

Révision

The **future** endings:

je = ai	nous = ons
tu = as	vous = ez
il, elle, on = a	ils, elles, = ont

To form the future, put these endings (remember the verb avoir) onto the infinitive or the irregular future stem.

*What are the irregular future stems?

The **imperfect** endings:

je = ais	nous = ions
tu = ais	vous = iez
il, elle, on = ait	ils, elles = aient

To form the imperfect, drop the –ons ending of the present tense *Nous* form, and add the appropriate endings.

Être is the only French verb that is irregular in the imperfect.

être = ét

Le conditionnel

The **conditional** tense expresses an action that has not yet taken place, and depends on other circumstances before it can take place. It tells what one *would* do.

Do not confuse this with what you would (*used to*) do.

-J'allais à la piscine tous les jours quand j'étais jeune.

I would go to the pool every day when I was young.

(used to go = imperfect tense)

To form **the conditional** (I would...), use the infinitive or irregular future stem and add the appropriate endings. For –re verbs, drop the –e from the infinitive.

****The stem for the conditional is the same as for the future, and the endings are the same as for the imperfect.** Exemple: *En Bretagne au mois de mai, je mettrais un imperméable.*

Si clauses

The conditional is often used in the main clause of if...then statements. *If an event is likely to happen*, the present tense is used in the **si** clause and the present, future or imperative is used in the result clause. *If an event is unlikely to happen or is contrary to fact*, the imperfect is used in the **si** clause and the conditional is used in the result clause.

Be sure to choose the correct tenses to use!

Si + present, future

Si + imperfect, conditional

Exemple : S'il pleut, nous resterons chez nous.

S'il pleuvait, nous resterions chez nous.