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Ir verbs french exercises pdf

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Les Verbes en ER, IR et RE

A. Write the verb correctly according to the subject indicated. Attention: some verbs are ER, some are IR and some are RE.

Remember:

	ER	IR	RE
Je	e	is	s
Tu	es	is	s
Il/Elle/On/Qui	e	it	-
Nous	ons	issons	ons
Vous	ez	issez	ez
Ils/Elles	ent	issent	ent

1. téléphoner – Claire _____

2. maigrir – il _____

3. danser – la fille _____

4. perdre – tu _____

5. chercher – nous _____

6. finir – Madame _____

7. descendre – ils _____

8. obéir – ils _____

9. attendre – elle _____

10. grandir – les enfants _____

11. répondre – le garçon _____

12. demander – je _____

13. mordre – les chiens _____

14. rougir – tu _____

15. vendre – ma sœur _____

16. parler – elle _____

17. dessiner – elles _____

18. penser – tu _____

19. entendre – tu _____

20. réfléchir – je _____

B. Write the correct subject according to the verb given. (ex. Parle - je gr il gr elle) (where there is more than one possibility, PLEASE write ONLY ONE!)

1. arrives - _____

2. oublient - _____

3. finissons - _____

4. vendez - _____

5. entend - _____



The verb vouloir is translated to to want. It is irregularly conjugated (it does not count as a regular -ir verb) as follows: vouloir ...6Infinitive form - learn French [Test]The third group : it contains all the other verbs, those which are irregular , the verbs ending in ?IR (but with a different conjugation from the 2nd group) , the verbs ...7The Present Indicative - learn French [Test]The infinitive of verbs. " A verb is always identified by its Infinitive. The Infinitive is the basic, unconjugated form of the verb. Infinitives in French end in -er, -ir or ...8The imperfect - learn French [Test]1st Group: verbs in ER like ? aimer?, they represent about 90% of all French verbs. =>2nd Group: verbs in IR like ? finir? whose Present Perfect form is ? ISSANT? ...->> Search pages about this theme: search IR VERBS on our 100% free site to learn French. select home site index overview characters credits search help nouns determiners adverbs adjectives verbs negation prepositions pronouns conjunctions tense/mood interrogatives verb practice verb conjugation ref. -er verbs (regular) -er verbs (stem change) -ir verbs (regular) -ir verbs (irr) ouvrir -ir verbs (irr) partir -re verbs (regular) -re verbs (irr) prendre -re verbs (irr) mettre -re verbs (irr) suivre être avoir avoir expressions aller faire faire expressions venir boire, croire, voir savoir vs.

Nom: _____ Date: _____

Present tense: -IR VERBS (REGULAR)

Conjugate the following -ir verbs using the verbs in the bracket.

1. Nous _____ (finir) les devoirs.

2. Les enfants _____ (jouer) les 100 cartes.

3. Elle _____ (perdre) ses amitiés.

4. Vous _____ (descendre) le long de rue vous voulez.

5. Tu _____ (grandir) les bouillies de vous.

6. Il _____ (obéir) au loi.

7. Analia et Jonathan _____ (chercher) un grand cadeau.

8. La famille _____ (habiter) une belle maison.

9. Les enfants _____ (regarder) le télé.

10. Il _____ (attendre) l'arrivée de son ami et se sentent.

11. Analia et Eric _____ (vendre) avec leurs amis.

12. Je _____ (grandir) à l'école.

13. Elle _____ (habiter) à la maison.

14. Vous _____ (suivre) les règles de la vie.

15. Il _____ (faire) les mathématiques.

Je ne regrette pas l'achat de ce livre. (Je ne regrette pas l'achat de ce livre.)

Mon ami est très gentil et très gentil. (Mon ami est très gentil et très gentil.)

Par exemple: (Par exemple:)

Je ne regrette pas l'achat de ce livre.

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connaître dire, lire, écrire pronominal verbs modal verbs impersonal verbs quitter.partir,etc.

Je m'appelle _____, tu t'appelles _____.

Regular: -er, -ir and -re verbs - TEST

Conjugate the verbs to complete the sentences and to translate into English.

1. Je _____ des chaussures grises et des chaussures noires.

2. Tu _____ du piano une fois par semaine.

3. Vous _____ une maison jumelée dans un village.

4. Nous _____ trop la télévision.

5. Elle _____ son verre d'eau froide.

6. Ils _____ le français et l'allemand à l'école.

7. Nous _____ des cahiers rouges.

8. Il _____ souvent ses devoirs.

9. Je _____ mon déjeuner à une heure moins le quart.

10. Est-ce que vous _____ les enfants qui chantent?

11. On _____ les escaliers rapidement mais prudemment.

12. Elles _____ anglaise, espagnole et un peu néerlandais.

13. Tu _____ de la musique dans la chambre.

14. Vous _____ dans une boulangerie.

15. Je n' _____ pas les choux de Bruxelles.

parler

regarder

porter

étudier

écouter

habiter

aimer

travailler

jouer

descendre

perdre

entendre

choisir

remplir

finir

Total marks: _____

30

infinitive constructions causative faire transitive vs. intrans. present participle The verbs partir, sortir, and dormir are irregular in the present tense, that is, they are not conjugated like regular -ir verbs. Listen carefully to the pronunciation of these verbs, noting especially the pronunciation of the consonant sound in the plural forms. Can you hear the difference between the singular and the plural forms in the third person? partir 'to leave' je pars nous partons tu pars vous partez il/elle/on part ils/elles partent past participle : parti sortir 'to exit, go out' je sors nous sortons tu sors vous sortez il/elle/on sort ils/elles sortent past participle : sorti dormir 'to sleep' je dors nous dormons tu dors vous dormez il/elle/on dort ils/elles dorment past participle : dormi Bette: Tammy, tu pars ce week-end? Tammy: Oui, je pars pour la Louisiane avec Tex. Nous allons rendre visite à Paw-Paw. Samedi soir nous sortons danser et manger de la cuisine cajun. Tammy: Yes, I'm going to Louisiana with Tex. xeLehosiKinoZamawulaf.pdf We're going to visit Paw-Paw. Bette: Et Paw-Paw, il sort avec vous? Bette: Et Paw-Paw, il sort avec vous? Bette: And does Paw-Paw go out with you? Tammy: Non, il préfère rester à la maison pour dormir. Tammy: No, he prefers to stay at home and sleep. This website uses cookies We and our advertising partners use cookies and other tracking technologies to improve your browsing experience on our website, to show you personalized content and targeted ads, to analyze our website traffic, and to understand where our visitors are coming from. You can find more information and change your preferences here select home site index overview characters credits search help nouns determiners adverbs adjectives verbs negation prepositions pronouns conjunctions tense/mood interrogatives reported speech subjunctive spanish verb practice verb conjugation ref. -er verbs (regular) -er verbs (stem change) -ir verbs (regular) -ir verbs (irr) ouvrir -ir verbs (irr) partir -re verbs (regular) -re verbs (irr) prendre -re verbs (irr) mettre -re verbs (irr) suivre être avoir avoir expressions aller faire faire expressions venir boire, croire, voir savoir vs. unlocked_games_77_cat_ninja.pdf connaître dire, lire, écrire pronominal verbs modal verbs impersonal verbs quitter.partir,etc. infinitive constructions causative faire transitive vs. intrans. present participle Verbs with infinitives ending in -ir form a second group of regular verbs in French, often called 'second conjugation' verbs.

Grammaire

le passé composé

This is created in a number of ways, depending on the verb we are using. "Regular" verbs follow specific rules.

To create the 'past participle' for a 'regular -ir verb', replace the last 2 letters of the 'infinitive' with 'I'. (e.g. *abolir* becomes *aboli* etc.)

Add the 'past participle' to the words (in the table) below, depending on whom you are referring to. 'Il / ils' or 'elle / elles' can also be replaced by a person / people, a name(s) or an object(s).

le programme en légitime défense la police locale tout de suite cette entreprise à partir de rien de vivre seul(e)s! un organisme de bienfaisance de rempêl! la voiture de cinq kilos beaucoup de malades depuis le printemps les animaux ce matin	the programme in self-defence the local police straight away this company from the ground up to live alone a charity (charitable organisation) loading (to load) the car 5 kilos lots of patients since last Spring the animals this morning
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conjugate these verbs, drop the -ir from the infinitive and add the second conjugation present tense endings: -is, -is, -it, -issons, -issez, -issent. The singular and plural forms of the third person are clearly distinguishable (finit vs. finissent). Listen to the difference. finir 'to finish' je finis nous finissons tu finis vous finissez il/elle/on finit ils/elles finissent past participle : fini Here is a list of other common -ir verbs: choisir, to choose maigrir, to lose weight réfléchir, to think, reflect établir, to establish mincir, to get slimmer réunir, to get together, assemble grandir, to grow up obéir (à quelqu'un), to obey (someone) réussir (à), to succeed (à) grossir, to gain weight réagir, to react vieillir, to grow old Not all verbs ending in -ir follow this pattern, however. Irregular -ir verbs include ouvrir, partir, sortir, and dormir. Listen carefully to the pronunciation of the verbs in the following dialogue. In particular, note the difference in the pronunciation of one s (pronounced as /z/) and two ss (pronounced as /s/) in the verb 'choisir.' Tex et Tammy réunissent des copains ce soir. Tex and Tammy are getting friends together this evening. Tammy: Quel vin tu choisis, Tex? Tammy: What wine do you choose, Tex? Tex réfléchit un moment, et puis il choisit un bon vin rouge. Tex reflects a moment and then he chooses a good red wine. Tex: Nous choisissons toujours du rouge. C'est bon pour la santé. Tex: We always choose red (wine). It's good for (one's) health. Whoops, we thought your browser supported HTML5 audio and it doesn't. Click here to report the issue.