

Regular Verbs

	Infinitive	Present	Past	Past participle	French
1	To add	add(s)	added	added	additionner
2	To ask	ask(s)	asked	asked	demander
3	To boil	boil(s)	boiled	boiled	bouillir
4	To burn	burn(s)	burned	burned	brûler
5	To change	change(s)	changed	changed	changer
6	To close	close(s)	closed	closed	fermer
7	To count	count(s)	counted	counted	compter
8	To cross	cross(es)	crossed	crossed	traverser
9	To dance	dance(s)	danced	danced	danser
10	To drop	drop(s)	dropped	dropped	échapper
11	To earn	earn(s)	earned	earned	se mériter (\$)
12	To end	end(s)	ended	ended	terminer
13	To enter	enter(s)	entered	entered	entrer
14	To excuse	excuse(s)	excused	excused	excuser
15	To fill	fill(s)	filled	filled	remplir
16	To finish	finish(es)	finished	finished	finir
17	To help	help(s)	helped	helped	aider
18	To hope	hope(s)	hoped	hoped	espérer
19	To hurry	hurry(ies)	hurried	hurried	se dépêcher
20	To invite	invite(s)	invited	invited	inviter
21	To jump	jump(s)	jumped	jumped	sauter
22	To knock	knock(s)	knocked	knocked	frapper
23	To land	land(s)	landed	landed	atterrir
24	To last	last(s)	lasted	lasted	durer
25	To learn	learn(s)	learned	learned	apprendre
26	To like	like(s)	liked	liked	aimer
27	To live	live(s)	lived	lived	vivre/habiter
28	To look	look(s)	looked	looked	regarder
29	To mail	mail(s)	mailed	mailed	poster
30	To need	need(s)	needed	needed	avoir besoin

	Infinitive	Present	Past	Past participle	French
31	To paint	paint(s)	painted	painted	peindre/peinturer
32	To part	part(s)	parted	parted	séparer
33	To pick	pick(s)	picked	picked	ramasser
34	To place	place(s)	placed	placed	placer
35	To play	play(s)	played	played	jouer
36	To point	point(s)	pointed	pointed	pointer
37	To pour	pour(s)	poured	poured	verser
38	To pull	pull(s)	pulled	pulled	tirer
39	To push	push(es)	pushed	pushed	pousser
40	To rent	rent(s)	rented	rented	louer
41	To rest	rest(s)	rested	rested	se reposer
42	To rush	rush(es)	rushed	rushed	se hâter
43	To save	save(s)	saved	saved	sauver/épargner
44	To seem	seem(s)	seemed	seemed	sembler
45	To smoke	smoke(s)	smoked	smoked	fumer
46	To spell	spell(s)	spelled	spelled	épeler
47	To stop	stop(s)	stopped	stopped	arrêter
48	To talk	talk(s)	talked	talked	parler
49	To thank	thank(s)	thanked	thanked	remercier
50	To touch	touch(es)	touched	touched	toucher
51	To try	try(ies)	tried	tried	essayer
52	To turn	turn(s)	turned	turned	tourner
53	To use	use(s)	used	used	utiliser
54	To wait	wait(s)	waited	waited	attendre
55	To walk	walk(s)	walked	walked	marcher
56	To want	want(s)	wanted	wanted	vouloir/désirer
57	To wash	wash(es)	washed	washed	laver
58	To watch	watch(es)	watched	watched	regarder
59	To wish	wish(es)	wished	wished	souhaiter
60	To work	work(s)	worked	worked	travailler

Irregular verbs

	Infinitive	Present	Past	Past participle	French
1	To be	am/are/is	was/were	been	être
2	To beat	beat(s)	beat	beat	battre
3	To become	become(s)	became	become	devenir
4	To begin	begin(s)	began	begun	commencer
5	To bite	bite(s)	bit	bitten	mordre
6	To bleed	bleed(s)	bled	bled	saigner
7	To blow	blow(s)	blew	blown	souffler
8	To break	break(s)	broke	broken	briser
9	To bring	bring(s)	brought	brought	apporter
10	To build	build(s)	built	built	bâtir
11	To burn	burn(s)	burned	burnt(ed)	brûler
12	To burst	burst(s)	burst	burst	éclater
13	To buy	buy(s)	bought	bought	acheter
14	To catch	catch(es)	caught	caught	attraper
15	To choose	choose(s)	chose	chosen	choisir
16	To come	come(s)	came	come	venir
17	To cost	cost(s)	cost	cost	coûter
18	To creep	creep(s)	crept	crept	ramper
19	To cut	cut(s)	cut	cut	couper
20	To dig	dig(s)	dug	dug	creuser
21	To do	do(es)	did	done	faire
22	To draw	draw(s)	drew	drawn	dessiner
23	To drink	drink(s)	drank	drunk	boire
24	To drive	drive(s)	drove	driven	conduire
25	To eat	eat(s)	ate	eaten	manger
26	To fall	fall(s)	fell	fallen	tomber
27	To feed	feed(s)	fed	fed	nourrir
28	To feel	feel(s)	felt	felt	(se) sentir
29	To fight	fight(s)	fought	fought	(se) battre
30	To find	find(s)	found	found	trouver
31	To fly	fly(ies)	flew	flown	voler
32	To forbid	forbid(s)	forbade	forbidden	interdire

	Infinitive	Present	Past	Past participle	French
33	To forget	forget(s)	forgot	forgotten	oublier
34	To forgive	forgive(s)	forgave	forgiven	pardonner
35	To freeze	freeze(s)	froze	frozen	geler
36	To get	get(s)	got	got(ten)	obtenir
37	To give	give(s)	gave	given	donner
38	To go	go(es)	went	gone	aller
39	To grow	grow(s)	grew	grown	croître
40	To hang	hang(s)	hung	hung	(sus)pendre
41	To have	have/has	had	had	avoir
42	To hear	hear(s)	heard	heard	entendre
43	To hide	hide(s)	hid	hidden	cacher
44	To hit	hit(s)	hit	hit	frapper
45	To hold	hold(s)	held	held	(main)tenir
46	To hurt	hurt(s)	hurt	hurt	blesser
47	To keep	keep(s)	kept	kept	garder
48	To know	know(s)	knew	known	savoir/connaître
49	To leave	leave(s)	left	left	quitter/partir
50	To lend	lend(s)	lent	lent	prêter/passer
51	To let	let(s)	let	let	laisser
52	To lose	lose(s)	lost	lost	perdre
53	To make	make(s)	made	made	fabriquer
54	To mean	mean(s)	meant	meant	vouloir dire
55	To meet	meet(s)	met	met	rencontrer
56	To pay	pay(s)	paid	paid	payer
57	To put	put(s)	put	put	mettre
58	To read	read(s)	read	read	lire
59	To ride	ride(s)	rode	ridden	aller en/à
60	To ring	ring(s)	rang	rung	sonner
61	To rise	rise(s)	rose	risen	(s') élever
62	To run	run(s)	ran	run	courir
63	To say	say(s)	said	said	dire
64	To see	see(s)	saw	seen	voir
65	To seek	seek(s)	sought	sought	chercher
66	To sell	sell(s)	sold	sold	vendre

	Infinitive	Present	Past	Past participle	French
67	To send	send(s)	sent	sent	envoyer
68	To set	set(s)	set	set	placer/préparer
69	To sew	sew(s)	sewed	sewn	coudre
70	To shake	shake(s)	shook	shaken	secouer
71	To shine	shine(s)	shone	shone	briller
72	To shoot	shoot(s)	shot	shot	tirer/fusiller
73	To show	show(s)	showed	shown	montrer
74	To shrink	shrink(s)	shrank	shrunk	rétrécir
75	To shut	shut(s)	shut	shut	fermer
76	To sing	sing(s)	sang	sung	chanter
77	To sink	sink(s)	sank	sunk	couler
78	To sit	sit(s)	sat	sat	(s') asseoir
79	To sleep	sleep(s)	slept	slept	dormir
80	To slide	slide(s)	slid	slid	glisser
81	To smell	smell(s)	smelt	smelt	sentir
82	To speak	speak(s)	spoke	spoken	parler
83	To spend	spend(s)	spent	spent	dépenser
84	To split	split(s)	split	split	diviser
85	To stand	stand(s)	stood	stood	être debout
86	To steal	steal(s)	stole	stolen	dérober/voler
87	To stick	stick(s)	stuck	stuck	coller
88	To sting	sting(s)	stung	stung	piquer
89	To sweep	sweep(s)	swept	swept	balayer
90	To swim	swim(s)	swam	swum	nager
91	To take	take(s)	took	taken	prendre
92	To teach	teach(es)	taught	taught	enseigner
93	To tell	tell(s)	told	told	dire/raconter
94	To think	think(s)	thought	thought	penser
95	To throw	throw(s)	threw	thrown	jeter/lancer
96	To understand	understand(s)	understood	understood	comprendre
97	To wake	wake(s)	woke	woken	s'éveiller
98	To wear	wear(s)	wore	worn	porter
99	To win	win(s)	won	won	gagner
100	To write	write(s)	wrote	written	écrire

Prepositions

- Une préposition est un mot placé devant un nom pour préciser un contexte.

	Sens et utilisations	Exemples
About	À peu près Environ Au sujet de	He's about 6 feet tall. It's about 2 o'clock. We talked about you.
Around	Autour de Vers	I'll walk around the block. I'll meet you around 6 pm.
At	À (heure/âge) À, au (endroit ponctuel)	We always eat at 5:30 pm. I'll wait at the bus stop. We ate at McDonald's.
By	Par D'ici, avant À, au (quantité) En, à (transport) Presqu'à côté de	He went by this road. I'll finish my homework by 5 pm. They buy their meat by the pound. We came by bus. He lives by the sea.
For	Pour Pendant (temps)	This gift is for you. I waited for two hours.
From	De, du, des Provenance	I come from Quebec City. This letter is from Sam.
In	En, dans (dates) À, en, dans (lieu) À, au (ville, pays)	In September 2001, two planes... She's in hospital. I live in St-Jovite, in Canada.
Into	Dans (mouvement) En (changement)	I saw a man going into your house. Jesus turned water into wine. Translate into English.
Of	De, du, des (possession) En, de (matériaux)	The pen of Eric is blue. The house is made of wood.
To	À, au (déplacement) À, au (attribution)	I go to school every day. He gave it to me.
Until	Jusqu'à Avant (temps)	They waited until he arrived. I won't be ready until next week.

A. Complete the following sentences using an appropriate preposition.

1. I walked for _____ two hours.
2. We ate _____ St-Hubert. We were finished _____ 8 o'clock.
3. He slowly walked _____ the door.
4. They were here _____ noon.
5. The children ran _____ the table.
6. The party is _____ 5 pm to 8 pm.
7. We always shop _____ Adrenaline.
8. This gift is _____ me. I bought it _____ you.
9. Brian is _____ hospital. He ran _____ a chair and broke his leg.
10. It should be completed _____ the weekend.
11. This new t-shirt is _____ Samantha.
12. The show starts _____ 8 pm.
13. Where do you come _____ ?
14. The name _____ my mother is Diane.
15. I was born _____ 1990.
16. She travels _____ plane.
17. She turns her old jeans _____ shorts.
18. She comes _____ London.
19. They rented a cottage _____ the cliff.
20. They lived _____ France _____ 10 years.
21. The car crashed _____ the house.
22. I will not be able to finish _____ next week.
23. This is the doll _____ my sister.
24. She likes talking _____ music.
25. Windows are made _____ glass.
26. She was there _____ three hours.
27. It happened _____ me.
28. She will be here _____ 5 minutes. Wait _____ her.
29. Nancy has to work _____ 9 o'clock.
30. They went _____ Florida last year.

Plural of nouns

	Terminaison	Exemples
Noms réguliers	S	cat → cats tree → trees pencil → pencils
Mots finissant par: SS, CH, SH, X, O and Z.	ES	kiss → kisses box → boxes ash → ashes echo → echoes Tomato → tomatoes
Mots étrangérés finissant par: O	S	kimono → kimonos photo → photos sombrero → sombreros
Mots finissant par le son F	VES	leaf → leaves knife → knives wolf → wolves half → halves thief → thieves
Mots finissant par Y précédés d'une voyelle	S	key → keys valley → valleys
Mots finissant par Y précédés d'une consonne	IES	study → studies lady → ladies victory → victories
Pluriels irréguliers	changent complètement	child → children man → men woman → women mouse → mice die → dice
Noms collectifs	Ne changent pas du tout	Voir p. 24

A. Write the plural of the following words.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. wife _____ | 27. mouse _____ |
| 2. tooth _____ | 28. tomato _____ |
| 3. victory _____ | 29. potato _____ |
| 4. salesman _____ | 30. copy _____ |
| 5. echo _____ | 31. piano _____ |
| 6. shoe _____ | 32. company _____ |
| 7. sheep _____ | 33. boy _____ |
| 8. purse _____ | 34. fly _____ |
| 9. train _____ | 35. thief _____ |
| 10. safe _____ | 36. donkey _____ |
| 11. solo _____ | 37. meal _____ |
| 12. sugar _____ sugar | 38. room _____ |
| 13. class _____ | 39. concert _____ |
| 14. cafeteria _____ | 40. fruit _____ |
| 15. door _____ | 41. chief _____ |
| 16. teacher _____ | 42. valley _____ |
| 17. copybook _____ | 43. deer _____ deer |
| 18. ox _____ | 44. information _____ |
| 19. woman _____ | 45. cliff _____ cliffs |
| 20. sister _____ | 46. house _____ |
| 21. leaf _____ | 47. knowledge _____ |
| 22. child _____ | 48. duck _____ |
| 23. cat _____ | 49. vegetable _____ |
| 24. face _____ | 50. garbage _____ |
| 25. goose _____ | 51. die _____ |
| 26. foot _____ | 52. hero _____ |

Simple Future

Modes	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Tenses	Present Past Future Conditional	Present Past Future Conditional	Present Past Future Conditional	Present Past Future Conditional

➤ Utilisation du simple future

Le *simple future* exprime:

a) Une décision prise sur le fait.

Ex: I'll get it.
I will repair your car tomorrow.

b) Une probabilité avec si (présent → passé).

Ex: If you behave, you'll have a gift.

c) Une prédiction.

Ex: It will rain tomorrow.
I think they will be absent.

d) Une action future certaine (Verb to be + going to).

Ex: I'm going to go to Montréal this weekend.
You are going to eat at 5 o'clock tonight.
She is not going to call you tomorrow.

N.B. Le *simple future* se traduit généralement par le futur simple de l'indicatif ou le futur proche:

Futur indicatif: J'irai à Montréal...

Futur proche: Je vais aller à Montréal...

Affirmations	Subject	Will	Verb (infinitive)	Object
	I You He She It We You They	<div>Contraction</div> I'll You'll He'll She'll It'll We'll You'll They'll	work be go	tomorrow. present. to Montreal.

Negations	Subject	Will	Not	Verb (infinitive)	Object
	I You She They	will	<div>Contraction</div> won't	work be go	tomorrow. present. to Montreal.

Yes/no questions	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb (infinitive)	Object
	Will	they you he	work be go	tomorrow? present? to Montreal?

Information questions	Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb (infinitive)	Object
	Where	will	you	work go be	tomorrow?

➤ **Mots clés:** Tomorrow/next/in...

A. Conjugate the verbs in the simple future using the subject in brackets.

1. To play (I) _____
2. To go (you) _____
3. To sleep (he) _____
4. To wait (she) _____
5. To pull (we) _____
6. To verify (you) _____
7. To be (I) _____
8. To stay (she) _____
9. To ask (you) _____
10. To laugh (they) _____
11. To write (you) _____
12. To push (we) _____
13. To cough (I) _____
14. To water (they) _____
15. To cry (he) _____
16. To swim (it) _____
17. To travel (you) _____
18. To work (she) _____
19. To display (you) _____
20. To whistle (I) _____

B. Conjugate the verbs in the *simple future*.

1. If you study, you (to have) _____ good marks.
2. I think Peter (to win) _____ the race.
3. They don't think they (to stay) _____ home.
4. When _____ Sarah (to go) _____ to the party?
5. If we arrive too late, we (to miss) _____ the show.
6. Finally, I don't think I (to buy) _____ this dress.
7. I (to try) _____ to help you.
8. _____ it (to be) _____ sunny tomorrow?
9. Jamie (to like) _____ your brother.
10. When _____ you (to go) _____ to Mexico?
11. If you walk under the ladder, you (to get) _____ hurt.
12. I (to do) _____ the laundry tomorrow.
13. She (to go out) _____ with us next week.
14. Christine (to be, negation) _____ alone.
15. Where _____ you (to go) _____ tomorrow?
16. We (to go, negation) _____ to cinema.
17. How _____ you (to get) _____ there?
18. If you don't study, you (to have, negation) _____ good marks.
19. I (to be) _____ 13 years old next year.
20. She (to sing) _____ at the show.

C. Translate the following sentences into French or English.

1. Je vais dormir. _____
2. Pourquoi dormira-t-il? _____
3. Pourquoi est-ce qu'il dormira? _____
4. She'll come. _____
5. Will you talk ? _____
6. Tu ne viendras pas. _____
7. Nous quitterons. _____
8. You won't study. _____
9. Will we talk? _____
10. Conduiront-elles? _____
11. Est-ce qu'elles partiront? _____
12. Il ne dormira pas (le chien). _____
13. She is going to study. _____
14. Vous ne mangerez pas. _____
15. Quitteront-elles? _____
16. Will they be at school? _____
17. Elle ne cuisinera pas. _____
18. Where will she skate? _____
19. Ils ne vont pas dormir. _____
20. Will he cook? _____

21. Vous étudierez. _____
22. J'aurai 13 ans. _____
23. Elles ne boiront pas. _____
24. We won't go to cinema. _____
25. She will drink. _____
26. Je vais aller à Vancouver. _____
27. Will you paint your house? _____
28. Si tu cours, tu vas tomber. _____
29. Will they be present? _____
30. Nous étudions. _____
31. Je ne vendrai pas ma bicyclette. _____
32. Why will you be absent? _____
33. It will be sunny tomorrow. _____
34. Il n'ira pas à Montréal. _____
35. She won't drive. _____
36. Où irons-nous demain? _____
37. Ils ne mangeront pas ici. _____
38. Je vais jouer au football. _____
39. If you sleep, you'll miss the bus. _____
40. Je vais passer mon anglais. _____

There will be

➤ **There will be** est la formule utilisée pour exprimer **il y aura**.

	There	Verb to be (future)	Object
Affirmations	There	will be	a book on the table. two books on the table.

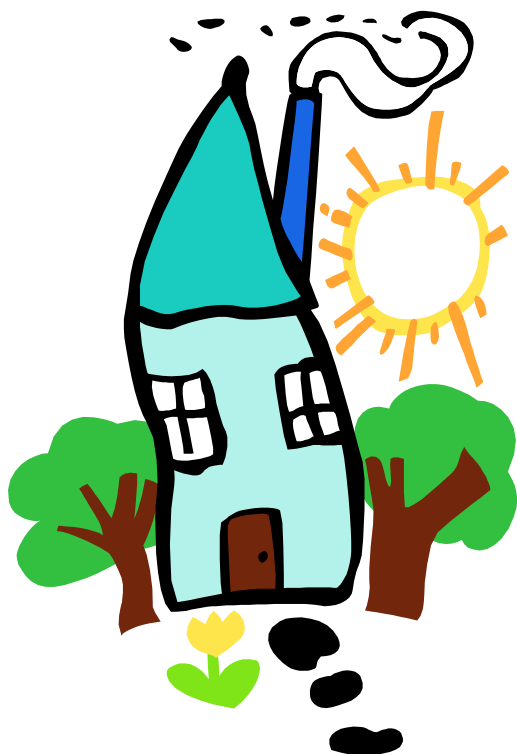
Negations	There	Verb to be (future)	No	Object	
	There	will be	Contraction	no	book on the table.
			won't be		books on the table.

	Will	There	Verb to be	Object
Question	Will	there	be	a book on the table? books on the table?

A. Use the correct form of there will be.

1. _____ someone at the door in 2 minutes?
2. _____ many policemen in our city next summer.
3. _____ flowers on the table tomorrow?
4. _____ many mistakes in your sentence if you write too fast.
5. _____ two cars in the parking lot tonight.

B. This is the house of your dreams. Describe this picture using there will be. Use negations too.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

C. Translate these sentences into French or English.

1. Y aura-t-il un crayon sur la table demain?

2. There will be 30 students in my group next year.

3. There will be a pool in my backyard.

4. Il n'y aura personne à la maison.

5. There will be animals at the zoo.
