

# ***French***

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## **Une révision du Présent, du Passé Composé et du Futur Simple**



# THE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

**Le Présent**

**Page 1**

**Le Passé Composé**

**Page 24**

**Le Futur Simple**

**Page 41**



# Le Présent

## When do we use the Present Tense?

- a) To describe an action that happens on a habitual basis. - 'I **play** football *every day*.'
- b) To describe an action that's happening at this exact moment in time. - 'I **am playing** football *now*'.  
Remember: Je joue = 'I **play**' and 'I **am playing**' depending on the context you are using it in.

## Reminder of Subject Pronouns

The subject pronoun is the person who actually does the verb/action.

**Je** = I (J' before a vowel)

**Tu** = You (familiar) – This is used with friends and family.

**Il** = He

**Elle** = She

**On** = One/Someone. *On ouvre la porte.*

'On' can also be used as an informal replacement for 'we'. *On adore la musique..*

'On' is also used to refer to people in general. *On ne se parle plus, on envoie des SMS.*

**Nous** = We

**Vous** = You plural (both informal & formal)

You polite

**Ils/Elles** = They

## How do we form the Present Tense?

- \* In order to form the Present Tense in French, we must firstly divide verbs i.e. words that indicate the action of the sentence, into two main groups: **regular & irregular verbs**.

### REGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT

#### -er verbs

1. Take the infinitive of the verb e.g. 'donner' (to give) and knock off the 'er' to get the **stem**.

donner  
infinitive

donn  
stem

*The infinitive is the full form of the verb as found in a dictionary.  
It translates as "to + action/verb": donner = to give*

2. Add the following 'er' endings

'er' verb ending	Sample Conjugation	Translation
- e	Je donne	I give & I am giving
- es	Tu donnes	You give & You are giving
- e	Il/Elle/On donne	He/She/One gives & He/She/One is giving
- ons	Nous donnons	We give & We are giving
- ez	Vous donnez	You (plural & polite) give & You are giving
- ent	Ils/Elles donnent	They give & They are giving



Partial List of -er verbs

○ <b>accepter</b>	to accept
○ <b>admirer</b>	to admire
○ <b>aider</b>	to help
○ <b>aimer</b>	to like
○ <b>amuser</b>	to amuse
○ <b>apporter</b>	to bring
○ <b>bavarder</b>	to chat
○ <b>briller</b>	to shine
○ <b>brûler</b>	to burn
○ <b>casser</b>	to break
○ <b>chanter</b>	to sing
○ <b>chercher</b> ⚠	to look for
○ <b>commander</b>	to order
○ <b>compter</b>	to count
○ <b>continuer</b>	to continue
○ <b>couper</b>	to cut
○ <b>coûter</b>	to cost
○ <b>danser</b>	to dance
○ <b>décider</b>	to decide
○ <b>déjeuner</b>	to have lunch
○ <b>demander</b> ⚠	to ask
○ <b>dessiner</b>	to draw
○ <b>détester</b>	to hate
○ <b>donner</b>	to give
○ <b>échapper</b>	to escape
○ <b>écouter</b> ⚠	to listen to
○ <b>emprunter</b>	to borrow
○ <b>entrer</b>	to enter
○ <b>étudier</b>	to study
○ <b>expliquer</b>	to explain
○ <b>fermer</b>	to close
○ <b>fréquenter</b>	to frequent
○ <b>fumer</b>	to smoke
○ <b>gagner</b>	to win / to earn
○ <b>gâter</b>	to spoil
○ <b>garder</b>	to keep / look after
○ <b>goûter</b>	to taste

○ <b>habiter</b>	to live
○ <b>inviter</b>	to invite
○ <b>jouer</b>	to play
○ <b>laisser</b> ⚠	to leave
○ <b>laver</b>	to wash
○ <b>marcher</b> ⚠	to walk / to function (work)
○ <b>monter</b>	to climb / to go up
○ <b>montrer</b>	to show
○ <b>noter</b>	to note
○ <b>oublier</b>	to forget
○ <b>passer</b>	to spend (time)
○ <b>parler</b>	to speak
○ <b>partager</b>	to share
○ <b>penser</b>	to think
○ <b>pleurer</b>	to cry
○ <b>porter</b>	to carry / to wear
○ <b>préparer</b>	to prepare
○ <b>quitter</b> ⚠	to leave
○ <b>raconter</b>	to tell (a story)
○ <b>refuser</b> (de + infinitive)	to refuse to
○ <b>regarder</b>	to watch / to look at
○ <b>repasser</b>	to iron
○ <b>rencontrer</b> ⚠	to meet
○ <b>rester</b>	to stay
○ <b>sonner</b>	to ring
○ <b>télécharger</b>	to download
○ <b>téléphoner</b>	to phone
○ <b>tomber</b>	to fall
○ <b>toucher</b>	to touch
○ <b>travailler</b>	to work
○ <b>traverser</b>	to cross
○ <b>utiliser</b>	to use
○ <b>vider</b>	to empty
○ <b>visiter</b> ⚠	to visit (a place)

⚠ rendre visite à quelqu'un = to visit someone  
Je rends visite à mes cousins. \*This is a regular -re verb





**'La pratique rend parfait'**

A. Conjugate the following verbs in full. Highlight the 'er' verb endings in each 'er' verb below.

<p><b>1. to help=</b></p>	<p><b>2. to decide =</b></p>
<p><b>3. to work (function) =</b></p>	<p><b>4. to use =</b></p>

B. Translate the following 'er' verbs. Highlight the verb endings in each instance.

English	French
1. I accept	
2. We help	
3. He brings	
4. They are chatting	
5. She breaks	
6. You (informal) look for	
7. You (polite) decide	
8. He hates	
9. I give	
10. I'm playing	
11. They escape	



12. <i>Someone is watching</i>	
13. <i>I am meeting</i>	
14. <i>He stays</i>	
15. <i>They're studying</i>	
16. <i>I am earning</i>	
17. <i>He decides</i>	
18. <i>She smokes</i>	
19. <i>I taste</i>	
20. <i>I live</i>	
21. <i>I am washing</i>	
22. <i>He falls</i>	
23. <i>We are working</i>	
24. <i>She is meeting</i>	
25. <i>They draw</i>	
26. <i>I download</i>	
27. <i>You (plural) fall</i>	
28. <i>She breaks</i>	
29. <i>They're spending</i>	
30. <i>We use</i>	

C. Translate the sentences below. Highlight the regular -er verb in each instance.

1. <i>I live in a two-storey house in the suburbs of Dublin.</i>
2. <i>My alarm rings at 7am in the morning. I hate the sound of it!</i>
3. <i>I like to watch television after having done my homework.</i>
4. <i>I meet my friends if I have the time during the week.</i>



**5. Nowadays, one downloads songs instead of buying CDs.**

**6. I like to study in the study hall in school after my classes. It's quiet there.**

**7. I have a part-time job, and I earn €15 per hour.**

**8. I work hard during our French class. I always do my best.**

**9. Traffic is a nightmare for those who live in cities.**

**10. Lots of students want to continue their studies at third level.**

**11. Every summer, we spend two weeks in France as a family.**

**12. When I travel abroad, I like to gain new experiences.**

**13. I love sport. I spend my weekends watching it on the television.**



**-ir verbs**

1. Take the infinitive of the verb e.g. 'finir' and knock off the 'ir' to get the **stem**.

finir  
infinitive      fin  
stem

2. Add the following 'ir' endings



'ir' verb ending	Sample Conjugation	Translation
- is	Je finis	I finish & I am finishing
- is	Tu finis	You finish & You are finishing
- it	Il/Elle/On finit	He/She/One finishes & He/She/One is finishing
- issons	Nous finissons	We finish & We are finishing
- issez	Vous finissez	You (plural & polite) finish & You are finishing
- issent	Ils/Elles finissent	They finish & They are finishing

**Partial list of common -ir verbs**

○ <b>accomplir</b>	to accomplish
○ <b>bâtir</b>	to build
○ <b>choisir</b>	to choose
○ <b>établir</b>	to establish
○ <b>finir</b>	to finish
○ <b>grandir</b>	to become bigger / to grow
○ <b>grossir</b>	to gain weight
○ <b>obéir</b>	to obey
○ <b>punir</b>	to punish
○ <b>réfléchir</b>	to reflect
○ <b>remplir</b>	to fill
○ <b>réunir</b>	to reunite
○ <b>réussir</b>	to succeed





**'La pratique rend parfait'**

A. Conjugate the following verbs in full. Highlight the 'ir' verb endings in each 'ir' verb below.

<p><b>1. to choose =</b></p>	<p><b>2. to finish =</b></p>
<p><b>3. to punish =</b></p>	<p><b>4. to succeed =</b></p>

B. Translate the following 'ir' verbs. Highlight the verb endings in each instance.

English	French
1. I finish	
2. He chooses	
3. They are building	
4. He's growing	
5. You obey	
6. They punish	
7. We reflect	
8. You (plural) fill	
9. She succeeds	
10. He is finishing	



C. Translate the following sentences. Highlight the regular -ir verb in each one.

1. *My parents hate living in a city, so they are building a house in the country.*

2. *I'm choosing my subjects for the Leaving Cert.*

3. *I'm usually exhausted when I finish my homework after school.*

4. *I like to succeed. I am competitive (m).*

5. *She fills the cup of coffee before she leaves the house.*

6. *Children grow up so fast nowadays.*



**-re verbs**

1. Take the infinitive of the verb e.g. 'vendre' and knock off the 're' to get the **stem**.

vend~~re~~                  vend  
infinitive                  stem

2. Add the following 're' endings



're' verb ending	Sample Conjugation	Translation
- s	Je vends	I sell & I am selling
- s	Tu vends	You sell & You are selling
- -	Il/Elle/On vend	He/She/One sells & He/She/One is selling
- ons	Nous vendons	We sell & We are selling
- ez	Vous vendez	You (plural & polite) sell & You are selling
- ent	Ils/Elles vendent	They sell & They are selling

**Partial list of common 're' verbs:**

○ <b>attendre</b> ⚠	to wait for
○ <b>confondre</b>	to confuse
○ <b>défendre</b>	to defend
○ <b>descendre</b>	to descend / to go down
○ <b>dépendre</b>	to depend on
○ <b>entendre</b> ⚠	to hear
○ <b>fondre</b>	to melt
○ <b>perdre</b>	to lose
○ <b>répondre</b>	to answer
○ <b>rendre</b>	to give back
○ <b>vendre</b>	to sell
○ <b>tondre (la pelouse)</b>	to mow (the lawn)





**'La pratique rend parfait'**

A. Conjugate the following verbs in full. Highlight the 're' verb endings in each 're' verb below.

<p><b>1. to wait for =</b></p>	<p><b>2. to hear =</b></p>
<p><b>3. to give back =</b></p>	<p><b>4. to answer =</b></p>

B. Translate the following 're' verbs. Highlight the verb endings in each instance.

English	French
1. He is waiting for	
2. We answer	
3. I'm selling	
4. I descend	
5. You lose	
6. I hear	
7. They are defending	
8. She is giving back	
9. It melts	
10. You (polite) hear	



B. Translate the following sentences. Highlight the regular -re verb in each instance.

**1. I answer questions in our French class. That's how I learn.**

**2. We are selling our house in Dublin in order to move abroad.**

**3. I hate when I hear music from my brother's room when I'm trying to study.**

**4. My teacher gets angry if I lose my work.**

**5. I wait for the bus every morning to go to school.**





**Be careful to avoid these common mistakes with regular verbs.**

- **chercher** – ‘Chercher’ means ‘to look for’, so don’t add ‘pour’.  
*Je **cherche** mon livre – I’m looking for my book.*
- **demander** – ‘Demander’ means ‘to ask’ and can also be used in the context ‘to ask for’, so don’t add ‘pour’.  
*Je vais **demander** un ordinateur portable pour mon anniversaire.*
- **écouter** – ‘Écouter’ means ‘to listen to’, so don’t add ‘à’  
*J’**écoute** la musique sur mon portable. \* ‘écouter de la musique’ – to listen to music in general*
- **laisser** – ‘Laisser’ translates as ‘to leave behind’ & is used with an object.  
*Je **laisse** mon portable à la maison quand je vais à l’école.*
- **marcher** – This verb has two different meanings – ‘to walk’ & ‘to work/function’  
*Je **marche** à l’école, même quand il pleut.  
Mon ordinateur ne **marche** pas.*
- **quitter** – This is another verb that means ‘to leave’. With ‘quitter’, we also mention the place that we are leaving from.  
*Je **quitte** la maison à 7h30 pour prendre le bus à l’école.*
- **rencontrer** – Be careful with the spelling here. Also, don’t add ‘avec’ (with) after this verb.  
*Je **rencontre** mes amis plus tard pour aller en ville.*
- **visiter** – This is only used when we are visiting a place.  
*Je **visite** les musées à Paris pendant mon séjour en France.*
- **rendre visite à** – This is used when we are visiting a person.  
*Je **rends visite à** mes amis le week-end.*
- **attendre** = This means ‘to wait for’, so don’t add ‘pour’  
*J’**attends** le bus maintenant.*
- **entendre** – this means ‘to hear’ & don’t mix this up with ‘écouter’ which means ‘to listen to’.  
*J’**entends** du bruit chaque nuit dans la ville.*



## SPELLING CHANGES IN THE PRESENT

### Group A:

There are 4 types of changes that take place in all forms of the verb, **except** for the 'nous' & 'vous' form.

#### 1. e → è

Eg. acheter (to buy)

J'achète

Tu achètes

Il/elle/on achète

\*Nous achetons

\*Vous achetez

Ils/elles achètent

Some other verbs that follow the rule:

- mener = to lead
- amener = to bring
- promener = to take a walk
- lever = to raise
- enlever = to remove / to take off
- geler = to freeze
- peser = to weigh

#### 2. é → è

E.g. préférer (to prefer)

Je préfère

Tu préfères

Il/elle/on préfère

\*Nous préférons

\*Vous préférez

Ils/elles préfèrent

Some other verbs that follow the rule:

- célébrer = to celebrate
- compléter = to complete
- espérer = to hope
- posséder = to possess
- préférer = to prefer
- protéger = to protect
- répéter = to repeat

#### 3. Double Consonant

E.g. jeter (to throw (out))

Je jette

Tu jettes

Il/elle/on jette

\*Nous jetons

\*vous jetez

Ils/elles jettent

Some other verbs that follow the rule:

- appeler = to call
- projeter = to project
- rejeter = to reject

#### 4. y → i

Eg. nettoyer (to clean)

Je nettoie

Tu nettoies

Il/elle/on nettoie

\*Nous nettoyons

\*Vous nettoyez

Ils/elles nettoient

Some other verbs that follow this rule:

- employer = to use
  - envoyer = to send
  - s'ennuyer = to bore
  - \*essayer = to try
  - \*payer = to pay (for)
    - Je paye or Je paie
    - J'essaye or J'essaie
- Optional change for verbs ending in -ayer





*'La pratique rend parfait'*

**Conjugate the following verbs in full & highlight the spelling changes in each one.**

1. mener (to lead): **e → è**

2. espérer (to hope): **é → è**

3. appeler (to call): **double consonant**

4. envoyer (to send): **y → î**



**Group B:** There are 2 types of changes that only take place in the 'nous' form.

\* Please note that this rule is important for the formation of -cer & -ger verbs in the Imperfect (L'imparfait)

**1. -cer verbs**

E.g. commencer (to begin)

Je commence  
Tu commences  
Il/elle/on commence  
\*Nous commençons  
Vous commencez  
Ils/elles commencent

Some other verbs that follow the rule:

- annoncer = to announce
- lancer = to throw
- placer = to place

**2. -ger verbs**

E.g. voyager (to travel)

Je voyage  
Tu voyages  
Il/elle/on voyage  
\*Nous voyagegons  
Vous voyagez  
Ils/elles voyagent

Some other verbs that follow the rule:

- changer = to change
- manger = to eat
- nager = to swim
- ranger = to tidy
- partager – to share



*'La pratique rend parfait'*

**Group B**

Conjugate the following verbs in full. Highlight the spelling changes in each instance.

1. lancer (to throw): **cer verb**

2. manger (to eat): **ger verb**



**Groups A & B**

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the indicated verb. Highlight the changes in each sentence.

- 1) **Nous ..... la leçon. (commencer)**
- 2) **Nous ..... dans la rivière. (nager)**
- 3) **Elles ..... du pain, mais nous n'en ..... pas. (manger)**
- 4) **Tu ..... seule, mais nous ..... en groupe. (voyager)**
- 5) **Nous ..... la fête. (célébrer)**
- 6) **Elle ..... une vie tranquille. (mener)**
- 7) **Les ouvriers ..... le papier dans la corbeille, (jeter)**
- 8) **Ces paquets ..... deux kilos. (peser)**
- 9) **La femme de ménage ..... la salle. (nettoyer)**
- 10) **Elles ..... un taxi. (appeler)**
- 11) **Vous ..... l'addition. (payer)**
- 12) **Elles ..... de le faire. (essayer)**
- 13) **Nous ..... en hiver. (geler)**
- 14) **Je ..... partir de bonne heure. (préférer)**
- 15) **Il ..... le voir. (espérer)**
- 16) **Je ..... bien. (nager)**
- 17) **Nous ne ..... pas bien. (nager)**
- 18) **Je me ..... de bonne heure pendant la semaine scolaire. (se lever)**
- 19) **Vous ..... le ballon de foot. (jeter)**
- 20) **J'..... aller à l'université l'année prochaine. (espérer)**



**IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT**

<b>aller : to go</b>	<b>avoir : to have</b>	<b>boire : to drink</b>
Je vais Tu vas Il/Elle/On va Nous allons Vous allez Ils/Elles vont	J'ai Tu as Il/Elle/On a Nous avons Vous avez Ils/Elles ont	Je bois Tu bois Il/Elle/On boit Nous buvons Vous buvez Ils/Elles boivent
<b>connaître : to know (person)</b>	<b>croire : to believe</b>	<b>devoir : to have to</b>
Je connais Tu connais Il/Elle/On connaît Nous connaissons Vous connaissez Ils/Elles connaissent	Je crois Tu crois Il/Elle/On croit Nous croyons Vous croyez Ils/Elles croient	Je dois Tu dois Il/Elle/On doit Nous devons Vous devez Ils/Elles doivent
<b>dire : to say/to tell</b>	<b>être : to be</b>	<b>écrire : to write</b>
Je dis Tu dis Il/Elle/On dit Nous disons Vous dites Ils/Elles disent	Je suis Tu es Il/Elle/On est Nous sommes Vous êtes Ils/Elles sont	J'écris Tu écris Il/Elle/On écrit Nous écrivons Vous écrivez Ils/Elles écrivent
<b>faire : to make/to do</b>	<b>lire : to read</b>	<b>mettre : to put</b>
Je fais Tu fais Il/Elle/On fait Nous faisons Vous faites Ils/Elles font	Je lis Tu lis Il/Elle/On lit Nous lisons Vous lisez Ils/Elles lisent	Je mets Tu mets Il/Elle/On met Nous mettons Vous mettez Ils/Elles mettent
<b>ouvrir : to open</b>	<b>partir : to leave</b>	<b>pouvoir : to be able to</b>
J'ouvre Tu ouvres Il/Elle/On ouvre Nous ouvrons Vous ouvrez Ils/Elles ouvrent	Je pars Tu pars Il/Elle/On part Nous partons Vous partez Ils/Elles partent	Je peux Tu peux Il/Elle/On peut Nous pouvons Vous pouvez Ils/Elles peuvent



prendre : to take	recevoir : to receive	savoir : to know (a fact)
Je prends Tu prends Il/Elle/On prend Nous prenons Vous prenez Ils/Elles prennent	Je reçois Tu reçois Il/Elle/On reçoit Nous recevons Vous recevez Ils/Elles reçoivent	Je sais Tu sais Il/Elle/On sait Nous savons Vous savez Ils/Elles savent
sortir : to go out	sentir : to feel	venir : to come
Je sors Tu sors Il/Elle/On sort Nous sortons Vous sortez Ils/Elles sortent	Je sens Tu sens Il/Elle/On sent Nous sentons Vous sentez Ils/Elles sentent	Je viens Tu viens Il/Elle/On vient Nous venons Vous venez Ils/Elles viennent
vivre : to live	voir : to see	vouloir : to want
Je vis Tu vis Il/Elle/On vit Nous vivons Vous vivez Ils/Elles vivent	Je vois Tu vois Il/Elle/On voit Nous voyons Vous voyez Ils/Elles voient	Je veux Tu veux Il/Elle/On veut Nous voulons Vous voulez Ils/Elles veulent

**Irregular verb that are followed by an infinitive:** full verb as found in dictionary (to + action)

- **aller** + *infinitive* = to be going to do something (Le Futur Proche)
  - Je **vais aller** à l'étranger après le bac.
  - Il **va passer** une semaine en France en été.
- **devoir** + *infinitive* = to have to do something
  - Je **dois faire** mes devoirs.
  - Nous **devons étudier** pour nos examens.
- **pouvoir** + *infinitive* = to be able to do something
  - Je **peux conjuguer** les verbes dans le présent.
  - On **peut voter** à l'âge de 18 ans.
- **vouloir** + *infinitive* = to want to do something
  - Je **veux aller** à l'université après le bac,
  - Elle **veut voyager** après les examens.
- **savoir** + *infinitive* = to know how to do something.
  - Je **sais conduire**.
  - Nous **savons utiliser** des verbes irréguliers en français.



The rule with verbs & infinitives is really important for both the **oral & written** sections!





**'La pratique rend parfait'**

**1. I'm lucky. I live near school.**

**2. I am always in good humour at the weekend.**

**3. I do my homework in the study hall after classes. It's easy to concentrate there.**

**4. I'm seventeen years old. I'm going to be eighteen soon. I can't wait.**

**5. I want to buy a car next year. I have to save because I'm broke at the moment.**

**6. I'm able to conjugate the verbs in the present. It's essential to learn the verbs!**

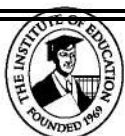
**7. I have so many plans for next summer after the exams. I can't wait.**

**8. She is very chatty and sociable. ⚠ agreement of adjectives**

**9. I am very close to my friends.**

**10. I'm so tired, but I have to wash my dad's car. I'm fed up.**

**11. He wants to go into town, but I don't feel like going this evening.**



12. *I have to find a parttime job this summer. I'm broke at the moment.*

13. *I go to school by bike, even when it's raining.*

14. *I'm hungry now and I want to eat.*

15. *He always knows the right answer. He's very intelligent.*

16. *I like to go out with my friends at the weekend.*

17. *I love to watch television if I have the time at the weekend.*

18. *I want to study law at university next year.*

19. *I want to travel after my studies. It's my dream to see the world.*

20. *I am lucky. We go abroad every summer and usually we stay in a hotel beside the beach.*



2. Below are two paragraphs on 'Le quartier'. Underline the verbs in the Present in the texts below. Highlight any expressions you like that you could use in your oral. Write these down on the notes page after the topic 'Le Quartier'

A) *J'adore mon quartier ! J'ai vraiment de la chance d'habiter ici car tout est à portée de main. Tout en bas de chez nous il y a des cafés, des restaurants, des commerces et des jardins publics. Le quartier est très bien desservi par les transports en commun aussi. Il y a une station de Luas à cinq minutes à pied de chez moi. Il y a tant à voir et à faire ici. Mes voisins sont gentils et ils sont toujours disponibles si nous avons besoin d'eux.*

*J'aime bien la vie en ville. Ce que j'aime le plus c'est la diversité. Il y a des gens de toutes nationalités. J'entends des gens parler dans de nombreuses langues différentes. Le seul inconvénient avec le quartier est le bruit de la circulation. Les bouchons sont affreux surtout aux heures de pointe. J'espère qu'avec le temps je m'y habituerai !*

B). *Ma famille et moi habitons une grande maison individuelle dans un lotissement. C'est une maison moderne. Il y a dix pièces chez nous : la cuisine, le salon, la salle à manger, le bureau, deux salles de bains et quatre chambres. J'ai la chance d'avoir ma propre chambre. C'est une pièce claire et spacieuse avec de jolis meubles.*

*J'adore l'endroit où j'habite car c'est un quartier jeune, et il y a toujours des choses à faire. Il existe un véritable esprit de communauté entre les habitants.*

*C'est un quartier résidentiel avec plein d'espaces verts. Nous avons de bonnes infrastructures scolaires et médicales, ce qui attire de nombreuses familles.*



3. In the oral exam, it is essential that students can use the present tense in many different areas. A common theme is to describe a typical day.



### Une journée typique pendant la semaine scolaire

1. My alarm rings at 7am.

--

2. I get up early, usually at 7am. \*Reflexive verb se lever

--

3. I shower and then I get dressed. \*Reflexive verbs se doucher & s'habiller

--



**4. I eat breakfast, usually toast or cereal.**

**5. I leave the house at 7.30am and I take the bus to school.**

**6. The school day begins at 8.30am.**

**7. I have 6 classes a day.**

**8. I go to the study after classes to do my homework**

**9. I go home at 6.30pm.**

**10. We have dinner together every evening.**



**Revision Checklist: Le Présent** 'Hard work beats talent when talent doesn't work hard.' T. Notke

Tick 'yes' or 'no' to the following questions which cover the essential areas of study for this unit.  
If you tick 'no' to anything, what are you going to do to make sure you turn the 'no' into a 'yes'?

	Yes	No
1. Do I know when to use the Present Tense?		
2. Do I know the meanings of the various subjects (eg, je, tu, il etc)?		
<b>Regular - er verbs</b>		
3. Do I know the regular -er verb endings?		
4. Do I know the meanings and spellings of the verbs : accepter – casser?		
5. Do I know the meanings and spellings of the verbs : chanter – déjeuner?		
6. Do I know the meanings and spellings of the verbs : demander – expliquer?		
7. Do I know the meanings and spellings of the verbs : fermer – jouer?		
8. Do I know the meanings and spellings of the verbs : laisser – partager?		
9. Do I know the meanings and spellings of the verbs : penser – rencontrer?		
10. Do I know the meanings and spellings of the verbs : rester – visiter?		
<b>Regular - ir verbs</b>		
11. Do I know the regular -ir verb endings?		
12. Do I know the meanings and spellings of the -ir verbs?		
<b>Regular -re verbs</b>		
13. Do I know the regular -re verb endings?		
14. Do I know the meanings and spellings of the -re verbs?		
<b>Verbs where mistakes can easily be made</b>		
15. Have I revised the section on where mistakes can easily be made with regular verbs?		
<b>Spelling Changes</b>		
16. Have I revised the 4 types of changes that take place in Group A?		
17. Have I learnt the verbs that follow these rules?		
18. Have I revised the 2 types of changes that take place in Group B – cer & -ger verbs?		
<b>Irregular verbs</b>		
19. Do I know the meanings & conjugations of the verbs: aller, avoir & boire?		
20. Do I know the meanings & conjugations of the verbs: connaître, croire & devoir?		
21. Do I know the meanings & conjugations of the verbs: dire, être & écrire?		
22. Do I know the meanings & conjugations of the verbs: faire, lire, mettre?		
23. Do I know the meanings & conjugations of the verbs: ouvrir, partir & pouvoir?		
24. Do I know the meanings & conjugations of the verbs: prendre, recevoir & savoir?		
25. Do I know the meanings & conjugations of the verbs: sortir, sentir & venir?		
26. Do I know the meanings & conjugations of the verbs: vivre, voir & vouloir?		
27. Do I know what an infinitive is?		
28. Do I know the irregular verbs that I would use an infinitive after?		

**Points to Note:**



# Le Passé Composé

## When do we use Le Passé Composé?

- The Passé Composé describes a perfectly **completed action in the past**.
- It expresses an action that was completed at a **definite time in the past**.
- It is often referred to as the 'conversational past tense', so it is important in the oral exam.

## Adverbial expressions of time used with Passé Composé:

- **hier** = yesterday
- **hier matin** = yesterday morning
- **hier soir** = last night
- **avant hier** = the day before yesterday
- **la semaine dernière** = last week
- **l'année dernière** = last year
- **l'été dernier** = last summer
- **l'autre jour** = the other day

The Passé Composé has 3 equivalents in English.

I played  
I have played  
I did play



J'ai joué



Listen out for the terms above in the **oral exam** as a hint to the tense required in your answers.

## How do we form the Passé Composé?

The Passé Composé is a compound tense i.e. it is made up of **two parts**: I ate / I **have eaten**.

1 2

### Part 1

#### Present of avoir

J'ai  
Tu as  
Il / Elle / On a  
Nous **avons**  
Vous **avez**  
Ils / elles **ont**

OR

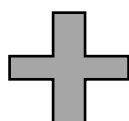
#### Present of être

Je suis  
Tu es  
Il / Elle / On est  
Nous **sommes**  
Vous **êtes**  
Ils / Elles **sont**

- Learn 'être' verb list.

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⚠ Agreement with être



### Part 2

Past Participle Eg. walked, seen

#### Regular Verbs

1. **-er verbs** : ~~donne~~ + **é** = **donné**
2. **-ir verbs** : ~~fin~~ + **i** = **fini**
3. **re' verbs** : ~~vend~~ + **u** = **vendu**

#### Irregular Verbs

There is no pattern to the formation of irregular past participles. **They must be learnt by heart!**

#### Examples

<u>Irregular Verb</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
○ avoir (to have)	<b>eu</b>
○ boire (to drink)	<b>bu</b>
○ devoir (to have to)	<b>dû</b>
○ être (to be)	<b>été</b>
○ faire (to make/do)	<b>fait</b>
○ lire (to read)	<b>lu</b>



REGULAR VERBS IN THE PASSÉ COMPOSÉ

er verb : donne <del>x</del> + <u>é</u> don <u>né</u>	ir verb : fin <del>x</del> + <u>i</u> fin <u>i</u>	re verb : vend <del>x</del> + <u>u</u> vend <u>u</u>
J'ai <b>donné</b>	J'ai <b>fini</b>	J'ai <b>vendu</b>
Tu <b>as donné</b>	Tu <b>as fini</b>	Tu <b>as vendu</b>
Il/Elle/On <b>a donné</b>	Il/Elle/On <b>a fini</b>	Il/Elle/On <b>a vendu</b>
Nous <b>avons donné</b>	Nous <b>avons fini</b>	Nous <b>avons vendu</b>
Vous <b>avez donné</b>	Vous <b>avez fini</b>	Vous <b>avez vendu</b>
Ils/Elles <b>ont donné</b>	Ils/Elles <b>ont fini</b>	Ils/Elles <b>ont vendu</b>

*J'ai donné un coup de main à la maison J'ai fini mes devoirs à 19h hier soir. Ils ont vendu leur voiture lundi dernier. le week-end dernier.*



**'La pratique rend parfait'**

Conjugate the following regular verbs in the Passé Composé. Highlight both parts i.e. avoir & past participle

<p>1. <i>travailler</i> (to work) ○</p>	<p>2. <i>écouter</i> (to listen to) ○</p>
<p>3. <i>bâtir</i> (to build) ○</p>	<p>4. <i>remplir</i> (to fill) ○</p>



<b>5. répondre (to answer)</b> <span style="float: right; border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></span>	<b>6. attendre (to wait)</b> <span style="float: right; border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></span>
---	---

B. Translate the following regular verbs: (1-35: 'er' / 36-40: 'ir' / 41-45: 're')

English	French
1. I helped	
2. He accepted	
3. She brought	
4. We chatted	
5. He decided	
6. You asked	
7. They looked for	
8. You (polite) counted	
9. You (plural) drew	
10. I gave	
11. She listened to	
12. They borrowed	
13. He broke	
14. She closed	
15. I won	
16. You (informal) tasted	
17. He looked after	
18. She had lunch	
19. I invited	
20. She played	



21. <i>We escaped</i>	
22. <i>I studied</i>	
23. <i>They washed</i>	
24. <i>You (polite) explained</i>	
25. <i>You (plural) worked</i>	
26. <i>She showed</i>	
27. <i>I forgot</i>	
28. <i>He spent (time)</i>	
29. <i>We spoke</i>	
30. <i>She thought</i>	
31. <i>We wore</i>	
32. <i>I told</i>	
33. <i>We met</i>	
34. <i>It rang</i>	
35. <i>He downloaded</i>	
36. <i>We built</i>	
37. <i>She filled</i>	
38. <i>I succeeded</i>	
39. <i>I finished</i>	
40. <i>I chose</i>	
41. <i>She waited for</i>	
42. <i>I heard</i>	
43. <i>He sold</i>	
44. <i>I answered</i>	
45. <i>You (polite) gave back</i>	



## IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PASSÉ COMPOSÉ

It is **essential** that students learn the irregular past participles off by heart.

**Partial List of Irregular past participles:** (these all take 'avoir')

apprendre (to learn)	<b>appris</b>	J' <b>ai appris</b> → I learnt
avoir (to have)	<b>eu</b>	J' <b>ai eu</b> → I had
boire (to drink)	<b>bu</b>	J' <b>ai bu</b> → I drank
comprendre (to understand)	<b>compris</b>	J' <b>ai compris</b> → I understood
connaître (to know – person)	<b>connu</b>	J' <b>ai connu</b> → I knew
courir (to run)	<b>couru</b>	J' <b>ai couru</b> → I ran
croire (to believe)	<b>cru</b>	J' <b>ai cru</b> → I believed
devoir (to have to)	<b>dû</b>	J' <b>ai dû</b> → I had to
dire (to say / to tell)	<b>dit</b>	J' <b>ai dit</b> → I said / I told
écrire (to write)	<b>écrit</b>	J' <b>ai écrit</b> → I wrote
*être (to be)	<b>été</b>	J' <b>ai été</b> → I was
faire (to do / to make)	<b>fait</b>	J' <b>ai fait</b> → I did / I made
lire (to read)	<b>lu</b>	J' <b>ai lu</b> → I read
mettre (to put)	<b>mis</b>	J' <b>ai mis</b> → I put
offrir (to offer)	<b>offert</b>	J' <b>ai offert</b> → I offered
ouvrir (to open)	<b>ouvert</b>	J' <b>ai ouvert</b> → I opened
pouvoir (to be able to)	<b>pu</b>	J' <b>ai pu</b> → I was able to
prendre (to take)	<b>pris</b>	J' <b>ai pris</b> → I took
recevoir (to receive)	<b>reçu</b>	J' <b>ai reçu</b> → I received
rire (to laugh)	<b>ri</b>	J' <b>ai ri</b> → I laughed
savoir (to know – fact)	<b>su</b>	J' <b>ai su</b> → I knew
suivre (to follow)	<b>suivi</b>	J' <b>ai suivi</b> → I followed
vivre (to live)	<b>vécu</b>	J' <b>ai vécu</b> → I lived
voir (to see)	<b>vu</b>	J' <b>ai vu</b> → I saw
vouloir (to want)	<b>voulu</b>	J' <b>ai voulu</b> → I wanted

\*When describing how **someone felt or looked in the past** in French, we use the **Imperfect** and not the Passé Composé. E.g. J'étais malade. Il était triste.

L'imparfait

L'imparfait



**Sample sentences using irregular verbs in the Passé Composé.**

- J'**ai bu** une tasse de café avant de quitter la maison ce matin.
- Elle **a lu** le journal. Elle aime être au courant de ce qui se passe dans le monde.
- J'**ai vu** ce qui s'est passé.
- Je n'**ai pas compris** un seul mot. Je ne parle pas espagnol.



**'La pratique rend parfait'**

1. Conjugate the following regular verbs in the Passé Composé. Highlight both parts.

<p><b>1. faire (to make/to do)</b></p>          	<p><b>2. boire (to drink)</b></p>          
--	---

2. Translate the irregular verbs below.

English	French
1. He did	
2. She was	
3. I had	
4. We said	
5. I believed	
6. They took	
7. He put	
8. I read	
9. We wanted to	
10. You had to	
11. He knew (person)	



12. <i>I knew (answer)</i>	
13. <i>We drank</i>	
14. <i>I learnt</i>	
15. <i>They understood</i>	
16. <i>We laughed</i>	
17. <i>You (polite) saw</i>	
18. <i>She opened</i>	
19. <i>I received</i>	
20. <i>He followed</i>	

C. Translate the sentences below. Using two colours, highlight both parts to the formation.

1. <i>I know that grammar is important. I learnt the main rules last year in school.</i>
2. <i>I was so lucky to find a parttime job last Summer.</i>
3. <i>I understood everything that she said. I am proud of my improvement in French.</i>
4. <i>I had to work so hard in school this year in order to do well. I hope it will be worth it.</i>
5. <i>She didn't believe me, but I told the truth.</i>
6. <i>I can honestly say that I did my best in school this year.</i>
7. <i>The film was so funny. We laughed a lot.</i>



## ÊTRE VERBS IN THE PASSÉ COMPOSÉ

Unlike all of the verbs that we have looked at previously in this unit, the following list of verbs all take **être for part 1** in the formation of the Passé Composé.

Il **est allé** au cinéma. Elle **est sortie** avec ses amis. Je **suis née** en 2007.



**HINT : Dr & Mrs Vandertramp**

Descendre Rester Monter Retourner Sortir Venir Aller Naître Devenir Entrer Rentrer Tomber Revenir Arriver  
Mourir Partir

Infinitive & Meaning	Past Participle
○ aller (to go)	<i>allé(e)(s)</i>
○ arriver (to arrive)	<i>arrivé(e)(s)</i>
○ descendre (to descend / to down)	<i>descendu(e)(s)</i>
○ devenir (to become)	<i>devenu(e)(s)</i>
○ entrer (to enter)	<i>entré(e)(s)</i>
○ monter (to climb)	<i>monté(e)(s)</i>
○ mourir (to die)	<i>mort(e)(s)</i>
○ naître (to be born)	<i>né(e)(s)</i>
○ partir (to leave)	<i>parti(e)(s)</i>
○ rentrer (to go/come back)	<i>rentré(e)(s)</i>
○ rester (to stay)	<i>resté(e)(s)</i>
○ retourner (to return)	<i>retourné(e)(s)</i>
○ revenir (to come back)	<i>revenu(e)(s)</i>
○ sortir (to go out)	<i>sorti(e)(s)</i>
○ tomber (to fall)	<i>tombé(e)(s)</i>
○ venir (to come)	<i>venu(e)(s)</i>



**Agreement Rule : feminine + e. plural + s**

**Note : Reflexive verbs** also take **être** in the Passé Composé

- Il s'**est lavé** Elle s'**est lavée**

▲ When we use '**on**' in the context of '**we**' in Le Passé Composé, we must have **agreement!**  
On est allés au cinéma hier soir. (masculine plural)

On est allées au cinéma hier. (feminine plural)



## AGREEMENT IN LE PASSÉ COMPOSÉ

### a) Agreement with être:

As we've already seen, when using **être** verbs, the **past participle must agree in gender and number** with the **subject** i.e. the 'doer' of the action

- Masc. (sing) + -      Il est tombé. – He fell
- Masc. (plural) + s    Ils sont tombés. – They (masc.) fell
- Fem. (sing) + e      Elle est tombée. – She fell
- Fem. (plural) +es    Elles sont tombées. – They (fem.) fell

### Sample Conjugation: Note the points of agreement

#### aller (to go) → allé (Past Participle)

Je (m) suis allé

Je (f) suis allée → feminine + e

Tu (m) es allé

Tu (f) es allée → feminine + e

Il est allé

Elle est allée → feminine + e

Nous (m) sommes allés → masculine / plural + s

Nous (f) sommes allées → feminine / plural + es

Vous (polite(m)) êtes allé

Vous (polite(f)) êtes allée → feminine + e

Vous (plural(m)) êtes allés → masculine / plural + s

Vous (plural(f)) êtes allées → feminine / plural + es

Ils sont allés → masculine / plural + s

Elles sont allées → feminine / plural + es

### Sample sentences using 'être' verbs in the Passé Composé :

- Elle est allée en France l'année dernière.
- Nous sommes arrivés à l'école à 8 heures hier matin.
- Elle est morte en 1924.
- Il est mort l'année dernière.
- Je suis sortie avec mes copains le week-end dernier.



**b) Agreement with avoir**

Generally, there is no agreement with 'avoir',

Elle a reçu la lettre hier (no agreement)  
                     direct object (the direct object is coming after the verb)

However, if the **direct object** comes **before** the **verb**, we have **agreement**.

Let's examine the sentence below.

La lettre qu'elle a reçue hier.

D.O.  
 ↓      ↖  
 feminine noun

Unlike in the first sentence, we can now see that the **direct object is coming before the verb** and for this reason, we **must have agreement** i.e. 'lettre' is feminine so we add an 'e' to the past participle.

**Direct Object:** To find the direct object, ask the question 'Who/what is the action of the verb being done to?' i.e. 'Who/what did she receive yesterday?' Answer: 'la lettre'



**'La pratique rend parfait'**

**Agreement with avoir:**

Locate the direct object first, check its location in relation to the verb and add agreement accordingly. Circle any agreements.

English	French
1. The photos that I took	
2. The windows that I washed	
3. The boys that I saw	
4. The dresses that I bought	
5. The book that I understood	
6. The car that I sold	



**'La pratique rend parfait'**

A. Add the correct points of agreement in the sentences below. Be careful. Sometimes none are needed.

1. *Ils sont allé\_\_\_\_\_ en Espagne l'été dernier.*
2. *Mes amis sont parti\_\_\_\_\_ à Galway la semaine dernière.*
3. *Elle n'est pas sorti\_\_\_\_\_ ce weekend.*
4. *Tu es arrivé\_\_\_\_\_ trop tard Ryan!*
5. *Arabella et son frère sont tombé\_\_\_\_\_ en jouant au foot.*
6. *Les filles se sont amusé\_\_\_\_\_.*
7. *Elle s'est couché\_\_\_\_\_ vers minuit.*
8. *Elles se sont disputé\_\_\_\_\_ pour une bêtise.*
9. *Nous sommes rentré\_\_\_\_\_ tard hier soir.*
10. *Elle est resté\_\_\_\_\_ chez moi pendant deux semaines l'été dernier.*
11. *La vieille dame qui vivait à côté est mort\_\_\_\_\_ hier.*
12. *Il est né\_\_\_\_\_ au début de la guerre.*

B. Translate the following 'être' verbs in the Passé Composé. Be careful with agreement. Using two colours, highlight both parts of the verb in the Passé Composé and circle any agreements.

English	French
1. He went	
2. She died	
3. He was born	
4. You (f) went out	
5. They (m) entered	
6. We (f) fell	
7. You (polite) climbed	
8. I (f) became	



9. <i>We stayed</i>	
10. <i>They (f) went</i>	
11. <i>She was born</i>	
12. <i>You (m) fell</i>	
13. <i>I (m) was born</i>	
14. <i>We returned</i>	
15. <i>She entered</i>	
16. <i>He left</i>	
17. <i>I (m) went out</i>	
18. <i>She climbed</i>	
19. <i>You (informal) arrived</i>	
20. <i>I (f) came back</i>	

C. Translate the following sentences. Using two colours, highlight both parts of the verb in the Passé Composé. Circle any agreements.

1. <i>I (f) arrived at the party at 8 o'clock</i>
2. <i>She went to the cinema yesterday with her friends.</i>
3. <i>They went into town after school.</i>
4. <i>She came to my house to do her homework with me.</i>
5. <i>I was born in 2008.</i>
6. <i>We stayed at home to watch Netflix.</i>
7. <i>I (m) went to France last summer.</i>



 **Ce qu'on a fait dans le passé** 

Being asked about what you **did in the past** is a **key focus** in the oral exam.

- Qu'est-ce que vous **avez fait** pour fêter votre anniversaire l'année dernière ?
- Qu'est-ce que vous **avez fait** le week-end dernier?
- Qu'est-ce que vous **avez fait** l'été dernier?

**Topic: Comment avez-vous fêté votre anniversaire l'année dernière ?**

<b>1. I had a wonderful birthday last year.</b>
<b>2. I celebrated with my family / my friends.</b>
<b>3. I got lots of presents.</b>
<b>4. I got a new phone / a new laptop / new clothes / money.</b>
<b>5. My mom / my dad gave me money to buy what I wanted.</b>
<b>6. We went to my favourite restaurant. We had a lovely meal together.</b>
<b>7. My mom / my dad cooked my favourite meal – roast chicken with all the trimmings.</b>
<b>8. Everyone sang happy birthday.</b>
<b>9. I had a party at home and I invited all my friends. We listened to music and ate pizza.</b>



***Topic: Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait le week-end dernier ?***

<b><i>1. I stayed at home on Friday night. I was (Imperfect) exhausted.</i></b>
<b><i>2. I watched tv with my family after dinner.</i></b>
<b><i>3. I lay on my bed listening to music / reading.</i></b>
<b><i>4. I spent some time on social media. I watched short videos on TikTok.</i></b>
<b><i>5. I went to bed early and I had a lie in the next morning.</i></b>
<b><i>6. On Saturday, I went for a walk in the morning and then I did my homework in the afternoon.</i></b>
<b><i>7. I spent some time studying.</i></b>
<b><i>8. I met my friend and we practiced together for this exam.</i></b>
<b><i>9. I spent some time with my friends. We met on Saturday evening and we went to the park.</i></b>
<b><i>10. I met my friends and we went shopping. I bought some new clothes.</i></b>
<b><i>11. I went to the café to meet friends.</i></b>



Topic: Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait pendant les grandes vacances l'été dernier?

1. <i>I relaxed after our summer exams. I took a well deserved rest.</i>
2. <i>I had a lie in every morning.</i>
3. <i>I lazed around the house. I watched tv and listened to music.</i>
4. <i>I spent time with family and friends.</i>
5. <i>I met my friends almost every day and we went to the park or to a café.</i>
6. <i>If the weather was good, we went to the beach. We played football and swam in the sea.</i>
7. <i>I visited my grandparents who live in the country.</i>
8. <i>I got a parttime job in order to earn money.</i>
9. <i>I went on holidays with my family.</i>





**Study Notes: Le Passé Composé**



**Revision Checklist: Le Passé Composé** ‘Hard work beats talent when talent doesn’t work hard.’ T. Notke

Tick ‘yes’ or ‘no’ to the following questions which cover the essential areas of study for this unit. If you tick ‘no’ to anything, what are you going to do to make sure you turn the ‘no’ into a ‘yes’?

	Yes	No
1. Do I know when to use Le Passé Composé?		
2. Do I know the adverbial expressions of time such as ‘hier’ etc to talk about the past?		
3. Do I know the rule of formation for Le Passé Composé?		
4. Do I know the auxiliary verbs ‘avoir’ & ‘être’ in the Present?		
<b>Regular Verbs</b>		
5. Do I know how to form the past participles of regular -er verbs?		
6. Do I know how to form the past participles of regular -ir verbs		
7. Do I know how to form the past participles of regular -re verbs?		
8. Have I revised the meanings of the regular verbs in the Present?		
<b>Irregular Verbs</b>		
9. Do I know the meanings of the irregular verbs?		
10. Do I know the past participles of apprendre, avoir, boire, comprendre & connaître?		
11. Do I know the past participles of courir, croire, devoir, dire & écrire?		
12. Do I know the past participles of être, faire, lire, mettre & offrir?		
13. Do I know the past participles of ouvrir, pouvoir, prendre, recevoir & rire?		
14. Do I know the past participles of savoir, suivre, vivre, voir & vouloir?		
15. Do I know the meanings of all the irregular verbs? If I don’t, I can’t use them!		
<b>Être Verbs</b>		
16. Can I list the Dr & Mrs Vandertramp verbs?		
17. Do I know the meanings of these verbs?		
<b>Agreement</b>		
18. Do I know how agreement works in Le Passé Composé?		
19. Do I understand that, although I don’t usually have agreement with avoir in Le Passé Composé, I must have agreement if the direct object comes before the verb?		
20. Do I know what a direct object is?		
21. Do I know that Le Passé Composé is absolutely essential in the oral and I will be asked to talk about things like what I did yesterday, last weekend, last summer etc.		

**Points to Note:**



## Le Futur Simple

### When do we use Le Futur Simple?

- We use the futur simple when we want to say that we **'will'** do something in the future.

### How do we form Le Futur Simple?

- This is a simple tense i.e. it is made up of **one word** (not including subject pronoun).
- When studying the Futur Simple, we must divide verbs into their two main groups – regular & irregular verbs.

### Regular Verbs in the Futur Simple

1. Take the **infinitive** of the verb e.g. donner / finir / vendre (\* drop the e)
2. Add the **futur simple endings**.

Futur Simple Endings	donner	finir	vendre
- ai	Je donnerai	Je finirai	Je vendrai
- as	Tu donneras	Tu finiras	Tu vendras
- a	Il/Elle/On donnera	Il/Elle/On finira	Il/Elle/On vendra
- ons	Nous donnerons	Nous finirons	Nous vendrons
- ez	Vous donnerez	Vous finirez	Vous vendrez
- ont * Be careful and don't put -ent	Ils/Elles donneront	Ils/Elles finiront	Ils/Elles vendront

★ Note that the **endings are the same** for three types of regular verbs.

#### Sample Sentences:

- Je **jouerai** au foot avec mes amis aujourd'hui après l'école.
- Je **finirai** mes devoirs plus tard.
- Je **vendrai** la voiture pour gagner de l'argent.





**'La pratique rend parfait'**

A. Conjugate the following regular verbs in full in the Futur Simple. Highlight the verb endings.

<p><b>1. to watch</b></p>	<p><b>2. to work</b></p>
<p><b>3. to build</b></p>	<p><b>4. to choose</b></p>
<p><b>5. to wait</b></p>	<p><b>6. to lose</b></p>



B. Translate the verbs below. Highlight the futur simple endings in each instance. There is a mixture of 'er', 'ir' and 're' verbs here.

<b>English</b>	<b>French</b>
1. <i>I'll decide</i>	
2. <i>He'll help</i>	
3. <i>She'll watch</i>	
4. <i>You'll find</i>	
5. <i>He'll chat</i>	
6. <i>I'll eat</i>	
7. <i>He'll build</i>	
8. <i>She'll finish</i>	
9. <i>They'll fill</i>	
10. <i>I'll hear</i>	
11. <i>He'll answer</i>	
12. <i>We'll sell</i>	
13. <i>I'll work</i>	
14. <i>They will finish</i>	
15. <i>He will sing</i>	
16. <i>We will choose</i>	
17. <i>They will wear</i>	
18. <i>They will earn</i>	
19. <i>She will ask</i>	
20. <i>We will close</i>	
21. <i>He will travel</i>	
22. <i>You will lose</i>	
23. <i>I will help</i>	
24. <i>You (plural) will win</i>	
25. <i>She will visit (a place)</i>	



## Spelling Changes in Le Futur Simple

- Some verbs use the third person singular form (i.e. the il/elle/on form) of the present tense rather than the infinitive as the future stem.
- We have already studied spelling changes in the Present Tense. We now need to look at a few of these changes when forming the Futur Simple.
- In the Futur Simple, there are only **three changes** that we need to be careful with.
  - 1)  $y \rightarrow i$
  - 2)  $e \rightarrow \grave{e}$
  - 2) **double consonant**

	<u>L'infinitif</u>		<u>Présent</u>		<u>Le Futur Simple</u>
1) $y \rightarrow i$ (in verbs ending in 'yer')	*employer	→	il emploie	→	J'emploierai
2) $e \rightarrow \grave{e}$	*acheter	→	il achète	→	J'achèterai
3) <b>double consonant</b>	*appeler	→	il appelle	→	J'appellerai



*'La pratique rend parfait'*

Rewrite the following in Le Futur Simple
<b>1. Elle nettoie la chambre.</b>
<b>2. Elle jette la carte postale dans la poubelle.</b>
<b>3. Il paie ses dettes.</b>
<b>4. Je pèse les légumes.</b>
<b>5. Elle mène une vie tranquille.</b>



## Irregular Verbs in the Futur Simple

1. Take the **irregular future stem** of the verb. See table below.
2. **Add the appropriate Futur Simple ending.** (The same endings as regular verbs)

Futur Simple Endings	aller * irregular future stem → <i>ir</i>
- ai	<i>J'irai</i> = I will go
- as	Tu <i>iras</i> = You will go
- a	Il/Elle/On <i>ira</i> = He/She/One will go
- ons	Nous <i>irons</i> = We will go
- ez	Vous <i>irez</i> = You (plural) will go You (polite) will go
- ont	Ils/Elles <i>iront</i> = They will go

- *J'irai* en vacances en Espagne avec mes camarades de classe après le bac.
- *J'aurai* dix-huit ans l'année prochaine.
- Je **devrai** trouver un petit boulot l'été pour pouvoir gagner de l'argent.

The following table illustrates the **future stems** of the most **common irregular verbs**.

Infinitive & Meaning	Irregular Future Stem	'Je' Form
aller (to go)	<i>ir</i>	<i>J'irai</i> → I will go (I'll)
avoir (to have)	<i>aur</i>	<i>J'aurai</i> → I will have
courir (to run)	<i>courr</i>	Je <i>courrai</i> → I will run
devoir (to have to)	<i>devr</i>	Je <i>devrai</i> → I will have to
envoyer (to send)	<i>enverr</i>	<i>J'enverrai</i> → I will send
être (to be)	<i>ser</i>	Je <i>serai</i> → I will be
faire (to make/do)	<i>fer</i>	Je <i>ferai</i> → I will make / will do
falloir (to be necessary)	<i>faudr</i>	*Il <i>faudra</i> → It will be necessary
mourir (to die)	<i>mourr</i>	Je <i>mourrai</i> → I will die
pleuvoir (to rain)	<i>pleuvr</i>	*Il <i>pleuvra</i> → It will rain
pouvoir (to be able)	<i>pourr</i>	Je <i>pourrai</i> → I will be able to
recevoir (to receive)	<i>recevr</i>	Je <i>recevrai</i> → I will receive
savoir (to know a fact )	<i>saur</i>	Je <i>saurai</i> → I will know
tenir (to hold)	<i>tiendr</i>	Je <i>tiendrai</i> → I will hold
valoir (to be worth)	<i>vaudr</i>	*Il <i>vaudra</i> → It will be worth
voir (to see)	<i>verr</i>	Je <i>verrai</i> → I will see
vouloir (to want)	<i>voudr</i>	Je <i>voudrai</i> → I will want
venir (to come)	<i>viendr</i>	Je <i>viendrai</i> → I will come





**'La pratique rend parfait'**

A. Conjugate the following irregular verbs in the Futur Simple.

<p><b>1. to go</b></p>	<p><b>2. to make</b></p>
<p><b>3. to have</b></p>	<p><b>4. to be</b></p>

B. Translate the irregular verbs below.

<b>1. I'll see</b>	
<b>2. He'll be</b>	
<b>3. He'll have</b>	
<b>4. There will be</b>	
<b>5. We'll be able to</b>	
<b>6. She'll come</b>	
<b>7. I'll send</b>	
<b>8. She'll die</b>	
<b>9. We'll know</b>	
<b>10. They'll have to</b>	



11. He'll be	
12. I'll have	
13. I'll be able to	
14. I'll have to	
15. It will be necessary to	

C. Translate the following sentences in the Futur Simple. (*Oral Topic : Les projets pour l'avenir*) 

**Look up the meaning of any words you don't know. ([www.wordreference.com](http://www.wordreference.com))**

**1. I'll be happy after the exams.**

**2. I'll have to find a job next year in order to earn money for college.**

**3. I'll go to university in Dublin to study business in UCD.**

**4. I'll spend two weeks in Spain with my family after the exams.**

**5. I'll share a house with my friends if we'll be able to divide the rent.**

**6. I'll work during the holidays and then, I'll travel around Europe.**

**7. I'll take a well-deserved break after the Leaving Cert.**

**8. I'll spend some time with family & friends over the summer.**



**⚠ D. In the oral exam, it is essential that students can use the future tense to talk about their future plans i.e. what they will do next weekend, summer, year etc.**



**Le week-end Prochain**

*I cannot wait for the weekend. Next weekend, I will relax a little after a long week in school. I will stay at home on Friday night and I will spend some time with my family. We will watch a good film on tv together. There is usually a good choice of films on Netflix. I will have a lie in on Saturday morning. I will spend the afternoon studying. I will meet my friends on Saturday evening and we will go to the cinema. On Sunday, I will finish my homework. After that, I will go for a long walk and when I return home, we will have dinner together as a family. I will go to bed early.*

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**L'été Prochain**

*I will need a well-deserved rest after the stressful year in school with the Leaving Cert. I will relax. I will sleep late in the mornings and then I will laze around the house. I will spend hours listening to music and catching up on my favourite programmes. I cannot wait. I will spend lots of time with my friends. If the weather is good, we will go to the beach or to the park. We will sit and chat for hours. We will spend lots of time together. In July, I will go on holidays with my family. We will go to Portugal. I will sunbathe and swim in the pool every day.*

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**E.Highlight the verbs in Le Futur Simple in the text below.**

**La vie dans cinquante ans.**

*La vie sera vraiment différente à l'avenir. Les progrès technologiques entraîneront de nombreux changements. Par exemple, tout le monde conduira des voitures électriques. Cela aidera l'environnement. De plus, les gens ne pourront plus utiliser d'argent liquide. Tout le monde utilisera des cartes pour payer. En outre, les gens perdront leur emploi parce que des robots les remplaceront. Malheureusement, les enfants passeront plus de temps devant leurs écrans. Ils oublieront comment jouer ensemble. Ils feront moins de sport et deviendront inaptes.*



**Revision Checklist: Le Futur Simple** *'Hard work beats talent when talent doesn't work hard.'* T. Notke

Tick 'yes' or 'no' to the following questions which cover the essential areas of study for this unit.  
If you tick 'no' to anything, what are you going to do to make sure you turn the 'no' into a 'yes'?

	Yes	No
1. Do I know what a verb in the Futur Simple translates as in English?		
2. Do I know the adverbial expressions of time used with the future?		
3. Do I know when to use Le Futur Simple?		
<b>Regular Verbs</b>		
4. Do I know the rule of formation for regular verbs in Le Futur Simple?		
5. Have I revised my infinitives from the chapter on Le Présent?		
6. Do I know the Futur Simple endings?		
7. Do I know that I must remove the 'e' from '-re' verbs before adding the endings?		
<b>Spelling Changes</b>		
8. Do I know how spelling changes will affect verbs in Le Futur Simple?		
<b>Irregular Verbs</b>		
9. Do I know the rule of formation for irregular verbs in Le Futur Simple?		
10. Do I know the irregular future stems of aller, avoir, courir, devoir & envoyer?		
11. Do I know the irregular future stems of être, faire, falloir, mourir & pleuvoir?		
12. Do I know the irregular future stems of pouvoir, recevoir, savoir, tenir & valoir?		
13. Do I know the irregular future stems of voir, vouloir & venir?		
14. Do I know the meanings of all of the irregular verbs? If I don't, I can't use them!		
15. Do I know that it is essential that I can use the future confidently in the oral exam as I will be asked to talk about plans for the future? (Topic: Les projets pour l'avenir)		

**Points to Note:**

