

G Using *il faut* and *il est interdit de* > Page 220

il faut ... it is necessary to/you must ...
il est interdit de ... it is forbidden to/you must not ...

Both expressions are followed by the infinitive.

Il faut être à l'heure. You must **be** on time.

Il est interdit de manquer les cours. You must not **skip** lessons.

G Present tense: the third person singular

For regular **-er** verbs, the third person singular (*il/elle*) ending is **-e**.

Irregular verb forms like *il/elle va* and *il/elle fait* must be learned.

The possessive adjective is **son/sa/ses**, depending on the gender of the noun it accompanies: there are not separate words for 'his' and 'her'.

G Present tense: the third person plural

For regular **-er** verbs, the *ils/elles* ending is **-ent**, e.g. *ils portent*.

Remember that these verbs are **irregular**:

aller → *ils vont* *avoir* → *ils ont* *devoir* → *ils doivent*
faire → *ils font* *être* → *ils sont* *pouvoir* → *ils peuvent*

The possessive adjective is **leur** or **leurs**, depending on whether the noun is singular or plural.

G Using the definite article

When talking about likes/dislikes in French, the definite article (**le/la/les**) is always used in front of the noun, even though we wouldn't use it in English.

J'adore le français. I like French.

J'aime les langues. I like languages.

G The future tense > Page 218

To form the future tense, use the future stem of the verb + the correct ending.

je quitterai (I will leave)

il quittera (he will leave)

je serai (I will be)

il sera (he will be)

G Comparisons > Page 226

plus important(e)(s) que	more important than
moins important(e)(s) que	less important than
aussi important(e)(s) que	as important as

G The imperative

You use the imperative to give instructions. Recap how to form it using the grammar box on page 76. In addition, **for reflexive verbs**, add **-toi** or **-vous**:

tu t'amuses (you have fun)

→ *Amuse-toi!* (Have fun!)

vous vous présentez (you put yourself forward)

→ *Présentez-vous!* (Put yourself forward!)

avoir and **être** are irregular:

être → *tu* form: *sois* → **Sois** écolo! (Be green!)

vous form: *soyez* → **Soyez** écolo!

avoir → *tu* form: *aie* → **N'aie** pas peur! (Don't be afraid!)

vous form: *ayez* → **N'ayez** pas peur!

G The pronoun *on*

On can mean 'one', 'you' or 'we'. It is used a lot in French: much more than we would use the pronoun 'one' in English.

It is used when talking about people in general and takes the same verb form as *il/elle*:

On améliore ses compétences en langue.

You improve your language skills.