French verbs are similar to English verbs; they conjugate (change spelling) following the pronouns (I, you, she, etc) and have different tenses like present, past and future.

This is how the English verb ‘to do’ conjugates:

These are tenses: they tell you when the action happened.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Present | Past | Future |
| I | do | did | will do |
| You | do | did | will do |
| He/she/it/one | **does** | did | will do |
| We | do | did | will do |
| You | do | did | will do |
| They | do | did | will do |

These are conjugations: how the verb changes dependent on tense and pronoun.

These are pronouns: they show who is doing the action (verb).

Can you see how the conjugation for he/she/it/one is **different** to the others? This is a **regular** verb, so we add an ‘s’ or ‘es’ for he/she/one/it. Other examples are run 🡺runs ; eat 🡺eats ; sleep 🡺 sleeps. English also has some **irregular** verbs, such as ‘to be’ and ‘to have’, just like in French.

We’re going to look at two irregular French verbs, ‘to be’ and ‘to have’, as they are used a lot in French. We will only look at the present tense.

être - to be avoir – to have

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Present tense |
| je | suis (I am) |
| tu | es (you are) |
| il/elle | est (he/she is) |
| nous | sommes (we are) |
| vous | êtes (you are) |
| ils/elles | sont (they are) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Present tense |
| j’ | ai (I have) |
| tu | as (you have) |
| il/elle/on | a (he/she has) |
| nous | avons (we have) |
| vous | avez (you have) |
| ils/elles | ont (they have) |

‘Vous’ is the plural form of ‘tu’ – so we use vous if we’re talking to more than one person.

Copy and complete the following sentences using the conjugations above. The translations are given to help you know which verb to use.

Tu deux soeurs.

You have two sisters.

Nous une voiture.

We have a car.

Ils des devoirs.

They have homework.

Je de Liverpool.

I am from Liverpool.

Elle amusante.

She is funny.

Vous mes amis.

You are my friends.