun beginning with a vowel or a vowel sound, the masculine form **mon**, **ton**, and **son** is used instead of the feminine form in order to maintain the liaison.

mon omelette ton amie

NOTE: Possessive adjectives agree in number (singular or plural) & gender (masc. or fem.) with the nouns they modify which may not necessarily be the subject!!!

Marc a ses livres. (Marc has his books.)

[ses agrees in gender & number with *livres* not Marc!]

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

loin de (far from)	près de (near)	en face de (across from)	à côté de (next to)	de (from)
au bout de (at the end of)	au coin de (at the corner of)	devant (in front of)	derrière (behind)	à (in)
entre (in between)	dans (in)	sous (under)	sur (on)	

The above prepositions always precede:

1. indefinite/definite articles
2. possessive pronouns
3. the noun when there is no article.

La maison se trouve **au coin de** la rue.
(The house is located at the corner of the street.)

Le vélo est **en face du** magasin.
(The bike is in front of the store.)

La voiture se trouve **près de** votre maison.
(The car is located near your house.)

Il est **loin de** l'hôtel.
(He is far from the hotel.)

La poste est **devant** la gare.
(The post office is in front of the train station.)

Il est **entre** ma maison et la banque.
(It is between my house & the bank.)

NOTE: For those prepositions that are followed by **de**, remember that **de + le** contracts to **du** & **de + les** contracts to **des**.

PREPOSITIONS WITH GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

Most locations whose names end in **-e** are feminine. Normally, names ending in any other letter are masculine (exception: le Mexique)

A. Countries, continents & states

1. **En** is used to express the ideas of *to*, *at*, or *in* with the names of feminine countries, continents, and states.

Je vais en France.	<i>I'm going to France</i>
Sont-ils en Asie.	<i>Are they in Asia?</i>
J'habite en Virginie.	<i>I live in Virginia.</i>

2. **à** + definite article (*to*, *at*, or *in*) is used for masculine geographical locations.

Il va au Portugal.	<i>He's going to Portugal.</i>
Vont-ils aux États-Unis?	<i>Are they going to the USA?</i>
Vous allez au Texas?	<i>You're going to Texas.</i>

3. **en** is used with names of masculine singular geographical locations beginning with a vowel.

Israël (m) **en** Israël l' Iran (m) **en** Iran

NOTE: No article is ever used with Israël.

4. **de** is used without an article to express the idea of *from* with feminine countries, continents, & states; whereas **de** + definite article is used with masculine countries, continents, and states.

Venez-vous d' Europe?	<i>Do you come from Europe?</i>
Ils arrivent du Canada?	<i>They are arriving from Canada.</i>
Nous arrivons de France.	<i>We're arriving from France.</i>
Ils sont des États-Unis.	<i>They are from the United States.</i>

B. Cities

1. **à** is always used with cities to express the idea of *to, at, & in*. Almost all cities are neither masculine or feminine, and thus, will never be preceded by an article.

Il est à New York?	<i>Is he in New York?</i>
Non, il est à Paris.	<i>No, he's in Paris.</i>

BUT

*Le Mardi gras est à la Nouvelle Orléans .	<i>The Mardi Gras is in New Orleans.</i>
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*Je vais au Havre . (= à + le)	<i>I'm going to Le Havre.</i>
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*NOTE - There are a few cities that contain the definite article as part of its name; and thus, it must be retained.

2. **de** is used with cities to express the idea of *from*.

Il est de Paris.	<i>He's from Paris</i>
Elle arrive de Chicago.	<i>She's arriving from Chicago.</i>

BUT

**Il est du Havre .	<i>He's from Le Havre.</i>
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**Elle arrive de La Nouvelle Orléans .	<i>She's arriving from New Orleans.</i>
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**NOTE - Cities that contain a definite article as part of its name, must be retained.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

- A. **FORMATION** - The present participle of both regular & irregular verbs is formed by dropping the -ONS ending from the present tense NOUS form and adding -ANT. It is the equivalent of the verbal -ING form in English.

utilisons → utilisant
finissons → finissant

battons → battant
faisons → faisant

EXCEPTIONS

être → étant
avoir → ayant
savoir → sachant

- B. **USAGE** - The present participle functions either as a verb or an adjective

1. When it functions as an adjective, agreement is made with the noun it modifies.

Le chalet où nous étions hébergés n'avait pas l'eau **courante**.
The chalet where we were staying had no running water.

2. When it functions as a verb, no agreement is made. In this instance, the present participle is usually preceded by EN to express a condition or to show that two actions are going on simultaneously & is equivalent to the English *while* -ING

En sautant à la corde, la jeune fille s'est blessé au pied.
While jumping rope, the little girl hurt her foot.

J'aime écouter la radio **en faisant** mon footing.
I like to listen to the radio while jogging.

Les jours de compétition, je commence à me concentrer **en me levant**.
On competition days, I begin concentrating as soon as I get up.

NOTE: TOUT can be used before EN + present participle to accentuate the simultaneity or opposition of two actions. In this case, TOUT does not change form.

Tout en paraissant détendu, je me prépare à la course.
While looking relaxed, I prepare myself for the race.

3. While functioning as a verb, the present participle can also express by what means something can be done & in this instance, is equivalent to the English *by* -ING.

Comme me le dit mon entraîneur, c'est **en travaillant** à son propre rythme qu'on réussit.

As my coach tells me, it's by working at your own pace that you succeed.

C. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRENCH & ENGLISH

1. After all prepositions except EN, the French infinitive form is used to express the equivalent of the English present participle.

J'ai passé mon temps libre à **me préparer** pour le triathlon.
*I spent my free time **preparing** for the triathlon.*

J'ai fini **par me placer** deuxième.
*I ended up **placing** second.*

2. The preposition APRES must be followed by the past infinitive, even though it may translate as *after* + verb-ING.

Après avoir pris une douche et **s'être habillée**, elle a mangé le petit déjeuner.
*After **taking** a shower and **getting** dressed, she ate breakfast.*

3. An infinitive in French is also used when the English present participle functions as the subject or object of a verb.

Faire du sport est bon pour la santé.
***Practicing sports** is good for your health.*

PRESENT TENSE

- A. **Regular -ER Verbs** - are the largest groups of verbs that follow a similar conjugation pattern

1. The -ER ending denotes that the verb is in the *infinitive* form (to + verb). The infinitive is an unmodified form because it has not yet been conjugated.
2. To arrive at the appropriate conjugated verb forms that correspond with each subject pronoun, the -ER ending of the infinitive is dropped to form the *stem* & the following ending are added to the stem to produce the following conjugated forms:

REGULAR -ER VERB <i>PARLER</i> (TO SPEAK)			STEM: <i>PARL-</i>		
SINGULAR FORMS			PLURAL FORMS		
Subj. Pronoun	Verb Ending	Conj. form	Subj. Pronoun	Verb Ending	Conj. form
je (I)	-e	je parle	nous (we)	-ons	nous parlons
tu (you)	-es	tu parles	vous (you)	-ez	vous parlez
il (he/it) elle (she/it)	-e	il parle elle parle	ils (they) elles	-ent	ils parlent elles parlent

Other -ER verbs:

bavarder	to chat	marcher	to walk
chanter	to sing	parler	to speak/talk
danser	to dance	travailler	to work
étudier	to study	voyager	to travel
fumer	to smoke	__aux	
habiter	to live (in)	Etats-Unis	to the USA
manger	to eat	__en France	to France

- B. Regular -RE Verbs - Like regular -er verbs, all regular -re verb follow a similar pattern of conjugation. Remove the -re infinitive ending and add the following endings to the stem

Attendre - to wait for **Vendre** - to sell **Descendre** - to go down; to stop; to stay

ATTENDRE - TO WAIT FOR	
J'attends	nous attendons
tu attends	vous attendez
il/elle/on attend	ils/elles attendent

-Est-ce que tu **descends** en ville?
Are you going downtown?

-Non, je **ne descends pas** en ville maintenant.
No, I'm not going downtown now.

J'**attends** Paul.
I'm waiting for Paul.

-Mais, on **vend** des disques et des cassettes à un prix spécial à Disco-Rama.
But, they're selling records and cassettes at a special price at Disco-Rama.

-Est-ce que vous **descendez** à l'hôtel?
Are you staying at a hotel?

-Oui, nous **descendons** à l'hôtel Univers.
Yes, we're staying at the Universe Hotel.

NOTE:

When the verb **attendre** + person/thing means *to wait for*, the preposition *for* is incorporated into the meaning of the verb; and thus, not repeated. However, **attendre** followed by the preposition **à** means *to wait at / in* & requires the presence of this preposition

J'**attends** mon ami au parc.

I'm waiting for my friend at the park.

Il **attend** le train depuis une heure.

He's been waiting for the train for an hour.

Vous **attendez** à la gare longtemps?

Have you been waiting at the train station long?

Ils **attendent** au Parc.

They're waiting in the park.

C. -IR VERBS

FINIR - to finish	
je finis	nous finissons
tu finis	vous finissez
il elle finit on	ils finissent elles

OBEIR À - to obey	
j' obéis	nous obéissons
tu obéis	vous obéissez
il elle obéit on	ils obéissent elles

choisir to choose
punir to punish

réfléchir to reflect on; think about
réussir to succeed; to pass (a test)

1. Note that a preposition follows these verbs when they are followed by an infinitive:

finir de + infinitive
choisir de + infinitive

Je **finis de travailler** *I'm finished working*
Il **choisit de partir**. *He chooses to leave.*

2. réfléchir à + noun / infinitive Tu **réfléchis à lire** un livre
You're thinking about reading a book.

Paul **réfléchit à ses projets**.
Paul is thinking about his plans.

réussir + noun / infinitive Ils **réussissent à trouver** un hôtel.
They succeed in finding a hotel.

Monique **réussit à son examen**.
Monique passes her test.

NOTE:

When a noun follows FINIR, CHOISIR, & PUNIR a preposition is not used.

3. The infinitive ending -IR can be added to certain adjectives, including the names of certain colors. Such verbs mean *to become / to turn*

blanc	blanchir	to turn white; to bleach
noir	noircir	to turn black; to blacken
rouge	rougir	to turn red; to blush
grand	grandir	to get big; to grow up
gros	grossir	to become / get fat
maigre	maigrir	to become / get skinny, thin

D. Irregular - ER verbs

e → è acheter (to buy); se lever (to get up); amener (take along)		é → è préférer (to prefer); espérer (to hope); répéter (to repeat)		l → ll S'APPELER - to be named	
je achète	nous achetons	je espère	nous espérons	je m'appelle	nous nous appelons
tu achètes	vous achetez	tu espères	vous espérez	tu t'appelles	vous vous appelez
il elle achète on	ils achètent elles	il elle espère on	ils espèrent elles	il elle s'appelle on	ils elles s'appellent
t → tt JETER - to throw		y → i payer (to pay); envoyer (to send); ennuyer (to bore / annoy); nettoyer (to clean); essayer (to try); employer (to use)		c → ç COMMENCER - to begin	
je jette	nous jetons	je paie	nous payons	je commence	nous commençons
tu jettes	vous jetez	tu paies	vous payez	tu commences	vous commencez
il elle jette on	ils jettent elles	il elle paie on	ils paient elles	il elle commence on	ils elles commencent

Manger - to eat; Nager - to swim; Plonger - to dive	
je mange	nous mangeons
tu manges	vous mangez
il elle mange on	ils elles mangent

3. Other Irregular verbs

ALLER - to go	
je vais	nous allons
tu vas	vous allez
il elle va on	ils vont elles
Past Part: allé	

AVOIR - to have	
j'ai	nous avons
tu as	vous avez
il elle a on	ils ont elles
Past. Part: eu	

DEVOIR - to owe, must, have to	
je dois	nous devons
tu dois	vous devez
il elle doit on	ils doivent elles
Past. Part: dû	

DIRE - to tell/say	
je dis	nous disons
tu dis	vous dites
il elle dit on	ils disent elles
Past Part: dit	

ETRE - to be	
je suis	nous sommes
tu es	vous êtes
il elle est on	ils sont elles
Past. Part: été	

FAIRE - to make / do	
je fais	nous faisons
tu fais	vous faites
il elle fait on	ils font elles
Past. Part: fait	

METTRE - to put / place	
je mets	nous mettons
tu mets	vous mettez
il elle met on	ils mettent elles
Past Part: mis	

POUVOIR - to be able to	
je peux	nous pouvons
tu peux	vous pouvez
il elle peut on	ils peuvent elles
Past. Part: pu	

PRENDRE - to take	
je prends	nous prenons
tu prends	vous prenez
il elle prend on	ils prennent elles
Past. Part: pris	

SORTIR - to go out	
je sors	nous sortons
tu sors	vous sortez
il elle sort on	ils sortent elles
Past Part:	sorti

VENIR - to come	
je viens	nous venons
tu viens	vous venez
il elle vient on	ils elles viennent
Past Part:	venu

VOULOIR - to want	
je veux	nous voulons
tu veux	vous voulez
il elle veut on	ils elles veulent
Past Part:	voulu

QUANTITATIVE EXPRESSIONS

- A. To ask *how much/many* of something, use: COMBIEN DE / D'

Combien de disques compacts est-ce que tu as?	How many CDs do you have?
Combien de jambon est-ce que tu as acheté?	How much ham did you buy?
Combien d'argent avez-vous?	How much money do you have?

- B. GENERAL QUANTITIES

beaucoup de	a lot (of) / many / much
ne...pas beaucoup de	not many, much
**un peu de	a little
très peu de	very little

- C. EXPRESSIONS OF SUFFICIENCY

assez de	enough
trop de	too much / too many
ne...pas assez de	not enough

- D. SPECIFIC QUANTITIES

une bouteille de	a bottle of
une carafe de	a pitcher of
un morceau de	a piece of
un bout de	a piece of
une tasse de	a cup of
une tranche de	a slice of
un verre de	a glass of
un kilo de	a kilogram of
une livre de	a pound of
une demi-kilo de	a half-kilogram of
une douzaine de	a dozen

These expressions of quantity are followed directly by a noun without definite/indefinite/partitive article:

Il y a **assez de vin**?
Non, il n'y a **pas beaucoup de vin**.

Is there enough wine?
Yes, there's a lot of wine.

Que prenez-vous Monsieur?
*Je prends **un peu d'eau**.

What are you having, sir?
I'll have a little water.

Vous avez **une carafe de vin rouge**?
Non, j'ai **un verre de vin**.

Do you have a carafe of red wine?
No, I have a glass of wine.

E. When expressing the idea of *per*, use the definite article when used before units of measure.

Ça coûte 5F ... le kilo	(per kilo)
le litre	(per liter)
la livre	(per pound)
la bouteille	(per bottle)

*NOTE: When an expression of quantity is followed by a noun beginning with a vowel or mute *h*, **de** changes to **d'**.

NOTE: **un peu de can only be used with noncountable nouns (nouns that are always in the singular). To express a few with a plural noun, you must use **QUELQUES** + noun.

QUESTION FORMATION

A. **INTONATION** - The simplest way to form a question in French is to take a statement & raise your voice at the end. This type of formation is the most common in everyday conversation when a yes or no answer is expected.

Vous travaillez maintenant?
-Oui, je travaille maintenant.

Are you working now?
Yes, I'm working now.

Vous habitez en France?
-Oui, j'habite en France.

Do you live in France?
Yes, I live in France.

B. **EST-CE QUE** - Another way of asking yes/no questions in French is to place the construction **est-ce que** directly before the statement.

Est-ce que tu parles français?
Est-ce que vous écoutez un disque?

Do you speak French?
Are you listening to a record?

C. INVERSION

1. Formation - conjugated verb + - + subject pronoun

-**Travaillez-vous** dans un restaurant?

-Oui, je travaille dans un restaurant.

-**Étudient-ils** à l'université?

-Oui, ils étudient à l'université.

-**As-tu** trois soeurs?

-Non, j'ai deux soeurs.

-**N'a pas-il** d'argent?

-Si, il a beaucoup d'argent.

2. When the verb form ends in a vowel, a **-t-** must be added before the **il, elle, on**, forms.

Parle-t-elle bien le français?

A-t-il un animal domestique?

Laisse-t-il un pourboire pour le garçon?

3. With noun subjects, **est-ce que** or intonation is preferred.

Est-ce que ton frère étudie le français?

Ton frère étudie le français?

4. Questions involving **je** are usually formed using either intonation or **est-ce que**. The **je** formed is normally not inverted.

Est-ce que j'ai raison?

- D. Complex Inversion - allows nouns & proper nouns to be inverted by placing a *subject pronoun copy* that agrees in gender & number with the subject after the conjugated verb.

Formation: Subject (noun/proper noun) + conjugated verb + - + subject pronoun copy

Ton frère **étudie-t-il** le français?

Vos clés **sont-elles** sur la table?

- Note: Nouns and proper nouns can only be inverted when there are NO other elements that follow the inverted NOUN / PROPER NOUN.

Que fait Paul?

- E. N'EST-CE PAS affirms / verifies what has been stated.

Tu es bien allé à l'école hier, **n'est-ce pas**?

You went to school yesterday, didn't you?

REFLEXIVE / RECIPROCAL VERBS

- A. REFLEXIVE VERBS - Action of the verb reflects back on the subject. These verbs are always accompanied by a reflexive pronoun indicating that the subject is performing an action upon or for itself. This pronoun follows the subject and immediately precedes the verb form.

1.	je	→	me	nous	→	nous
	tu	→	te	vous	→	vous
	il			ils	→	se
	elle	→	se	elles		

-T'endors-tu quand tu voyages en avion?
Do you go to sleep when you travel by plane?

-Oui, je **m'**endors toujours.
Yes, I always go to sleep.

2. To form the negative of a reflexive verb, **ne** follows the subject and precedes the reflexive pronoun. As in the normal negative construction, **pas** follows the verb form.

-Est-ce que tu te lèves à sept heures du matin? *Do you get up at 7:00 A.M.?*

-Non, je **ne** me lève **pas** à sept heures du matin. *No, I don't get up at 7:00 A.M.*

3. Only the subject pronoun is inverted when forming questions by inversion with reflexive verbs. Such questions will begin with the *reflexive pronoun*. Negative inverted questions will begin with **ne**.

-Vous rasez-**vous** souvent? *Do you shave often?*
-Oui, je me rase souvent. *Yes, I shave often.*

-Ne vous couchez-**vous** pas tard? *Don't you go to bed late?*
-Si, je me couche très tard. *Yes, I go to bed very late.*