

Bienvenue en Français 3 *avec Madame Chabot !*

Attached, you'll find info on :

- Where to go online for your **required online** summer review activities, and how to **LOG IN**
- What you have a test on in the first week of **Français 3** (*this will determine whether or not you are deemed ready for level 3 work – and whether or not you may remain enrolled in Français 3*)
- Expectations for what you should know to start **Français 3**
- Some very helpful and important reference sheets* !

** Please have these sheets with you, in a 3-ring binder, on the first day of school, for your first homework grade in class.*

LOGGING IN TO YOUR SUMMER PRACTICE ACTIVITIES on QUIA

→ Each time you do an activity on our *Summer Present & Passé Composé* practice page, you will have to

log in

QUIA has sent you an email to the email address that you gave me.

It will have given you your :

- ❖ log-in name
- ◆ password

for the QUIA activities you do this summer for your **required, online** summer review.

This will allow me to track which activities each of you is doing, and how well you do when you are playing the activities.

Merci !

If you don't get an email with this info, just email me, and I'll send it to you :

JChabot@psdr3.org

REMEMBER:

For full credit, you must log a minimum total of 3 hours, split this way:

- 2 hours of *passé composé*
- 1 hour of **present** tense

You should do a VARIETY of activities. These hours need to be done later in the summer, close to the beginning of the school year.

Bienvenue en Français 3 !

Your required review is online using my special summer QUIA page (see link below)

Students entering *Français 3* in the 2015-2016 school year are expected to have a **very comfortable** working knowledge of the *passé composé* with both *avoir* and *être* **AND** regular and irregular **PRESENT TENSE**. Online review before the beginning of the school year is **required**, using my **QUIA** website for **PRESENT & Passé Composé Review** (see links below)... and **you will have a test in the first few days over these topics** (we will NOT really review before the test).

**For the start of next year,
you should be very comfortable with these topics**

- producing the forms of *avoir* and the forms of *être*
- forming the **passé composé** for the regular *-er, -ir, -re* verbs
- recognizing the **irregular participes passés** (*bu, lu, vu, écrit, mis, etc.*)
- where *ne* and *pas* go in the **passé composé**
- how the **passé composé** translates into English
- knowing the verbs which use *être* instead of *avoir* (EX: Je *suis* allé(e). VS *J'ai* entendu.)
- how to use **reflexive verbs** in the *passé composé* (EX: Je *ne me suis pas lavé* les mains.)
- knowing when to "agree" and when NOT to "agree" (EX: *Elle est* allée. VS *Elle a* entendu.)
- knowing the terms **participe passé** (=past participle), **verbe auxiliaire** (= helping/auxiliary verb), **l'accord** (=agreement) ← **DO you know these?** There is a specific activity on the QUIA page to practice this!
- recognizing whether or not a verb is in present tense, passé composé, futur proche (=am going to do something) , or imparfait
- **PRESENT TENSE** conjugation for **IRREGULAR** verbs, and all *-dRE, -ir, -er* verbs

GO HERE: My QUIA page for your summer review of *Passé Composé* & Present tenses:

<http://www.quia.com/pages/chabotpc.html>

To receive full credit,
you are required to log a **MINIMUM** of 3 hours **TOTAL: 2 hours** of review of **passé composé** and **1 hour of present tense** over the summer. Preferably in the beginning of August.

★ **EXTRA HELP/INFO:** Tex's French Grammar (U of Texas)

This link brings you to the main page. Look around until you find practice activities with different tenses.

<http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/index.html>

★ **Attached, you'll find some very helpful reference sheets!** ★

On the first day of school, **you will receive your first class grade for having a three-ring binder with ALL of these reference sheets in it**, with you in class.

PLEASE NOTE:

Students who do not have Internet access at home are NOT excused from this required summer review on QUIA.

You are expected to

- go to a public library for free use of their computers and Internet, or
- see if a friend or relative will let you use their computer and Internet a few times over the summer

Having problems opening

JAVA

games?



Please follow the attached instructions

for

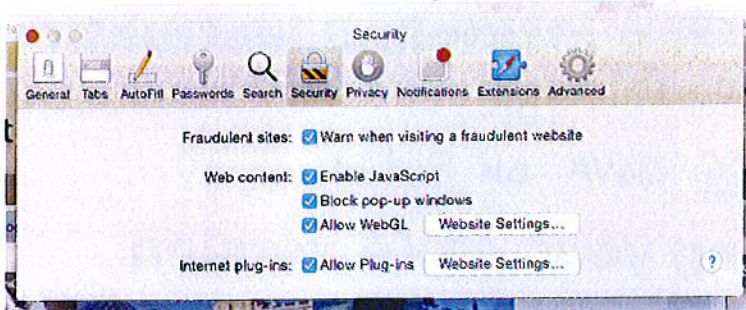
- ALLOWING Java on Safari
- verifying your JAVA version**
- and*
- enabling your plug-in**

Be sure that JAVA is enabled and ALLOWED on SAFARI
(it probably won't be, unless you do this):

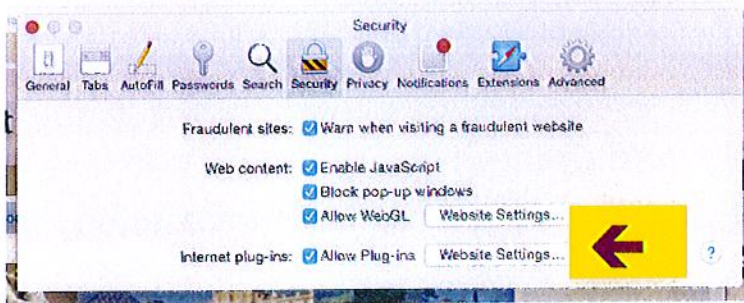
1. In **SAFARI** --- click on **SAFARI**, and **HIGHLIGHT** and **CLICK ON PREFERENCES**



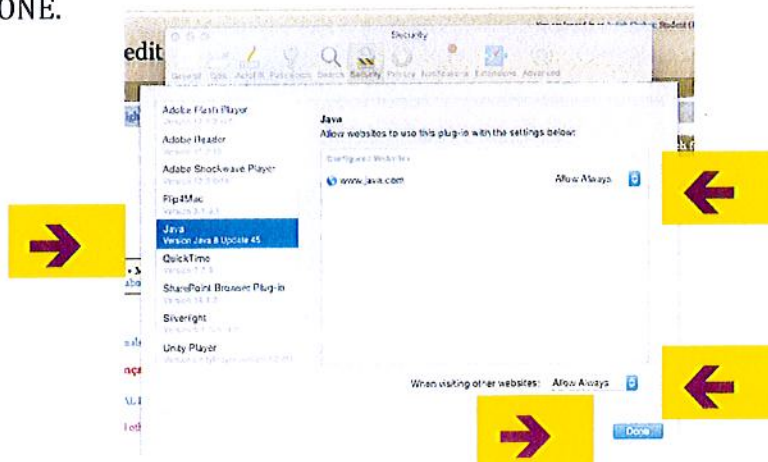
2. select **SECURITY**, and make sure that all of these **boxes ARE checked**:



3. Then, still in SECURITY... go down to **INTERNET PLUG-INS**, and click on **WEBSITE SETTINGS**



4. Select **JAVA** on the **LEFT**, and then be sure that **both** menu spots **on the RIGHT**, say, **ALLOW ALWAYS**.... then, click **DONE**.



IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS GETTING JAVA TO WORK:

Activate Java Plugin

All students and teachers should have the correct version of Java on their laptops. However, Safari does not allow Java items to function without approval. If you use things like Quizlet, Quia, other online assessment tools, or even practice activities such as in Khan Academy, you and your students will need to do the following (**this can be done as a non-administrative user**).

1. Open Safari and, in the address bar, type: <http://www.java.com/verify>. Press Return (this site will test your Java install). Click on: **VERIFY JAVA VERSION.**
2. You will likely see a little dialog that states you have an **Inactive Plug-in**

Inactive Plug-in



3. Click on the words **Inactive Plug-in** and you should see a dialog box pop up that asks whether you want to **Block** or **Allow**.



4. Click **Allow**

5. You will see another dialog box that asks if you want to run the application, **check the box indicating you do not want to show this message again** and click the **Run** button.

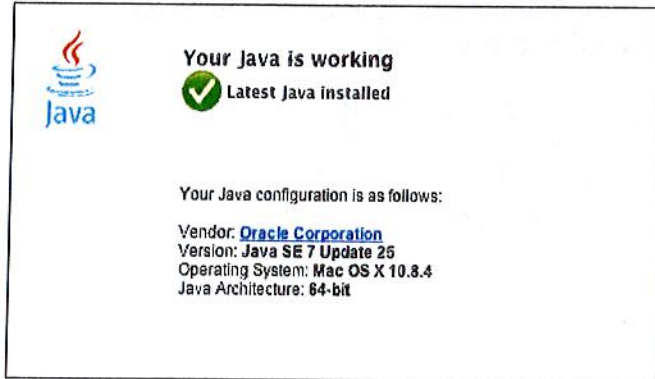


2.

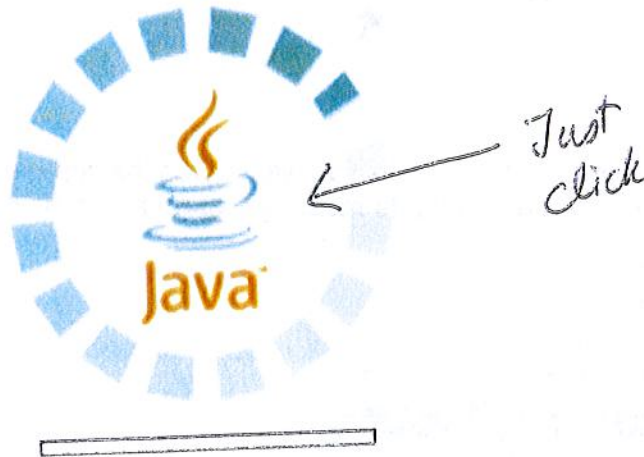
more →

Activate Java Plugin

6. The Java test website will reload, and when it is finished, you should see a confirmation dialog that you have the correct version of Java installed.



7. Re-load your JAVA GAME page, and it should work.
8. IF, after re-starting your MATCHING game (or whichever java game) your page seems to be stuck on this little java logo..
Simply click on that logo, and it should start the game.

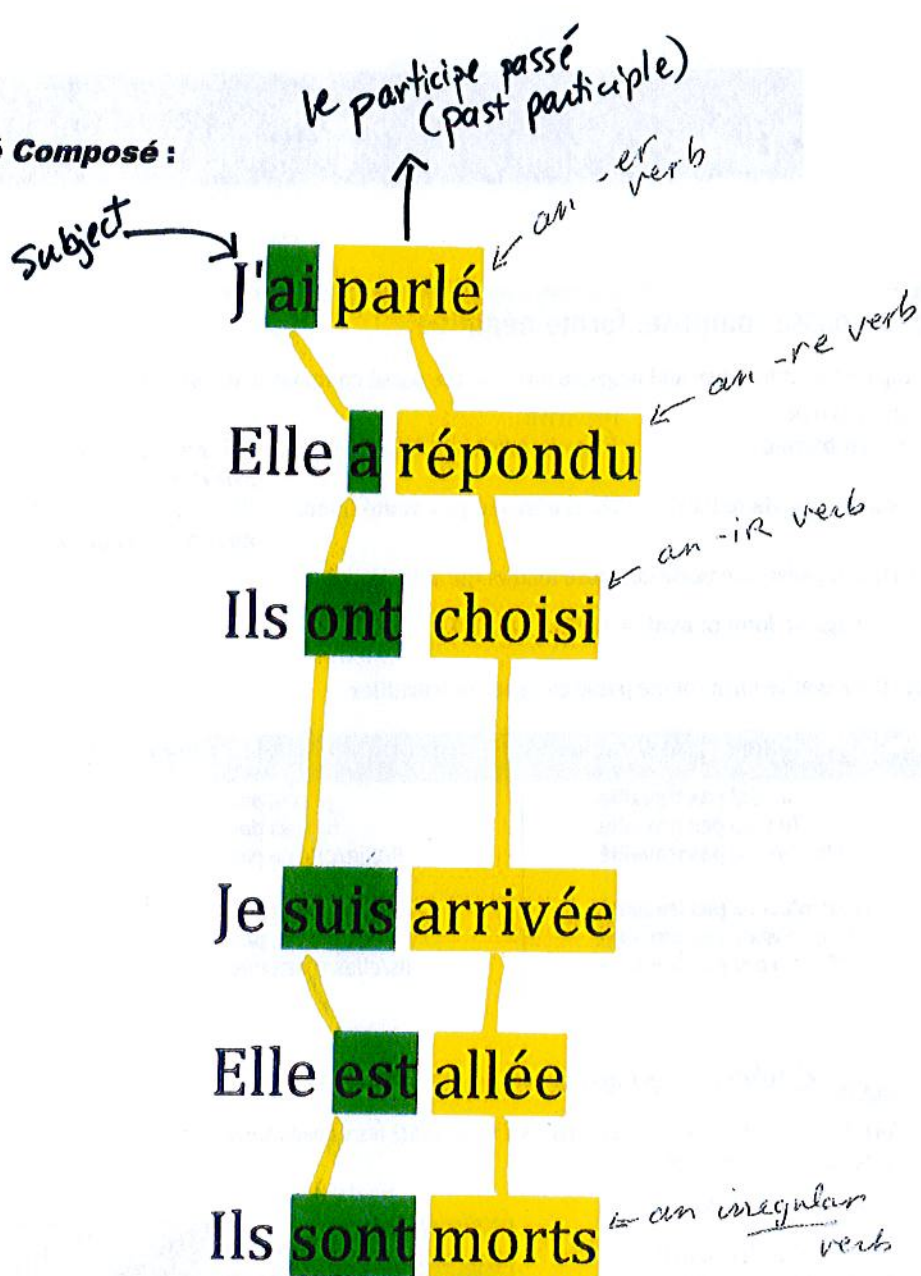




**Here are a few reference sheets
that might be helpful
as you review.**

*Your first grade in Français 3 will be for having these in
class, in a 3-ring binder.*

Parts in the *Passé Composé* :



le verbe auxiliaire
(= the auxiliary verb
or
the helping verb)

le participe passé
(= the past participle)

It's always the
present tense
of avoir (or sometimes
of être)

Le passé composé: forme négative

Compare the affirmative and negative forms of the passé composé in the sentences below.

AFFIRMATIVE

Alice **a travaillé**.

NEGATIVE

Éric **n'a pas travaillé**.

Éric has not worked.

Éric did not work.

Nous **avons visité** Paris.

Nous **n'avons pas visité** Lyon.

We have not visited Lyon.

We did not visit Lyon.

In the negative, the passé composé follows the pattern:

negative form of **avoir** + PAST PARTICIPLE

Note the negative forms of the passé composé of **travailler**.

PASSÉ COMPOSÉ (NEGATIVE)	PRESENT of avoir (NEGATIVE) + PAST PARTICIPLE
Je n'ai pas travaillé .	je n'ai pas
Tu n'as pas travaillé .	tu n'as pas
Il/Elle/On n'a pas travaillé .	Il/elle/on n'a pas
Nous n'avons pas travaillé .	nous n'avons pas
Vous n'avez pas travaillé .	vous n'avez pas
Ils/Elles n'ont pas travaillé .	Ils/elles n'ont pas
	travaillé

8



Oublis (Things forgotten)

PARLER Nicole demande à Jean-Marc s'il a fait (*did*) les choses suivantes. Jean-Marc a oublié (*forgot*).

► acheter *Paris-Match*?

1. réparer ta chaîne hi-fi?
2. apporter tes livres?
3. étudier?
4. téléphoner à ta tante?
5. inviter tes copains?
6. ranger ta chambre?
7. laver tes chemises?
8. louer un film?
9. aider ta mère?
10. nettoyer le garage?
11. chercher le programme de télé?
12. trouver ton livre?



B Le passé composé des verbes réguliers en -ir et -re

Note the passé composé of the verbs below, paying special attention to the ending of the past participle.

choisir	J'ai choisi cette casquette.	Je n'ai pas choisi cette chemise.
finir	Nous avons fini le magazine.	Nous n'avons pas fini le livre.
vendre	Tu as vendu ton vélo.	Tu n'as pas vendu ta moto.
attendre	Jacques a attendu Paul.	Il n'a pas attendu François.
répondre	J'ai répondu au professeur.	Tu n'as pas répondu à la question.

The past participle of regular -ir and -re verbs is formed as follows:

-ir → -i	-re → -u
chois <i>ir</i> → chois <i>i</i>	vend <i>re</i> → vend <i>u</i>
fin <i>ir</i> → fin <i>i</i>	attend <i>re</i> → attend <i>u</i>

3 Besoins d'argent (Money needs)

PARLER/ÉCRIRE Parce qu'elles ont besoin d'argent, les personnes suivantes ont vendu certains objets. Dites ce que chaque personne a vendu.

► Philippe/sa guitare **Philippe a vendu sa guitare.**

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. M. Roche/sa voiture | 4. toi/ton skate | 7. vous/votre ordinateur |
| 2. mes copains/leur chaîne hi-fi | 5. les voisins/leur piano | 8. François et Vincent/
leurs CD |
| 3. moi/mon appareil-photo | 6. nous/nos livres | |



4 Bravo!

PARLER/ÉCRIRE Les personnes suivantes méritent (*deserve*) des félicitations (*congratulations*). Expliquez pourquoi.

► les élèves/réussir à l'examen

Les élèves ont réussi à l'examen.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. M. Bedon/maigrir | 6. nous/choisir une classe difficile |
| 2. Mlle Legros/perdre dix kilos | 7. toi/finir les exercices |
| 3. Florence/gagner le match de tennis | 8. Marc/rendre visite à un copain à l'hôpital |
| 4. les élèves/finir la leçon | 9. vous/attendre vos copains |
| 5. moi/ranger ma chambre | 10. les élèves/répondre en français |

B Le passé composé des verbes en -er

The sentences below describe past events. In the French sentences, the verbs are in the PASSÉ COMPOSÉ. Note the forms of the passé composé and its English equivalents.

Hier j'**ai réparé** mon vélo.

Le week-end dernier, Marc **a organisé** une boum.

Pendant les vacances, nous **avons visité** Paris.

*Yesterday I **fixed** my bicycle.*

*Last weekend, Marc **organized** a party.*

*During vacation, we **visited** Paris.*

FORMS

The PASSÉ COMPOSÉ is composed of two words. For most verbs, it is formed as follows:

PRESENT of **avoir** + PAST PARTICIPLE

Note the forms of the passé composé for **visiter**.

PASSÉ COMPOSÉ	PRESENT OF AVOIR + PAST PARTICIPLE
J' ai visité Québec.	j' ai
Tu as visité Paris.	tu as
Il/Elle/On a visité Montréal.	il/elle/on a
Nous avons visité Genève.	nous avons
Vous avez visité Strasbourg.	vous avez
Ils/Elles ont visité Fort-de-France.	Ils/elles ont
	visité

→ For all -er verbs, the past participle is formed by replacing the **-er** of the infinitive by **-é**.

jou**er** → jou**é**

parl**er** → parl**é**

téléphon**er** → téléphon**é**

Nous **avons joué** au tennis.

Éric **a parlé** à Nathalie.

Vous **avez téléphoné** à Cécile.

LEARNING ABOUT LANGUAGE

The PASSÉ COMPOSÉ, as its name indicates, is a "past" tense "composed" of two parts. It is formed like the present perfect tense in English.

AUXILIARY VERB + PAST PARTICIPLE of the main verb

Nous **avons travaillé**.

We have worked.

USES

The passé composé is used to describe past actions and events. It has several English equivalents.

J'ai visité Montréal. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \text{ visited Montreal.} \\ I \text{ have visited Montreal.} \\ I \text{ did visit Montreal.} \end{array} \right.$



A Le passé composé avec être

Note the forms of the passé composé of **aller** in the sentences below, paying attention to the endings of the past participle (**allé**).

Jean-Paul **est allé** au cinéma.

Jean-Paul went to the movies.

Mélanie **est allée** à la plage.

Mélanie went to the beach.

Éric et Patrick **sont allés** en ville.





Éric and Patrick went downtown.

Mes copines **sont allées** à la campagne. *My friends went to the country.*

The passé composé of **aller** and certain verbs of motion is formed with **être** according to the pattern:

PRESENT of être + PAST PARTICIPLE

→ When the passé composé of a verb is conjugated with **être** (and not with **avoir**), the **PAST PARTICIPLE agrees** with the **SUBJECT** in gender and number.

INFINITIVE	aller	
PASSÉ COMPOSÉ	 je suis allé tu es allé il est allé	 je suis allée tu es allée elle est allée
	 nous sommes allés vous êtes allés ils sont allés	 nous sommes allées vous êtes allées elles sont allées
NEGATIVE	je ne suis pas allé	je ne suis pas allée
INTERROGATIVE	est-ce que tu es allé? tu es allé? (es-tu allé?)	est-ce que tu es allée? tu es allée? (es-tu allée?)

→ When **vous** refers to a single person, the past participle is in the singular:

Mme Mercier, est-ce que vous êtes allée au concert hier soir?

The être verbs

Judith Chabot • H109

(and the exceptions which can **ALSO** use *avoir*)

These verbs use only **ÊTRE** in the *Passé Composé*

	participe passé	passé composé meaning
aller	allé[e][s]	went
arriver	arrivé[e][s]	arrived
entrer*	entré[e][s]	entered * follow with <i>dans</i> : Elle est entrée <i>dans</i> la salle.
tomber	tombé[e][s]	fell
rester	resté[e][s]	stayed, remained
venir	venu[e][s]	came
devenir	devenu[e][s]	became
revenir	revenu[e][s]	came back
partir	parti[e][s]	left, departed, went away
naitre	né[e][s]	was born
mourir	mort[e][s]	died

Examples:

Il est parti en France. (He went away to France.)
 Elles sont parties en France. (They went away to France.)
 Il est mort en 1975. (He died in 1975.)
 Elles sont mortes en 1980. (They died in 1980.)

use **ÊTRE** for column #1 meaning, **AVOIR**** for column #2 meaning

** note that all of the column 2 meanings take a DO [=direct object], and the column one meanings NEVER take a DO.

	participe passé	être meaning (agree w/ subject)	avoir meaning (has a Direct Object)
rentrer*	rentré[e][s]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •went back inside* •went home * follow with <i>dans</i> : Elle est rentrée <i>dans</i> la salle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •brought [DirectObject] inside
sortir ...avec ...par (= through)	sorti[e][s]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •went out •exited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •took [DO] out
monter ...dans	monté[e][s]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •went up •went upstairs •got up into (use « dans ») 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •took [DO] upstairs
descendre	descendu[e][s]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •went down/downstairs •got down off of (use <i>du, de la, etc.</i>) •got down out of (use <i>du, de la, etc.</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •took [DO] downstairs
retourner	retourné[e][s]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •returned (to a place that's not home) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •turned [DO] over
passer	passé[e][s]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •stopped off at (... par) •passed by (... devant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. passed [DO] to someone 2. spent [+amount of time] (NOT \$\$)

we will learn this part at the start of french 3

Examples:

Elle est sortie *avec* Bob. (She went out *with* Bob.)
 Elle est sortie *par* la sortie de secours.
 (She exited *by* the emergency exit.)
 Elle a sorti un stylo pour écrire une lettre..
 (She took out a pen to write a letter.)

Elle est passée *par* l'école. (She stopped off *at* the school.)
 Elle est passée *devant* la fenêtre. (She passed *in front of* the window.)
 Elle a passé le stylo à Bob. (She passed the pen to Bob.)
 Elle a passé une heure avec moi. (She spent an hour with me.)

FOLLOWING THE CHART:

je	nous
tu	vous
il, elle, on, Bob. tout le monde (any "it": <i>le magasin,</i> <i>le chat,</i> etc.)	ils,elles, Bob et Juliette, (any "they": <i>les chats,</i> <i>les chiens, les vélos, les élèves,</i> etc.)

PRESENT TENSE ENDINGS (remember: *--ent* is SILENT)

-er verbs (like **parler, arriver**) (and **ouvrir** and **offrir** !):
(take -er off of infinitive, add these endings)

...e ...ons
...es ...ez
...e ...ent

EX: je **parle**, ils **arrivent**

-ir verbs (like **choisir, finir, réfléchir**)
(take -ir off of infinitive, add these endings)

...is ...issons
...is ...issez
...it ...issent

EX: je **choisis**, ils **choisissent**

-dre verbs (like **vendre, attendre, répondre, entendre**):
(take -re off of infinitive, add these endings)

...s ...ons
...s ...ez
...__ ...ent

EX: je **vends**, ils **vendent**

PRESENT TENSE TRANSLATIONS:

EX:

J'étudie = I study • I do study • **I am studying**

Je choisis = I choose • I do choose • **I am choosing**

Je vends = I sell • I do sell • **I am selling**

EX:

Tu étudies? = you study? • Do you study? • **Are you studying?**

Tu choisies? = you choose? • Do you choose? • **Are you choosing?**

Tu vends? = you sell? • Do you sell? • **Are you selling?**

SOME IRREGULARS:

faire (to do* / to make*):

...fais	...faisons
...fais	... faites
...fait	... font

* also used in these **unexpected cases** that do **NOT** use "do" or "make" in English:

faire un voyage = to "take" a trip

faire une promenade = to "go" for a walk

faire une promenade **à** vélo = to "go" for a bike ride

faire une promenade **en** voiture = to "go" for a car ride

avoir (to have):

...ai	...avons
...as	...avez
...a	...ont

être (to be [**is, are, am**]):

...suis	...sommes
...es	...êtes
...est	...sont

aller (to go):

...vais	...allons
...vas	...allez
...va	...vont

venir (to come):

...viens	... venons
...viens	... venez
...vient	... viennent

mettre

(to put, place, set, put on, to wear--
not *wearing*... use **porter** for that):

...mets	... mettons
... mets	... mettez
... met	... mettent

SOME IRREGULARS:

faire (to do / to make):

...fais ...faisons
 ...fais ...**faites**
 ...fait ...**font**

dormir (to sleep):

...dors ... dormons
 ... dors ...dormez
 ... dort ...dorment

sortir (to go out, to exit, to take out):

...sors ...sortons
 ...sors ...sortez
 ...sort ...sortent

partir (to go away, to leave):

...pars ...partons
 ...pars ...partez
 ...part ...partent

lire (to read):

...lis ... lisons
 ...lis ...lisez
 ...lit ...lisent

past participle: (avoir) lu
 → J'ai lu = I read

écrire (to write):

...écris ... écrivons
 ... écris ...écrivez
 ... écrit ...écrivent

past participle: (avoir) écrit
 → J'ai écrit = I wrote

mettre (to put, place, set, put on):

...mets ... mettons
 ... mets ...mettez
 ... met ...mettent

past participle: (avoir) mis
 → J'ai mis = I put/placed/set/put on

ouvrir (to open)

and

offrir (to give as a gift, to offer)

These two verbs conjugate like an **-er** verb in present tense!

...ouvre ...ouvrons
 ...ouvres ...ouvrez

...ouvre ...ouvrent

j' ouvre, ils ouvrent

...offre ...offrons
 ...offres ...offrez

...offre ...offrent

j' offre, ils offrent

prendre (to take):

...prends ...prenons
 ...prends ...prenez...
 ...prend ...prennent

past participle: (avoir) pris
 → J'ai pris = I took

These conjugate like prendre;

comprendre (to understand):

...comprends ...comprenons
 ...comprends ...comprenez
 ...comprend ...comprennent

past participle: (avoir) compris
 → J'ai compris = I understood

apprendre (to learn):

...apprends ...apprenons
 ...apprends ...apprenez
 ...apprend ...apprennent

past participle: (avoir) appris
 → J'ai appris = I learned

venir (to come):

...viens ...venons
 ...viens ...venez
 ...vient ...viennent

past participle: (être) venu
 → Je suis venu(e) = I came

revenir = to come back

devenir = to become

tenir = to hold, take hold

of

follow the same pattern!

SOME MORE IRREGULARS:

pouvoir (to be able to):

...peux ...pouvons
...peux ...pouvez
...peut ...peuvent

vouloir (to want):

...veux ...voulons
...veux ...voulez
...veut ...veulent

savoir (to know [not a person]):

...sais ...savons
...sais ...savez
...sait ...savent

connaître (to know [a person]):

...connais ...connaissons
...connais ...connaissez
...connait ...connaissent

vivre (to live):

...vis ...vivons
...vis ...vivez
...vit ...vivent

past participle: (avoir) **vécu**

→ J'ai vécu = I lived

voir (to see):

...vois ...voyons
...vois ...voyez
...voit ...voient

past participle: (avoir) **vu**

→ J'ai vu = I saw

boire (to drink):

...bois ...buvons
...bois ...buvez
...boit ...boivent

past participle: (avoir) **bu**

→ J'ai bu = I drank, I have drunk

recevoir (to receive):

...reçois ...recevons
...reçois ...recevez
...reçoit ...reçoivent

past participle: (avoir) **reçu**

→ J'ai reçu = I received, I have received

This is just for reference. You do not need to know every verb here!

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-ER Verbs...

add (add to)	ajouter
arrive	arriver
ask for/request	demander
ask/pose a question	poser une question
astonish/surprise	étonner
avoid	éviter
be sorry	regretter
beat (food)	fouetter
blow	souffler
bother/disturb	déranger
break	casser
breath	respirer
bring	apporter
burn	brûler
buy	acheter
carry	porter
clean up (a place)	nettoyer
close	fermer
combine/mix up	mélanger
collect/pick up stuff	ramasser
cost	coûter
count/intend	compter
cross	traverser
crush	écraser
cry	pleurer
cut	couper
dance	danser
dare	oser
deserve/merit	mériter
dine	diner
disturb/bother	déranger
drizzle (food/plants)	arroser
earn/win	gagner
eat	manger
end/finish	terminer
enter	entrer (<i>dans</i>)
erase	effacer
explain	expliquer
express	exprimer
find	trouver
fish	pêcher
fly	voler
forget	oublier (<i>de+infin.</i>)
forgive/pardon	pardonner
give advice/inform	renseigner
give/donate	donner
go up/go upstairs	monter
greet	saluer
guess	deviner
have lunch	déjeuner
help	aider

-ER Verbs...

hesitate	hésiter
invite	inviter
jump/hop	sauter
keep/watch out for	garder
kiss & hug	embrasser
leave (things)	laisser
light/turn on	allumer
listen to	écouter
live (in a place)	habiter
loan	prêter
look for/go get	chercher
mail/send	envoyer
marry	épouser
miss (a bus)	rater
miss/lack (person/thing)	manquer
notice	remarquer
peel/pare	éplucher/pêler
play	jouer
pour	verser
prepare	préparer
pull	tirer
put/set/place	poser
putter around	bricoler
relate/tell (a story)	raconter
remain/stay	rester
remove/take off	enlever
rent	louer
research	rechercher
resemble/look like	ressembler à
return (home)	rentrer
return (not home)	retourner
ring	sonner
save (from harm)	sauver
scold	gronder
seem	sembler
shout	crier
show	montrer
signify/mean	signifier
sing	chanter
slice	couper en tranches
smoke	fumer
snow	neiger
spend (money)	dépenser
spend (time)	passer (<i>+amt. time</i>)
sprinkle (on food)	saupoudrer
steal	voler
stir	remuer
stop	arrêter (<i>de+infinitif</i>)

Sally Truong
Ms. Chabot
French Year IV

straighten up/put away ranger
strike/knock frapper

-DRE Verbs

study étudier
swim nager
talk/speak parler
taste goûter
teach enseigner
thank remercier
think penser (à someone)
try (to do something) essayer (de + inf.)
turn tourner
underline souligner
walk/run(machines) marcher
wash laver
watch regarder
weigh peser
work travailler

answer/respond to répondre à
go downstairs/descend descendre
hear entendre
lose perdre
return (thing)/give back rendre
sell vendre
visit (a person) rendre visite à
wait, wait for, await attendre (no "for" after)

-IR Verbs (group I—issons, issez, issent)...

choose choisir
finish finir
think about, reflect on réfléchir (sur)

IRREGULAR Verbs

		Past Participle	ImPerfect	Futur & Cond.
be	être	été	ét__	ser__
be able to (can)	pouvoir	pu	pouv__	pourr__
become	devenir	devenu(e)(s)	deven__	deviendr__
born	naitre	né(e)(s)		
come	venir	venu(e)(s)	ven__	viendr__
come back	revenir	revenu(e)(s)	reven__	reviendr__
die	mourir	mort(e)(s)	mour__	mourr__
do/make	faire	fait	fais__	fer__
describe	décrire	décrit	décriv__	décriv__
drink	boire	bu	buv__	boir__
give (gift)/offer	offrir	offert	offr__	offrir__
go	aller	allé(e)(s)	all__	ir__
go away/leave	partir (de, à, en, pour)	parti(e)(s)	part__	partir__
go out/exit	sortir	sorti(e)(s)	sort__	sortir__
have	avoir	eu	av__	aur__
know/know how to	savoir	su	sav__	saur__
know/know thing	connaître	connu	connaiss__	connaîtr__
laugh	rire	ri	ri__	rir__
learn	apprendre	appris	appren__	apprendr__
open	ouvrir	ouvert	ouvr__	ouvrir__
owe/have to/must	devoir	dû	dev__	devr__
put on/set	mettre	mis	mett__	mettr__
read	lire	lu	lis__	lir__
receive	recevoir	reçu	recev__	recevr__
say/tell	dire	dit	dis__	dir__
see	voir	vu	voy__	verr__
sleep	dormir	dormi	dorm__	dormir__
smile	sourire	souri	souri__	sourir__
take	prendre	pris	pren__	prendr__
understand	comprendre	compris	compren__	comprendr__
want	vouloir	voulu	voul__	voudr__
write	écrire	écrit	écriv__	écriv__



Voilà!

À bientôt
en
Français 3!

Madame Chabot

1875