My Health and Future Plans! Year 7 French ARE 4 Knowledge Organiser

Food, prices and quantities. Healthy living. The immediate future i.e. tomorrow, next week etc...

Cabot Learning Federation

Just as in English we use the verb **'to go'** to create a sentence in the immediate future in French.
For example, tomorrow **I am going** *to eat* a hamburger, next week my sister **is going** *to play* tennis. We need to be able to use the verb 'to go' in all its forms (see below) .

Pronouns	**aller**– to go
je (I)	**Je vais** – I am going
tu (you)	**Tu vas** – you are going
il (he), **elle** (she), **on** (we)	**Il/elle/on va** - He/she/we is/are going
nous (we)	**Nous allons** – we are going
vous (you) (pl. or formal)	**Vous allez** – you are going (pl. or formal)
ils/elles (they)	**Ils/ elles vont** – they are going

In the near future the verb 'to go' (aller) is always followed by an infinitive. A verb is an infinitive (INF) if it starts with **to** e.g **to** dance. We recognise French infinitives as they will either end in **er**, **ir** or **re**. jou**er**, fin**ir**, vend**re**.

Je vais jouer – I am going to play
Tu vas danser – You are going to dance
Nous allons manger – We are going to eat
Elles vont aller – They are going to go

Some other structures in French also need to be followed by an infinitive (INF). These are very useful phrases!

On peut + INF	- We can
On ne peut pas + INF	- We cannot
Je voudrais/ J'aimerais + INF	- I would like
J'ai l'intention de + INF	- I intend
J'ai envie de + INF	- I want
J'aime + INF	- I like
Avant de + INF	- Before …ing

e.g. Je voudrais *aller* au cinéma – I would like to go to the cinema
J'ai envie de *visiter* la tour Eiffel – I want to visit the Eiffel tower

In French there are different ways of saying 'some'. See the box to the right.

Words come before the noun	masculine (sing.)	feminine (sing.)	feminine singular (starting with a vowel)	masculine plural	feminine plural
some	du	de la	de l'	des	des