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 □ eu
- être □ été
- faire □ fait
- prendre □ pris
- mettre □ mis
- vouloir □ voulu
- pouvoir □ pu
- voir □ vu
- boire □ bu
- dire □ 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!