



Year 10 French Home Study Pack Week 4

**« Qu'est-ce que tu as fait
récemment ? »**

**Objective: To be able to talk about
what you have done recently.**

Task 1 – using the first two pages and notes in your blue book, revise how to form the past (perfect) tense. This is the tense that describes single, completed actions. It has three parts e.g. j'ai mangé, il est allé, nous avons visité.

Task 2 – using the third page for some inspiration, keep a diary for the next week of what you have done. Use a range of past tense verbs and opinions/sentence developments.

Le passé composé

The '*passé composé*' or the perfect tense is used to describe one-off, completed actions in the past. There are **three parts** to the perfect tense and it is a structure that is very similar to the English.

J'ai mangé = I have eaten (or I ate)

Part 1- subject pronoun	Part 2- auxiliary verb (part of 'avoir')	Part 3- Past participle
Je	ai	mangé
Tu	as	visité
Il	a	joué
Nous	avons	fini
Vous	avez	vendu
Ils	ont	fait

To form the past participle

- er verbs - remove the -er and add -é e.g. manger - mang - mangé
- ir verbs - remove the -ir and add -i e.g. finir - fin - fini
- re verbs - remove the -re and add -u e.g. vendre - vend - vendu

The following verbs are irregular and have to be learnt:

boire = bu (drank)	avoir = eu (had)	devoir = dû (had to)
lire = lu (read)	vouloir = voulu (wanted)	voir = vu (saw)
pouvoir = pu (was able to)		
dire = dit (said)	écrire = écrit (wrote)	prendre = pris (took)
faire = fait (did/done)	être = été (been)	mettre = mis (put)
ouvrir = ouvert (opened)		

The following time indicators can be used when talking about the past:

hier = yesterday

il y a deux jours = two days ago

la semaine dernière = last week

avant-hier = the day before yesterday

le week-end dernier = last weekend

l'année dernière = last year

The passé composé with être

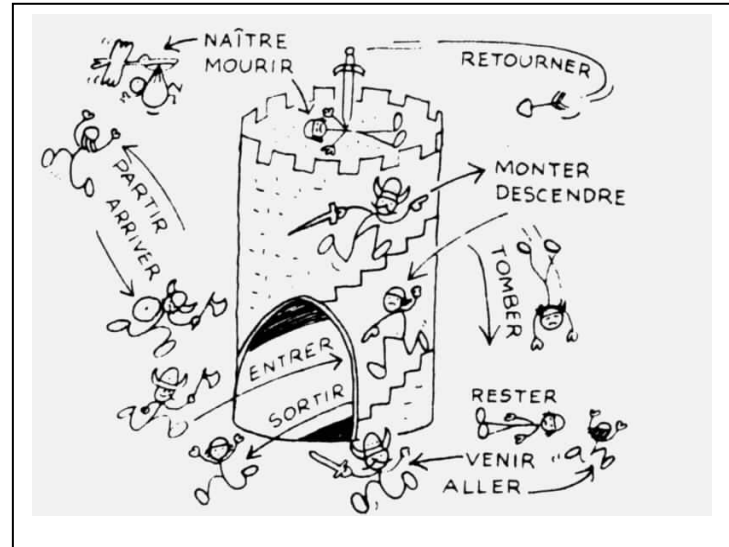
There are some verbs that do not use 'avoir' as the auxiliary verb. Instead they use 'être'. These verbs are verbs of movement and motion. We can remember them using the mnemonic MRS VAN DE TRAMP.

Part 1- subject pronoun

Je
Tu
Il
Nous
Vous
Ils

Part 2- auxiliary verb (part of 'être')

suis
es
est
sommes
êtes
sont



Infinitive	Past participle	English
Monter	monté	went up
Rester	resté	stayed
Sortir	sorti	went out
Venir	venu	came
Aller	allé	went
Naître	né	was born
Descendre	descendu	went down
Entrer	entré	entered
Tomber	tombé	fell
Retourner	retourné	returned
Arriver	arrivé	arrived
Mourir	mort	died
Partir	parti	left

The past participle with être verbs acts like an adjective and so it has to 'agree' with the subject.

Feminine (je, tu, elle, vous)	Add 'e' to past participle
Masculine plural (nous, vous, ils)	Add 's' to past participle
Feminine plural (nous, vous, elles)	Add 'es' to past participle

BUILDING PAST TENSE SENTENCES

