

What is Impératif?

Worksheet

Impératif gives commands without a subject pronoun. It has three forms: tu (informal), nous (let's), vous (formal). Regular verbs drop the final 's' from tu forms: 'Parle!' = 'Speak!'

Questions

1. What is the imperative form of 'tu manges' (you eat)?

- A) Tu manges!
- B) Manges!
- C) Mange!
- D) Mangez!

2. Which form is NOT used in imperative?

- A) tu
- B) nous
- C) vous
- D) il/elle

3. Translate 'Let's read!' (nous form)

- A) Nous lisons!
- B) Lisons!
- C) Lisez!
- D) Lis!

4. Formal command to two people 'Listen!'

- A) Écoute!
- B) Écoutons!
- C) Écoutez!
- D) Écoutes!

5. Form imperative for 'Speak to your friend!' (tu form)

6. Create an inclusive command 'Let's eat' (nous form)

7. Formal command to multiple people 'Go!' (vous form)

8. Define: What is impératif?

9. Define: How many imperative forms are there?

10. Define: Imperative of 'parler' (tu form)

Answer Key

1. C) Mange! — Imperative: drop subject + remove final -s from regular -er verbs. Manger → Mange!
2. D) il/elle — Imperative uses only tu, nous, and vous. Third person (il/elle) has no imperative form.
3. B) Lisons! — Nous form: Nous lisons (indicative) → Lisons! (imperative, no subject).
4. C) Écoutez! — Vous form (formal/plural): Écoutez! Two or more people or formal singular.
5. Indicative: Tu parles Imperative drops 'tu' + removes final -s Form: Parle! Command: Parle à ton ami!
6. Indicative: Nous mangeons Imperative uses nous form as-is Command: Mangeons! Meaning: Let's eat together
7. Indicative: Vous allez Imperative uses vous form as-is Command: Allez! Context: formal or plural group
8. The imperative mood in French, used for commands without a subject pronoun.
9. Three: tu (informal), nous (inclusive 'let's'), vous (formal/plural).
10. Parle! (not 'tu parles'). The subject and final -s are dropped.

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