Mastering French Verbs: Present and Future

Learning objective: I can identify and use regular -er verbs in the present tense and express future plans using 'aller' (to go).

About 15 minutes. Grown-up tip: Encourage your child to read the French sentences aloud to practise the pronunciation.

To conjugate regular -er verbs in the present tense, remove the '-er' and add the ending: -e (je), -es (tu), -e (il/elle), -ons (nous), -ez (vous), -ent (ils/elles). Example: 'Je joue' (I play). For the near future, use the present tense of 'aller' + infinitive. Example: 'Je vais manger' (I am going to eat).

Word bank: jouer (zh-oo-EH) - to play · manger (mahn-ZHAY) - to eat · aller (ah-LAY) - to go · regarder (ruh-gar-DAY) - to watch · habiter (ah-bee-TAY) - to live

1. Conjugate the verb 'jouer' for the following pronouns: 1. Je ____ (play) 2. Nous ____ (play). (2 marks)

2. Translate into French: 'He watches television.' Use the verb 'regarder'. (2 marks)

3. Complete the sentence using the near future tense: 'Je vais ____ (to eat) une pomme.' (2 marks)

4. Change the sentence 'Tu habites à Londres' (You live in London) into the negative form. (2 marks)

5. Explain why you use 'allons' for 'nous' but 'allez' for 'vous'. Give a reason based on grammar rules. (3 marks)

Draw: Rosa the parrot sitting on a bookshelf with French vocabulary cards scattered around her.

Extension challenge: Write three sentences about what you are going to do this weekend using the 'aller' + infinitive structure.

I did it! **Name: _____** **Date: _____**

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