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## Future Proche v Future Simple

### OBJECTIFS

1. to learn the difference between the near future and the simple future
2. to use both tenses in context

### NIVEAU

A2 - niveau usuel (elementary)

### LE FUTUR PROCHE

1. You use the near future tense when you are certain that an event is going to happen.
2. In English, you can translate it as going + a second verb in its infinitive form.  
Example: I am going to meet my friend at the park.
3. Like in English, you will need the verb aller (to go) conjugated in the present tense + a second verb in the infinitive to form the near future.

### Aller (present tense)

je vais  
tu vas  
il/elle/on va  
nous allons  
vous allez  
ils/elles vont.

### For example:

Je vais acheter du pain. Tu veux quelque chose ?  
I am going to buy some bread. Do you want something?

Nous allons regarder un film ce soir.  
We are going to watch a movie

Charlotte va manger avec son ami.  
Charlotte is going to eat with her friend.

## LE FUTUR SIMPLE

1. The simple future is used to talk about an event that might happen in the future. It's less certain than the near future.
2. In English, you can express this tense using will + a verb. However, in French, the modal verb will does not exist, so special endings will be used instead.
3. To form the simple future tense in French, you'll have to take the 'future' stem of the verb you want to conjugate and apply the correct endings:
  - ai (for je)
  - as (for tu)
  - a (for il, elle, on)
  - ons (for nous)
  - ez (for vous)
  - ont (for ils and elles).

For **Group 1** and **Group 2** verbs, the stem is the infinitive. Let's take parler = to talk. You keep the whole verb as it is and add our special endings.

Example : Je parlerai (I will talk)

Example: Finir (to finish) = Tu finiras (you will finish).

For **Group 3 verbs**, however, the stem can be very different from the infinitive (for example, for aller, the future stem is ir-).

### Examples:

Je mangerai de la dinde à Noël cette année.

I will eat turkey for Christmas this year.

Elles écouteront de la musique demain.

They will listen to music tomorrow.

To summarize, the main difference between the two tenses is the level of certainty of the event in the future:

### Examples:

Je vais aller à la boulangerie. Tu veux quelque chose ?

I am going to go to the bakery. Do you want something?

This action is certain, as the person is about to go. The near future is needed.

Je rendrai visite à mes amis dès que possible.

I will go and visit my friends as soon as possible.

This action is less certain. So here, the simple future is needed.

## EXERCICE

Translate these sentences into French:

1. They (masculine) are going to watch a movie tonight.
2. You (singular) will go to the fun fair.
3. She is going to sing at the show tonight.
4. We will finish the exercise later.

## RÉPONSES

1. Ils vont regarder un film ce soir.
2. Tu iras à la fête foraine.
3. Elle va chanter au concert ce soir.
4. Nous finirons l'exercice plus tard.