

6-7b Structure 6.2

Narrating in the past *Le passé composé avec être*

Most common verbs conjugated with **être** (irregular past participles indicated):

aller <i>to go</i>	partir <i>to leave</i>
arriver <i>to arrive</i>	rentrer <i>to go back, go back home</i>
descendre <i>to go down; to get off</i>	rester <i>to stay</i>
devenir (<i>p.p. devenu</i>) <i>to become</i>	retourner <i>to return</i>
entrer <i>to enter</i>	revenir (<i>p.p. revenu</i>) <i>to come back</i>
monter <i>to go up; to get in/on</i>	sortir <i>to go out; to leave</i>
mourir (<i>p.p. mort</i>) <i>to die</i>	tomber <i>to fall</i>
naître (<i>p.p. né</i>) <i>to be born</i>	venir (<i>p.p. venu</i>) <i>to come</i>

The past participle of verbs conjugated with **être** agrees in gender and number with the subject.

fem. sing: add -e	masc. pl. / masc. + fem.: add -s	fem. pl.: add -es
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L'oiseau est tombé du nid.	<i>The bird fell from the nest.</i>
Ma mère est restée à la maison.	<i>My mother stayed home.</i>
Éric et Claudine sont sortis.	<i>Éric and Claudine went out.</i>

Ma sœur et sa copine sont *My sister and her friend left*
parties à l'heure. *on time.*

When **on** has the plural meaning *we*, the past participle agrees with the subject.

Marie et moi, on est arrivées en taxi. *Marie and I arrived by*
taxi.

Chapter 6: Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé?: 6-7b Structure 6.2

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