

Y7 French, Module 5 Partez!

PRESENT TENSE VERBS

This table contains all of the endings for all 3 groups of regular verbs in French. Just take off the infinitive and add the endings to the stem.

	-er	-ir	-re
je	e	is	s
tu	es	is	s
il/elle/on	e	it	-
nous	ons	issons	ons
vous	ez	issez	ez
ils/elles	ent	issent	ent

Common irregular verbs

être: je suis, tu es, il est, nous sommes, vous êtes, ils sont

avoir: j'ai, tu as, il a, nous avons, vous avez, ils ont

aller: je vais, tu vas, il va, nous allons, vous allez, ils vont

faire: je fais, tu fais, il fait, nous faisons, vous faites, ils font

NEAR FUTURE TENSE VERBS

Like in English we need just 2 ingredients :-

★ Present tense of ALLER

★ + infinitive =

THE NEAR FUTURE



Je vais voir la télévision
I am going to watch TV

Sophie va jouer au foot
Sophie is going to play football

Nous allons écouter de la musique
We are going to listen to music

The verb aller is here

REFLEXIVE VERBS

These verbs work in exactly the same way as other verbs but have a reflexive pronoun before the verb which are me, te and se. (Shorten them to m', t', and s' in front of vowels.)

je me prépare = I get ready

il se réveille = he wakes up

on se dispute = we argue

elle se douche = she has a shower

GRAMMAR

Definitions:

VERBS: are action words

TENSE describes when an action is taking place

PRESENT TENSE describes an action taking place now or that takes place regularly. eg je voyage means I travel AND I am travelling.

NEAR FUTURE TENSE describes an action that is going to take place in the future.

REFLEXIVE VERBS are a group of verbs that have an extra reflexive pronoun that goes before the verb. They usually describe actions people do to themselves eg Je m'appelle = I call myself

What is an infinitive? What do you do to an infinitive to make the present tense? Which 2 ingredients do you need to make the near future tense?