

Synthèse de grammaire

1. Giving General Advice: *l'infinitif après certaines expressions*

In many cases, verbs must be changed or conjugated according to their subject. On the other hand, there are a number of situations in which the use of the *infinitif* or “un-conjugated” form of the verb is the appropriate form to use. You can recognize the *infinitif* by its *-er*, *-ir*, or *-re* ending.

- After another verb that is conjugated: Je devrais **manger** des produits bio. Tu aimes **faire** de l'exercice?
- After the word *pour*: Je fais de l'exercice pour **être** en bonne santé. Elle prend son temps pour bien **digérer**.
- After certain verbs or expressions followed by the preposition *de* (*d'*), such as:
éviter de Il est important de...
essayer de Le plus important, c'est de...
conseiller de

Je te conseille de **consommer** moins de sucre. Il est important d'éviter le fast-food.

2. Telling Someone What to Do: *l'impératif*

When telling someone what to do or giving a direct command or advice, use *l'impératif*. The imperative has just three conjugated forms:

Fais de l'exercice.	<i>Exercise.</i>	(tu)
Choisissons un sport actif!	<i>Let's choose an active sport!</i>	(nous)
Restez hydratés!	<i>Stay hydrated!</i>	(vous)

The formation of *l'impératif* is generally the same as the regular conjugation of the *tu*, *nous*, or *vous* forms in the present tense.

For verbs that end in *-er*, the *tu* form of *l'impératif* is formed by dropping the *s* from the present tense conjugation. The *nous* and *vous* forms are the same as the present tense conjugation.

Manger tu manges (<i>you eat</i>)	Mange! <i>Eat!</i>
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To tell someone *not* to do something, place the *ne...pas* around the verb in *l'impératif*.

<u>Ne dors pas!</u>	<i>Don't sleep!</i>	(tu)
<u>Ne prenons pas</u> de boissons sucrées.	<i>Let's not have sugary drinks.</i>	(nous)
<u>N'utilisez pas</u> votre portable.	<i>Don't use your cell phone.</i>	(vous)

3. Describing My Routine: *les verbes pronominaux*

Many activities that are part of our daily habits and routine are expressed through reflexive verbs, which are a type of pronominal verb.

Je me réveille à 6h.

I wake up at 6:00.

À quelle heure est-ce que **tu te réveilles**? *At what time do you wake up?*

Mon frère, **il se réveille** tard, vers 10h. *My brother wakes up late, around 10:00.*

You form pronominal verbs the same way that you form other verbs in **le présent**, **l'imparfait**, ou **le passé composé** or **l'infinitif**. Pronominal verbs, though, have a pronoun that goes directly before the verb. The pronoun must agree with the subject.

je	me	couche
tu	te	couches
il/elle/on	se	couche

The pronouns contract to **m'**, **t'**, and **s'** when followed by a verb that starts with a vowel.

je	m'	amuse
tu	t'	amuses
il/elle/on	s'	amuse

Je me suis réveillé(e) tard hier.

Tu te promènes dans le quartier de temps en temps?

Mon grand-père s'endormait tôt quand il était petit.

J'aime me coucher tard le week-end.

To use a pronominal verb in the negative, place the **ne** in front of the pronoun and the **pas** after the conjugated verb.

Je ne **m'endors** pas en cours.

Tu ne **te reposes** pas après l'école?

Elle ne **se sent** pas bien.