



# FRENCH TABLE

Past Infinitives



## Verbs that take the auxiliary être [to be]

The acronym **Dr & Mrs Vandertramp** can help you memorize them.

	French	English
<b>D</b>	<i>devenir</i>	to become
<b>R</b>	<i>revenir</i>	to come back

<b>M</b>	<i>monter*</i>	to climb
<b>R</b>	<i>rester</i>	to stay
<b>S</b>	<i>sortir*</i>	to leave

<b>V</b>	<i>venir**</i>	to come
<b>A</b>	<i>aller</i>	to go
<b>N</b>	<i>naître</i>	to be born
<b>D</b>	<i>descendre*</i>	to go down
<b>E</b>	<i>entrer*</i>	to enter
<b>R</b>	<i>rentrer</i>	to return, to go back in
<b>T</b>	<i>tomber</i>	to fall
<b>R</b>	<i>retourner*</i>	to go back
<b>A</b>	<i>arriver</i>	to arrive
<b>M</b>	<i>mourir</i>	to die
<b>P</b>	<i>partir</i>	to leave

\* These verbs use the auxiliary *avoir* if they are followed by a direct object.

\*\* And all derived verbs like *parvenir* [to reach], *revenir* [to come back], *survenir* [to occur], etc.

↳ **TIP All reflexive verbs** also take the auxiliary *être*, for instance *se lever* [to get up], *s'appeler* [to be called], *se promener* [to have a walk].

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