

H. Say whether or not the following people went to Provence. Follow the models.

**Modèles:** Magali a pris des photos du Vieux Port de Marseille.

*Elle est allée en Provence.*

Malick et toi, vous avez visité le musée Marmottan.

*Vous n'êtes pas allés en Provence.*

1. Karim et Théo ont traversé le pont du Gard à pied.

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2. Adja a fait une excursion en bus à Tours.

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3. Myriam et Zakia ont vu la montagne Sainte-Victoire.

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4. J'ai passé une semaine à Aix-en-Provence.

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### Reflexive verbs

Reflexive verbs are very common in French. Use reflexive verbs to describe your daily routine.

Je me lève à sept heures.      *I get up at 7:00.*

A reflexive pronoun (**me, te, se, nous, vous**) precedes each reflexive verb form. Reflexive pronouns represent the same person as the subject. Here are the present tense forms of the reflexive verb **s'habiller**, meaning "to get dressed."

#### s'habiller

je	m'habille	nous	nous habillons
tu	t'habilles	vous	vous habillez
il/elle/on	s'habille	ils/elles	s'habillent

Use the definite article rather than the possessive adjective to express the action of doing something to a part of one's own body.

Sylvie se lave la figure.      *Sylvie washes her face.*

Many verbs may be reflexive or non-reflexive. The reflexive pronoun is omitted in sentences that have a non-reflexive verb. Compare the use of reflexive and non-reflexive verbs in the following sentences:

Marie-France se lave.      *Marie-France washes herself.*

Marie-France lave la voiture.      *Marie-France washes the car.*

Ne goes in front of the reflexive pronoun and pas goes after the verb in a negative sentence.

Tu ne te couches pas tôt.      *You don't go to bed early.*

Put the subject pronoun after the form of the verb and the reflexive pronoun in front of the verb in a question using inversion.

Avec quoi te brosses-tu les dents?      *With what do you brush your teeth?*