**En Vacances**

**Je m’appelle**

**Classe**

C:\Users\jschunk\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\3297IS5O\MC900297741[1].wmf

****

**Paquet de Vocabulaire**

**Révision de l'heure**

Quelle heure est-il?\_\_\_What time is it?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

À quelle heure est-il?\_\_\_At what time is it?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

à midi \_\_It’s noon.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

à minuit \_\_It’s midnight.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Il est midi \_\_It’s noon.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Il est minuit \_\_\_It’s midnight.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Il est trois heures. \_\_It’s 3:00.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

et quart \_\_quarter after\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

et demi \_\_half past\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

moins le quart\_\_quarter to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

la montre \_\_\_the watch\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l'horlage \_\_the clock\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

24:13 \_\_12:13am\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

00:00 \_\_12:00am\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Révision du Temps**

Quel temps fait-il?\_\_\_\_\_What’s the weather like?\_\_\_\_\_\_

**le temps** \_\_the weather\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il fait beau \_\_It’s beautiful weather.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il fait bon \_\_It’s good weather.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il fait mauvais\_It’s bad weather.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il fait du soleil\_\_It’s sunny.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il fait du vent\_\_\_It’s windy.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il fait froid \_\_It’s cold.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il fait chaud \_\_It’s warm.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il fait frais \_\_It’s chilly.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il y a des nuages\_\_\_There are clouds/It’s cloudy.\_\_\_\_\_\_

il neige \_\_\_It’s snowing.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il pleut \_\_\_It’s raining.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

la météo \_\_\_the weather forecast\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1**

**les saisons** \_\_\_\_\_the seasons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l'hiver \_\_\_\_\_the winter\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en hiver = in winter

le printemps\_\_\_\_\_the spring\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ au printemps = in spring

l'été \_\_\_the summer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en été = in summer

l'automne \_\_\_the fall\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en automne = in fall

**Révision de Vocabulaire d'identité**

le nom \_\_\_the name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le prénom \_\_\_the first name\_\_\_\_\_\_

le nom de famille\_\_the last name\_\_\_\_\_\_ la signature \_\_\_the signature\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

la ville \_\_the city\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le village \_the town\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l'état \_\_\_the state\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le pays \_the country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

la nationalité\_\_the nationality\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le lieu de naissance\_the place of birth

la date de naissance\_\_the date of birth\_ la date d'anniversaire

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_the date of birthday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l'âge \_\_\_the age\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la taille \_\_the height\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l'addresse \_\_\_the address\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le numéro de téléphone

la profession\_\_the profession\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_the telephone number \_\_\_\_

Comment t'appelles-tu?\_\_\_What’s your name? \_\_\_\_\_\_

D'où es-tu? \_\_\_\_Where are you from?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tu es de...? \_\_\_Are you from? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Quelle est ta nationalité?\_\_\_\_\_What is your nationality? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Quel est ton lieu de naissance?\_\_What is your place of birth? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Quelle est la date de ta naissance?\_\_What is the date of birth? \_\_\_\_

Quel âge as-tu?\_\_\_\_How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Où habites-tu? \_\_Where do you live?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Quel est ton numéro de téléphone?\_\_What is your telephone number? \_\_\_\_

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?\_\_What is the date of your birthday? \_\_\_\_\_\_

Quand est ton anniversaire?\_\_\_When is your birthday? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2**

**Les Moyens de Transport**

l'avion \_\_\_\_the plane\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by plane\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en avion

l'autobus \_\_\_\_the bus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en autobus

la moto \_\_\_\_the motorcycle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by motorcycle \_\_\_\_ en moto

le taxi \_\_\_\_the taxi\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by taxi\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en taxi

le camion \_\_\_\_the truck\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by truck\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en camion

le métro \_\_\_\_the subway\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by subway\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en métro

la voiture \_\_\_\_the car\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en voiture

le train \_\_\_\_the train\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by train\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en train

le bateau \_\_\_\_the boat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by boat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en bateau

la bicyclette\_\_\_\_the bicycle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by bicycle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ à bicyclette

le vélo \_\_\_the bike\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by bike\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en vélo

**aller**\_\_\_to go\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

je \_\_\_vais\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_allons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

tu \_\_\_vas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_allez\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

il, elle, on\_\_\_va\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ils, elles\_\_\_vont\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Comment vas-tu à la piscine publique?\_\_\_How are you going to the public pool? \_\_\_

Comment va-t-elle à la poste?\_\_\_How are you going to the post office? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Je vais au parc en vélo.\_\_\_I am going to the park by bik. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Le Vocabulaire á L'Aéroport et á la Gare**

**l'aéroport**\_\_the airport \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l'horaire \_\_\_the schedule\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l'arrivée \_\_\_the arrival\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le départ \_\_\_the departure \_\_\_\_\_\_

la porte \_\_\_the gate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la sortie \_\_\_the exit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C'est libre. \_\_\_It’s unoccupied.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ C'est occupé.\_\_\_It’s occupied.\_\_\_\_\_\_

le vol \_\_\_the flight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la destination\_\_\_the destination\_\_\_\_

le siège \_\_\_the seat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le guichet \_\_\_the ticket window\_\_ 3

la place \_\_\_the seat/place\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l'entrée \_\_\_\_\_entrance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

fumeurs \_\_\_smoking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ non-fumeurs\_\_\_\_non-smoking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

le première classe\_\_\_first class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le 2ème classe\_\_\_second class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

le billet \_\_\_the ticket \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le billet simple\_\_\_one-way ticket\_\_\_\_

aller et retour\_\_\_round-trip \_\_\_\_\_\_ acheter \_\_\_to buy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l'avion \_\_\_\_the plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ partir \_\_\_to leave\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

être à l'heure\_\_\_to be on time\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ être en retard\_\_\_\_to be late\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

être de bonne heure\_\_to be early \_\_\_ annulé \_\_\_cancelled\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

arriver \_\_\_\_to arrive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ réserver \_\_\_to reserve\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

le voyage \_\_\_\_the trip\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faire les valises\_\_to pack the suitcases\_

la valise \_\_\_\_the suitcase\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le controle des passeports\_\_passport control

les bagages \_\_\_\_the luggage\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Quand est votre vol?\_\_\_\_\_When is your flight? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

À quelle heure part le vol ?\_\_At what time does the flight leave?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

À quelle heure arrive le vol?\_\_At what time does the flight arrive? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Quel jour est-ce que vous voulez voyager?\_\_\_What day do you want to travel? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Combien coûte le billet?\_\_\_How much does the ticket cost? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**partir \_\_to leave\_\_**

je pars I leave/I am leaving/I do leave nous partons we leave/we are leaving/we do leave

tu pars you leave/you’re leaving/you do leave vous partez you leave/you’re leaving/you do leave

il, elle, on part he/she/one leaves/is leaving/ ils, elles partent they leave/they’re leaving/they do leave

does leave

\*Is partir a regular or irregular verb? \_\_irregular\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**la gare** \_\_\_train station \_\_\_\_\_\_ **le métro** \_\_\_\_subway\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

la voie \_\_\_the track \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le ticket \_\_\_\_the ticket\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

le quai \_\_\_the platform\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la ligne \_\_\_\_the line\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

la gare SNCF\_\_\_the train station SNCF la direction \_\_\_\_direction\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

le train \_\_\_\_the train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.

**Autres Expressions pour Voyager**

le touriste/la touriste\_\_\_the tourist\_\_ Bon voyage!\_\_Have a good trip!\_\_\_\_

le souvenirs \_\_the souvenirs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la douane \_\_customs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

les vacances \_\_the vacations\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le passeport\_\_\_the passport\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Bonnes vacances! \_\_Have a good vacation! faire un voyage \_\_to take a trip\_

What is a passport? A **passport** is a document, issued by a national government, which certifies, for the purpose of international travel, the identity and nationality of its holder. The elements of identity are name, date of birth, sex, and place of birth. Most often, nationality and citizenship are of the same country. A passport does not of itself entitle the passport holder entry into another country. It does, however, normally entitle the passport holder to return to the country that issued the passport.

**What is a travel visa?** A travel visa is a stamp or sticker placed by officials of a foreign country on a passport that allows the bearer to visit that country.  Visas are obtained from the proper embassy or local consulates of the country to be visited.  “Visit” is further defined as the reason for entry, usually business, tourist or transitory.  There are over 270 countries that offer travel visas and literally thousands of different types of visas available based upon country, type of visit, and length of visit.

**What is the difference between a passport and a travel visa?** A passport is an official government document that certifies one’s identity and citizenship.  The passport serves two purposes: to regain entry to the country of citizenship (i.e. the United States) and is a requirement by many countries to gain entry to the country you are visiting.

A travel visa is an official government document that temporarily authorizes you to be in the country you are visiting.  Many countries require a visa to gain entry.  The visa usually is in the form of a stamp or sticker placed in the passport and is obtained from the country you are visiting.

**Les Pays**

le pays feminin le pays masculin

la France \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le Canada \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l’Angleterre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le Japon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l’Italie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le Maroc \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l’Espagne \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le Viêt-nam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l’Allemagne \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le Brésil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

la Belgique \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ les États-Unis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l’Asie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le Mexique \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l’Europe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le Portugal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l’Amérique du Nord\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.**

**Definite articles are usually used with the names of countries and continents. Israël is an exception in that it never takes an article.**

La France est au nord de l'Espagne.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Israël est un pays intéressant.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\***Countries whose names end in *-e*, like la France are generally *feminine*. The names of the continents all end in -e and are all feminine.

example: la Hollande, la Suisse, la Belgique, l'Europe, l'Asie, etc.

**\***Countries whose names end in a letter *other than -e* are generally *masculine*. However,(there is always an exception isn't there?!?!) the French name for Mexico, le Mexique is an exception. Although it ends in an -e, it is masculine.

example: le Canada, le Portugal, le Sénégal, le Brésil, le Japon

In order to say you are going to a country, it is important to know whether or not the country is masculine or feminine.

Let's see if you can figure this out on your own?!?!?!?!?!? Take a look!

How do you say to a country? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Je vais en vacance en France. I am going on vacation to France.

Tu vas en Suisse. You are going to Switzerland.

Le touriste va en Hollande. The tourist is going to Holland.

Pourquoi tu vas aux États-Unis? Why are you going to the United States.

Mes frères vont au Japon. My brothers are going to Japan.

Qui va au Canada? Who is going to Canada?

When it's a masculine country which way do you say to?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When it's a feminine country which way do you say to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When the country name is plural, how do you say to?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6.**

**Now it's your turn...... Ecrivez le français.**

The train is going to Italy.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

My neighbors are going to Belgium.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

My son is going to the United States.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Okay what about saying you are going **to** a city? What happens now?

Je vais à Paris. I am going to Paris.

Yvette va à New York. Yvette is going to New York.

Marcel va à Montreal. Marcel is going to Montreal.

Étienne va à Nice. Étienne is going to Nice.

So what did you discover? How do you say **to** a city? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Guess what? Yep! It's your turn! Ecrivez le français.

1. My family is going to Toronto.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. We are going to Buffalo.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who is going to Venice?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7**

**Le Passé Composé des Verbes Réguliers The Past Tense of Regular Verbs**

There are two basic ways to formulate the passé composé with regular verbs. Before you can do this though you must first learn how to change a verb to its past participle.

Let me show you this in English first. In French it looks like this...

infinitive - **past participle** infinitive - **past participle**

to sell - **sold**  vendre - **vendu**

to choose - **chose** choisir - **choisi**

to finish - **finished**  finir - **fini**

to lose - **lost** perdre - **perdu**

to sing - **sang** chanter - **chanté**

to look for - **looked** chercher - **cherché**

So to change a **regular verb** to the past participle what do you do?

-er verbs\_\_\_\_\_\_take off er and add é \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-re verbs\_\_\_\_\_\_take off re and add u \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-ir verbs \_\_\_\_\_\_take off ir and add i \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You know how there are always exceptions! Well this is NO exception. Verbs that are irregular in the present tense are also irregular in the past participle. Here are the ones you need to know for now.

**infinitive**  **past participle**

faire (to make, to do) fait (made, did)

avoir (to have) eu (had)

être (to be) été (was)

**Now that we have that down... Let me show you how to formulate the passé composé (past tense).**

Groupe 1 Groupe 2

1. j'ai espéré = I waited 1. je suis arrivé = I arrived
2. j'ai mangé = I ate 2. je suis parti = I left
3. j'ai payé = I payed 3. je suis entré = I entered
4. j'ai parlé = I spoke 4. je suis allé = I went
5. j'ai fini = I finished 5. je suis passé = I passed 8
6. j'ai vendu = I sold 6. je suis resté = I stayed

What difference do you see between group 1 and 2?

Group 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Group 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In order to form the passé composé you must use the present tense of avoir or être followed by the past participle.

avoir + past participle = passé composé être + past participle = passé composé

Vous allez fini = You are finished Vous êtes allé = You went

**What do the following mean in English.**

1. Tu as payé le vendeur.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Elle a fini les devoirs.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Nous avons vendu le vélo.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Tu es allé à la boucherie.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Elle est parti à cinq heures.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Nous sommes arrivé à minuit.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Qu'est-ce que tu as fait hier?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. J'ai fait la lessive.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. J'ai eu le livre mais j'ai trouvé le livre.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. J'ai été à la librairie.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Nous avons fait un bon gâteau.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Please do the following in the sentences above.....**

Highlight the past participle

Underline the form of the verb avoir or être

Circle the subject of each sentence

You may be asking yourself the following question. How do I know when to use avoir and when to use être? Here is the answer. You use être with the regular verbs listed below. All other regular verbs use avoir.

9

**Regular Verbs with être**

aller (to go) passer (to go by, through)

arriver (to arrive) rentrer (to go home)

descendre (to go down) rester (to stay)

entrer (to enter) revenir (to come back)

monter (to go up) sortir (to go out)

mourir (to die) tomber (to fall)

naître (to be born) venir (to come)

partir (to leave)

10