

Dans les trois premières sections (I, II, III) du *Petit Prince*:

Je regardai  
 Je réussis  
 Il me répéta  
 Que cela me semblât  
 Je sortis  
 Je me rappelai  
 je dis au  
 Il me répondit  
 Je refis  
 Je fus stupéfait  
 Il regarda  
 Je dessinai  
 Mon ami sourit  
 Il fut refuse?  
 Je fus bien surpris  
 Je griffonai  
 Il pencha la tête  
 je fis la connaissance  
 il me fallut  
 Quand il aperçut  
 Il s'écria  
 Il me demanda  
 Oui, fis-je  
 Il eut un éclat de rire  
 Il ajouta  
 J'entrevis  
 Il se plongea  
 Je m'efforçai

The *passé simple* is most often formed by dropping the last two letters of the infinitive form of the verb and adding the appropriate ending:

	-er	-ir	-re
je	parlai	finis	vendis
tu	parlas	finis	vendis
il	parla	finit	vendit
nous	parlâmes	finîmes	vendîmes
vous	parlâtes	finîtes	vendîtes
ils	parlèrent	finirent	vendirent

NB: As you can see, the endings for regular -ir verbs and -re verbs are the same. Irregular verbs like faire, venir, avoir, or aller have slightly different endings.

It's also called the passé défini (\*), the preterite, or the historical past.

(\*) And the passé composé, you guessed it, is the passé **indéfini**. En

While literary and refined language still uses the *passé simple*, the standard ordinary spoken language has renounced *passé simple* for the *passé composé*.

The passé simple's meaning is the same as the *passé composé*, used predominantly in formal writing (including history and literature) and formal speech. In writing it is most often used for narration.

In modern spoken French, the *passé simple* has practically disappeared, but localized French has its own variations. In Canada, the *passé simple* continues to be used, at least more than in France.

It is usually not taught to foreigners until advanced French classes. In modern spoken French, the *passé simple* is used occasionally as a joke to make the sentence sound either more pretentious or refined.

Sometimes the passé simple is used to express an event or action that is complete, but not necessarily remote in time: Le Général de Gaulle vécut 80 ans. (The past participle “vécu” resembles the passé simple form “vécut”, as is the case with many verbs.)

This tense is easily recognizable!

## Passé Simple

Je regardai  
Je réussis  
Il me répéta  
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Je sortis  
Je me rappelai  
je dis au  
Il me répondit  
Je refis  
Je fus stupéfait  
Il regarda  
Je dessinai  
Mon ami sourit  
Il fut refuse?  
Je fus bien surpris  
Je griffonai  
Il pencha la tête  
je fis la connaissance  
il me fallut  
Quand il aperçut  
Il s'écria  
Il me demanda  
Oui, fis-je  
Il eut un éclat de rire  
Il ajouta  
J'entrevis  
Il se plongea  
Je m'efforçai  
La proposition parut  
Eut un  
Il ajuta