

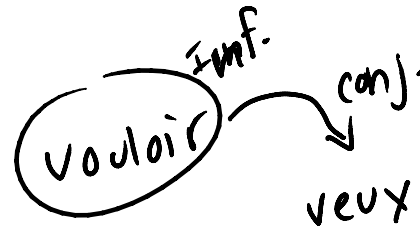
Futur Proche (key)

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Futur Proc...

Inserted from: <<file:///C:/Users/dwoelders/Desktop/Futur Proche.doc>>



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NOM: _____ CLASSE: _____

Futur Proche et ALLER

- IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND FUTUR PROCHE WE MUST UNDERSTAND THE VERB "ALLER", WHICH MEANS TO "TO GO". THIS MAKES SENSE EVEN IN ENGLISH BECAUSE WE USE THE WORD "GO" OR "GOING" TO TALK ABOUT THE NEAR FUTURE. IE "I AM GOING TO EAT PIZZA TOMORROW"

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ALLER - "To Go" ^{Infin.}

Je <u>vais</u> = I'm going.	Nous <u>allons</u> = We are going.
Tu <u>vas</u> = You're going.	Vous <u>allez</u> = You (p) are going.
Il <u>va</u> = He is going.	Ils <u>vont</u> = They(m) are going.
Elle <u>va</u> = She is going.	Elles <u>vont</u> = They(f) are going.

PAST PARTICIPLE: allé *

*This form of the verb will become increasingly important as we begin to discuss the "past tense".



"BONJOUR MONSIEUR LE PROFESSEUR!"

Aller literally means 'to go', but is used figuratively in salutations to say how one is doing.

Corey: Salut, Joe-Bob ,
où vas -tu?
Joe-Bob: Je vais au café.

Corey: Mais, tu as cours maintenant.
Joe-Bob: Oui, mais le prof est horrible, vraiment horrible!
Corey: Attention! Il arrive!
Joe-Bob: Ah, bonjour monsieur le professeur.
Comment allez-vous aujourd'hui?

Corey: Hey, Joe-Bob, where are you going?
Joe-Bob: I'm going to a coffee shop.
Corey: But, you have class right now.
Joe-Bob: Yes but, the prof is horrible, really horrible.
Corey: Watch out! He's coming!
Joe-Bob: Oh, hello, professor. How are you today?

Comment ça va?
↑ How's that (it) going?

ça va

Comment allez-vous?
↑ How

TRY THESE!

INSERT THE PROPER FORM OF THE VERB

Danny va au parc pour jouer au foot.

Kira et Selina: Nous n' allons pas en classe aujourd'hui.

Où va-tu?

Je ai

Danny va au parc pour jouer au foot.

Kira et Selina: Nous n' allons pas en classe aujourd'hui.

Madi dit au professeur: Comment allez -vous?

Quand Jeff chante, Luke ne va pas bien

Justin et Josh vont souvent au McDonald's.

↑ often

Je ai
J'ai

Futur Proche - Near Future

je vais + inf
tu vas + inf
il va + inf

formation

There are two future tenses in French, the simple future and the near future (**le futur proche**). The futur proche is usually translated into English as **going + infinitive** (e.g., **going to eat**, **going to drink**, **going to talk**). The futur proche is characteristic of spoken French but may be used in informal writing. It is formed with the verb **aller (to go)** conjugated in the present tense followed by an infinitive.

	nager 'to swim'
je vais nager, I'm going to swim	nous allons nager, . . .
tu vas nager, You're going to swim	vous allez nager, . . .
il, elle / on va nager, . . .	ils / elles vont nager, . . .

*To negate the futur proche, place **ne ... pas** around the conjugated form of **aller**: Je **ne** vais **pas** nager. (I am not going to swim).

Chris: Je **vais aller** à Cultas Lake. J'adore l'eau. Je **vais nager**. Tu viens avec moi, Paul?

Paul: Tu es fou! Il fait trop froid! Je **ne** vais **pas** nager!

Chris: I am going to go to Cultas Lake. I love water. I am going to swim. Are you coming with me, Paul?

Paul: Are you crazy? It is too cold! I am not going to swim!