

## **TOPIC – BON VOYAGE**

**SUB-HEADING- PASSE COMPOSE WITH ER, IR, RE VERB.**

**SUBJECT : FRENCH  
CHAPTER NUMBER: 5  
CHAPTER NAME : BON VOYAGE**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# PASSE COMPOSE ER , IR, RE ENDING

The **passé composé** is the most commonly used tense to refer to actions completed in the past. The passé composé may be translated into English in three different ways depending on the context.

*passé composé = present tense of auxiliary + past participle*

For regular verbs with an infinitive ending in **-er**, the past participle is formed by replacing the final **-er** of the infinitive with **-é**. Listen carefully to the pronunciation of the passé composé of the verb 'parler'. The past participle (**parlé**) is pronounced the same as the infinitive (**parler**), even though they are spelled differently.

## parler 'to talk'

j'**ai parlé**, I (have) talked

tu **as parlé**, you (have) talked

il, elle / on **a parlé**, he, she (it) / one (has) talked

nous **avons parlé**, we (have) talked

vous **avez parlé**, you (have) talked

ils / elles **ont parlé**, they (have) talked

# PASSE COMPOSE “IR” ENDING

The past participle of regular verbs with an infinitive ending in **-ir** is formed by dropping the final **-r** from the infinitive. For example, the past participle of **finir** is **fini**.

## finir 'to finish'

j'**ai fini**, I (have) finished

tu **as fini**, you (have) finished

il, elle / on **a fini**, he, she (it) / one (has) finished

nous **avons fini**, we (have) finished

vous **avez fini**, you (have) finished

ils / elles **ont fini**, they (have) finished

# PASSE COMPOSE “RE” ENDING

- The past participle of regular verbs with an infinitive ending in **-re** is formed by replacing the final **-re** of the infinitive with **-u**. For example, the past participle of **perdre** is **perdu**.

## perdre 'to lose'

j'**ai perdu**, I (have) lost

tu **as perdu**, you (have) lost

il,elle / on **a perdu**, he, she (it) / one (has) lost

nous **avons perdu**, we (have) lost

vous **avez perdu**, you (have) lost

ils / elles **ont perdu**, they (have) lost

# PASSE COMPOSE WITH INTERROGATIVE

To form a question in the passé composé using inversion, invert the conjugated helping verb with the subject pronoun and add a hyphen. Then place the negative around the hyphenated helping verb and subject pronoun:

## **INTONATION:**

**Il a travaillé hier?**

Did he work yesterday?

## **WITH EST-CE QUE (or EST-CE QU'):**

**Est-ce qu'il a travaillé hier?**

Did he work yesterday?

## **INVERSION:**

**A-t-il travaillé hier?**

Did he work yesterday?

# PASSE COMPOSE WITH NEGATIVE

## NEGATIVE PHRASES:

In a negative sentence in the **passé composé**, the word *ne* (or *n'*) comes before the auxiliary (“helper”) verb and the remainder of the negative expression (*pas, jamais, pas encore, rien, etc.*) comes after the auxiliary (“helper”) verb. See the lesson **Basic Negation (Saying No!)** for more information about negative expressions.

**Je n'ai pas entendu la question.**

I did not hear the question.

Je n'ai **pas** vendu mon camion

I didn't sell my car

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