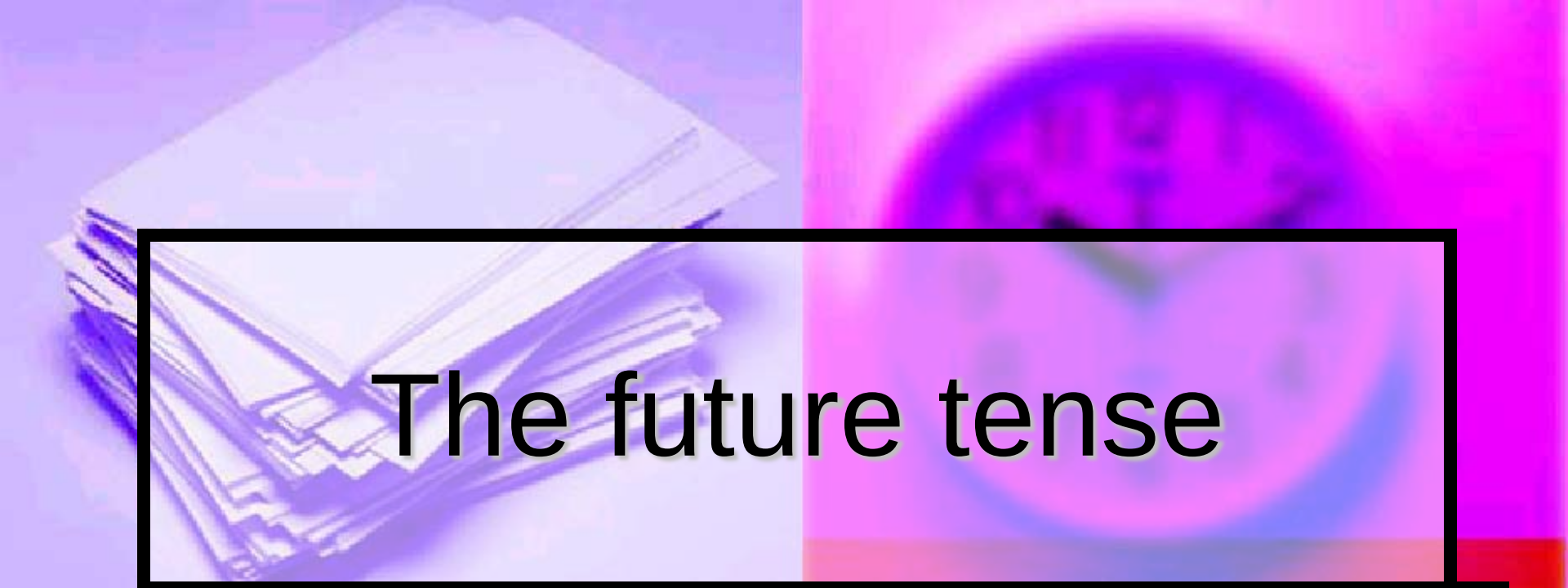
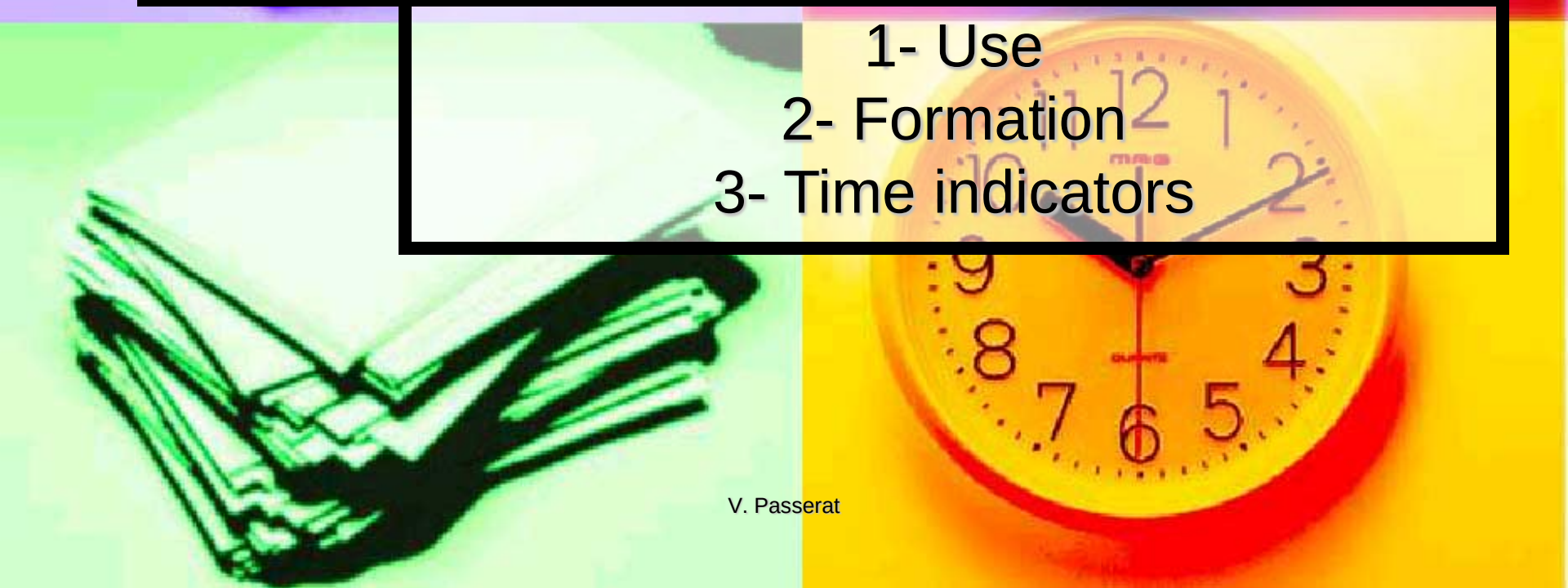




The future tense

- 
- 1- Use
 - 2- Formation
 - 3- Time indicators



1- Use

- The future tense is used to describe something that is going to happen or will / shall happen later on.
- As in English, there are three main ways of describing the future action.

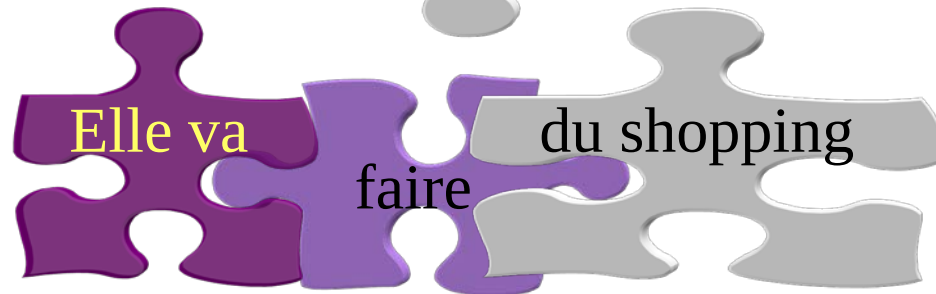
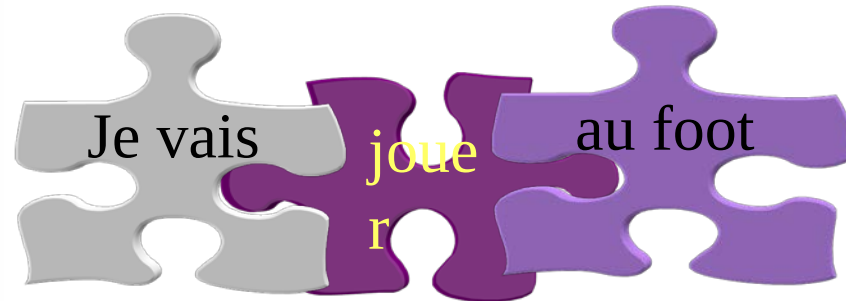


2-1- The immediate future (in English “going to” + verb)

- 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 jouerai
- Tu joueras
- Il, Elle, On choisira
- Nous choisirons
- Vous ~~boire~~ez
- Ils, Elles ~~boire~~ont



2-3- The present (!)

- You may express a future idea with a present tense.
- Examples:

Ce week-end, je reste à la maison.

L'année prochaine, je pars en Italie.



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 |



3- Time indicators

Demain

(tomorrow)

Après

(later)

Ce soir

(tonight)

Cet après-midi

(this afternoon)

Ensuite

(after)

Plus tard

(later on)

Pendant les vacances

(during the holidays)

Le week-end prochain

(Next week-end)

L'année prochaine

(Next year)