

# Les verbes irréguliers

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In [today's lecture](#), we had an engaging and productive session that combined learning, technology, and fun! We practiced **10 irregular verbs**, installed **French keyboards** to simplify typing special characters, and played a lively game of **Kahoot** to reinforce our knowledge. Additionally, we discussed a crucial tip for mastering French verbs: understanding whether a verb is singular or plural before conjugating it. Let's break down everything we covered in detail.

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## 1. Practicing Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs are a cornerstone of French grammar, and today we focused on 10 of them. Here are a few examples:

- *Être* (to be): *Je suis, tu es, il/elle est, nous sommes, vous êtes, ils/elles sont.*
- *Avoir* (to have): *J'ai, tu as, il/elle a, nous avons, vous avez, ils/elles ont.*
- *Aller* (to go): *Je vais, tu vas, il/elle va, nous allons, vous allez, ils/elles vont.*

We practiced these verbs in sentences to understand their usage better. For example:

- *Je suis étudiant.* (I am a student.)
  - *Tu as un livre.* (You have a book.)
  - *Nous allons à l'école.* (We are going to school.)
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## 2. Installing French Keyboards

Typing in French can be challenging due to special characters like *é*, *à*, *ç*, and *œ*. To make this easier, we installed **French keyboards** on our devices. This tool is incredibly helpful for writing accents and other diacritical marks correctly, ensuring our written French is accurate and polished.

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### 3. Playing Kahoot

To make learning more interactive, we played a **Kahoot quiz**. This game was not only amusing but also a great way to consolidate what we've learned in the past. My students loved the competitive yet fun atmosphere, and it helped reinforce their understanding of French grammar and vocabulary.

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### 4. A Crucial Tip for Verb Conjugation

One of the most important aspects of mastering French verbs is determining whether a verb is **singular or plural** before conjugating it. Here's why:

- Over **99% of verbs** conjugated with *tu* end with an **-s**. The only exception is *pouvoir* (e.g., *tu peux*).
- By asking ourselves whether the verb is singular or plural, we can minimize errors in conjugation.

For example:

- *Tu manges une pomme.* (You eat an apple.) – Here, *manges* ends with an *-s* because the subject is singular.
  - *Vous mangez des pommes.* (You eat apples.) – Here, *mangez* does not end with an *-s* because the subject is plural.
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By combining grammar practice, technology, and fun activities like Kahoot, we're making French learning both effective and enjoyable. Keep practicing these tips, and you'll see significant progress in your French skills!

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