

### Present

-er	-ir (type 1)	-ir (type 2)	-re
J/je + e	J/je + is	J/je + e/s	J/je + s
Tu + es	tu + is	tu + es/s	tu + s
il + e	il + it	il + e/t	il + d
nous + ons	nous + tissons	nous + ons	nous + ons
vous + ez	vous + assez	vous + ez	vous + ez
ils + ent	ils + tissent	ils + ent	ils + ent

### en train de

**en train de:** in the process of doing. (present)

// je suis en train de préparer le dîner

### futur proche

Le futur proche, also known as le futur composé, is used to talk about actions in the near future. It corresponds to the English structure going to + infinitive, and emphasises that there is already an intention behind the action.

To conjugate the futur proche, we use the present tense of the verb aller as an auxiliary verb, followed by the infinitive of the main verb.

**je vais, tu vas, il va, nous allons, vous allez, ils vont + infinitive**

### le futur simple

The future stem for -er and -ir verbs is the infinitive. *For regular -re verbs, the stem is the infinitive minus the final e.* In all cases, the future stem ends in -r: this sound characterizes the future and the conditional. The French simple future tense is generally translated into English with the modal auxiliary 'will.'

We use the futur simple in the following cases:

to talk about future intentions

to make suppositions or predictions about the future

in conditional sentences (if sentences)

**infinitive + The endings for the simple future are: -ai, -as, -a, -ons, -ez, -ont**

irregular stems:

être — ser- (elle sera)

avoir — aur- (j'aurai)

aller — ir- (nous irons)

faire — fer- (tu feras)

vouloir — voudr- (ils voudront)

pouvoir — pourr- (vous pourrez)

devoir — devr- (elle devra)

falloir — faudr- (il faudra)

### Conditional

It's considered a mood NOT a tense, which describes how an action takes place (rather than when).

Le conditionnel is often translated with would or could in English.

In French, we use the conditional in the following cases:

to express a wish, a possibility, or a hypothesis in the present or the future (conditionnel présent) or in the past (conditionnel passé)

as a tense to talk about the future from a past point of view

in if-clauses (see the section on conditional clauses

to make polite requests

The stem used to form the conditional is the same as the stem of the future (usually the infinitive).

**We form the conditionnel présent by adding the imparfait endings to the stem of the futur simple form of the verb.**

**The conditional endings are -ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient (These are also the imperfect endings).**

Irregulars:

Aller: ir-

Avoir: aur-

Devoir: devr-

Etre: ser-

Faire: fer-

Falloir: faudr-

Pleuvoir: pleuvr-

Pouvoir: pourr-

Savoir: saur-

Tener: tiendr-

Venir: viendr-

Voir: verr-

Vouloir: voudr-

### Passive Compose

The passé composé is used to describe actions that occurred in the past. They may be single events or series.

Avoir+

For regular er/ir/re-verbs, the past participle is formed as follows:

If the infinitive ends in -er, the participle ends in **é**

If the infinitive ends in -ir, the participle ends in **i**

If the infinitive ends in -re, the participle ends in **u**

Etre+ (agree in number and gender)

Used with reflexive verbs + verbs of movement:

### Passive Compose (cont)

naître/mourir, aller/venir, monter/descendre, arriver/partir, entrer/sortir, apparaître, rester, retourner, tomber and their related forms such as: revenir, rentrer, remonter, redescendre, repartir

Irregular past participle:

Aller: allé(s)

Avoir: eu

Être: été

Pouvoir: pu

Only ALLER is plural/agreement

### l'imparfait

L'imparfait (the imperfect) is a French past tense. It describes states and actions that were ongoing or repeated in the past. Used to tell stories and report on past actions.

*Take the present tense nous form of the verb (remove ons) + the imparfait endings:*

**-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez and -aient**

Irregular: ETRE: j'étais, tu étais, il était, nous étions, vous étiez, ils étaient

### plus que parfait

indicates that an action had taken place and had been completed before another past action took place. The plus-que-parfait is the compound form of the imperfect and is formed by using the *imperfect of the appropriate helping verb (avoir or être) + the past participle of the verb*. Its English equivalent is "had" + past participle.

For verbs conjugated avoir (to have) in the passé composé, it's formed by combining avoir in the imparfait with the past participle.

For verbs formed with être in the passé composé, use the imparfait of être.

#### avoir

j'avais

tu avais

il avait

Nous avions

vous aviez

il avaient

#### être

j'étais

### plus que parfait (cont)

tu étais

il était

nous étions

vous étiez

ils étaient

**+ past participle**

### Subjunctive

### L'imperatif

### le participe

ing = ant

