

There are three types of verbs in French and in their infinitive form they end in:

-er -ir -re

For the **present tense**, depending on the pronoun, we change the ending of the verb using the table below :

Pronouns	-er	-ir	-re
Je (I)	-e	-is	-s
Tu (you)	-es	-is	-s
il (he), elle (she)	-e	-it	/
Nous (we)	-ons	-issons	-ons
Vous (you) (pl)	-ez	-issez	-ez
ils / elles (they)	-ent	-issent	-ent

Examples:

Porter = **to** wear > je porte = **I** wear

Finir = **to** finish > nous finissons = **we** finish

Vendre = **to** sell > ils vendent = **they** sell

The Near Future :

The near future **tense** (le futur proche) is used to express something that will be happening in the very near future. It is formed by conjugating the verb **aller** (to go) in the present tense, followed by an infinitive.

English	To go (present)	Infinitive
I am going to go	Je vais	aller
You are going to play	Tu vas	jouer
He/she/we are going to visit	Il/elle/on va	visiter
We are going to swim	Nous allons	nager
You (pl.) are going to read	Vous allez	lire
They are going to do	Ils/elles vont	faire

Going to or living in a country

In French the word “to” or “in” with countries changes depending on if they are masculine, feminine, plural or a town/city. Countries which end in “e” are almost always feminine (this really helps)

Examples :

Je vais **en** Espagne (**feminine**) → I go **to** Spain

Je vais **au** Portugal (**masculine**) → I go **to** Portugal

Je vais **à** l'hôtel (**vowel**) → I go **to** the hotel

Je vais **aux** Etats-Unis (**plural**) → I go **to** the USA

Je vais **à** Paris (**town/city**) → I go **to** Paris