

## THE INTERROGATIVE FORM WITH QUAND + HOW TO FORM THE FUTURE

**Goal:** In this lesson, you will learn how to ask questions that involves QUAND / “when” in French. And since this interrogative word targets the time/moment an action is done, it will be a good idea to introduce here the future tense.

### 1 – When → Quand / Quand est-ce que...

Unlike “what” that has many possible translations in French [Que-Quoi-Quel, etc...] “when” on the other hand has only one possible translation in French: “**Quand**”, which makes it very easy to learn.

There are 2 main ways of asking questions with Quand. Below are the 2 formulas to remember. They are followed by some concrete examples.

#### **a) Formula # 1 (With Inversion of Verb)**

**Formula = Quand + Verb + Subject + rest of sentence**

**[Don’t forget the dash between verb and subject if subject is personal pronoun]**

Examples:

1- ) When do we eat? → *Quand mangeons-nous?*

2- ) When did she arrive? / When has she arrived? → *Quand est-elle arrivée?* [We will study past tenses soon]

3- ) When do Anne and Colette give their speeches? → *Quand Anne et Colette donnent-elles leurs discours?*

[Let’s pause for a second and analyze this sentence a little more carefully.

Instead of simply asking “when do THEY give their speech?” this question includes 2 actual names Anne and Colette as subjects. In week 6 – leçon 1 (page 1), we already learned how to ask questions that involve real names instead of personal pronouns. Use the formula given in that lesson (in yellow) and simply add Quand before it.

Remember, lesson 1 – week 6 has been updated, so make sure you download the current version. ☺]

#### **b) Formula # 2 involving “est-ce que” (Without Inversion of Verb)**

**Formula = Quand + est-ce que + Subject + Verb + Rest of sentence**

Examples:

1- ) When do we eat? → *Quand est-ce que nous mangeons?*

2- ) When did she arrive? / When has she arrived? → *Quand est-ce qu’elle est arrivée?*

3- ) When do Anne and Colette give their speeches? → *Quand est-ce que Anne et Colette donnent leurs discours?*

[Again, it always helps to remind everybody that questions involving “est-ce que” do not require the inversion of the verb.]

### The Future Tense in French

By future tense, I mean “**futur simple**” in French → [will/shall], not “**futur antérieur**” (futur perfect).

It is a very simple tense to conjugate. You take the infinitive of the verb and add **ai – as – a – ons – ez – ont**, the 6 endings for each of the *pronoms personnels*. Of course, the stem of certain irregular verbs may change, but the 6 endings never will. Please, visit

<http://www.wordreference.com/> if you are not sure how a particular verb is conjugated.

Tip: For verbs of the “*premier groupe*” (ER), simply add to their infinitives the 6 endings listed above. Example:

Pronom personnel	Manger (eat)	Laver (wash)	Chanter (sing)	Aider (help)	Travailler (work)
Je / J'	manger <b>AI</b>	laver <b>AI</b>	chanter <b>AI</b>	aider <b>AI</b>	travailler <b>AI</b>
Tu	manger <b>AS</b>	laver <b>AS</b>	chanter <b>AS</b>	aider <b>AS</b>	travailler <b>AS</b>
Il / Elle	manger <b>A</b>	laver <b>A</b>	chanter <b>A</b>	aider <b>A</b>	travailler <b>A</b>
Nous	manger <b>ONS</b>	laver <b>ONS</b>	chanter <b>ONS</b>	aider <b>ONS</b>	travailler <b>ONS</b>
Vous	manger <b>EZ</b>	laver <b>EZ</b>	chanter <b>EZ</b>	aider <b>EZ</b>	travailler <b>EZ</b>
Ils / Elles	manger <b>ONT</b>	laver <b>ONT</b>	chanter <b>ONT</b>	aider <b>ONT</b>	travailler <b>ONT</b>

Tip: For verbs of the “*deuxième groupe*” (IR), simply add to their infinitives the 6 endings listed above. Example:

Pronom personnel	Punir (punish)	Choisir (choose)	Bâtir (build)	Finir (finish)	Unir (unite)
Je / J'	punir <b>AI</b>	choisir <b>AI</b>	bâtir <b>AI</b>	finir <b>AI</b>	unir <b>AI</b>
Tu	punir <b>AS</b>	choisir <b>AS</b>	bâtir <b>AS</b>	finir <b>AS</b>	unir <b>AS</b>
Il / Elle	punir <b>A</b>	choisir <b>A</b>	bâtir <b>A</b>	finir <b>A</b>	unir <b>A</b>
Nous	punir <b>ONS</b>	choisir <b>ONS</b>	bâtir <b>ONS</b>	finir <b>ONS</b>	unir <b>ONS</b>
Vous	punir <b>EZ</b>	choisir <b>EZ</b>	bâtir <b>EZ</b>	finir <b>EZ</b>	unir <b>EZ</b>
Ils / Elles	punir <b>ONT</b>	choisir <b>ONT</b>	bâtir <b>ONT</b>	finir <b>ONT</b>	unir <b>ONT</b>

Because verbs of the 3<sup>rd</sup> group are simply “wild” and belong to a category of their own, it will be better to study them much later. But feel free to use the verb “*conjugator*” at

<http://www.wordreference.com/> learn how to conjugate some of them. Below are the infinitives of some common French verbs of the 3<sup>rd</sup> group you may want to start learning now.

prendre (take), venir (come), boire (drink), mettre (put),  
croire (think/believe), aller (go), devoir (must), savoir (know)  
pouvoir (can) voir (see) entendre (hear) partir (leave)