**Unit 9 Study Guide**

* **Know all the vocabulary from Units 1-9**
* **Regular re verbs**

Know how to conjugate regular –re verbs. DO not confuse it with the irregular verb prendre (conjugated below).

**Vendre = To sell**

Je vends Nous vendons

Tu vends Vous vendez

Il vend Ils vendent

**Répondre = to answer**

Je réponds Nous répondons

Tu réponds Vous répondez

Il répond lls répondent

**Attendre = to wait for**

J’attends Nous attendons

Tu attends Vous attendez

Il attend lls attendent

**perdre = to lose**

Je perds Nous perdons

Tu perds Vous perdez

Il perd lls perdent

**To form the passé composé of –re verbs: Drop the “re” and add a “u”**

vendu attendu

répondu perdu

**Watch out for the irregular verb prendre:**

**Prendre**

Prends prenons

Prends prenez

Prend prennent

 **IMPORTANT:**

**Passé compose of prendre is also irregular: pris**

 J’ai pris une quiche.

* **Using the passé compose**

The passé compose is one of the past tenses in French. It is formed with either the present tense of avoir or être. There are many irregular forms, which you will have to memorize.

1. **Passé composé with regular -er verbs, using avoir:**

J’ai parlé Nous avons parlé

Tu as parlé Vous avez parlé

Il a parlé Ils ont parlé

Elle a parlé Elles ont parlé

On a parlé

**To form the past participle for regular -er verbs, all you do is take off the -er, and add -é (with an accent)**

 Hier, j’ai parlé français. = Yesterday I spoke French.

1. **Irregular past participles with avoir:** (there are many more)

Faire -------- fait J'ai fait (I did, I made) **Tu as fait...**

prendre ---- pris J'ai pris ( I took) **Tu as pris...**

voir-----------vu J'ai vu (I saw) **Tu as vu...**

lire------------ lu J'ai lu (I read, pronounced red) **Tu as lu...**

**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

Tu as parlé

Il a parlé etc…

**c) 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

&

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/passées

**IMPORTANT:**

When you use the verb être, the past participle can be masculine or feminine, singular or plural. It must agree with the subject (person or thing) doing the action.

**Ell est entrée. = She entered. Elles sont entrées. = They entered.**

**Il est entré. = He entered. Ils sont entrés. = They entered.**

* **Using adverbs with the passé compose**

Trop = too much

Beaucoup = a lot

Pas encore = not yet

Bien = well

Mal = badly

Déjà = already

**IMPORTANT:**These types of adverbs go between the two verbs, **NOT** before or after them.

 **J’ai déjà mangé = I already ate. (already goes between the avoir and**

 **the past participle)**

 **Je n’ai pas encore vu le film.**

* **Direct and indirect objects**

Direct and indirect object pronouns replace a noun. The pronoun will go before the verb (not after the verb like in English).

1. **Direct object pronouns**

To find the direct object, ask “what” or “who”after the verb.

me nous

te vous

le/la les

**Je vends un livre. Je le vends. = I sell (what) a book. I sell it.**

**Je vois Marie. Je la vois. = I see (who) Marie. I see her.**

**Je vois Jean. Je le vois. = I see (who) Jean, I see him.**

1. **Indirect object pronouns**

To find the indirect object, ask “for whom” or “to whom” after the verb.

me nous

te vous

lui leur

**Je lui donne un livre. = I give him (to whom) a book.**

**He gave them a book. = Il leur (to whom) donne un livre.**

1. **The Sassy Six verbs**

If there is a direct object after passer, monter, descendre, rentrer, retourner, sortir (the sassy six), then you use avoir for the passé compose, instead of être.

**Tu as passé un bon week-end? = Did you have a good weekend?**

**versus**

**Je suis passé hier. = I passed by yesterday.**

* **Extra grammar points:**

**Using qu’est-ce que/qu’est-ce qui**

Qu’est-ce **qui** s’est passé hier? (passive) = What happened yesterday?

Qu’est-ce **que** tu as fait hier? (active) = What did you do yesterday?

* **Culture**

In France, when you want to make a phone call, you can go to the Post Office**, la poste,** where they have phone booths or you can go to a public telephone booth, **une cabine publique.**

Because of vandalism, France Télécom, the France’s main telephone company, has been replacing coin phone booths, **les télépohones à pieces,** with ones that use a phone card, **une télécarte,**.

Many people use this phone card that you buy at a Post Office or a tobacco shop, **un bureau de tabac.** Each phone card has a certain amount of units. You put it in the phone, **le publiphone,** and make your phone call. The phone has a screen, **un écran,** that shows how many units you have left. When you use up all the units, you need to buy a new card.

The French communication system is one of the best of the world, but it is more expensive to use the phone in France than in the United States. Very few French teenagers have phones of their own, since they are very expensive, and making phones or texting is also very expensive.

**Review from last year:**

**Possessive adjectives**

mon ma mes = my

ton ta tes = your

son sa ses = his/her

notre nos = our

votre vos = your

leur leurs = their