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**Step by Step  
Simplified FRENCH  
GRAMMAR Booklet 6**

**Le Futur.  
Qu'est-Ce que C'est?  
Sample**

By

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# Grammar Booklet

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# Table of Contents

Introduction	4
When is the Future used?	5
How is the Future formed?	5
How do you conjugate at the Future tense a regular verb of the -ER group (premier groupe)?	6
How do you conjugate at the Future tense a regular verb of the -IR group (deuxième groupe)?	7
How do you conjugate at the Future tense a verb of the -RE group (troisième groupe)?	7
What is the Futur Proche?	8
Irregular Verbs at the Future Tense	9
En Résumé: 5 Things You Need to Know about the Passé-Composé	11
Au travail! : 2 Different Ways to Practice	12
Appendix : Solutions aux Activités	16
A Note about the Author	20
Copyrights	21
You might Also Like	22

## Introduction: A Word about Grammar

*Grammar.* Just saying or reading the word makes most of the learners panic! People have a negative feeling about French grammar. They have heard about irregular verbs, weird tenses, nouns and gender...

That's why this booklet concentrates only on one grammar subject and is compiled with only very simplified grammatical points.

You will be guided step by step and all the points are defined and explained.

At the end of each mini lesson, you will be able to test your knowledge and learn new vocabulary by working with cultural and authentic literary texts.

*Grammar, which knows how to control even kings." Molière*

Now that you know how to recognise an infinitive verb (a full verb) that ends in -ER, -IR or -RE this is going to make things easier for you when you need to use the future tense.

The **future** is, in my opinion, the simplest French tense ever. There is only one set of endings for it, and most verbs use **their infinitive** as the root.

### When is the Future used?

- 1.** To express projects.  
➡ Je **viendrai** te voir demain. *I'll come and see you tomorrow.*
  
- 2.** To give orders (less harsh than using the imperative).  
➡ Tu **rangeras** ta chambre avant de partir. *You will tidy up your room before going.*
  
- 3.** To describe historical events.  
➡ Creuser le tunnel du Mont-Blanc **prendra** 4 ans. *Digging the Mont-Blanc tunnel will take 4 years.*

### How is the Future formed?

#### ✗ 1ST STEP

To form the future tense of **-ER** and **-IR** verbs: keep -ER or -IR, and then add the appropriate endings to the infinitive.

➡ Finir → je finirai

To form the future tense of **-RE** verbs, drop the final E and then add the appropriate endings.

➡ Prendre → je prendrai

✘ 2ND STEP

Add the following endings:

- ai
- as
- a
- ons
- ez
- ont

*How do you conjugate at the future tense a regular verb of the -ER group (premier groupe)?*

The first group verbs are all the ones which end up with **-ER** at the infinitive.

To conjugate an **-ER verb** at the future tense, keep the ending **-ER** and add the appropriate endings: **-ai**

- as
- a
- ons
- ez
- ont

**TIP:** When the subject is **tu**, the verb always ends with an **S**

✘ Let's take the verb **louer** (to rent)

▶ Keep the infinitive ending **-ER** and add the endings:

LOUER	Singulier	Pluriel
1 <sup>ere</sup> personne	Je louerai	Nous louerons
2 <sup>eme</sup> personne	Tu loueras	Vous louerez
3 <sup>eme</sup> personne	Il/ Elle/On louera	Ils/Elles loueront

*How do you conjugate at the future tense a regular verb of the -IR group (deuxième groupe)?*

The second group verbs are all the ones which end up with **-IR** at the infinitive and that have a present participle ending in **-issant**.

To conjugate an **-IR** verb at the present tense, keep the ending **-IR** and add the appropriate endings:

- ai**
- as**
- a**
- ons**
- ez**
- ont**

Let's take the verb **grandir** (to grow up)

► keep the infinitive ending **-IR** and add the endings:

GRANDIR	Singulier	Pluriel
1 <sup>ère</sup> personne	Je grandirai	Nous grandirons
2 <sup>ème</sup> personne	Tu grandiras	Vous grandirez
3 <sup>ème</sup> personne	Il/ Elle/On grandira	Ils/Elles grandiront

*How do you conjugate at the future tense a verb of the -RE group (troisième groupe)?*

The third group verbs are all the verbs not belonging either to the first or the second group and that are not auxiliary verbs (être & avoir). Most of them are irregular verbs.

To form the future tense of **-RE** verbs, drop the final E then add the appropriate endings.

