

Le Monde Francophone



Je vous salue, Marie

Hail Mary

**Je vous salue, Marie pleine de grâce ;
le Seigneur est avec vous.**

Hail Mary, full of grace.

Our Lord is with thee.

**Vous êtes bénie entre toutes les
femmes et Jésus,**

**Blessed art thou among women,
and blessed is the fruit of thy womb,
Jesus.**

le fruit de vos entrailles, est béni.

Holy Mary, Mother of God,

pray for us sinners,

Sainte Marie, Mère de Dieu,

now and at the hour of our death.

priez pour nous pauvres pécheurs,

Amen

maintenant et à l'heure de notre mort.

Amen.

Chapitre 1

La Révision

- Articles
- ER verbs
- IR verbs
- RE Verbs

A noun is essentially a label for places, things, events, ideas, concepts and so on. Like English, nouns in French may be categorized as common or proper, count or mass, singular or plural. However, unlike English, French nouns are also categorized as either masculine or feminine.

common vs. proper

Common nouns in English and French are the generic term for something. Common nouns are never spelled with a capital letter unless they begin a sentence.

Proper nouns are specific names and thus begin with capital letters.

Tex et Tammy

Tex and Tammy

count vs. mass

Another way of classifying nouns is according to whether they can be counted or not. Count nouns identify individual entities that can be counted, like armadillos.

un tatou, deux tatous
one armadillo, two armadillos

In contrast, a mass noun refers to an entity as an uncountable unit. In the following example, the bread that Tex is eating is conceived of as a mass, that is, an undefined quantity.

singular vs. plural

All nouns in French and English are marked for number, that is, for singular (one) or plural (more than one). French, like English, usually indicates plurality by adding an -s to the end of the base form, the singular noun. Count nouns have both singular and plural forms:

le tatou, les tatous the armadillo, the armadillos

Mass nouns typically have only a singular form. Try saying the plural forms of the following English mass nouns: sewage, mucus, plasma.

It sounds strange doesn't it? This shows that it is difficult to pluralize a mass noun.

masculine vs. feminine

In English, grammatical gender is based on biology and is only relevant for pronouns (he, she, it) and possessive determiners (his, her, its). Gender in French, on the other hand, affects all nouns, pronouns, adjectives and articles. A noun's gender is indicated by the article that precedes it. Masculine nouns are preceded by le and feminine nouns by la. The use of articles in French is more widespread than in English.

le garçon the boy
la fille the girl

Unlike English, the grammatical concept of gender in French has little to do with biological sex. Therefore, inanimate objects such as

tables and desks are categorized as either masculine or feminine (there is no neuter gender in French grammar).

la table (feminine)

the table

le bureau (masculine)

the desk

Remember that gender in French, for the most part, is not about sex, but is simply an arbitrary category. The terms 'masculine' and 'feminine' really mean nothing more than 'noun class A' and 'noun class B'. Because grammatical gender is fairly arbitrary, it is essential to memorize a noun's gender along with its spelling and pronunciation.

Les articles

In French, few nouns can stand alone. Most need to be introduced or 'determined' by an article. As in English, an article is characterized as either definite ('the') or indefinite ('a', 'an'). In addition, French articles are also masculine or feminine, singular or plural, according to the gender and number

of the noun they determine. Here are the definite articles in French:

Masculine singular: le (l')

Tex **le** tatou

Tex the armadillo

Joe-Bob **l'**écureuil Joe-Bob the squirrel

Feminine singular: la (l')

Bette **la** chatte

Bette the cat (female)

l'Université du Texas University of Texas

Masculine and feminine plural:

Les tatous

the armadillos

Les écureuils

the squirrels

Les universités

the universities

élision and liaison

In the examples above, note that le and la both become l' when they precede a noun beginning with a vowel or a silent h: l'escargot, l'université. This is called elision.

Unlike le and la, les does not have a contracted, reduced form. When les is followed

by a word starting with a vowel, the normally silent final **s** of **les** is pronounced, making a /z/ sound. This additional sound linking two words is called liaison.

Compulsory liaison with a vowel or silent h

les insectes
les animaux
les hommes

ER verbs

There are three major groups of regular verbs in French: verbs with infinitives ending in -er, verbs with infinitives ending in -ir, and verbs with infinitives ending in -re. Since -er verbs are the most numerous, they are considered the first conjugation. To conjugate these verbs, drop the -er from the infinitive to form the stem. Next, add the -er endings to the stem. Different tenses have different endings.

The endings given below (-e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent) are for forming the present tense.

The endings (-e, -es, -e, and -ent) are all silent. The only endings that are pronounced are the nous (-ons) and the vous (-ez) endings. The four silent endings form a boot shape in the verb conjugation.

parler 'to speak'	
je parle	nous parlons
tu parles	vous parlez
il/elle/on parle	ils/elles parlent

Here is a list of common -er verbs:

- adorer, to adore
- habiter, to live
- aimer, to like
- jouer, to play
- aimer mieux, to prefer
- montrer, to show
- chanter, to sing
- présenter, to introduce
- chercher, to look for
- regarder, to watch
- danser, to dance
- rencontrer, to meet
- demander, to ask

rester, to stay, remain
détester, to hate †
éléphoner, to telephone
donner, to give
travailler, to work
écouter, to listen to
trouver, to find
étudier, to study

Je changes to j' before a verb starting with a vowel or a silent h (ex. j'adore, j'habite). This phenomenon is known as élision.

Tex: J'adore la musique rap et j'écoute souvent de la musique dans les clubs.

I love rap music and I often listen to music in clubs.

Je chante et je danse aussi.

I sing and I dance, too

IR verbs

Verbs with infinitives ending in -ir form a second group of regular verbs in French, often

called 'second conjugation' verbs. To conjugate these verbs, drop the -ir from the infinitive and add the second conjugation present tense endings: -is, -is, -it, -issons, -issez, -issent. The singular and plural forms of the third person are clearly distinguishable (finit vs. finissent).

Here is a list of other common -ir verbs:

choisir, to choose

réunir, to get together, assemble

maigrir, to lose weight

établir, to establish

grandir, to grow (up)

obeir obey (someone)

réfléchir, to think

réussir (à), to succeed

réagir, to react

grossir, to gain weight

vieillir, to grow old

finir 'to finish'
je finis nous finissons
tu finis vous finissez
il/elle/on finit ils/elles finissent

vendre, to sell
perdre, to lose

descendre 'to go down'

RE verbs

je descends nous descendons
tu descendsvous descendez
il/elle/on descend ils/elles descendent

Verbs with infinitives ending in -re form a third group of regular verbs, often called 'third conjugation' verbs. To form the present tense conjugations of these verbs, drop the -re from the infinitive and add the third conjugation endings (-s, -s, -, -ons, -ez, -ent) to the resulting stem.

Here is a list of common regular -re verbs:

attendre, to wait for
rendre, to hand in, give back
dépendre de, to depend (on)
rendre visite à quelqu'un, to visit someone
entendre, to hear
répondre, to answer, respond
pendre, to hang

Uses

The passé composé is the most commonly used tense to refer to actions completed in the past. The passé composé may be translated into English in three different ways depending on the context.

Chapitre 2

- Les verbes au Passé Composé with « avoir »
- Les verbes au Passé Composé with « être »

Tex a mangé toute la viande!

Tex did eat all the meat!

Tex ate all the meat!

Tex has eaten all the meat!

Formation

This tense is called the passé composé because it is composed of two elements: the present tense of an auxiliary verb (either avoir or être), followed by a past participle:

**passé composé = present tense of auxiliary +
past participle**

**Note that in most instances the auxiliary verb
is avoir, but some verbs require être as the
auxiliary.**

**For regular verbs with an infinitive ending in -
er, the past participle is formed by replacing
the final -er of the infinitive with -é. The past
participle (parlé) is pronounced the same as the
infinitive (parler), even though they are spelled
differently.**

parler 'to talk'

**j'ai parlé, I (have) talked
tu as parlé, you (have) talked
il, elle / on a parlé, he, she (it) / one (has)
talked
nous avons parlé, we (have) talked
vous avez parlé, you (have) talked
ils / elles ont parlé, they (have) talked**

IR VERBS in the past tense

**The past participle of regular verbs with an
infinitive ending in -ir is formed by dropping
the final -r from the infinitive. For example,
the past participle of finir is fini.**

finir 'to finish'

**j'ai fini, I (have) finished
tu as fini, you (have) finished
il, elle / on a fini, he, she (it) / one (has)
finished
nous avons fini, we (have) finished
vous avez fini, you (have) finished
ils / elles ont fini, they (have) finished**

ER VERBS in the past tense

**The past participle of regular verbs with an
infinitive ending in -re is formed by replacing
the final -re of the infinitive with -u. For
example, the past participle of perdre is perdu.**

perdre 'to lose'

j'ai perdu, I (have) lost

tu as perdu, you (have) lost

il, elle / on a perdu, he, she (it) / one (has) lost

nous avons perdu, we (have) lost

vous avez perdu, you (have) lost

ils / elles ont perdu, they (have) lost

Passé Composé with « Être »

Uses

There are several past tenses in French, and each is used in very specific situations. The passé composé is the most common past tense; it is used to relate actions or events completed in the past. The passé composé may be translated into English in three different ways depending on the context.

Tex est allé à l'Alamo

Tex went to the Alamo.

Tex has gone to the Alamo.

Tex did go to the Alamo.

Formation

The passé composé consists of two parts, the present tense of an auxiliary, or helping verb (either avoir or être), and a past participle. In most instances the auxiliary verb used is avoir.

passé composé = present tense of auxiliary + past participle

However, several intransitive verbs, like aller (to go), require the auxiliary être instead. Note that the past participle agrees with the subject in number and in gender.

aller 'to go'

je suis allé(e), I went (have gone)

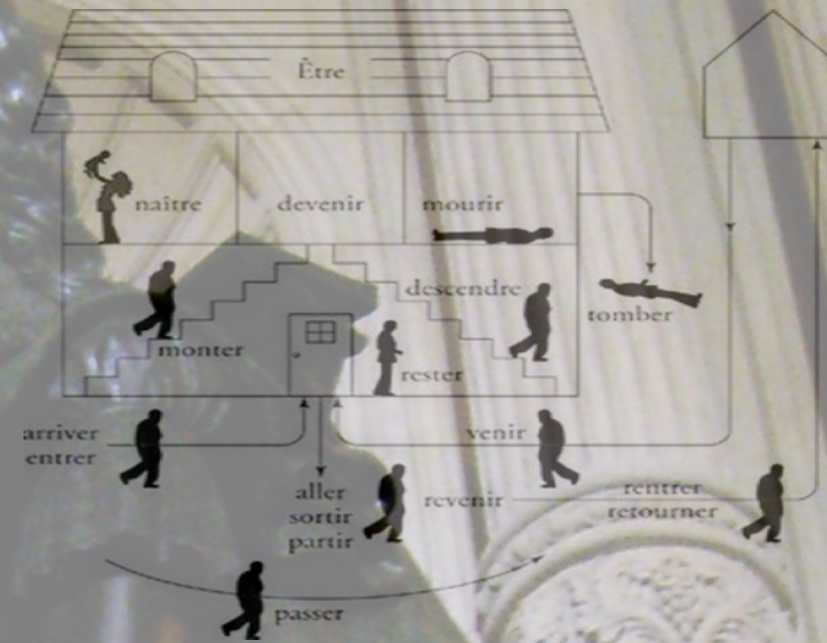
tu es allé(e), you went (have gone)

il / on est allé, he / one went (has gone)

elle est allée, she went (has gone)

nous sommes allé(e)s, we went (have gone)

vous êtes allé(e)s, you went (have gone)
ils sont allés, they went, (have gone)
elles sont allées, they went, (have gone)



les verbes qui se conjuguent avec être au passé composé

**Dr & Mrs
Vandertramp**

D evenir	M onter	V enir
R evenir	R ester	A ller
	S ortir	N âître
	D escendre	E nter
	R entrer	T omber
	R etourner	A rriver
	M ourir	P artir

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DR MRS P. VANDERTRAMP:

Devenir (to become) past participle: **devenu**
Revenir (to come back) past participle: **revenu**

Monter (to climb) past participle: **monté**

Rester (to stay) past participle: **resté**

Sortir (to leave) past participle: **sorti**

Passer (to pass) past participle: **passé**

Venir (to come) past participle: **venu**

Aller (to go) past participle: **allé**

Naître (to be born) past participle: **né**

**Descendre (to descend) past participle:
descendu**

Entrer (to enter) past participle: entré

Rentrer (to re-enter) past participle: rentré

Tomber (to fall) past participle: tombé

**Retourner (to turn around) past participle:
retourné**

**Arriver (to arrive / to come) past participle:
arrivé**

Mourir (to die) past participle: mort

Partir (to leave) past participle: parti

Chapitre 3

-Reflexive verbs

-Demonstrative adjectives

Reflexive verbs

A pronominal verb is a verb that is accompanied by a reflexive pronoun. Pronominal verbs fall into three major classes based on their meaning: reflexive, idiomatic, and reciprocal. You have probably already seen the pronominal verb *s'appeler* (Comment t'appelles-tu? What is your name?). To conjugate pronominal verbs in the present tense, you need to pay attention to both the pronoun and the verb form. Listen carefully to the conjugation of the following pronominal verb. The verb is conjugated normally (here an -er verb) with addition of the reflexive pronouns *me, te, se, nous, vous, se*.

se raser 'to shave oneself
je me rase
tu te rases
il/elle/on se rase
nous nous rasons
vous vous rasez
ils/elles se rasent

Reflexive verbs

Pronominal verbs often express reflexive actions, that is, the subject performs the action on itself. If the subject performs the action on someone else, the verb is not reflexive. Here is a list of common reflexive verbs:

s'asseoir, to sit (down)
s'appeler, to be called
s'arrêter, to stop
se brosser, to brush
se coucher, to go to bed
s'habiller, to get dressed
se laver, to wash
se lever, to get up
se promener, to take a walk
se réveiller, to wake up
s'amuser, to have fun
se dépêcher, to hurry
s'endormir, to fall asleep
s'ennuyer, to be bored

s'entendre, to get along
se fâcher, to get angry
se marier, to get married
se passer, to happen
se reposer, to rest
se sentir, to feel
se souvenir de, to remember
se taire, to be silent
se tromper, to make a mistake
se trouver, to be (situated)

Masculine singular: ce

Masculine singular
before a vowel sound: cet

Feminine singular: cette

Plural (masculine or feminine): ces

Note that liaison is compulsory between ces and words starting with a vowel or a silent h.

Demonstrative Adjectives

Forms

Demonstrative determiners ('this', 'these', 'that' or 'those') are used to point out things or people. They are also sometimes called demonstrative adjectives (in French adjectifs démonstratifs); they agree in number and gender with the noun they introduce.

Future Tense Formation

The 'simple' future (le futur) is so-named because it is a one-word tense. In other words, its formation is simple because there is no auxiliary.

The endings for the simple future are: -ai, -as, -a, -ons, -ez, -ont. The future stem for -er and -ir verbs is the infinitive. For regular -re verbs, the stem is the infinitive minus the final e. In all cases, the future stem ends in -r: this sound characterizes the future and the conditional. The French simple future tense is generally translated into English with the modal auxiliary 'will.'

je nagerai, I will swim
tu nageras, you will swim
Il, elle / on nagera, he, she (it) / one will swim
nous nagerons, we will swim
vous nagerez, you will swim
ils / elles nageront, they will swim

Chapitre 4

- Verbs in the future tense
- Numbers 20 to 60

Je finirai, I will finish
Tu finiras, you will finish
Il, elle / on finira, he, she (it) / one will finish
Nous finirons, we will finish
Vous finirez, you will finish
Ils/ elles finiront, they will finish

Je vendrai, I will sell
Tu vendras, you will sell
Il, elle vendra, he, she will sell
Nous vendrons, we will sell
Vous vendrez, you will sell
Ils, elles vendront, they will sell

Les Chiffres

20 -vingt	40- quarante
21- vingt et un	41- quarante et un
22- vingt- deux	42- quarante-deux
23- vingt-trois	43-quarante-trois
24- vingt-quatre	44-quarante-quatre
25- vingt- cinq	45- quarante-cinq
26- vingt-six	46- quarante-six
27- vingt-sept	47-quarante-sept
28- vingt-huit	48- quarante-huit
29- vingt-neuf	49- quarante-neuf
30- trente	50- cinquante
31- trente et un	51- cinquante et un
32- trente-deux	52-cinquante -deux
33- trente- trois	53- cinquante -trois
34- trente-	54-cinquante -quatre
35- trente-cinq	55- cinquante-cinq
36- trente-six	56- cinquante-six
38- trente-huit	58- cinquante-huit
39- trente-neuf	59-cinquante-neuf
	60-soinxante

A photograph of the Luxor Obelisk in Paris, France. The obelisk is a tall, dark stone monument with a golden pyramidion at the top. In the foreground, a large fountain with a central jet of water is visible. The background shows a gate with ornate metalwork and a stone wall. People are walking around the area, and a white van is parked near the gate. The sky is overcast.

Chapitre 5

- Verbs in the imperfect tense
- Interrogative Adjectives
Quel, quelle, quels, quelles

IR VERBS

Je finissais
Tu finissais
Il finissait
Elle finissait
Nous finissions
Vous finissiez
Ils finissaient
Elles finissaient

RE VERBS

Je vendais
tu vendais
il vendait
Elle vendait
Nous vendions
Vous vendiez
Ils vendaient
Elles vendaient

The imperfect tense (l'imparfait), one of several past tenses in French, is used to describe states of being and habitual actions in the past. It also has several idiomatic uses.

Endings

To the stem, add the endings -ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, and -aient. Listen carefully to the pronunciation of the verbs danser, finir and être in the imparfait tense. Note that -ais, -ais, -ait, and -aient are all pronounced alike. That means that the singular forms and 3rd person plural (the boot) all sound the same!

ER VERBS

Je parlais	Nous parlions
Tu parlais	Vous parliez
Il parlait	Ils parlaient
Elle parlait	Elles parlaient

Quel is an adjective. Like any other adjective, it agrees in number and gender with the noun it modifies. Remember to make the liaison between quels / quelles and a following word beginning with a vowel (quels animaux).

**masculine singular
masculine plural
feminine singular
feminine plural**


**Quel
Quels
Quelle
Quelles**

Interrogative quel

Quel is generally translated into English by 'what' or 'which'. It is always followed by a noun or by the verb 'être' + noun.



Un petit tatou: Maman, maman, quel est le nom de ce tatou?



The conditional is used to refer to hypothetical events. It occurs in polite requests and most frequently with if clauses. In French, it is called le conditionnel and is most often translated by would in English.

Formation

The stem used to form the conditional is the same as the stem of the future (usually the infinitive). The conditional endings are -ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient (These are also the imperfect endings).

ER Verbs

Je danserais
Tu danserais
Il danserait
Nous danserions
Vous danseriez
Ils danseraient
Elle danserait
Elle danseraient

Chapitre 6

- Verbs in the Conditional Mood
- Nouns in the plural form

IR Verbs

- Je finirais
- Tu finirais
- Il finirait
- Elle finirait
- Nous finirions
- Vous finiriez
- Ils finiraient
- Elles finiraient

RE Verbs

- Je vendrais
- Tu vendrais
- Il vendrait
- Elle vendrait
- Nous vendrions
- Vous vendriez
- Ils vendraient
- Elles vendraient

Nouns in the plural form

In French, a noun is always either singular or plural. It is usually introduced by a determiner, which reflects the number of the noun.

regular plural formation

As in English, the plural is formed by adding an -s to the singular form of the noun. Note, however, that the -s is not pronounced. In spoken language, the determiner is often the only indication that a noun is singular or plural. Nouns ending in -s, -x, -z in the singular

Nouns ending in -s, -x, or -z do not change in the plural. For example

Singular	Plural
bras	bras
nez	nez
fil	fil
choix	choix
repas	repas
croix	croix

Nouns ending in -al, -ail, -au, -eu, -eau, -ou in the singular

Nouns ending in -al, -ail, or -au in the singular end in -aux in the plural. For example:

Singular

Plural

animal

animaux

journal

journaux

cheval

chevaux

canal

canaux

mal

maux

bail

baux

corail

coraux

émail

émaux

soupirail

soupiraux

travail

travaux

ventail

ventaux

vitrail

vitraux

bateau

bateaux

beau

beaux

chapeau

chapeaux

couteau

couteaux

eau

eaux

manteau

manteaux

morceau

morceaux

nouveau

nouveaux

bijou

bijoux

caillou

cailloux

chou

choux

genou

genoux

hibou

hiboux

joujou

joujoux

Some nouns have irregular plurals

le ciel cieux

l'oeil yeux

madame

mesdames

mademoiselle

mesdemoiselles

monsieur

messieurs



Family names do not add s in the plural form

Plural of common compound nouns

L'après-midi
les après-midi
le chef-d'oeuvre
les chefs-d'oeuvres
la grand-mère
les grands-mères
le grand-père
les grands-pères
le gratte-ciel
les gratte-ciel
le hors-d'oeuvre
les hors-d'oeuvres
le rendez-vous
les rendez-vous

A few nouns are used mainly in the plural.

les ciseaux
les gens
les lunettes
les mathématiques
les vacances

Les Chaperon
The Chaperons

Chapter 7

- Verbs in the subjunctive tense
- Possessive Adjectives

Subjunctive Tense

The subjunctive is one of four moods in French (indicative, imperative, subjunctive and conditional). A mood is a grammatical term which helps categorize verb tenses. The subjunctive **mood** is used more frequently in French than in English. It has two tenses: present and past. It expresses several concepts, such as a wish, hope, or doubt, as well as an obligation or a necessity. One such expression which is always followed by the subjunctive is **il faut que** (it is necessary that ...).

-er, -re, and -ir verbs

The subjunctive endings are the same for all verbs: **-e, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent**. For most verbs, the subjunctive mood is formed by dropping the **-ent** ending from the third person plural of the present indicative and adding the subjunctive endings. Note the similarities between the present indicative and the present

subjunctive of -er verbs. This is due to the fact that the same stem is used for the subjunctive and the present indicative; the endings are also identical except for the nous and vous forms. This means that the 'boot' forms of the subjunctive of regular -er verbs look and sound exactly like the present indicative.

Because the subjunctive occurs in subordinate clauses, the subordinating conjunction que is usually included as part of the paradigm for the subjunctive forms.

ER Verbs

que je parle
que tu parles
qu'il parle
qu'elle parle
que nous parlions
que vous parliez
qu'ils parlent
qu'elles parlent

IR Verbs

que je finisse
que tu finisses
qu'il finisse
qu'elle finisse
que nous finissions
que vous finissiez
qu'ils finissent
qu'elles finissent

RE Verbs

que je vende
que tu vendes
qu'il vende
que nous vendions
que vous vendiez
qu'ils vendent
qu'elles vendent

Possessive Adjectives

Forms and Uses

The possessive determiners serve to express ownership or possession (hence the name). They

are also often called possessive adjectives because they agree in gender and number with the noun they introduce.

Possessive articles, like all articles, must agree with the noun they modify.

Thus, if the noun is feminine, the possessive article must be feminine, too. In the following example, the feminine noun **famille** requires a feminine form - **sa**. Note that **sa** has three potential translations in English: 'his,' 'her,' or 'its.' So, how do you know which meaning is intended? Context! Since the following example sentence refers to Tex, we know that **sa** means 'his.'

liaison

Do not forget to make the liaison between the plural forms of the possessive determiners and words that begin with a vowel sound. **Ma, ta, sa** become **mon, ton, son** in front of feminine nouns beginning with a vowel sound.

Chapter 8

-The verbs Savoir et Connaitre
-Irregular Adjectives

Savoir and connaître are used in different contexts or to describe different degrees of knowledge. Savoir is used for facts, things known by heart, or abilities. When followed by an infinitive, savoir indicates knowing how to do something. (Je sais jouer de la guitare.) Connaître is used for people and places and represents a personal acquaintance or familiarity.

Irregular Adjectives

Regular adjectives are formed by adding an e to the masculine form in the singular (content / contente), or by adding an s to the masculine and feminine forms in the plural (Tex et Edouard sont contents / Tammy et Bette sont contentes). This group of adjectives is by far the most common. There are, however, a number of adjectives which are called irregular, because they do not have the normal -e, -s, or -es endings. The endings of these irregular adjectives vary widely and often change the pronunciation.

Other adjectives can be grouped in categories:

masculine ending	feminine ending	french	english
-el	-elle	cruel • cruelle	cruel
-eil	-eille	pareil • pareille	similar
-il	-ille	gentil • gentille	kind, nice
-on	-onne	mignon • mignonne	cute
-s	-sse	gros • grosse	big, fat
-en	-enne	ancien • ancienne	old
-et	-ète	secret • secrète	secretive
-er	-ère	cher • chère	dear, expensive
-eux	-euse	heureux • heureuse	happy
-eur	-euse	trompeur • trompeuse	deceptive
-teur	-trice	créateur • créatrice	creative
-f	-ve	actif • active	active
-c	-che	franc • franche	frank
-ou	-olle	fou • folle	crazy

Some adjectives have identical masculine and feminine forms. This is generally the case with adjectives ending in e in their masculine form and with foreign adjectives like 'snob', 'cool', etc. For example: Tex est un tatou imaginaire; Tammy aussi est imaginaire. Ils sont imaginaires. (Tex is an imaginary armadillo; Tammy too is imaginary. They are imaginary.) Here are a few of these adjective

pauvre (poor)
difficile (difficult)
sensible (sensitive)
riche (rich)
calme (calm)
semblable (similar)
mince (slim)
minuscule (tiny)
ridicule (ridiculous)
propre (clean)
ironique (ironic)

imaginaire (imaginary)

Number

The majority of adjectives are regular in the plural; that is, an -s is added to the singular masculine or feminine forms. There are two major exceptions to this rule:

1.

Do not add an s to the masculine form of adjectives ending in s or x. The masculine singular and plural forms are thus identical: un animal heureux (a happy animal), des animaux heureux (happy animals). However, the feminine plural form of these adjectives is regular; it is formed by simply adding an s to the feminine singular form: une fille heureuse (a happy girl), des filles heureuses (happy girls).

2.

Adjectives ending in al in the masculine singular form change to aux in the masculine plural form.

The feminine plural form of these adjectives is regular; it is formed by simply adding an s to the feminine singular form: Tex aime lire la presse internationale. Tex aime aussi les revues internationales. (Tex likes to read international papers. Tex also likes international magazines).

The irregular verbs savoir and connaître both mean 'to know.'

savoir 'to know (a fact)'	
je sais	nous savons
tu sais	vous savez
il/elle/on sait	ils/elles savent
past participle : su	

connaître 'to know, to be acquainted with'	
je connais	nous connaissons
tu connais	vous connaissez
il/elle/on connait	ils/elles connaissent
past participle : connu	

Chapter 9

-Irregular verbs

écrire, recevoir, prendre

Verbs like prendre are conjugated like regular -re verbs in the singular, but not in the plural. Note the difference in the stem in the plural forms.

Je prends	Nous prenons
Tu prends	Vous prenez
Il prend	Ils prennent
Elle prend	Elles prennent

Verbs conjugated like prendre include:

apprendre, to learn
comprendre, to understand
surprendre, to surprise

Le verbe "Écrire" to write

J'écris
Tu écris

Il écrit
Elle écrit
Nous écrivons
Vous écrivez
Ils écrivent
Elles écrivent

Le verbe " Recevoir" to receive

Je reçois **Nous recevons**
Tu reçois **Vous recevez**
Il reçoit **Ils reçoivent**
Elle reçoit **Elles reçoivent**