

INDICATIVE	indicatif passé antérieur I had spoke you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they If the verb uses être (to be): fus,fut,fûtes,fûtes,furent plus past participle	Simple Past (indicatif passé simple) I spoke you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they -ir verbs: -is,-is,-it,-imes,-ites,-irent -re verbs: -is,-is,-it,-imes,-ites,-irent	Present Perfect (passé composé) I have spoken you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they If the verb uses être (to be): suis,es,est,sommes,êtes,sont plus past participle	Present (indicatif présent) I speak you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they -ir verbs: -s,-s,-t,-ssons,-ssez,-ssent -re verbs: -s,-s,-t,-ons,-ez,-ent	Future (indicatif futur simple) I will speak you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they Keep the verb ending and add: -ir verbs: -ai,-as,-a,-ons,-ez,-ont -re verbs: -ai,-as,-a,-ons,-ez,-ont	Past Future (indicatif futur antérieur) I will have spoken you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they If the verb uses être (to be): serai,seras,sera,serons,seriez,seront plus past participle
	The French past anterior is the literary equivalent of the past perfect. Used in literature and historical accounts to indicate an action in the past that occurred before another action in the past. Because it is a literary tense, you don't need to practice conjugating it, but it is important for you to be able to recognize it	The passé simple, simple past or preterite, also called the passé défini is the literary equivalent of the passé composé in the French language, used predominantly in formal writing (including history and literature) and formal speech.	Most common passé composé verbs w/ être: advenir, aller, arriver, décéder, descendre, devenir, entrer, intervenir, monter, mourir, naître, partir, passer, parvenir, provenir, redevenir, remonter, renaitre, rentrer, ressortir, rester, retourner, revenir, sortir, survenir, tomber, venir.	French has around 300 irregular verbs "group 3".	often follows: après que (after), aussitôt que (as soon as), dès que (as soon as), espérer que (to hope that), lorsque (when), quand (when), une fois que (once), etc.	Note: To conjugate French compound tenses, you need an auxiliary verb, usually avoir (to have) or être (to be), plus the past participle of the desired verb.
	<div> <div>PRESENTPRESENT</div> <div>PASTPAST</div> </div>					
	Pluperfect (indicatif plus-que-parfait) I had spoken you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they If the verb uses être (to be): étais,étais,était,étions,étiez,étaient plus past participle	Imperfect (indicatif imparfait) I was speaking you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they -ir verbs: -ais,-ais,-ait,-ions,-iez,-aient -re verbs: -ais,-ais,-ait,-ions,-iez,-aient	Past Imperative (impératif passé) aie parlé! ayons parlé! ayez parlé! sois soyons soyez In French, the imperative mood expresses an order, request, or directive and is created with regular verbs by using the verb directly. The imperative drops the subject, uses the present tense of a verb and uses the conjugations of three subject pronouns: tu (familiar), vous (unfamiliar), and nous (when including yourself in the group). Regular -er, -ir, and -re verbs follow the same pattern in commands.	Present Imperative (impératif présent) tu nous vous parle! parlons! parlez!	Present Participle (participe présent) parlant Past Participle (participe passé) parlé ayant parlé	Past Conditional (Second Past) I had spoken you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they I'eusse parlé tu eusses parlé il eût parlé nous eussions parlé vous eussiez parlé ils eussent parlé
	The subjunctive is needed when the sentence contains two different clauses (a dependent and a main clause) with two different subjects. The clauses are joined by que (that) or, by qui (who) -->	One of the clauses shows a Wish/will, Emotion, Impersonal expressions, Recommendations, Doubt/desire/denial, or one of the clauses requires the subjunctive in some other respect. Memory Aid: (WEIRD)	Yellow indicates 1st year students must know these tenses and conjugations. Ex: t & Imperfect of these 2 auxiliary verbs avoir (to have) ai,as,a,avons,avez,ont être (to be) suis,es,est,sommes,êtes,sont voir (to have) avais,avais,avait,avons,avez,avaient was/were: être (to be) étais,étais,était,étions,étiez,étaient			
	<div> <div>PRESENTPRESENT</div> <div>CONDITIONALCONDITIONAL</div> </div>					
	Pluperfect Subjunctive (subjonctif plus-que-parfait) that...I had spoken that you (fam) that he/she/it that we that you that they que j'eusse parlé que tu eusses parlé qu'il eût parlé que nous eussions parlé que vous eussiez parlé qu'ils eussent parlé -ir and -er verbs: same endings	Imperfect Subjunctive (subjonctif imparfait) that I spoke that you (fam) that he/she/it that we that you that they que je parlasse que tu parlasses qu'il parlât que nous parlussions que vous parlassiez qu'ils parlissent -er verbs: -isse,-isses,-ît,-issions,-issiez,-issent -ir verbs: -isse,-isses,-ît,-issions,-issiez,-issent	Past Subjunctive (subjonctif passé) that I had spoke that you (fam) that he/she/it that we that you that they que j'aie parlé que tu aies parlé qu'il ait parlé que nous ayons parlé que vous ayez parlé qu'ils aient parlé If the verb uses être (to be): sois,sois,soit,soyons,soyez,soient plus past participle	Present Subjunctive (subjonctif présent) that I speak that you (fam) that he/she/it that we that you that they que je parle que tu parles qu'il parle que nous parlions que vous parliez qu'ils parlent Keep the verb ending and add: -ir verbs: same -re verbs: same	Conditional (conditionnel présent) I would speak you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they Keep the verb ending and add: -ir verbs: same -re verbs: same	Past Conditional (First Past) I would have spoken you (fam) he/she/it we you (unfam/pl) they If the verb uses être (to be): serais,serais,serait,serions,seriez,seraient plus past participle