

## Verbs that use Être with the Past Participle (DR & MRS VAN DER TRAMP)

The table below lists the verbs that use **être** with the **past participle**, the mnemonic, Dr & Mrs Van Der Tramp, acts as a prompt to remember them by.

	Infinitive (verb)	Meaning	Past participle
D	devenir	to become	<b>devenu</b>
R	revenir	to come back	<b>revenu</b>
&			
M	monter	to go up	<b>monté</b>
R	rester	to stay	<b>resté</b>
S	sortir	to go out	<b>sorti</b>
V	venir	to come	<b>venu</b>
A	aller	to go	<b>allé</b>
N	naître	to be born	<b>né</b>
D	descendre	to go down	<b>descendu</b>
E	entrer	to go in	<b>entré</b>
R	rentrer	to re-enter	<b>rentré</b>
T	tomber	to fall	<b>tombé</b>
R	retourner	to return	<b>retourné</b>
A	arriver	to arrive	<b>arrivé</b>
M	mourir	to die	<b>mort</b>
P	partir	to leave	<b>parti</b>

### Past participle rules for the above:

regular “er” verbs drop the **er** at the end and add **é**

regular “ir” verbs drop the **r** at the end so end in **i**

regular “re” verbs drop the **re** at the end and add **u**

**devenir, revenir, venir, naître** and **mourir** are irregular verbs that don't follow a pattern, so just have to be learned 😊 or 😞

### Masculine, Feminine or Plural

If the subject is **masculine singular** the past participle is as written in the table above.

If the subject is **feminine singular** add “e” to the past participle, eg **montée, sortie**

If the subject is **masculine** or **mixed plural** add “s” to the past participle, eg **montés, sortis**

If the subject is **feminine plural** add “es” to the past participle, eg **montées, sorties**