

Le futur proche, le futur simple, le futur antérieur

a. Le futur proche

It expresses the idea that an event is going to happen in the near future.

Examples:

Ce soir je **vais regarder** le match avec Cédric.

Nous **allons manger** à la brasserie avec Catherine et Lucie. Tu veux venir?

- The structure of the futur proche is very simple, as long as you know the present tense of **aller** (je vais, tu vas, il/elle/on va, nous allons, vous allez, ils/ells vont). Then simply add the infinitive of the action that is about to occur.

Exercice 1

Fill in the blanks with the present tense of *Aller* :

1. Demain nous visiter le château de Chenonceau.
2. Tu voir The Script en concert?
3. Ils faire la sieste après le déjeuner.
4. Je bientôt partir à l'étranger.
5. Vous regarder le documentaire sur la deuxième guerre mondiale?
6. Elle ne pas acheter cette robe. Elle coûte trop cher.

Exercice 2

Translate the following sentences using the *futur proche* :

1. I'm going to rent a DVD

2. She is going to play tennis

3. They are going to see the Eiffel tower

4. You (tu) are going to visit your grand-parents

5. They are going to visit Tokyo

6. We are going to watch a movie

7. He is going to buy a mobile phone

8. I'm going to wear a t-shirt

9. You (vous) are going to repeat after me



10. You (tu) are going to finish your essay

b. Le futur simple

Le **futur simple** is used for upcoming events or events that are definitely going to happen.

Examples:

L'été prochain, nous **partirons** en Corse.

J'organiserai une fête pour mon anniversaire.

The English equivalent is just the modal verb "will" + main verb.

- Conjugating the *futur simple* of regular verbs is simple. Keep the whole verb (the infinitive) and add the following endings :

- ai (je)
- as (tu)
- a (il, elle, on)
- ons (nous)
- ez (vous)
- ont (ils, elles)

However, for regular –re verbs, take off the final –e.

Example : Descendre → je descendrai, tu descendras, etc...

- **Futur simple irregular verbs.**

Once again, as with the present tense, le **futur simple** has irregular verbs. All you need to do is learn the new stem of these verbs and add the same endings as with regular verbs.

Here is the list of the irregular verbs:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Avoir = j' aurai (I will have) | 11. Pouvoir = je pourrai (I will be able to) |
| 2. Etre = je serai (I will be) | 12. Recevoir = je recevrai (I will receive) |
| 3. Aller = j' irai (I will go) | 13. Pleuvoir = il pleuvra (it will rain) |
| 4. Faire = je ferai (I will do) | 14. Falloir = il faudra (it will be necessary to) |
| 5. Venir = je viendrai (I will come) | 15. Mourir = je mourrai (I will die) |
| 6. Tenir = je tiendrai (I will hold) | 16. Courir = je courrai (I will run) |
| 7. Voir = je verrai (I will see) | 17. Envoyer = j' enverrai (I will send) |
| 8. Devoir = je devrai (I will have to) | |
| 9. Savoir = je saurai (I will know) | |
| 10. Vouloir = je voudrai (I will want) | |



Example :

The verb **Aller** turns into **ir** ; therefore to say *I will go* :

J'ir + ai (ending) = j'irai

- Other regular verbs just have a slightly different spelling in the future simple:
acheter > **achèter-** (similar verbs: *amener, emmener, lever, promener*)
appeler > **appeller-** (similar verbs: *épeler, jeter, projeter, rappeler*)
essayer > **essaier-** (similar verbs: *employer, ennuyer, nettoyer, payer*)

Note !

- You will always have an –R before your futur ending.
- You can use the same irregular futur stems for the conditional tense.

- Le futur can also be used in **si clauses** to express what will happen when a condition is met

Si je trouve du travail, je te le **dirai**.

- After certain constructions, the futur tense is used in French whereas in English the present tense is used :
aussitôt que (as soon as), *dès que* (as soon as), *espérer que* (to hope that), *lorsque* (when), *quand* (when), *une fois que* (once):

Quand je **serai** (futur) plus grand, je ferai le tour du monde. (when **I am** (présent) bigger, ...)

Exercice 3

Conjugate the following verbs using the *futur simple* :

1. Il (déménager) en juin :
2. Nous (décider) la semaine prochaine :
3. Je (partir) bientôt :
4. Mon frère (être) professeur :
5. Elles (aller) au cinéma ce soir :
6. Nous (étudier) avec toi ce week-end :
7. Il (aider) son frère à réparer la voiture :
8. Est-ce que tu (venir) avec nous au cinéma?
9. Il (pleuvoir) beaucoup cet hiver :
10. En octobre, je (voyager) aux Etats-Unis :



Exercise 4

Translate the following sentences into French using the *futur simple* or the *futur proche* :

1. They will go to Spain next year.
.....
2. You (vous) will be able to leave soon.
.....
3. On Saturday evening we're going to rent a DVD.
.....
4. I will send postcards to my friends.
.....
5. When I finish my exams, I will go on holidays.
.....
6. She is going to see the Eiffel tower.
.....
7. Next year I won't wear a uniform.
.....
8. The students will arrive late.
.....
9. We will wait for our friends.
.....
10. I'm going to play tennis with my dad.
.....

c. Le futur antérieur

- The future perfect is a compound verb tense (like the *passé composé*) used to describe an action that will have been completed before another action in the future.

Examples:

Quand **j'aurai fini** mes examens, je partirai en vacances avec ma copine.

Quand tout le monde **sera parti**, je ferai le ménage dans la maison.

- The future perfect is made of the future of *avoir* or *être* and the same past participles used in the *passé composé*. (you might want to revise which verbs take *Être* and which take *Avoir* in the perfect tense)

Example :

In the *passé composé*, **Finir** takes *avoir* (present) in front its past participle = J'ai fini.

Therefore in the *futur antérieur*, **finir** will also take *avoir* (future) in front of its past participle = J'aurai fini

The same will apply to all the verbs taking *être* :



Aller = je serai allé(e)
S'habiller = je me serai habillé(e)

• **Note !**

The past participles used with **être** will agree with the subject as it did in the passé composé.

Exemples :

Ils seront partis

Elle serait restée

Elles se seraient disputées

Exercice 5

Fill in the blanks with the right forms of *Avoir* or *Etre* in the future, in front of the past participles :

1. Dès que nous terminé ce projet, nous pourrons partir.
2. Nous irons au cinéma aussitôt qu'elle arrivée.
3. Tu pourras te coucher quand tu te brossé les dents.
4. Je continuerai la leçon quand tout le monde compris l'exercice.
5. Ils reviendront en classe une fois qu'ils parlé au proviseur.
6. Tu pourras regarder la télé quand tu mangé ta soupe.

Exercice 6

Translate the following verbs into French :

1. I will have gone out :
2. She will have said :
3. You (vous) will have bought :
4. We (fem.) will have arrived :
5. You (tu) will have taken :
6. They (masc) will have enjoyed themselves :
7. I (fem.) will have become :
8. He will have succeeded :
9. You (tu, masc.) will have gotten up :
10. We will have slept :

