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**KEY VERB CONCEPTS**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**Key words:**

**INFINITIVE** - the raw form of the verb as found in the dictionary

**CONJUGATE** - to apply a subject pronoun and an ending to a verb

**Subject pronouns:**

**YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR LEARNING THE CONTENT OF THIS BOOKLET.**

**YOU WILL BE REGULARLY TESTED ON THIS THROUGHOUT YOUR COURSE.**

je - I

tu - you (singular/ informal)

il/elle/on - he/ she /one

nous - we

vous - you (plural/ singular formal)

ils/elles - they (plural)

1. **ER REGULAR VERBS LIST**

Do you know these key regular verbs? Write down their meaning in English.

aimer nager\*

arriver manger\*

bavarder partager\*

chercher voyager\*

continuer EXTRA VERBS :

décider (de)

écouter

fumer

gagner

habiter

inviter

jouer

louer

parler

penser

porter

préparer

profiter

regarder

tomber

travailler

trouver

visiter

**How do these conjugate in the present tense?**

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**\*What happens to verbs in -GER in the nous form?**

**2. Four most useful IRREGULAR VERBS in the present**

**ALLER - to go FAIRE - to do**

**ÊTRE- to be AVOIR - to have**

**Note that ALLER in the present tense is needed to form the NEAR FUTURE:**

**Formula: ALLER + INFINITIVE**

**e.g: Je vais aller - I am going to go.**

**Je vais visiter - I am going to visit.**

**Bonus - add other irregular verbs on an extra page if you already know these well (suggestions: prendre/boire/lire/mettre/sortir/voir/venir).**

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**3. MODAL VERBS**

**ALWAYS FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER VERB IN THE INFINITIVE**

**VOULOIR- to want to POUVOIR- to be able to DEVOIR-to have to**



**When two verbs follow one another, the second one is ALWAYS in the INFINITIVE FORM.**

**e.g. J’aime jouer**

**Je préfère regarder**

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**4. THE PASSE COMPOSE - Perfect tense (one-off actions)**

**Formula: Most verbs are formed using the auxiliary AVOIR + past participle**

**J’ai**

SAP

**Tu as**

**Il/elle/a**

**Nous avons + PAST PARTICIPLE**

**Vous avez**

**Ils/elles ont**

**To form a past past participle:**

**ER - é e.g: travailler travaillé**

**IR - i e.g: fini r fini**

**RE - u e.g: vendre vendu**

**Now try:**

1. I chatted
2. I travelled
3. We rented/hired
4. They won
5. She found
6. We visited



**Some past participles are irregular and must be learnt by heart**

**Bonus: For a full list, use your workbook page 50.**

**Add any others not mentioned here.**

**Most useful:**

**boire goes to ? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**lire goes to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**voir goes to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**faire goes to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**pouvoir goes to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**devoir goes to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**mettre goes to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A picture containing clipart

Description automatically generated**prendre goes to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**The passé composé with être**

**Some verbs will use the auxiliary être in the present tense + past participle instead of avoir.**

**Je suis**

**Tu es**

**Il/elle/on est**

**Nous sommes + PAST PARTICIPLE**

**Vous êtes**

**Ils/elles sont**

**How do I know if a verb takes être rather than avoir?**

**Imagine a picture of a castle under attack. If the verb you want to use is likely to be on the castle, then use être as the auxiliary. MRS VAN DER TRAMP can also help you remember the verbs which take être.**

M

R

S

V

A

N

D

E

R

T

R

A

M

P

Diagram

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**Now try:**

1. I fell
2. I arrived
3. She was born

4) They stayed

5) I went out

6) I came

**Irregular past participles for être verbs worth knowing:**

**naître goes to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**mourir goes to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**venir goes to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**5. The IMPERFECT TENSE**

Past tense used to discuss repeated actions or states of being

**Formula:**

**1. Go back to the present tense nous form of the verb you wish to use**

**2. Remove ONS**

**3. Add the endings as needed:**

**ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient**

**Only exception - être uses the stem ét**

**e.g: lire - goes to nous lisons - take stem: lis, add ending as needed:**

**I used to read = je lisais**

**Now try:**

1. We used to watch
2. I used to drink
3. She used to be
4. We used to have
5. They used to take
6. I used to live

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**6. THE SIMPLE FUTURE (“will”)**

**Formula: FULL INFINITIVE + relevant endings**

Endings: ai, as, a ons, ez, ont

e.g: I will travel - Je voyagerai

**Now try:**

1. I will chat
2. We will visit
3. They will swim
4. She will meet
5. I will work
6. We will eat

**Some verbs use an irregular stem but the endings are ALWAYS the same.**

ALLER -

FAIRE -

AVOIR -

ÊTRE -

DEVOIR -

VOIR -

POUVOIR -

VOULOIR -

VENIR/DEVENIR -

**Now try:**

1. I will have to
2. She will become
3. I will see
4. I will have
5. She will do
6. I will be able to

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**7. THE CONDITIONAL (“would”)**

**Formula: FUTURE STEM + imperfect endings**

**e.g: I would work - Je travaillerais**

**She would travel - Elle voyagerait**

**We would do - Nous ferions**

**Now try:**

1. I would see
2. He would visit
3. I would do
4. I would like to
5. She would prefer
6. I would go out

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Well done!

You have come to the end of the booklet. Keep reviewing this content and you will do very well in your exams!