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Futur proche and futur simple exercises

The 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. Learn all about the futur proche in French grammar with Lingolia's quick and easy examples, then test your knowledge in the exercises. We use the futur proche in the following cases: to talk about an action that will take place shortly Example: Christine va partir dans deux secondes.Christine is going to leave in two seconds, to talk about a planned action in the near future Example: Elle va aller au supermarché.She's going to go to the supermarket. The futur simple and the futur proche are used in different contexts, sometimes comparable to the English will vs. going to. Use the futur simple: to express events in the more distant future (signal words: dans une semaine, l'année prochaine ...) Example: J'habiterai encore à Paris dans deux ans.In two years I will still be living in Paris.



Example: Nous sortirons quand la pluie s'arrêtera.We'll go out when the rain stops, in writing Use the futur proche: for the immediate future (signal words: dans une minute, dans une heure, ce soir ...) Example: Je vais dîner avec Jacques et Estelle ce soir.I'm going to have dinner with Jacques and Estelle tonight. in spoken French 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. Improve your French with Lingolia. Each grammar topic comes with one free exercise where you can review the basics, as well as many more Lingolia Plus exercises where you can practise according to your level. Check your understanding by hovering over the info bubbles for simple explanations and handy tips. Le futur proche - mixed exercises Le futur proche - futur proche ou verbe aller seul ? A1 Le futur proche - aller A1 Le futur proche - aller (2) A1 Le futur proche - présent/futur proche A2 Le futur proche - futur simple/futur proche A2 Le futur proche - mélange A1 Le futur proche - mélange (2) A2 Le futur proche - négation A2 Le futur proche - négation (2) A2 Le futur proche - négation (verbes pronominaux) A2 A1Beginner A2Elementary B1Intermediate B2Upper intermediate C1Advanced Sometimes mistaken with the present conditional, the futur in French can actually be expressed with two different structures. We generally study the futur once you master the present tense.

Although they both express something that will happen in a more or less near future, it is worth pointing out a few differences between futur proche and futur simple in French. Would you recognize the futur proche vs futur simple in these examples ? Quand j'aurai du temps, j'apprendrai le subjonctif Je vais aller au cinéma demain avec Gabriel Don't worry, if you are unsure, we'll answer these questions with a quick overview of the future tenses in French : When to use the futur proche vs the futur simple How to form the futur simple A few expressions with the futur Firstly, the futur proche (near future) is a construction using : Aller in the present + Verb in the infinitive. To express an action that will take place in the very near future of the present, we use the futur proche. The logic is almost the same as in English, so this tense is easy to build for my French students. You still need to practice though so it comes naturally to you.

Understanding the logic is not enough to speak French with ease. You translate the Futur proche as "going to do something". With the verb MANGER (to eat) : Je vais manger Tu vas manger Il/Elle/On va manger Nous allons manger Vous allez manger Ils/Elles vont manger With APPRENDRE (to learn) Je vais apprendre Tu vas apprendre Il/Elle/On va apprendre Nous allons apprendre Vous allez apprendre Ils/Elles vont apprendre With SE LEVER (to get up) : Je vais me lever Tu vas te lever Il/Elle/On va se lever Nous allons nous lever Vous allez vous lever Ils/Elles vont se lever Something that is going to happen More informal Used more in spoken language More immediate and certain Next, remember that the futur simple is always using the same endings after the infinitive. We add -ai / -as / -a / -ons / -ez / -ont to the infinitive verb. It is generally used for : the weather forecast ("il y aura beaucoup de nuages demain") the astrology ("vous serez riche et pourrez partir à Bora Bora") the medias ("le président Macron annoncera de nouvelles mesures) the job description ("vous dirigerez une équipe de 10 personnes") For MANGER (to eat), we have : Je mangerai Tu mangeras Il/Elle/On mangera Nous mangerons Vous mangerez Ils/elles mangeront With CHOISIR (to choose) : Je choisirai Tu choisiras Il/Elle choisira Nous choisirons Vous choisirez Ils/Elles choisiront With SE LEVER (to get up) : Je me lèverai Tu te lèveras Il/Elle se lèvera Nous nous lèverons Vous vous lèverez Ils/Elles se lèveront For some verbs that end with -re, we will remove the -e of the infinitive : Je dirai (DIRE : to say) J'écrirai (Ecrire : to write) J'attendrai (ATTENDRE : to wait) There are also a lot of irregular verbs, with the main ones as follows : J'aurai (AVOIR = to have) Je serai (ETRE = to be) Je saurai (SAVOIR = to know) J'enverrai (ENVOYER = to send) Je pourrai (POUVOIR = can/be able to) Je voudrai (VOULOIR = to want) J'irai (ALLER = to go) J'appellerai (APPELER = to call) Je tiendrai (TENIR = to hold) Now compare the following and see if you can feel the differences Ce soir, je téléphone à Gaston (It's certain) > PRESENT Ce soir, je vais téléphoner à Gaston (It's my intention) > FUTUR PROCHE Ce soir, je téléphonerai à Gaston (If I have time) > FUTUR SIMPLE Something that will happen (but less certain than futur proche) More formal Used more in writing More distant future If you'd like to improve your French grammar with clear

explanations and practice exercises, feel free to get a CLE International book. They have lessons for all learners, whatever your level is. You will surely progress thanks to their comprehensible curriculum. Then, we use the future tense after certain expressions of time when the action is to happen in the future. In English, these expressions of time are used with the present tense which may cause some confusion. ex : Quand j'aurai du temps, j'apprendrai le subjonctif I'll learn the subjunctive when I have time ex : Je conduirai un camion quand je serai grand ex : Mes amis viendront à l'hôpital une fois que le bébé naîtra My friends will go to the hospital once the baby is born. Tant que (as long as / while / since) ex : Tant que tu habiteras ici, tu payeras le loyer As long as you live here, you will pay rent Finally, I hope these tips are useful and that you'll be able to speak with the future like a native French speaker. When you are familiar with the futur, feel free to study the past tenses in French. Search on French with Agnes blog for more tips and online resources to boost your confidence in French. And for personalized French classes, I'm available via emails at bonjour@frenchwithagnes.com. A bientôt ! error: Content is protected !! Find out with Lingolia's free grammar test