

G Reflexive verbs > Page 207

Reflexive verbs include a reflexive pronoun (**me, te, se**, etc.):

- Je **me** douche.* I am having a shower.
- Tu **te** coiffes?* Are you doing your hair?
- On **se** lève?* Shall we get up?

G Using different time frames

present	perfect	near future
<i>je visite</i>	<i>j'ai visité</i>	<i>je vais visiter</i>
<i>je fais</i>	<i>j'ai fait</i>	<i>je vais faire</i>
<i>je vois</i>	<i>j'ai vu</i>	<i>je vais voir</i>
<i>je prends</i>	<i>j'ai pris</i>	<i>je vais prendre</i>
<i>je vais</i>	<i>je suis allé(e)</i>	<i>je vais aller</i>

G Talking about the future > Page 218

To talk about your future plans, you can use either the near future (*aller + an infinitive*) or the future tense (e.g. *je mangerai, je voyagerai, j'irai*).

G The conditional > Page 219

You use the conditional to say 'would'.
Je regarderais ... I would watch ...

Take the future stem and add the **imperfect endings**:

<i>je regarderais</i>	<i>nous regarderions</i>
<i>tu regarderais</i>	<i>vous regarderiez</i>
<i>il/elle/on regarderait</i>	<i>ils/elles regarderaient</i>

Some verbs, including *vouloir, faire, avoir* and *être*, have irregular stems:

<i>je voudrais</i>	I would like
<i>je ferais</i>	I would do
<i>il y aurait</i>	there would be
<i>ce serait</i>	it would be

★ Make your answers sound authentic.

Use these phrases:

- Moi, je ...*
- De préférence, je ...*
- En plus, ...*
- Je trouve que ce serait ...*

★ You use the formal **vous** form with someone who is older than you or someone you don't know. In a restaurant situation, you will use this form.

G Reflexive verbs in the perfect tense > Page 214

All reflexive verbs use *être* as the auxiliary verb. The past participle must agree with the subject.

<i>je me suis reposé(e)</i>	<i>nous nous sommes reposé(e)(s)</i>
<i>tu t'es reposé(e)</i>	<i>vous vous êtes reposé(e)(s)</i>
<i>il/elle/on s'est reposé(e)</i>	<i>ils/elles se sont reposé(e)(s)</i>

G avant de + the infinitive > Page 234

Use **avant de** plus an infinitive to say 'before doing something'.

Avant de prendre le métro, ... Before taking the metro, ...

G En + the present participle > Page 234

Use **en** plus the present participle to say 'on' or 'while' doing something.

To form the present participle, take the *nous* form of the present tense.

Take off the **-ons** and add **-ant**.

<i>nous arrivons</i>	→ <i>en arrivant</i>	on arriving
<i>nous partons</i>	→ <i>en partant</i>	on leaving
<i>nous mangeons</i>	→ <i>en mangeant</i>	while eating

G Using demonstrative adjectives and pronouns > Page 233

Demonstrative adjectives (*ce, cet, cette, ces*) and pronouns (*celui-ci, celle-là*, etc.) must agree with the noun they refer to or replace.

	masc sg	fem sg	masc pl	fem pl
this/these	<i>ce (cet in front of a vowel)</i>	<i>cette</i>	<i>ces</i>	<i>ces</i>
this one/ these ones	<i>celui-ci</i>	<i>celle-ci</i>	<i>ceux-ci</i>	<i>celles-ci</i>
that one/ those ones	<i>celui-là</i>	<i>celle-là</i>	<i>ceux-là</i>	<i>celles-là</i>

G The pluperfect tense > Page 229

You use the pluperfect to say 'had been', 'had gone', etc.

It is formed of two parts:

1 the **imperfect tense** of the auxiliary verb **avoir** or **être**

2 the **past participle**.

j'avais réservé (I had reserved)

j'étais parti(e) (I had left)

For verbs with *être*, the past participle must agree with the subject, e.g.

nous étions partis (we had left).