

	<u>BASIC FORMATION</u>	<u>ENG. EQUIVALENT</u>
<u>PRESENT TENSE</u> <sup>1</sup> Je/J' = I <sup>2</sup> Tu = You (singular) <sup>3</sup> Il/elle/on = He/she/one (we) <sup>4</sup> Nous = We <sup>5</sup> Vous = You (plural) <sup>6</sup> Ils/elles = they (masc./fem.)	1) Find infinitive ('er', 'ir' or 're') 2) Take off 'er', 'ir' or 're' 3) Add appropriate endings ('er' = <sup>1</sup> e, <sup>2</sup> es, <sup>3</sup> e, <sup>4</sup> ons, <sup>5</sup> ez, <sup>6</sup> ent) ('ir' = <sup>1</sup> is, <sup>2</sup> is, <sup>3</sup> it, <sup>4</sup> issons, <sup>5</sup> issez, <sup>6</sup> issent) ('re' = <sup>1</sup> s, <sup>2</sup> s, <sup>3</sup> __, <sup>4</sup> ons, <sup>5</sup> ez, <sup>6</sup> ent)	equivalent to 'I <u>play</u> /you <u>do</u> /we <u>eat</u> ' etc. in English  <b><u>DO/EAT/DRINK/PLAY</u></b> <b><u>IS DOING/EATING/</u></b> <b><u>DRINKING/PLAYING</u></b>
<u>PERFECT TENSE</u> <sup>1</sup> Je/J' = I <sup>2</sup> Tu = You (singular) <sup>3</sup> Il/elle/on = He/she/one (we) <sup>4</sup> Nous = We <sup>5</sup> Vous = You (plural) <sup>6</sup> Ils/elles = they (masc./fem.)	1) Use the appropriate part of THE PRESENT TENSE OF 'avoir' or 'être' (avoir = <sup>1</sup> ai, <sup>2</sup> as, <sup>3</sup> a, <sup>4</sup> avons, <sup>5</sup> avez, <sup>6</sup> ont) (être = <sup>1</sup> suis, <sup>2</sup> es, <sup>3</sup> est, <sup>4</sup> sommes, <sup>5</sup> êtes, <sup>6</sup> sont) 2) Find infinitive ('er', 'ir' or 're') 3) Take off 'er', 'ir' or 're' 4) Add appropriate endings to make the past participle (the 'ed' bit on 'played' or the 'did' bit e.g. 'joué' or 'fait') ('er' = é) ('ir' = i) ('re' = u)	equivalent to 'ed' endings in English-'I <u>walked</u> ', 'I <u>played</u> ', 'I <u>watched</u> '-or equivalent to 'I <u>have walked</u> ', 'I <u>have played</u> ' etc. The 'perfect' part is always the appropriate part of the present tense of either 'avoir' or 'être'.  <b><u>DID/ATE/DRANK/PLAYED</u></b> <b><u>HAS DONE/HAS EATEN/HAS</u></b> <b><u>DRANK/HAS PLAYED</u></b>
<u>IMPERFECT TENSE</u> <sup>1</sup> Je/J' = I <sup>2</sup> Tu = You (singular) <sup>3</sup> Il/elle/on = He/she/one (we) <sup>4</sup> Nous = We <sup>5</sup> Vous = You (plural) <sup>6</sup> Ils/elles = they (masc./fem.)	1) Find 'nous' form of the present tense of the verb you want to put into the imperfect tense 2) Take off the 'ons' of the verb in the 'nous' form present tense 3) Add appropriate endings ( <sup>1</sup> ais, <sup>2</sup> ais, <sup>3</sup> ait, <sup>4</sup> ions, <sup>5</sup> iez, <sup>6</sup> aient) (Two main irregulars: <sup>1</sup> J'étais, <sup>2</sup> tu étais, <sup>3</sup> il/elle/on était, <sup>4</sup> nous étions, <sup>5</sup> vous étiez, <sup>6</sup> ils/elles étaient <sup>1</sup> J'avais, <sup>2</sup> tu avais, <sup>3</sup> il/elle/on avait, <sup>4</sup> nous avions, <sup>5</sup> vous aviez, <sup>6</sup> ils/elles avaient)	equivalent to ' <u>was doing</u> (when)/ <u>was doing</u> while was doing' OR equivalent to ' <u>used to do</u> ' etc. E.g. 'I <u>was playing</u> football when my phone rang' OR 'I <u>used to eat</u> ...' etc. Commonly used after time phrases like 'Souvent dans le passé...' etc.  <b><u>WAS DOING/WERE PLAYING</u></b> (translated by ONE VERB IN THE IMPERFECT TENSE)  <u>OR</u>  <b><u>USED TO DO/USED TO PLAY</u></b>

<p><b><u>FUTURE TENSE</u></b>  <sup>1</sup>Je/J' = I  <sup>2</sup>Tu = You (singular)  <sup>3</sup>Il/elle/on = He/she/one (we)  <sup>4</sup>Nous = We  <sup>5</sup>Vous = You (plural)  <sup>6</sup>Ils/elles = they (masc./fem.)</p>	<p>1) Find infinitive ('er', 'ir' or 're')  2) ADD ON (unless irregular infinitive) appropriate endings-SAME ENDINGS FOR ALL INFINITIVE ENDINGS APART FROM 're' VERBS-MUST TAKE OFF 'e' FIRST THEN ADD FOLLOWING ENDINGS  3) <sup>1</sup>'ai', <sup>2</sup>'as', <sup>3</sup>'a', <sup>4</sup>'ons', <sup>5</sup>'ez', <sup>6</sup>'ont'</p>	<p>equivalent to 'I <u>will go</u>/you <u>will do</u>', 'I <u>will play</u>' etc. in English   <b><u>WILL GO/PLAY/WILL DO</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>CONDITIONAL TENSE</u></b>  <sup>1</sup>Je/J' = I  <sup>2</sup>Tu = You (singular)  <sup>3</sup>Il/elle/on = He/she/one (we)  <sup>4</sup>Nous = We  <sup>5</sup>Vous = You (plural)  <sup>6</sup>Ils/elles = they (masc./fem.)</p>	<p>1) Find infinitive ('er', 'ir' or 're')  2) ADD ON (unless irregular infinitive) appropriate endings-SAME ENDINGS FOR ALL INFINITIVE ENDINGS APART FROM 're' VERBS-MUST TAKE OFF 'e' FIRST THEN ADD FOLLOWING ENDINGS  3) <sup>1</sup>'ais', <sup>2</sup>'ais', <sup>3</sup>'ait', <sup>4</sup>'ions', <sup>5</sup>'iez', <sup>6</sup>'aient'</p>	<p>equivalent to 'I <u>would do</u>', 'we <u>would play</u>' etc. in English.   <b><u>WOULD GO/PLAY</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>PLUPERFECT TENSE</u></b>  <sup>1</sup>Je/J' = I  <sup>2</sup>Tu = You (singular)  <sup>3</sup>Il/elle/on = He/she/one (we)  <sup>4</sup>Nous = We  <sup>5</sup>Vous = You (plural)  <sup>6</sup>Ils/elles = they (masc./fem.)</p>	<p>1) Use the appropriate part of THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF 'avoir' or 'être' (avoir = <sup>1</sup>'avais, <sup>2</sup>tu avais, <sup>3</sup>il/elle/on avait, <sup>4</sup>nous avions, <sup>5</sup>vous aviez, <sup>6</sup>ils/elles avaient) (être = <sup>1</sup>'étais, <sup>2</sup>tu étais, <sup>3</sup>il/elle/on était, <sup>4</sup>nous étions, <sup>5</sup>vous étiez, <sup>6</sup>ils/elles étaient)  2) Find infinitive ('er', 'ir' or 're')  3) Add appropriate endings to make the past participle (the 'ed' bit on 'played' or the 'did' bit e.g. 'joué' or 'fait')  ('er' = é)  ('ir' = i)  ('re' = u)</p>	<p>equivalent to 'I <u>had played</u>', 'we <u>had done</u>', 'they <u>had eaten</u>' etc. in English   <b><u>HAD DONE/PLAYED</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>FUTURE PERFECT TENSE</u></b>  <sup>1</sup>Je/J' = I  <sup>2</sup>Tu = You (singular)  <sup>3</sup>Il/elle/on = He/she/one (we)  <sup>4</sup>Nous = We  <sup>5</sup>Vous = You (plural)  <sup>6</sup>Ils/elles = they (masc./fem.)</p>	<p>1) Use the appropriate part of THE FUTURE TENSE OF 'avoir' or 'être' (avoir = <sup>1</sup>'aurai, <sup>2</sup>tu auras, <sup>3</sup>il/elle/on aura, <sup>4</sup>nous aurons, <sup>5</sup>vous aurez, <sup>6</sup>ils/elles auront) (être = <sup>1</sup>je serai, <sup>2</sup>tu seras, <sup>3</sup>il/elle/on sera, <sup>4</sup>nous serons, <sup>5</sup>vous serez, <sup>6</sup>ils/elles seront)  2) Find infinitive ('er', 'ir' or 're')  3) Take off 'er', 'ir' or 're'  4) Add appropriate endings to make the past participle (the 'ed' bit on 'played' or the 'did' bit e.g. 'joué' or 'fait')  ('er' = é)  ('ir' = i)  ('re' = u)</p>	<p>equivalent to 'I <u>will have done</u>', 'we <u>will have played</u>' etc. in English.   <b><u>WILL HAVE DONE/WILL HAVE PLAYED</u></b></p>

**CONDITIONAL****L PERFECT****TENSE**

<sup>1</sup>Je/J' = I  
<sup>2</sup>Tu = You  
(singular)  
<sup>3</sup>Il/elle/on =  
He/she/one  
(we)  
<sup>4</sup>Nous = We  
<sup>5</sup>Vous = You  
(plural)  
<sup>6</sup>Ils/elles =  
they  
(masc./fem.)

- 1) Use the appropriate part of THE CONDITIONAL TENSE of 'avoir' or 'être' (avoir = <sup>1</sup>j'aurais, <sup>2</sup>tu aurais, <sup>3</sup>il/elle/on aurait, <sup>4</sup>nous aurions, <sup>5</sup>vous auriez, <sup>6</sup>ils/elles auraient) (être = <sup>1</sup>je serais, <sup>2</sup>tu serais, <sup>3</sup>il/elle/on serait, <sup>4</sup>nous serions, <sup>5</sup>vous seriez, <sup>6</sup>ils/elles seraient)
- 2) Find infinitive ('er', 'ir' or 're')
- 3) Take off 'er', 'ir' or 're'
- 4) Add appropriate endings to make the past participle (the 'ed' bit on 'played' or the 'did' bit e.g. 'joué' or 'fait')
- ('er' = é)  
('ir' = i)  
('re' = u)

equivalent to 'I would have done', 'we would have played' etc. in English.

**WOULD HAVE GONE/WOULD HAVE PLAYED****PASSIVE**

<sup>1</sup>Je/J' = I  
<sup>2</sup>Tu = You  
(singular)  
<sup>3</sup>Il/elle/on =  
He/she/one  
(we)  
<sup>4</sup>Nous = We  
<sup>5</sup>Vous = You  
(plural)  
<sup>6</sup>Ils/elles =  
they  
(masc./fem.)

- 1) Find the 'active' sentence ('active' sentence = one which follows normal pattern of subject/verb/object like 'the man closes the door' so 'l'homme ferme la porte')
- 2) Find the 'object' in the active sentence-'the door' ('la porte') in the above example & move this to the front of the sentence
- 3) Now ask yourself what tense the original active sentence was in (e.g. present, future, perfect)-'present' in the above example
- 4) Now follow the 'new subject' ('old object' in the active sentence) with the same tense of 'être' that the active sentence was in & make this part of 'être' agree with the 'new subject' ('la porte est fermée') & then follow the correct part of 'être' with the past participle\*
- 5) Check the past participle matches the 'new subject' in gender & number ('la porte est fermée')
- 6) It is usually optional to add 'par' + 'old subject' ('l'homme')
- \*IF IN THE ACTIVE SENTENCE THERE IS ANY PART OF 'HAVE' (in the English) MAKING IT A FORM OF 'PERFECT' TENSE ('would have', 'will have' etc.) THEN IN THE PASSIVE SENTENCE follow the 'new subject' ('old object' in the active sentence) with THE SAME TENSE OF 'avoir' THAT EXISTS IN THE ACTIVE SENTENCE THEN THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF 'être' ('été') & THE SECOND PAST PARTICIPLE (which will usually be the main verb in the active sentence or the original past participle in the active sentence if the active sentence was a 'perfect' tense sentence)

equivalent to 'It was eaten', 'we will be lost', 'The cars are sold', 'The cars were sold', 'The cars had been sold' etc. in English.

**WAS EATEN****WILL BE LOST****THE CARS ARE SOLD****THE CARS WERE SOLD****THE CARS HAD BEEN SOLD**

<p><u>PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE</u></p> <p><sup>1</sup>Je/J' = I</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Tu = You (singular)</p> <p><sup>3</sup>Il/elle/on = He/she/one (we)</p> <p><sup>4</sup>Nous = We</p> <p><sup>5</sup>Vous = You (plural)</p> <p><sup>6</sup>Ils/elles = they (masc./fem.)</p>	<p>1) Find the 'ils' form of the verb in THE PRESENT TENSE</p> <p>2) Take off 'ent'</p> <p>3) ADD (unless irregular infinitive) appropriate endings-(<sup>1</sup>'e', <sup>2</sup>'es', <sup>3</sup>'e', <sup>4</sup>'ions', <sup>5</sup>'iez', <sup>6</sup>'ent')</p> <p>*You can't use the subjunctive if you don't change the SUBJECT (je, tu etc.) in the second sentence 'part' e.g. you could never say this 'Je veux que je le fasse' but you could say 'Je veux que TU fasses'</p>	<p>No direct equivalent in English but used after expressions of possibility, necessity, obligation and after conjunctions such as 'bien que'</p>
<p><u>PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE</u></p> <p><sup>1</sup>Je/J' = I</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Tu = You (singular)</p> <p><sup>3</sup>Il/elle/on = He/she/one (we)</p> <p><sup>4</sup>Nous = We</p> <p><sup>5</sup>Vous = You (plural)</p> <p><sup>6</sup>Ils/elles = they (masc./fem.)</p>	<p>1) Use the appropriate part of THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF 'avoir' or 'être'</p> <p>(avoir = <sup>1</sup>aie, <sup>2</sup>aies, <sup>3</sup>ait, <sup>4</sup>ayons, <sup>5</sup>ayez, <sup>6</sup>aient)</p> <p>(être = <sup>1</sup>sois, <sup>2</sup>sois, <sup>3</sup>soit, <sup>4</sup>soyons, <sup>5</sup>soyez, <sup>6</sup>soient)</p> <p>2) Find infinitive ('er', 'ir' or 're')</p> <p>3) Take off 'er', 'ir' or 're'</p> <p>4) Add appropriate endings to make the past participle (the 'ed' bit on 'played' or the 'did' bit e.g. 'joué' or 'fait')</p> <p>('er' = é)</p> <p>('ir' = i)</p> <p>('re' = u)</p>	<p>No direct equivalent in English but used after expressions of possibility, necessity, obligation and after conjunctions such as 'bien que'</p>