

Perfect Tense – Regular ‘être’ Verbs

WHAT IS IT?

Used when talking about something which **happened in the past**. Most verbs use ‘avoir’ but some use ‘être’.

EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

I stayed at home.
He went to town.
They went out last night.

EXAMPLES IN FRENCH

Je suis resté chez moi.
Il est allé au centre-ville.
Ils sont sortis hier soir.

HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Take your subject and the correct part of ‘être’

I	Je suis
You (singular)	Tu es
He/she/it	Il/elle est
We	Nous sommes
You (plural)	Vous êtes
They	Ils/elles sont

2. Choose your regular verb then add the correct ending depending on whether it is an ER, IR or RE verb:

Take off...	Add...
-ER	é
-IR	i
-RE	u

Scan me if
 you still need
 help with this!



Verbs which take être

Remember ‘MRS VAN DER TRAMP’

Monter → monté (went up)
Retourner → retourné (returned)
Sortir → sorti (went out)
Venir → venu (came)*
Arriver → arrivé (arrived)
Naitre → né (was born)*
Descendre → descendu (went down)
Entre(r) → entré (entered)
Rester → resté (stayed)
Tomber → tombé (fell)
Rentre(r) → rentré (went back in)
Aller → allé (went)
Mourir → mort (died)*
Partir → parti (left)

Some of these are irregular

The past participle has to agree with the subject of the verb.

Feminine Singular	Add e to the past participle	Elle est allée
Masculine Plural	Add s to the past participle	Ils sont allés
Feminine Plural	Add es to the past participle	Elles sont allées

Dans le passé – In the past Le weekend dernier – Last weekend Hier – Yesterday Hier soir – Last night