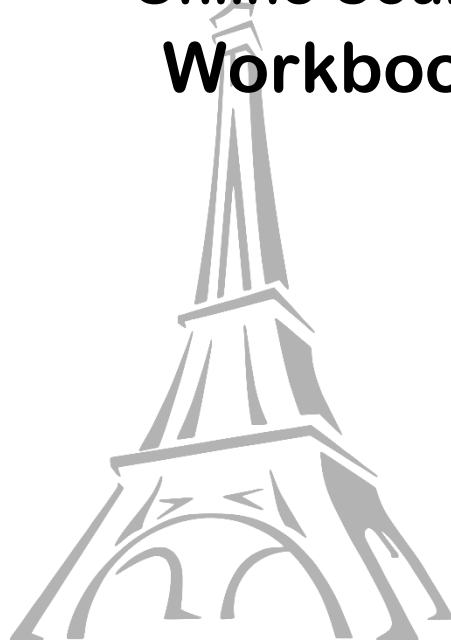


REAL FRENCH FOR TRAVELERS

Online Course Workbook



Welcome to *Real French for Travelers*: The Complete Online Course!

Your *wonderful journey* is about to begin! Thanks for having confidence in yourself and deciding to take the steps to speaking French. Learning a language takes consistency and determination, but it's also fun and rewarding. You'll see yourself improve step by step and be able to communicate and be understood, which is very fulfilling.

This course was developed from the book, *Real French for Traveler*. I have used that book in my adult French classes for several years. (It's also available for sale online.) ***In this course***, you'll go step by step, first by learning the basics. I'll be your private teacher all along the way. You can go back to each lesson as many times as you need to, listening to the examples and repeating so you can develop the right accent. You'll also hear the explanations of each concept.

This workbook will be an indispensable part of your journey. (***You will find tips for using your Workbook on page 6.***) Hearing the lessons will be an important part, but what you do in this workbook **after** hearing each concept will reinforce it for you. By re-reading the concepts in the workbook and trying some of the exercises for each point you learn, you'll be sure to understand it well before moving on to the next section. In that way, you'll build a solid foundation for your French studies. There is an answer key in the back of the workbook so you can check your work and make sure you're on the right track.

Throughout the workbook, you'll also find short articles in English about traveling in France, the culture, and other tips you'll find helpful. Although this course alone won't make you fluent in French (that takes longer!), it will do two things for you. If you go through the course consistently, do the homework, and review often, you'll be operational for your trip to France. That means you can get around more easily, have simple interactions, understand things better, and enjoy your trip better. The second thing the course will do is provide a good foundation for you to continue on in French and reach fluency if you want to. It's all done in steps, and this is your first step!

As you embark on your Real French journey, I wish you success and enthusiasm about the learning process!

Let's get started!



Real French for Travelers

Phrase books are better than nothing at all, but wouldn't you rather speak REAL French? With just a bit of regular time and effort, you can learn the basics of the French language, and that opens up a new world to you as you travel.

Question: How much French does one need to learn, just to take a trip to France?

Answer: It depends on what you want out of your trip. Don't get me wrong . . . you'll still enjoy your trip to France without French, simply because it's one of the most varied, fascinating, and delightful destinations on earth. You could go there every year and never run out of memorable places to see or experiences to savor in your memory. You don't need language for this . . .

. . . but what if you want more?

- What if you'd like to be able to ask for what you need in the language of your country hosts?
- What if you get lost and need to find your way but can't find someone who speaks English?
- What if you'd like to order in a restaurant without needing the smile and point method?
- What if you would like to have a simple conversation with a French person?

Are you someone who enjoys dipping *below* the surface of the culture, deeper than the average traveler who doesn't make such efforts?

You don't have to be fluent to do all these things. However, you'd be surprised to find out how much even a basic level of French language proficiency will enhance your travels and lead you to want to make multiple trips to France, Quebec, or other French-speaking nations.

Making an effort in the French language will also go a long way to more positive interactions with the local people.

Here are more reasons to learn even just a basic level of French:

- You will feel more empowered instead of helpless if faced with a language situation you don't understand or in case of any difficulties you may run into.
- It is personally satisfying to get sentences from another language out of your mouth and be understood.
- Whatever French you learn for your trip is a foundation you'll build upon. Learning French can become a lifelong hobby instead of only a trip-oriented tool.
- You'll have greater understanding of the local culture and the ways of the French; you'll be able to read articles, programs and descriptions, or museum summaries (or at least make an informed guess about what they say) as opposed to being completely clueless (and who likes being clueless?).

- Lastly (this may have little relevance now but much relevance in a few years), many studies have proven that learning a language, at whatever age, slows down the development of Alzheimer's. My oldest French student was 91. It's never too late.

Hopefully, these are more than enough reasons to learn the beautiful French language, REAL French. French is not a difficult language to learn. The grammar is logical and, once learned, largely predictable. The pronunciation is the hardest element (I will cover this), but once you know the rules of pronunciation, it also becomes much easier.

A Real French Book (and Online Course!)

REAL French for Travelers is unique in its approach. Along with full explanations of each grammar principle, travel-oriented dialogues will illustrate grammar in the types of situations you'll likely encounter. You'll see grammar in context.

Although this program was developed for an adult community college class, motivated travelers at *any* age can benefit greatly from it. Short lessons explain basic principles one at a time. Exercises will help mastery. Travel-oriented dialogues provide realistic conversations, giving you typical language structures. These will also include the grammar and vocabulary you will have just learned.

REAL French for Travelers will cover the same grammar as an introductory French course, from articles all the way to the basic past tense. Completing this book/course will give you the tools you need to do more than just "survive" in France, which is better than simply memorizing phrases you don't understand. You'll learn *real* French.

Regions of France

Many travelers are familiar with Paris, though not necessarily other regions of France. When I say "familiar", that might be no more than a 1-day stopover, a romantic weekend, or a speedy one-week blitz. If that's all the time you've had, it's surely better than nothing! But it probably has given you a thirst for seeing more.

It's hard to describe how much there is to see all across France, with amazing variety from one end to the other. Each region has characteristic regional cuisine and beverages. Most have wine specialties, except Normandy which produces Calvados, its famous apple brandy and Brittany, with a beer-like beverage called cidre. Then there is cognac to the southwest and champagne to the east. That will appeal to the foodies among us. But there's much more in each region.

Normandy: Best known for D-Day landings and Second World War history, this area brims with cute bed and breakfast inns in gentle pastoral settings, and small but lively beach towns, like Etretat and Honfleur.

Alsace: Famous for passing back and forth between France and Germany over the centuries, this area has its own unique cuisine, architecture, and dialect. Cities like Strasbourg and Colmar, with canals and half-timbered buildings, will charm you as much as the flammkuchen and choucroute. (Hint: These are edible and you should really check them out!)

Provence offers more than lavender fields and upscale seaside resorts. There you'll see walled cities on cliff sides, small towns with tile roofs that make you feel like you're in a Marcel Pagnol novel, a sunny climate, and Mediterranean vibe.

The southwest has specialties like Bordeaux wine, cassoulet sausage stew, and Basque dishes. There are more seaside resort towns, like elegant Biarritz, long surfing and swimming beaches, and plenty of hiking, biking, and nature-oriented enjoyment.

The Loire Valley is often recognized for châteaux, which are scattered along the longest river in France. It is also an important wine region. Themed visits are popular here, including wine tours, castle visits...endless feasts of history and architecture.

Virtually anywhere you go, you will be rewarded with breathtaking scenery; quaint, memorable towns; and wonderful meals. Of course, this is not an exhaustive list. Don't forget the wine regions of the east, including Champagne, Bourgogne, and Alsace, or the Alps region, with its fondue and ski resorts.

In summary, there's simply too much to describe. If you want to experience the variety and bounty of France, you'll have a lot of trips to make. Having some French under your belt will definitely be a plus.

People, Culture, and Myths

The French people are one of the great natural resources of France. Of course, any country will have a few hot-tempered waiters or cashiers. But on a personal level, the French value their culture and their language, and if you make an effort to value them too, you'll meet a warm response.

Here are a few things to know about French people and culture:

- Like many Europeans, they may be reserved at first, but once you develop a relationship, they can be very warm.
- The French are logical and intellectual. They have a high regard for education, philosophy and individuality. Resistance and rebellion also figure in that list, as history has shown. They can be up for a good heated discussion over dinner, then walk away smiling, still friends.
- France is a very aesthetic culture. People generally dress with care and style, even when casual. They give a high importance to the arts, and this flows through many aspects of the culture. You may even see sculptures adorning the sidelines of highways.

- The French place a high value on family, friendship, vacations, free time, leisure, and security.
- And this is important to mention: The French do not dislike Americans. I'm not sure who started this rumor but it's simply not true. They don't always appreciate American politics, but that is another story.

From *Real French for Travelers*

What to expect in your Workbook (and tips for using it)

Your workbook contains the information of each video lesson so you can refer back to it, but also *much more* that is not in the videos. The videos and the workbook work **together** to make up the course. You'll miss a lot if you don't work through them together, lesson by lesson. All the vocabulary that you'll need for the dialogues and for traveling in general are in the workbook.

You'll have a chance to practice each concept by doing at least one exercise in each section. Please take the time to print off the exercise and do it in order to gain the most out of the course. If you prefer to print only the exercises but keep the workbook in electronic format, you can print out the Exercise Download Document, which is much shorter, because it contains only the exercises and answer key. Some exercises won't have a corresponding answer key, so don't think it's missing! The exercises are very important. You'll find an answer key on page 123 in this workbook so you can check your answers to see if you've understood the concept.

In the course, there are several dialogues that illustrate concepts within the context of conversation. These are also in your workbook with and without translations. You can study and practice these as many times as you want, along with the vocabulary that precedes them. There are lists of helpful and travel-specific French vocabulary throughout the workbook. Also, look for short articles on culture and travel tips.

Just a note: if you have a copy of the book, *Real French for Travelers* or plan to buy one, the content is basically the same as the course, but you'll find that the order is a bit different for certain topics.

In the videos, you'll see several sections of **QuickStart phrases**. These are phrases you can learn as-is, without necessarily understanding all of the grammar beforehand. They'll be helpful, you'll see! Your workbook has a longer list of QuickStart phrases than the videos (and there's a download of the whole list, too), so be sure not to miss them in sections 1 through 5. You will also have a **listening segment** at the end of sections four, five, and six. Listening and comprehension is one of the more difficult skills in learning a foreign language. These sections will start your ear training very simply and build slightly in complexity as you go. There are tips for effective listening as well. So, if you're ready, *On y va!* (Let's go!)

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Section One: The Building Blocks of French

This section contains 8 lessons and these will give you the first structures of the French language. Be sure to watch the video before you do the lesson. If you prefer, you can skim the workbook lesson first then watch the video. Just be sure to do both (and the exercises!) to get the most out of each lesson.

Lesson One: Polite Words, Greetings, and Phrases

You'll say "bonjour" all day up to about 6 pm. Then you'll say, "Bonsoir." You'll say this all evening until you go to bed. Then you'll say, "Bonne nuit."

Bonjour (hello)	bon-joor	Jour means "day".
Bonsoir (good evening)	bon-swahr	Soir means "evening".
Bonne nuit (good night)	bun-noo-ee	Nuit means "night".

This is how you can address people that you encounter. These are formal, for people you don't know at all or well.

Monsieur (Sir, Mister)	Bonjour, Monsieur
Madame (Woman over 30)	Bonsoir, Madame
Mademoiselle (Woman/girl under about 30)	Bonne nuit, Mademoiselle

If you don't learn any other polite words, at least learn these!

S'il vous plait (Please)	Seel-voo-play
Merci (Thank you)	Mehr-see
De rien (you're welcome)	De-ree-en
Au revoir (goodbye)	oh reu-vwahr

If you bump into someone or need the attention of your waiter or someone else:

Excusez-moi! (excuse me!)
Pardon!
Pardonnez-moi! (Pardon me!)

Here's how you say your name or ask someone theirs:

Je m'appelle (Your name) My name is
Comment vous appelez-vous? What is your name ? (formal)
Enchanté! (I'm happy to meet you!)

If you can't quite remember how to pronounce these, just head over to lesson one for the recap.

Now practice the meanings in this simple exercise. (Print this page off and do your best!)

Exercise 1. Match the phrase with the meaning by drawing a line to the correct translation.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Je m'appelle.... | A. hello |
| 2. Excusez-moi... | B. you're welcome |
| 3. Mademoiselle... | C. good night |
| 4. Comment vous appelez-vous? | D. Sir, Mister |
| 5. De rien | E. Pardon me |
| 6. Merci | F. Please |
| 7. Bonne nuit | G. miss, young lady |
| 8. Monsieur | H. Good evening |
| 9. S'il vous plait | I. Thank you |
| 10. Bonjour | J. My name is: |
| 11. Pardonnez-moi | K. Excuse me |
| 12. Bonsoir | L. address for a woman over 30 |
| 13. Enchanté | M. What is your name? |
| 14. Madame | N. I'm pleased to meet you. |

Exercise 2. What do you say to someone in the following circumstances?

- You bump into someone in a store?

- You greet someone at the hotel reception before asking for information?

- You want to catch your waiter's attention?

- You want to say your name?

- You want to greet someone at 9 in the morning?

- You want to greet someone at 8 in the evening?

- You are going to bed.

- You want to thank someone for something.

- You want to ask someone their name

- You tell someone it was nice to meet them.

See answers on page 123.

Here is a dialogue using some of the polite vocabulary you just learned.
(Hear the dialogue in Lesson One of your course)

Bonjour, Monsieur! (Hello, Sir)

Bonjour, Mademoiselle. Comment vous appelez-vous? (Hello, Miss. What's your name?)

Je m'appelle Sophie. Et vous? (My name is Sophie. And you ?)

Je m'appelle Bernard. (My name is Bernard.)

Enchantée! (I'm happy to meet you.)

Here is a longer dialogue (not in the online lesson) with translation and some new words below.

A: Bonjour, monsieur. (Hello, Sir)

B: Bonjour, mademoiselle/madame/monsieur. Comment vous appelez-vous ? (Hello, Miss/Ma'am/Sir. What is your name?)

A: Je m'appelle _____. Et vous? (My name is _____. And you?)

B: Je m'appelle _____. (My name is _____.)

A: Enchanté(e). Comment allez-vous? (I'm glad to meet you. How are you?)

B: Très bien, merci. Vous êtes de Paris (Very well, thank you. Are you from Paris?)

A: Oui. Et vous ? (Yes. And you?)

B: Non, je suis de Lyon. (No, I'm from Lyon.)

A: Au revoir, monsieur/madame/mademoiselle. (Good bye, Sir/Ma'am/Miss)

B: Bonne journée ! (Have a good day!)

Additional Vocabulary :

Comment allez-vous ? How are you?

Je vais bien. I'm doing well. Tres bien. Very well.

Bonne journée: Have a good day

Here are some ways to ask and answer the question, "How are you?"

Question

Formal: Comment allez-vous? How are you?

Informal : Comment vas-tu ? How are you?

Very informal (among friends) Ça va? (pronounced Sa-Vah)

Some Responses

Je vais bien, merci, et vous ? I'm doing well, thanks. And you?

Pas mal. Not bad.

Tres bien, merci. Very well, thanks.

Ça va. (informal) Pretty good.

Lesson Two: French Pronunciation Rules #1-5

In this lesson, you'll cover pronunciation rules 1-5. There will be a few more later, but this will prevent Rule Overload. We don't want that. The workbook will have a short summary of each rule, but you can take your own notes in the margins or a notebook as you watch the video.

Rule #1: French has the same vowels as English, but they are pronounced and used differently. They don't have long and short sounds for each vowel.

Rule #2: French uses combined vowels frequently. They often have a different combined sound than each vowel individually. Examples are: au, ou, oi, eu, and ail.

Rule #3: Any vowel followed by n or M is nasal. Examples: jambon, bon, intéressant, garçon, pain, chien. If an e is added to the end, it breaks the nasal rule and it follows normal rules. Eg voisin/voisine. Cousin, cousine

Rule #4: French has a few accents over vowels. The most common ones are é, è, and à. Think of the words "ape" for é and "egg" for è. The accent on the à means that it's a preposition, since there's also a verb "a" with no accent. There are also circumflexes (ô), which don't make any change in the sound. The à (preposition) has no change in sound.

Rule #5: Pronunciation of final consonants. You generally will not pronounce final consonants on nouns. Words like chat or tort. The exceptions are C, R, F, and L. Usually, you will pronounce those. Any consonant followed by an e will be pronounced. (the e won't.)

Lesson Three: Genders, Articles, and Nouns

French has 2 genders: masculine and feminine. That means everything has a gender, whether it's physical (a house) or abstract (honesty). There's a little part of speech called and "article". The first articles we'll learn are those that mean either *the* or *a/an*.

Definite Article

If an article means “**the**”, it’s called a definite article, because it refers to a specific, definite thing. In French, there is a masculine, **le**, a feminine, **la**, and a plural, **les**. The plural will be the same whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

Here are some examples of definite articles:

le livre (the book) masculine

la pomme (the apple) feminine

les amis (the friends) Plural ; the same for both genders

There is a special form for singular words beginning with vowels: l’

Examples

l’appartement (the apartment) In this case, you cannot tell by the article what the noun’s gender is, so you’ll have to learn this.

L’ami(e): the friend (masculine, feminine)

Indefinite Article

This means a or an. If you say an apple, it isn’t a particular apple. It’s indefinite and the forms are un, une, and des.

Here are some examples of indefinite articles:

un garçon (a boy) Masculine: un

une maison (a house) Feminine: une

des bananes (some bananas) Plural : des

On the next page are a couple of exercises to help you learn the concept of articles in French. Print off the page and check your work on page 124.

Exercise 3: Here are some basic nouns with their genders shown by their articles. Supply the article, whether definite or indefinite.

Example : Une maison: a house

la fille _____ girl

le repas _____ meal

un bureau _____ office

le chien _____ dog

un vélo _____ bike

Some useful nouns (the gender is shown by the definite article)

Useful Nouns (with definite articles) and other useful words

la fille: girl, daughter

dans: in, inside

la maison: house
le vélo: bike
le stylo: pen
la porte: door
le chat: cat
le chien: dog
le livre: book
le vin: wine
la banque: bank
la fleur: flower
la forêt: forest
la main: hand
le monde: world
le temps: time
l'idée (f): idea
la voiture: car
l'homme: man
le travail: work
la fenêtre: window
la chaise: chair
la table: table
le cahier: notebook
la personne: person
les gens: people
l'ami (e): friend
le repas: meal

avec : with
sur : on top of, on
sans : without
d'accord : okay, in agreement
plus : more
pour : for, in order to
pendant : during, for (duration)
de : from, about
à : to, at
il y a : there is/ there are
voici : here is
voilà : there is (for something visible)
ensemble : together
seul/ seule : alone, only, lonely
oui : yes
non : no
peut-être : maybe

Determining Gender

As you learn more vocabulary, the words will get more complex. It would be nice to be able to guess the gender of certain nouns the first time you see them or want to use them. Many nouns do give a clue to gender in their endings. Some endings will almost always be masculine, and others will almost always be feminine. This is a general rule, and there are exceptions.

Here are a few general guidelines. Since you may not have a lot of vocabulary just yet, these words will be more meaningful to you later in the course. Read them over and try the exercise, then come back to the list later on.

MASCULINE NOUNS:

- Nouns that end in –isme, -oir, -teur, -ail, -al, -ier, -et, -ège

Examples

The –ism words, such as le tourisme, le terrorisme, le socialisme
-oir : un devoir (a duty), le pouvoir (power), un détail (a detail), un billet (a ticket),
un hôpital (a hospital), un moteur (a motor), un ordinateur (a computer.)
-ier, -et, -ège : un clavier (a keyboard), un sommet (a summit), un privilège (a
privilege)

- Nouns ending in –age, -ment, -o/-ot, -on, -eau, -ent)

Examples

--age: un voyage (a trip)
--ment: un département, un logement (department, housing)
--on: un melon, un jambon (melon, ham)
--ent: un talent, un parent (talent, parent)
--eau: un plateau (a tray), un bureau (office), un drapeau (a flag)
--age: le jardinage (gardening), un voisinage (a neighborhood)
-o, ot: le stylo: (the pen), un pivot (a pivot) un haricot (a bean)
• Most nouns that come from other languages are masculine. (eg le jogging, le shopping, le marketing, le yoga, le tennis.)

FEMININE NOUNS:

- Nouns that end in –tié, -rie, -ance, -ence, -esse, -ette, -ise, -euse

--tié: une amitié (a friendship), une moitié (half)
--ance, --ence: une correspondance (a train connection, correspondence), une
différence, une influence (exception: le silence)
-ette: une courgette (zucchini), une chaussette (sock)
--euse: une perceuse (a drill)
--ise: une crise (crisis), une bise (a kiss)
--esse: la jeunesse (youth), la finesse (finesse).

- Nouns ending in –ade, -ée, -ie, -ion, ité, -té, -ice

--ade: une promenade, une salade, une baignade (swimming excursion)
--ée: une journée (a day), une idée (an idea)
--ion: une décision (decision), une transition (transition)
--ité, té: une identité (identity), une activité (activity), la liberté (liberty), la quantité
(quantity)
--ie: une librairie (a bookstore)
--ice: la directrice (the female director), calculatrice (calculator)

Pronunciation Tip

For all nouns beginning with a vowel, two things happen in pronunciation. First, the definite article *le* or *la* will become *l'*, as in *l'animal*. Second, for plurals when you use *les* or *des*, the *s* sound slides across and sounds like a *z*. *Les* (*z* sound) *animaux* (*layz-anee-moh*).

4. Supply the correct definite article (*le* or *la*) to the following nouns. Observe their endings to help you determine the gender of nouns (see previous list of guidelines.) You can learn some new nouns at the same time!

1. _____ village (village)
2. _____ alliance (wedding ring, agreement)
3. _____ sonnette (doorbell)
4. _____ garage (garage)
5. _____ château (castle)
6. _____ jeunesse (youth)
7. _____ idéalisme (idealism)
8. _____ journal (newspaper)
9. _____ matinée (morning)
10. _____ mise à jour (update)
11. _____ quantité (quantity)
12. _____ billet (ticket)
13. _____ salon (living room)
14. _____ moment (moment)
15. _____ valise (suitcase)
16. _____ diversité (diversity)
17. _____ chapeau (hat)
18. _____ tennis (tennis)

Lesson Four : Plurals

Plurals usually just add an “s” to the end of a noun. In a few cases, though, there are exceptions.

No “s” is added if the word already ends in *s*, *x*, or *z*.

And remember these other exceptions from the video:

-eau- as in château (castle) add X des châteaux
 -ieu- as in lieu (place, location), also add X des lieux
 -eu- as in cheveu (hair, singular) add X des cheveux
 -al: animal (animal), journal (newspaper), capital (capital), hôpital (hospital), cheval (horse) Change -al to -aux in the plural

Des animaux des journaux des capitaux des hôpitaux

Exercise 5. In the following words, make the plurals into singulars, and the singulars into plurals. Pay attention to both the word endings and articles. (Keep definite and indefinite articles the same).

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. la fille | <i>examples :</i> | les filles | (girl, daughter) |
| 2. des livres | | un livre | (books) |
| 3. des histoires | | | (stories) |
| 4. un gâteau | | | (cake) |
| 5. le poisson | | | (fish) |
| 6. des bouteilles | | | (bottles) |
| 7. le chapeau | | | (hat) |
| 8. un parc | | | (park) |
| 9. l'hôpital | | | (hospital) |
| 10. un bureau | | | (office) |
| 11. un choix | | | (choice) |
| 12. les voisins | | | (neighbors) |
| 13. un journal | | | (newspaper) |
| 14. les fenêtres | | | (window) |
| 15. le fils | | | (son) |

Lesson Five: Pronunciation (Part 2) Rules #6-9

Rule #6: Ch is always pronounced like 'sh'. Here are some examples:

chaussure (shoe)	chat (cat)	architect (architect)
chien (dog)	chercher (to look for)	choix (choice)

Rule #7: A double 's' in the middle of a word (or between words) is pronounced like an 's'. A single s in the middle of a word or between some words is pronounced like a z.

Poisson vs poison (fish) maison (house) dessert vs desert
 nous sommes vs les enfants (we are, the children)

Rule #8: C before i, e, and y are pronounced “s”. C before a, o, and u are pronounced K. The best thing to do is memorize the right pronunciation as you learn the word so you won’t have to wonder which one it is. If needed, you’ll override the second rule by adding a cédille to what would normally be a K sound. Like this: Ç or ç.

Here are some examples of the “override” cédille: garçon (boy), ça (that), François (a name)

Rule # 9: -tion endings indicate a feminine word. This ending is pronounced see-on (nasal n), not with an sh sound as in English.

Lesson Six: The verb être, to be

Here is the conjugation, or all the different forms, of être, or “to be”

être: to be

Je suis (I am)	Nous sommes (we are)
Tu es (you are, informal)	Vous êtes (you are, plural and formal)
Il est (he is)	Ils sont (they, masc. Are)
Elle est (she is)	Elles sont (they, fem. Are)
On est (one is, we are)	

Here are some adjectives that will help you form some sentences, like you did in the video.

timide: shy	sympathique, sympa: nice, friendly
malade: sick	intelligent(e): intelligent
occupé(e): busy	fatigué(e): tired
sportif/sportive: athletic	laid(e): ugly
content(e): content	méchant(e): mean
amical(e): friendly	têtu(e): stubborn
bon/bonne: good	facile: easy
beau/belle: attractive	difficile: difficult
handsome, beautiful,	

Exercise 6. Create a few sentences for practice. Don't forget to add an e if needed for feminine, and an s if needed for plural. You can use other nouns as subjects as well.

Examples Ils sont têtus. (They are stubborn.) Les garçons sont sympas. (The boys are nice.)

Nous....

Les chiens

Elles

Vous....

Les voisins (neighbors)

Les gens (people)

Le gâteau (cake)

La maison

Tu

Exercise 7 Translate the phrases below into French.

The cake is delicious. *Example* Le gâteau est délicieux.

We are tired.

The neighbors are rich.

The boy is timid.

The man is intelligent.

You (informal) are interesting.

The woman is sick.

You (plural) are stubborn.

Some Useful Prepositions

à	to, at
de	of, from, about
sur	on (on top of, on the subject of)
avec	with
chez	at the home of
dans	in, inside of
sans	without
pour	for, in order to
en	in, on (used with fixed expressions of time & space)
devant	in front of
derrière	behind

Lesson Seven: Numbers 1 through 31

Numbers: 1-31

un/e	one	seize	sixteen
deux	two	dix-sept	seventeen
trois	three	dix-huit	eighteen
quatre	four	dix-neuf	nineteen
cinq	five	vingt	twenty
six	six	vingt et un/e	twenty-one
sept	seven	vingt-deux	twenty-two
huit	eight	vingt-trois	twenty-three
neuf	nine	vingt-quatre	twenty-four
dix	ten	vingt-cinq	twenty-five
onze	eleven	vingt-six	twenty-six
douze	twelve	vingt-sept	twenty-seven
treize	thirteen	vingt-huit	twenty-eight
quatorze	fourteen	vingt-neuf	twenty-nine
quinze	fifteen	trente	thirty
		trente et un/e	thirty-one

8. Take a minute now to read through all 31 of the numbers. Do this two times, then try to do it without looking at the list.

9. Now try to write out all of the numbers on blank paper, paying special attention to hyphens.

Lesson Eight: Months, Dates, and Seasons

Months of the Year : Les mois de l'année

(Months are not capitalized in French)

janvier	(January)
février	(February)
mars	(March)
avril	(April)
mai	(May)
juin	(June)
juillet	(July)
août	(August)
septembre	(September)
octobre	(October)
novembre	(November)
décembre	(December)

En juillet : In July Use the preposition “en” to say “in” a month

En décembre : In December

Dates

A date is typically expressed like this:

- Le 10 août, 2015. Always give the day first, preceded by the masculine definite article.
- Written short form: 10/08/15 (Note the day is *first* and the month *second* when expressed numerically)
- Nous sommes le 10 août. C'est le 10 août. It is the tenth of August.
- Je suis né(e) le 10 août. I was born on August 10.
- If you say the first, use premier. C'est le premier août. It's the first of August.

Seasons

All 4 season names are masculine. However, since all but spring begin with a vowel, they use the definite article l' and en.

l'hiver (winter) en hiver (in winter)

le printemps (spring) au printemps (in spring)

l'été (summer) en été (in summer)

l'automne (in autumn) en automne (in autumn)

la saison : the season

For Days of the week, see page 27

Quickstart Phrases 1

Study the *QuickStart* phrases below. Practice a few without looking at the translation.

- Bonjour. Je suis Américain/Américaine. Je suis Anglais/Anglaise. (*Hello. I'm American/English (name of your country).*) Je suis en vacances. (*I'm on vacation.*)
- Nous sommes le _____. (*We are the _____.* (*Name of your family.*) Or *My name is (from lesson 1) _____*)
- Nous sommes en vacances en juin. (*We are on vacation in June.*)
- Je suis des Etats-Unis. Je suis de l'Angleterre. (*I'm from the United States./ I'm from England. I'm from..... (your country)*)
- Les enfants sont fatigués. (*The children are tired.*)
- Où est la station de métro, s'il vous plait ? (*Where is the metro station, please?*)

***You've completed
Section One!!***



Section Two: Building Conversations

Lesson One: Regular & ER verbs

- There are 3 categories of regular verbs in French. You can identify them by their last 2 letters.
- The 3 categories are -ER, -IR, and -RE verbs, according to their endings.
- This lesson will discuss the -ER verbs. It's a big group and not hard to learn.

The first category, -ER verbs, is the most common. These are easy to conjugate because they always follow the same form. Also, the first, second, third person singular and third person plural are all pronounced the same way.

We'll see an example with the word "marcher", which means "to walk". In French, je marche can mean I walk or I am walking.

marcher (to walk)

je marche (I walk)	nous marchons (we walk)
tu marches (you walk) informal	vous marchez (you walk) pl, formal
il, elle marche (he, she walks)	ils, elles marchent (they walk)
	masculine, feminine

If you take off the -ER, what's left is known as the "stem". On the stem, you place the endings: -e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, and -ent.

Here's another one:

danser (to dance)

je danse	nous dansons
tu danses	vous dansez
il, elle, on danse	ils, elles dansent

Here is a list of common -ER verbs:

(Note that some of these verbs have accompanying prepositions.)

regarder: to watch	déjeuner: to eat lunch
travailler: to work	manger: to eat
arriver: to arrive	jouer (à la, au) : to play a sport (masc./fem.)
parler (à): to talk to	parler (de): to talk about
rester: to stay	préparer: to prepare

aimer: to like, to love écouter: to listen to
acheter: to buy chercher: to look for
visiter: to visit (a place) habiter: to live
jouer (de la, du) : to play a musical instrument (masc./fem.)
inviter (à): to invite someone (to do something)

Some English verbs will require prepositions while French equivalents do not (such as look *at*, sit *down*). The opposite is also true. In French sometimes a preposition à or de will be needed between 2 verbs, and sometimes before a noun. It's easier to learn these at the same time you learn the verb.

10 Take a moment to choose 5 of the above verbs and practice writing out their conjugations on a blank piece of paper.

Note: Days of the week are found on page 27 (in the next chapter).

Lesson Two: aller (To Go)

Aller is one of the irregular verbs you will use most frequently. It has an unusual conjugation, but you'll use this verb often.

je vais	nous allons
tu vas	vous allez
il, elle, on va	ils, elles vont

Some of the forms of *aller* should look familiar to you. Remember the expressions "Comment allez-vous" and "Ça va"? These greetings which you learned in Lesson 1 use the verb *aller*.

If you want to say you are going somewhere, in English just as in French you often say "to" or "to the...". In French if you want to say "to" you use à and then use the definite article. You'll remember that definite articles are either masculine or feminine, so you'll use à la (fem.) or au (masc. which is a + le) depending on the gender of the place you are going.

Here are the forms:

à la: feminine (Nous allons à la plage.) We are going to the beach.

au: masculine (Ils vont au magasin.) They are going to the store. (à + le = au)

aux: plural (Je vais aux boutiques.) I'm going to the boutiques. (à + les = aux)

à l': use with a vowel, either gender (Les enfants vont à l'école.) The children go to school.

à: use with no article for cities (Tu vas à Paris demain.) You're going to Paris tomorrow.

More Examples:

Je vais au musée. (I'm going to the museum. Musée is masculine, so use au.)

Mes voisins vont à la bibliothèque tous les jours. (My neighbors go to the library every day.) Library, bibliothèque, is feminine, so use à la.

Nous allons à l'église chaque semaine. (We go to church every week.)

Tu vas trop souvent au café. (You go to the café too often.)

Ils vont à Montréal cet été. (They are going to Montreal this summer) Use à with city names.

Mon cousin va au travail ce samedi. (My male cousin is going to work this Saturday.)

Some place names in French

le musée	museum
l'église (f)	church
l'école (f)	school
le marché	open market
la bibliothèque	library
la librairie	book store
le stade	stadium
le travail	work
le bureau	the office
le supermarché	supermarket
le magasin	store (general name)
le grand magasin	department store
la boutique	small specialty store
le parc	park
la piscine	swimming pool
l'appartement (m)	apartment
la boulangerie	bakery
la boucherie	butcher shop
le cinéma	movie theater
le restaurant	restaurant
le théâtre	theater (for stage plays)

Exercise 11. Complete the following sentences for practice, using the correct form of aller and the correct gender for your preposition. (à la or au)

Example Tu vas au cinéma.

1. Il _____ piscine.
2. Nous _____ restaurant
3. Je _____ école.
4. Les enfants _____ parc.
5. Vous _____ stade.
6. On _____ supermarché.
7. Je _____ boutique de chaussures (shoes).
8. Ma mère _____ boulangerie acheter une baguette.
9. La professeur _____ bureau. (You can use le or la for professeur.)
10. Nous _____ tous (all) _____ travail.

During the Week

Here is some new vocabulary to help you describe your daily or weekly activities.

la semaine: the week	chaque semaine: each week
parfois: sometimes	régulièrement: regularly
d'habitude: usually	souvent: often
le matin: morning	l'après-midi: afternoon
le soir: evening	la nuit: night

Days of the week: In French these are not capitalized

lundi: Monday
mardi: Tuesday
mercredi: Wednesday
jeudi: Thursday
vendredi: Friday
samedi: Saturday
dimanche: Sunday

When you express doing something regularly, use “le” before the day.

Example

Le samedi je vais au marché. On Saturdays, I go to the market.

Exercise 12. Write 5 phrases to describe your habits using the above vocabulary.

Example Le lundi matin je vais à la piscine. (On Monday mornings, I go to the pool.)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Going to.... Intention

Sometimes we use the phrase “going to” with another verb to talk about something we’re going to do soon. I’m going to see a movie, for example. You can do the same thing in French. This is often called *futur proche*, or near future.

Examples

Je vais acheter des légumes. (I’m going to buy some vegetables.)

Tu vas étudier ce soir? (Are you going to study this evening?)

Les enfants vont jouer dans le jardin. (The children are going to play in the yard.)

Exercise 13. Your turn: Create 6 sentences using *aller* plus another verb from the -ER verb list in Chapter 8.

Dialogue

Daily Habits

(Feel free to substitute your own name)

Anne: Bonjour, Pierre. Comment allez-vous?
(Hello, Pierre. How are you?)

Pierre : Bonjour, Anne. Très bien, merci. Et vous ?
(Hello, Anne. Very well, thanks. And you?)

Anne : Pas mal. J'achète des affaires (some things) pour les vacances. Nous allons à Montpellier.

(Not bad. I'm buying some things for the vacation. We're going to Montpellier.)

Pierre : C'est bien! Je vais à la montagne. J'aime être à la campagne.
(That's good ! I'm going to the mountains. I like being in the country.)

Anne : Nous restons à l'hôtel à Montpellier. Nous y allons mercredi.
We're staying in a hotel in Montpellier. We're going there Wednesday.

Dialogue

Two Friends discuss their activities

Sophie : Chaque semaine je vais à la piscine. Et toi ?
(Each week I go to the pool. And you?)

Bruno : Je n'aime pas la piscine. Je vais au parc. Parfois je mange un sandwich là-bas. *(I don't like the pool. I go to the park. Sometimes, I eat a sandwich there.)*

Sophie : C'est intéressant. Le lundi je vais au magasin et le jeudi je danse. Le samedi je reste dans le quartier. *(That's interesting. On Mondays I go to the store and on Thursdays I dance. Saturdays I stay in the neighborhood.)*

Bruno : Tu es très occupée! *(You are very busy!)*

Additional vocabulary

la campagne: the countryside là-bas: there, over there

le quartier: the neighborhood, the area

occupé(e): busy nous y allons: we're going there

YOUR TURN: Write a dialogue of your own, using one of the previous dialogues as a model. Think about how the words are used together. Then, practice it aloud.

Lesson Three: the verb “avoir”, To Have

One of the most common and important irregular verbs in French is the verb “avoir”, or “to have”. The conjugation is not predictable, so you'll need to memorize it. However, you'll use it so often you will remember it quickly.

j'ai (I have)

nous avons (we have)

tu as (you have)

vous avez (you have) plural or formal

il, elle, on a (he, she, one has)

ils, elles ont (they have) masculine and
feminine

Examples:

Ils ont beaucoup de voitures. (They have a lot of cars.)

J'ai deux sœurs. (I have two sisters.)

Tu as une tache sur ton pull. (You have a stain on your sweater.)

Nous avons un rendez-vous à quinze heures. (We have an appointment at three o'clock.)

Exercise 14 Try the following sentences with the correct form of avoir:

1. Ils _____ deux chats. (two cats)
2. Nous _____ très peu de temps. (very little time)
3. J' _____ du travail dans un restaurant.
4. Vous _____ des enfants ?
5. Il _____ souvent des amis chez lui.
6. Tu _____ de beaux cheveux. (pretty hair.)

Some idioms that use the word AVOIR

- Avoir chaud: to be hot (a person) J'ai chaud. (I am hot.) Note: Things can be called hot using être. La viande est chaude. The meat is hot. Same applies to cold; Add e if using a feminine noun.
- Avoir froid: to be cold Les filles ont froid ce soir. (The girls are cold tonight.)
- Avoir faim: to be hungry J'ai faim. Je veux manger quelque chose. (I'm hungry. I want to eat something.)
- Avoir besoin de: to need J'ai besoin de stylo. (I need a pen.)
- Avoir soif: to be thirsty Tout le monde a soif parce qu'il fait chaud. (Everyone is thirsty because it is hot.) Note : Il fait chaud or froid speaks of the weather. The verb is faire, to make or do. This is an idiomatic usage for weather.
- Avoir raison: to be right Je sais qu'il a raison. (I know that he is right.)
- Avoir tort: to be wrong Sur ce sujet, tu as tort. (On this subject, you are wrong.)
- Avoir envie de: to want (have a craving or be in the mood for something)
- J'ai envie de manger de la glace. (I'm in the mood, feel like, to eat some ice cream.)
- Avoir lieu: to take place (impersonal) La cérémonie a lieu ce samedi. (The ceremony takes place this Saturday.)
- Avoir l'air: to look like Tu as l'air triste. (You look sad.)
- Avoir peur de: to be afraid of Mon fils a peur des chiens. (My son is afraid of dogs.)
- Avoir l'intention de + verb: to intend to do something, to plan on something. J'ai l'intention de nettoyer le garage. (I intend to clean the garage.)

Exercise 15. Avoir Idioms Draw a line between the French expression on the left and the English translation on the right.

J'ai une mauvaise note.

La fête a lieu vendredi soir.

Les garçons ont envie de pizza.

Nous avons besoin de clés.

Elle a souvent froid.

On a chaud ! Ouvrez la fenêtre !

Tu as l'air déprimé. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a ?

Vous avez toujours raison.

You are always right.

The boys want pizza.

We're hot! Open the window!

You look depressed. What's wrong?

I have a bad grade.

We need some keys.

The party takes place Friday night.

She's often cold.

Lesson Four : Negatives

Making something negative in French isn't difficult. You will take the negative form (which is in 2 parts, ne and pas) and surround the verb with it. Ne + verb + pas.

Here are some examples from your lesson:

Je **ne** marche **pas** très vite. I don't walk very fast.

Elle **n'**habite **pas** ici. She doesn't live here.

Nous **n'**allons **pas** à la fête. We're not going to the party.

How would you make these sentences negative?

Laurence danse chaque vendredi soir.

Henri habite dans cet immeuble. (this building)

Nous restons à la maison ce soir.

(You'll see the answers in a moment)

Now try some of these for yourself.

Exercise 16 Make the following positive sentences negative.

1. Les filles dansent très souvent. (often)
2. La lampe est jolie.
3. D'habitude (usually) ce magasin est ouvert.
4. Charles parle beaucoup.

5. Nous marchons dans le parc.

Here are more ways to say something in a negative, using the same format as ne...pas.

ne...plus (no longer, no more)

Sarah n'aime plus son travail. (Sarah doesn't like her job anymore.)

Ne...jamais (never)

Les voisins ne disent jamais « bonjour ». (The neighbors never say hello.)

Ne...personne (no one)

Il n'invite personne pour le week-end. (He isn't inviting anyone for the weekend.)

Ne...rien (nothing)

Je n'achète rien au magasin. (I'm not buying anything at the store.)

Here is a rule you'll want to remember when using a **negative verb with a noun**. This rule applies to sentences when you use indefinite articles (remember those?), which are **un, une, or des**. When you have one of these articles, in the negative, they change to de or d'. Here is an example in the positive and in the negative:

Nous avons des vélos. (We have some bikes.)

Nous n'avons pas de vélos. (We don't have any bikes.)

J'achète une voiture. (I'm buying a car.)

Je n'achète pas de voiture. (I'm not buying a (any) car.)

This rule works with most verbs where there is a noun. But the rule doesn't work in two cases:

The rule **doesn't** work in the case of a **definite article**. Look at the example:

Elle a les notes de la classe. Elle n'a pas les notes de la classe.

(She has the notes from class.) This refers to specific notes. THE notes from class. So, you don't use the de or d' with definite articles.

You also don't use it with the verb '**être**', which distinguishes something from something else or identifies it. Ce n'est pas un vin rouge. C'est un vin rosé. (It's not red wine, it's rosé.)

More tips for using Negatives:

- The words rien and personne can also be subjects, as in the following examples: Personne ne vient à la reunion. (No one is coming to the meeting.) Rien n'est cher ici. (Nothing is expensive here.)
- The expression "me either" is "moi non plus."

- There are a few expressions that use “pas” without ne:

Pas moi (not me)

Pas encore (not yet)

Pas du tout (not at all)

Pas de problème (no problem) To say the same thing, as ‘no problem’, you can also say: Ce n’est pas grave (It’s not serious, or it’s no big deal.)

- You can also use non (no) by itself in certain expressions:

Non, merci (no, thank you)

J’espère que non. (I hope not.)

Time for some practice with other forms of negatives. Try your best to translate these sentences. Use the vocabulary you’ve learned. You may need to look up a couple of words.

Exercise 17.

1. My neighbors never work in the yard.
2. I don’t have the time to (de) watch the program (l’émission)
3. There is no more snow in front of the house.
4. I don’t see anyone at the cash register. (la caisse)
5. We don’t study over (pendant) the weekend
6. Ellen doesn’t have any more orange juice.
7. There isn’t anyone in this chair.
8. My son never finishes his homework.
9. She has nothing in her pockets. (dans ses poches.)

10. There isn't anything good (de bon) on television tonight.
11. My boss (mon chef) never tells the truth. (la vérité)

Lesson Five: Conjunctions and Words of Frequency

In this section, there won't be a video, just an opportunity to dig into some new vocabulary. Take a look at the list of helpful words below. In order to learn them better, your task is to complete the story in the following exercise. You can read it in English first to get the gist, then try to fill in the blanks in the story using the vocabulary list.

When learning a new language, it's often the little words that throw us off. The little things we forget can change meaning. Knowing them can enable us to say just what we want to say. Here is a list of some little words you will want to know:

Alors: This is a word that means "so", for a cause/effect situation. For example: I was running late so I caught a taxi. It's a filler word too, as is the English word "so". Just don't overuse it. *J'ai de nouveaux voisins, alors je fais un gâteau.* (I have some new neighbors, so I'm making a cake for them.)

mais: but

d'accord: agreed; okay

sans: without

assez: enough; rather

ou: or

là: there

puis: then (in a series)

parfois: sometimes

maintenant: now

souvent: often

beaucoup (de): a lot (of)

de: from, of, about

des: some

voici: here is, are

avec: with

ici: here

sur: on (top of), on the subject of

moins de: fewer, less

aussi: also

dans: in (inside of)

si: if, so, or yes to negative affirmation

pourtant, cependant: however

très: very

un peu: a little

d'habitude: usually

c'est: it's... **ce sont:** they are

il y a: there is, there are

voilà: there is, there are (visible)

avant: before

après: after

rarement: rarely

jamais: never

toujours: always

aujourd'hui: today

trop, trop de : too, too much of **peut-être:** maybe

en : in, to (for seasons, except printemps; for feminine countries, and in certain expressions; je vais en France (I'm going to France), modes of transportation: Je viens en voiture, or I'm coming by car. (Exceptions: à pied, by foot, à vélo, by bike, à cheval, on horseback). There are other meanings as well.

Exercise 18. Read the following short story below in English, then in the French version, supply the missing "little words". Hint: these will come from the list just above.

In spring, I like to go to the beach. There are fewer people and today it isn't too hot.

Usually I go with some friends. Today, however, I'm going there alone. There is a nice sunshine and a little bit of wind. Before arriving, I buy a sandwich to have a picnic. It's really pleasant to have a picnic on the sand.

When I have enough sun, I go home, but this time I'm going to see my friend. He's going to order a pizza with salad and we are going to watch a movie. We always have a good time together.

_____ printemps, j'aime aller _____ plage. Il y a _____ gens et aujourd'hui il ne fait pas _____ chaud. _____ j'y vais avec des amis. Aujourd'hui, _____, j'y vais seul. _____ un beau soleil et _____ de vent. _____ d'arriver, j'achète un sandwich pour faire un pique-nique. _____ agréable de prendre un pique-nique _____ le sable.

Quand j'ai _____ soleil, je rentre chez moi, _____ cette fois-ci je vais voir mon ami. Il va commander une pizza _____ salade et nous allons regarder un film. Nous passons _____ un bon moment ensemble.

Lesson Six: -IR Verbs

You may remember learning that there are 3 categories of regular verbs. We've seen a few irregular verbs, like être, avoir, and aller. Then, we've seen one category of regular verbs, those ending in ER.

Now you'll learn the second category of regular verbs, which end in IR. These verbs are formed in a similar way as the ER in that you add specific endings onto your stem (which you get by removing the IR ending.)

Here are a couple of verbs that end in IR. Note the endings for this form. Notice also that in the plural forms, there's an additional syllable in the middle. This is a special characteristic of the IR verbs.

Finir : to finish

Je finis	nous fin iss ons (note the <u>iss</u> in the middle)
Tu finis	vous finissez
Il, elle, on finit	ils, elles, finissent

Here is another verb, choisir (to choose) which ends in IR:

Choisir : to choose

je choisis	nous choisissons
tu choisis	vous choisissez
il, elle, on choisit	ils, elles choisissent

Here is a list of common verbs that end in -IR. Some of these and other verbs will need the preposition à or de before a second verb and sometimes before a noun. It's just part of their form, so learn them when you learn the verb and you won't have to wonder which preposition to use.

finir (de): to finish	réfléchir à: to reflect about, think about
choisir (de): to choose	remplir: to fill, to fill out (a form)
agir: to act	réussir (à): to succeed, to pass (a test)
grandir: to grow up	grossir: to gain weight
salir: to get dirty	ralentir: to slow down
rougir: to blush, turn red	vieillir: to grow old

-IR verbs in sentences:

Ils choisissent de changer la moquette. (They choose to change the carpet.)

Alain finit d'écrire son roman. (Alain is finishing writing his novel.)

Le directeur réfléchit aux options. (The director considers/reflects on the options).

Le jeune homme remplit le seau pour arroser les fleurs. (The young man fills the bucket to water the flowers).

Il réussit à trouver la station. (He manages to find the station).

Quand la route est dangereuse, il agit vite. (When the road is dangerous, he acts quickly).

Exercise 19. Practice IR verbs: Translate the following sentences using IR verbs.

1. They are choosing a color for the house.
2. We will finish the project before the evening.
3. You fill out the paper.
4. I am thinking about his idea. (son idée)
5. The boys manage to finish the program. (le programme)

QuickStart Phrases 2

Nous voudrions manger, s'il vous plaît. (We'd like to eat, please.) dormir, partir. (sleep, leave)

Pouvez-vous nous aider? (Can you help us?)

Savez-vous, où est/sont le/la.... gare, métro, Notre Dame, etc.) Do you know, where is the... are the)

Combien est-ce que ça coûte? (How much does that cost?)

A quelle heure commence le/la... (when does the ____ start?)

Section Three: Restaurants, Hotels, and Getting Around

Lesson One: Adjectives

In French like in English, adjectives describe things, people, and situations. But in French, there are some differences. The gender and number of the things you're describing always has to be taken into account. In this lesson we'll have a look at some French adjectives as well as the differences between masculine and feminine forms.

Another rule you'll want to remember is this: **Most** of the time, adjectives in French come *after* the noun, not before. For example: La maison rouge. The red house.

If a noun is plural, usually you'll just add an "s" onto the adjective. You'll write the s, but you won't hear it.

Here are some typical adjectives.

Fatigué (tired) intéressant (interesting) joli (pretty) occupé (busy) vert (green)

Sometimes, all you do for a feminine adjective is add an "e" at the end. (and for plurals, you usually only need to add s.) The forms shown above are masculine adjectives. Now let's look below at the feminine forms of the same words.

fatiguée intéressante jolie occupée verte

You'll remember from the video that some of the endings are pronounced and some aren't. When you have a consonant followed by an e, the consonant is pronounced. An accented é followed by an e is not pronounced. You'll learn all the patterns in this lesson. Note the differences when the gender and number of a noun changes.

un vélo vert des vélos verts une maison élégante des maisons élégantes.

Here are some examples from the video:

l'homme fatigué le livre intéressant le vélo vert
(The tired man, the interesting book, the green bike.)

la fille fatiguée la maison verte la saison occupée
(The tired girl, the green house, the busy season.)

Bertrand est très fatigué. Sa femme est aussi fatiguée. (Bertrand is very tired. His wife is also tired.)

Le livre est intéressant. La ville est jolie et intéressante. (The book is interesting. The town is pretty and interesting.)

Elle a une maison élégante. (She has an elegant house.)

Nous avons des amis intelligents. (We have intelligent friends.)

Here are some patterns of endings for adjectives in masculine and feminine.

Add e/ no pronunciation change

fatigué/ fatiguée	(tired)
occupé / occupée	(busy)
désolé/ désolée	(sorry)
séparé/ séparée	(separate)

Add e/change pronunciation

intéressant / intéressante	(interesting)
vert/ verte	(green)
bleu/ bleue *	(blue)
joli/ jolie*	(pretty)
intelligent/ intelligente	(intelligent)
bavard/ bavarde	(talkative)
noir / noire*	(black)
brillant / brillante	(brilliant, shiny)

* no pronunciation change in feminine form

Unaccented e ending: No Change (spelling or pronunciation)

triste	(sad)
sympathique	(nice, pleasant)
rouge	(red)
malade	(sick)
agréable	(pleasant)
libre	(free, available)

note : gratuit/e means without cost

-eux ending becomes -euse

heureux/ heureuse	(happy)
dangereux/ dangereuse	(dangerous)
sérieux/ sérieuse	(serious)
délicieux/ délicieuse	(delicious)
paresseux/paresseuse	(lazy)

Some Irregular forms of adjectives

blanc/ blanche	(white)
faux/ fausse	(false)
frais/ fraîche	(fresh, cool)
gros/ grosse	(fat) can also mean large for things or animals
sec/ sèche	(dry)
fou/ folle	(crazy)
long/ longue	(long)
favori/favorite	(favorite)
roux/ rousse	(redhead)
gentil /gentille	(nice)
doux/ douce	(sweet, gentle)
nul/ nulle	(worthless, bad)
fou/ folle	(crazy)
nouveau/ nouvelle	(new)
lourd/ lourde	(heavy)
Italien/ Italienne	(Italian)

Exercise 20. Supply the correct adjective for the following nouns: (See more adjectives on the next page).

1. (The intelligent boys) Les garçons _____
2. (An interesting book) Un livre _____
3. (The white sheet of paper) Une feuille _____
4. (Some blue shoes) Des chaussures _____

5. (A cool morning) Un matin _____
6. (The Tunisian woman) Une femme _____
7. (A lazy dog) Un chien _____
8. (A French newspaper) Un journal _____
9. (A dry road) Une rue _____
10. (The sad man) Un homme _____

The following worksheet will be helpful in remembering the patterns. You mainly need to find the feminine form. The plurals for both masculine and feminine will just need an “s” at the end.

Exercise 21.

Adjective Worksheet

Put the following words into feminine and plural forms:

Masculine	Feminine	Plural Masc.	Plural Fem.
fatigué	(tired)		
heureux	(happy)		
timide	(timid)		
triste	(sad)		
malade	(sick)		
sympathique	(nice)		
méchant	(mean)		
intelligent	(intelligent)		
paresseux	(lazy)		
occupé	(busy)		
ennuyeux	(boring)		
bavard	(talkative)		
important	(important)		
prêt	(ready)		
premier	(first)		
gros	(fat)		

grand	(big)
petit	(small)
beau	(handsome, beautiful)
Italien	(Italian)
chanceux	(lucky)
blanc	(white)
faux	(false)
frais	(fresh, cool)
long	(long)
sec	(dry)
favori	(favorite)
roux	(redhead)
gentil	(nice)
doux	(sweet, gentle)
nul	(worthless, bad)
fou	(crazy)
nouveau	(new)
lourd	(heavy)
Français	(French)
dangereux	(dangerous)

Adjectives Before the Noun

You may remember from the video that although *most* adjectives go after the noun, there is a limited group of adjectives that go **before** the noun. These are specific, particular words and once you learn them, you can assume that almost every **other** adjective will follow the noun.

This group of words is made up of basic, ordinary adjectives like good, bad, pretty, or small.

These adjectives will always come before the noun. To help you learn them more easily, you can think of the acronym, BAGS. That stands for Beauty, Age, Goodness, and Size. Most of the words are related to one of these concepts. Now remember, not just any adjective having to do with beauty, age, goodness, or size goes before the noun. This is a *particular* list you have to learn. Here is a list of these adjectives.

beau:	beautiful, handsome, (M)	beauty
belle:	beautiful, handsome, (F)	beauty
joli (e):	pretty	beauty
gros (se):	fat, big	size
petit (e):	small	size
grand (e):	big	size
jeune:	young	age
vieux/vieille:	old	age
haut (e):	high	size
bon/bonne:	good	goodness
mauvais (e)	bad	goodness

These last 4 also go before the noun, but don't fit into the BAGS categories.

même	same
autre	other
premier/ première	first
dernier/ dernière	last

Some Examples of front-placement adjectives

une vieille dame (an old woman)	le haut bâtiment (the high/tall building)
une bonne tarte (a good pie)	un jeune garçon (a young boy)
une belle maison (a beautiful house)	la nouvelle voiture (the new car)

Exercise 22. Place the adjectives in the right spot (before or after the noun)

The green bicycle

The old house

The pretty girl

An intelligent question

An important man

The mean dog

The small boy

A delicious cake

Irregular forms of front-placement adjectives

As you saw in the video, a few of the front-placement adjectives have a special form for masculine nouns beginning with a vowel. This is for a smoother liaison between the sounds. Here are some irregular forms and examples for the following adjectives:

Beau/Beaux (m) (Beautiful, handsome)

Belle/s (f)

Bel (m/vowel)

un bel arbre (a beautiful tree) un bel homme (a handsome man)

Vieux(m) (Old)

Vieille/s (f)

Viell (m/vowel) un vieil homme un vieil arbre

Nouveau/nouveaux (m) (New)

Nouvelle/s (f)

Nouvel (m/vowel) un nouvel appartement

Useful adjectives

agréable: pleasant

cher (chère) expensive, dear

drôle: funny

formidable: fabulous

sincère: sincere

timide: shy, timid

difficile: difficult

stressé(e): stressed

réservé(e): reserved

nerveux/nerveuse: nervous

dynamique: dynamic

sportif/sportive: athletic

moche: ugly (slang)

maigre: skinny

fier/fière: proud

naïf/naïve: naïve

méchant(e): mean

avare: stingy

costaud(e) : sturdy, well-built (person)

facile: easy

pauvre: poor

sociable: friendly

idéaliste: idealistic

optimiste: optimistic

calme: calm

têtu(e): stubborn

paresseux/paresseuse: lazy

discipliné(e): disciplined

généreux/ généreuse : generous

laid(e): ugly

mince: thin

raisonable: reasonable

gros/grosse: fat

sérieux/ sérieuse: serious

bête: stupid

intelligent(e): intelligent

désolé(e) : sorry

égoïste: selfish

dernier/dernière : last, final

excellent(e) : excellent

Colors

blanc/blanche : white

gris(e) : gray

jaune: yellow

orange: orange*

vert(e): green

bleu clair: light blue*

bleu foncé: dark blue (invariable)

noir(e): black

bleu(e) : blue

rose : pink

marron: brown*

rouge: red

violet(te): purple

blond(e): blond

brun(e): dark-haired, brown

*these words don't change with gender or number

Lesson Two : This and These

In the video, you saw how to say this and these, which are still types of adjectives. Here are the forms:

Ce: masculine singular

Ce manteau est trop grand. (This coat is too big.)

Je regarde l'émission ce matin. (I'm watching the show this morning.)

Cette: feminine singular

J'aime cette robe bleue. (I like this blue dress.)

Cette jeune femme est toujours sympathique. (This young lady is always nice.)

Ces : feminine or masculine plural

Elle va porter ces chaussures. (She's going to wear these shoes.)

Ces amis vont manger avec nous aujourd'hui. (These friends are going to eat with us today.)

Cet : masculine singular/ with a vowel

Louis veut venir cet après-midi. (Louis wants to come this afternoon.)

Note: If you want to say "that" and "those", use "là" after the nouns. Examples : cette robe-là (that dress) ces vélos-là (those bikes.) Là means "there".

Exercise 23. Add the correct form: ce, cette, ces, or cet

1. _____ voiture
2. _____ vélo
3. _____ amis
4. _____ matin
5. _____ idée
6. _____ garçon
7. _____ ordinateur (computer-masc.)
8. _____ portes
9. _____ insectes
10. _____ chaussettes

Lesson Three: His, Hers, Ours (possessives)

When you express who something belongs to, use what we call possessive adjectives. Here again we need to consider gender and number as we choose which word to use.

	Singular possessive adjectives		
	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
Je	mon	ma	mes
Tu	ton	ta	tes
Il, elle, on	son	sa	ses

The gender of the adjective is based on the object possessed, not the subject of the sentence (the owner of the object). Look at the following examples:

C'est **mon** stylo. (It's my pen.) Mon is the masculine form for "my". Masculine is used because a stylo is masculine.

Je vais à **sa** fête. (I'm going to her party.) Sa means her. Sa is the feminine form for her because fête is a feminine noun.

More Examples

Je donne **ma** clé à **mon** frère. (I am giving my key (f) to my brother (m))

Elle apporte **ses** photos. (She is bringing her photos (f. pl))

Donne-moi **ton** journal. (Give me your newspaper (m))

When you have a feminine noun that starts with a vowel, you'll use the masculine form for the sake of pronunciation. Here are some examples:

Je vois mon amie Katie. (I see my friend Katie.)

Il passe du temps à son école. (He spends time at his school.)

Plural possessive adjectives

In plural forms you only need to consider whether something is singular or plural, not its gender.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nous	notre	nos
Vous	votre	vos
Ils, elles	leur	leurs

Examples

Nous allons vendre **notre** maison. (We are going to sell our house.) House is singular, but it belongs to “us”, nous.

Les voisins laissent **leur** chien dehors en hiver. (The neighbors leave their dog outside in winter.)

Vous mangez très vite **vos** repas. (You (plural) are eating your meals very fast.)

Note: Repas means meal, but doesn't need an s in the plural, because there is already an s. (This rule is true for words ending in s, z, and x.)

If you want to express possession without the pronoun (It's Fred's book), you can use “de”, of. C'est le livre **de** Fred.

Exercise 24. Complete the following with the correct possessive adjective.

1. My son _____ fils
2. Your (informal) cat _____ chat
3. Our opinion _____ avis
4. Their children _____ enfants
5. Her dress _____ robe
6. His boot _____ botte
7. His boots _____ bottes
8. My tomatoes _____ tomates
9. Our father _____ père
10. Their truck _____ camion

Lesson Four: Food and Restaurants (Partitive and Aimer)

In this lesson, we'll talk about food, what things are called, how to order in a restaurant, and how to talk about likes and dislikes. In your workbook, there is a lot of food vocabulary that you can learn a little bit at a time.

But first, let's talk about likes and dislikes. In the video, you saw the word "aimer", which means to like or love. It's what we call a verb of preference. It is an ER verb so follows the normal pattern of other ER category verbs. The only tricky thing about the verb **aimer** is perhaps the pronunciation, which is *emm-ay* for the infinitive.

j'aime	nous aimons
tu aimes	vous aimez
il, elle, on aime	ils, elles aiment

Use aimer to express liking a thing. Aimer with a person, however, expresses love. Use aimer *bien* to describe liking a friend. Sometimes people emphasize liking something a lot by saying, "j'adore ce film!" I love this movie!

Some languages don't permit you to love things, only people. In French you can do both, but context will help you know whether like or love is being used.

I like . . .

If you want to express that you like, love, or dislike something in general, you will use the definite articles, le, la, or les, before the noun. That expresses a general feeling about something. Use le or la for non-countable things (like wine or chocolate) and les for countable things, like apples.

Examples

- J'aime **le** chocolat. (I like chocolate.)
- Je n'aime pas **les** chiens. (I don't like dogs.)
- Il déteste **la** musique classique. (He hates classical music.)
- Elle n'aime pas **les** olives. (She doesn't like olives.)

This principle also works for other verbs of preference, such as préférer and détester,

- Elle déteste **le** vin.
- Nous préférons **les** champignons.
- Sylvie adore **la** glace à la vanille.

2-Verb Structure

You can also use *aimer* with a second verb like you would in English, as when you say I like to eat pizza. Like and to eat are 2 different verbs. Like in English, you'll only conjugate the first verb and leave the second verb in the infinitive.

J'aime partir à la plage. (I like going away to the beach.) Note that the verb partir stays in the infinitive.

Les filles aiment jouer dans le jardin. (The girls like to play in the yard.)

You'll see later on how you can use this 2-verb structure with many other verbs.

Partitive Article: A Part of Something

In the video, you learned about the partitive article, which expresses a part or some of something non-countable, such as wine, water, or chocolate. You'll keep in mind the gender of the thing you're talking about. Just for review, here are the forms:

Partitive forms

Masculine form: du (de + le)

Je vais prendre **du** vin blanc. (I'm going to have some white wine.)

Feminine form: de la

Les Robert achètent **de la** viande pour leur grand repas de fête. (The Roberts are buying meat for their big holiday meal.)

Elle voudrait **du** poisson et comme dessert, **de la** glace. (She would like some fish and for dessert, ice cream.)

➤ For countable things, like apples or sandwiches, use **des**, which also means some.

Nous allons acheter des pommes pour la tarte aux pommes. (We're going to buy some apples for the apple pie.)

➤ Vowel form for both genders : de l':

Nous voulons **de l'**eau froide après le match. (We want some cold water after the match.)

The partitive lends itself well to food, but you can use it for anything that's not countable, even abstract things such as economics, honesty, money, or friendship.

By the way, du is used in other situations, like saying "from the". Just remember that many words will have multiple meanings. Je viens du supermarché. I'm coming from the supermarket.

Food Vocabulary

la soupe: soup	le vin: wine
la glace: ice cream	le gâteau: cake
la tarte: pie (au, aux for type)	la boisson: beverage
l'eau minérale: (pétillante/gazeuse ou plate)	
le poisson: fish	la viande: red meat
le poulet: chicken	le lapin: rabbit
les raisins(m): grapes	le jambon: ham
le porc: pork	le Coca: Coke
le lait: milk	un légume: a vegetable
les fraises (f): strawberries	les pommes (f): apples
les champignons (m): mushrooms	la salade: salad, lettuce
le café: coffee	le jus de fruit: fruit juice
la crème: cream	le fromage: cheese
un œuf/ des œufs: an egg, eggs	la bière: beer
un demi: a half litre of wine or some other beverage	

Restaurant terms

service continue: serving food all day
le menu/ la carte: a fixed menu, the regular menu
un apéritif: a type of before-dinner drink with alcohol
une carafe de: a carafe/pitcher of...
une assiette: a plate, a platter
un couteau, une fourchette, une cuillère: knife, fork, spoon
ouvert (e), fermé (e): open, closed
le serveur, la serveuse: waiter, waitress
gastronomique: a higher level of cuisine, gourmet
le petit déjeuner: breakfast
le déjeuner: lunch
un repas: a meal
nature: plain, as opposed to flavored; le yaourt nature is unflavored yogurt.
une carte bancaire: bank card

payer par carte bancaire: pay by card

l'espèce: cash payer en espèce: pay in cash

Verbs for ordering food and beverages

vouloir (to want) je veux (I want) je voudrais (I would like)

prendre (to take) je prends (I'll take) nous prenons: (we'll take)

boire (to drink) je bois (I drink, I'll drink) nous buvons (we drink)

Exercise 25. Translate the following sentences, using the correct articles (partitive or not.)

1. I am going to buy some chicken.
2. He eats cake after every meal.
3. Jean-Luc likes pizza.
4. We have (prendre) milk with our cereal.
5. They are eating sandwiches for lunch.
6. I'll take cream in my coffee.
7. My cousins love eating ice cream in the summer.
8. She wants a Coke.
9. We'll take a carafe of water.
10. I'd like some white wine.
11. My mother is looking for some bananas and apples.
12. Sébastien is going to have some beer.

Restaurants in France

In France, restaurants generally don't open until about 7 pm for dinner or later. Some restaurants, especially in busy or touristy cities, may be open all day long. These restaurants will usually have a sign that reads "Service Continué", meaning they serve food all day long.

There will often be a special fixed menu giving 2 or 3 choices (appetizer, main course, and dessert, or two out of three) for one price. They call this le menu or menu prix fixe. What we call a menu in English the French call "une carte". This is related to our expression "à la carte".

When you arrive, you might get a carafe of water, though you usually have to ask for that. If you want bottled water, you'll order that by the brand name on the menu or just say *une bouteille d'eau*. If you don't want to pay for water, ask for *une carafe d'eau*. This is tap water, perfectly safe and often served chilled. (You normally cannot get ice cubes in Europe.) You'll order your food first, then your beverage (boisson). The "entrée" on a French menu is not the main course, as it is in the U.S. It is the appetizer, the "entrance" into the meal. The main course is "le plat principal" or just "le plat." Le Plat du Jour is the daily special.

At dinner, you will not be rushed through your meal. You can stay as long as you like, and you will have to request your bill when you're ready to leave. You do this by saying, "L'addition, s'il vous plaît."

Dialogue

At the Restaurant

(Note: the translation can be found on the following page.)

- Serveur: Voici la carte et la carte des vins.
Client: Merci. Je vais regarder la carte.
(Quelques minutes plus tard.)
Serveur: Vous êtes prêt(s) ?
Client: Oui. Je voudrais du poisson avec mélange de légumes.
Serveur: Qu'est-ce que vous voulez comme boisson ?
Client: Je prends du vin blanc.
Serveur: En bouteille ou en carafe ?
Client: En carafe. Un demi.
Serveur: Du poisson et une carafe de vin blanc.
Client: Oui, c'est ça.
Serveur: Très bien, monsieur/madame.

Additional vocabulary :

Prêt(e): ready

Plus tard: later

Qu'est-ce que vous voulez comme... : what kind of ...

Un demi: refers to a half-litre Une bouteille: a bottle

Try to write a restaurant dialogue using this one as a model!

Dialogue (with translation)

At the Restaurant

- Serveur: Voici la carte et la carte des vins.
(Here is the menu and the wine list.)
- Client: Merci. Je vais regarder la carte.
(Thank you. I'll look at the menu.)
(Quelques minutes plus tard.)
(Several minutes later.)
- Serveur: Vous êtes prêt(s) ? *(Are you ready ?)*
- Client: Oui. Je voudrais du poisson avec mélange de légumes.
(Yes. I would like fish with mixed vegetables.)
- Serveur: Qu'est-ce que vous voulez comme boisson ?
(What would you like to drink?)
- Client: Je prends du vin blanc.
(I'll take some white wine.)
- Serveur: En bouteille ou en carafe ?
(By the bottle or carafe?)
- Client: En carafe. Un demi.
(By the carafe. A half-liter.)
- Serveur: Du poisson et une carafe de vin blanc.
(Fish and a carafe of white wine.)
- Client: Oui, c'est ça.
(Yes, that's right.)
- Serveur: Très bien, monsieur/madame.
(Very good, Sir, Madame.)

Lesson 5: Asking Yes-No Questions

As you saw in the video, there are several ways you can ask a yes-no question. Here's a quick review of those 3 ways. (In the next lesson you'll learn how to ask information questions, but this will serve as an important foundation.)

1. Make a normal statement but give it the upward intonation at the end of the sentence. Tu viens avec nous? You're coming with us? This is generally used in informal situations among friends or family.

Examples

Vous avez des enfants? (Do you have children?)

Il n'est pas prêt? (He isn't ready?)

2. A second way to ask a yes/no questions is to use a normal statement but put the question phrase "est-ce que" in front. This word seems long but is pronounced ess-kuh. It is a multi-purpose question word that is similar to the English words do, does, is, or are. This form of question can be used in either a formal or informal context.

Examples

Est-ce que tu viens avec nous? (Are you coming with us ?)

Est-ce que vous avez des enfants? (Do you have children ?)

Est-ce que tu achètes des tomates ? (Are you buying tomatoes?)

If you are ever stuck for how to ask a question, just fall back on est-ce que. The literal meaning is, "is it that . . ." This phrase is followed by normal word order.

3. The third method to ask a yes/no question is the inversion method, where the verb comes before the noun. This is often used in formal situations, but depending on the sentence, is sometimes the easiest form to use.

Examples

Avez-vous des enfants? (Do you have children?)

Vas-tu au supermarché? (Are you going to the supermarket?)

Ta mère, est-elle ici ? (Is your mother here?)

(Note that in the previous case the subject is presented first, then the inverted form with the pronoun given after. This is a common construction in French for a third-person subject, and there isn't a standard English equivalent.)

Notice that in this form, the verb comes before the subject. When you invert the verb and subject, you place a hyphen between the two. Avez-vous, sommes-nous, etc.

Be careful about translating directly from English. We use do and is/are a lot in our questions, but you won't necessarily do this in French for a similar question. Just translate the idea, not the actual words if they don't fit.

This form lends itself well to the *vous* usage in more formal speech.

Exercise 26. Ask a question in French by translating the sentence into the 3 forms you just learned. Follow the example:

Example Do they like their new house?

Intonation: Ils aiment leur nouvelle maison?

Est-ce que : Est-ce qu'ils aiment leur nouvelle maison ?

Inversion : Aiment-ils leur nouvelle maison ?

1. Is Simone sick?

2. Do you have a ticket? (un billet, formal)

3. Do you like classical music? (informal)

4. Are they coming to dinner?

5. Are we late?

Lesson Six: Asking Information Questions

In the video you saw that, although there are 3 ways you can ask yes-no questions in French, you can only use the 2nd and 3rd method for information questions. But you CAN use a question word with either of those two other methods. You saw some examples already, and here are some more. But let's start with the question words themselves:

Here are some common question words:

how	comment
how much	combien (de)
who	qui
where	où
what	que or quoi (quoi is used after a preposition)
why	pourquoi
when	quand
which	quel, quelle (m/f) used with nouns
which one	lequel, laquelle (m/f)

With **est-ce que**, you'll usually put the question word at the beginning of the sentence, then add est-ce que, then the rest of the sentence, keeping regular word order.

Examples with est-ce que :

Quand est-ce que tu vas venir ce soir? (When are you going to come tonight?)

Pourquoi est-ce qu'elle est fâchée? (Why is she angry?)

Combien est-ce que ça coûte? (How much does this cost?)

Lequel est-ce que tu aimes? (Which one do you like?)

With the **inversion** method, you can use a question word in front of the inverted verb-subject.

Examples with inversion :

Laquelle (feminine) aimez-vous? (Which one do you like?)

Quand vas-tu arriver ce soir? (When are you going to arrive tonight?)

Pourquoi vont-ils partir si tôt? (Why are they going to leave so early?)

Qui veux-tu inviter à la fête? (Who do you want to invite to the party?)

With inversion, in the third person singular, sometimes a "t" is added to help in pronunciation when the verb ends in a vowel, as in the following examples:

Quand va-t-elle arriver ce soir? (When is she going to arrive tonight?)

Pourquoi aime-t-il ce film ? (Why does he like this movie?)

You may notice that French people occasionally place the question word elsewhere in the sentence than at the beginning. This is common with informal usage. Once you are comfortable with all of the above methods you can try it yourself. Here are some

Examples:

Ça coûte combien? (How much does that cost?)

On va où? (Where are we going?)

Ils viennent chez toi combien de fois? (How many times do they come to your house?)

Note: At times you can ask a question without the question forms, just the verb.

Examples:

Quand arrive le train?

Comment va votre père?

Où sont mes chaussures?

Exercise 27. Fill the blank with the word or words that fit. (Comment, combien de, quand, où, pourquoi)

_____ pommes avez-vous ?

_____ vas-tu arriver ? En train ou en voiture ?

_____ argent est-ce qu'ils ont ?

_____ vont-elles préparer le repas ?

_____ est-ce que vous avez peur ? (afraid)

_____ est-ce que tu joues des cuillères ? (spoons)

_____ vas-tu ?

_____ sont mes livres ?

_____ est-ce que vous parlez très fort ? (loudly)

_____ est-ce que vous allez arriver ?

Exercise 28. Here is some more practice with asking information questions. Translate the following information questions using est-ce que, inversion, or both (one of each) when possible.

1. Why are you working so late ?
2. Where are you going on vacation ? (les vacances)
3. Who is eating with us tonight?
4. Here are some shoes. Which shoes do you like?
5. Where is the train station?
6. How many dogs do you have?
7. What are you eating this evening for dinner? (le dîner)
8. How do you find the best (meilleur) hotel?

Lesson Seven: Three Dialogues

In this lesson you'll see three dialogues that you saw in the video. You can study them in your workbook without translations and then look at the translations which follow all three of them (beginning on page 66.) Before each dialogue, you'll have a list of relevant vocabulary. Some of it will relate to the dialogues. You'll find it helpful to read through the lists before watching the videos and also before reading the dialogues in your workbook. These dialogues show three different situations that could happen in a travel context.

Vocabulary

l'hôtel: hotel (m)
le restaurant: restaurant
le bateau: boat
le vélo: bike
l'accueil: information or welcome desk (m)
devant: in front of
à côté de: next to
loin de: far from
le coin: the corner
qui fait l'angle: makes an angle
le prix: the price
le tarif: the rate
par personne: per person
trouver: to find
se trouver: to be located
la rue: the road
la poste: the post office
la boîte aux lettres: mailbox
le carrefour: the intersection
celui-ci: this one (masc) celui-là : that one (masc)
celle-ci: this one (fem) celle-là : that one (fem)
celles-ci, celles-là: these here, those there (feminine plural)
ceux-ci, ceux-là: these here, those there (masculine plural)

Dialogue

Ralph/Renée:

Excusez-moi de vous déranger, monsieur. Où est la poste la plus près d'ici, s'il vous plaît ?

Monsieur:

Il y a un bureau de poste à peu près cinq minutes d'ici, dans la rue de la Liberté.

Finding Places

à peu près: approximately
la cathédrale: cathedral
l'église: church (f)
la rivière: river
le feu: the stoplight
derrière: behind
près de: near to
la gare: the train station
tout droit: straight ahead
à droite: to the right
à gauche: to the left
le forfait: package pricing
ensemble: together
le couloir: the hallway
tourner (à): turn (to the...)
déranger: to disturb
chercher: to look for
au bout de la/du: at the end of the...
en face de: facing, across from

Asking for Directions

Ralph/Renée : Où est la rue de la Liberté ? Là-bas, celle-là ?

Monsieur: Non, elle est plus loin. Vous allez tout droit. Ensuite vous tournez à gauche dans l'avenue Emile Zola. La rue de la Liberté est la première à droite. La Poste est en face du supermarché. Il y a une fontaine juste devant.

Ralph/Renée : Merci, monsieur. Bonne journée.

Monsieur: Merci.

Vocabulary

Asking for Help

When you need help, remember how to ask questions (from the previous chapter). For simple medical needs, you can get a lot of help at a pharmacy, or for other needs, the police.

Here is some helpful vocabulary for health and emergencies.

Parts of the body

la tête: the head	le bras: the arm
la jambe: the leg	le corps: the body
le cou: the neck	la bouche: the mouth
l'oreille: the ear (f)	les cheveux: the hair (m)
la main: the hand	le pied: the foot
le genou: the knee	les dents: the teeth
la dent : the tooth	le nez: the nose
les yeux: the eyes l'œil : an eye (m)	la chair: flesh
les doigts: the fingers (m)	la gorge: the throat
l'estomac: the stomach (m)	l'épaule: the shoulder (f)
le dos: the back	le coeur: the heart
la colonne vertébrale : spine	la peau : the skin

Verbs related to the body

respirer: to breathe

sentir: to smell

renifler: to sniff

avaler: to swallow

digérer: to digest

se reposer: to relax

goûter: to taste

bouger: to move around

toucher: to touch

se lever: stand up

Words Related to Health and Emergencies

Illnesses: Use *J'ai mal à* with a noun. Avoir mal à la... (f). Avoir mal au... (m). Avoir mal aux... (pl).

Examples: J'ai mal à... (au, à la, etc)

mal à la tête (headache)

mal à la gorge (sore throat),

mal à l'estomac (stomach ache)

mal au genou (knee)

mal aux dents (toothache)

mal aux pieds (sore feet)

mal aux jambes (sore legs.)

J'ai mal **à** la tête. I have a headache.

J'ai **du mal à** + verb in the infinitive. J'ai du mal à respirer (I have trouble breathing.)

Use this expression with a verb.

un rhume: a cold

une fièvre: a fever

une urgence: emergency

un comprimé: tablet (medication)

un/des médicament (s) : medication (s)

au secours ! Help !

la pharmacie: the pharmacy

la grippe: the flu

une blessure: a wound, injury

blessé: to injure

perdu(e): lost

volé(e): stolen voler : to steal

la police: the police

un bureau de police : police station

Emergency Phone Numbers in France:

Medical Help:

Dial 15

Police:

Dial 17

Fire:

Dial 18

SOS Pan-Europe Dial 112 (must have a European SIM card in your phone)

Also, your hotel reception can be a resource for emergency help.

Dialogue

At the Pharmacy

- Charlie: Bonjour, madame. Je suis malade. Peut-être vous pouvez m'aider.
- Pharmacienne: Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas ?
- Charlie : J'ai mal à la tête et mal à l'estomac.
- Pharmacienne: Avez-vous de la fièvre ?
- Charlie: Non, je ne pense pas. Je mange et je bois trop.
- Pharmacienne: Ah, bon. Prenez ces comprimés toutes les quatre heures et ne mangez que des choses légères pendant deux jours.
- Charlie: Merci, madame.

Other expressions :

Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas? What is wrong? What is the problem?

Aider: to help. Est-ce que je peux vous aider? Puis-je vous aider? Can I help you?

Ah, bon : This can mean, oh, I see. Spoken in a questioning way it can mean, really?

Je ne pense pas I don't think so.

Vocabulary

Hotels, Lodging

disponible: available

l'accueil: welcome or information desk

prendre: to take

un étage : a floor

l'ascenseur : elevator (m)

je vous en prie: You're welcome (formal)

une chambre d'hôte: a bed and breakfast

une auberge de jeunesse: a youth hostel

salle de bains: bathroom

coûter: to cost

troisième étage: third floor

à côté de: next to

un couloir: a hallway, corridor

une clé: a key

une auberge: an inn

Dialogue

A Hotel Reservation

- Paul: Bonjour, mademoiselle. Avez-vous des chambres disponibles? J'ai besoin d'une chambre avec salle de bains.
- Réceptionniste : J'ai une chambre au deuxième étage. Est-ce que cela vous convient ?
- Paul : Ça coûte combien la nuit ?
- Réceptionniste : Ça coûte 120 euros la nuit pour une personne. A quelle heure prenez-vous le petit déjeuner ?
- Paul: Je le prends à 7h30, s'il vous plaît. Où est la salle à manger ?
- Réceptionniste : Juste là, deuxième porte à gauche. Et quel est votre nom ?
- Paul: Paul Dumont.
- Réceptionniste : C'est enregistré, Monsieur Dumont. Voici votre clé.
- Paul : Est-ce qu'il y a un ascenseur ?
- Réceptionniste: Mais oui, dans le couloir à côté de l'escalier.
- Paul: Merci beaucoup.
- Réceptionniste: Je vous en prie.

3 Dialogues with Translations

Dialogue

Asking for Directions

(Demander des Indications)

Ralph/Renée: Excusez-moi de vous déranger, monsieur. Où est la poste la plus près d'ici, s'il vous plaît ? *(Excuse me for disturbing you, Sir. Where is the closest post office to here, please?)*

Monsieur: Il y a un bureau de poste à peu près cinq minutes d'ici, dans la rue de la Liberté. *(There is a post office about 5 minutes from here on Liberty Street.)*

Ralph/Renée : Où est la rue de la Liberté ? Là-bas, celle-là ? *(Where is Liberty Street ? Over there, that one ?)*

Monsieur: Non, elle est plus loin. Vous allez tout droit. Ensuite vous tournez à gauche dans l'avenue Emile Zola. La rue de la Liberté est la première à droite. La Poste est en face du supermarché. Il y a une fontaine juste devant. *(No, it's further. You go straight ahead. Then, turn left on Emile Zola Avenue. The post office is across from the supermarket. There's a fountain just in front.)*

Ralph/Renée : Merci, monsieur. Bonne journée. *(Thank you, Sir. Have a good day.)*

Monsieur: Merci. *(Thank you.)*

Dialogue

At the Pharmacy (A la Pharmacie)

Charlie: Bonjour, madame. Je suis malade. Peut-être vous pouvez m'aider. *(Hello, Ma'am. I'm sick. Maybe you can help me.)*

Pharmacienne: Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas ? *(What's the matter ?)*

Charlie : J'ai mal à la tête et mal à l'estomac. *(I have a headache and a stomach ache.)*

Pharmacienne: Avez-vous de la fièvre ? (*Do you have a fever?*)
Charlie: Non, je ne pense pas. Je mange et je bois trop. (*No, I don't think so. I'm eating and drinking too much.*)

Pharmacienne: Ah, bon. Prenez ces comprimés toutes les quatre heures et ne mangez que des choses légères pendant deux jours. (*Oh, I see. Take these tablets every four hours and only eat light things for two days.*)

Charlie: Merci, madame. (*Thank you, Ma'am*)

Dialogue

A Hotel Reservation (*Une Réservation à l'Hôtel*)

Paul: Bonjour, mademoiselle. Avez-vous des chambres disponibles? J'ai besoin d'une chambre avec salle de bains. (*Hello, Miss. Do you have any rooms available ? I need a room with a bathroom.*)

Réceptionniste : J'ai une chambre au deuxième étage. Est-ce que cela vous convient ? (*I have a room on the second floor. Would that suit you?*)

Paul : Ça coûte combien la nuit ? (*How much does it cost per night?*)

Réceptionniste : Ça coute 120 euros la nuit pour une personne. A quelle heure prenez-vous le petit déjeuner ? (*It costs 120 euros per night for one person. What time do you want breakfast?*)

Paul: Je le prends à 7h30, s'il vous plaît. Où est la salle à manger ? (*I'll take it at 7 :30, please. Where is the dining room?*)

Réceptionniste : Juste là, deuxième porte à gauche. Et quel est votre nom ? (*Just there, second door to the left. And what is your name?*)

Paul: Paul Dumont.

Réceptionniste : C'est enregistré, Monsieur Dumont. Voici votre clé. (*It's reserved, Mr. Dumont.*)

Paul : Est-ce qu'il y a un ascenseur ? (*Is there an elevator ?*)

Réceptionniste: Mais oui, dans le couloir à côté de l'escalier. (*But yes, in the hallway next to the stairwell.*)

Paul: Merci beaucoup. (*Thank you very much.*)

Réceptionniste: Je vous en prie. (*My pleasure, you're very welcome.*)

YOUR TURN : Take each of the dialogues you have learned so far in this course and write one of your own, using the one in the workbook as a model. This will prepare you to use these phrases during your trip to France!

Lesson Eight: RE Verbs

In this lesson you learned about the third group of regular French verbs, those that end in -RE. To reinforce your learning, please do the exercises related to this verb before going to the next lesson.

Just for review, here is the conjugation of the word *attendre*, to wait for:

attendre

j'attends	nous attend ons
tu attends	vous attend ez
il, elle, on attend	ils, elles attend ent

vendre : to sell

je vends	nous vend ons
tu vends	vous vend ez
il, elle, on vend	ils, elles vend ent

More RE verbs following the same pattern:

perdre: to lose

entendre: to hear

défendre: to defend

répondre (à): to answer

descendre: to go down, to take down, to get down (from a vehicle)

rendre visite à: to visit (a person)

rendre: to give something back, turn something in

Exercise 29.

Take a moment and write down the conjugations (at least twice) of 3 of the above RE verbs.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Exercise 30. Translate the following sentences using the correct form of the -RE verb.

1. We are waiting for the appointment (rendez-vous)
2. You always lose your key.
3. I hear the music from the neighbor.
4. He is returning the book to the library.
5. The boys defend their little brother at school.
6. They are selling the house at the beach.

QuickStart Phrases 3

Je voudrais acheter un billet de train. (I'd like to buy a train ticket.)

Qu'est-ce que vous prenez? (What are you having? At a restaurant)

Comment est/sont (le/la/les) ...(what is/are the ____ like?)

Est-ce qu'il y a un métro/ bureau de poste près d'ici? (Is there a métro/post office near here?)

Nous devons faire le plein. (We need to fill the gas tank.)

Savez-vous.... (Do you know...)

Est-ce que vous connaissez le/la... (Do you know the... + noun)

Nous allons à l'hôtel. (We're going to the hotel)

SECTION FOUR: Weather, Leisure, and Transportation

In this section, you'll learn how to talk about plans, activities, and weather (and lots more!)

Lesson 1: Numbers 32 to 100 and Beyond

First, a review of numbers 1-31. Read them over and then try to recite them by heart.

1-14

un (1)	huit (8)
deux (2)	neuf (9)
trois (3)	dix (10)
quatre (4)	onze (11)
cinq (5)	douze (12)
six (6)	treize (13)
sept (7)	quatorze (14)

15-31

quinze (15)	vingt-trois (23)
seize (16)	vingt-quatre (24)
dix-sept (17)	vingt-cinq (25)
dix-huit (18)	vingt-six (26)
dix-neuf (19)	vingt-sept (27)
vingt (20)	vingt-huit (28)
vingt et un (21)	vingt-neuf (29)
vingt-deux (22)	trente (30)
	trent et un (31)

Now, for the higher numbers up to 100 and beyond:

31 to 80

trente et un 31	quarante 40	soixante-neuf 69
trente-deux 32	quarante et un 41	soixante-dix 70
trente-trois 33	quarante-deux 42	soixante et onze 71
trente-quatre 34	quarante-trois 43	soixante-douze 72
trente-cinq 35	quarante-quatre 44	soixante-treize 73
trente-six 36	cinquante 50	soixante-quatorze 74
trente-sept 37	cinquante et un 51	soixante-quinze 75

trente-huit 38
trente-neuf 39

soixante 60
soixante et un 61

soixante-dix-neuf 79
quatre-vingt 80

81 to 100 and beyond

quatre-vingts 80
quatre-vingt-un 81
quatre-vingt-deux 82
quatre-vingt-trois 83
quatre-vingt-quatre 84
quatre-vingt-cinq 85
quatre-vingt-dix 90

quatre-vingt-onze 91
quatre-vingt-douze 92
quatre-vingt-treize 93
quatre-vingt-quatorze 94
quatre-vingt-quinze 95
quatre-vingt-dix-neuf 99
cent 100

cent un 101
deux cents 200
trois cent cinquante
350

Exercise 31. Try to recite all the numbers to 60 then go all the way to 100. (You can even practice this in the car or in the shower!) Tip: Take it one smaller section at a time then add on.

Lesson 2 : Telling Time in French

In the video, you saw that there are two ways to describe time in French. You can use the “normal” clock or you can use the 24-hour clock. European countries use the 24-hour clock to describe anything that is scheduled (movies, flights, train tickets, plays, store hours, etc.) Friends may even use the 24-hour clock when making an appointment to see each other. In casual conversation when it’s understood whether you’re speaking of am or pm, it’s okay to use “normal” time.

Phrases:

Quelle heure est-il? What time is it?

Avez-vous l’heure ? Do you have the time?

Il est ___(number)_____ heure(s) It is _____ (to give the time) Example: Il est onze heures cinq. (Five after eleven.)

In English, we use o’clock when we give a time that is on the hour. In French, use the word “heure” (hour) for *all* times, regardless of what time it is, even if you are using the 24-hour clock.

To give the time in French, you can use the number of minutes, just like you would in English. You can add the phrases “du matin”, in the morning, or “du soir”, in the

evening, if you are not using the 24-hour clock. The following expressions correspond to some of the “short cuts” we use in English.

- Quarter after: et quart Neuf heures et quart (9 :15)
- On the half-hour : et demie Deux heures et demie (2 :30)
- Quarter till : moins le quart Cinq heures moins le quart (4 :45)

The 24-Hour Clock

For the 24-hour clock, use the hour followed by the number of minutes, *not* expressions such as: et quart, et demie, or moins le quart. Here are some examples of times using the 24-hour clock:

English form	French form	Spoken as:
8:25 am	8h25	Il est huit heures vingt-cinq.
9 :15 pm	21h15	Il est vingt et une heure quinze.
4 :30 pm	16h30	Il est seize heures trente.
11 :05 am	11h05	Il est onze heures cinq.
11 :40 pm	23h40	Il est vingt-trois heures quarante.
10 am	10h00	Il est dix heures.

Exercise 32. Write out the correct time. Use the normal time. (non-24-hour) Option: You can use phrases like “du matin” or “du soir” for clarity.

- 9:20 am
- 2:30 pm
- 4:45 pm
- 7:35 am
- 9:50 pm
- 12 noon
- 12:20 pm

Exercise 33. Write out the correct time (in words) using the 24-hour clock. Also give the numerical short form (eg. 4h25)

- 4:40 pm

- 8 am

6:15 pm

11:30 am

9:30 pm

12 am

10 pm

French Norms for Time

Stores in France will typically be open following working hours, such as 9 to 5 or 6. However in larger cities, many stores such as grocery stores will have later closing times, even as late as 9 or 10. Almost NO stores will be open on Sundays, except some (not all) restaurants. Movie theatres, museums, and tourist sites should still be open on Sundays, though most museums will have a day during the week, often Monday or Tuesday, when they are closed.

Many small shops, such as hair salons, shoe repair, or small clothing boutiques and banks will be closed on Mondays, if they were open the previous Saturday. Smaller stores may also be closed during lunchtime for between one and two hours. This is almost always true for banks and sometimes for smaller grocery stores, especially in small towns. Often these smaller stores will also close for about three weeks in August.

Restaurants in both smaller towns and large cities typically close after the lunch hour, around 2:30 or 3 pm, then reopen at 7 pm. It is rare for restaurants to open for dinner before 7 pm, unless it serves the public all day. This will often be indicated on the window by the words “service continue.”

For social gatherings it is not unusual for the French to be late by 10-30 minutes. This is known unofficially as *l'heure française*!

Lesson 3: Irregular Verbs

You have already learned three categories of regular verbs (-ER, -IR, and -RE), which follow predictable conjugations. You have also learned 3 irregular verbs so far, **être**, **aller**, and **avoir**.

Irregular verbs don't follow the typical rules for conjugation, although often there will still be similarities. Sometimes what makes them irregular are the fact that some have two stems instead of one, though the ending of the word might look like a regular verb. There are groups of irregular verbs that are conjugated in similar ways. It's a good idea to learn these groups of words together.

Many irregular words are among the most common you will use. This will make them easier to remember. Here are two common ones:

partir: to leave

je pars	nous partons
tu pars	vous partez
il, elle, on part	ils, elles partent

Here are some words conjugated like partir:

dormir: to sleep	mentir: to lie	sentir: to feel or smell
sortir: to go out	servir: to serve	repartir: to go out again

venir to come

je viens	nous venons
tu viens	vous venez
il, elle, on vient	ils, elles viennent

Here are some words conjugated like venir:

tenir: to hold	devenir: to become	maintenir: to maintain
soutenir: to support	revenir: to return	obtenir: to obtain
appartenir (à): to belong (to)		

prendre: to take

je prends	nous prenons
tu prends	vous prenez
il, elle, on prend	ils, elles prennent

This verb is often used when ordering food or buying things. Je prends means "I'll take, or I'll have..." Other words conjugated like prendre:

apprendre (à): to learn	comprendre: to understand	surprendre: to surprise
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mettre: to put, to put on (clothing or shoes)

je mets	nous mettons
tu mets	vous mettez
il, elle, on met	ils, elles mettent

Other words conjugated like mettre:

permettre (à): to permit
combattre: to combat

battre: to hit, to beat
promettre (à): to promise

(note: for permettre and promettre, use à before a person and de before an infinitive verb.)

The verbs écrire, lire, and dire—are conjugated similarly.

écrire (à): to write (to)

j'écris	nous écrivons
tu écris	vous écrivez
il, elle, on écrit	ils, elles écrivent

lire: to read

je lis	nous lisons
tu lis	vous lisez
il, elle, on lit	ils, elles lisent

dire: to say (à) to say (to)

je dis	nous disons
tu dis	vous dites
il, elle, on dit	ils, elles disent

boire: to drink

je bois	nous buvons
tu bois	vous buvez
il, elle, on boit	ils, elles boivent

savoir: to know

je sais	nous savons
tu sais	vous savez
il, elle, on sait	ils, elles savent

voir : to see

je vois	nous voyons
tu vois	vous voyez
il, elle, on voit	ils, elles voient

Croire : to believe, is conjugated in a similar way to voir.

Exercise 34. Take a moment now to choose 5 to 8 different irregular verbs from the list in your workbook and conjugate each one on blank paper at least 3 times. (By the 3rd time, try to do this from memory.)

Exercise 35. Use the correct form of the irregular verb in parentheses for the phrases.

Mes amis _____ à la plage ce weekend. (*partir*)

Cet enfant _____ trop souvent. (*mentir*)

Tu _____ les fleurs trop fort (strong ; here : tightly) (*tenir*)

Nous _____ le petit-déjeuner à 8 heures. (*prendre*)

Vous _____ vos valises dans la chambre. (*mettre*)

Exercise 36. Choose the best verb for the sentences below.

(*lire, apprendre, boire, savoir, revenir, dormir, mettre, écrire*)

Nous _____ à l'hôtel pendant deux nuits.

Je _____ des vacances samedi prochain.

Samuel _____ a sa cousine chaque semaine.

Après le sport, elles _____ beaucoup d'eau.

Tu _____ son adresse, n'est-ce pas ?

J'aime _____ le journal tous les dimanche matin.

Les enfants _____ à nager à la piscine publique.

Lesson Four : The Verb "faire"

In the video, you met the word "faire", which means "to make or to do". Seeing the definition, you'll probably realize how useful this word will be. Not only is it useful, there are a lot of idioms that use the word "faire", which will speed up your vocabulary learning. (It's also a word the French use all the time!)

Here's a review of the conjugation:

Faire: to make, to do

Je fais	nous faisons
Tu fais	vous faites
Il, elle, on fait	ils, elles font

Examples

Ma mère fait un gâteau chaque vendredi. (My mother makes a cake each Friday.)

Comment faites-vous ce projet? (How do you do this project?)

Qu'est-ce qu'on fait ce soir? (What are we doing this evening?)

Je fais le ménage avant de partir en vacances. (I'm doing the housework before leaving on vacation.)

In the video, you also saw that faire is used a lot with weather expressions, such as:

Il fait beau aujourd'hui. (It's nice out today.)

Quel temps fait-il ? (What's the weather ?)

Il fait froid, il fait chaud. (It's cold out, it's hot out.)

Il fait du brouillard. (It's foggy out.)

Note: Some weather expressions don't use faire. Il neige: it's snowing. Il pleut: it's raining. (infinitives: neiger, pleuvoir)

Exercise 37. Complete the following sentence with the correct form of **faire**. At the same time, observe some new expressions.

1. Nous _____ des efforts d'être à l'heure. (to be on time)
2. Ils _____ le jardinage le week-end.
3. Je _____ des erreurs quand je ne _____ pas attention.
4. Tu ne _____ pas assez de nourriture pour tout le monde.
5. Vous _____ trop souvent les courses.
6. Il va _____ beau cet après-midi.

Some Expressions with Faire

General Expressions

- faire attention: to pay attention
- faire plaisir à: to please someone
- faire une erreur: to make an error
- faire une gaffe: to make a blunder
- faire la queue: to stand in line
- faire un voyage: to take a trip

- faire ses valises: to pack one's suitcases

Leisure expressions

- faire du camping: to go camping
- faire du sport : to play sports
- faire de la natation: to go swimming (as an activity; the verb "to swim" is nager)
- faire du shopping: to go shopping (leisure)
- faire une randonnée: to go hiking
- faire du cheval, faire de l'équitation: to go horseback riding
- faire une promenade: to go for a walk
- faire du ski: to go skiing

Note: Some team and certain other sports use the word jouer à (to play) instead of faire.

Expressions for daily tasks

- faire le ménage: to do housework
- faire les courses: to do errands, especially grocery shopping
- faire la vaisselle: to do dishes
- faire le linge: to do laundry
- faire la cuisine: to do the cooking
- faire le lit: to make the bed
- faire le repassage: to do ironing
- faire de la poussière: to do the dusting

Vocabulary related to leisure and activities (and an upcoming dialogue!)

il fait bon, il fait beau: it's nice weather, beautiful weather

il fait mauvais: It's bad weather

il fait froid, il fait chaud, il fait humide: It's cold, it's hot, it's humid

il pleut: It's raining Il pleut des cordes: It's raining cats and dogs

il neige: It's snowing

le brouillard: fog
 le film: the movie, the film
 une pièce de théâtre: a stage play
 un billet: a ticket
 faire un tour (à or en): take a walk, a drive, a spin (à or en is used with transportation.
 For example, Faire un tour à vélo, à pied, en voiture): take a short bike ride, take a short walk, ride in the car.
 un concert: a concert
 la séance: a showing (repeated), such as for a movie
 une brocante: a temporary flea market
 quinze euros à l'heure (example): 15 Euros per hour
 en plein air: in the open air, outside
 la pelouse: the lawn
 si: if, so, or yes in response to a negative assertion
 sinon: otherwise
 C'est dommage: It's a shame, that's too bad

Dialogue

What to do Today

Mac: Est-ce que tu sais le temps qu'il fait aujourd'hui?

Jan : Non, pourquoi ?

Mac : Nous avons besoin de choisir nos activités pour la journée. S'il fait beau nous pouvons aller au parc ou marcher dans le Marais.

Jan : Ou bien, faire du shopping? Manger en plein air? Il y a beaucoup de choses à faire à Paris.

Mac : S'il fait mauvais, nous pouvons aller voir un film ou une pièce, ou aller au musée.

Jan : Oh, je voudrais voir une pièce de théâtre. Mais il faut trouver une pièce en anglais. Sinon, on ne comprend rien.

Mac : (En regardant la météo à la télé)

Non, malheureusement, il pleut aujourd'hui. Et il fait froid.

Jan : C'est dommage. Allons au Musée d'Orsay, alors, et puis allons voir un film après.

Mac : Sous la pluie et le beau temps, on reste occupé à Paris !

Jan : C'est bien vrai !

(translation on the next page)

Additional dialogue vocabulary

malheureusement: unfortunately

sous: under

c'est bien vrai! : How true !

rester: to stay, to remain

Le Marais: a quaint neighborhood in central Paris

Dialogue (with translation)

What to do Today

Mac: Est-ce que tu sais le temps qu'il fait aujourd'hui? (*Do you know what the weather will be today?*)

Jan : Non, pourquoi ? (*No, why ?*)

Mac : Nous avons besoin de choisir nos activités pour la journée. S'il fait beau nous pouvons aller au parc ou marcher dans le Marais. (*We need to choose our activities for the day. If it's nice out, we can go to a park or walk in le Marais.*)

Jan : Ou bien, faire du shopping? Manger en plein air? Il y a beaucoup de choses à faire à Paris. (*Or else, go shopping ? Eat outside ? There are a lot of things to do in Paris.*)

Mac : S'il fait mauvais, nous pouvons aller voir un film ou une pièce, ou aller au musée. (*If it's bad out, we can go see a movie or a play, or go to a museum.*)

Jan : Oh, je voudrais voir une pièce de théâtre. Mais il faut trouver une pièce en anglais. Sinon, on ne comprend rien. (*Oh, I'd like to see a play. But we have to find one in English. Otherwise, we won't understand anything.*)

Mac : (En regardant la météo à la télé) Looking at the weather report on T.V. Non, malheureusement, il pleut aujourd'hui. Et il fait froid. (*No, unfortunately, it's raining today. And it'll be cold.*)

Jan : C'est dommage. Allons au Musée d'Orsay, alors, et puis allons voir un film après. (*That's a shame. Let's go to the Musée d'Orsay, then, and after, go to see a movie.*)

Mac : Sous la pluie et le beau temps, on reste occupé à Paris ! (*Rain or shine, we stay busy in Paris!*)

Jan : C'est bien vrai ! (*How true!*)

YOUR TURN : Try your hand at writing a similar dialogue to discuss things you'd like to do on a trip to Paris. It's great practice!

Lesson Five: Listening Practice 1

Tips for Understanding Spoken French:

- **Don't** try to understand the whole sentence.
- **Don't** translate every word from English
- **Do** try to guess the broad topic of the sentence. What are people are talking about? What's the main topic?
- **Use context** and the words you know to help you guess meaning.
- **Watch** for non-verbal cues.
- **Look** for opportunities to hear spoken French. Your ear training will build.

Listening phrases from the video. (Translations are in the answer key on page 134.)

Est-ce que vous avez l'heure ? or Avez-vous l'heure ?

Pierre a deux chiens. Un chien est noir et un chien est blanc.

Je cherche mon hôtel.

Nous voudrions manger. Avez-vous une table libre ?

Longer story :

Je m'appelle Claudine. J'ai vingt-cinq ans. J'habite à Paris depuis cinq ans. Je suis étudiante en chimie et je travaille aussi comme serveuse dans un restaurant. J'aime beaucoup vivre à Paris. Il y a beaucoup de choses à faire ici.

QuickStart Phrases 4

On y va! (Let's go!)

Quel est le meilleur restaurant près d'ici? (What is the best restaurant near here?)

Où est-ce que je peux acheter des/de la/du + noun)? Where can I buy some/a..)

Y a-t-il d'autres toilettes disponibles ? (Are there other restrooms available?)

Où puis-je trouver un distributeur de billets ? (Where can I find an ATM?)

Je peux me garer ici ? (Can I park here ?)

Section Five : Shopping and Daily Needs

Lesson One: Shopping in France

In this lesson, you won't learn any new grammar, but there is a lot of new vocabulary that you'll need for your trip and there is also a useful dialogue. But first, look at the video on shopping tips and take a few notes that you'll want to remember.

- Open Hours of most stores
- Bakeries and Pharmacies
- Open markets
- Grocery Stores
- Credit cards/ Debit cards
- Buying clothing

- Flea markets, consignment (called Déjà Porté, Troc, or Friperie)

Shopping Vocabulary

une pâtisserie: pastry, a pastry shop	un magasin: a store
une boulangerie: bread shop	un supermarché: supermarket
le marché: open market	un grand magasin : department store
une grande surface : « big box » store	une fromagerie: cheese store
un salon de coiffure : hair salon	une poissonnerie: fish market
un magasin de ... chaussures (shoe store)	
vêtements (clothing store)	
bricolage (hardware/DIY store)	
vin (wine store)	
cadeaux (gift store)	
faire des achats : buy some things	la caisse : the cash register
le primeur: for buying fresh produce	la monnaie: change
l'espèce : cash	une carte bancaire : bank card
les surgelés: frozen food department	la charcuterie: cold cuts, deli meats
les produits laitiers: dairy products	les produits de beauté: beauty products
un kilo de ... a kilo of...	une livre de ... a half kilo of ...
une tranche de: a slice of	
le congé annuel : annual closure of shops, usually in August	
“tenez”: A cashier may say this when giving you your change. Similar to “here you go”; comes from the word tenir, or to hold.	
désirer: to want, to desire	
avoir l'air: to look, to seem	
si: so, if; also “yes” in response to negative affirmation	
venir de: to have just done something Nous venons d'arriver (we just arrived)	
un four: an oven	recommander: to recommend
une recommandation: a recommendation	
un chausson aux pommes: apple turnover	

Dialogue

At the Bakery

- Boulangère: Bonjour, Monsieur, Madame. Vous désirez?
- Sarah/Paul : Tout a l'air si bon ! Qu'est-ce que vous recommandez ?
- Boulangère : Nous venons de sortir ces chaussons aux pommes du four. Ils sont bien chauds. Et ici, il y a des croissants au beurre et des éclairs au chocolat et au café.
- Sarah/Paul : Je prends deux croissants et un chausson aux pommes.
- Boulangère : Très bien. Et avec ça ?
- Sarah/Paul : J'ai besoin de deux baguettes aussi, s'il vous plaît.
- Boulangère : Bon, voilà. Deux croissants, un chausson aux pommes, et deux baguettes. Ça sera tout ?
- Sarah/Paul : Oui, et pouvez-vous les mettre dans un sac ?
- Boulangère : Oui, bien sûr. Ça fait quatre euro cinquante, s'il vous plaît.
- Sarah/Paul : Tenez. Merci, Madame.
- Boulangère : Je vous en prie.

Dialogue with translation

At the Bakery (A la Boulangerie)

- Boulangère: Bonjour, Monsieur, Madame. Vous désirez?
(Hello, Sir, Ma'am. You would like...?)
- Sarah/Paul : Tout a l'air si bon ! Qu'est-ce que vous recommandez ? *(Everything looks so good ! What do you recommend ?)*
- Boulangère : Nous venons de sortir ces chaussons aux pommes du four. Ils sont bien chauds. Et ici, il y a des croissants au beurre et des éclairs au chocolat et au café. *(We just took these apple turnovers out of the oven. They're really hot. And here, there are butter croissants and eclairs in chocolate or coffee flavor.)*
- Sarah/Paul : Je prends deux croissants et un chausson aux pommes. *(I'll take two croissants and one turnover.)*
- Boulangère : Très bien. Et avec ça ? *(Very well. And with that?)*
- Sarah/Paul : J'ai besoin de deux baguettes aussi, s'il vous plaît. *(I need two baguettes, too, please.)*
- Boulangère : Bon, voilà. Deux croissants, un chausson aux pommes, et deux baguettes. Ça sera tout ? *(Okay, here it is. Two croissants, one turnover, and two baguettes. That'll be everything?)*
- Sarah/Paul : Oui, et pouvez-vous les mettre dans un sac ? *(Yes, and can you put them in a bag?)*
- Boulangère : Oui, bien sûr. Ça fait quatre euro cinquante, s'il vous plaît. *(Yes, of course. That will be four euros fifty, please.)*
- Sarah/Paul : Tenez. Merci, Madame. *(Here you go, Madame.)*
- Boulangère : Je vous en prie. *(something like 'at your service', or you're welcome)*

**French Clothing Size Equivalents
General Guidelines**

Women's shoes			Women's clothing		
<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>U.S.A</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>France</i>
6	4	37	6	8	36
6.5	4.5	38	8	10	38
7	5	39	10	12	40
7.5	5.5	39	12	14	42
8	6	40	14	16	44
8.5	6.5	41	16	18	46
9	7	42	18	20	48

Men's shoes			Men's Shirts		
<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>U.S.A</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>France</i>
8	7.5	40	14	Same as US	36
8.5	8	41	14.5		37
9	8.5	42	15		38
9.5	9	43	15.5		39
10	9.5	44	16		40
10.5	10	45	16.5		41
			17		42

Lesson Two: Comparisons

As you saw in the video, there is a simple formula for comparing things in French. The lesson began with comparing adjectives. Adjectives and adverbs can be compared in the same way.

Comparison of Adjectives

More than: **plus + adjective + que**

Elle est **plus petite que** son amie. (She is smaller/shorter than her friend.)
Les enfants sont **plus fatigués que** nous. (The kids are more tired than we are.)

Equal to: **aussi + adjective + que**

Charles est **aussi intelligent que** son frère. (Charles is as intelligent as his brother.)
Ils sont **aussi bavards que** nous. (They are as talkative as we are.)

Less than: **moins + adjective + que**

Nous sommes **moins occupés que** nos voisins. (We are less busy than our neighbors.)
Je suis **moins difficile que** toi. (I am less difficult than you are.)

Exercise 38. In the following sentences, place the best comparative in the blank.
(Hint: Consult the lesson on adjectives (3-1) if you need to review these.)

1. Le chat est (fatter than) _____ le chien.
2. Sallie est (less happy than) _____ Claire.
3. Nous sommes (as busy as) _____ nos enfants.
4. Les robes (dresses) sont (less expensive than) _____ les jupes. (skirts)
5. Ce vin est (drier than) _____ le champagne.
6. Cet examen est (less difficult than) _____ l'autre.
7. Ma mère est (less calm than) _____ mon père.
8. Tu es (as funny as) _____ ton ami.

Comparison of Adverbs

Pierre court **plus vite que** tous ses amis. (Pierre runs faster than all of his friends.)

Françoise parle **aussi fort que** sa mère. (Françoise talks as loud as her mother.)

Nous voyageons **moins souvent que** nos enfants. (We travel less often than our children.)

Note: for comparisons of adjectives and adverbs, you won't pronounce the S in *plus* unless it's followed by a vowel. In that case, it'll be a Z sound.)

Comparing quantities

You've already learned that quantities, when used with a noun, are followed by **de** or **d'**. In comparing quantities of a thing, this rule still applies. Here's an example:

Jérémie a plus de jouets que son frère. (Jeremy has more toys than his brother.)

Comparing quantities is similar to comparing adjectives and adverbs, but there are two differences.

- Comparing quantities will use *de* or *d'* before the noun
- Instead of "aussi", to express equality you'll use "autant". *Autant* means *as much as* in speaking of the quantity of something.

Autant can apply to quantities of both things and actions. Here are some examples of comparing quantities that you saw in the video.

Things

Elle veut acheter **plus de pommes que** la dernière fois. (She wants to buy more apples than the last time.)

Actions

Joe mange **autant que** son frère. Louis dort **moins que** Joe. (Joe eats as much as his brother. Louis sleeps more than Joe.)

Nous avons autant de vacances que nos collègues. (We have as much vacation time as our colleagues.)

Exercise 39. Translate the following phrases of comparative quantities.

1. She drinks less water than I do. _____

2. Hope has less money than her sister. _____
3. Hélène eats fewer pastries than her husband. _____
4. We have less time than before. _____
5. The children have fewer toys than last year. _____

Irregular comparisons: Good and Bad

The words 'good' and 'bad', as common as they are, have irregular forms for comparing. This also applies to adverbs 'bien' and 'mal'. First, the adjectives:

Adjectives (with masculine and feminine forms)

<i>Good</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>the Best</i>
Bon/bonne	meilleur/ meilleure	le/la/les meilleur (s) (e)

Cette tarte est **meilleure** que le gâteau. (This pie is *better* than the cake.)

Ce sont les **meilleurs** jours de nos vacances. (These are the *best* days of our vacation.) Note that with 'best', there's no comparison because it's, well, the best!

<i>Bad</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>the Worst</i>
Mauvais (e)	plus mauvais(e)(s)/ pire	le/la/les plus mauvais (e) (s)

More Examples :

Le film est **plus mauvais que** le livre. (The film is worse than the book.)

La pièce de théâtre est **la plus mauvaise de l'année!** (The play is the worst of the year!)

Ce gâteau au chocolat est **meilleur que** le gâteau à la vanille. (This chocolate cake is better than the vanilla cake.) Note the masculine form of *better*.

Le livre est **pire (or plus mauvais) que** le film. (The book is worse than the movie.)

This lesson comparisons might be helpful to you in France if you want to buy some clothes. You can ask for a size smaller, larger, or use other comparatives you've learned.

You'll see a list of helpful vocabulary of clothing and household items on the next page. Following that, there will be a dialogue "At the Clothing Store" or, Au Magasin de Vêtements. Then on the following page, you'll see the dialogue with a translation.

Vocabulary for Clothing and Household Goods (and the dialogue!)

un magasin de vêtements: a clothing store
mettre: to put, to put on
essayer: to try, to try on
une cabine d'essayage: fitting room
des vêtements: clothing (masculine) une taille: a size
Je fais du trente-huit. I'm a size 38 une pointure: shoe size
une couleur: a color
un gilet: a cardigan un pull, un pull-over: a sweater
aussi: also un cadeau: a gift
quel, quelle: what, which (masculine and feminine)
une étiquette: a price tag, a label
celui-ci, celui-là: this one, that one masculine
celle-ci, celle-là : this one, that one feminine
ceux-ci, ceux-là: these here, those there (masculine)
celles-ci, celles-la: these here, those there (feminine)
comme: like, as ; sometimes used to ask what kind
en solde, soldé: on sale, reduced
une robe: a dress une jupe: a skirt
une chemise: a man's button-down shirt une cravate: a tie
un pantalon, un jean: pants, jeans
des chaussures: shoes (feminine)
des chaussettes: socks (feminine)
un maillot de bain: a bathing suit, bathing trunks
un talon: the heel of a shoe des bottes: boots (feminine)
un caleçon: leggings; also men's underwear (boxers)
une culotte: women's underpants un slip: men's briefs
un soutien-gorge: a bra
une robe de chambre: a nightgown un foulard: a scarf (accessory)
une écharpe: a winter scarf, a long fashion scarf

Household

une nappe: a tablecloth
des draps: sheets (masculine)
une serviette de bain: a bath towel
une serviette: a napkin un set: a placemat

Dialogue

At the Clothing Store

- Vendeuse : Puis-je vous aider ?
- Marie/Joe : Bonjour, Madame. Je cherche un pull-over pour moi et un gilet pour ma fille. C'est un cadeau.
- Vendeuse : Très bien. Vous cherchez dans quelles tailles ?
- Marie/Joe : Moi, je fais une taille trente-huit, et ma fille, une trente.
- Vendeuse : Vous préférez quelles couleurs ?
- Marie/Joe : Je ne sais pas. Voyons... voici des couleurs claires. J'aimerais quelque chose comme celui-ci. Combien est-ce que ça coûte ? (regardant l'étiquette)
- Vendeuse : Celui-là coûte quatre-vingt euros.
- Marie/Joe : C'est un peu cher.
- Vendeuse. Il y a des pulls et des gilets moins chers là, à côté. Ils sont en solde cette semaine.
- Marie/Joe : Merci, Madame. Je vais les regarder.

Dialogue (with Translation)

At the Clothing Store
(Au Magasin de Vêtements)

- Vendeuse : Puis-je vous aider ? (*May I help you ?*)
- Marie/Joe : Bonjour, Madame. Je cherche un pull-over pour moi et un gilet pour ma fille. C'est un cadeau. (*Hello, Madame. I'm looking for a sweater for myself and a cardigan for my daughter. It's a gift.*)
- Vendeuse : Très bien. Vous cherchez dans quelles tailles ? (*Very well. What sizes do you need?*)
- Marie/Joe : Moi, je fais une taille trente-huit, et ma fille, une trente. (*Me, I'm a thirty-eight and my daughter, a thirty.*)
- Vendeuse : Vous préférez quelles couleurs ? (*What colors do you prefer?*)
- Marie/Joe : Je ne sais pas. Voyons... voici des couleurs claires. J'aimerais quelque chose comme celui-ci. Combien est-ce que ça coûte ? (*I don't know. Let's see...here are some light colors. I'd like something like this one. How much is this?*)
- (regardant l'étiquette) *looks at the tag*
- Vendeuse : Celui-là coûte quatre-vingt euros. (*That one costs eighty euros.*)
- Marie/Joe : C'est un peu cher. (*It's a bit expensive.*)
- Vendeuse. Il y a des pulls et des gilets moins chers là, à côté. Ils sont en solde cette semaine. (*There are some less expensive sweaters and cardigans there, next door/in the next room. They're on sale this week.*)
- Marie/Joe : Merci, Madame. Je vais les regarder. (*Thank you, Madame. I'll look at them.*)

Lesson Three: Expressing desires, possibilities, and obligations

In the video you learned several ways to express desires, possibilities, and obligations. One more is preferences. We'll start with that one.

Préférer: to prefer

je préfère	nous préférons
tu préfères	vous préférez
il, elle, on préfère	ils, elles préfèrent

You can use this word:

With a noun: Je **préfère** la robe blanche (use with a definite article)
(I prefer the white dress.)

With a second verb: Je **préfère aller** au cinéma ce soir. (I prefer going to the movies tonight.)

The next 3 verbs you'll learn are irregular. The first one is **vouloir**, to want.

vouloir: to want

Je veux	nous voulons
Tu veux	vous voulez
Il, elle, on veut	ils, elles veulent

With a noun: Tu veux de la tarte aux pommes.

With a second verb:

Ils veulent partir en avance. (They want to leave early.)

Nous voulons manger au restaurant indien au coin. (We want to eat at the Indian restaurant on the corner.)

Qu'est-ce que vous voulez boire ? (What do you want to drink?)

Je **voudrais**/ nous **voudrions**: I would like/ we would like (much more polite!)

pouvoir : to be able to

Je peux	nous pouvons
Tu peux	vous pouvez
Il, elle, on peut	ils, elles peuvent

With a second verb: Elle peut garder les enfants ce soir.

Nous pouvons regarder un film demain soir.

Je veux te voir. (I want to see you.)

Special form: Puis-je + verb (May I...) Puis-je vous aider? May I help you?

Devoir : to have to/ to owe + noun

Je dois

nous devons

Tu dois

vous devez

Il, elle, on doit

ils, elles doivent

With a noun: (means to owe) Je vous dois 50 euros. (I owe you 50 euros.)

With a second verb: This word is always paired with a second verb in this usage

Chantal doit travailler toute la semaine.

Ils doivent quitter la réunion en avance.

Exercice 40. Complete the following sentences using the best choice : préférer, devoir, pouvoir, or vouloir. (Sometimes more than one will fit.)

1. De notre chambre d'hôtel, nous _____ voir les montagnes.
2. Les garçons _____ finir leurs devoirs avant de sortir.
3. Si tu _____, je _____ faire le repas.
4. Mon frère _____ voir le nouveau film de Spielberg.
5. Je ne _____ pas déjeuner avec toi demain. Je _____ aller chez le coiffeur.
6. Les filles _____ voir le film avec nous.
7. Est-ce que vous _____ prendre un dessert ?
8. Vous ne _____ pas vous garer (park) ici. C'est interdit.

9. Attendez, je vous _____ de l'argent.
10. Qu'est-ce que vous _____ faire ce soir ?

Dialogue

Too Busy...Trop Occupé

La mère de Fabien est dans la cuisine en train de préparer le petit déjeuner à la famille.

Fabien: Maman, je veux aller chez Christophe. Il a de nouveaux jouets qu'il a reçus pour son anniversaire.

Mère: Non, Fabien, tu dois finir tes devoirs. Après, tu peux aller chez Christophe.

Fabien: Je peux les faire cet après-midi.

Mère: Non, cet après-midi nous devons aller voir ta tante Mimi.

Fabien: Ce soir, alors. Je finis mes devoirs ce soir.

Mère: Ne veux-tu pas regarder de film à la télé avec nous ce soir ? Nous voulons commander une pizza.

Fabien: (Il hésite) Je préfère finir mes devoirs demain. Demain est dimanche.

Mère: D'accord. Demain matin on doit aller à l'église. Tu peux les faire après le déjeuner. Demain soir nous pouvons aller voir la nouvelle exposition au musée d'art.

Fabien: Le musée ? Je préfère faire mes devoirs.

Dialogue (with translation)

Too Busy (Trop Occupé)

La mère de Fabien est dans la cuisine en train de préparer le petit déjeuner à la famille.
(*Fabien's mother is in the kitchen preparing breakfast for the family.*)

Fabien: Maman, je veux aller chez Christophe. Il a de nouveaux jouets qu'il a reçus pour son anniversaire. (*Mom, I want to go to Christophe's house. He has some new toys he got for his birthday.*)

Mère: Non, Fabien, tu dois finir tes devoirs. Après, tu peux aller chez Christophe. (*No, Fabian, you have to finish your homework. After, you can go to Christophe's house.*)

Fabien: Je peux les faire cet après-midi. (*I can do them this afternoon.*)

Mère: Non, cet après-midi nous devons aller voir ta tante Mimi. (*No, this afternoon we're going to see your aunt Mimi.*)

Fabien: Ce soir, alors. Je finis mes devoirs ce soir. (*This evening, then. I'll finish my homework this evening.*)

Mère: Ne veux-tu pas regarder de film à la télé avec nous ce soir ? Nous voulons commander une pizza. (*Don't you want to watch a movie on TV with us tonight? We want to order a pizza.*)

Fabien: (Il hésite) Je préfère finir mes devoirs demain. Demain est dimanche. (*He hesitates... I prefer to finish my homework tomorrow. Tomorrow is Sunday.*)

Mère: D'accord. Demain matin on doit aller à l'église. Tu peux les faire après le déjeuner. Demain soir nous pouvons aller voir la nouvelle exposition au musée d'art. (*Okay. Tomorrow morning, we have to go to church. You can do them after lunch. Tomorrow evening we can go see the new exhibition at the art museum.*)

Fabien: Le musée ? Je préfère faire mes devoirs. (*The museum? I'd rather do my homework.*)

Lesson Four: Direct Object Pronouns

As you saw in the video, pronouns help us to avoid repeating ourselves. A direct object shows direct action toward something. I see the car, for example. The verb is 'see' and the object that you're seeing is a car.

These are the direct object pronouns you learned about:

je: **me, m'**

tu: **te, t'**

il, elle, on: **le, la**

nous: **nous**

vous: **vous**

ils, elles: **les**

Here are some examples of sentences using third person direct object pronouns.

Il y a beaucoup d'oiseaux dans le jardin. Je **les** vois tous les matins.
(There are many birds in the garden. I see **them** every morning.)

Ma cousine vient demain matin. Je vais **la** chercher à l'aéroport.
(My (female) cousin is coming tomorrow morning. I'm going to pick **her** up at the airport.)

Ton livre est sur la table. Veux-tu **le** prendre?
(Your book is on the table. Do you want to take it?)

When you have a verb that starts with a vowel, you'll use the apostrophe, like you do with articles. You saw some examples in the video. Here are a couple more.

A ce restaurant, le poisson est très bon. Je **l'**aime beaucoup.
(At this restaurant, the fish is very good. I like it a lot.)

Voici une nouvelle chanson. Veux-tu **l'**écouter ?
(Here's a new song. Do you want to listen to it?)

Exercise 41. In the following sentences, use the correct direct object pronoun in the third person singular or plural. These can be people or things.

1. Je descends la valise. Je _____ descends.
2. Nous cherchons l'adresse. Est-ce que tu _____ sais?
3. Il y a des chiens mignons dans le parc. Vous _____ voyez ?
4. Ces gâteaux ont l'air bons, mais je ne _____ achète pas.
5. Mon professeur n'est pas gentil. Je ne _____ aime pas.
6. Voici la clé. Prenez-_____ ! (Positive commands: change place of the pronoun)
7. Vos bottes (boots) sont sales. Ne _____ mettez pas à l'intérieur.
8. Le vélo est dans le garage, mais je ne _____ trouve pas.

Here are some examples of sentences using the first and second person singular/plural pronouns (the people, that is!)

Examples

Les voisins **nous** invitent pour dimanche soir. *The neighbors are inviting **us** for Sunday evening.*

Il ne **me** regarde même pas. *He doesn't even look at **me**.*

Je **vous** présente mon collègue, George. (In an introduction) *This is my colleague, George. (Literally: I present to **you** my colleague, George.)*

Exercise 42. Translate the following sentences, using the correct pronoun referring to people.

1. Are you listening to me?
2. My neighbors are nice. I see them in their garden each afternoon.
3. Your parents are looking for you.

4. The (female) dancer (danseuse) is very good. I like to watch her.
5. I'm inviting you (plural) to my house this weekend.
6. She's calling her friends now. She calls them often.
7. My grandfather takes us to the countryside each summer.
8. My sister is waiting for me in front of the church.

Lesson Five: Indirect Object Pronouns

You've learned about indirect object pronouns that they involve people and relationships, with some kind of communication or some kind of transfer of a thing to someone (give, loan, buy for, send, etc.) Some of the pronouns are the same as for the direct objects, but you saw that the third-person singular and plural indirect object pronouns are different.

Je : me, m'	nous : nous
Tu : te, t'	vous : vous
Il, elle, on : lui	ils, elles : leur

When there is a noun *instead* of an indirect object pronoun, this is introduced by the preposition *à*.

J'écris **à** mon fiancé tous les jours. (I write **to** my fiancé every day.)

But when you use an indirect object pronoun, that sentence becomes:

Je **lui** écris tous les jours. (I write **to him** every day.)

Here are some more examples :

Je **leur** dis la vérité. (I tell them the truth.)

Nous **te** donnons la clé. (We are giving you the key.)

Vous **lui** achetez une voiture. (You're buying him/her a car.)

Elle **nous** envoie l'invitation. (She's sending us the invitation.)

Je **lui** dis qu'on va partir. (I am telling him that we're going to leave.)

Elle **lui** achète un cadeau d'anniversaire. (She's buying him a birthday gift.)

Nous **leur** prêtons notre voiture. (We're loaning them our car.)

Il **nous** dit la vérité. (He's telling us the truth.)

Exercice 43. Complete the following sentences using the correct indirect pronoun.

1. She gives him the letter. Elle _____ donne la lettre.
2. Olivier is buying her a new car. Olivier _____ achète une nouvelle voiture.
3. The director gives us the answer. Le directeur _____ donne la réponse.
4. They will explain the process to you (formal). Ils _____ expliquent le processus.
5. The committee is going to answer me tomorrow. Le comité va _____ répondre demain.
6. He writes to her often. Il _____ écrit souvent.
7. We are giving them an answer next week. Nous _____ répondons la semaine prochaine.
8. I'll give you (informal) the keys now. Je _____ donne les clés maintenant.

Lesson Six : Listening Practice 2

Listen to the sentences and try to get the gist before looking at the following written forms of those sentences. The translations are in the Key on page 136. Try to get the gist of the sentences by listening at least twice. Then listen a third time as you look at the text, if you need or want to.

- Nous préférons aller au cinéma après le restaurant.
- Mes voisins ont trois enfants : un garçon, et deux filles. Le garçon est un adolescent.
- Henri travaille à la piscine tous les jours sauf vendredi.

Here is a longer passage. Listen to the whole thing without looking at the text the first time through. The second time through, pause the video after every few sentences. You can repeat that as many times as you like. Then, if you need or want to, you can listen a final time while reading the text below.

Listening Text :

Le pain est une partie très importante de la vie française. Le pain français existe dans une variété de formes. Dans chaque ville de France, il y a au moins deux boulangeries. Même dans les petits villages, il y a la possibilité d'avoir des baguettes fraîches dans d'autres magasins ou par un service de livraison. En France, on ne mange pas de beurre avec des baguettes sauf pour le petit-déjeuner. Pour les autres repas, on mange du pain sec. C'est très pratique pour manger de la sauce dans un plat.

QuickStart Phrases 5

- Où puis-je trouver un distributeur de billets ? (Where can I find an ATM?)
- Je peux me garer ici ? (Can I park here ?)
- Ça coûte combien de se garer ici ? (How much does it cost to park here?)
- Pendant combien de temps puis-je me garer ici ? (How long can I park here?)
- Les enfants sont autorisés ici ? (Are children allowed here ?)
- Où puis-je trouver un/le parc, une station service, la gare, l'hôtel, un supermarché, une pharmacie ? (Where can I find a/the park, a gas station, the train station, the hotel, a supermarket, a pharmacy?)

Section Six : Making Conversations and Using the Past Tense

Lesson One: Making Simple Conversations and Family Vocabulary

Family Vocabulary

la mère: mother

le père : father

la fille : daughter, girl

le fils : son

la grand-mère : grandmother

le grand-père : grandfather

la tante : aunt

l'oncle : uncle

la sœur : sister

la femme : wife, woman

la petite-fille : granddaughter

la cousine : cousin (female)

la veuve : widow

le/la célibataire: single

marié (e): married

le frère : brother

le mari : husband

le petit-fils : grandson

le cousin: cousin (male)

un veuf : widower

divorcé (e): divorced

fiancé (e): engaged

Some phrases for polite conversations

J'ai (numero) enfants. I have (number) children. (avoir (number) + ans: ages)

J'habite à/au/en I live in (à for cities, en or au for countries or states)

Je viens de... I come from...

Est-ce que vous habitez ici depuis longtemps ? Have you lived here for a long time ?

Est-ce que vous avez des enfants? (Do you have children?)

Qu'est-ce que vous faites dans la vie, pour le travail/ Quelle est votre profession ? What do you do for a living ? What is your profession ?

Est-ce que vous faites ce travail depuis longtemps ? Have you done this work for a long time ?

Qu'est-ce que vous faites dans votre temps libre ? What do you do in your free time?

Dialogue

A Family Gathering

Bernard et Evelyne invitent leur fils, Rémi et sa nouvelle copine, Christelle, à manger chez eux un dimanche après-midi. Les grands-parents viennent aussi, ainsi que leur fille, Sophie, son mari, Stéphane, et leurs enfants.

Bernard: Quelqu'un sonne à la porte. J'y vais.

Evelyne : Sophie et Stéphane viennent un peu en retard. Ils sont en route. Ça doit être Rémi, alors.

Bernard : (ouvre la porte) Salut, Rémi. Tu vas bien ?

Rémi : Pas mal. Il y a beaucoup de circulation aujourd'hui. Tiens, j'ai amené du vin. Christelle a un gâteau.

Bernard : Merci. Ça a l'air bon. (Une jeune fille arrive.) Bonjour, tu dois être Christelle.

Remi : Papa, je te présente ma copine, Christelle.

Bernard : Enchanté, Christelle. Bienvenue chez nous.

Christelle : Merci.

(Les grands-parents arrivent au même temps.)

Evelyne : Bonjour, Christelle. Je te présente ma mère, la grand-mère de Rémi, Madame Foucoult. Et voici Monsieur Foucoult.

Christelle : Je suis heureuse de faire votre connaissance. (Elle serre la main de chaque personne) Evelyne, votre repas sent très bon !

Evelyne : Tu peux me tutoyer, Christelle.

Bernard : Il y a Sophie qui arrive, avec sa famille. (Sophie et sa famille arrive. Tout le monde s'embrasse.)

Evelyne : C'est Christelle, la copine de Rémi. Christelle, c'est ma fille, Sophie, son mari, Stéphane, et leurs enfants, Maxime et Chloé. Et ceci est le chien de Maxime. Il s'appelle Lilo. Maxime ne quitte pas la maison sans Lilo.

Bernard : Je suis sûr que tout le monde a faim !

Evelyne : Je vous sers l'apéritif. Et après, à table !

See the following page for a translation

Bernard et Evelyne invitent leur fils, Rémi et sa nouvelle copine, Christelle, à manger chez eux un dimanche après-midi. Les grands-parents viennent aussi, ainsi que leur fille, Sophie, son mari, Stéphane, et leurs enfants. (*Bernard and Evelyne are inviting their son, Rémi, and his new girlfriend, Christelle, to eat at their house one Sunday afternoon. The grandparents are coming, too, as well as their daughter, Sophie, her husband, Stéphane, and their children.*)

- Bernard: Quelqu'un sonne à la porte. J'y vais. (*Someone's ringing at the door. I'll go.*)
- Evelyne : Sophie et Stéphane viennent un peu en retard. Ils sont en route. Ça doit être Rémi, alors. (*Sophie and Stéphane are coming a little late. They're on the way. That must be Rémi, then.*)
- Bernard : (ouvre la porte) Salut, Rémi. Tu vas bien? Opens the door (*Hi, Rémi. You're doing well?*)
- Rémi : Pas mal. Il y a beaucoup de circulation aujourd'hui. Tiens, j'ai amené du vin. Christelle a un gâteau. (*Not bad. There's a lot of traffic today. Here, I brought some wine. Christelle has a cake.*)
- Bernard : Merci. Ça a l'air bon. (Une jeune femme arrive.) Bonjour, tu dois être Christelle. (*Thank you. That looks good. (A young woman arrives.) Hello, you must be Christelle.*)
- Remi : Papa, je te présente ma copine, Christelle. (*Dad, this is my girlfriend, Christelle.*)
- Bernard : Enchanté, Christelle. Bienvenue chez nous. (*Happy to meet you. Welcome to our home.*)
- Christelle : Merci. (*Thank you*)
- (Les grands-parents arrivent au même temps.) *The grandparents arrive at the same time.*
- Evelyne : Bonjour, Christelle. Je te présente ma mère, la grand-mère de Rémi, Madame Foucoult. Et voici Monsieur Foucoult. (*Hello,*

Christelle. This is my mother, Rémi's grandmother, Madame Foucoult. And here is Monsieur Foucoult.)

Christelle : Je suis heureuse de faire votre connaissance. (Elle serre la main de chaque personne) Evelyne, votre repas sent très bon ! (*I'm happy to make your acquaintance. (Shakes hands with each person.) Evelyne, your meal smells very good.*)

Evelyne : Tu peux me tutoyer, Christelle. (*You can use informal speech, Christelle.*) Referring to the “tu” form of addressing someone.

Bernard : Il y a Sophie qui arrive, avec sa famille. (*Sophie et sa famille arrive. Tout le monde s'embrasse.*)

(There is Sophie who is arriving with her family. (Everyone gives a French greeting, a kiss on each cheek.)

Evelyne : C'est Christelle, la copine de Rémi. Christelle, c'est ma fille, Sophie, son mari, Stéphane, et leurs enfants, Maxime et Chloé. Et ceci est le chien de Maxime. Il s'appelle Lilo. Maxime ne quitte pas la maison sans Lilo. (*This is Christelle, Rémi's girlfriend. Christelle, this is my daughter, Sophie, her husband, Stephane, and their children, Maxime and Chloe. And this is Maxime's dog. His name is Lilo. Maxime doesn't leave the house without Lilo.*)

Bernard : Je suis sûr que tout le monde a faim ! (*I'm sure everyone's hungry.*)

Evelyne : Je vous sers l'apéritif. Et après, à table ! (*I'll serve the aperitif and after, everyone can come to the table.*)

French Culture

Often, a French family will have Sunday dinner together and invite their adult children and/or friends. The meal can sometimes be very long, with several courses and lots of time between. There may be a different wine for each course. A cheese platter may be offered after the meal, but before the dessert. After a large Sunday meal, it isn't uncommon to see the entire group walking together in the neighborhood or in a nearby park.

It is typical for invited guests to bring something like a bouquet of flowers, a bottle of wine, or some pastry or chocolates. The French are very family-oriented and tend to see their adult children frequently, if they live in the area. Being invited into a French home is a special privilege not usually offered to casual acquaintances.

Lesson Two: The Past Tense (Part 1 Avoir)

In this lesson, we talked about forming the past tense in French. The main way to form past tense is to use the verb *avoir* in the present tense as a helping verb. (The helping verb is also known as the auxiliary). The auxiliary verb will change but the past participle is a special form for each type of verb that will stay the same.

The first type of verb we'll look at is the ER regular verbs. Look at the following conjugation of the word 'parler' to see an example of how it looks in the past tense.

parler: to speak

J' ai parlé	nous avons parlé
Tu as parlé	vous avez parlé
Il, elle, on a parlé	ils, elles ont parlé

You'll see that the avoir auxiliary follows the present tense according to the normal conjugation (though it no longer means 'to have' in this usage.) Then, the past participle drops the R and adds an accent aigue.

Here is another example, this time with a verb starting with a vowel sound, 'habiter.'

habiter: to live, reside

J' ai habité	nous avons habité
Tu as habité	vous avez habité
Il, elle, on a habité	ils, elles ont habité

Examples :

On a trouvé la bonne adresse. (We found the right address.)

Chantal et moi avons marché toute la matinée. (Chantal and I walked all morning.)

Hier j'ai acheté une nouvelle jupe. (Yesterday I bought a new dress.)

Now we'll move on to our next category of verbs, the IR verbs. Here is the conjugation in the past tense for the IR verbs *choisir* and *finir*.

choisir : to choose

j'ai choisi	nous avons choisi
tu as choisi	vous avez choisi
il, elle, on a choisi	Ils, elles ont choisi

Finir : to finish

j'ai fini	nous avons fini
tu as fini	vous avez fini
il, elle, on a fini	ils, elles ont fini

Notice that in this case, as you saw in the video, the ending is different. Here you remove the final R and leave the I at the end. Let's look at some examples of sentences using IR verbs in the past tense.

Bertrand a fini sa thèse. (Bertrand finished his report.) finir

Nous avons rempli les papiers. (We filled out the papers.) remplir

J'ai réfléchi à ton idée. (I reflected on/considered your idea.) réfléchir à

In our third category of regular verbs, the RE verbs, the past participle looks different from the previous two. In this case, you'll remove both letters, the RE, and add a 'u'. Look at the following conjugations:

Perdre : to lose

j'ai perdu	nous avons perdu
tu as perdu	vous avez perdu
il, elle, on a perdu	Ils, elles ont perdu

Attendre : to wait for

j'ai attendu	nous avons attendu
tu as attendu	vous avez attendu
il, elle, on a attendu	ils, elles ont attendu

Note: If you have a direct or indirect object pronoun, this word goes **before** the auxiliary, as in this example: J'ai vu mon frère. Je l'ai vu.

Note: For negatives, your typical negation ne...pas will go around the auxiliary. This also applies to other negative forms. (ne...plus, ne...rien, ne...jamais.) An exception: With ne...personne, the word 'personne' will follow the past participle.

Examples:

Ils ont attendu pendant une heure. (They waited for an hour.)

J'ai entendu un bruit à côté. (I heard a noise next door.)

Mon voisin a vendu sa maison à la plage. (My neighbor sold his/her house at the beach.)

Exercise 44. Complete the sentences with the verb in the parentheses in the past tense

1. Mes sœurs _____ (déjeuner) chez notre tante.
2. Joey _____ (attendre) ses amis devant le cinéma.
3. Nous _____ (jouer à) cartes jusqu'à (until) minuit.
4. Tu _____ (aimer) ton cadeau.
5. Elle _____ la bouteille. (remplir)
6. Vous _____ (parler) du problème.
7. J' _____ (chercher) tes chaussures mais je _____ (ne...rien trouver).
8. Tu _____ ton projet ? (finir)
9. Hier matin, Jean-Michel _____ (travailler) dans le jardin.
10. Ils _____ (rendre) leurs devoirs en avance.

Irregular Verbs in the past tense

Here are past participles for some common irregular verbs.

voir: vu (see)

boire: bu (drink)

être: été (be)

savoir: su (to know facts, awareness)

avoir: eu (have)

connaître: connu (to have deeper knowledge of, experience with something)

devoir: dû (to have to)

pouvoir: pu (be able to)

vouloir: voulu (want)

ouvrir: ouvert (open)

faire: fait (make or do)

écrire: écrit (write)

Examples

Sophie a fait la vaisselle. (Sophie did the dishes.)

Les garçons ont bu tout le lait. (The boys drank all the milk.)

J'ai dû partir pour prendre le train. (I had to leave to catch the train.)

As-tu connu ma copine au lycée ? (Did you know my girlfriend in high school?)

Nous avons vu le journal ce matin. (We saw the newspaper this morning.)

Exercise 45. Translate the following sentences using irregular verbs.

1. We had some problems with the car.
2. I was in Chicago last weekend.
3. Did you (plural) drink all of the red wine?
4. Lionel saw some children in the street.
5. I was able to finish my program in six months.
6. Thierry wanted to come with us to the movie but he had to work.

Exercise 46. Translate the following sentences into French. Verbs will be both regular and irregular.

1. We bought some shoes last weekend.
2. The restaurant served lunch until (jusqu'à) two o'clock.

3. Yesterday my friend lost his keys.
4. His children were able to visit the hospital.
5. Saturday night Alice slept in the yard.
6. I saw the film three times (fois).
7. We drank a lot of water after the tennis match. (match de tennis)
8. He knew this boy in high school.

Lesson Three: The Past Tense (Part 2 with Etre)

This lesson is about a second way of creating the past tense using a smaller group of specific verbs. These verbs use être instead of avoir as the helping verb. These verbs are usually verbs of motion or change of state. One exception is “rester”, which means to stay. Do not assume all verbs of motion use être. Just focus on the verbs on *this* list for être in the past tense.

Not all verbs of motion use être. Many don't. The best thing to do is learn this *specific* list with être. Here is the list:

aller	(to go)	sortir	(to go out of a place or socially)
arriver	(to arrive)	passer	(to stop by or go by)
venir	(to come)	rester	(to stay)
revenir	(to come back)	tomber	(to fall)
devenir	(to become)	monter	(to go up, get into a vehicle)
entrer	(to enter)	descender	(to go down, get out of vehicle)
rentrer	(to return home)	naître	(to be born)
retourner	(to go back)	mourir	(to die)
partir	(to leave)		

Examples:

Tu es allé au restaurant hier soir ? (*Did you go to the restaurant last evening?*)

Je suis arrivé en ville vers 10 heures du matin. (*I arrived in town about 10 this morning.*)

Paul est venu avec nous faire un pique-nique. (*Paul came with us to do a picnic.*)

Françoise est revenue au bureau hier matin. (*Francoise returned to the office yesterday morning.*)

Vous êtes devenu chef. (*You became the boss.*)

Chantal est entrée dans le magasin. (*Chantal entered the store.*)

Note : The verbs *sortir*, *passer*, *monter*, and *descendre* are able to take direct objects and that changes the meaning. *Sortir* normally means to go out, but if used with a direct object, it means to take something out, in which case you'll use the *avoir* auxiliary instead. Here are some examples of this exception:

J'ai sorti le chat ce matin. (*I put the cat outside this morning.*)

Marianne a descendu la valise du grenier. (*Marianne brought down the suitcase from the attic.*)

Nous avons monté les décorations de Noël au deuxième étage. (*We took the Christmas decorations up to the second floor.*)

Note: When you use *être* in the past tense, you'll need subject-verb agreement in the written form for gender and number. Example:

Sophie est venue du magasin. You'll add an e onto the past participle if the subject is female.

Les chanteuses sont sorties du théâtre. (*The female singers left the theatre.*) Add an e and s for feminine plural.

Exercise 47. Supply the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses (including the auxiliary):

1. Joël _____ au stade avec son frère. (*aller*)
2. Nous _____ dans le restaurant. (*entrer*)
3. Ma grand-mère _____ en 1920. (*naître*)
4. L'homme _____ du taxi. (*descendre*)

5. Les filles _____ avec leurs amies à la fête. (sortir)
6. Quand _____ vous _____ ? (arriver)
7. Marion _____ chez moi très tôt ce matin. (passer)
8. Leurs cousins _____ des vacances dimanche soir.
(revenir)

Exercise 48. Now do the same thing as above, but some verbs will use avoir while others will use être.

1. Nous _____ (passer) au magasin et nous _____
(acheter) du lait.
2. Le weekend dernier, mes voisins du quartier _____ (manger)
ensemble.
3. Ce matin, je _____ (sortir) la poubelle (trash can).
4. L'été dernier ma famille _____ (aller) en Grèce.
5. Esther _____ (tomber) dans l'escalier.
6. Ces gens _____ (vouloir) aller avant nous.
7. Pendant le voyage tu _____ assez _____ (ne manger pas) assez. Tu
_____ (devenir) maigre. (skinny)
8. L'été dernier, toutes mes fleurs _____ (mourir)

Exercise 49. Translate the following sentences using the correct verb in the past tense.

1. They went to the beach last weekend.
2. I got into the taxi but I forgot my bag.
3. Betty came to the house with her daughter.

4. The boys left at midnight.
5. My grandfather died at the age of 95. (à l'âge de...)
6. Céline arrived from the party after midnight.
7. We went to all of the boutiques in the town.
8. I took the car out of the garage to clean it (the car).

Dialogue

Coming Home from France

- Barb: Regarde, c'est notre voisin, Fred.
- Joe: Bonjour, Fred. Comment ça va?
- Fred: Très bien. Et vous ? Avez-vous pris des vacances ?
- Barb: Oui, nous sommes revenus de France samedi dernier.
- Fred: De France? C'est formidable! Vous y êtes restés combien de temps?
- Joe: Nous sommes partis il y a trois semaines. Nous sommes restés en France pendant deux semaines.
- Fred: Qu'est-ce que vous avez vu là-bas ?
- Barb: Nous sommes arrivés à Paris le 15 août et on est resté une semaine. Puis, nous avons pris le train pour aller en Provence, où nous sommes restés encore une semaine dans une auberge.
- Fred: Qu'est-ce que vous préférez, Paris ou la Provence ?
- Joe: C'est très difficile à dire. Les deux sont très différentes. La grande ville et La Côte d'Azur.
- Barb: Je n'ai pas voulu choisir. Alors, on a fait les deux!

Dialogue (translated)

Coming Home from France

(Revenant de la France)

- Barb: Regarde, c'est notre voisin, Fred. (*Look, it's our neighbor, Fred.*)
Joe: Bonjour, Fred. Comment ça va? (*Hi, Fred. How are you?*)
- Fred: Très bien. Et vous ? Avez-vous pris des vacances ? (*Very well. And you ? Did you go on vacation?*)
- Barb: Oui, nous sommes revenus de France samedi dernier. (*Yes, we came back from France last Saturday.*)
- Fred: De France? C'est formidable! Vous y êtes restés combien de temps? (*From France ? That's great ! How long did you stay there?*)
- Joe: Nous sommes partis il y a trois semaines. Nous sommes restés en France pendant deux semaines. (*We left three weeks ago. We stayed in France for two weeks.*)
- Fred: Qu'est-ce que vous avez vu là-bas ? (*What did you see there?*)
- Barb: Nous sommes arrivés à Paris le 15 août et on est resté une semaine. Puis, nous avons pris le train pour aller en Provence, où nous sommes restés encore une semaine dans une auberge. (*We arrived in Paris August 15 and we stayed a week. Then, we took the train to go to Provence where we stayed another week in an inn.*)
- Fred: Qu'est-ce que vous préférez, Paris ou la Provence ? (*What do you prefer, Paris or Provence?*)
- Joe: C'est très difficile à dire. Les deux sont très différentes. La grande ville et La Côte d'Azur. (*It's difficult to say. Both are very different. The big city and the Riviera.*)
- Barb: Je n'ai pas voulu choisir. Alors, on a fait les deux! (*I didn't want to choose, so we did both !*)

Lesson Four: Listening Practice 3

(Translations in the answer key.)

Phrases from the video :

Ce matin j'ai acheté un nouveau chien.

Nous sommes allés à la plage pendant une semaine.

Le professeur a parlé d'un nouveau livre sur le sujet.

Christophe est parti à minuit.

Elle a invité toutes ses amies à sa fête d'anniversaire.

Longer listening segment

Quand vous voulez voyager en France, vous devez savoir qu'il y a beaucoup de choix. Vous pouvez aller à la montagne (les Alpes, les Pyrénées ou le Massif Central dans le centre), ou à la plage. Il y a des plages au nord, au sud, et à l'ouest. Peut-être vous voulez voir des châteaux, des vignobles, ou des villes dans les diverses régions de la France. Si vous avez du temps, vous pouvez faire une combinaison de plusieurs activités, villes, et régions. Mais une chose est sûre : il y a trop de choses à voir en France pour une seule visite. Il vous faut plusieurs voyages !

Answer key for all exercises begins on page 123

On the following pages, you'll see all of your QuickStart phrase lists in one place as well as a few more helpful phrases.

QuickStart Phrases

QuickStart 1

- Bonjour. Je suis Américain/Américaine. Je suis Anglais/Anglaise. (*Hello. I'm American/English (name of your country). Je suis en vacances. (I'm on vacation.)*)
- Nous sommes le _____. (*We are the _____. (Name of your family.) Or My name is (from lesson 1) _____*)
- Nous sommes en vacances en juin. (*We are on vacation in June.*)
- Je suis des Etats-Unis. Je suis de l'Angleterre. (*I'm from the United States./ I'm from England. I'm from..... (your country)*)
- Les enfants sont fatigués. (*The children are tired.*)
- Où est la station de métro, s'il vous plaît ? (*Where is the metro station, please?*)

QuickStart 2

- Nous voudrions manger, s'il vous plaît. (*We'd like to eat, please.*) dormir, partir. (sleep, leave)
- Pouvez-vous nous aider? (*Can you help us?*) Pouvez-vous m'aider? (*Can you help me ?*)
- Savez-vous, où est/sont la/le.... gare, métro, Notre Dame, etc.) (*Do you know, where is the... are the*)
- Combien est-ce que ça coûte? (*How much does that cost?*)
- A quelle heure commence le/la... (*when does the ____ start?*)

QuickStart 3

- Je voudrais acheter un billet de train. (*I'd like to buy a train ticket.*)
- Qu'est-ce que vous prenez? (*What are you having? At a restaurant*)
- Comment est/sont (le/la/les) ...(what is/are the ____ like?)
- Est-ce qu'il y a un métro/ bureau de poste près d'ici? (*Is there a métro/post office near here?*)
- Nous devons faire le plein. (*We need to fill the gas tank.*)
- Savez-vous.... (*Do you know...*)
- Est-ce que vous connaissez le/la... (*Do you know the... + noun*)

QuickStart 4

- On y va! (*Let's go!*)
- Quel est le meilleur restaurant près d'ici? (*What is the best restaurant near here?*)
- Où est-ce que je peux acheter des/de la/du + noun? (*Where can I buy some/a...*)
- Y a-t-il d'autres toilettes disponibles ? (*Are there other restrooms available?*)
- Où puis-je trouver un distributeur de billets ? (*Where can I find an ATM?*)
- Je peux me garer ici ? (*Can I park here ?*)

QuickStart 5

- Où puis-je trouver un distributeur de billets ? (*Where can I find an ATM?*)
- Je peux me garer ici ? (*Can I park here ?*)
- Ça coûte combien de se garer ici ? (*How much does it cost to park here?*)
- Pendant combien de temps puis-je me garer ici ? (*How long can I park here?*)
- Les enfants sont autorisés ici ? (*Are children allowed here ?*)
- Où puis-je trouver un/le parc, une station service, la gare, l'hôtel, un supermarché, une pharmacie ? (*Where can I find a/the park, a gas station, the train station, the hotel, a supermarket, a pharmacy?*)

More QuickStart Phrases

- Parlez-vous l'anglais? (*Do you speak English ?*)
- Quelle langue parlez-vous? (*What language do you speak?*)
- Où sommes-nous maintenant ? OR à l'instant ? (*Where are we right now?*)
- C'est disponible ? (*Is this available?*)
- Où habitez-vous ? (*Where do you live ?*)
- De quel pays venez-vous ? (*What country are you from?*)
- Est-ce que les toilettes sont libres ? sont gratuites ? (*Are the restrooms available ? Are the restrooms free (cost nothing to use)?*)
- Avez-vous des recommandations ? (*Do you have any recommendations ?*)
- Vous êtes né ici ? (*Were you born here ?*)
- Quel est le/ la meilleure (e) restaurant, boutique, hôtel, plage ? (*What is the best restaurant, boutique, hotel, beach?*) ...selon vous? (*in your opinion?*)
- Pouvez-vous recommander de bons plats ? (*Can you recommend some good meals?*)
- Quels sont les endroits ou des quartiers à éviter ? (*What are the places/ neighborhoods to avoid?*)
- Est-ce que j'ai besoin de réservation ? (*Do I need a reservation?*)

CONGRATULATIONS !



You are that much closer to a fantastic trip to France. Picture yourself there now, ordering your meal in French, asking for directions, understanding more than you ever thought you could!

You've taken the first step to being able to communicate in French on your trip. You're operational, and you can build on that. Go over these lessons as many times as you want. Go back to specific lessons to reinforce areas you may need to work on.

There's nothing like verbal communication in another country. You'll see.

Now, in addition to reviewing this course several times, you can find other workbooks to practice concepts, join a conversation group near your home, and listen to podcasts or YouTube videos to increase your understanding and listening skills.

You should be very proud of yourself. You have a good foundation, even if there is more you can learn. Language is learned step by step, and you've begun!

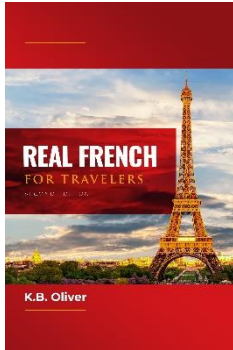
Happy learning and Bon Voyage!

You'll find many Resources for Traveling on the next several pages,
followed by the Answer Key.

Travel Resources*

www.OliversFrance.com My website to help you find new places in France to visit that you might not have thought of! Travel tips and more.

Books from Oliver's France

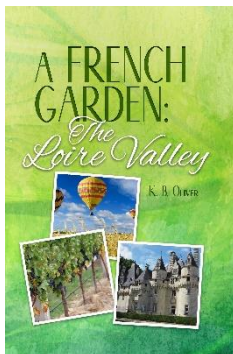


Real French for Travelers

For your trip to France, you may want to take a phrase book. Let's be honest: How likely are you to roll out a French phrase when you need one, and pronounce it correctly?

Wouldn't you rather speak REAL French? With just a bit of regular time and effort, you can learn the basics of French, and this will greatly enrich your travels. And if you plan to visit France more than once, it is even more important to get basic language concepts under your belt. It isn't as difficult as you think.

This book provides you with a clear and easy-to-use overview of French, so that you can speak and read REAL French **during your trip and after**. Go ahead... before you pack your suitcase, invest in your trip to France, with REAL French.

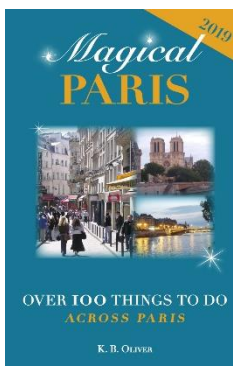


A French Garden: The Loire Valley

Just over an hour south of Paris, France, is a place you might encounter in your dreams, yet you can go there and experience it for yourself. It's the Loire Valley, known as the garden of France, a peaceful paradise of rolling hills covered by vineyards, fairytale castles, and charming, vibrant towns. So much awaits you to discover, eat, drink, and enjoy in the Loire River Valley.

This easy-to-read guide will give you the inside scoop on a stunning variety of activities and adventures for all interests, from castle-hopping to biking or camping to vineyard tours and more. Sample itineraries and practical details will help you plan your unforgettable trip to the French Garden.

Magical Paris: Over 100 things to do Across Paris



Do travel books confuse you? It can be stressful to wade through pages of information that you don't need just to reach what you're looking for. Discover Paris without stress, with *Magical Paris: Over 100 Things to do Across Paris*. It gives you all of Paris at your fingertips, and all of the big-city intimidation falls away. Tour your way across all 20 districts with clear guidance on what to see and how to get there, as well as when things open and how much they cost. Let Paris become yours, as you get around like a local. Check it out and see if *Magical Paris: Over 100 Things to do Across Paris* isn't the easy travel book to

understand and to take along on your trip.

More Travel Resources . . .

Trains

SNCF Train schedules, including TGV: en.oui.sncf/en/ Also,

<https://www.raileurope.com/destinations/country-guides/article/france-10>

Eurail Europe passes: www.eurail.com/

France Rail: <https://www.raileurope.com/en-us/destinations/trains-france> (ticketing fee added)

Here's a helpful article by Rick Steves on train options in France:

<https://www.ricksteves.com/travel-tips/transportation/trains/france-rail-passes>

TER Regional Trains (by SNCF): www.sncf.com/en/passenger-offer/travel-by-train/ter

Driving

Tolls in France: www.autoroutes.fr/en/key-rates.htm

Driving distances: <https://bit.ly/2yQMirn>

Inter-Europe Airlines

Ryan Air: www.ryanair.com Limited routes in France but includes Paris, Nice, Biarritz, and Tours. Flights to UK and Ireland.

Easy Jet: www.easyjet.com Destinations to many large cities in France: Strasbourg, Bordeaux, Lyon, Toulouse, Marseille and others. Goes to Corsica as well.

Wizz Air: www.wizzair.com (leaves from Paris and goes eastbound; not useful for travel within France.)

Corsair: www.corsair.fr/en Flies to 18 cities in France and elsewhere in the French-speaking world.

Air France: www.airfrance.us

Airport Transportation (Paris airports)

Transportation into Paris from Charles de Gaulle airport

Roissy Bus: <https://easycdg.com/roissybus-paris-cdg-de-gaulle-airport/>

Air France shuttle: <http://transfer.airport-paris.com/air-france-coach-service.htm> You don't have to be traveling with Air France in order to use this shuttle service.

RER B: This is a train that goes from the CDG airport into the center of Paris about every 10-15 minutes. You can get off at at Gare du Nord or Châtelet for any other stop along the RER B and change to a Métro line. Cost: 10.30 euros. (7 euros for children.)

Maps of Paris:

Downloadable Metro Map: www.ratp.fr/en/plans-lignes

Downloadable city map: <http://en.parisinfo.com/how-to-get-to-and-around-paris/maps-and-plans> this downloads a map of Paris (streets) which you can zoom in or out or move around to

show where you want. It's provided by the city of Paris. Click on "Paris Map" and scroll down under the section "Street Plans", or maps.

For extensive information on things to do in Paris, please refer to my book *Magical Paris: Over 100 Things to Do Across Paris*.

Hotels

In Paris: <http://en.parisinfo.com>

Around France: www.france-hotel-guide.com/en/

Gîte: a gîte is a private home (usually in rural areas) that is rented out to tourists. www.gites-de-france.com/en/ or www.gite.com

This is a respectable chain of lodging all over France www.logishotels.com/en/

Specialty trips

Small Group tours

Provence: Simply France with Dawn <http://www.simplyfrancewithdawn.com>

Groups of four to eight people visit Provence for thematic tours, including small town Provence, wine tours, and cooking tours.

[Blueroads Touring www.blueroadstouring.com/tours/europe/france](http://www.blueroadstouring.com/tours/europe/france) Maximum group size of 18

Cooking tours around France (International Kitchen)

www.theinternationalkitchen.com/cooking-vacations/france/ See more ideas in *Oliver's France* website.

French Escapades <https://frenchescapade.com> Cooking, painting, or cultural tours

River and Barge Cruises

Canal du Midi, other French waterways www.leBoat.com

www.avalonwaterways.com (Many European destinations)

<http://www.french-waterways.com>

Bike and walking tours

www.utracks.com You can choose a walking, hiking or biking tour, or combine one of these with a barge cruise. Hiking tours through the French countryside, vineyards, forests, beaches and mountains. Some tours are family-friendly.

Language Learning Resources

Barron's Mastering French Vocabulary: A Thematic Approach

501 French Verbs (with CD) by Christopher Kendris. There are other verb conjugation books that are also good.

Coffee Break French <https://radiolingua.com/coffeebreakfrench>

Duo-Lingo <https://www.duolingo.com/course/fr/en/Learn-French-Online>

You Tube videos for pronunciation

Word of the Day <http://www.transparent.com/word-of-the-day/today/french.html>

(All links updated in 2020)

* Listed resources are not necessarily vetted by the author

Answer Key for Exercises

Section One: Building Blocks of French

Note: There will be some gaps in the numbering of both lessons and exercises due to the nature of those exercises. Don't worry, nothing is missing!

Lesson One: Polite Words, Greetings, and Phrases

Exercise 1.

1. J
2. K
3. G
4. M
5. B
6. I
7. C
8. D
9. F
10. A
11. E
12. H
13. N
14. L

Exercise 2.

What do you say to someone in the following circumstances?

- You bump into someone in a store? *Excusez-moi, Pardonnez-moi*
- You greet someone at the hotel reception before asking for information? *Bonjour.*
- You want to catch your waiter's attention? *Excusez-moi or S'il vous plaît.*
- You want to say your name? *Je m'appelle _____*
- You want to greet someone at 9 in the morning? *Bonjour.*
- You want to greet someone at 8 in the evening? *Bonsoir.*
- You are going to bed. *Bonne nuit.*
- You want to thank someone for something. *Merci, merci beaucoup.*
- You want to ask someone their name. *Comment vous appelez-vous?*
- You tell someone it was nice to meet them. *Enchanté.*

Lesson Three: Genders and Articles

Exercise 3.

1. The girl
2. The meal
3. An office
4. The dog
5. A bike

Exercise 4.

1. Le village
2. L'alliance (feminine)
3. La sonnette
4. Le garage
5. Le château
6. La jeunesse
7. L'idéalisme (masculine)
8. Le journal
9. La matinée
10. La mise à jour
11. La quantité
12. Le billet
13. Le salon
14. Le moment
15. La valise
16. La diversité
17. Le chapeau
18. Le tennis

Lesson Four: Plurals

Exercise 5

1. les filles
2. un livre
3. une histoire
4. des gâteaux

5. les poissons
6. une bouteille
7. les chapeaux
8. des parcs
9. les hôpitaux
10. des bureaux
11. des choix
12. le voisin
13. des journaux
14. la fenêtre
15. les fils

Lesson Six: The verb être

Exercise 6

Nous sommes...

Les chiens sont...

Elles sont...

Vous êtes...

Les voisins sont...

Les gens sont...

Le gâteau est...

La maison est...

Tu es...

Exercise 7

Le gâteau est délicieux.

Nous sommes fatigués.

Les voisins sont riches.

Le garçon est timide.

L'homme est intelligent.

Tu es intéressant.

La femme est malade.

Vous êtes têtus.

Section Two : Building Conversations

Lesson Two: The Verb Aller (To Go)

Exercise 11

1. Il va à la piscine
2. Nous allons au restaurant
3. Je vais à l'école.
4. Les enfants vont au parc.
5. Vous allez au stade.
6. On va au supermarché.
7. Je vais à la boutique de chaussures.
8. Ma mère va à la boulangerie acheter une baguette.
9. La professeur va au bureau.
10. Nous allons tous au travail.

Lesson Three : The Verb Avoir (To Have)

Exercise 14

1. Ils ont deux chats.
1. Nous avons très peu de temps.
2. J'ai du travail dans un restaurant.
3. Vous avez des enfants ?
4. Il a souvent des amis chez lui.
5. Tu as de beaux cheveux.

Exercise 15

1. J'ai une mauvaise note. I have a bad grade
2. La fête a lieu vendredi soir. The party takes place Friday evening.
3. Les garçons ont envie d'une pizza. The boys want pizza.
4. Nous avons besoin des clés. We need some keys.
5. Elle a souvent froid. She's often cold.
6. On a chaud! Ouvrez la fenêtre! We're hot ! Open the window!
7. Tu as l'air déprimé. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a? You look depressed. What's wrong ?
8. Vous avez toujours raison. You are always right.

Lesson Four: Negatives

Exercise 16

1. Les filles ne dansent pas très souvent.
2. La lampe n'est pas jolie.
3. D'habitude ce magasin n'est pas ouvert.
4. Charles ne parle pas beaucoup.
5. Nous ne marchons pas dans le parc.

Exercise 17

1. Mes voisins ne travaillent jamais dans le jardin.
2. Je n'ai pas le temps de regarder l'émission.
3. Il n'y a plus de neige devant la maison.
4. Je ne vois personne a la caisse.
5. Nous n'étudions pas pendant le week-end.
6. Ellen n'a plus de jus d'orange.
7. Il n'y a personne dans cette chaise.
8. Mon fils ne finit jamais ses devoirs.
9. Elle n'a rien dans ses poches.
10. Il n'y a rien de bon à la télé ce soir.
11. Mon chef ne dit jamais la vérité.

Lesson Five : Conjunctions and Words of Frequency

Exercise 18

Au printemps, j'aime aller **à la** plage. Il y a **moins de** gens et il n'est pas **trop** chaud. **D'habitude**, je vais avec des amis. Aujourd'hui, **pourtant**, je vais là-bas seul. **Il y a** un beau soleil et **un peu** de vent. **Avant** d'arriver, j'achète un sandwich pour faire un pique-nique. **C'est très** agréable de prendre un pique-nique **sur** le sable.

Quand j'ai **assez de** soleil, je rentre chez moi, **mais** cette fois-ci je vais voir mon ami. Il va commander une pizza **avec** de la salade et nous allons regarder un film. Nous passons **toujours** un bon moment ensemble.

Lesson Six: IR Verbs

Exercise 19

1. Ils choisissent une couleur pour la maison.
2. Nous finissons le projet avant le soir.
3. Vous remplissez le papier. Tu remplis le papier.
4. Je réfléchis à son idée.
5. Les garçons réussissent à finir le programme

Section Three: Restaurants, Hotels, and Getting Around

Lesson One: Adjectives

Exercise 20

1. Les garçons intelligents
2. Un livre intéressant
3. Une feuille blanche
4. Des chaussures bleues

5. Un matin frais
6. Une femme tunisienne
7. Un chien paresseux
8. Un journal français
9. Une rue sèche
10. L'homme triste

Exercise 21

Masculine		Feminine	Plural Masc.	Plural Fem.
fatigué	(tired)	fatiguée	fatigués	fatiguées
heureux	(happy)	heureuse	heureux	heureuses
timide	(timid)	timide	timides	timides
triste	(sad)	triste	tristes	tristes
malade	(sick)	malade	malades	malades
sympathique	(nice)	sympathique	sympathiques	sympathiques
méchant	(mean)	méchante	méchants	méchantes
intelligent	(intelligent)	intelligente	intelligents	intelligentes
paresseux	(lazy)	paresseuse	paresseux	paresseuses
occupé	(busy)	occupée	occupés	occupées
ennuyeux	(boring)	ennuyeuse	ennuyeux	ennuyeuses
bavard	(talkative)	bavarde	bavards	bavardes
important	(important)	importante	importants	importantes
prêt	(ready)	prête	prêts	prêtes
premier	(first)	première	premiers	premières
gros	(fat)	grosse	gros	grosses
grand	(big)	grande	grands	grandes
petit	(small)	petite	petits	petites
beau	(handsome)	belle	beaux	belles
	(beautiful)			

Italien	(Italian)	Italienne	Italiens	Italiennes
chanceux	(lucky)	chanceuse	chanceux	chanceuses
blanc	(white)	blanche	blancs	blanches
faux	(false)	fausse	faux	fausses
frais	(fresh, cool)	fraîche	frais	fraîches
long	(long)	longue	longs	longues
sec	(dry)	sèche	secs	sèches
favori	(favorite)	favorite	favoris	favorites
roux	(redhead)	rousse	roux	rousses
gentil	(nice)	gentille	gentils	gentilles
doux	(sweet, gentle)	douce	doux	douces
nul	(worthless, bad)	nulle	nuls	nulles
fou	(crazy)	folle	fous	folles
nouveau	(new)	nouvelle	nouveaux	nouvelles
lourd	(heavy)	lourde	lourds	lourdes
Français	(French)	Française	Français	Françaises
dangereux	(dangerous)	dangereuse	dangereux	dangereuses

Exercise 22

Le vélo vert

La vieille maison

La jolie fille

Une question intelligente

Un homme important

Le chien méchant

Le petit garçon

Un gâteau délicieux

Lesson Three: This and These

Exercise 23

1. cette voiture
2. ce vélo
3. ces amis
4. ce matin
5. cette idée
6. ce garçon
7. cet ordinateur
8. ces portes
9. ces insectes
10. ces chaussettes

Lesson Four: His, Hers, and Ours

Exercise 24

1. Mon fils
2. Ton chat
3. Notre avis
4. Leurs enfants
5. Sa robe
6. Sa botte
7. Ses bottes
8. Mes tomates
9. Notre père
10. Leur camion

Lesson Five: Food and Restaurants

Exercise 25

1. Je vais acheter du poulet.
2. Il mange du gâteau après chaque repas.
3. Jean-Luc aime la pizza.
4. Nous prenons du lait avec notre céréale.
5. Ils mangent des sandwiches pour le déjeuner.
6. Je prends de la crème dans mon café.
7. Mes cousins adorent manger de la glace en été.
8. Elle veut du Coca/ Elle veut un Coca (2 possibilities)
9. Nous prenons une carafe d'eau/Nous allons prendre une carafe d'eau.
10. Je voudrais du vin blanc.
11. Ma mère cherche des bananes et des pommes.
12. Sébastien va prendre de la bière/ une bière

Lesson Five : Asking Yes-No Questions

Exercise 26

1. (intonation) Simone est malade?
(est-ce que) Est-ce que Simone est malade?
(inversion) Simone est-elle malade ?

2. Vous avez un billet?
Est-ce que vous avez un billet?
Avez-vous un billet?

3. Tu aimes la musique classique?
Est-ce que tu aimes la musique classique ?
Aimes-tu la musique classique?

4. Ils viennent au dîner?
Est-ce qu'ils viennent au dîner ?
Viennent-ils au dîner ?

5. Nous sommes en retard?
Est-ce que nous sommes en retard?
Sommes-nous en retard?

Lesson Six : Asking Information Questions

Exercise 27

- Combien de pommes avez-vous?
- Comment vas-tu arriver ? En train ou en voiture ?
- Combien d'argent est-ce qu'ils ont ?
- Comment (Quand, Pourquoi) vont-elles préparer le repas ?
- Pourquoi est-ce que vous avez peur ?
- Comment (Pourquoi, Où, Quand) est-ce que tu joues des cuillères ?
- Où vas-tu ? Comment vas-tu ?
- Où sont mes livres ?
- Pourquoi est-ce que vous parlez très fort ?
- Quand est-ce que vous allez arriver ?

Exercise 28

9. Pourquoi est-ce que tu travailles si tard ? Pourquoi est-ce que vous travaillez si tard ?
Pourquoi travailles-tu si tard ? Pourquoi travaillez-vous si tard ?

10. Où est-ce que tu vas pour les vacances ? Où est-ce que vous allez pour les vacances ?
Où vas-tu pour les vacances ? Où allez-vous pour les vacances ?
11. Qui mange avec nous ce soir ?
12. Voici des chaussures. Quelles chaussures aimes-tu ? Quelles chaussures aimez-vous ?
13. Où est la gare?
14. Combien de chiens as-tu ? Combien de chiens avez-vous ?
15. Qu'est-ce que tu manges ce soir pour le dîner ? Qu'est-ce que vous mangez ce soir ? Que manges-tu/ Que mangez-vous
16. Comment est-ce que tu trouves le meilleur hôtel ? Comment est-ce que vous trouvez le meilleur hôtel ? Comment est-ce qu'on trouve le meilleur hôtel ?
Comment trouves-tu le meilleur hôtel ? Comment trouvez-vous le meilleur hôtel ?

Lesson Eight : RE Verbs

Exercise 30

1. Nous attendons le rendez-vous.
2. Tu perds toujours ta clé.
3. J'entends la musique du voisin.
4. Il rend le livre à la bibliothèque.
5. Les garçons défendent leur petit frère à l'école.
6. Ils vendent la maison à la plage.

Section Four : Weather, Leisure, and Transportation

Lesson Two: Telling Time in French

Exercise 32

Il est neuf heures vingt

Il est deux heures et demie.

Il est cinq heures moins le quart. Il est quatre heures quarante-cinq.

Il est sept heure trente-cinq.

Il est neuf heures cinquante. Il est dix heures moins dix.

Il est midi.

Il est midi vingt.

Exercise 33 *24-hour clock*

Il est seize heures quarante. 16h40

Il est huit heures. 8h00

Il est dix-huit heures quinze. 18h15

Il est onze heures trente. 11h30

Il est vingt-quatre heures 24h00

Il est vingt-deux heures. 22h00

Lesson Three: Irregular Verbs

Exercise 35

Mes amis partent à la plage ce weekend. (*partir*)

Cet enfant ment trop souvent. (*mentir*)

Tu tiens les fleurs trop fort (strong ; here : tightly) (*tenir*)

Nous prenons le petit-déjeuner à 8 heures. (*prendre*)

Vous mettez vos valises dans la chambre. (*mettre*)

Exercise 36

(*lire, apprendre, boire, savoir, revenir, dormir, mettre, écrire*)

Nous dormons à l'hôtel pendant deux nuits.

Je reviens des vacances samedi prochain.

Samuel écrit à sa cousine chaque semaine.

Après le sport, elles boivent beaucoup d'eau.

Tu sais son adresse, n'est-ce pas ?

J'aime lire le journal tous les dimanche matin.

Les enfants apprennent à nager à la piscine publique.

Lesson Four : The Verb Faire

Exercise 37

1. Nous faisons
2. Ils font

3. Je fais, je ne fais pas
4. Tu ne fais pas
5. Vous faites
6. Il va faire

Lesson Five: Listening Practice 1

Do you have the time?

Pierre has two dogs. One dog is black and one dog is white.

I'm looking for my hotel.

We would like to eat. Do you have a table free?

Longer story translation:

My name is Claudine. I'm twenty-five years old. I've lived in Paris for five years. I'm a student in chemistry and I also work as a waitress in a restaurant. I really like living in Paris. There are a lot of things to do here.

Section Five : Shopping and Daily Needs

Lesson Two: Comparisons

Exercise 38 *comparing adjectives*

1. Le chat est plus gros que le chien.
2. Sallie est moins heureuse que Claire.
3. Nous sommes aussi occupés que nos enfants.
4. Les robes sont moins chères que les jupes.
5. Ce vin est plus sec que le champagne.
6. Cet examen est moins difficile que l'autre.
7. Ma mère est moins calme que mon père.
8. Tu es aussi drôle que ton ami.

Exercise 39 *comparing quantities*

1. Elle boit moins d'eau que moi.
2. Hope a moins de patience que sa sœur.
3. Evelyne mange moins de pâtisserie que son mari.
4. Nous avons moins de temps qu'avant. (avant = before)
5. Les enfants ont moins de jouets que l'année dernière.

Lesson Three : Expressing Desires, Possibilities, and Obligations

Exercise 40

1. De notre chambre d'hôtel, nous pouvons voir les montagnes.
2. Les garçons doivent finir leurs devoirs avant de sortir.
3. Si tu veux, je peux faire le repas.
4. Mon frère préfère/veut voir le nouveau film de Spielberg.
5. Je ne peux pas déjeuner avec toi demain. Je dois aller chez le coiffeur.
6. Les filles peuvent/ veulent voir le film avec nous.
7. Est-ce que vous voulez prendre un dessert ?
8. Vous ne pouvez pas vous garer ici. C'est interdit.
9. Attendez, je vous dois de l'argent.
10. Qu'est-ce que vous voulez faire ce soir ?

Lesson Four : Direct Object Pronouns

Exercise 41

1. Je descends la valise. Je la descends.
2. Nous cherchons l'adresse. Est-ce que tu la sais?
3. Il y a des chiens mignons dans le parc. Vous les voyez ?
4. Ces gâteaux ont l'air bon, mais je ne les achète pas.
5. Mon professeur n'est pas gentil. Je ne l'aime pas.
6. Voici la clé. Prenez-la !
7. Vos bottes sont sales. Ne les mettez pas à l'intérieur.
8. Le vélo est dans le garage, mais je ne le trouve pas.

Exercise 42

1. Est-ce que tu m'écoutes ? Tu m'écoutes ?
2. Mes voisins sont sympas. Je les vois dans leur jardin chaque après-midi.
3. Tes parents te cherchent.
4. La danseuse est très bonne. J'aime la regarder.
5. Je vous invite chez moi ce week-end.
6. Elle appelle ses amis maintenant. Elle les appelle souvent.
7. Mon grand-père nous amène dans la campagne chaque été.
8. Ma sœur m'attend devant l'église.

Lesson Five : Indirect Object Pronouns

Exercise 43

1. Elle lui donne la lettre.
2. Olivier lui achète une nouvelle voiture.
3. Le directeur nous donne la réponse.
4. Ils vous expliquent le processus.

5. Le comité va me répondre demain.
6. Il lui écrit souvent.
7. Nous leur répondons la semaine prochaine.
8. Je te donne les clés maintenant.

Lesson Six : Listening Practice 2

- We prefer to go to the movies after the restaurant.
- My neighbors have three children : a boy and two girls. The boy is an adolescent.
- Henri works at the pool every day except Friday.

Longer passage translation:

Bread is a very important part of French life. French bread exists/comes in a variety of forms. In each town in France, there are at least two bakeries. Even in the small villages, there is the possibility to have fresh baguettes in other stores or by a delivery service. In France, people don't eat butter with baguettes except at breakfast. For the other meals, they eat dry bread. It's practical for eating the sauce in a meal/dish.

Section Six: Making Conversations and Using the Past Tense

Lesson Two: The Past Tense (with avoir)

Exercise 44

11. Mes sœurs ont déjeuné chez notre tante. (My sisters had lunch with our aunt)
12. Joey a attendu ses amis devant le cinéma. (Joey waited for his friends in front of the cinema.)
13. Nous avons joué aux cartes jusqu'à (until) minuit. (We played cards until midnight.)
14. Tu as aimé ton cadeau. (You liked your gift.)
15. Elle a rempli la bouteille. (She filled the bottle.)
16. Vous avez parlé du problème. (You talked about the problem.)
17. J'ai cherché tes chaussures mais je n'ai rien trouvé. (I looked for your shoes but I found nothing/didn't find anything.)
18. Tu as fini ton projet ? (Did you finish your project?)

19. Hier matin, Jean-Michel a travaillé dans le jardin. (Yesterday morning, Jean-Michel worked in the garden/yard.)
20. Ils ont rendu leurs devoirs en avance. (They turned in their homework in advance.)

Exercise 45

1. Nous avons eu des problèmes avec la voiture.
2. J'ai été à Chicago le week-end dernier.
3. Avez-vous bu tout le vin rouge ?
4. Lionel a vu des enfants dans la rue.
5. J'ai pu finir mon programme en six mois.
6. Thierry a voulu venir avec nous au cinéma, mais il a dû travailler.

Exercise 46

1. Nous avons acheté des chaussures le week-end dernier.
2. Le restaurant a servi le déjeuner jusqu'à quatorze heures.
3. Hier mon ami a perdu ses clés.
4. Ses enfants ont pu visiter l'hôpital.
5. Samedi soir Alice a dormi dans le jardin.
6. J'ai vu le film trois fois.
7. Nous avons bu beaucoup d'eau après le match de tennis.
8. Il a connu ce garçon au lycée.

Lesson Three : Past Tense (with Etre)

Exercise 47

1. Joël est allé au stade avec son frère.
2. Nous sommes entrés dans le restaurant.
3. Ma grand-mère est née en 1920.
4. L'homme est descendu du taxi.
5. Les filles sont sorties avec leurs amies à la fête.
6. Quand êtes-vous arrivé? (formal) Quand êtes-vous arrivés ?(Plural)
7. Marion est passée chez moi très tôt ce matin.
8. Leurs cousins sont revenus des vacances dimanche soir.

Exercise 48

1. Nous sommes passés au magasin et nous avons acheté du lait.
2. Le weekend dernier, mes voisins du quartier ont mangé ensemble.
3. Ce matin, j'ai sorti la poubelle.
4. L'été dernier ma famille est allée en Grèce.
5. Esther est tombée dans l'escalier.
6. Ces gens ont voulu aller avant nous.

7. Pendant le voyage tu n'as pas assez mangé. Tu es devenu maigre.
8. L'été dernier toutes mes fleurs sont mortes.

Exercise 49

1. Ils sont allés à la plage le weekend dernier.
2. Je suis monté (e) dans le taxi mais j'ai oublié mon sac.
3. Betty est venue à la maison avec sa fille.
4. Les garçons sont partis à minuit.
5. Mon grand-père est mort à l'âge de 95.
6. Céline est arrivée de la fête après minuit.
7. Nous sommes allés à toutes les boutiques dans la ville.
8. J'ai sorti la voiture du garage pour la nettoyer.

Lesson Four : Listening Practice 3

I bought a new dog this morning.

We went to the beach for a week.

The professor talked about a new book on the subject.

Christophe left at midnight.

She invited all of her girlfriends to her birthday party.

Longer listening segment

When you want to travel to France, you have to know that there are a lot of choices! You can go to the mountains (the Alpes, the Pyrénées or the Massif Central in the center), or the beach. There are beaches in the north, the south, and the west. Maybe you'd like to see castles, vineyards, or towns in the different regions of France. If you have time, you can do a combination of several activities, towns, and regions. But one thing is sure: There are too many things to see in France for just one visit. You need to make several trips!

