## Feminine nouns

Nouns with endings as shown below are feminille-but note the exceptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ending</th>
<th>example</th>
<th>exceptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ade</td>
<td>une promenade</td>
<td>le stade, leila malade, leila camarade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aison</td>
<td>unemaison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ance</td>
<td>la con:fiance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-anse</td>
<td>ladanse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ence</td>
<td>uneagence</td>
<td>le silence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ense</td>
<td>ladefense</td>
<td>le suspense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-esse</td>
<td>une adresse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ee</td>
<td>la soiree</td>
<td>le lycée, le musee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ette</td>
<td>une casquette</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eur</td>
<td>ladouleur</td>
<td>le bonheur, le malheur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ie</td>
<td>la biologie</td>
<td>le genie, l'incendie, le paraplue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-iere</td>
<td>une frontiere</td>
<td>le cimetiere, le derriere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ise</td>
<td>une eglise</td>
<td>le pare-brise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sion</td>
<td>une emission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-te</td>
<td>lapauvrete</td>
<td>le cote, le pare, le traite, le comite, l'ete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tie</td>
<td>uneammitie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tion</td>
<td>une association</td>
<td>le bastion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ure</td>
<td>la nourriture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eve</td>
<td>lagreve</td>
<td>un/une eleve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-euse</td>
<td>la religieuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ine</td>
<td>lacuisine</td>
<td>lemagazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aine</td>
<td>lasemaine</td>
<td>le capitaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tude</td>
<td>l'etude</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Translate these words into French and add them to the appropriate ‘example’ box hi the tables above. They all follow the guidelines!

- a shoe, traffic, an office, a ticket, a suitcase, a delivery, petrol, diving, an occupation, a system, a half, obesity, an illness, athletics, power, drought, a cloud
Imagine that you are going to write all article about a local festival in France and may need the following nouns. Indicate whether they are masculine or feminine.

Festival .................................. 9 maquillage ..................................
2 spectacle ................................ 10 batterie ..................................
3 danse .................................... 11 soiree ..................................
4 programme .............................. 12 lumiere ..................................
5 acrobatie ................................. 13 miroir ..................................
6 buffet .................................... 14 jonglage ..................................
7 tableau ................................... 15 photographie ..........................
8 peinture ................................ 16 systeme de sonorisation ............

Masculine nouns with modified feminine forms

The feminine equivalent of many masculine nouns is formed by adding -e: un Allemand – une Allemand
un marchand – une marchand
Some other patterns for masculine and feminine are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc. ending</th>
<th>Fern. ending</th>
<th>Masc. example</th>
<th>Fern. example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-eur</td>
<td>-euse</td>
<td>un programmeur</td>
<td>une programmeuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eur</td>
<td>-rice</td>
<td>un agriculteur</td>
<td>une agricultrice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eau</td>
<td>-elle</td>
<td>unjumeau</td>
<td>unejumelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er</td>
<td>-ere</td>
<td>un ouvrier</td>
<td>une ouvriere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ien</td>
<td>-ienne</td>
<td>un Australien</td>
<td>une Australienne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-on</td>
<td>-onne</td>
<td>unpion</td>
<td>une pionne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f</td>
<td>-ve</td>
<td>un veuf</td>
<td>une veuve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-x</td>
<td>-se</td>
<td>unepoux</td>
<td>une epouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Single gender nouns

Nouns ending in -e are the same for masculine and feminine: e.g. un/une guitariste

Some nouns keep the same gender, regardless of the person involved:

Always masculine: un amateur, un auteur, un hebe, un ecrivain, un ingenieur, un medecin, un peintre, un professeur (but un/une prof), un sculpteur, un temoin.

Always feminine: une connaissance, une personne, une recrue, une sentinelle, une star, une vedette, une victime.
### Plural forms of nouns

The plural of a noun is usually formed by adding -s to the singular, for example:
- un billet — des billets.
- la femme — les femmes.

Other patterns for changes to plural forms are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular ending</th>
<th>Plural ending</th>
<th>Example (singular / plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-al</td>
<td>-aux or -auxs</td>
<td>hôpital / hôpitaux, ball bals, festival / festivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ail</td>
<td>-aux or -aixs</td>
<td>travail / travaux, detail / details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-au, -eau, -eux</td>
<td>add-x</td>
<td>oiseau / oiseaux, feu / feux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ou</td>
<td>-ous or -ouxs</td>
<td>trou / trous, genou / genoux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-s, -x, -z</td>
<td>no change</td>
<td>fils / fils, prix / prix, gaz / gaz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are some special cases to learn:
- le ciel — les cieux
- le grand-parent — les grands-paren
- un reil — les yeux

mademoiselle-mesdemoiselles
monsieur-messieurs
madame-mesdames
4 The sentences below are extracts from a festival programme. Fill in the gaps with the plural form of the nouns listed.

travail tableau jeu animal voix bijou enfant eleve chien souris photo

Exposition des ................, ................ et ............ dans la grande salle.

2 À 19 heures- concert par l'école de musique. Ecoutez les belles ........ des .............., et le groupe rock « Les ........ blanches ».

3 Le terrain de ........ est reserve aux ............ de moins de 10 ans.

4 Les .............. ne sont pas admis, saufles ............ d'aveugle.

5 Attention, en sortant du parking, à cause des ............ sur la route.
## Nouns: genders and plurals

### Masculine nouns

You have no choice but to learn the gender of nouns in French, but there are some guidelines to help you. However, there are exceptions too! Nouns with endings as shown below are masculine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ending</th>
<th>example</th>
<th>exceptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-acle</td>
<td>un obstacle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-age</td>
<td>le courage</td>
<td>la cage, une image, la page, la plage, la nage, la rage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-al</td>
<td>le total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ail</td>
<td>le travail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-amme</td>
<td>ungramme</td>
<td>lagamme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eau</td>
<td>le bateau</td>
<td>l'eau, la peau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eme</td>
<td>leprobleme</td>
<td>la creme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er</td>
<td>lefer</td>
<td>lamer, la cuiller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-et</td>
<td>le paquet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ism</td>
<td>leracisme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ment</td>
<td>le commencement</td>
<td>lajument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oir</td>
<td>lepouvoir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eil</td>
<td>le conseil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-at</td>
<td>le climat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ê</td>
<td>le cafe</td>
<td>la cle, all words ending in -fê and -tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ou</td>
<td>legenou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ier</td>
<td>le cahier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i</td>
<td>le ski</td>
<td>la fourmi, la merci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oi, -ai</td>
<td>l'emploi, le quai</td>
<td>la foi, la loi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing</td>
<td>le camping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adjectives 1

Directions: Give the feminine singular form of the given adjective.

1. clair
2. facile
3. sportif
4. furieux
5. gentil
6. cher
7. inquiet
8. froid
9. long
10. beau
11. gros
12. fier
13. blanc
14. bon
15. joli
16. sérieux
17. actif
18. jeune
19. nouveau
20. frais
Saying "some" in French: "du", "de la", "des" (3)

Each of the questions below asks you to make a phrase involving the French for 'some'. Remember that to say 'some' in French, you generally use "du" before a masculine word, "de la" before a feminine word and "des" before a plural word. Remember that before a vowel, "de l'" is used instead of "de la".

1) I want some salt
   ...................................
   argent        money
   bananes (f)   bananas
   cafe          coffee
   champignons   mushrooms
   chocolat      chocolate
   ciseaux       scissors
   confiture (f) jam
   creme (f)     cream
   eau (f)       water
   fromage       cheese
   il y a...     there's/there are...
   j'ai...       I've got...
   jeveux...     I want...
   lait          milk
   limonade(f)   lemonade
   livres        books
   oignon        onion
   on a...       we've got...
   oranges (f)   oranges
   pain           bread
   pommes (f)    apples
   sel            salt
   sucre          sugar
   the            tea
   travail        work
   viande (f)    meat
   vin            wine

2) I want some tea
   ...................................
3) I've got some books
   ...................................
4) I've got some sugar
   ...................................
5) I want some cream
   ...................................
6) We've got some money
   ...................................
7) I've got some water
   ...................................
8) I've got some meat
   ...................................
9) I want some water
   ...................................
10) We've got some wine
    ...................................
11) There's some cheese
    ...................................
12) I want some money
    ...................................
13) There's some milk
    ...................................
14) I want some sugar
    ...................................
15) I want some books
    ...................................

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### Saying "some" in French: "du", "de la", "des" (4)

Each of the questions below asks you to make a phrase involving the French for 'some'. Remember that to say 'some' in French, you generally use "du" before a masculine word, "de la" before a feminine word and "des" before a plural word. Remember that before a vowel, "de l'" is used instead of "de la".

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>There's some cream</td>
<td>argent</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bananes (f)</td>
<td>bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I want some lemonade</td>
<td>cafe</td>
<td>coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>There are some scissors</td>
<td>champignons</td>
<td>mushrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>We've got some chocolate</td>
<td>ciseaux</td>
<td>scissors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I've got some salt</td>
<td>confiture (f)</td>
<td>jam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>There are some bananas</td>
<td>creme (f)</td>
<td>cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>There's some onion</td>
<td>eau (f)</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>I want some mushrooms</td>
<td>fromage</td>
<td>cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I've got some cream</td>
<td>il y a...</td>
<td>there's/there are...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>There's some coffee</td>
<td>j'ai...</td>
<td>I've got...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>We've got some salt</td>
<td>jeveux...</td>
<td>I want...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>I want some onion</td>
<td>lait</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>There are some apples</td>
<td>limonade (f)</td>
<td>lemonade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>I've got some jam</td>
<td>livres</td>
<td>books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>I want some meat</td>
<td>oignon</td>
<td>onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>There are some bananas</td>
<td>oranges (f)</td>
<td>oranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>I've got some chocolate</td>
<td>pain</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>We've got some salt</td>
<td>pommes (f)</td>
<td>apples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>I want some onion</td>
<td>sel</td>
<td>salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>There are some apples</td>
<td>sucre</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>I've got some jam</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>We've got some salt</td>
<td>travail</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>I want some meat</td>
<td>viande (f)</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>There are some bananas</td>
<td>vin</td>
<td>wine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present Tense: Regular "-ER" Verbs 1
Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct French conjugation.

1. They sing
2. I speak
3. He visits
4. You (formal) show
5. They ask
6. You (familiar) break
7. I jump
8. We dance
9. She looks for
10. You (formal) refuse
11. We carry
12. They work
13. I look at
14. You (familiar) play
15. He draws
16. We give
17. You (formal) keep
18. She falls
19. I prepare
20. They walk
Present Tense: Regular "-IR" Verbs

Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct French conjugation.

1. They finish
   ________________________________

2. He chooses
   ________________________________

3. I fill
   ________________________________

4. You (familiar) build
   ________________________________

5. They obey
   ________________________________

6. She punishes
   ________________________________

7. I applaud
   ________________________________

8. We accomplish
   ________________________________

9. She succeeds
   ________________________________

10. You (formal) warn
    ________________________________

11. He reflects
    ________________________________

12. They build
    ________________________________

13. We applaud
    ________________________________

14. I finish
    ________________________________

15. He warns
    ________________________________

16. We choose
    ________________________________

17. You (familiar) obey
    ________________________________

18. She accomplishes
    ________________________________

19. They fill
    ________________________________

20. You (formal) punish
    ________________________________
Present Tense: Regular "-RE" Verbs

Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct French conjugation.

1. You (familiar) lose ____________________________
2. I wait for ____________________________
3. They defend ____________________________
4. She answers ____________________________
5. We hear ____________________________
6. You (formal) sell ____________________________
7. 1 go down ____________________________
8. We pull ____________________________
9. They hang ____________________________
10. He gives back ____________________________
11. You (familiar) defend ____________________________
12. I hear ____________________________
13. You (formal) answer ____________________________
14. He loses ____________________________
15. We go down ____________________________
16. She hangs ____________________________
17. They sell ____________________________
18. I give back ____________________________
19. He pulls ____________________________
20. They wait for ____________________________
Present Tense (1)

Each of the questions asks you to make a sentence in the present tense. In each case, you need to pick an appropriate subject ("je", "tu" etc), pick the correct verb from the list to the right of the questions, and then make sure you put the correct ending on that verb. When the subject is "you", translate this with "tu" if you're told it should be singular ("sing"), and "vous" if you're told it should be plural ("pl").

1) I break
   ........................................
   aider to help
   aimer to like
   apporter to bring
   arriver to come
   casser to break
   commencer to begin
   dessiner to draw
   donner to give
   manger to eat
   parler to speak
   porter to wear
   pousser to push
   regarder to look
   terminer to finish
   travailler to work

masc = masculine
fern= feminine
sing = singular
pl = plural

2) He works
   ........................................

3) I finish
   ........................................

4) You're (sing) beginning
   ........................................

5) You're (sing) drawing
   ........................................

6) You (sing) look
   ........................................

7) You're (sing) pushing
   ........................................

8) I come
   ........................................

9) He's helping
   ........................................

10) He's speaking
    ........................................

11) They're (masc) breaking
    ........................................

12) You (sing) speak
    ........................................

13) you (pl) bring
    ........................................

14) They (masc) draw
    ........................................

15) He looks
    ........................................
Present Tense (2)

Each of the questions asks you to make a sentence in the present tense. In each case, you need to pick an appropriate subject ("je", "tu" etc), pick the correct verb from the list to the right of the questions, and then make sure you put the correct ending on that verb. When the subject is "you", translate this with "tu" if you're told it should be singular ("sing"), and "vous" if you're told it should be plural ("pl").

1) They (fern) work

2) They (fern) begin

3) You (sing) help

4) We come

5) She pushes

6) They (masc) come

7) You're (sing) helping

8) You (sing) push

9) She draws

10) We're speaking

11) You're (pl) drawing

12) You (sing) draw

13) He draws

14) You (pl) give

15) I eat

aider to help
aimer to like
apporter to bring
arriver to come
casser to break
commencer to begin
dessiner to draw
donner to give
manger to eat
parler to speak
porter to wear
pousser to push
regarder to look
terminer to finish
travailler to work

masc = masculine
fern = feminine
sing = singular
pl = plural


Etre, Avoir, Faire, & Aller- Present Tense

Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct French conjugation.

1. They have ____________________________
2. You (familiar) are ____________________________
3. We go ____________________________
4. You (formal) do ____________________________
5. They make ____________________________
6. She is ____________________________
7. They go ____________________________
8. You (familiar) have ____________________________
9. You (formal) are ____________________________
10. She has ____________________________
11. I have ____________________________
12. You (formal) go ____________________________
13. I go ____________________________
14. They are ____________________________
15. You (familiar) make ____________________________
16. I am ____________________________
17. You (formal) have ____________________________
18. I do ____________________________
19. We are ____________________________
20. She goes ____________________________
Inperfect Tense (1)

Each of the questions asks you to make a sentence in the imperfect tense, the French equivalent of English "was/were ...ing". In each case, you need to choose the right subject, then choose the appropriate verb from the list to the right of the questions and give it the correct ending depending on the subject. When the subject is "you", translate this with "tu" if you're told it should be singular ("sing"), and "vous" if you're told it should be plural ("pl").

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb(s)</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>You (pl)</td>
<td>aider, aimer</td>
<td>to help, to like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>They (masc)</td>
<td>arriver, coller, copier, crier, cuisiner, demander, donner, passer, regarder, travailler</td>
<td>to arrive, to stick, to copy, to shout, to cook, to ask, to give, to pass, to watch, to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>You (pl)</td>
<td>aimer, aider</td>
<td>to like, to help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>You (pl)</td>
<td>demander, donner</td>
<td>to ask, to give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>They (fern)</td>
<td>regarder, travailler</td>
<td>to watch, to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>You (sing)</td>
<td>masc = masculine, fern = feminine, sing = singular, pl = plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>We used to like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8)</td>
<td>You (sing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9)</td>
<td>They (masc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10)</td>
<td>We used to arrive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11)</td>
<td>We were shouting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12)</td>
<td>We used to ask</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13)</td>
<td>She used to ask</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14)</td>
<td>I was watching</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15)</td>
<td>You (pl)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Imperfect Tense (2)**

Each of the questions asks you to make a sentence in the imperfect tense, the French equivalent of English "was/were ..ing". In each case, you need to choose the right subject, then choose the appropriate verb from the list to the right of the questions and give it the correct ending depending on the subject. When the subject is "you", translate this with "tu" if you're told it should be singular ("sing"), and "vous" if you're told it should be plural ("pl").

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Sentence (Imperfect Tense)</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>They (fern)</td>
<td>used to stick</td>
<td>aider</td>
<td>to help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>used to cook</td>
<td>aimer</td>
<td>to like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>was sticking</td>
<td>arriver</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>They (fern)</td>
<td>used to arrive</td>
<td>coder</td>
<td>to copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>You (sing)</td>
<td>used to copy</td>
<td>copier</td>
<td>to copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>used to cook</td>
<td>crier</td>
<td>to shout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>They (fern)</td>
<td>were passing</td>
<td>cuisiner</td>
<td>to cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>was copying</td>
<td>demander</td>
<td>to ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9)</td>
<td>You (sing)</td>
<td>used to pass</td>
<td>donner</td>
<td>to give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10)</td>
<td>You (pl)</td>
<td>were giving</td>
<td>passer</td>
<td>to pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>used to give</td>
<td>regarder</td>
<td>to watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12)</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>was helping</td>
<td>travailler</td>
<td>to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13)</td>
<td>You (pl)</td>
<td>were cooking</td>
<td>masc = masculine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fern = feminine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sing = singular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pl = plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Les medias – Les nouvelles technologies

38: Le role d’Internet (Grammaire)

The future tense

1) You already know how to use aZZer + infinitive, to talk about the near future I events that will be happening soon:

Ce soir je vais jouer en ligne. *This evening I’m going to play games online.*

Les usages du reseau vont se multiplier. *The uses of the network will increase.*

This use of the near future is very common in spoken language.

2) The simple future, so-called because it has only one part (as opposed to the two-part aZZer+ infinitive), also tells us what will happen:

Personne ne profitera de l’amélioration de l’interface homme–machine.

No-one will benefit from the improved man-machine interface.

Use the simple future tense to say something will happen.

Formation

To form the simple future tense of regular verbs you need:

1) the infinitive (minus the final ’e’ in -v verbs): risquer, finir, se reduire-

2) plus the following endings:

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

Qui risquera d’en profiter le plus? *Who will be most likely to benefit most?*

Il mira par remplacer l’ecole traditionnelle. *It will end up replacing traditional schools.*

Les usages du réseau ne se réduiront pas. *The uses of the network will not be reduced.*

Exceptions

1) Some verbs have irregular stems but still use regular endings (see page 115 of the Student’s Book for a full list):

aller: j’irai faire: je ferai
avoir: j’aurai venir: je viendrai
être: je serai voir: je verrai

2) The four modal verbs (devoir, pouvoir, savoir and vouloir) form their own little irregular group in the present and future tenses:

devrait: je devrai pouvoir: je pourrai savoir: je saurai vouloir: je voudrai

*present:* Aujourd’hui on peut communiquer par Internet. Je dois utiliser mon portable ou mon ordinateur.

*future:* Demain on pourra communiquer sans Internet. Je ne devrai pas utiliser d’équipements.

3) Similarly, the impersonal verb aZZoir is irregular in both the present and the future tenses:

*present:* Aujourd’hui il faut aller à l’école.

*future:* Demain il faudra faire due-learning.

The future stem for aZZoir is faudr-
Fill in the blanks with the correct simple future form of each verb in brackets.

1. Je me (servir) ................................ d'Internet pour communiquer.
2. Qui (techarger) .................................. les fichiers?
3. Les « geeks » (finir) .............................. par profiter le plus d'Internet
4. lis (etre) ...................................... contents d'utiliser le telephone fixe, ils n'(avoir)
   ........................................... pas besoin d'un portable.
5. On (pouvoir) ................................. tout faire en ligne. Il ne (falloir) ......................
   pas repondre par courrier.
6. Vous(faire) .............................. bienattentionnetne(prendre) ............................
   pas de risques.

Rewrite these simple future tense sentences in the near future (aller + infinitive).

2. Tu finiras par comprendre.
3. Ellene pourra pas communiquer.
4. Je me servirai de la technologie mobile.
5. Les usages se reduiront.

Translate the following sentences into French.

6. You're going to send an e-mail?
7. I will do some research.
8. He'll download the music.
9. I hope you'll choose your websites carefully.
10. Who is going to win?
11. They will have technical problems.