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**LE FUTUR (REPRISE CH. 5)**

[simple future (regular)](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/taf2.html)
[simple future (irregular)](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/taf3.html)

**LES VERBES REFLECHIS/PRONOMINAUX (REPRISE CH. 7)**

[pronominal verbs](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vpr1.html): se raser, se lever, se disputer

[passé composé of pronominal verbs](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/tap4.html)

**PRONOMS RELATIFS (REPRISE CH. 18)**

[relative pronouns:](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/pror1.html) **qui** and **que**
[relative pronouns:](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/pror2.html) **ce qui** and **ce que**

[relative pronouns:](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/pror3.html) **dont, ce dont, où, lequel**

[interrogative pronoun lequel](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/int6.html)

**COMPARAISONS ET SUPERLATIFS (REPRISE CH. 13)**

[comparison of adjectives](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/adj6.html)
[superlative of adjectives](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/adj7.html)
[bon/meilleur (adjectives) vs. bien/mieux (adverbs)](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/adj8.html)

**L’IMPARFAIT (REPRISE, CH. 4)**

[imparfait: formation](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/tap5.html)
[imparfait: states of being, habitual actions](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/tap6.html)
[imparfait: idiomatic uses](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/tap7.html) (suggestions, wishes, depuis, venir de)
[narration: passé composé vs. imparfait](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/tap8.html)

**PRESENT TENSE REGULAR –ER –IR AND-RE VERBS (REPRISE CH. 1)**-er verbs
[-er verbs (regular)](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/ver1.html)
[-er verbs (stem changing)](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/ver2.html)
-ir verbs
[-ir verbs (regular)](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vir1.html)
-re verbs
[-re verbs (regular)](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vre1.html)

**PRESENT TENSE IRREGULAR VERBS (REPRISE CH. 2)**[être](https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/virr1.html) 'to be'
[avoir](https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/virr2.html) 'to have'
[aller](https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/virr4.html) 'to go'
[faire](https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/virr5.html) 'to do,' 'to make'
[venir](https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/virr8.html) 'to come

[-ir verbs (irreg) like partir](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vir3.html) 'to leave,' sortir 'to go out,' dormir 'to sleep'
[boire, croire, voir](https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/virr9.html): 'to drink', 'to believe', 'to see'
[savoir vs. connaître](https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/virr10.html): two ways of knowing
[dire, lire, écrire](https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/virr11.html): 'to say', 'to read', 'to write'
[modal verbs](https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/vm1.html): vouloir 'to want to,' pouvoir 'to be able to,' devoir 'to have to'
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**POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (REPRISE CH. 17)**[possessive determiners](https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/det6.html): mon, ma, mes, etc.