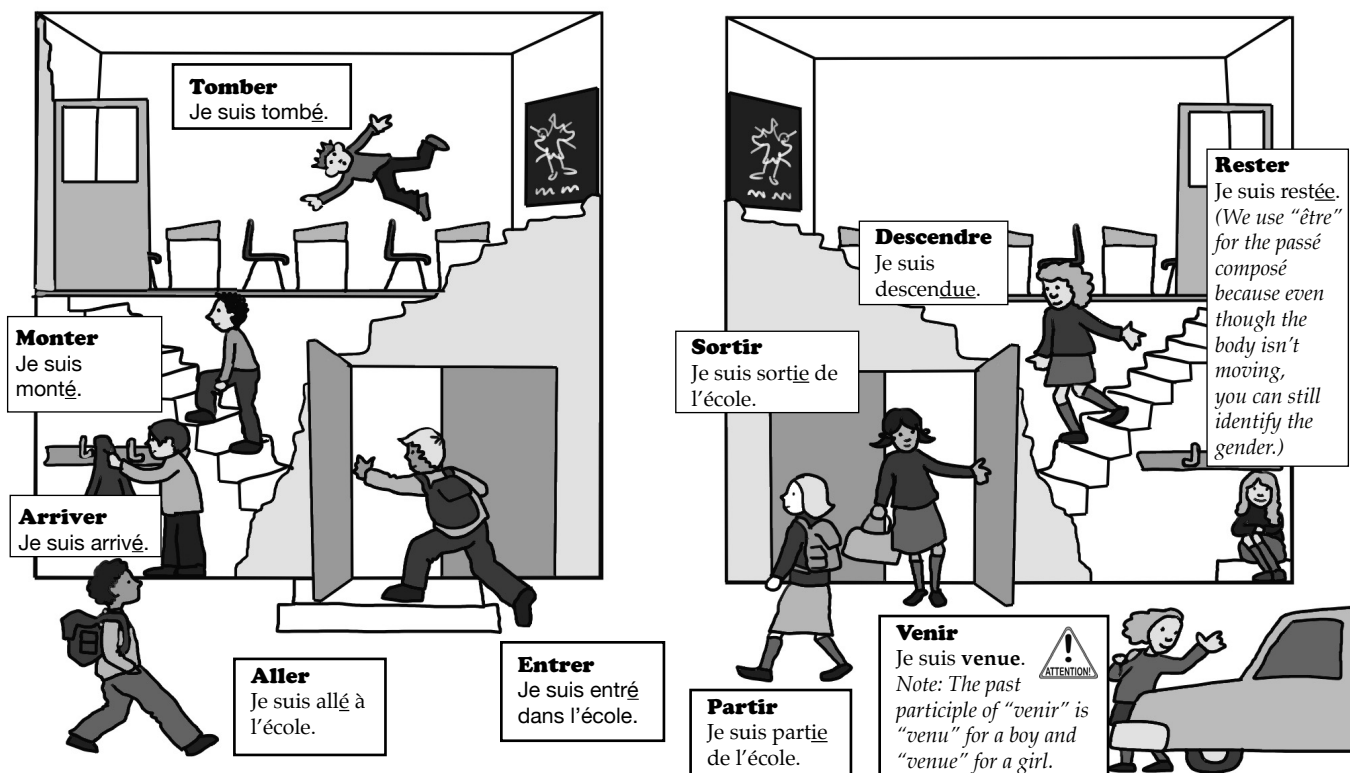


Passé composé avec “être” (2)

Passé composé
with “to be” (2)

We move our legs when we go from one place to another one.



The verbs which use “être” in the passé composé express motion. When you see someone moving from one place to another, you can easily notice whether the person is a man or a woman. Therefore, when the verb indicates a movement of the whole person (including the legs), we use the auxiliary “être” and we indicate whether the subject is a man or a woman by making the past participle agree with the subject.

How to find the past participle of a verb

Verbs ending in “er”	Replace the “er” ending with “é”	all/er	allé allée allés allées
Verbs ending in “ir”	Replace the “ir” ending with “i”	part/ir	parti partie partis parties
Verbs ending in “dre”	Replace the “dre” ending with “du”	descen/dre	descendu descendue descendus descendues

Note: these verbs are different

venir (to come)	venu venue venus venues
naître (to be born)	né née nés nées
mourir (to die)	mort morte morts mortes



When the verb indicates the reason for moving (voyager, visiter) or the physical way of moving (marcher, courir) it uses “avoir” instead of “être”:

voyager

J’ai voyagé.
(I travelled.)

visiter

J’ai visité.
(I visited.)

marcher

J’ai marché.
(I walked.)

courir

J’ai couru.
(I ran.)

