

Le passé-composé



Use the passé-composé:

- ◆ To tell what **happened**
- ◆ To tell what someone **did**



The passé-composé is:

- ◆ The equivalent of THE SIMPLE PAST

On a joué au foot = We played soccer

- ◆ But looks like the PRESENT PERFECT

On a joué au foot
We have played soccer



Like the English Present-Perfect,
the passé-composé has
2 PARTS

HELPING VERB + **MAIN VERB**



What is the Helping Verb?

- ◆ The Helping Verb is also called **auxiliary** or *auxiliaire*
- ◆ It usually is the **avoir** verb
- ◆ It agrees with the subject

Here is an example:

j' **ai** joué
tu **as** joué
il/elle/on **a** joué
nous **avons** joué
vous **avez** joué
ils/elles **ont** joué



What about the Main Verb?

- ◆ It is in a “special” form called **past-participle** or *participe passé*
- ◆ Unlike the auxiliary, it doesn't change!

Here is how you form the past-participle!

For regular **-er** verbs like “parler”:

parler □ parl_ □ parlé

For regular **-ir** verbs like “finir”:

finir □ fin_ □ fini

For regular **-re** verbs like “entendre”:

entendre □ entend_ □ entendu



Like in English, past-participles can be IRREGULAR

Here are the most common irregular French past-participles

avoir	<input type="checkbox"/>	eu
être	<input type="checkbox"/>	été
faire	<input type="checkbox"/>	fait
prendre	<input type="checkbox"/>	pris
mettre	<input type="checkbox"/>	mis
vouloir	<input type="checkbox"/>	voulu
pouvoir	<input type="checkbox"/>	pu
voir	<input type="checkbox"/>	vu
boire	<input type="checkbox"/>	bu
dire	<input type="checkbox"/>	dit



So remember!

- ◆ If you want to talk about what happened or what someone did,
USE THE PASSÉ-COMPOSÉ
- ◆ To conjugate a verb in the PASSÉ-COMPOSÉ use **AVOIR** followed by its **PAST PARTICIPLE**

Practice →

À toi!

Fin 