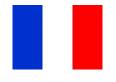
Perfect Tense – Regular 'être' Verbs



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	II/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)

Entrer → entré (entered)

Rester → resté (stayed)

Tomber → tombé (fell)

Rentrer → rentré (went back in)

<u>A</u>ller → allé (went)

 $\underline{\mathsf{M}}$ ourir \rightarrow mort (died)*

Partir → parti (left)

Some of these are irregular

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

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