

## faire (to do/make)

je        fai **s**  
tu        fai **s**  
il/elle    fai **t**  
nous      fais **ons**  
vous      FAITES  
ils/elles font



Some verbs behave in the same way.

<b>avoir</b>	<b>aller</b>	<b>faire</b>
j'ai	je vais	je fais
ils ont	ils vont	ils font



Sorry, you have to remember “vous faites” by heart. Even French toddlers get this wrong and need to be corrected!

### Elle fait la vaisselle.

(She does the washing up.)



The word “**vaisselle**” is a bit like the English word “**vessel**”. A vessel is a ship that floats on the water rather like dishes do in a washing-up bowl.

### Il fait le ménage.

(He does the housework.)



“**Men**” and “**age**” are both found in “**ménage**”. We could say that “men” of any “age” could do the housework if they wanted to. To remember that “ménage” is masculine, remember that it starts with “men”.

### Il fait les courses.

(He does the shopping.)



When you do the shopping, you buy food for the first **course** of the meal, the second **course** and so on. That is why the word “**courses**” (food shopping) is plural.

### Elle fait la lessive.

(She does the laundry/clothes washing.)



When you wash your clothes, you want them to be “**less**” stained. The word “**lessive**” starts with “**less**”.

### Elle fait le repassage.

(She does the ironing.)



When you iron, you “pass” and “**re-pass**” the iron over the clothes. Note that the word “**repassage**” is masculine as women often iron for men.

### Il fait une promenade.

(He goes for a walk.)



Seaside towns have “**promenades**” along the sea, for people to walk along.