Chapter 5 Study Guide

* Know all the vocabulary in Unit 5
* **The passé composé**

The passé composé is used to describe an action that happened in the past. It is a one-time action, something that began and ended at a specific time.

1. **Passé compose with avoir:**

You use the present tense of avoir (to have) and the past participle of the second verb (the thing being done)

-er verbs: - drop the "er” and add "é": parlé

-ir verbs: drop the "r": fini

-re verbs: drop the "re" and add "u": vendu

**Irregular past participles with avoir:**

être = été = I was

faire = fait = I did/I made

avoir = eu = I had

recevoir = reçu (to receive) = I received

prendre = pris = I took

boire = bu (to drink) = I drank

lire = lu (to read) = I read (yesterday)

voir = vu ( to see) = I saw

**IMPORTANT:**

When using avoir as your first verb, the past participle (parlé, mange, etc) does not change for any of the verb forms:

J’ai parlé = I talked

Tu as parlé = You talked

Il a parlé = He talked

Nous avons parlé = We talked

b) **Passé composé with être:**

There are 12 verbs that use être as their first verb in forming the passé composé. There is a good mnemonic device to remember the verbs:

 Dr and Mrs P Van Der Tramp

Devenir (to become) –

 devenu/devenue/devenus/devenues

Rester (to stay) -----------

 resté/restée/restés/restées

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Mourir (to die)---------------

 mort/morte/morts/mortes

Retourner (to return)-------

 retourné/retournée/retournés/retournées

Sortir (to go out, to leave)-

 sorti/sortie/sortis/sorties

Partir (to leave)---------------

 parti/partie/partis/parties

Venir (to come)---------------

 venu/venue/venus/venues

Aller (to go)--------------------allé/allée/allés/allées

Naître (to be born)----------né/née/nés/nées

Descendre (to go down)---

 descendu/descendue/descendus/descendues

Entrer (to enter)--------------

 entré/entrée/entrés/entrées

Rentrer (to re-enter)--------

 rentré/rentrée/rentrés/rentrées

Tomber (to fall down)-------

 tombé/tombée/tombés/tombées

Revenir (to come back)----

 revenu/revenue/revenus/revenues

Arriver (to arrive)-------------

 arrivé/arrivée/arrivés/arrivées

Monter (to climb)-------------

 monté/montée/montés/montées

Passer (to pass)--------------

 passé/passée/passés/passes

When you use être for the passé compose, the second verb must agree with whoever is doing the action: in feminine, masculine, singular or plural.

Elle est tombée. = She fell down.

Il est tombé. = He fell down.

Les filles sont tombées. = The girls fell down.

Les garcons sont tombés. = The boys fell down.

* **Reflexive verbs in the passé compose**

All reflexive verbs used in the passé compose MUST use être

Je me suis levé(e) = I got up

Nous nous sommes levés/levees = We got up

* **Extra vocabulary**

D’abord = at first

Puis = then

Ensuite = next

Après = after

Finalement = finally

Qu’est-ce qui c’est passé? = What happened?

* **Culture**

**Schools in France:**

**Tardiness and behavior**: If you are late to school, you need to go to the principal’s office to explain why.

The person in charge fills out a form in your **carnet de correspondence** (special notebook that records your behavior). The carnet is not used as much with older student. Parents need to sign any notes in the carnet to show that they are aware of the behavior.

**Lunch:** Students who do not live close enough to go home eat in the cafeteria. Students who live nearby go home for lunch.

**Meals are:** a first course (main dish with vegetables), cheese, fruit, or yogurt.

Students might stand in line or might be served at a table.

Lunch period lasts for two hours, so they have time to eat, study, or play, or go to a café.

**Report cards:** come out three times a year: December, before Easter break, and at the end of the year in June or July.

They have written or oral tests (**les interros écrites ou orales**), pop quizzes (**les interros surprises**), compositions, and homework (**les devoirs**) are all graded assignments.