

## UNIT-IV

### Le Futur Simple

What is Le futur simple?

Le futur simple corresponds to the will-future tense in English. We mostly use this tense to talk about future plans or intentions, as well as to make predictions about what may occur in the future. We conjugate the future tense by adding the endings -ai, -as, -a, -ons, -ez and -ont to the infinitive of the verb.

#### When to use the *futur simple* in French

We use the *futur simple* in the following cases:

- to talk about future intentions  
Example:  
Demain je rangerai les dossiers.
- to make suppositions or predictions about the future  
Example:  
Tu ne finiras jamais en une journée.
- to make [conditional sentences](#) (*if* sentences)  
Example:  
Si on range à deux, on finira plus vite

#### How to conjugate the *futur simple* in French

To [conjugate](#) the *futur simple*, we take the [infinitive](#) of the verb and add the following endings (for *-re* verbs, we remove the last *e*):

Person	-er verbs	-ir verbs	-re verbs
1st person singular ( <i>I</i> )	j'aimer <u>ai</u>	je finir <u>ai</u>	je vendr <u>ai</u>
2nd person singular ( <i>you</i> )	tu aimer <u>as</u>	tu finir <u>as</u>	tu vendr <u>as</u>
3rd person singular ( <i>he/she/it</i> )	il/elle/on aimer <u>a</u>	il/elle/on finir <u>a</u>	il/elle/on vendr <u>a</u>
1st person plural ( <i>we</i> )	nous aimer <u>ons</u>	nous finir <u>ons</u>	nous vendr <u>ons</u>
2nd person plural ( <i>you</i> )	vous aimer <u>ez</u>	vous finir <u>ez</u>	vous vendr <u>ez</u>
3rd person plural ( <i>they</i> )	ils/elles aimer <u>ont</u>	ils/elles finir <u>ont</u>	ils/elles vendr <u>ont</u>

The verbs [avoir](#) and [être](#) are irregular in the *futur simple*.

Person	avoir	être
1st person singular ( <i>I</i> )	j' <u>aurai</u>	je <u>serai</u>
2nd person singular ( <i>you</i> )	tu <u>auras</u>	tu <u>seras</u>
3rd person singular ( <i>he/she/it</i> )	il/elle/on <u>aura</u>	il/elle/on <u>sera</u>
1st person plural ( <i>we</i> )	nous <u>aurons</u>	nous <u>serons</u>
2nd person plural ( <i>you</i> )	vous <u>aurez</u>	vous <u>serrez</u>
3rd person plural ( <i>they</i> )	ils/elles <u>auront</u>	ils/elles <u>seront</u>

## Le Passé Récent

### What is le *passé récent*?

We use **le passé récent** (*the recent past*) to talk about completed actions that happened shortly before the moment of speaking. In English, we use the construction *have just + past participle*, while in French we use the [conjugated](#) form of the verb *venir*.

### How to form the recent past in French

To form the *passé récent* we use a [conjugated](#) form of the verb *venir* + *de* + [infinitive](#).

Example:

Je viens de *louper* le train.

Person	<i>venir</i>	<i>de infinitive</i>
1st person singular ( <i>I</i> )	je viens	
2nd person singular ( <i>you</i> )	tu viens	
3rd person singular ( <i>he/she/it</i> )	il/elle/on vient	manger
1st person plural ( <i>we</i> )	nous venons	de finir
2nd person plural ( <i>you</i> )	vous venez	voir
3rd person plural ( <i>they</i> )	ils/elles viennent	

## Le Présent Continu

How to form le présent continu :

Subject + [être en train de] + l'infinitif

In English, we use the Present Progressive tense to talk about actions that are occurring at this moment in time. The marker for this in English is a form of the verb “to be” + a verb ending in **-ing**. For example: I **am** talking, She **is** eating, They **were** studying, etc.

French doesn't have a Present Progressive tense. Instead, French usually uses the simple Present Tense (e.g., **je mange**) to convey both the simple Present Tense in English (“I eat”/ “I do eat”) and the Present Progressive (“I am eating”). However, in order to emphasize that something is *in the process of* happening in French, we can use the construction **ÊTRE EN TRAIN DE + Infinitive**.

To emphasize actions that are in the process of happening even as you speak, use the **simple Present Tense form** of **ÊTRE** + **en train de** + **the Infinitive** form of the verb (i.e., action) that is going on:

**Je suis en train d'étudier.**

I am (in the process of / in the middle of) studying (right now).

**Il est en train de parler.**

He is (in the process of / in the middle of) speaking (right now).

To emphasize an action that *was* in the process of happening, use the **Imperfect Tense form** of **ÊTRE** + **en train de** + **the Infinitive** form of the verb (i.e., action) that was going on:

**Ils étaient en train d'aller à la bibliothèque.**

They (*masculine*) were (in the process of / in the middle of) going to the library (right then).

**Nous étions en train de traverser la rue.**

We were (in the process of / in the middle of) crossing the street (right then).

To emphasize an action that *will be* in the process of taking place in the near future, use the **simple Future Tense form** of **ÊTRE** + **en train de** + **the Infinitive** form of the verb (i.e., the action) that will be going on:

**Vous serez en train de dormir au moment où j'arriverai?**

Will you all be (in the process of / in the middle of) sleeping at the time I arrive?

**Tu seras en train de préparer le repas quand il descendra du train.**

You will be (in the process of / in the middle of) preparing the meal when he gets off the train.

## Y and En: French adverbial pronouns

### What is an adverbial pronoun?

There are two **adverbial pronouns** (*les pronoms adverbiaux*) in French: *y* and *en*. They are technically [adverbs](#) that are used as pronouns; they replace a [noun](#) or a clause in a sentence

### When to use *y* in French

The adverbial pronoun *y* replaces:

- Places and parts of a sentence that are introduced with the [prepositions](#) *à* or *en*

Example:

Demain, ils iront *à Lyon*. Ils s'y rendront en bus.

- Places that are introduced with the prepositions *dans*, *devant*, *sous* or *sur*

Example:

Le bus dépose les touristes *sur le parking de l'hôtel*. Il y est garé pour la nuit.

### When to use *en* in French

The adverbial pronoun *en*:

- replaces a place or part of the sentence that is introduced by the [preposition](#) *de*

Example:

Ils se retrouvent le soir dans la salle à manger pour parler *de leur visite*. Ils en parlent jusque tard le soir.

- has a partitive function; it divides elements within a group (*of them, of which etc.*)

Example:

J'achète *cinq* cartes postales. J'en achète cinq.

Note :*De* can introduce either a place or an object. However, when it refers to a person, *de* cannot be replaced with *en*; instead we have to use the [personal pronoun](#).

Example:

Les touristes parlent *de leur voyage en bus*. → Ils en parlent.

Les touristes parlent *de Pierre*. → Ils parlent de lui.

## Le pronom relatif

### What are relative pronouns?

**Relative pronouns** (*les pronoms relatifs*) introduce [relative clauses](#). They replace a [noun](#) or [pronoun](#) from the previous sentence to avoid repetition.

### When to use *qui*, *que*, *qu'*, *dont* in French

The relative pronouns *qui*, *que* and *dont* can refer to people, animals, concepts or things. They are invariable, which means that we don't have to worry about the [number](#) or [gender](#) of the [noun](#) that the pronoun is replacing in the sentence.

- **Qui** is used for the subject of the sentence. It corresponds to the English *who*.  
Example:  
Julien, qui roulait trop vite, a eu un accident.  
*Who* was driving too fast?
- **Que** is used for the object of the sentence. Watch out! In English, we can leave out *who*, *which* or *that* in a relative clause. However, in French we can't leave out *que*.  
Example:  
Il a eu un accident avec la voiture que son père lui avait prêtée.  
*Whom/What* did his father lend him?
- **Dont** indicates possession or belonging (similar to *whose*) and is used with words that take the [preposition](#) *de*.  
Example:  
Il a eu un accident avec la voiture dont les freins étaient cassés.  
*les freins de la voiture*  
Le père de Julien est content car il peut s'acheter la voiture dont il a toujours rêvé.  
*rêver de qqch*

### Où

The relative [adverb](#) *où* (where) is used with reference to place or time.

Example :

Il a cherché un garage où faire réparer la voiture.

### Exceptions

- When the relative pronoun *que* comes before a mute *h* or a vowel, we use *qu'* instead. This is known as elision.  
Example:  
Il a eu un accident avec la voiture qu'il avait reçu de son père.
- Relative pronouns can be used after [prepositions](#). In the case of *qui* and *que*, however, there are some exceptions:  
Without a preposition, *qui* can refer to both people and things.  
Example:

Est-ce que tu connais *Julien qui* a heurté un panneau avec sa voiture?

Est-ce que tu as vu *la voiture qui* a heurté un panneau?

With a preposition, *qui* can only refer to people, not to things.

Example:

Est-ce que tu connais Julien avec qui j'ai acheté une nouvelle voiture?

Est-ce que tu as vu la voiture avec qui il a heurté un panneau?

- If the relative pronoun *que* is used with a preposition, it becomes *quoi*.

Example:

Il ne savait pas à quoi il pensait

## **Adverbs of Amount - Assez- enough, bit . Trop- too much /many**

Jules est assez fort (with adjective)

Jules ne travaille pas assez (with verb)

Jules a trop de travail.(with noun)

## **What are comparative and superlative adverbs?**

We use the **comparative** and **superlative** forms of adverbs to make comparisons between two or more people or things .

Exemple :

EMarie court *aussi vite que* Chloé.

Claire court *plus vite que* Marie.

Claire court *le plus vite*.

## **How to construct comparative adverbs**

The **comparative** allows us to compare two things. We make comparatives using the adverbs in the structures *plus ... que* (more ... than), *aussi ... que* (as ... as) and *moins ... que* (less ... than).

Examples:

Claire court plus vite que Marie.

Marie court aussi vite que Chloé.

Chloé court moins vite que Claire.

## **How to construct superlative adverbs**

The **superlative** is the highest degree of comparison. It compares one thing against a whole group and expresses an extreme. We form superlatives using the structures *le/la/les plus ...* (the most ...) and *le/la/les moins ...* (the least) followed by the adverb.

Example:

Claire court le plus vite.

## Exceptions

However, there are a few exceptions:

Base Form	Comparative	Superlative
bien	mieux/aussi bien/moins bien	le mieux/le moins bien
mal	plus mal/aussi mal/moins mal	le plus mal/le moins mal
beaucoup	plus/autant/moins	le plus
peu	moins/autant/plus	le moins

## Amener, Emmener, Apporter, Emporter, Rappporter... To Bring and To Take in French

These French verbs are confusing for English speakers because they cannot be translated from their English counterpart: to bring and to take.

When it comes to using to Bring and to Take in French, you cannot just translate. The logic is a bit different in French, so you need to think as a French person would, therefore you need to really understand the meanings of the verb, or in this case, the meaning of the “base verbs” porter and mener.

The key is to understand the meanings of the base verbs “porter” and “mener” and the meaning of their prefixes “a-“, “em-“, “ra-” and “rem-“.

### 1 – To Bring and To Take in French – Selecting the Base Verbs

A – Porter ≠ Mener : Things ≠ People/Animals

The verb “porter” means to carry, so it’s used with inanimate objects.

- *Je porte ma valise* – I carry my suitcase.
- *J’emporte mon parapluie en voyage* – I’m bringing my umbrella on my trip.
- *J’apporte une bouteille chez mon ami* – I’m bringing a bottle to my friend’s house.

The verb “mener” means to lead, so it’s used with animate beings: people and animals.

- *Napoléon mène ses armées* – Napoleon leads his armies.
- *J’emmène mon bébé au restaurant* – I’m bringing my infant to the restaurant.
- *J’amène ma fille à l’école* – I’m taking my daughter to school.

B – The Prefixes a-, em-, ra- and rem-

Adding these prefixes to the “base verbs” porter and mener, we get:

- From porter: apporter, exporter, rapporter and remporter.
- From mener: amener, emmener, ramener and remmener.

As explained in section 1:

- Prefix + **porter** is used with **things** and inanimate objects.  
Ex: exporter – to bring things
- Prefix + **mener** is used with **people** and animals.  
Ex: amener – to bring a person

## Connaissez –vous ?

Les moyens d' informations en France;

French dailies ( "Les quotidiens")

The quality dailies:

France has three major national quality dailies, **Le Monde**, **Le Figaro**, and **Libération**(Les grands quotidiens nationaux).

- [Le Figaro](#), the best-selling of the three, is the only one that is clearly a conservative newspaper. It is also the oldest of France's daily papers, and was founded in 1826. It tends to appeal to well-off educated readers, people with good jobs, particularly in the private sector. It is at the same time the closest French equivalent of the **Daily Telegraph** and of the **Times**; yet its average circulation in 2018 was only 317,300 - about 85% of the circulation of Britain's Daily Telegraph. However, it is interesting to note that le Figaro has lost less than 5% of its sales in 10 years, while the Daily Telegraph has lost almost half.
- [Le Monde](#), founded in 1944, is the paper of the establishment, though a paper that is closer in its political positioning to the **Guardian** in the UK, than it is to the **Times**. It is the preferred daily of French intellectuals, civil servants, academics, particularly those in the higher echelons. It is the newspaper that gives the most detailed coverage of world events and of politics, and a paper which is a major forum for political and intellectual debate and discussion. Being the newspaper of the establishment, it is also the newspaper that best reflects French opinion on international issues, and the French daily that is most read outside France. It is an evening paper. In 2014 Le Monde's daily sales in France were 302,000, up from 273,000 six years earlier. The paper was the subject of a bitter refinancing clash in 2010, and was eventually taken over by a trio of top businessmen with left-leaning sympathies. In autumn 2011, it announced a return to profitability.
- **Libération** was founded in 1973 by Jean-Paul Sartre and other left-wing intellectuals, as a newspaper for the '68 generation. Initially it was a newspaper of the far-left, though not one that toed the line of any political party. Over the years, as its readership grew older, "Libé" matured into a more centre-left newspaper, similar in many ways to Britain's "**Guardian**". It's centrist

position became more pronounced after it was saved from collapse by Edouard de Rothschild. However, Rothschild's involvement led to severe tensions among editors and journalists, and the newspaper sold only an average of 113,000 copies a day in 2010. It improved its situation slightly in 2011, climbing back up to 119,000 copies a day, but by 2018 had fallen back to just over 70,000.

- This is much better than a fourth well-known daily, **l'Humanité** – founded by the early socialist leader Jean Jaurès in 1904. From 1920 to 1999, **L'Humanité** was the unofficial, then official, newspaper of the French Communist Party; since 1999, it has been editorially independent, but is still largely written, produced and promoted by Communist Party members or sympathisers. Its daily circulation in 2014 was down to 38,000. In 2019, the newspaper went into administration, but has since been saved by public subscriptions and a state grant, but remains on the newspaper equivalent of life-support.

### **Regional dailies**

More people in France read regional dailies than national ones, and some of the regional dailies have very big readerships indeed. Most regional dailies are mid-market tabloids.

- **[Ouest France](#)**, published in Rennes, is the biggest-selling daily in France, with an average circulation of 646,000 (copies bought) in 2019, some 10% down in ten years... It is sold, with area variations, in the regions of Brittany, [Normandy](#), and [Pays de la Loire](#)
- **Sud Ouest**: regional daily published in Bordeaux, and distributed throughout [Aquitaine](#), and in parts of [Poitou-Charentes](#) and [Midi-Pyrénées](#). With a circulation of over 300,000, it is one of the largest French regional dailies.
- **Les Dépêches du Midi**: published in Toulouse and sold mostly in the [Midi-Pyrénées](#) region, this big-selling regional daily (185,000 copies) reflects the centre-left "radical" political tradition which is strongly anchored in this region.
- **L'Est Républicain**; regional daily published in Nancy, covering the regions of Lorraine and [Franche-Comté](#); circulation over 200,000
- **Midi Libre**, published in Montpellier, is sold throughout [Languedoc Roussillon](#) and the Aveyron.
- **Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace**; the regional daily for [Alsace](#)

### **Les magazines hebdomadaires**

- **[Le Point](#)**

Weekly news magazine published in France.

- **[Télérama](#)**

Weekly French magazine featuring movies, television, TV program, music and more.

- **[Paris Match](#)**

Weekly French news magazine. The magazine published by the Hachette Filipacchi Médias.

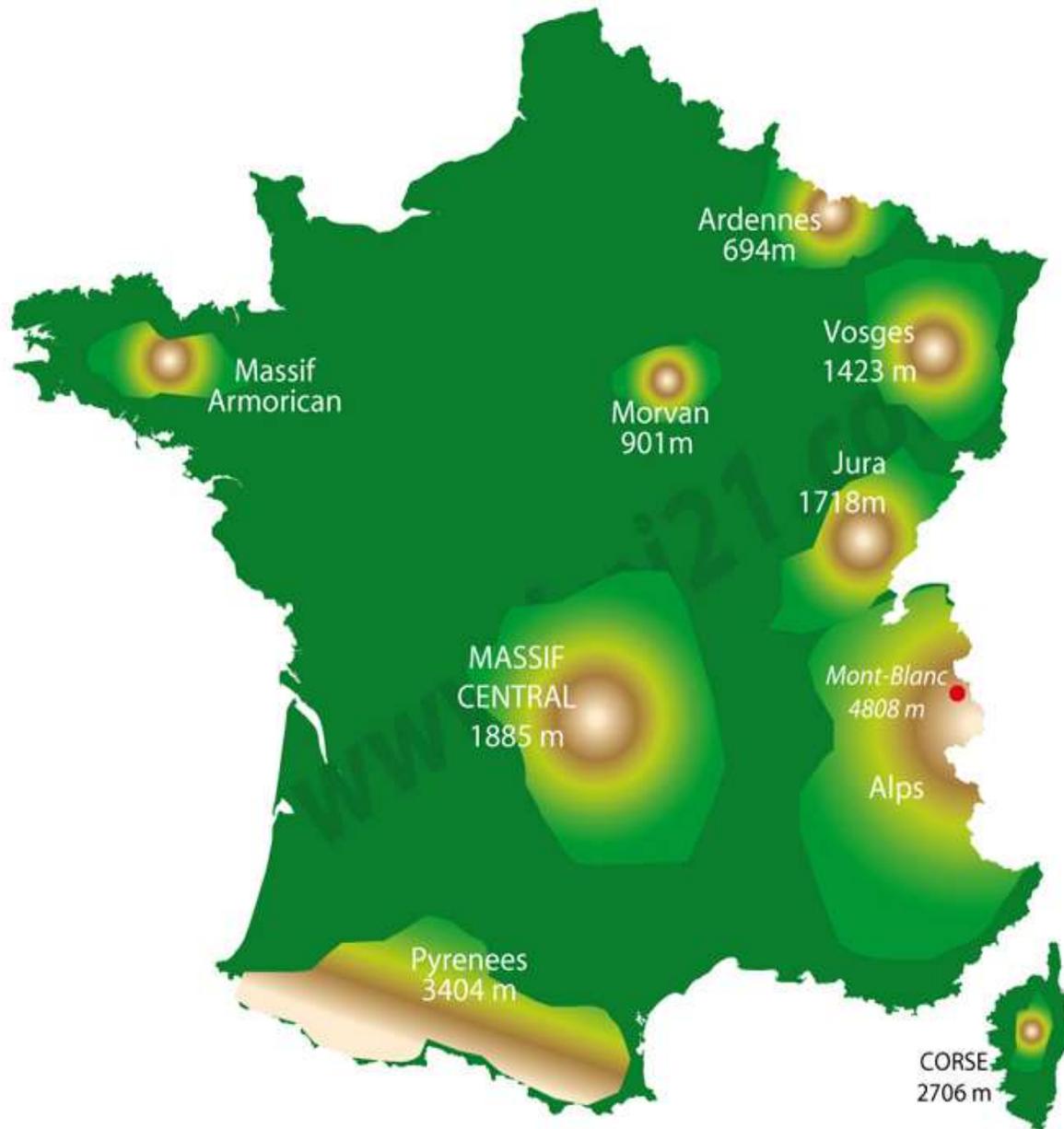
- **[Elle](#)**

Featuring fashion, beauty tips, lifestyles and more.

You will find detailed information about all [the rivers](#) .



The two most important mountain ranges of France are the Alps and the Pyrenees. The highest peak is the Mont Blanc 4 808 metres above sea level and is in the Haute Savoie region of the French Alps



Map showing the principle wine growing areas of France

