

**REFLEXIVE
VERBS
PASSÉ COMPOSÉ
Quick Lesson**





Reflexive Verbs (*Passé Composé*) Notes

Review Reflexive Verbs: **General Use**



In a *previous* lesson we learned about _____ verbs. Reflexive Verbs are a special group of verbs where the action is *usually* done to _____ and NOT someone _____. These verbs require a _____ to describe the action. Let's review the categories of reflexive verbs.

There are 3 groups / types of reflexive verbs:

1. **HABITUAL action reflexives:** Describe one's _____.
 - a. Je m'habille à 9h. → _____
2. **IDIOMATIC reflexives:** Describe how one is _____ or _____.
 - Je m'amuse aujourd'hui. → _____
 - NOTE: *idiomatic* means: _____ so it's hard to literally translate.
3. **RECIPROCAL reflexives:** Describe actions one does with _____.
 - a. Nous nous aimons. → _____

Using Reflexive Verbs: **Passé Composé**

When there are _____ verbs in the sentence because of the *passé composé*, you place the _____ pronoun _____ the conjugated helping verb _____. **Note: Reflexive Verbs DO NOT use _____ in the PC.**

Let's review our reflexive pronouns.

_____ myself	_____ ourselves
_____ yourself	_____ yourselves / yourself

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_____ himself	_____ themselves
_____ herself	_____ themselves

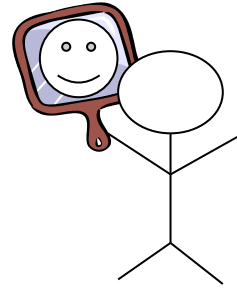
***NOTE:** The pronouns _____ the line are _____ pronouns. This means that they never change as we learn different types of pronouns.

Agreement with Reflexive Verbs: **Passé Composé**

When using _____ verbs in the passé composé you must use the helping verb _____ and make the _____ agree with the subject.

Practice: Use the chart above to fill in the blanks below.

I looked at myself. → Je **me** suis regardé**(e)**.



You looked at yourself. → Tu _____ es regardé**(e)**.

He looked at himself. → Il _____ est regardé.

She looked at herself. → Elle _____ est regardée

We looked at us. → Nous _____ sommes regardé**(e)s**.

You all looked at yourselves. → Vous _____ êtes regardé**(s)**.

They looked at themselves. → Ils _____ sont regardés**S**.

They looked at themselves. → Elles _____ sont regardées**es**.

***Notice that the pronoun _____ the person talking. This is how we know that the action is NOT being done to _____ else.**

Practice Conjugating Reflexive Verbs in the **Passé Composé**:

se laver: _____

Je _____

Nous _____

Tu _____

Vous _____

Il _____

Ils _____

Elle _____

Elles _____

NEGATIVE Reflexive Verbs: **Passé Composé**

Because Reflexive Pronouns are placed _____ the conjugated helping verb _____, when you make the sentence negative you place the pronoun _____ the “negative verb sandwich”.

Example Formation:



Examples : Il **ne** s'est **pas** regardé. → _____

PRACTICE with Pronouns: Put the Negative “BREAD” in the sentences & translate.

Je _____ **me** suis _____ amusé. → _____

Nous _____ **nous** sommes _____ dépêché**S**. → _____

Il _____ s'est _____ couché. → _____



Non-Agreement with Reflexive Verbs: **Passé Composé**

One of the trickiest rules when using _____ verbs in the passé composé is that sometimes the _____ does NOT agree if it is followed by a _____ that receives the action.

Let's look at some contrasting examples below.

Agreement: *no object*

Elle s'est lavé**e**

Elle s'est peigné**e**

Nous **nous** sommes rasé**S**

No Agreement: *object*

Elle s'est lavé les mains.

Elle s'est peigné les cheveux.

Nous **nous** sommes rasé la figure.