

French Grammar

Essential Grammar Booklet

Nom: _____

NOUNS

Masculine/Feminine

All nouns in French are either masculine and feminine (it doesn't mean the item is male or female but it does match the gender of a person or animal)

This affects a lot of the spelling in a sentence so getting it right means you are more accurate:

the = le (m) la(f)

a/an/one = un(m) une (f)

Best way to remember whether a French word is masculine or feminine is to learn the word le/la with it!

Here is a little table with some general rules regarding masculine and feminine words:

Masculine Nouns				Feminine Nouns			
most nouns that end:				most words that ends:			
-age	-er	-eau	-ing	-aine	-ée	-ense	-ie
-ment	-ou	-ail	-ier	-ise	-tion	-ance	-elle
-isme	-oir	-eil	-et	-esse	-ière	-sion	-tude
				-anse	-ence	-ette	-ine
				-té	-ure		
<u>also:</u> male people, colours, languages, days, months, seasons				<u>also:</u> female people			

Practice - exercices : <https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/no3.html>

Plural

Nouns in French are made plural by adding an -s - just like in English **BUT you never pronounce it!** There are a few exceptions (like in English: calf = calves/ wolf= wolves)

Follow the rule below for these types of words:

noun ending in	irregular plural	example
-ail	-aux	travail- travaux
-al	-aux	journal - journaux
-eau	-eaux	bureau - bureaux
-eu	-eux	jeu-jeux

Some nouns have completely irregular plurals:

oeil (eye) > yeux (eyes)

Some don't change:

un nez (nose) > des nez (noses)

un os (bone) > des os (bones)

When you make a noun plural, change "le" or "la" (the) to "les" (the plural)

Practice - exercices: <https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/gr/no2.html>

Articles

a = un/une

Use the correct form of “a” by knowing whether the noun it goes with is masculine or feminine

masculine	feminine
un	une

Practice - exercices

http://faculty.virginia.edu/ajmlevine/grammar/indexes/index_artsindefs.html

the = le/la/l'/les

Like the French for “a”, the word “the” is different for masculine and feminine.

For words starting in vowel or a silent h followed by a vowel, le or la becomes l'.

Ex: l'orange (f)

masculine singular	feminine singular	in front of vowel or silent h	masculine or feminine plural
le	la	l'	les

Examples:

l'homme = the man (m)
le hamster = the hamster
le garçon = the boy
la fille = the girl

les hommes = the men
les hamsters = the hamsters
les garçons = the boys
les filles = the girls

Practice - exercices

http://faculty.virginia.edu/ajmlevine/grammar/indexes/index_artsdefs.html

“de” and “à” + le/la/l'/les

when de (of/from/some/any) and à (to/in) are followed by « the » in French, this happens :

+	le	la	l'	les
à	au	à la	à l'	aux
de	du	de la	de l'	des

Examples:

je vais à (I'm going to) + le café (the café) = Je vais **AU** café
je viens de (I come from) + le Canada = Je viens **DU** Canada

Avez-vous **DU** pain ? (Have you got any bread ?)

J'ai **DES** pommes (I have some apples)

in a negative sentence, like “I don't have **ANY** apples”, you just use “**de**”:
“Je n'ai pas **DE** pommes”

Practice - exercices

http://faculty.virginia.edu/ajmlevine/grammar/indexes/index_artsparts.html (de + le/la/l'/les)

http://faculty.virginia.edu/ajmlevine/grammar/indexes/index_prepsgeo.html (de and à)

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives must agree with the thing they are describing

In English adjectives do not change their spelling but in French they do and it changes to match (agree with) the noun they describe (i.e masculine/feminine/plural)

Look at these examples:

masculine singular le garçon intéressant the interesting boy	masculine plural les garçons intéressants the interesting boys
feminine singular la fille intéressante the interesting girl	feminine plural les filles intéressantes the interesting girls

The rules are:

1. **feminine** add **-e** on the end of adjective
2. **plural** add **-s** to the adjective
3. **feminine** and plural add **-es** to the adjective

When you look up an adjective in the dictionary, it gives you the masculine so if you need to use it with a feminine noun, you must agree it yourself.

If the adjective has an irregular feminine or plural, the dictionary shows you the irregular form in between brackets

Adjectives with irregular feminine and/or plural

Adjectives which end in -x, -f, -er, -on, -en, -il and -c follow different rules

words ending	most important ones in the group	masc sg	feminine sg	masc pl	feminine pl
-x	serieux (serious) ennuyeux (boring) dangereux (dangerous) merveilleux (marvelous) & heureux (happy)	heureux	heureuse	heureux	heureuses
-f	actif (active) négatif (negative) sportif (sporty) vif (lively) & neuf (new)	neuf	neuve	neufs	neuves
-er	dernier (last) fier (proud) cher (expensive) étranger (foreign) & premier (first)	premier	première	premiers	premières

-on-en -el -il	mignon (cute) ancien (old/former) cruel (cruel) gentil (kind) & bon (good)	bon	bonne	bons	bonnes
-c	sec (dry) franc (frank) & blanc (white)	blanc	blanche	blancs	blanches

sec -
sèche

words ending in these will double the last letter before adding the e for feminine

Some adjectives are completely irregular

These are common adjectives so it pays to learn them!

	masc sg	masc sg <small>in front of vowel or silent h</small>	feminine sg	masc pl	feminine pl
old	vieux	vieil	vieille	vieux	vieilles
beautiful	beau	bel	belle	beaux	belles
new	nouveau	nouvel	nouvelle	nouveaux	nouvelles
mad	fou	fol	folle	fous	folles
long	long	-	longue	longs	longues
all	tout	-	toute	tous	toutes

top 20 adjectives

English	French	English	French	English	French
good	bon(ne)	normal	normal(e)	young	jeune
bad	mauvais(e)	interesting	intéressant(e)	new	nouveau(nouvelle)
beautiful	beau/belle	boring	ennuyeux(euse)	brand new	neuf(neuve)
happy	heureux(euse)	terrible	affreux(euse)	fast	rapide
sad	triste	long	long(ue)	slow	lent(e)
easy	facile	small/short	petit(e)	practical	pratique
difficult	difficile	old	vieux/vieille	strange	étrange

Adjectives position

Most adjectives go after the noun they describe:

examples: j'ai une voiture rapide - I have a fast car
j'ai lu un livre intéressant - I read an interesting book

Adjectives are always masculine if used with "ce" = "it"

examples: c'est nouveau - it's new
ce sera cher - it will be expensive

However some adjectives go IN FRONT and are know as **BAGS**:

B eauty	beautiful	beau (belle)
	nice/pretty	joli(e)
	cute	mignon(ne)
A ge	new	nouveau(elle)
	old	vieux(vieille)
	young	jeune
G ood & B ad	good	bon(ne)
	better/best	meilleur(e)
	bad	mauvais(e)
	nasty	vilain(e)
S ize	small	petit(e)
	tall	grand(e)
	high	haut(e)

Practice - exercices

1. Cette lampe est très (beau) _____ mais pas vraiment (décoratif) _____
2. Elles ont de (long) _____ ongles (rouge et blanc) _____
3. Ma sœur (aîné) _____ est (fou) _____ et mes frères sont (spécial) _____
4. Mon prof de maths est un (vieux) _____ homme
5. J'adore la crème (frais) _____ sur de la glace au chocolat bien (mou) _____
6. C'est ma (premier) _____ fois à Paris et c'est une ville extrêmement (cher) _____
7. J'ai acheté une (nouveau) _____ voiture et un (beau) _____ arbre pour le jardin
8. Mes (dernier) _____ vacances en Italie étaient (merveilleux) _____
9. Mon (ancien) _____ copine était très (mignon) _____, (flatteur) _____ mais aussi assez (faux) _____, (menteur) _____ et (jaloux) _____
10. J'ai participé à deux festivals (international) _____ mais ils étaient (banal) _____
11. Qu'est-ce que tu as fait au (nouveau) _____ an?
12. Mes sœurs sont (sportif) _____, (nerveux) _____ mais (sympa) _____
13. C'était mon émission (favori) _____ mais c'est (nul) _____ maintenant
14. Malheureusement (tout) _____ les places sont (pris) _____ dans ce wagon
15. Je suis resté(e) dans un (beau) _____ hôtel avec pension (complet) _____
16. Elle est (roux) _____ et elle a la peau (blanc) _____ et les lèvres (épais) _____ et (vif) _____ et elle a les cheveux (noir et blanc) _____
17. Elle s'est trouvée un (nouveau) _____ ami et elle est vraiment (heureux) _____
18. (tout) _____ les vols (international) _____ ont été supprimés
19. Elle était si (ennuyeux) _____ qu'on n'a pas regardé la pièce (entier) _____
20. Il y a beaucoup de (vieux) _____ maisons (traditionnel) _____ à Caistor

VERBS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

1 ST PERSON SINGULAR	je - I (becomes j' in front of a vowel)
2 ND PERSON SINGULAR	tu - you (1 person "you", INFORMAL)
3 RD PERSON SINGULAR	il - he
	elle - she
	on - we/you/people in general (singular in French)

(THERE IS NO 'IT' FOR SUBJECT PRONOUN (it depends whether the "it" is a masculine or feminine noun in French - il - masc/ lle - feminine), SO WHEN YOU NEED TO SAY 'IT', USE THE 3RD PERSON ENDING OF THE VERB - HE / SHE ENDING)

1 ST PERSON PLURAL	nous - we
2 ND PERSON PLURAL	vous - you (more than one "you" or FORMAL for 1 person)
3 RD PERSON PLURAL	ils - they (boys/mixed groups)
	elles - they (only girls)

The Present tense / le présent

I play / I am playing

- ☛ The Present tense describes an action which is happening at the moment :
Ex: I am listening = j'écoute
- ☛ It also describes an action which happens regularly or repeatedly
Ex: Every day I listen to the teacher = tous les jours j'écoute le prof.

In French the -ing form doesn't exist, you use the present form as shown below BOTH for I am listening and I listen

A. How to form the regular verbs / les verbes réguliers

There are three groups of verbs:

- those ending in -ER
- those ending in -IR
- those ending in -RE

1. Chop off the -ER, -IR or -RE and add the relevant ending.

	Endings		
	-ER	-IR	-RE
Je I	e	is	s
Tu You (sg)	es	is	s
il/elle he/she/it	e	it	-
nous we	ons	issons	ons
vous you (pl)	ez	issez	ez
ils/elles they	ent	issent	ont

For example:

manger = to eat
I eat = ?
manger > mang-
I eat = je mang**e**

finir = to finish
he finishes = ?
finir > fin-
he finishes = il finit

vendre = to sell
I sell = ?
vendre > vend
we sell = nous vend**ons**

Practice - exercices

1. Complete with the correct subject pronoun: je/tu/il/elle/nous/vous/ils/elles (observe the ending of the verb in the sentence to work out what's missing 😊)
2. Translate the sentences into English (use a dictionary or wordreference.com)

a. _____ étudions le français depuis 3 ans (étudier - study)

b. _____ vendez une maison dans le centre-ville? (vendre = to sell)

c. _____ achètes le journal tous les jours. (acheter - to buy)

d. _____ finissent leurs devoirs tous les soirs. (finir = to finish)

e. _____ appellent leurs parents une fois par semaine (appeler - to call)

f. _____ demandons le menu . (demander = to ask)

g. _____ terminez les cours à 3h05 (terminer = to end)

h. _____ rougit parce que elle est timide. (rougir = to blush)

i. _____ parle trois langues: le français, l'anglais et l'espagnol (parler = to talk)

j. _____ choisit le français pour mes GCSE. (choisir = to choose)

3. **Regular -er verbs.** Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

travailler = to work	preparer = to prepare	espérer = to hope
étudier = to study	payer = to pay	marcher = to walk
acheter = to buy	entrer = to enter	porter = to wear

A	I buy		I	You (sg) are entering	
B	She walks		J	They hope	
C	You (pl) are paying		K	You (pl) walk	
D	We wear		L	We work	
E	You (sg) prepare		M	He is buying	
F	He is hoping		N	I walk	
G	They work		O	You (sg) are studying	
H	I study				

4. **Regular -ir verbs.** Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

choisir = to choose	réussir = to succeed	finir = to finish
grandir = to grow	bénir = to bless	mincir = to lose weight
réfléchir = to think/reflect	grossir = to put on weight	bâtir = to build

A	He chooses		I	We are blessing	
B	They grow		J	You (sg) think	
C	We are thinking		K	He is growing	
D	You (pl) bless		L	They build	
E	I are building		M	We are choosing	
F	You (sg) finish		N	I lose weight	
G	She loses weight		O	She builds	
H	I'm putting on weight				

5. **Regular -RE verbs.** Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

vendre = to sell	descendre = to go down	attendre = to wait
repondre = to answer	entendre = to hear	perdre = to lose

A	They lose		F	She is losing	
B	You (pl) are selling		G	I am hearing	
C	I hear		H	We sell	
D	He answer		I	You (pl)are answering	
E	You (sg) are going down		J	He goes down	

B. Reflexive verbs = les verbes pronominaux

Reflexive verbs describe activities where the action is reflected back onto the subject of the verb
ex: I wash **myself** He dresses **himself**

The idea of 'self' is conveyed by using **reflexive pronouns** e.g. I wash **myself** = **je me lève**
se laver - to wash (oneself)

je	me	lave	I wash / am washing (myself)
tu	te	laves	You wash/ are washing (yourself)
il/elle	se	lave	He/she washes/ is washing (him/herself)
nous	nous	lavons	We wash/ are washing (ourselves)
vous	vous	lavez	You wash / are washing (yourselves)
ils/elles	se	lavent	They wash/ are washing (themselves)

Practice - Exercices

Regular reflexive verbs. Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

se raser = to shave	se doucher = to have a shower
se laver = to wash (oneself)	se brosser les cheveux = to brush one's hair
s'appeler = to be called (to call oneself)	se fâcher = to get angry
se marier = to get married	s'inquiéter = to worry

A	I wash (myself)	
B	They get angry	
C	You (pl) have a shower	
D	He is called (calls himself)	
E	They get married	
F	she worries	
G	You (sg) shave	
H	We wash	
I	I worry	
J	You (sg) wash yourself	
K	She gets married	
L	He shaves	
M	They brush their hair	
N	We are having a shower	
O	You (sg) worry	

c. Irregular Verbs = irregular verbs (most common ones)

<p><u>to be - être</u> je suis - I am tu es - you are il/elle est - he/she is nous sommes - we are vous êtes - you are ils/elles sont - they are</p>	<p><u>to have - avoir</u> j'ai - I have tu as - you have il/elle a - he/she has nous avons - we have vous avez - you have ils/elles ont - they have</p>
<p><u>to go - aller</u> je vais - I want tu vas - you want il/elle va - he/she want nous allons - we want vous allez - you want ils/elles vont - they want</p>	<p><u>to do/make - faire</u> je fais - I do tu fais - you do il/elle fait - he/she do nous faisons - we do vous faites - you do ils/elles font - they do</p>
<p><u>to want - vouloir</u> je veux - I want tu veux - you want il/elle veut - he/she want nous voulons - we want vous voulez - you want ils/elles veulent - they want</p>	<p><u>to have to/must - devoir</u> je dois - I have to tu dois - you have to il/elle doit - he/she has to nous devons - we have to vous devez - you have to ils/elles doivent - they have to</p>
<p><u>can/ to be able to - pouvoir</u> je peux - I can tu peux - you can il/elle peut - he/she can nous pouvons - we can vous pouvez - you can ils/elles peuvent - they can</p>	

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of être and translate in English:

- a. Paris _____ en France _____
- b. L'homme _____ entré dans le café. _____
- c. Pierre _____ professeur. _____
- d. Les parents _____ furieux. _____
- e. La chemise _____ en coton. _____

- f. Tu _____ anglais. _____
- g. Le collègue _____ grand et moderne. _____

2. Learn the above irregular verbs, hide the list and try to write in the 6 forms of each of these irregular verbs:

avoir (to have)	vouloir (to want)	devoir (to have to)	faire (to do)	pouvoir (to be able to/can)	aller (to go)

3. Fill in the appropriate verb forms sing the infinitives given in brackets:

Six hommes (*être*) _____ dans un café. Il y a un Anglais, un Français, un Espagnol, un Allemand, un Russe et un Chinois. Il (*faire*) _____ très chaud et ils (*avoir*) _____ tous chaud. Chaque personne (*vouloir*) _____ un verre de bière. Il y a aussi 6 mouches dans le café et les mouches (*avoir*) _____ aussi toutes soif. Une mouche tombe dans le verre de l'Anglais, une autre mouche tombe dans le verre du Français...etc. L'Anglais voit la mouche dans sa bière et il appelle le garçon qui lui donne un autre verre de bière. Le Français voit aussi la mouche qui (*être*) _____ submergé dans sa bière. Il (*être*) _____ furieux, jure, crie. L'Espagnol voit la mouche, (*faire*) _____ un geste et sort du café. L'Allemand enlève la mouche et boit la bière. Le Russe boit la bière avec la mouche. Le Chinois prend la mouche dans ses doigts, inspecte le pauvre insecte, mange la mouche et après bois la bière.

Try translating the text above into English:

Time expressions used with the present tense:

- tous le temps = all the time
- maintenant = now
- toujours = always
- never = never
- parfois = sometimes
- souvent = often

- Normalement = usually
- généralement = generally
- d'habitude = usually
- tous les jours = every day

- de temps en temps= from time to time
- aujourd'hui = today

The perfect tense / le prétérit

I played / I have played

The Perfect tense is used to describe a single, completed action in the past or an action that took place over a defined period of time.

Ex: Last summer I spent 3 weeks in Cuba = L'été dernier, j'ai passé 3 semaines à Cuba.

Le passé composé is made up of 2 parts:

- 1) The auxiliary verb (the present tense of AVOIR or ÊTRE)
- 2) The past participle (donné, parlé, sorti, fait, etc)

A. Regular Verbs / les verbes régulier avec avoir

1	<u>Use the correct form of « avoir »</u>	+	<u>use the past participle of the verb using this pattern</u>	
	j'ai tu as il/elle a nous avons vous avez ils/elles ont		verbs in - ER	-er becomes é manger > mangé
			verbs in - IR	-ir becomes i finir > fini
			verbs in - RE	-re becomes u vendre > vendu

Exemple:

chanter - to sing > I sang/I have sung = J'ai chanté
rougir - to blush > you blushed/have blushed = tu as rougi
vendre - to sell > we sold/have sold = nous avons vendu

Irregular AVOIR verbs

There is a group of irregular verbs that take AVOIR in le passé composé. These verbs are formed with the present tense of avoir + the irregular past participle

avoir	to have	eu	had	lire	to read	lu	read
être	to be	été	been	mettre	to put	mis	put
boire	to drink	bu	drank/drank	ouvrir	to open	ouvert	opened
connaître	to know	connu	knew/known	pouvoir	to be able	pu	could
courir	to run	couru	ran/run	prendre	to take	pris	took/taken
croire	to believe	cru	believed	recevoir	to receive	reçu	received
devoir	to have to	dû	had to	savoir	to know	su	knew/known
dire	to say/tell	dit	said/told	voir	to see	vu	saw/seen
écrire	to write	écrit	wrote/written	vouloir	to want	voulu	wanted
faire	to make/do	fait	did/done				

Practice - Exercices**1. Fill in the perfect tense of regular verbs using the infinitives given below.**

enseigner (to teach)	grandir (to grow up)	voyager (to travel)	traverser (to cross)	dormir (to sleep)	attendre (to wait)
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- a. They taught _____
- b. He grew up _____
- c. I travelled _____
- d. We slept _____
- e. You (sg) have waited _____
- f. She crossed _____
- g. You (pl) have slept _____
- h. I have grown up _____
- i. We taught _____
- j. You (pl) waited _____
- k. They travelled _____
- l. You (sg) crossed _____

2. Fill in these irregular « avoir » verbs in the perfect tense (passé composé).

- a. I had _____
- b. They saw _____
- c. We were able _____
- d. I opened _____
- e. He has been _____
- f. You (sg) said _____
- g. They drank _____
- h. She did _____
- i. I took _____
- j. You (pl) wanted _____
- k. I was (*estar*) _____
- l. We have read _____
- m. You (sg) knew _____
- n. We ran _____
- o. He did _____
- p. They put _____
- q. I knew _____
- r. We knew _____
- s. You (pl) believed _____
- t. She wrote _____
- u. You (sg) had _____
- v. I have received _____
- w. I said _____
- x. We wanted _____

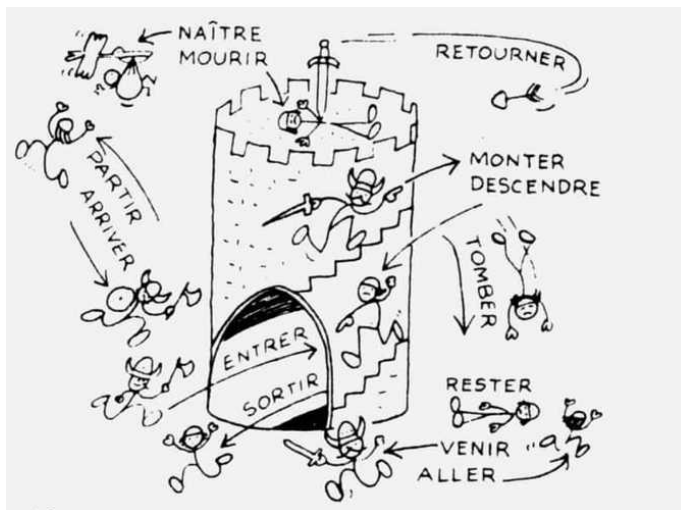
B. Verbs using « être » / Mrs Van Der Tramps Verbs

A small group of verbs take the present tense of “être” as their auxiliary verb.

Here are two different ways to help you remember them.

MRS VAN DER TRAMP

Mourir	to die
Retourner	to return
Sortir	to go out
Venir	to come
Arriver	to arrive
Naître	to be born
Descendre	to go down
Entrer	to enter
Revenir	to come back
Tomber	to fall
Rester	to stay
Aller	to go out
Monter	to go up
Partir	to leave



1) They are formed using the present tense of être + 2) past participle

1	<u>Use the correct form of « être »</u>	2	<u>use the past participle of the verbs</u>
	je suis tu es il/elle est nous sommes vous êtes ils/elles sont	+	Mourir mort* Retourner retourné Sortir sorti Venir venu* Arriver arrivé Naître né* Descendre descendu Entrer entré Revenir revenu* Tomber tombé Rester resté Aller allé Monter monté Partir parti

N.B: The past participle must 'agree with' who did the action.

- If the person who did the action was one **male**, then the past participle **does not change**:
e.g. il est parti - *he left*.
- If **two or more males** did the action add -s:
e.g. ils sont partis - *they left*.
- If the person was **female** you must add an extra -e to the end of the past participle:
e.g. elle est partie - *she left*.
- If **two or more females** did the action you must add -es:
e.g. elles sont parties - *they left*.

Practice - Exercices

1. Fill in the perfect tense of the Mrs Van Der tramp verbs.

- a. They came _____
- b. He was born _____
- c. I went up _____
- d. We went down _____
- m. You (sg) stayed _____
- n. She has fallen _____
- o. You (pl) have arrived _____
- p. I left _____
- q. We went out _____
- r. You (pl) came back _____
- s. They died _____
- t. You (sg) have entered _____

C. Reflexives verbs in the perfect tense - les verbs pronominaux au passé composé

- Reflexive verbs use ***être*** as auxiliary
- the past participle ***has to agree***, i.e. add an 'e' for feminine and 's' for plural
- You will need

the reflexive pronoun →

je me	tu te	il/elle se	nous nous	vous vous	ils/elles se
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- In summary, you need four parts:
- Person
 - Reflexive pronoun (as above)
 - Appropriate part of ***être***
 - Past participle, (watch out for irregulars), agreed if necessary

EXERCICE: Write the following in French

- I got engaged__je me suis fiancé(e)
- You (sg) got dressed_____
- He worried_____
- She got washed_____
- We put makeup on_____
- You (pl) got married_____
- They (m) combed their hair_____
- They (f) rushed_____
- You (sg) shaved_____
- He met_____
- They (m) made a mistake_____
- We woke up_____

Here are the verbs you will need

se fiancer to get engaged
s'habiller to get dressed
s'inquiéter to worry
se laver to get washed
se maquiller to put makeup on
se marier to get married
se peigner to comb one's hair
se précipiter to rush
se raser to shave
se réunir to meet
se tromper to make a mistake
se réveiller to wake up

Practice of all types of verbs in the perfect tense -
Exercices avec tous les types de verbes au passé composé

- Fiona: Corey, est-ce que tu _____ de l'insecticide? (boire)
- Tex: J' _____ de nouveaux poèmes. (écrire)
- Fiona: Moi, je _____ à la maison hier soir. (rester)
- Tex et Edouard _____ le match de foot. (regarder)
- Tex et Tammy _____ des amis hier soir. (rencontrer)
- Tammy _____ beaucoup de crêpes pour la fête. (préparer)
- Tex _____ visite à Paw-Paw. (rendre)
- Tammy _____ en France il y a un an. (aller)
- Joe-Bob et Corey _____ très tard. (se coucher)
- Edouard _____ en retard, comme toujours. (arriver)
- Corey et Joe-Bob, est-ce que vous _____ mes devoirs dans le frigo? (voir)
- Hier Tammy _____ dans le cours d'aérobique 'step'. (tomber)
- Nous _____ n'est-ce pas, Tex? (mincir)
- Corey et Joe-Bob, vous _____ très tard après la fête. (rentrer)
- Joe-Bob, est-ce que tu _____ la leçon? (comprendre)
- Hier soir, Tex et moi, nous _____ près de la rivière. (se promener)
- Corey _____ très vite ce matin. (s'habiller)
- Les étudiants _____ à Tex. (ne pas obéir)
- Tex, pourquoi est-ce que tu _____ avec Bette? (partir)
- Mes parents _____ sur l'autoroute. (mourir)
- Alors, est-ce qu'on _____ le film? (aimer)
- Tammy _____ contre Tex à la fête. (se fâcher)
- Edouard et Tex _____ après la course. (se reposer)
- Tammy et Bette _____ ensemble. (venir)
- Les enfants de Rita _____ en mai. (naître)
- Je _____ une fois avec une fille qui s'appelle Marianne. (sortir)
- Après la guerre, Paw-Paw _____ héros. (devenir)
- Tex et Tammy _____ au rez-de-chaussée. (descendre)
- Je _____ en classe aujourd'hui. (s'endormir)
- Bette et Tammy _____ au gymnase. (s'amuser)
- Joe-Bob, est-ce que tu _____ en cours aujourd'hui? (s'ennuyer)
- Qu'est-ce qui _____ à l'arrêt d'autobus? (se passer)
- Bette _____ à côté de Tex. (s'asseoir)
- Je _____ cent fois ce matin. (se laver)

The Future tenses / le futur

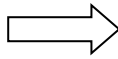
I am going to play / I will play

1. The Immediate Future

In English: I am going to play
 He is going to see
 You're going to do

Use the appropriate part of the verb ALLER (to go) + infinitive.

ALLER
je vais - I'm going
tu vas - you're going
il/elle va - he/she's going
nous allons - we're going
vous allez - you're going
ils/elles vont - they're going



jouer = to play
 We are going to play
Nous allons jouer

Practice - Exercice

1. Fill in the immediate future tenses using the infinitives given below and the verb aller.

aimer (to love)	retourner (to return)	grimper (to climb)	courir (to cover)	être (to be)
promettre (to promise)	vendre (to sell)	enseigner (to teach)	dire (to say)	étudier (to study)

- a. He is going to return. _____
- b. We are going to cover. _____
- c. I am going to climb. _____
- d. They are going to teach. _____
- e. You (pl) are going to say. _____
- f. She is going to sell. _____
- g. You (sg) are going to promise. _____
- h. It is going to be. _____
- i. They are going to love. _____
- j. I am going to study. _____

2. Fill in the gaps in these future plans using the words in the box.

Demain, je _____ sortir avec ma mère. Nous allons _____ du shopping dans la ville de Bordeaux. Nous _____ prendre le train à neuf heures et demie, et le train _____ arriver à Bordeaux à onze heures. Je vais _____ des vêtements pour mes vacances et un cadeau d'anniversaire pour mon petit ami. Ma mère et moi allons _____ dans un restaurant où mon cousin travaille. Ma tante _____ aussi venir au restaurant. Ma mère va _____ à la maison pour trois heures, et je vais _____ à la maison de ma tante.

acheter	aller	allons
faire	manger	rentrer
va	va	vais

2. The Future tense of regular verbs / le future des verbes réguliers

In English: I **will** play

He **will** see

You **will** do

The Future Tense is formed by adding endings onto the infinitive:

ENDINGS	Je	-ai	→	parler = to talk je parler ai tu parler as il parler a
	Tu	-ais		
	il/elle	-a		
	nous	-ons		
	vous	-ez		
	ils/elles	-ont		

Be careful : the verbs from the -RE group lose their final **E** before adding the future endings:

e.g: vendre > Vendr- = I will sell > je vendr**ai**

Practice - Exercices

Fill in the Future Tenses using the infinitives given below.

manger (to eat)	appeler (to call)	finir (to finish)	vendre (to sell)	découvrir (to discover)	comprendre (to understand)
--------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------

- a. You (sg) will call _____
- b. They will understand _____
- c. I will finish _____
- d. You (pl) will sell _____
- e. He will eat _____
- f. We will discover _____
- g. She will finish _____
- h. You (sg) will understand _____
- i. I will discover _____
- j. We will eat _____

3. The Future tense of irregular verbs / le future simple des verbes irréguliers

Infinitive	Future stem	Infinitive	Future stem	Infinitive	Future
être - to be	ser-	devoir - to have to	devr-	savoir - to know	saur-
avoir - to have	aur-	pouvoir - can/to be able to	pourr-	venir - to come	viendr-
aller - to go	ir-	vouloir - to want	voudr-	voir - to see	verr-
faire - to do	fer-	recevoir - to receive	recevr-	courir - to run	courr-

These verbs change their infinitive to take an irregular stem to which you add the regular future endings
For these verbs, use the irregular stem and add the regular endings:

aller - I will go > j'**irai**

vouloir - we will want > nous **voudrons**

voir - they will see > ils **verront**

Practice - Exercices

Fill in the irregular Future Tenses.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. I will be _____ | m. You (sg) will come _____ |
| b. We will receive _____ | n. He will do _____ |
| c. She will have _____ | o. They will know _____ |
| d. You (pl) will do _____ | p. I will run _____ |
| e. He will want _____ | q. She will have to _____ |
| f. She will go _____ | r. We will see _____ |
| g. You (sg) will do _____ | s. I will want _____ |
| h. It will have _____ | t. We will do _____ |
| i. They will come _____ | u. I will be able _____ |
| j. They will be _____ | v. We will know _____ |
| k. You (pl) will do _____ | w. He will receive _____ |
| l. She will be able _____ | x. You (pl) will want _____ |

The Imperfect tense / l'Imparfait

I used to play / I was playing

☛ It is also used to indicate what used to happen in the past, habitual or repeated actions in the past
ex: I **used to go out** every night last summer = je **sortais** tous les soirs l'ete dernier.

☛ It is also used for description in the past:

ex: It **was raining** every day = il **pleuvait** tous les jours

1. Regular Verbs / les verbes réguliers

Put the verb in the “nous” form in the present and remove the “ons” then add these endings

ENDINGS	je	ais
	tu	ais
	il/elle/on	ait
	nous	ions
	vous	iez
	ils/elles	aient

choisir = to choose > nous form in the present = nous choisissons > remove ons = choisiss-

To form “We used to choose”

choisiss- > nous choisiss**ions**

Practice - Exercices

Fill in the regular imperfects

jouer (to play) oublier (to forget)	signer (to sign) chercher (to search)	choisir (to choose) promettre (to promise)
--	--	---

1. I was playing _____
2. You (pl.) were playing _____
3. You (pl.) were signing _____
4. You (sing.) used to search _____
5. He used to promise _____
6. They used to promise _____
7. You (sing.) were choosing _____
8. We were promising _____
9. I used to forget _____
10. You (pl.) used to choose _____
11. She was searching _____
12. They were forgetting _____

2. Irregular Verbs = le verbe irrégulier

	Etre (to be)
je	étais
tu	étions
il/elle/on	était
nous	étions
vous	étiez
ils/elles	étaient

The Conditional tense / le Conditionnel

In English: I **would** play
 He **would** see
 You **would** do

The Conditional Tense is formed by adding endings onto the infinitive (-RE verbs lose their E):

ENDINGS	je	ais
	tu	ais
	il/elle/on	ait
	nous	ions
	vous	iez
	ils/elles	aient

⇒

	parler	choisir	vivre
je	parlerais	choisirais	vivrais
tu	parlerais	choisirais	vivrais
il	parlerait	choisirait	vivrait
nous	parlerions	choisirions	vivrions

Practice - Exercices

Fill in the Conditional Tenses using the infinitives given below.

demander (to ask)	cuisiner (to cook)	rompre* (to break)	vivre* (to live)	regarder (to watch)	decider (to decide)
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- a. They would break _____
- b. He would cook _____
- c. You (pl) would ask _____
- d. We would live _____
- e. She would watch _____
- f. You (sg) would decide _____
- g. I would break _____
- h. They would cook _____
- i. I would decide _____
- j. You (sg) would watch _____

3. The Conditional tense of irregular verbs / le conditionnel des verbes réguliers*

Infinitive	Future stem	Infinitive	Future stem	Infinitive	Future
être - to be	ser-	devoir - to have to	devr-	savoir - to know	saur-
avoir - to have	aur-	pouvoir - can/to be able to	pourr-	venir - to come	viendr-
aller - to go	ir-	vouloir - to want	voudr-	voir - to see	verr-
faire - to do	fer-	recevoir - to receive	recevr-	courir - to run	courr-

***Notice that the verbs that are irregular in the Future tense are also irregular in the Conditional tense.**

Practice - Exercices

Fill in the irregular Conditional Tenses.

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------|----|------------------------|-------|
| a. | I would see | _____ | m. | They would come | _____ |
| b. | You (sg) would do | _____ | n. | She would do | _____ |
| c. | I would have | _____ | o. | He would know | _____ |
| d. | We would do | _____ | p. | You (pl) would do | _____ |
| e. | She would want | _____ | q. | I would be | _____ |
| f. | It would know | _____ | r. | You (sg) would run | _____ |
| g. | They would do | _____ | s. | You (pl) would want | _____ |
| h. | It would be able | _____ | t. | We would run | _____ |
| i. | He would come | _____ | u. | You (pl) would be able | _____ |
| j. | He would see | _____ | v. | You (sg) would know | _____ |
| k. | We would see | _____ | w. | She would have | _____ |
| l. | I would be able | _____ | x. | We would want | _____ |

Further practice can be done on:

www.languagesonline.org.uk > Français > Grammar
