

# **Modern Foreign Languages | Directed Improvement Sheet**

Year 9

**TENSE WORK** 

Target<br/>Step 1

Improve your knowledge of the pure future tense. Where to start.

Practise at home by revising the resources in your book and the sheets explaining the different verbs below.

Try teaching someone in your family the rules. Did you know that you we Learn 10% of what we read, 20% of what we hear but 95% of what we teach others?

# **Step 2** Additional practice

# **Languages Online**

www.languagesonline.org.uk looks like a very basic website, but it actually offers a huge variety of controlled grammar practice activities that will help you master MFL Grammar. Look carefully through the list, select the correct language and grammar point and complete the linked activities.



## Conjuguemos



www.conjuguemos.com has lots of great worksheets, puzzles and interactive games. You don't need to register for this. Just select play the computer each time when using the games.



# What else can I do to help me learn it?

Practising regularly is the key to success here. Use the websites suggested above but also experiment with other techniques that you know. Flashcards are great for learners who work very well with visual clues.

## The simple future tense

#### What is this and when do I use it?

This tense, called *le futur* in French, is used to talk about what will happen in the future.

#### Why is it important?

The near future (aller + infinitive) is an easier way to talk about the future, but you will hear and see this future tense all the time in French, and so you need to master this more elegant way of talking about the future.

#### Things to look out for

In English, we use the word 'will' to indicate the future, e.g. 'I will go to university'. But there is no French word for 'will'. Instead, you have to spot that 'will go' is a verb in the future tense, and use the rules below to translate it.

#### How does it work?

The future tense is formed with the future stem of the verb + the future tense endings.

future tense stem		future tense endings
-er/-ir verbs	use the infinitive	je travailler <b>ai</b> tu travailler <b>as</b> il/elle/on travailler <b>a</b> nous travailler <b>ons</b> vous travailler <b>ez</b> ils/elles travailler <b>ont</b>
<i>-re</i> verbs	remove the final <b>-e</b> from the infinitive	
avoir	aur-	
être	ser-	
aller	ir-	
faire	fer-	

You can find the future stems for other irregular verbs in the verb tables on pages 236-240.

- When you use si with the present tense, the second part of the sentence may use the future tense.
   S'il fait beau, on ira à la plage. If the weather is good, we will go to the beach
- When you use quand to talk about the future, <u>all</u> the verbs in the sentence have to be in the future tense.
   Quand je serai plus âgé, j'habiterai en Écosse. When I am older, I will live in Scotland.

#### À vos marques ...

1 Sofia is looking ahead. Complete each verb with the right ending, then translate what she says.

- 1 J'aur trois enfants.
- **2** Je ser agent de police.
- **3** J'habiter à Londres.
- **4** Je fer beaucoup de sport.
- **5** J'ir à la salle de gym régulièrement.
- **6** Mes enfants ser adorables.
- **7** Ma sœur travailler pour une grande banque.
- 8 Mon mari ser riche.
- **9** On aur une grande maison.
- **10** Nous passer nos vacances en Espagne.

### Prêts?

2 Copy out the article, changing the infinitives in brackets into the future tense. Then translate the text into English.

Dans le futur, il y (*avoir*) beaucoup de robots. Ces robots (*parler*) et (*penser*) comme nous, les humains. Un robot type (*être*) très pratique: il (*aider*) à faire le ménage, (*préparer*) nos repas et (*s'occuper*) de nos enfants. Le robot (*faire*) les devoirs et (*ranger*) la chambre des plus jeunes. Mais il ne nous (*aimer*) pas!

### Partez!

3 Copy and complete the text, choosing the correct verb from the box to fill each gap.



peux pourrai aurai ai irai va étudierai habiterai habite travaille travaillerai seront