

What are Reflexive Verbs?

Worksheet

Reflexive verbs are verbs where the subject performs an action on or for themselves. They require a reflexive pronoun (me, te, se, nous, vous, se) that agrees with the subject: Je me lève (I get up — literally, I myself get up).

Questions

1. What defines a reflexive verb?

- A) A verb with a prefix re-
- B) A verb where the subject acts on themselves, with a reflexive pronoun
- C) A verb requiring two subjects
- D) A verb in the past tense

2. Which is a reflexive verb?

- A) Parler (to speak)
- B) Se parler (to speak to oneself)
- C) Parlons (let's speak)
- D) Parlé (spoken)

3. What is the correct reflexive form of 'lever' for 'je'?

- A) je lève
- B) je me lève
- C) me je lève
- D) je se lève

4. In passé composé, what auxiliary does a reflexive verb use?

- A) Avoir
- B) Être
- C) Aller
- D) Devoir

5. Conjugate 'se lever' (to get up) in the present tense for 'je' and 'nous'.

6. Conjugate 's'appeler' (to be called) for 'elle'.

7. What is the reflexive form of 'habiller' (to dress) for 'vous'?

8. Define: What is a reflexive verb?

9. Define: What are the French reflexive pronouns?

10. Define: Example of a reflexive verb?

Answer Key

1. B) A verb where the subject acts on themselves, with a reflexive pronoun — Reflexive verbs require a reflexive pronoun (me, te, se, nous, vous) that matches the subject.
2. B) Se parler (to speak to oneself) — 'Se parler' has the reflexive pronoun 'se,' making it reflexive.
3. B) je me lève — Je me lève. The reflexive pronoun 'me' precedes the conjugated verb.
4. B) Être — Reflexive verbs always use être in passé composé: Je me suis levé(e).
5. Je me lève (I get up) Nous nous levons (we get up) Note: The reflexive pronoun me/nous matches the subject.
6. Elle s'appelle (She is called / Her name is) The -t- in 'appelle' doubles before silent e (regular reflexive conjugation rule).
7. Vous vous habillez (You get dressed) Reflexive pronoun vous matches vous; conjugation follows regular -er verb pattern.
8. A verb where the action is directed back to the subject, with a reflexive pronoun (me, te, se, nous, vous, se).
9. Me (myself), te (yourself), se (him/herself/itself), nous (ourselves), vous (yourselves), se (themselves).
10. Se lever (to get up), s'asseoir (to sit down), se coucher (to go to bed), se laver (to wash oneself).

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