



SUBJECT:- FRENCH

CLASS 9

GUIDELINES

- Welcome to class 9 and also to this virtual way of learning.
- Make a register and complete all the work given.
- All the work done will be checked when the school reopens.

Le présent: Present Tense in French

When to use the Present Tense in French

We use *le présent* in French in the following situations:

- for facts or situations in the present

Example: Le garçon s'appelle Félix.

- for actions that take place in the present once, multiple times, or never

Example: Tous les mardis, il va au marché.

- for actions that started in the past and are ongoing in the present

Example: Il joue au football depuis cinq ans.

How to conjugate Present Tense in French

To **conjugate** French verbs in the present tense we remove the **infinitive** ending and add the following endings according to the verb group:

Person	<i>er</i> -verbs	<i>ir</i> -verbs finir*	<i>ir</i> -verbs dormir**	<i>re</i> -verbs
1st person singular (<i>I</i>)	j'aime	je finis	je dors	je vends
2nd person singular (<i>you</i>)	tu aimes	tu finis	tu dors	tu vends
3rd person singular (<i>he/she/it</i>)	il/elle/on aime	il/elle/on finit	il/elle/on dort	il/elle/on vend
1st person plural (<i>we</i>)	nous aimons	nous finissons	nous dormons	nous vendons

Person	<i>er</i> -verbs	<i>ir</i> -verbs finir*	<i>ir</i> -verbs dormir**	<i>re</i> -verbs
2nd person plural (<i>you</i>)	vous aimez <u>z</u>	vous finis <u>sez</u>	vous dorme <u>z</u>	vous vende <u>z</u>
3rd person plural (<i>they</i>)	ils/elles aime <u>nt</u>	ils/elles finis <u>sent</u>	ils dorme <u>nt</u>	ils/elles vende <u>nt</u>

* Most *ir*-verbs are conjugated like *finir*; *choisir*, *grandir*, *fleurir* and *réussir*. Here we add an *-iss-* to the word stem in the plural forms.

**But there are many *ir*-verbs that are not conjugated like *finir*. Eg *dormir*, *Mentir*, *partir* and *sentir* are part of this group. We don't add *-iss-* to form the plural.

Common Irregular Verbs: avoir, être, aller and faire

Some French verbs are irregular, which means that they have a special conjugation. The verbs *avoir*, *être*, *aller* and *faire* are irregular and are some of the most common verbs in French, therefore it is important to learn their conjugation by heart. The table below shows the present tense conjugation of these irregular verbs.

Person	avoir	être	aller
1st person singular (<i>I</i>)	j' <u>ai</u>	je <u>suis</u>	je <u>vais</u>
2nd person singular (<i>you</i>)	tu <u>as</u>	tu <u>es</u>	tu <u>vas</u>
3rd person singular (<i>he/she/it</i>)	il/elle/on <u>a</u>	il/elle/on <u>est</u>	il/elle/on <u>va</u>
1st person plural (<i>we</i>)	nous <u>avons</u>	nous <u>sommes</u>	nous <u>allons</u>
2nd person plural (<i>you</i>)	vous <u>avez</u>	vous <u>êtes</u>	vous <u>allez</u>
3rd person plural (<i>they</i>)	ils/elles <u>ont</u>	ils/elles <u>sont</u>	ils/elles <u>vont</u>

Conjugate the following verbs in present tense and learn them too. (To be attempted in the register)

Q1. Conjuguez les verbes :

Avoir	mettre
Être	lire
Aller	envoyer
Finir	écrire
S'asseoir	vouloir

Boire	voir
Conduire	vivre
Connaître	venir
Faire	vendre
Savoir	prendre
Partir	ouvrir
Naître	mourir

(You can refer to pages 151-158 from Entre – Jeunes)

BBPS, PITAMPURA