

1. formation
2. uses

formation

The 'simple' future (**le futur**) is so-named because it is a one-word tense. In other words, its formation is simple because there is no auxiliary.

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

Listen carefully to the future conjugation of regular **-er** verbs, where the **e** of the infinitive changes in pronunciation.



nager 'to swim'	
je nagerai , I will swim	nous nagerons , we will swim
tu nageras , you will swim	vous nagerez , you will swim
il, elle / on nagera , he, she (it) / one will swim	ils / elles nageront , they will swim

Some **-er verbs with spelling changes** in the present form their future regularly, that is, their future stem is the infinitive. These include verbs like **préférer** (je préférerai), **manger** (je mangerai) and **commencer** (je commencerai). Other **-er verbs with spelling changes in the present** (**appeler, employer, acheter**) have **irregular future** stems.



réfléchir 'to think'	
je réfléchirai , I will think	nous réfléchirons , we will think
tu réfléchiras , you will think	vous réfléchirez , you will think
il, elle / on réfléchira , he, she (it) / one will think	ils / elles réfléchiront , they will think



rendre 'to give back'	
je rendrai , I will give back	nous rendrons , we will give back
tu rendras , you will give back	vous rendrez , you will give back
il, elle / on rendra , he, she (it) / one will give back	ils / elles rendront , they will give back

Many verbs which are irregular in the present tense have regular formations in the future. Their future stems are the infinitive or the infinitive minus the final **e**. Such verbs include **sortir** (je sortirai), **partir** (je partirai), **dormir** (je dormirai), **boire** (je boirai), **dire** (je dirai), **écrire** (j'écrirai), **lire** (je lirai), **mettre** (je mettrai), **prendre** (je prendrai), and **suivre** (je suivrai).

uses

The simple future is used to refer to future events, that is, to make predictions. It is more formal than the immediate future, although both tenses may be used in most contexts. For further details, see [future: usage](#).





NOUS PRENDRONS LE CONCORDE À PARIS...



Tammy imagine sa lune de miel avec Tex.

Tammy: Nous **prendrons** le Concorde à Paris, bien sûr. On **restera** dans un hôtel trois étoiles et nous **mangerons** dans des restaurants chics. Nous **flânerons** au long des Champs-Élysées bras dessus, bras dessous et tu m'**offriras** du parfum et des fleurs. La nuit nous **descendrons** la Seine en bateau mouche. Ah, la vie conjugale, un paradis terrestre.

Tammy imagines her honeymoon with Tex.

Tammy: We will take the Concorde to Paris, of course. We will stay in a three-star hotel and we will eat in chic restaurants. We will stroll along the Champs-Élysées arm in arm and you will give me perfume and flowers. At night we will go down the Seine on a sightseeing boat. Ah, married life, paradise on earth.



exercices

fill in the blanks

Give the futur simple of the verb indicated in parentheses.

1. Tex et Tammy _____ ensemble. (partir)
2. Tammy _____ ses études. (finir)
3. Tammy: J' _____ un livre. (écrire)
4. Tammy: Je _____ les habitudes de Tex. (comprendre)
5. Tammy: Tex et moi, nous _____ beaucoup. (voyager)
6. Tex: Mes neveux, vous _____ la philosophie! (aimer)
7. Tammy: Tex, tu _____ la table, n'est-ce pas? (mettre)
8. Tammy _____ sans cesse. (chanter)
9. Joe-Bob _____ des cours faciles. (suivre)
10. Tex: Bette, est-ce que tu _____ Tammy? (respecter)
11. Joe-Bob _____ pendant quatre jours. (dormir)
12. Tammy et Bette _____ . (se téléphoner)