

**TIP (continued)**

**manquer** = *to miss*. When followed by the preposition **à** plus a person, it means *to be missed by*. When followed by **de** it means *to lack*.

J'ai manqué mon train. *I missed my train.*

Tu me manques. *I miss you.* (literally: *you are missed by me*)

Il manque de patience. *He is lacking in patience.*

**penser** = this verb changes meaning depending on the preposition that follows:

Je pense **à** mes amis. *I think about my friends.*

Que penses-tu **de** ce film? *What do you think about this movie? (opinion)*

**présenter** = *to present, to introduce, to show*

Je présente mon billet **au** contrôleur. *I show my ticket to the conductor.*

Je présente ma fiancée **à** mes amis. *I introduce my fiancée to my friends.*

**quitter** = *to leave a place or a person (or persons)*

J'ai quitté Paris il y a trois jours—Elle a quitté sa famille à l'âge de 18 ans.

**téléphoner** = *to telephone*. It is always followed by the preposition **à**. In English you would say *I telephone my friends* but in French it is *Je téléphone à mes amis*.

**tourner** = *to turn*. In the expression *tourner un film* it means *to film a movie*.

**voler** = depending on the context, **voler** can mean either *to fly* or *to steal*.

However, in French, when it means *to fly*, it cannot be used with a direct object.

*I fly a plane.* = Je pilote un avion.

*The plane flies.* = L'avion vole.

*The bird flies.* = L'oiseau vole.

### OTHER REGULAR -IR VERBS

|           |                          |           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| agir*     | <i>to act</i>            | nourrir   | <i>to feed</i>           |
| applaudir | <i>to applaud</i>        | obéir     | <i>to obey</i>           |
| atterrir* | <i>to land</i>           | pâlir     | <i>to turn pale</i>      |
| avertir   | <i>to warn</i>           | périr     | <i>to perish</i>         |
| chérir    | <i>to cherish</i>        | punir     | <i>to punish</i>         |
| choisir   | <i>to choose</i>         | réfléchir | <i>to ponder/reflect</i> |
| désobéir  | <i>to disobey</i>        | remplir   | <i>to fill</i>           |
| définir   | <i>to define</i>         | réunir    | <i>to (re)unite</i>      |
| établir   | <i>to establish</i>      | réussir*  | <i>to succeed</i>        |
| fournir*  | <i>to supply</i>         | rougir    | <i>to blush</i>          |
| guérir    | <i>to get well, cure</i> | salir     | <i>to dirty</i>          |
| grossir   | <i>to gain weight</i>    | unir      | <i>to unite, join</i>    |
| maigrir   | <i>to lose weight</i>    | vieillir  | <i>to grow old</i>       |

**TIP**

**agir** = *to act, to behave.* To act in a play is *jouer*.

Il agit bien envers ses amis. *He behaves well toward his friends.*

Il joue dans une comédie musicale. *He acts(performs) in a musical comedy.*

**s'agir de** means *to be about.* It is only used in the third person singular:

Il s'agit de.

Il s'agit d'un film de guerre. *It is about a war movie.*

De quoi s'agit-il? *What is it about?*

**atterrir** = *to land (a plane or by plane)*

L'avion doit atterrir à 8 heures. *The plane must land at 8 o'clock.*

(It does not apply to expressions such as *to land on one's feet*, which translates into *retomber sur ses pieds*.)

**fournir** = *to supply*, as in supplying a restaurant with groceries, or supplying information. To furnish an apartment is *meubler un appartement*.

**réussir** = *to succeed, achieve something, or pass a test.* Usually followed by the preposition *à* when referring to an exam.

Elle réussit à tous ses examens. *She passes all her tests.*

Son idée va certainement réussir. *His idea will certainly succeed.*

*To take a test* = *passer un examen*

## OTHER REGULAR -RE VERBS

|                     |                                   |                   |   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>attendre*</b>    | <i>to wait for</i>                | <b>prendre</b>    | <i>to hang</i>                              |
| <b>confondre*</b>   | <i>to confuse</i>                 | <b>prétendre*</b> | <i>to claim, to maintain</i>                |
| <b>défendre*</b>    | <i>to forbid/defend</i>           | <b>rendre</b>     | <i>to give back</i>                         |
| <b>dépendre*</b>    | <i>to depend</i>                  | <b>répondre</b>   | <i>to answer</i>                            |
| <b>descendre*</b>   | <i>to go down</i>                 | <b>suspendre</b>  | <i>to hang something</i>                    |
| <b>entendre*</b>    | <i>to hear</i>                    | <b>tendre*</b>    | <i>to stretch, to tighten up, to extend</i> |
| <b>étendre</b>      | <i>to spread,hang/stretch out</i> | <b>tondre</b>     | <i>to mow, to crop (hair)</i>               |
| <b>fondre*</b>      | <i>to melt</i>                    | <b>vendre</b>     | <i>to sell</i>                              |
| <b>interrompre*</b> | <i>to interrupt</i>               |                   |   |

**TIP** The irregular -ir verbs have the same endings as the regular -ir verbs, but there is a slight change in the nous and vous forms.

When conjugating irregular verbs, it is important to memorize the first persons singular and plural, as well as the 3rd person plural since the root may change.

| <b>OTHER IRREGULAR -IR VERBS</b> |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| dormir (to sleep)                | je dors                          |
| mourir (to die)                  | nous mourons (ils/elles meurent) |
| partir (to leave)*               | je pars                          |
| servir (to serve)*               | je sers                          |
| tenir (to hold)*                 | je tiens                         |
| venir (to come)*                 | je viens                         |
| nous dormons                     | nous venons (ils/elles viennent) |
| nous mourons (ils/elles meurent) |                                  |
| nous partons                     |                                  |
| nous servons                     |                                  |
| nous tenons (ils/elles tiennent) |                                  |
| nous venons (ils/elles viennent) |                                  |

**TIP** The verbs couvrir (to cover), offrir (to offer), ouvrir (to open), and souffrir (to suffer) are conjugated with the following endings: e, es, e, ons, ez, ent.

**TIP** partir = to leave for a location. Used with the preposition pour. It is not used with chez, vers. Although it is not strictly correct to use it with à or en, it is often used in the familiar language (Il part en Italie).  
 Je pars pour Dakar. I am leaving for Dakar.  
 Je vais à Dakar. I am going to Dakar.

sortir = to go out or get out from. Used with the preposition de before a location.  
 Je sortis du bureau à 5 heures. I get out of the office at 5 o'clock.

servir = This verb changes meaning, depending on the preposition that follows. If there is no preposition, it simply means to serve.

Je sers la soupe. I serve the soup.

If it is followed by the preposition à, it means to be used to do something.

Cette clef sert à ouvrir mon bureau. This key is used to open my desk.

If it is followed by the preposition de, it means to be used as.

Cette chambre sert de chambre d'amis. This room is used as a guest room.

In the pronominal form se servir de means to use something.

Je me sers de cette clef pour ouvrir mon bureau. I use this key to open my desk.

tenir = When followed by the preposition à and a noun, it means to value.

Je tiens à la photo de mon grand-père. I value my grandfather's picture.

**TIP** connaitre = to know someone or something, to know a place. It is important not to confuse connaître and savoir. Savoir means to know by heart, as in to know a poem, to know a fact or to know about a fact, or to know how to do something.

If it is followed by the preposition à, it means to be used as.

Cette clef sert à ouvrir mon bureau. This key is used to open my desk.

In the third person singular, there is a circumflex over the i (elle connaît).

croire = to believe a person (that this person is telling the truth).  
 Je crois ma voisine. I believe my neighbor.

When followed by the preposition à it means to believe a thing, or the fact that a person exists, is real.

Je crois à cette histoire. I believe this story.

Je crois aux anges gardiens. I believe in guardian angels.

To believe in God is translated by croire en Dieu.

If it is followed by the preposition à plus an infinitive, it means to really want.

Je tiens à voir ce film. I really want to see this movie.

If it is followed by the preposition de, it means to take after.

Elle ne se tient pas bien en classe. She doesn't behave in class.

venir = when used with the preposition de, it means to have just.

Je viens de finir mes devoirs. I have just finished my homework.

In the pronominal form se tenir means to behave.

**dire** = *to tell something*

**Je dis la vérité.** *I tell the truth.*

It is used with the preposition **à** before a person, and the preposition **de** before an infinitive.

**Je dis à mon ami de venir chez moi.** *I tell my friend to come to my house.*

**écrire** = before the name of a thing, there is no preposition. Before the name of a person, there is the preposition **à**.

**Elle écrit une lettre à sa cousine.** *She writes her cousin a letter.*

**mettre** = *to put.* When used pronominally and followed by the preposition **à** and an infinitive or a noun, it means *to begin to do something.*

**Nous nous mettons à travailler/Nous nous mettons au travail.** *We begin to work.*

The idiomatic expressions **mettre la table** and **mettre le couvert** mean *to set the table.*

**suivre** = *to follow.* In the expression **suivre un cours** it also means *to take a class.*

**Il suit un cours d'allemand.** *He takes a German class.*

### OTHER IRREGULAR -OIR VERBS

|  |                         |                        |                        |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>apercevoir</b> ( <i>to notice, to see from afar</i> ) | <b>j'aperçois</b>       | <b>nous apercevons</b> | <b>ils aperçoivent</b> |
| <b>devoir</b> ( <i>to have to, to owe</i> )*             | <b>je dois</b>          | <b>nous devons</b>     | <b>ils doivent</b>     |
| <b>falloir</b> ( <i>to be necessary</i> )*               | <b>il faut</b>          |                        |                        |
| <b>pleuvoir</b> ( <i>to rain</i> )                       | <b>il pleut</b>         |                        |                        |
| <b>pouvoir</b> ( <i>to be able to</i> )*                 | <b>je peux</b>          | <b>nous pouvons</b>    | <b>ils peuvent</b>     |
| <b>recevoir</b> ( <i>to receive</i> )                    | <b>je reçois</b>        | <b>nous recevons</b>   | <b>ils reçoivent</b>   |
| <b>savoir</b> ( <i>to know</i> )*                        | <b>je sais</b>          | <b>nous savons</b>     | <b>ils savent</b>      |
| <b>valoir</b> ( <i>to be worth</i> )*                    | <b>je vaut, il vaut</b> | <b>nous valons</b>     | <b>ils valent</b>      |
| <b>vouloir</b> ( <i>to want</i> )*                       | <b>je veux</b>          | <b>nous voulons</b>    | <b>ils veulent</b>     |

#### TIP

**devoir** = When the meaning of the verb **devoir** is *to have to*, it is followed by an infinitive; otherwise the meaning is *to owe.*

**Je dois étudier ce soir.** *I must study this evening.*

**Je dois vingt euros à mon ami.** *I owe my friend twenty euros.*

**falloir** = This verb is used in the third person singular and is followed by an infinitive.

**Il faut étudier avant l'examen.** *It is necessary to study before the exam.*

**pouvoir** = As in English, it is used before an infinitive.

**savoir** = *to know how to do something, to know by heart, to know about something that happened.* It must not be confused with **connaître** (see note under **-re** verbs).

**Elle sait danser.** *She knows how to dance/she can dance.*

**Je sais le poème par cœur.** *I know the poem by heart.*

**Je connais le poème.** *I know the poem. (I have seen it, I have read it)*

**Je sais qu'elle est à Paris.** *I know that she is in Paris.*