

French Verb Primer
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REGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT INDICATIVE

1. ER verbs: remove the 'er' ending of the infinitive and replace it by: e/es/e/ons/ez/ent. Ex: rester: reste/restes/reste/restons/retez/restent.
 - a) Vbs with a mute e in the infinitive: add an 'accent grave' when there is also a mute e in the next syllable. Ex: lever: lève/lèves/lève/levons/levez/lèvent.
 - b) Vbs with an é in the infinitive: change the é for an è when there is a mute e in the next syllable. Ex: régler: règle/règles/règle/réglons/réglez/règlent.
 - c) With verbs like 'appeler,' the l is doubled between two mute e : appelle/appelles/appelle/appelons/appelez/appellent.
 - d) Vbs ending in oyer + uyer in the infinitive: y is changed to i before a mute e: Ex: envoyer: envoie/envoies/voie/envoyons/envoyez/voient. Vbs ending in ayer: Ex: payer: paie/paye paies/payes paie/payé payons payez paient/payent.
 - e) Vbs ending in cer in the infinitive: add a cedilla under the c in the first person plural. Ex: lancer: lance/lances/lance/lançons/lancez/lancent.
 - f) Vbs ending in ger in the infinitive: add an e between -g and the -ons ending: Ex: manger: mange/manges/mange/mangeons/mangez/mangent.
2. IR verbs: remove the 'ir' ending of the infinitive and replace it by: is/is/it/issons/issez/issent Ex: finir : Je finis/Tu finis/Il, elle finit/Nous finissons/Vous finissez/ils, elles finissent.

3. RE verbs: remove the 're' ending of the infinitive and replace it by: s/s/-/ons/ez/ent Ex: attendre : J'attends/Tu attends/Il, elle attend/Nous attendons/Vous attendez/Ils, elles attendant.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT INDICATIVE (A-C)

aller: vais/vas/va/allons/llez/vont
apercevoir: aperçois/aperçois/aperçoit/apercevons/apercevez/aperçoivent
apprendre: apprends/apprends/apprend/apprenons/apprenez/apprennent
s'asseoir: m'assieds/t'assieds/s'assied/nous asseyons/vous asseyez/s'asseyent
atteindre: atteins/atteins/atteint/atteignons/atteignez/atteignent
avoir: ai/as/a/avons/avez/ont
se battre: me bats/te bats/se bat/nous battons/vous battez/se battent
boire: bois/bois/boit/buvons/buvez/boivent
comprendre: comprends/comprends/comprend/comprenons/comprenez/comprennent
conduire: conduis/conduis/conduit/conduisons/conduisez/conduisent
connaître: connais/connais/connait/connaissons/connaissez/connassent
coudre: couds/couds/coud/cousons/cousez/cousent
courir: cours/cours/court/courons/courez/courent
craindre: crains/crains/craint/craignons/craignez/craignent
croire: crois/crois/croit/croyons/croyez/croient

IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT INDICATIVE (D-M)

devenir: deviens/deviens/devient/devenons/devenez/deviennent
devoir: dois/dois/doit/devons/devez/doivent
dire: dis/dis/dit/disons/dites/disent
dormir: dors/dors/dort/dormons/dormez/dorment
écrire: écris/écris/écrit/écrivons/écrivez/écrivent
s'endormir: m'endors/t'endors/s'endort/nous endormons/vous endormez/s'endorment
éteindre: éteins/éteins/éteint/éteignons/éteignez/éteignent
être: suis/es/est/sommes/êtes/sont
faire: fais/fais/fait/faisons/faites/font
falloir: il faut
interdire: interdis/interdis/interdit/interdisons/interdisez/interdisent
joindre: joins/joins/joint/joignons/joignez/joignent
lire: lis/lis/lit/lisons/lisez/lisent
mettre: mets/mets/met/mettons/mettez/mettent
mourir: meurs/meurs/meurt/mourons/mourez/meurent

IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT INDICATIVE (N-P)

obtenir: obtiens/obtiens/obtient/obtenons/obtenez/obtiennent
offrir: offre/offres/offre/offrons/offrez/offrent
ouvrir: ouvre/ouvres/ouvre/ouvrons/ouvrez/ouvrent

2. To form the past participle of 'IR' verbs, remove the -ir ending of the infinitive and replace it by 'i'. Ex: finir
Past participle ---> fini

3. To form the past participle of 'RE' verbs, remove the -re ending of the infinitive and replace it by 'u'. Ex:
répondre Past participle ---> répondu

IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES

VERBS	PAST PARTICIPLES
apercevoir	aperçu
apprendre	appris
s'asseoir	assis
atteindre	atteint
avoir	eu
boire	bu
comprendre	compris
conduire	conduit
connaître	connu
courir	couru
craindre	craint
croire	cru
cuire	cuit
devenir	devenu
devoir	dû
dire	dit
écrire	écrit
éteindre	éteint
être	été
faire	fait
falloir	fallu
interdire	interdit
joindre	joint
lire	lu
mettre	mis
mourir	mort
naître	né
obtenir	obtenu
offrir	offert
ouvrir	ouvert
peindre	peint
permettre	permis
se plaindre	plaint
plaire	plu
pleuvoir	plu
pouvoir	pu
prendre	pris
prévenir	prévenu
promettre	promis

recevoir	reçu
reconnaître	reconnu
rejoindre	rejoint
remettre	remis
repeindre	repeint
revenir	revenu
rire	ri
savoir	su
sourire	souri
se souvenir	souvenu
suivre	suivi
se taire	tu
teindre	teint
tenir	tenu
valoir	valu
venir	venu
vivre	vécu
voir	vu
vouloir	voulu

AGREEMENT OF PAST PARTICIPLES

1. The past participle of a verb conjugated with 'avoir' agrees in gender and in number with a preceding direct object pronoun. Ex: J'ai rangé les documents./Je les ai rangés.
2. The past participle of a simple verb conjugated with 'être' agrees in gender and in number with the subject. Ex: Nous sommes allés au cinéma.
3. The past participle of a verb intrinsically reflexive agrees in gender and in number with the reflexive pronoun. Ex: Elle s'est dépêchée de partir.
4. The past participle of a verb made reflexive agrees in gender and in number with the reflexive pronoun, if the latter is a direct object; if it is not, the past participle does not agree with it, but agrees with a preceding direct object pronoun. Ex: Ils se sont vus. (The reflexive pronoun 'se' is a direct object.) Ex: Ils se sont parlé. The reflexive pronoun 'se' is an indirect object.) Ex: Elle s'est lavé les mains./Elle se les est lavées.(The reflex. pronoun 'se' is an indirect obj.. The past part. agrees with the direct obj. pronoun 'les'.

PASSE COMPOSE

The 'passé composé' is formed by combining the past participle of the main verb with an auxiliary verb (avoir or être) in the present indicative.

Ex: PARLER : J'ai parlé/Tu as parlé/Elle a parlé/Nous avons parlé/Vous avez parlé/Elles ont parlé

Ex: ALLER : Je suis allé(e)/Tu es allé(e)/Il est allé/Nous sommes allé(e)s/Vous êtes allé(e)(s)(es)/Ils sont allés

1. Most simple verbs are conjugated with 'avoir'.
2. All reflexive verbs are conjugated with 'être'.
3. The following simple verbs are conjugated with 'être': aller, arriver, descendre, devenir, entrer, monter, mourir, naître, partir, rentrer, repartir, rester, retourner, revenir, sortir, tomber, venir.

N.B. The verbs 'descendre', 'monter', 'sortir' and 'rentrer' are conjugated with 'avoir' when they take direct objects.

USE OF THE 'PASSE COMPOSE'

The 'passé composé' is used for actions completed in the past.

Ex: J'ai répondu I answered/I have answered

Ex: Elle est partie She left/She has left

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN THE 'IMPARFAIT'

To conjugate a verb in the 'imparfait', use the stem of the first person plural of the present indicative. Remove the -ons ending and replace it with the following endings of the 'imparfait': ais/ais/ait/ions/iez/aient

Ex: écrire

Present indicative: nous écrivons

Imparfait: J'écrivais/Tu écrivais/Il, elle écrivait/Nous écrivions/Vous écriviez/Ils, elles écrivaient

1. With verbs ending in -ger in the infinitive, the 'e' placed, in the present indicative, between 'g' and the -ons ending is kept in the 'imparfait' between 'g' and the endings 'ais', 'ait' and 'aient' - but not between 'g' and the endings 'ions' and 'iez'.

Ex: Ranger

Present indicative: nous rangeons

Imparfait: Je rangeais/Tu rangeais/Il, elle rangeait/Nous rangions/Vous rangiez/Ils, elles rangeaient

2. With verbs ending in -cer in the infinitive, the cedilla placed under the 'c' in the first person plural of the present indicative is kept, in the 'imparfait', before 'a' in the endings 'ais', 'ait' and 'aient' - but not before 'i' in the endings 'ions' and 'iez'.

Ex: Commencer

Present indicative: nous commençons

Imparfait : Je commençais/Tu commençais/Il, elle commençait/Nous commencions/Vous commenciez/Ils, elles commençaient

3. With verbs having an 'i' at the end of the stem in the first person plural of the present indicative, there are two 'i' in the first and second persons plural of the 'imparfait'.

Ex: Rire

Present indicative: nous rions

Imparfait : Je riaais/Tu riaais/Il, elle riaait/Nous riions/Vous riiez/Ils, elles riaaient

4. In the 'imparfait', all verbs follow the same conjugation system, except 'être' which is irregular.

être : J'étais/Tu étais/Il, elle était/Nous étions/Vous étiez/Ils, elles étaient

5. Impersonal verbs take the following forms in the 'imparfait':

Falloir : Il fallait

Neiger : Il neigeait

Pleuvoir : Il pleuvait

Valoir : Il valait

USE OF THE 'IMPARFAIT'

1. A verb in the present indicative in a direct question or statement always takes the 'imparfait' form in indirect speech in the past. Ex: "Je viens." Elle m'a dit qu'elle venait. (She told me that she was coming.)
2. When telling a story, the 'imparfait' is used to present actions completed in the past and repeated on a regular basis (every day, every year, etc.). Thus, the tense indicates what people used to do at a certain time in their lives, or how things used to be in the past. Ex: Quand j'étais enfant, je passais mes vacances chez ma tante. When I was a child, I used to spend my holidays at my aunt's.
3. The 'imparfait' is used as a past progressive to indicate that an action lasted for an indefinite period. In this case, the French 'imparfait' corresponds to the English 'was/were + ing' form. Ex: Quand je suis arrivée, il lisait. (When I arrived, he was reading.)
4. When telling a story in the past, the descriptive part (background, setting, surroundings, etc.) is in the imparfait.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN THE 'PLUS-QUE-PARFAIT'

The 'plus-que-parfait' is a compound past tense. It is formed by combining the past participle of the main verb and the auxiliary verbs 'être' or 'avoir' in the 'imparfait'. The verbs conjugated with 'être' in the 'plus-que-parfait' are those which also take 'être' in the 'passé composé' (reflexive verbs, and the following simple verbs: aller, arriver, descendre, devenir, entrer, monter, mourir, naître, partir, rentrer, repartir, rester, retourner, revenir, sortir, tomber, venir). The same rules of agreement of the past participle in the 'passé composé' are applied in the 'plus-que-parfait'.

Ex: recevoir : J'avais reçu/Tu avais reçu/Il avait reçu/Nous avions reçu/Vous aviez reçu/Ils avaient reçu

Ex: aller : J'étais allé(e)/Tu étais allé(e)/Il était allé/Nous étions allé(e)s/Vous étiez allé(e)(s)(es)/Ils étaient allés

USE OF THE 'PLUS-QUE-PARFAIT'

1. A verb in the 'passé composé' in a direct question or statement always takes the 'plus-que-parfait' form in indirect speech in the past. Ex: "J'ai pris les documents." Marie m'a dit qu'elle avait pris les documents.
2. In narrative, the French 'plus-que-parfait' corresponds to the English pluperfect. It is used to indicate that a completed action took place, at one moment, before another action in the past. Ex: Quand je leur ai offert de les aider, ils avaient déjà fini. When I offered to help them, they had already finished.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

The imperative mood presents an action in the form of a command or an exhortation. There are only three forms of the verb. Generally speaking, these forms are identical to those of the present indicative, without the subjects 'tu', 'nous' and 'vous'. Ex: finir : Finis | Finish, Finissons | Let's finish, Finissez | Finish

With verbs having the endings 'es' and 'as' in the second person singular of the present indicative, the final 's' is dropped in the imperative, except when the verb is immediately followed by the pronouns 'en' and 'y' and these pronouns are attached to it. Ex: Prépare du café. Prépare-en Ex: Va à la bibliothèque. Vas-y Ex: Va acheter des crayons. Va en acheter. (The 's' of 'va' is dropped because the pronoun 'en' is not the object of 'va' but of 'acheter'.)

The following verbs are irregular in the imperative in the sense that they have different forms from those of the present indicative.

avoir : Aie/Ayons/Ayez
être : Sois/Soyons/Soyez
savoir : Sache/Sachons/Sachez
vouloir : Veuillez

N.B. In the imperative, the verb 'vouloir' is used for extra politeness to attenuate the command. It is used only in the second person plural. Ex: Veuillez prendre un numéro. (Please, take a number.)

REGULAR VERBS IN THE 'FUTUR SIMPLE'

The endings of the 'futur simple' are: ai, as, a, ons, ez, ont. With regular 'ER' and 'IR' verbs, the endings are added to the infinitive. With regular 'RE' verbs, the 'e' of the infinitive ending is dropped before the endings of the 'futur simple' are added.

Ex: étudier : J'étudierai/Tu étudieras/Il, elle étudiera/Nous étudierons/Vous étudierez/Ils, elles étudieront
Ex: finir : Je finirai/Tu finiras/Il, elle finira/Nous finirons/Vous finirez/Ils, elles finiront
Ex: prendre : Je prendrai/Tu prendras/Il, elle prendra/Nous prendrons/Vous prendrez/Ils, elles prendront

1. With verbs like 'appeler', the 'l' is doubled between two mute 'e': appellerai, appelleras, appellera, appellerons, appellerez, appelleront.
2. With verbs containing a mute 'e', an 'accent grave' is added whenever there is a mute 'e' in the next syllable. Ex: enlever: enlèverai, enlèveras, enlèvera, enlèverons, enlèverez, enlèveront.
3. With verbs ending in -oyer and -uyer in the infinitive, 'y' is changed to 'i' before a mute 'e'. Ex: nettoyer: nettoierai, nettoieras, nettoiera, nettoierons, nettoierez, nettoieront. Verbs ending in 'ayer' in the infinitive may be conjugated in two different ways. Ex: essayer: essaierai, essaieras, essaier, essaierons, essaierez, essaierons, or: essayerai, essayeras, essayera, essayerons, essayerez, essayeront

IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE 'FUTUR SIMPLE'

In the 'futur simple', all irregular verbs have regular endings, but irregular stems.

aller: j'irai
apercevoir: j'apercevrai
s'asseoir: je m'assiérai
avoir: j'aurai
courir: je courrai
devenir: je deviendrai
devoir: je devrai
envoyer: j'enverrai
être: je serai
falloir: il faudra
faire: je ferai
mourir: je mourrai

pleuvoir: il pleuvra
pouvoir je pourrai
recevoir: je recevrai
renvoyer: je renverrai
revenir: je reviendrai
savoir: je saurai
se souvenir: je me souviendrai
tenir: je tiendrai
venir: je viendrai
voir: je verrai
vouloir: je voudrai

THE 'FUTUR ANTERIEUR'

The 'futur antérieur' (future perfect) is a compound tense. It is formed by combining the past participle of the main verb and the auxiliary verbs 'être' or 'avoir' in the 'futur simple'. The verbs conjugated with 'être' in the 'futur antérieur' are those which also take 'être' in the 'passé composé' (reflexive verbs, and the following simple verbs: aller, arriver, descendre, devenir, entrer, monter, mourir, naître, partir, rentrer, repartir, rester, retourner, revenir, sortir, tomber, venir). The same rules of agreement of the past participle in the 'passé composé' are applied in the 'futur antérieur'.

Ex: finir : J'aurai fini/Tu auras fini/Il aura fini/Nous aurons fini/Vous aurez fini/ Ils auront fini

Ex: partir : /Je serai parti(e)/Tu seras parti(e)/Il sera parti/Nous serons parti(e)s/Vous serez parti(e)(s)(es)/Ils seront partis

USE OF THE 'FUTUR ANTERIEUR'

1. The 'futur antérieur' refers to a future action considered to be completed before other actions in the 'futur simple' begin. Ex: J'aurai fini avant ce soir. I will have finished by tonight. Ex: Quand il aura reçu ta lettre, il répondra à tes questions. When he has received your letter, he will answer your questions.
N.B. In French - contrary to English - the verb in a subordinate clause with 'quand' (when), 'dès que' (as soon as) and 'aussitôt que' (as soon as) must be conjugated in a future tense whenever the verb in the main clause is in the future.

2. The 'futur antérieur' can also be used to express a supposed reason for a completed action. Ex: Marie n'est pas encore rentrée. Elle sera restée au bureau. Marie is not back home yet. I guess she has stayed in the office.

FUTUR PROCHE

The 'futur proche' (immediate future) is formed with 'aller' in the present indicative; the main verb remains in the infinitive.

Ex: faire

Je vais le faire/I am going to do it

Tu vas le faire/You are going to do it

Il va le faire/He is going to do it

Nous allons le faire/We are going to do it

Vous allez le faire/You are going to do it

Ils vont le faire/They are going to do it

REGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

To conjugate a regular verb in the present subjunctive, use the stem of the first person plural of the present indicative, remove the -ons ending and add the following endings of the present subjunctive:

e/es/e/ions/iez/ent

Ex: connaître

Present indicative: nous connaissons

Present subjunctive : Je connaisse/Tu connaisses/Il, elle connaisse/Nous connaissions/Vous connaissiez/Ils, elles connaissent

1. With verbs like 'appeler', the 'l' is doubled between two mute 'e': appelle, appelles, appelle, appelions, appelez, appellent.

2. 'Y' is changed to 'i' before a mute 'e' and after the vowels 'o' or 'u'. Ex: voir Present indicative: nous voyons Present subjunctive: voie, voies, voie, voyions, voyiez, voient

Before a mute 'e' and after the vowel 'a', 'y' can be retained or changed to 'i'. Ex: essayer Present indicative: nous essayons Present subjunctive: essaie, essaies, essaie, essayions, essayiez, essaient *or*: essaye, essayes, essaye, essayions, essayiez, essayent

3. With verbs having an 'i' at the end of the stem in the present indicative, there are two 'i' in the first and second persons plural of the present subjunctive. Ex: rire Present indicative: nous rions Present subjunctive: rie, ries, rie, riions, riez, rient

4. With verbs containing a mute 'e', an 'accent grave' is added whenever there is another mute 'e' in the next syllable. Ex: enlever Present indicative: nous enlevons Present subjunctive: enlève, enlèves, enlève, enlevions, enleviez, enlèvent

5. With verbs containing an 'é', the 'accent aigu' is changed to an 'accent grave' whenever there is a mute 'e' in the next syllable. Ex: préférer: Present indicative: nous préférons Present subjunctive: préfère, préfères, préfère, préférions, préfériez, préfèrent

6. With verbs ending in -cer, the cedilla does not appear in the present subjunctive. Ex: commencer Present indicative: nous commençons Present subjunctive: commence, commences, commence, commencions, commenciez, commencent

7. When forming the subjunctive of verbs ending in -ger, remove the 'e' that was placed between the 'g' and the -ons ending in the present indicative. This 'e' never occurs in the present subjunctive. Ex: ranger Present indicative: nous rangeons Present subjunctive: range, ranges, range rangions, rangez, rangent

IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE (1)

aller: aille, ailles, aille, allions, alliez, aillent

apercevoir: aperçoive, aperçoives, aperçoive, apercevions, aperceviez, aperçoivent

apprendre: apprenne, apprennes, apprenne, apprenions, appreniez, apprennent

avoir: aie, aies, ait, ayons, ayez, aient
 boire: boive, boives, boive, buvions, buviez, boivent
 comprendre: comprenne, comprennes, comprenne, comprenions, compreniez, comprennent
 devenir: devienne, deviennes, devienne, devenions, deveniez, deviennent
 devoir: doive, doives, doive, devions, deviez, doivent
 être: sois, sois, soit, soyons, soyez, soient
 faire: fasse, fasses, fasse, fassions, fassiez, fassent
 falloir: il faille
 mourir: meure, meures, meure, mourions, mouriez, meurent
 obtenir: obtienne, obtiennes, obtienne, obtenions, obteniez, obtiennent
 pleuvoir: il pleuve
 pouvoir: puisse, puisses, puisse, puissions, puissiez, puissent
 prendre: prenne, prenes, prenne, prenions, preniez, prennent
 prévenir: prévienne, préviennes, prévienne, prévenions, préveniez, préviennent
 recevoir: reçoive, reçoives, reçoive, recevions, receviez, reçoivent
 revenir: revienne, reviennes, revienne, revenions, reveniez, reviennent
 savoir: sache, saches, sache, sachions, sachiez, sachent
 se souvenir: me souviens, te souviens, se souviens nous souvenions, vous souveniez, se souviennent
 tenir: tiens, tiens, tiens, tenions, teniez, tiennent
 venir: vienne, viennes, vienne, venions, veniez, viennent
 vouloir: veuille, veuilles, veuille, voulions, vouliez, veulent

REGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT CONDITIONAL

The endings of the present conditional are: ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient. With regular 'ER' and 'IR' verbs, the endings are added to the infinitive. With regular 'RE' verbs, the 'e' of the infinitive ending is dropped before the endings of the present conditional are added.

Ex: fermer : Je fermerais/Tu fermerais/Il fermerait/Nous fermerions/Vous fermeriez/Ils feraient

Ex: finir : Je finirais/Tu finirais/Il finirait/Nous finirions/Vous finiriez/Ils finiraient

Ex: lire : Je lirais/Tu lirais/Il lirait/Nous lirions/Vous liriez/Ils liraient

1. With verbs containing a mute 'e', an 'accent grave' is added whenever there is another mute 'e' in the next syllable. Ex: emmener : emmènerais, emmènerais, emmènerait, emmènerions, emmèneriez, emmèneraient
2. With verbs like 'appeler', the 'l' is doubled between two mute 'e': appellerais, appellerais, appellerait, appellerions, appelleriez, appelleraient
3. With verbs ending in -oyer and -uyer in the infinitive, 'y' is changed to 'i' before a mute 'e'. Ex: employer: emploierais, emploierais, emploierait, emploierions, emploieriez, emploieraient. Verbs ending in -ayer in the infinitive may be conjugated in two different ways. Ex: essayer: essaierais, essaierais, essaierait, essaierions, essaieriez, essaieraient or: essayerais, essayerais, essayerait essayerions, essayeriez, essayeraient

IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT CONDITIONAL

Irregular verbs in the present conditional have irregular stems, but regular endings. These verbs have the same irregular stems in the present conditional and in the simple future.

aller: j'irais

apercevoir: j'apercevrais

s'asseoir: je m'assiérais
 avoir: j'aurais
 courir: je courrais
 devenir: je deviendrais
 devoir: je devrais
 envoyer: j'enverrais
 être: je serais
 faire: je ferais
 falloir: il faudrait
 mourir: je mourrais
 pleuvoir: il pleuvrait
 pouvoir: je pourrais
 prévenir: je préviendrais
 recevoir: je recevrais
 renvoyer: je renverrais
 revenir: je reviendrais
 revoir: je reverrais
 savoir: je saurais
 se souvenir: je me souviendrais
 tenir: je tiendrais
 valoir: il vaudrait
 venir: je viendrais
 voir: je verrais
 vouloir: je voudrais

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN THE PAST CONDITIONAL

The past conditional is a compound tense. It is formed by combining the past participle of the main verb and the auxiliary verbs 'être' and 'avoir' in the present conditional. The verbs conjugated with 'être' in the past conditional are those which take 'être' in the 'passé composé' (reflexive verbs, and the following simple verbs: aller, arriver, descendre, devenir, entrer, monter, mourir, naître, partir, rentrer, repartir, rester, retourner, revenir, sortir, tomber, venir). The same rules of agreement of the past participle apply.

Ex: lire: J'aurais lu/Tu aurais lu/Il aurait lu/Nous aurions lu/Vous auriez lu/Ils auraient lu

Ex: aller: Je serais allé(e)/Tu serais allé(e)/Il serait allé/Nous serions allé(e)s/Vous seriez allé(e)(s)(es)/Ils seraient allés