



Year 8 Module 2 – Paris, je t’adore - Grammaire Foundation

Past tense (Perfect Tense)

To form the past tense we use the verb **avoir** + a **past participle**.

This past tense (perfect tense) can be formed in a similar way in English

e.g. I **have** visited
or I visited

Past participle

To form the past participle of a verb, we start with the infinitive.

-er verbs – take of er and add **é**

-ir verbs – take off ir and add **i**

-re verbs – take off re and add **u**

Avoir	Past Participle	English
J'ai	visit é	I visited/ have visited
Tu as	mang é	You (s) ate/ have eaten
Il a /Elle a /On a	envoy é	He/ She/We sent/ have sent
Nous avons	regard é	We watched / have watched
Vous avez	fin i	You (pl) finished / have finished
Ils ont /Elles ont	attend u	They waited / have waited

Irregular Past Participles

Some common verbs do not follow the normal pattern.

J'ai bu - I drank

J'ai lu – I read

J'ai reçu – I received

J'ai vu – I saw

J'ai mis – I put

J'ai pris – I took

J'ai dit – I said

J'ai écrit – I wrote

J'ai ri – I laughed

J'ai fait – I did / made



MRSVANDERTRAMP verbs

To form the past tense of these verbs, we use the verb **être** + a **past participle**.

être	Past Participle
Je suis /	Monté –went up / got on
Tu es	Resté - stayed
You (s)	Sorti –went out
Il est /Elle est /On est	Venu - came
He/ She/ We	Allé - went
Nous sommes	Né –was born
We	Descendu – went down / got off
Vous êtes	Entré – entered / went in
You(pl)	Retourné - returned
Ils sont /Elles sont	Tombé -fell
They	Rentré –went back in/ returned
	Arrivé – arrived
	Mort - died
	Parti - left

These verbs **agree in gender and number**, just like adjectives.

m.s. + -

f.s. + e

m.pl. + s

f.pl + es

For Example

Je suis allé – I went (m.s.)


Je suis allée – I went (f.s.)

Nous sommes allés – We went (m.pl. or mixed group)

Nous sommes allées – We went (f.pl.)

Revision - Asking questions

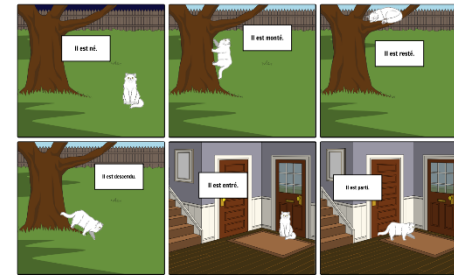
There are 3 different ways to ask a question.

- **Making your voice go up** at the end
Il y a une piscine? 
Is there a swimming pool?
- **Swap** the subject and object
Veux-tu visiter les Catacombes?
Do you want to visit the Catacombs?
- Add **est-ce que** (literally ...is it that ?)
Est-ce que c'est fermé le mardi?
Is it closed on Saturdays?
- The same pattern is used with question words?
Tu habites où?
Où habites-tu?
Où est-ce que tu habites?

Asking questions in the past tense

We use the same 3 ways to ask questions in the past tense.
Be careful : In English we add **did** in the question – we do not translate this in French.

Did you visit the Louvre ?
Tu as visité le Louvre ?
As-tu visité le Louvre ?
Est-ce que tu as visité le Louvre ?



Créé par vous sur Storyboard That

Negatives in the past tense

The **ne ... pas** go around the part of **avoir or être**

Je **n'ai pas** visité Notre Dame

I didn't visit Notre-Dame

Nous **n'avons pas** mangé au restaurant

We didn't eat at the restaurant

Je **ne suis pas** allée en Tunisie

I did not go to Tunisia

The pronoun y - there

Je suis allée **en France**

I went to France

J'**y** suis allée

I went there



Listening for the past

There are two ways we can recognise that someone is talking about the past.

Sound

Listen for the **é** (ay) sound at the end of most past tense verbs

Time phrases

Listen for a time phrase which indicates the past.

l'année dernière – last year

hier - yesterday