**FRENCH 2 FINAL REVIEW**

Here is a review [doc](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1aZidhkiLeedGGas3eVdxURF_dWF9F3gDj7lDLh39Gng/edit?ts=5b05b22f) made by a student in Fr. 2.2 that has verbs in present and past tense you need to know, as well as vocab and grammar for units 1-4 (so just does not include object pronouns- see below)

Format: [Fr 2 Final Format](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1aZidhkiLeedGGas3eVdxURF_dWF9F3gDj7lDLh39Gng/edit?ts=5b05b22f)

**1) Present Verbs**

avoir = to have

-ai

-as

-a

-avons

-avez

-ont

aller = to go

-vais

-vas

-va

-allons

-allez

-vont

être = to be

-suis

-es

-est

-sommes

-êtes

-sont

venir = to come

-viens

-viens

-vient

-venons

-venez

-viennent

faire = to do/make

-fais

-fais

-fait

-faisons

-faites

-font

prendre = to take

-prends

-prends

-prend

-prenons

-prenez

-prennent

voyager = to travel

-voyage

-voyages

-voyage

-voyageons

-voyagez

-voyagent

mettre = to put/place

-mets

-mets

-met

-mettons

-mettez

-mettent

vouloir = to want

-veux

-veux

-veut

-voulons

-voulez

-veulent

devoir = to have to

-dois

-dois

-doit

-devons

-devez

-doivent

pouvoir = to be able to

-peux

-peux

-peut

-pouvons

-pouvez

-peuvent

sortir = to go out

-sors

-sors

-sort

-sortons

-sortez

-sortent

boire = to drink

-bois

-bois

-boit

-buvons

-buvez

-boivent

écrire = to write

-écris

-écris

-écrit

-écrivons

-écrivez

-écrivent

voir = to see

-vois

-vois

-voit

-voyons

-voyez

-voient

connaître=to know

-connais

-connais

-connaît

-connaissons

-connaissez

-connaissent

Connaître is used with NOUNS designating what two things?

1) People

EX: Je connais Jean-Paul.

2) Places

EX: Tu connais bien Paris. / Il connaît un bon resto.

savoir = to know

-sais

-sais

-sait

-savons

-savez

-savent

Savoir is used in what 4 ways?

1) Alone

EX: Je ne sais pas.

2) With a clause introduced by

EX: Je sais que tu as un chien. / Est-ce que tu sais si Éric va venir? / Il sait où tu habites.

(que = that, si = if)

3) Infinitive - to know how to do something

EX: Je sais conduire.

4) Information

EX: Je ne sais pas où tu habites.

**2) Different Tenses**

Futur Proche

(aller + infinitif)

EX: Je vais manger. (I am going to eat.)

In the Process

(être + en train de)

EX: Je suis en train de manger. (I am in the process of eating.)

Near Past

(venir de + infinitif)

EX: Je viens de manger. (I just came from eating.)

**3) Adjectives**

* Adjectives must agree in gender & number with the noun it describes.
* Adjectives come after the noun.
* Adjectives come after, except for those in BAGS.
* BAGS comes before the adjective.

**B**eauty

**A**ge

**G**oodness

**S**ize

Regular Endings for Adjectives

MS: -

MPL: -s

FS: -e

FPL: -es

\*\*If the adjective ends in e or s, do not add an extra!

joli = pretty

MS: joli

MPL: jolis

FS: jolie

FPL: jolies

mauvais = bad

MS: mauvais

MPL: mauvais

FS: mauvaise

FPL: mauvaises

timide = shy

MS: timide

MPL: timides

FS: timide

FPL: timides

-il adjectives

MS: -il

MPL: -ils

FS: -ille

FPL: -illes

-eux adjectives

MS: -eux

MPL: -eux

FS: -euse

FPL: -euses

-al adjectives

MS: -al

MPL: -aux

FS: -ale

FPL: -ales

-if adjectives

MS: -if

MPL: -if

FS: -ive

FPL: -ives

beau = handsome, beautiful

MS: beau

MPL: beaux

FS: belle

FPL: belles

BV: bel

vieux = old

MS: vieux

MPL: vieux

FS: vieille

FPL: vieilles

BV: vieil

nouveau = new

MS: nouveau

MPL: nouveau

FS: nouvelle

FPL: nouvelles

BV: nouvel

**3) Pronouns**

Pronoun = Word which replaces a noun

Direct Object = The person or the thing which is the recipient of the action of the verb (EX: J'achète la pizza) Indirect Object = Person to whom or for whom the action of the verb is done (EX: J'écris une lettre à Paul)

(ME, TE, NOUS, VOUS can be DIRECT or INDIRECT but there is no agreement needed in past tense)

me = me / to me

te = you / to you

nous = us / to us

vous = you (all) / to you (all)

Present: S + (ne) + OP + verb + (pas)

EX: Je te parle. → I am speaking to you.

Infinitive: S + (ne) + verb conjugated + (pas) + OP + infinitive

EX: Tu vas nous inviter à la boum. → You are going to invite us to the party.

Passé Composé: S + (ne) + OP + HV + (pas) + PP

EX: Elle t'a écouté. → She listened to you.

Imperatif: V-OP / ne + OP + V + pas

EX: Ne me téléphone pas! → Do not call me!

Direct Object Verbs

aider = to help

aimer = to like

chercher = to look for

écouter = to listen

voir = to see

inviter = to invite

regarder = to look

rencontrer = to meet

retrouver = to find

Indirect Object Verbs

dire à = to talk to

écrire à = to write to

parler à = to speak to

téléphoner à = to call to

rendre visite à = to pay a visit to

rendre service à = to give service to

donner à = to give to

emprunter à = to borrow from

montrer à = to show to

prêter à = to lend to

rendre à = to give to

DOP

ms = le

fs = la

pl = les

Tu connais la fille? = Tu la connais?

Il voit Marc? = Il le voit?

Nous mangeons les pizza. = Nous les mangeons.

\*\*In the passé composé, the PP must agree in gender and number with the DOP (if it comes before the verb).

\*\*An object cannot make agreement if it is indirect.

Marc a vu les stylos. = Marc les a vus.

Elise a apporté sa guitare. = Elise l'a apportée.

IOP

s = lui

pl = leur

Tu parles à Nicole. = Tu lui parle.

Elle donne la cadeau à Luc. = Elle la lui donne.

J'écris à mes parents. = Je leur écris.

Order of Pronouns: me, te, nous, vous, >> le, la, les >> lui, leur >> y, en

EX: Je donne la pizza à Timone. = Je la lui donne.

EX: Elle a écrit la carte à Lucas. = Elle la lui a écrite.

Steps to replacing pronouns

1) Label the sentence type

2) Change proper nouns using il or elles

3) Change the object pronouns above the sentence

4) Make agreement with the verb (if DOP in passé composé)

5) Put sentence in the correct order using its format

EX: Tu m'as montré les photos. = Tu me les montrées.

**Passé Composé**

Passé Composé = A compound past tense

S + (ne) HV (pas) + PP

S = Sujet

HV = Verbe auxiliare

PP = Participle passé

They (f.) bought a skirt. = Elles ont acheté une jupe.

They (f.) did not buy a skirt. = Elles n'ont pas acheté de jupe.

HV = Avoir or Étre

If avoir: most verbs, conjugate as normal

If être: only verbs in DR & MRS P, must agree with subject

\*\*DR & MRS P verbs are all changes of state

**D**evenir = to become

**R**evenir = to come back

**M**onter = to climb

**R**ester = to stay

**S**ortir = to leave/to go out

**P**asser = to pass

**V**enir = to come (venu)

**A**ller = to go

**N**aître = to be born (né)

**D**escendre = to descend (descendu)

**E**ntrer = to enter

**R**entrer = to re-enter

**T**omber = to fall

**R**etourner = to return/to turn around

**A**rriver = to arrive

**M**ourir = to die (mort)

**P**artir = to leave

Regular passé composé ending for verbs ending in -ER = é

Regular passé composé ending for verbs ending in -IR = i

Regular passé composé ending for verbs ending in -RE = u

avoir = eu

être = été

faire = fait

prendre = pris

voir = vu

mettre = mis

boire = bu

apprendre = appris

lire = lu

écrire = écrit

connaitre = connu

savoir = su