

Infinitive	Past Participle	Meaning
aller (to go)	allé	went
arriver (to arrive)	arrivé	arrived
entrer (to enter)	entré	entered
monter (to go up, to get in/on)	monté	went up, got in/on
rentrer (to come home, to return, to come back)	rentré	came home, returned, came back
rester (to stay, remain)	resté	stayed, remained
retourner (to return)	retourné	returned
partir (to leave)	parti	left
sortir (to go out)	sorti	went out
descendre (to go down, to get off)	descendu	went down, got off
But:		
venir (to come)	venu	came
revenir (to come back, to return)	revenu	came back, returned
devenir (to become)	devenu	became

To make a negative sentence in the **passé composé**, put **ne (n')** before the form of **être** and **pas** after it.

Les filles **ne** sont **pas** allées au musée Grévin. *The girls didn't go to the Grévin museum.*

To ask a question using inversion in the **passé composé**, put the subject pronoun after the form of **être** and attach the pronoun to the helping verb with a hyphen.

Awa **est-elle partie** ce matin?

Did Awa leave this morning?



Pierre est resté avec son petit frère.

Comparaisons

Does English ever use a helping verb to express an action that took place in the past?

We *have gone* to the convenience store.

Justin *has bought* a snack.

We *did* get back on time.

Produits



Les jeunes français apprennent les verbes avec un **tableau de conjugaison**. Vous pouvez en regarder en ligne, ou faire le vôtre avec des couleurs et des visuels de votre choix.



Recherche: tableau de conjugaison

IMPORTANT NOTE: there are **17 verbs** that will **use ETRE** instead of **AVOIR** to form the **passé composé**.