

French

Describing a night out with friends [2 / 3] - introducing the perfect tense with être

Mr Hodgson





[é]



écrire

[-er]

[-et]





[é]

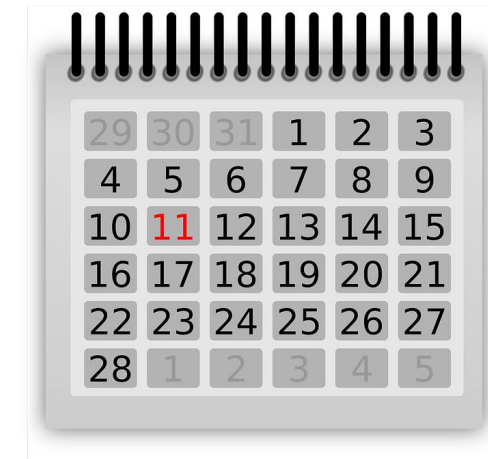
bébé



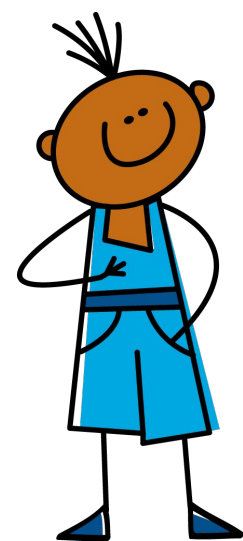
café



année



[e]



je

[é]



écrire



[r]



rien

[rr]



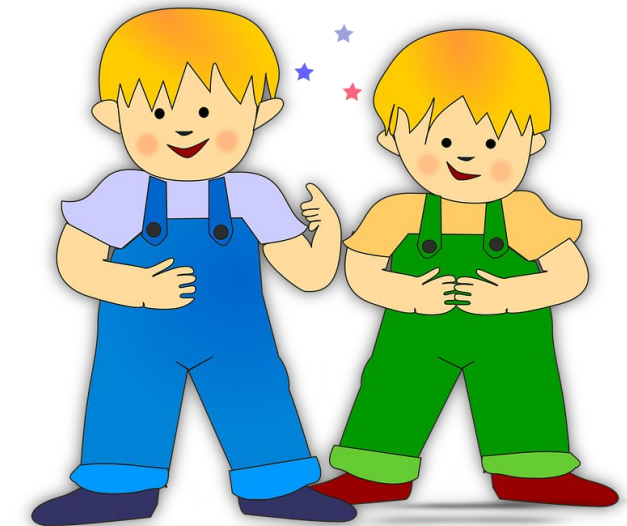


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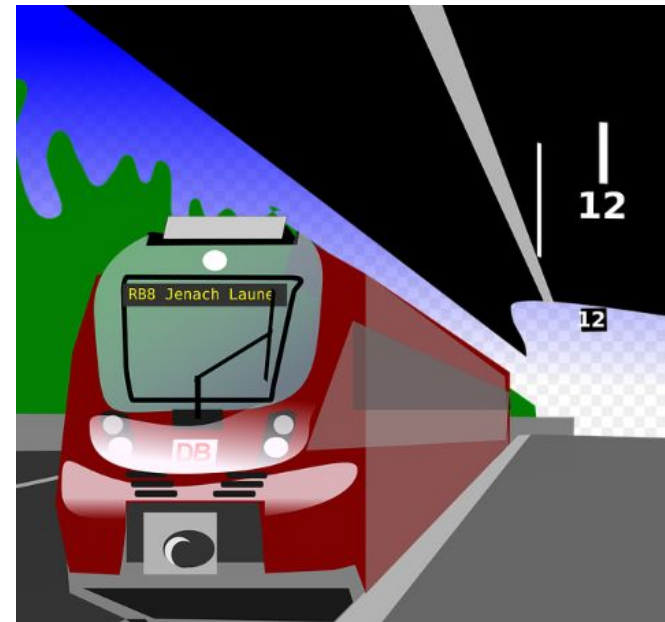


[r]

frère



gare





j'ai re trouv é	I (have) met
j'ai ra t é	I (have) missed
j'ai achet é	I (have) bought
j'ai quitt é	I (have) left
j'ai vu	I (have) seen
j'ai bu	I drank/I have drunk
j'ai dit	I (have) said
je suis all é (e)	I went
je suis re st é (e)	I stayed
je suis sorti(e)	I went out
je suis re entr é (e)	I went back



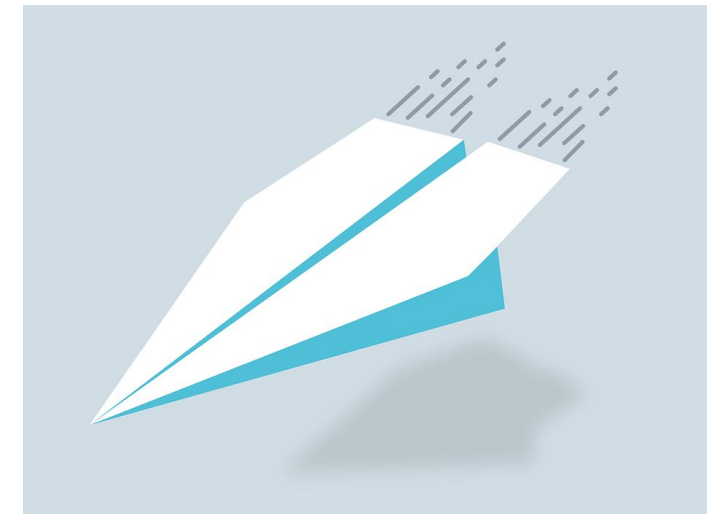
The perfect tense with être

J'**ai** retrouvé = I (**have**) met
On **a** retrouvé = We (**have**) met



The perfect tense with '**avoir**'
(to have)

Je **suis** allé = I went
On **est** allé = We went



The perfect tense with '**être**' (to be)



The perfect tense with être



Most French verbs use 'avoir' as the auxiliary verb in the perfect tense:

 J'**ai** retrouvé = I (**have**) met

 Tu **as** retrouvé = You (**have**) met

 Il **a** retrouvé = He (**has**) met

 Elle **a** retrouvé = She (**has**) met

 On **a** retrouvé = We (**have**) met

However, some verbs use the verb 'être' to form the perfect tense:

 Je **suis** allé = I went

 Tu **es** allé = You went

 Il **est** allé = He went

 Elle **est** allée = She went

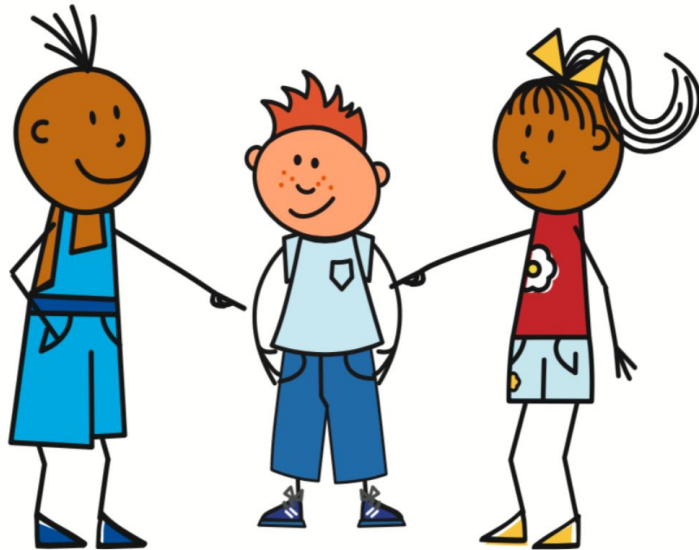
 On **est** allés = We went



The perfect tense with être

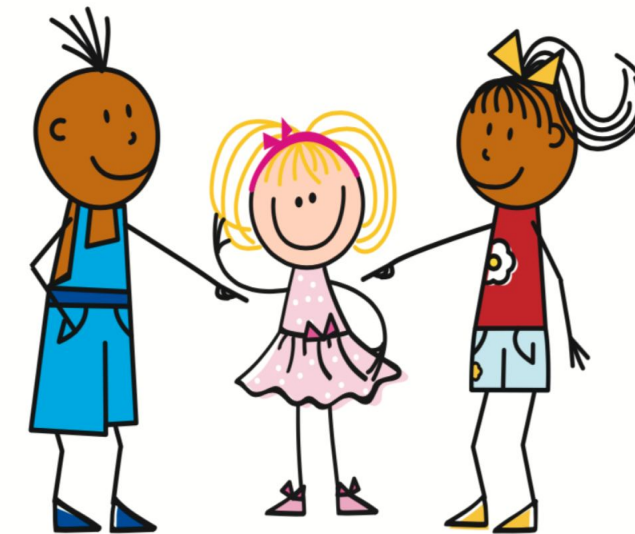
When a perfect tense verb takes 'être', the past participle **agrees** with the subject pronoun (the person doing the verb).

Il **est** allé = He went



With a masculine subject, the past participle doesn't change.

Elle **est** allée = She went



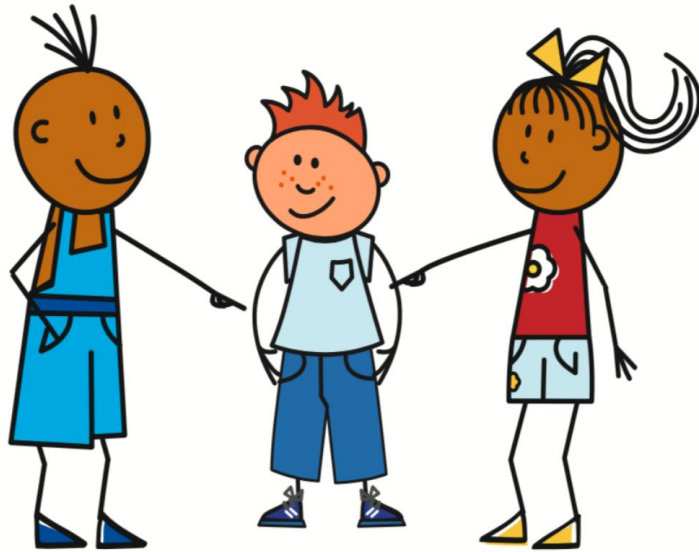
With a feminine subject, we add an -e to the past participle.



The perfect tense with être

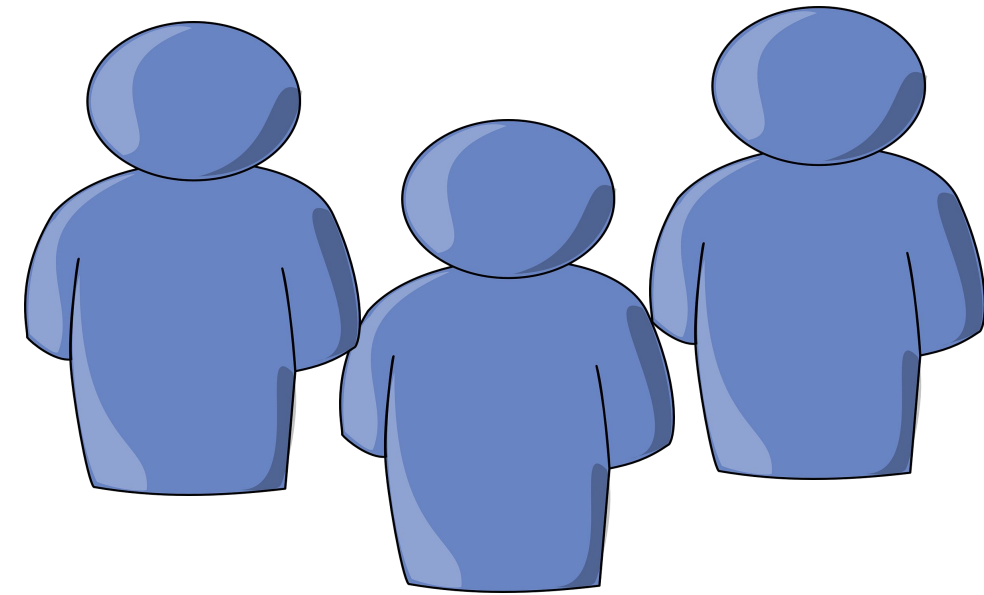
When a perfect tense verb takes 'être', the past participle **agrees** with the subject pronoun (the person doing the verb).

Il **est** allé = He went



With a singular subject, we don't need to add anything.

On **est** allés = We went



With a plural subject, we add an -s to the past participle.



Describing a night out with friends



1. Perfect tense verbs need a pronoun, an _____ and a past participle.

auxiliary verb

2. Most verbs use the present tense of _____ as the auxiliary verb.

avoir

3. The verbs aller, rester, sortir and rentrer all use _____ as the auxiliary verb.

être

4. I went =

je suis allé

5. He went =

il est allé

6. She went =

elle est allée

