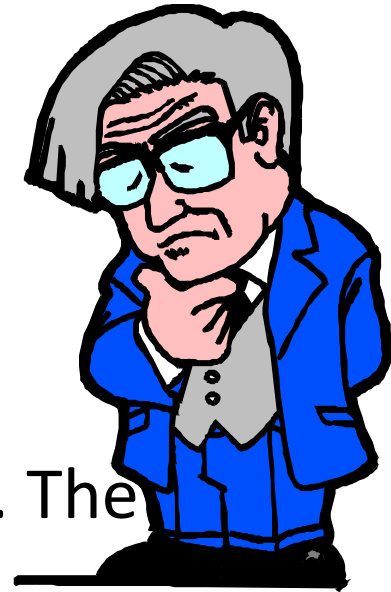


Present, Past, Future

Revision

Three main groups of verbs

- In French most verbs end in
- **-er**. Here are five examples of **-er** verbs:
- acheter, demander, jouer, parler, porter
- There are two other groups of regular verbs. They are:
- **-ir** and
- **-re**. Here are three examples of each:
- finir, remplir, partir, descendre, vendre, attendre



Present Tense

Regular verbs in the present tense

- To form a regular –er verb, take the –er off the infinitive and add the correct ending:
- Jouer, *to play*
- Je joue = *I play **or** I am playing*
- tu joues =
- Il / elle / on joue =
- Nous jouons =
- Vous jouez =
- Ils/elles jouent =



ranger (to tidy)
garder (to look after)

[Click here!](#)

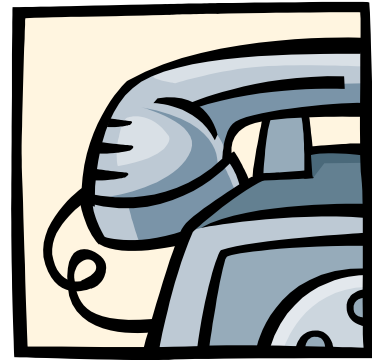
Same stuff, different verb



- To form a regular **–ir** verb (e.g. rougir, to blush), remove the **–ir** and add:
- Je rougis = I blush, I am blushing
- Tu rougis =
- Il / elle / on rougit =
- Nous rougissons =
- Vous rougissez =
- Ils / elles rougissent =

réfléchir (to reflect)
finir (to finish)

Same stuff, last time...



- To form a regular **–re** verb (e.g. rendre, to take back), remove the **–re** and add:
- Je rends = *I reply, I am replying*
- Tu rends =
- Il / elle / on rend =
- Nous rendons =
- Vous rendez =
- Ils / elles rendent =

Perdre (to lose)
Tondre la
pelouse
(to mow the lawn)

Present Tense

1. He plays golf
2. You tidy your room
3. She does cycling
4. He finishes the cake
5. We watch TV
6. They (m) take a show

Passé Composé

Avoir	Être (MRS VANDERTRAMP verbs only)
Made of 3 parts Part 1 & 2 (present tense of avoir)= J'ai, tu as, il/elle a, nous avons, vous avez, ils/elles ont Part 3 (past participle) = Er verbs – Take of 'er & add é Ir- verbs – Take off –ir & add i Re verbs – Take off –re & add u	Made of 3 parts Part 1 & 2 (Present tense of etre) = Je suis, tu es, il/elle est, nous sommes, vous êtes, ils/elles sont Part 3 (past participle) = Mourir = Mort Rester = Resté Sortir = Sorti
<u>Irregular Past participles</u> Bu Lu Fait Eu Voul Mis Pris Vu	Venir = Venu Aller = Allé Naître = Né Descendre = Descendu Entrer = Entré Retourner = Retourné Tomber = Tombé Rentrer = Rentré Arriver = Arrivé Monter – Monté Partir = Parti

(Add –e and s to feminine and plural past participles)

Past Tense Practise

1. They did
2. We studied
3. She went
4. He left
5. I drank
6. You ate
7. They celebrated
8. I went out

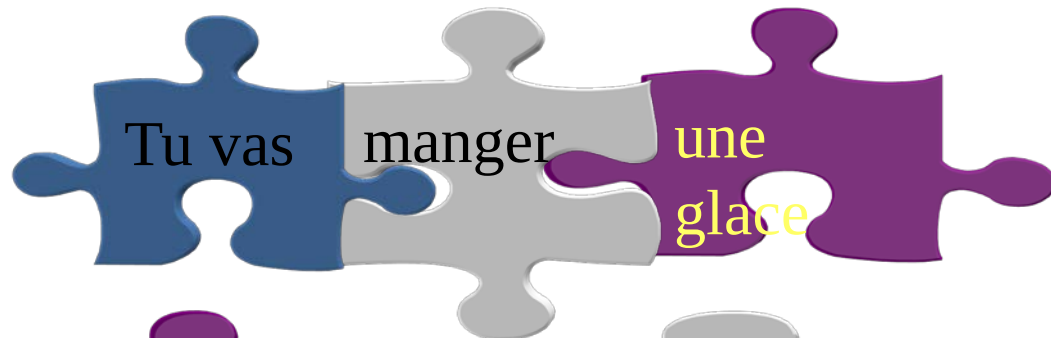
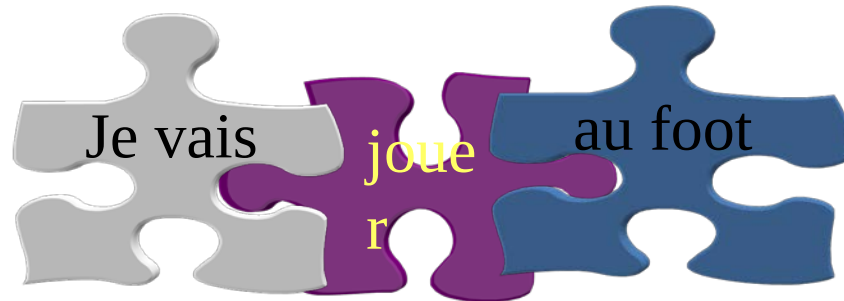
Future Proche

2-1- The immediate future (in English “going to” + verb)

The French structure is “aller” verb in the present tense + an infinitive (that is to say a verb ending in “ER”, “IR” or “RE”).

Je vais		jouer
Tu vas		jouer
Il, Elle, On va		faire
Nous allons	faire	
Vous allez		finir
Ils, Elles vont		finir (...)

Examples



2-2- The future tense

(In English, will/shall + verb)

- The French structure is the infinitive form of the verb + the specific future endings.
- Don't forget to remove the "e" of "RE" verbs before you do so!

• Je	jouer	ai
• Tu	jouer	as
• Il, Elle, On	choisir	a
• Nous	choisir	ons
• Vous	boire	ez
• Ils, Elles	boire	ont

2-4- Irregular verbs

- Here is the list of verbs that alter their stem in the future tense. Once it is altered, it stays the same at all persons.

Être	ser + endings
Avoir	aur + endings
Aller	ir + endings
Faire	fer + endings
Pouvoir	pourr + endings
Savoir	saur + endings
Vouloir	voudr + endings
Venir	viendr + endings

Future Practise

They are going to play

They will play

She is going to do

They will do

He is going to go

He will go

You are going to be

You will be