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# FRENCH

BEHIND THE WHEEL

*Express*

The Fast Lane to Learning French

SERIES FOUNDED BY

Mark Frobose

Macmillan Audio

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## INTRODUCTION

### A LETTER FROM THE FOUNDER

Throughout a lifetime of learning and teaching foreign languages, I have always been amazed at how inflexible and difficult most foreign language programs are to use. Most have few or no English equivalents or readily accessible explanations for the student to understand what he or she is learning. I used to watch my students scribble notes throughout their books, constantly struggling to grasp and understand concepts. All of that tedium has been eliminated here. In this course you will find English translations for all exercises, written and recorded. As a result, you can focus on learning the language, not searching for answers, and your learning curve in French will be more efficient and more enjoyable.

*Bonne chance*, (good luck)

Mark Frobose  
Founder Behind the Wheel

### YES, YOU CAN LEARN FRENCH!

I simply cannot stress enough how wonderful it is for me to be able to present you with the fastest, easiest, and most effective French course on the market. I am originally from a small town in the Midwest where only English is spoken. I know what it means to come from a place of no fluency to total fluency in not just one but a number of foreign languages.

My life has been spent learning how to simplify, speed up, and take the foreign out of the language learning process.

Of course, you can learn French using other methods. You can also go to Los Angeles from Chicago on horseback. It's possible. It just isn't fast, efficient, or easy. This method is. It is a linguistic jet that will get you from point A to point B in a way that is faster, easier, and more natural than any other. Through a lifetime of learning and teaching languages I have learned the hard way what really gets results and I've included it all here. Here are a few tips that may assist you on the path to learning French and, if you work hard at it, eventual functional fluency.

**Mistakes are good.** Be willing to make and correct mistakes quickly and frequently. All successful language learners possess this trait.

**Practice daily.** Practice with your course, watch French television, listen to French radio, and/or make French-speaking friends.

**Keep repeating.** Repetition is the mother of skill. All successful language learners became fluent through constant and creative daily repetition.

**Memorize through retrieval.** Attempt to retrieve daily all previously learned material from memory.

**Practice with native French speakers whenever possible.**

#### HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THIS PROGRAM

1. Spend time with the vocabulary and common phrases charts at the beginning of each chapter before diving into the chapter itself. Pronounce all material aloud, repeatedly.
2. Be sure to listen and repeat with the corresponding CD *before* doing the exercises in the text. After completing each chapter, review the CD for added reinforcement. Always repeat and review.

3. When out of your car, read translations for all stories and exercises before doing them so that their meaning is somewhat clear. Then read the stories and dialogues and do the exercises orally and writing them over and over until you no longer need the translations to understand fully. Continue to repeat all exercises until you answer them all completely.
4. The most effective learning sequence is as follows: Preview → Exercises → Correction → Review → Exercises → Correction. Continue to repeat this process both orally and in writing until you have mastered the material.

### TIPS ON PRONOUNCING FRENCH

#### Vowels

French, like English, has six vowels: They are pronounced as follows:

**A** (*ah*) **E** (*uh*) **I** (*ee*) **O** (*oh*) **U** (*ew*) **Y** (*eegreck*)

- A** avoir (*ahv wahr*), appeler (*ah pell eh*), attendre (*ah ton druh*)  
(to have, to call, to wait)
- E** de (*duh*), deux (*duh*), ce (*suh*), le (*luh*), me (*muh*), te (*tuh*)  
(of, two, this/that, the, (to) me, (to) you)
- I** dites (*deet*), frites (*freet*), vite (*veet*)  
(say, fries, fast)
- O** dos (*dough*), lavabo (*lahv boh*), beau (*boh*)  
(back (noun), sink, handsome)
- U** du, (*dew*), tu (*tew*), vu (*vew*), entendu (*on tohn dew*)  
(some, from, you, seen, heard)
- Y** bicyclette (*beeceeclet*), J'y vais (*givay*)  
(bicycle, I am going there)

**Basic Sounds**

- ille** Pronounced *ee-y-uh*.
- é** Pronounced like the *ey* of *hey*.
- è** Pronounced *eh*.
- h** The *h* in French is always silent and never pronounced.
- r** Pronounced in the throat and not with the lips.
- s** Pronounced like an English *z* when single and between vowels; rarely pronounced at the end of a word.
- gn** Sounds similar to *lenient* and *canyon* in English.
- oe** The French *oe* sounds like the *u* in *up* or the *ough* in *enough*.  
oeuf (*uf*), boeuf (*buf*)  
(egg, beef)

**Liaison:** the combining of sounds that occurs when a word ending with a consonant is followed by a word starting with a vowel. Here are a few examples of how the French liaison is commonly used:

*C'est un homme (set un um)*  
It's a man

*Les États-Unis (lays ay tahz ew knee)*  
The United States

**Nasal Vowels**

When French vowels are followed by an *n* they become nasal and the *n* is pronounced in the nose instead of the mouth. Below are examples of the five nasal vowels in French:

- an** (*an*)  
**en** (*ahn*)  
**in** (*en*)  
**on** (*own*)  
**un** (*uh*)



### Accents in French

French has five major accents. Four of these accents typically appear on vowels:

´ <i>l'accent aigu</i> (acute accent)	Example: <i>parlé</i> (spoken)
` <i>l'accent grave</i> (grave accent)	Example: <i>très</i> (very)
^ <i>l'accent circonflexe</i> (circumflex accent)	Example: <i>tôt</i> (early)
¨ <i>le tréma</i> (diaeresis)	Example: <i>Noël</i> (Christmas)

The fifth accent is the *cédille* and is used with the consonant *c* before an *a*, *i*, or *u*. A *cédille* makes the hard *c* sound like a soft *s*. For example *garçon* (boy) is pronounced *gahr sahn*.

### Grammar Basics

I hate the word *grammar*. Just hearing it summons up terrifying images of my teachers in bygone eras writing grammar rockets on the blackboard in an endless attempt to complicate the obvious. We will approach grammar in a different way here, using it to help us master French, and not allowing it to master us.

#### The 90% Percent Rule

We will focus on the 90% percent of the time that something is generally true in French. There are, of course, exceptions that will occasionally be mentioned, but we will concentrate on the rule rather than the exceptions. That way you will be right with these simple rules roughly 9 times out of 10. You will learn the exceptions gradually as you become more familiar with the language.

#### A Noun

A noun is a person, place or thing.

**Masculine or Feminine?**

In English, all words are neutral, meaning that they are neither masculine nor feminine. In French, though, words are male or female in gender. There are also different ways of saying *a* and *the* that must harmonize with the gender of the nouns. Here are a few examples:

*le livre, les livres* (the book, the books)

The French word for book is *livre* and it is a masculine so it uses the article *le* for *the*. If there is more than one book, it is *les livres*, using the plural article *les* for *the* and the plural form of the noun, *livres*. Masculine nouns will also use the article *un* to say *a*. So *a book* is *un livre*.

*la maison, les maisons* (the house, the houses)

The French word for *house* is *maison* and it is a feminine so it uses the article *la* for *the*. If there is more than one house, it is *les maisons*, using the plural article for *the* and the plural form of the noun *house*. Feminine nouns will also use the article *une* to say *a*. So *a house* is *une maison*.

**Note:** From now on we will abbreviate masculine as (m), feminine as (f), singular as (sing) and plural as (pl).

**Formal and Informal**

French uses formal and informal ways of speaking to people of different ages, backgrounds, and social standing. *Vous* is *you* in the formal sense while *tu* is a friendly and informal way of saying *you*.

**Note:** From now on formal will be abbreviated as (form); informal or familiar will be abbreviated as (fam).

## CONSTRUCTING YOUR FIRST SENTENCES

### VOCABULARY BUILDING

Remember, in French nouns are either masculine or feminine. In all vocabulary building sections in this book we will provide you with the appropriate articles, *la* or *une* for feminine nouns or *le* or *un* for masculine nouns.

<i>le jour</i> (the day)	<i>beaucoup</i> (a lot)	<i>bon marché</i> (a good deal)
<i>la nuit</i> (the night)	<i>un homme</i> (a man)	<i>tôt</i> (early)
<i>un livre</i> (a book)	<i>une femme</i> (a woman)	<i>tard</i> (late)
<i>un stylo</i> (a pen)	<i>une voiture</i> (a car)	<i>une danse</i> (a dance)
<i>un crayon</i> (a pencil)	<i>maintenant</i> (now)	<i>une chanson</i> (a song)
<i>la maison</i> (the house)	<i>la clé</i> (the key)	<i>les amis</i> (the friends)
<i>la porte</i> (the door)	<i>le problème</i> (the problem)	<i>aujourd'hui</i> (today)
<i>la rue</i> (the street)	<i>proche</i> (near)	<i>demain</i> (tomorrow)
<i>la fenêtre</i> (the window)	<i>loin</i> (far)	<i>hier</i> (yesterday)
<i>la chambre</i> (the room)	<i>cher(m)/chère(f)</i> (expensive or dear)	
<i>la salle de bain</i> (the bathroom)		

### COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Je m'appelle . . .</i>	My name is . . .
<i>Comment t'appelles-tu?</i>	What's your name? (fam)
<i>Comment vous appelez-vous?</i>	What's your name? (form)

<i>Enchanté(e)</i>	Nice to meet you
<i>De même</i>	Likewise
<i>Comment ça va? Comment allez-vous?</i>	How are you?
<i>Salut</i>	Hi
<i>Bonjour</i>	Hello
<i>Bonsoir</i>	Good evening
<i>Au revoir</i>	Good-bye
<i>À bientôt</i>	See you later
<i>À demain</i>	See you tomorrow
<i>D'où venez-vous?</i>	Where are you from?
<i>Je viens de . . .</i>	I am from . . .
<i>S'il te plaît/S'il vous plaît</i>	Please
<i>Merci</i>	Thank you
<i>De rien</i>	You're welcome

**SENTENCE BUILDING CHART:  
CONSTRUCTING YOUR OWN SENTENCES**

Throughout this book you will find *Sentence Building Charts*, like this one. These charts will help you immediately form your own original sentences in French by combining various elements across the columns. Example: *Je veux voyager* means *I want to travel*.

In the *Sentence Building Chart* below you will see the form of four key verbs and then 16 very common infinitives (an infinitive is the basic form of a verb and in English begins with “to” as in *to talk*, *to run*, etc.) You can make a basic sentence by adding one of these infinitives after one of the key verbs.

<i>Je veux</i> (I want)	<i>parler</i> (to talk/speak)	<i>danser</i> (to dance)
<i>J'aime</i> (I like)	<i>obtenir</i> (to get)	<i>travailler</i> (to work)
<i>Je peux</i> (I can)	<i>dormir</i> (to sleep)	<i>aller</i> (to go)
<i>Je dois</i> (I have to)	<i>voyager</i> (to travel)	<i>nager</i> (to swim)
	<i>sortir</i> (to go out)	<i>faire</i> (to do/make)
	<i>donner</i> (to give)	<i>voir</i> (to see)
	<i>manger</i> (to eat)	<i>écrire</i> (to write)
	<i>marcher</i> (to walk)	<i>apprendre</i> (to learn)

**Note:** this chart uses *je veux* for *I want*, but it is important to note that the most polite way to request anything in French is to say *je voudrais* (I would like). Be sure to practice with this more formal version as well as *je veux* as you continue this lesson.

Now let's add the *you* (formal) form of our four key verbs. We are also going to add two new useful infinitives: *payer* and *commander* to our list.

<i>vous voulez</i> (you want)	<i>commander</i> (to order)
<i>vous aimez</i> (you like)	<i>payer</i> (to pay)
<i>vous pouvez</i> (you can)	
<i>vous devez</i> (you have to)	

**Now you try.** Using the charts above, say the following in French:

1. I have to work.
2. You can swim.
3. I have to leave.
4. I want to order.
5. You have to pay.

*Answers: 1. Je dois travailler. 2. Vous pouvez nager. 3. Je dois partir. 4. Je veux/Je voudrais commander. 5. Vous devez payer.*

Now let's practice with some new vocabulary.

1. You can get a job.
2. You like to travel far.
3. I want to eat now.
4. I have to go out tonight.
5. You want a car.

*Answers: 1. Vous pouvez obtenir un travail. 2. Vous aimez voyager loin. 3. Je veux manger maintenant. 4. Je dois sortir ce soir. 5. Vous voulez une voiture.*

### SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: USING THE NEGATIVE

Now let's express the negative of those same four key verbs by adding *ne* or *n'* before the verb and *pas* after it. For example, *I don't want* is *je ne veux pas*.

<i>Je ne veux pas</i> (I don't want)	<i>deviner</i> (to guess)	<i>la réponse</i> (the answer)
<i>Je ne peux pas</i> (I can't)	<i>dormir</i> (to sleep)	<i>tard</i> (late)
<i>Je n'aime pas</i> (I don't like)	<i>obtenir</i> (to get)	<i>le numéro</i> (the number)
<i>Je ne dois pas</i> (I don't have to)	<i>sortir</i> (to go out/leave)	<i>la nuit</i> (at night)
<i>Vous n'aimez pas</i> (You don't like)	<i>travailler</i> (to work)	<i>toute la journée</i> (all day)
<i>Vous ne devez pas</i> (You must not/ You don't have to)	<i>savoir</i> (to know facts)	<i>la raison</i> (the reason)
	<i>connaître</i> (to know)	<i>tout le monde</i> (everyone)
	<i>manger</i> (to eat)	<i>quelque chose de bon</i> (something good)
	<i>faire</i> (to do/make)	<i>rien</i> (nothing/anything)
	<i>laisser</i> (to leave)	<i>un message</i> (a message)
	<i>envoyer</i> (to send)	<i>un fax</i> (a fax)
	<i>voir</i> (to see)	<i>ce qui se passe</i> (what's wrong)
	<i>étudier</i> (to study)	<i>la leçon</i> (the lesson)
	<i>voyager</i> (to travel)	<i>en avion</i> (by plane)
	<i>acheter</i> (to buy)	<i>les billets</i> (the tickets)
	<i>vendre</i> (to sell)	
	<i>apprendre</i> (to learn)	
	<i>terminer</i> (to end)	

Sentence Building Chart cont.

<i>Je ne veux pas</i> (I don't want)	<i>demander</i> (to request/order)	<i>assez</i> (enough)
<i>Je ne peux pas</i> (I can't)	<i>payer</i> (to pay)	<i>la langue</i> (the language)
<i>Je n'aime pas</i> (I don't like)	<i>aller</i> (to go)	<i>le projet</i> (the project)
<i>Je ne dois pas</i> (I don't have to)	<i>rentrer</i> (to return)	<i>de l'aide</i> (help)
<i>Vous n'aimez pas</i> (You don't like)	<i>demander</i> (to ask)	<i>en liquide</i> (in cash)
<i>Vous ne devez pas</i> (You must not/ You don't have to)	<i>répondre</i> (to answer)	<i>en vacances</i> (on vacation)
	<i>trouver</i> (to find out)	<i>à temps</i> (on time)
	<i>marcher</i> (to walk)	<i>le gérant</i> (the manager)
	<i>dire</i> (to say/tell)	<i>à la question</i> (the question)
		<i>un mensonge</i> (a lie)
		<i>seule(f)/ seul(m)</i> (alone)
		<i>la vérité</i> (the truth)

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. You must not pay the bill.
2. I can't talk now.
3. I don't like to travel by plane.
4. You must not tell a lie.
5. I don't want to know the answer.

*Answers: 1. Vous ne devez pas payer l'addition. 2. Je ne peux pas parler maintenant. 3. Je n'aime pas voyager en avion. 4. Vous ne devez pas dire un mensonge. 5. Je ne veux pas savoir la réponse.*

### DO YOU HAVE HUNGER?

In French, you aren't hungry, you *have* hunger. Similarly, you aren't thirsty rather you *have* thirst. French uses the verb *avoir* (to have) for these expressions where English uses the verb *to be*.

<i>J'ai</i> (I have)	<i>faim</i> (hunger)
<i>Vous avez</i> (you (form) have)	<i>soif</i> (thirst)
<i>Nous avons</i> (we have)	<i>froid</i> (cold)
<i>Ils ont</i> (they have)	<i>chaud</i> (heat)
	<i>sommeil</i> (sleepiness)
	<i>envie de</i> (the desire for/to)
	<i>de la chance</i> (luck)
	<i>besoin de</i> (need)

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. I am hungry.
2. We are thirsty.
3. I'm sleepy.
4. They are lucky.
5. I need the number

*Answers: 1. J'ai faim. 2. Nous avons soif. 3. J'ai sommeil. 4. Ils ont de la chance. 5. J'ai besoin du numéro.*

**SPEAKER BEWARE:** In French you aren't a certain age, you have a certain number of years. So to say *I am 46 years old* you would say *j'ai quarante-six ans*.

### USING ARTICLES

In French nouns are either masculine or feminine. There are four ways of saying *the* in French, each of which agrees with the noun it modifies based on whether the noun is masculine, feminine, singular or plural. Similarly, there are two ways of saying *a* in French.

**the** = *le, la, l', les*

*le* is used for masculine nouns

*la* is used for feminine nouns



*les* is used for plural nouns

*l'* is used for nouns starting with a vowel

**a = *un, une***

*un* is used for masculine nouns

*une* is used for feminine nouns

Unfortunately, there are no reliable methods for determining if a noun is masculine or feminine, so you must pay attention and try to remember the gender of a noun when you learn it.

If a noun ends in *s* then it is usually plural and should use the article *les*. *Les* is used whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

<i>le garçon</i>	the boy
<i>un garçon</i>	a boy
<i>les garçons</i>	the boys
<i>la maison</i>	the house
<i>une maison</i>	a house
<i>les maisons</i>	the houses

Some nouns can be either masculine or feminine. Below are some common examples.

**Masculine**

*l'étudiant* (the student)

*l'acteur* (the actor)

*le directeur* (the director)

*l'ami* (the friend)

*le cousin* (the cousin)

*le serveur* (the waiter)

**Feminine**

*l'étudiante* (the student)

*l'actrice* (the actress)

*la directrice* (the director)

*l'amie* (the friend)

*la cousine* (the cousin)

*la serveuse* (the waitress)

**THE CALENDAR AND THE WEATHER****Les jours de la semaine (The days of the week)**

<i>lundi</i>	Monday
<i>mardi</i>	Tuesday
<i>mercredi</i>	Wednesday
<i>jeudi</i>	Thursday
<i>vendredi</i>	Friday
<i>samedi</i>	Saturday
<i>dimanche</i>	Sunday

**Les mois de l'année (The months of the year)**

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

**Note:** In French, the days and the months are not capitalized.

**Les Quatres Saisons (The four seasons)**

<i>l'hiver</i>	winter
<i>le printemps</i>	spring
<i>l'été</i>	summer
<i>l'automne</i>	fall

**Quel Temps Fait-II? (What's the Weather Like?)**

<i>Il fait frais.</i>	It's cool.
<i>Il pleut.</i>	It's raining.
<i>Il fait chaud.</i>	It's hot.
<i>Il fait du soleil.</i>	It's sunny.
<i>Il fait froid.</i>	It's cold.
<i>Il neige.</i>	It's snowing.
<i>Il fait du vent.</i>	It's windy.
<i>Il fait beau.</i>	The weather is good/it's nice outside.
<i>Il fait mauvais.</i>	The weather is bad/it's nasty outside.

**Now you try.** What is the weather like in the following seasons?

1. En automne
2. Au printemps
3. En été
4. En hiver

*Answers: 1. Il fait frais 2. Il fait frais et il pleut 3. Il fait chaud et il fait du soleil.  
4. Il fait froid et il neige beaucoup.*

**CHAPTER 1 REVIEW**

**Let's review.** Say the following in French:

1. Hello, how are you (form)?
2. Where are you (fam) from?
3. What's your (form) name?
4. I'm hungry and I'm thirsty.
5. I like to travel.
6. I have an aunt and an uncle.
7. You (form) don't like to study?
8. We are hot in the summer.

9. It is cold and snowing in February.

10. I can't go out at night.

*Answers: 1. Bonjour, comment allez-vous? 2. Tu viens d'où? 3. Comment vous appelez-vous? 4. J'ai faim et j'ai soif 5. J'aime voyager. 6. J'ai une tante et un oncle. 7. Vous n'aimez pas étudier? 8. Nous avons chaud en été. 9. Il fait froid et il neige en février. 10. Je ne peux pas sortir le soir.*

## ASKING QUESTIONS AND PROVIDING ANSWERS

### VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>et/ou</i> (and/or)	<i>aussi</i> (also, too)	<i>avec moi</i> (with me)
<i>à droite</i> (to the right)	<i>j'ai besoin de</i> (I need)	<i>avec vous</i> (with you)
<i>à gauche</i> (to the left)	<i>rester</i> (to stay)	<i>c'est</i> (it is, this is)
<i>s'il vous plaît</i> (please)	<i>oui</i> (yes)	<i>passer du temps</i> (to spend time)
<i>merci</i> (thank you)	<i>derrière</i> (behind)	
<i>un médecin</i> (a doctor)	<i>à côté de</i> (next to/ next door to)	
<i>il y a</i> (there is/there are)		
<i>ici</i> (here)		

### COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>parler bien</i>	to speak well
<i>parler français/anglais</i>	to speak French/English
<i>parler au téléphone</i>	to talk on the phone
<i>sortir avec des amis</i>	to go out with friends
<i>regarder la télé</i>	to watch television
<i>payer l'addition</i>	to pay the bill
<i>commander un repas</i>	to order food/meal
<i>travailler sur l'ordinateur</i>	to work on the computer
<i>dormir bien/mal</i>	to sleep well/badly
<i>s'en aller</i>	to leave
<i>voyager à l'étranger</i>	to travel abroad
<i>écrire une lettre</i>	to write a letter

**ASKING QUESTIONS: YOUR BASIC WORDS**

<i>Qui?</i>	Who?
<i>Quand?</i>	When?
<i>Combien?</i>	How much/how many?
<i>Quoi?/Que/Qu'</i>	What?
<i>Comment?</i>	How?
<i>Où?</i>	Where?
<i>Quel/Quelle?</i>	Which?
<i>Pourquoi?</i>	Why?

**COMMON PHRASES WITH QUESTION WORDS**

<i>Qui est-ce?</i>	Who is it?
<i>Qu'est-ce que c'est?</i>	What is it?
<i>Quel âge avez-vous?</i>	How old are you (formal)?
<i>D'où venez-vous?</i>	Where are you from (formal)?
<i>Où est-ce?</i>	Where is it?
<i>Combien ça coûte?</i>	How much does this cost?
<i>Quand commence _____?</i>	When does _____ start?

### Starred Expression

#### COMMENT DIT-ON? (HOW DO YOU SAY?)

*Comment dit-on "livre" en anglais? On dit "book."  
How do you say "livre" in English? You say "book."*

*Comment dit-on "friend" en français? On dit "ami."  
How do you say "friend" in French? You say "ami."*

*Comment dit-on "night" en français? On dit "nuit."  
How do you say "night" in French? You say "night."*

Now you try. Answer the following questions in French:

1. *Comment dit-on "jour" en anglais?*
2. *Comment dit-on "pen" en français?*
3. *Comment dit-on "travail" en anglais?*
4. *Comment dit-on "love" en français?*
5. *Comment dit-on "petit-déjeuner" en anglais?*

*Answers: 1. On dit "day." 2. On dit "stylo." 3. On dit "work." (job) 4. On dit "amour."  
5. On dit "breakfast."*

### SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: ANSWERING QUESTIONS

*Comment allez-vous? How are you? (formal)*

<i>Je suis</i> (I am)	<i>fatigué(e)</i> (tired)
<i>Vous êtes</i> (You (form) are)	<i>malade</i> (sick)
<i>Tu es</i> (You (fam) are)	<i>heureux/euse</i> (happy)
	<i>triste</i> (sad)
	<i>content(e)</i> (content)
	<i>occupé(e)</i> (busy)

Sentence Building Chart cont.

<i>Je suis</i> (I am)	<i>enchanté(e)</i> (delighted)
<i>Vous êtes</i> (You (form) are)	<i>pressé(e)</i> (in a hurry)
<i>Tu es</i> (You (fam) are)	

Où êtes-vous? Where are you? (form)

<i>Je suis</i> (I am)	<i>ici</i> (here)
<i>Vous êtes</i> (You (form) are)	<i>en classe</i> (in class)
<i>Tu es</i> (You (fam) are)	<i>à la maison</i> (at home)
	<i>en ville</i> (in town)
	<i>près</i> (nearby)
	<i>loin</i> (far away)
	<i>là-bas</i> (over there)

Now you try. Say the following in French:

1. I'm tired.
2. You (form) are delighted.
3. You (fam) are at home.
4. I am in a hurry.
5. You (form) are far away.

Answers: 1. *Je suis fatigué(e)*. 2. *Vous êtes enchanté(e)*. 3. *Tu es à la maison*.  
4. *Je suis pressé(e)* 5. *Vous êtes loin*.

### ADJECTIVES: DESCRIBING OBJECTS

In French, adjectives agree with the number and gender of the noun they modify, so if the noun is feminine, the adjective will be written in its feminine form, if the noun is plural, the adjective will be written in its plural form. See the examples below.



**Le téléphone est . . .** (téléphone is a masculine noun)

<i>jaune</i>	yellow
<i>noir</i>	black
<i>rouge</i>	red
<i>blanc</i>	white
<i>brun</i>	brown
<i>bleu</i>	blue
<i>vert</i>	green

**La porte est . . .** (porte is a feminine noun)

<i>jaune</i>	yellow
<i>noire</i>	black
<i>rouge</i>	red
<i>blanche</i>	white
<i>brune</i>	brown
<i>bleue</i>	blue
<i>verte</i>	green

Nouns must agree in number as well as gender. Here are a few examples of adjectives in the plural form:

<i>Le livre est bon.</i> (The book is good.)	<i>Les livres sont bons.</i> (The books are good.)
<i>La maison est belle.</i> (The house is pretty.)	<i>Les maisons sont belles.</i> (The houses are pretty.)
<i>La classe est facile.</i> (The class is easy.)	<i>Les classes sont faciles.</i> (The classes are easy.)

**Now you try.** Use the French noun and adjective pairings on the left to make the sentences in English on the right. Remember your adjective agreement!

1. *boîte/noir* (The box is black.)
2. *chat/blanc* (The cat is white.)

3. *bananes/jaune* (The bananas are yellow.)
4. *pomme/rouge* (The apple is red.)
5. *poire/vert* (The pear is green.)
6. *crayon/jaune* (The pencil is yellow.)
7. *chiens/blanc* (The dogs are white.)
8. *sel/blanc* (The salt is white.)
9. *poivre/noir* (The pepper is black.)
10. *livre/brun* (The book is brown.)

*Answers: 1. La boîte est noire. 2. Le chat est blanc. 3. Les bananes sont jaunes. 4. La pomme est rouge. 5. La poire est verte. 6. Le crayon est jaune. 7. Les chiens sont blancs. 8. Le sel est blanc. 9. Le poivre est noir. 10. Le livre est brun.*

### **C'est de Quelle Taille? (What Size Is It?)**

<i>long</i>	long
<i>court</i>	short
<i>grand</i>	big
<i>petit</i>	small
<i>large</i>	wide
<i>étroit</i>	narrow
<i>grand</i>	tall
<i>petit</i>	short

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. The street is wide but the entrance is narrow.
2. The house is big and the window is wide.
3. The key is small and the door is big.
4. My boss (m) is short and fat.
5. The building is tall.

*Answers: 1. La rue est large mais l'entrée est étroite. 2. La maison est grande et la fenêtre est large. 3. La clé est petite et la porte est grande. 4. Mon chef est petit et gros. 5. Le bâtiment est haut.*

## NUMBERS IN FRENCH

<i>zéro</i> (zero)	<i>dix-neuf</i> (nineteen)
<i>un</i> (one)	<i>vingt</i> (twenty)
<i>deux</i> (two)	<i>vingt et un</i> (twenty-one)
<i>trois</i> (three)	<i>trente</i> (thirty)
<i>quatre</i> (four)	<i>trente-trois</i> (thirty-three)
<i>cinq</i> (five)	<i>quarante</i> (forty)
<i>six</i> (six)	<i>quarante-quatre</i> (forty-four)
<i>sept</i> (seven)	<i>cinquante</i> (fifty)
<i>huit</i> (eight)	<i>cinquante-cinq</i> (fifty-five)
<i>neuf</i> (nine)	<i>soixante</i> (sixty)
<i>dix</i> (ten)	<i>soixante-six</i> (sixty-six)
<i>onze</i> (eleven)	<i>soixante-dix</i> (seventy)
<i>douze</i> (twelve)	<i>soixante-dix-sept</i> (seventy-seven)
<i>treize</i> (thirteen)	<i>quatre-vingt</i> (eighty)
<i>quatorze</i> (fourteen)	<i>quatre-vingt-huit</i> (eighty-eight)
<i>quinze</i> (fifteen)	<i>quatre-vingt-dix</i> (ninety)
<i>seize</i> (sixteen)	<i>quatre-vingt-dix-neuf</i> (ninety-nine)
<i>dix-sept</i> (seventeen)	<i>cent</i> (one hundred)
<i>dix-huit</i> (eighteen)	<i>mille</i> (one million)

**Combien/Combien de? (How much or How many?)**

<i>Combien de gens il y a ici?</i>	How many people are here?
<i>Pouvez-vous me dire combien ça coûte?</i>	Can you tell me how much it costs?
<i>Combien de tables il y a ici?</i>	How many tables are there here?
<i>Combien d'enfants avez-vous?</i>	How many children do you have?
<i>Combien de temps dure le voyage?</i>	How long does the trip last?
<i>Combien de femmes il y a?</i>	How many women are there?
<i>Combien de semaines il y a dans un mois?</i>	How many weeks are there in a month?
<i>Combien est un aller simple?</i>	How much is a one way ticket?

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. How many pens are there?
2. There are four pens.
3. How much does this book cost?
4. It costs 12 euros.
5. I have sixty-six apples.

*Answers: 1. Combien de stylos il y a? 2. Il y a quatre stylos. 3. Combien coûte ce livre? 4. Ça coûte douze euros. 5. J'ai soixante-six pommes.*

### TELLING TIME

#### Common Time Expressions

<i>Quelle heure est-il?</i>	What time is it?
<i>et quart</i>	quarter past
<i>et demie</i>	half past
<i>moins le quart</i>	quarter to
<i>minuit</i>	midnight
<i>midi</i>	noon
<i>du matin</i>	in the morning
<i>de l'après-midi</i>	in the afternoon
<i>du soir</i>	at night

#### Clock Time

<i>Il est neuf heures.</i>	It is 9:00.
<i>Il est six heures.</i>	It is 6:00.
<i>Il est dix heures vingt.</i>	It is 10:20.
<i>Il est sept heures et demie.</i>	It is 7:30.

#### General Time

<i>le matin</i>	in the morning
<i>l'après-midi</i>	in the afternoon
<i>le soir</i>	at night

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. It's one o'clock in the afternoon.
2. I study in the morning.
3. I work in the afternoon.
4. I get up at six thirty in the morning.
5. I go to bed at ten forty-five/quarter to eleven at night.

*Answers: 1. Il est une heure de l'après midi. 2. J'étudie le matin. 3. Je travaille l'après-midi. 4. Je me lève à six heures et demie du matin. 5. Je me couche à dix heures quarante-cinq/onze heures moins le quart du soir.*

## CHAPTER 2 REVIEW

**Let's review.** Say the following in French:

1. Who is it?
2. How many are there?
3. What day is today? Today is Monday.
4. How old are you (form)? I am seventy-six years old.
5. The girls are late.
6. How do you say "funny" in French?
7. I have thirty-three yellow pencils.
8. The brown cat is small.
9. I am at home.
10. You (form) are tired.

*Answers: 1. Qui est-ce? 2. Il y en a combien? 3. Quel jour sommes-nous aujourd'hui? Nous sommes lundi. 4. Quel âge avez-vous? J'ai soixante-seize ans. 5. Les filles sont en retard. 6. Comment dit-on "funny" en français? 7. J'ai trente-trois crayons jaunes. 8. Le chat brun est petit. 9. Je suis à la maison. 10. Vous êtes fatigué.*

## DAILY ROUTINES AND EATING OUT

## VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>le matin</i> (the morning)	<i>l'après-midi</i> (the afternoon)	<i>le soir</i> (the evening)
<i>hier matin</i> (yesterday morning)	<i>hier après-midi</i> (yesterday afternoon)	<i>hier soir</i> (yesterday evening)
<i>ce matin</i> (this morning)	<i>cet après-midi</i> (this afternoon)	<i>ce soir</i> (this evening)
<i>demain matin</i> (tomorrow morning)	<i>demain après-midi</i> (tomorrow afternoon)	<i>demain soir</i> (tomorrow evening)

## COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Quel type de cuisine?</i>	What kind of food?
<i>J'aimerais . . .</i>	I would like . . .
<i>Je préfère . . .</i>	I prefer . . .
<i>J'ai besoin d'une fourchette/un verre/ une serviette</i>	I need a fork/a glass/ a napkin
<i>Qu'est-ce qui vous plairait?</i>	What looks good to you?
<i>Une table pour deux</i>	A table for two
<i>J'aimerais l'addition.</i>	I'd like the bill.
<i>Serveur, le menu s'il vous plaît.</i>	Waiter, the menu please.
<i>Je veux laisser un pourboire.</i>	I want to leave a tip.

## SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: EATING OUT

<i>Je voudrais</i> (I would like)	<i>commander</i> (to order)	<i>le dessert</i> (dessert)
<i>Nous voudrions</i> (We would like)	<i>manger</i> (to eat)	<i>maintenant</i> (now)
<i>Je dois</i> (I have to)	<i>payer l'addition</i> (pay the bill)	<i>plus tard</i> (later)
<i>Je vais</i> (I'm going )	<i>payer</i> (to pay)	<i>après</i> (after)
<i>J'ai besoin de</i> (I need)	<i>payer en espèces</i> (to pay cash)	<i>ici</i> (here)
<i>Je peux</i> (I can)	<i>laisser un pourboire</i> (to leave a tip)	<i>à la caisse</i> (at the register)
	<i>voir la carte</i> (to see the menu)	<i>quelque chose de nouveau</i> (something new)
	<i>goûter</i> (to taste/try)	<i>le gérant</i> (the manager)
	<i>voir</i> (to see)	<i>la liste des vins</i> (the wine list)
	<i>parler avec</i> (to speak with)	<i>le serveur</i> (the waiter)
	<i>un café</i> (coffee)	<i>la serveuse</i> (the waitress)

## le petit-déjeuner (breakfast)

<i>oeuf (m)</i>	egg
<i>café (m)</i>	coffee
<i>crème (f)</i>	cream
<i>sucre (m)</i>	sugar
<i>jus (m)</i>	juice
<i>jus d'orange (m)</i>	orange juice
<i>fruit (m)</i>	fruit
<i>tartine (f)</i>	toast
<i>lait (m)</i>	milk
<i>pain (m)</i>	bread
<i>beurre (m)</i>	butter
<i>confiture (f)</i>	jam/jelly

<i>céréales (f)</i>	cereal
<i>croissant (m)</i>	croissant
<i>chocolat (m)</i>	hot chocolate

**le déjeuner (lunch)**

<i>sandwich (m)</i>	sandwich
<i>jambon (m)</i>	ham
<i>fromage (m)</i>	cheese
<i>hamburger (m)</i>	hamburger
<i>rôti de boeuf (m)</i>	roast beef
<i>poulet (m)</i>	chicken
<i>frit</i>	fried
<i>cuit au four</i>	baked
<i>poisson (m)</i>	fish
<i>riz (m)</i>	rice
<i>légumes (m)</i>	vegetables
<i>pommes de terre (f)</i>	potatoes
<i>pommes frites/frites (f)</i>	french fries
<i>biscuits (m)</i>	cookies
<i>tarte (f)</i>	pie
<i>salade (f)</i>	salad

**le diner (dinner)**

<i>soupe de (f)</i>	soup of
<i>carotte (f)</i>	carrot
<i>viande de (f)</i>	meat of
<i>boeuf (m)</i>	beef
<i>porc (m)</i>	pork
<i>fruits de mer (m)</i>	seafood
<i>bifteck (m)</i>	steak
<i>quiche (f)</i>	quiche
<i>moutarde (f)</i>	mustard
<i>bière (f)</i>	beer
<i>vin (m)</i>	wine



**le dessert**

<i>glace (f)</i>	ice cream
<i>gâteau (m)</i>	cake
<i>flan (m)</i>	custard
<i>biscuit (m)</i>	cookie

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. Waiter, the menu please.
2. I would like custard for dessert.
3. I would like more mustard please.
4. How much is the beer here?
5. Sorry, but I didn't order this.

*Answers: 1. Serveur, la carte s'il vous plaît. 2. Je voudrais du flan comme dessert.  
3. Je voudrais encore de la moutarde s'il vous plaît 4. Ça coûte combien la bière ici?  
5. Désolé(e), mais je n'ai pas commandé ça.*

### Starred Expression

#### DE QUOI AVEZ-VOUS BESOIN? (WHAT DO YOU NEED?)

<i>J'ai besoin de/d' (I need)</i>	<i>une assiette</i> (a plate)
	<i>un couteau</i> (a knife)
	<i>une cuillère</i> (a spoon)
	<i>une serviette</i> (a napkin)
	<i>une fourchette</i> (a fork)
	<i>une tasse</i> (a cup)
	<i>un verre</i> (a glass)

1. I need a table for four please.
2. I need a knife, a fork, and a spoon.
3. I don't have a napkin.
4. I would like chicken, please.
5. I would like a glass with ice, please.

Starred Expression cont.

Answers: 1. *J'ai besoin d'une table pour quatre, s'il vous plaît.* 2. *J'ai besoin d'un couteau, d'une fourchette et d'une cuillère.* 3. *Je n'ai pas de serviette.* 4. *Je voudrais du poulet, s'il vous plaît.* 5. *J'aimerais un verre avec des glaçons, s'il vous plaît.*

### REFLEXIVE VERBS

Reflexive verbs are verbs in which the action refers back to the subject. You use reflexives when you do things to or for yourself. For example, *John washes himself* is reflexive; *John washes the car* is not reflexive because John is not receiving the action of the washing.

In order to use reflexive verbs in French, you need to know how to say various forms of *self* and *selves*. They are listed below. Always remember that you can recognize a reflexive infinitive by the *se* in front of it. For example, *se laver* is reflexive and means *to wash oneself*.

<i>je me lave</i>	I wash myself
<i>tu te laves</i>	you (fam) wash yourself
<i>il/elle se lave</i>	he/she washes him/herself
<i>nous nous lavons</i>	we wash ourselves
<i>vous vous lavez</i>	you (pl/form) wash yourself/ves
<i>ils/elles se lavent</i>	they wash themselves

### Reflexive Infinitives

<i>se coucher</i>	to lie down
<i>se raser</i>	to shave
<i>se baigner</i>	to bathe
<i>se réveiller</i>	to wake up
<i>s'endormir</i>	to fall asleep
<i>se laver</i>	to wash oneself
<i>se mettre</i>	to put on

<i>se mettre à</i>	to start/to begin
<i>s'amuser</i>	to have fun
<i>s'aimer</i>	to love each other
<i>s'habituer</i>	to get used to
<i>se lever</i>	to get up
<i>se peigner</i>	to comb one's hair
<i>s'habiller</i>	to get dressed
<i>s'en aller</i>	to leave
<i>s'asseoir</i>	to sit down
<i>se sentir</i>	to feel
<i>s'embrasser</i>	to kiss each other
<i>se marier</i>	to get married

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. We're getting married.
2. They love each other.
3. Are you having fun?
4. They're kissing each other.
5. You're (fam) washing yourself.

*Answers: 1. Nous nous marions (On se marie). 2. Ils s'aiment. 3. Est-ce que vous vous amusez? 4. Ils s'embrassent. 5. Tu te laves.*

### Starred Expression

#### IL FAUT (IT IS NECESSARY TO)

*Il faut faire attention.* (It is necessary to pay attention.)

*Il faut laisser un pourboire.* (It is necessary to leave a tip.)

**CHAPTER 3 REVIEW**

Let's review. Say the following in French:

1. You get up and you wash yourself. (form)
2. I wake up at 6:30 A.M.
3. First I bathe and then I can eat.
4. I'd like eggs with bacon and coffee with cream.
5. I need a fork, a cup, a glass and a napkin.
6. That's life.
7. Tomorrow afternoon.
8. It is necessary to have coffee for breakfast.
9. You (fam) have to leave a tip.
10. Waiter, the menu please.

*Answers: 1. Vous vous levez et vous vous lavez. 2. Je me réveille à six heures et demie du matin. 3. D'abord, je me baigne et ensuite je peux manger. 4. J'aimerais des oeufs au bacon et un café crème. 5. J'ai besoin d'une fourchette, d'une tasse, d'un verre et d'une serviette, s'il vous plaît. 6. C'est la vie. 7. Demain après-midi. 8. Il faut avoir du café pour le petit-déjeuner. 9. Tu dois laisser un pourboire. 10. Garçon, la carte s'il vous plaît.*

## ÊTRE (TO BE) AND CONJUGATING VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE

### VOCABULARY BUILDING

alright	( <i>d'accord</i> )
go	( <i>vas-y!/allez-y</i> )
here it is	( <i>voilà</i> )
instead of	( <i>au lieu de</i> )
also	( <i>aussi</i> )
excuse me/sorry	( <i>excuse-moi/excusez-moi/pardon</i> )

### COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Bien sûr.</i>	Sure.
<i>Quelle sorte?</i>	What kind?
<i>Tout de suite.</i>	Right away.
<i>Faites comme chez vous.</i>	Make yourself at home.
<i>C'est pour ça.</i>	That's why.

## SUBJECT PRONOUNS

<i>je</i>	I	<i>nous</i>	we
<i>tu</i>	you (fam)	<i>vous</i>	you (pl)
<i>vous</i>	you (form)	<i>ils</i>	they (m)
<i>il</i>	he	<i>elles</i>	they (f)
<i>elle</i>	she		

*Guillaume est français.*  
(Guillaume is French.)

*Il est français.*  
(He is French.)

*Sandrine est canadienne.*  
(Sandrine is Canadian.)

*Elle est canadienne.*  
(She is Canadian.)

*Sandrine et moi sommes étudiantes.*  
(Sandrine and I are students.)

*Nous sommes étudiantes.*  
(We are students.)

*Guillaume et Sandrine sont amis.*  
(Guillaume and Sandrine are friends.)

*Ils sont amis.*  
(They are friends.)

*Sandrine et Agnès sont amies.*  
(Sandrine and Agnès are friends.)

*Elles sont amies.*  
(They are friends.)

**Note:** There are two forms of the subject pronoun *they* in French. *Ils* is *they* in the masculine form and *elles* is *they* in the feminine form, but if you are referring to a mixed gender group of people, it is always *ils*, no matter how many men and how many women are in the group.

**Now you try.** Answer the following questions in the affirmative using subject pronouns:

1. *Est-ce que Jean est professeur?* (Is Jean a teacher?)
2. *Est-ce que Sandrine et Philippe sont amis?* (Are Sandrine and Philippe friends?)

3. *Est-ce que Madame Durand est mariée?* (Is Madame Durand married?)
4. *Est-ce que Elodie et Marie sont musiciennes?* (Are Elodie and Marie musicians?)
5. *Est-ce que l'homme est pauvre?* (Is the man poor?)

*Answers: 1. Oui, il est professeur. 2. Oui, ils sont amis. 3. Oui, elle est mariée.  
4. Oui, elles sont musiciennes. 5. Oui, il est pauvre.*

### ÊTRE (TO BE)

*Être* is an irregular verb and follows no set pattern of conjugation. It is conjugated as follows:

<i>je suis</i>	I am
<i>tu es</i>	you are
<i>il/elle est</i>	he/she is
<i>nous sommes</i>	we are
<i>vous êtes</i>	you are (pl/form)
<i>ils/elles sont</i>	they are

**Note:** To say *it is* in French you use *il/elle* when you are describing something using an adjective, such as *il est délicieux* (it is delicious) and *elle est excellente* (it is excellent.) However, when you are saying what something is you use *ça* (that) and the *il/elle* form of the verb, *est*. Contracted this becomes *c'est*. *C'est un stylo* (it's a pen, this is a pen). There are a few exceptions such as in *c'est vrai* (it's true) and *c'est bon/c'est mauvais* (it's good, it's bad, this is good, this is bad). In such cases, the subject is neutral and you keep the masculine form.

**Now you try.** Say the following in French using the correct form of *être*:

1. *Où \_\_\_\_\_ Paris?* (Where is Paris?)
2. *À qui \_\_\_\_\_ ces livres?* (Whose are these books?)
3. *Où \_\_\_\_\_ ils?* (Where are they?)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ -elle médecin ou professeur? (Is she a doctor or a teacher?)

5. Où \_\_\_\_\_ vous? (Where are you guys?)

Answers: 1. est 2. sont 3. sont 4. est 5. êtes

### SENTENCE CONNECTORS

The most basic way to connect two sentences is with *ou* or *et* in French. But there are many other connector words that are very helpful in quickly and easily building sentences in French.

*d'abord, ensuite*  
(first, then)

*D'abord les étudiants étudient et ensuite ils passent un examen.*

First the students study and then they take a test.

*ou, ou*  
(either, or)

*Ou tu étudies, ou tu n'étudies pas.*

Either you study or you don't study.

*plus, moins*  
(the more, the less)

*Plus j'étudie, plus j'apprends.*

The more I study, the more I learn.

*Moins je voyage, moins je vois.*

The less I travel, the less I see.

*les uns, les autres*  
(some, others)

*Les uns veulent et les autres ne veulent pas.*

Some want to, others do not want to.

*de, à*  
(from, to)

*Je vais de Chicago à Dallas.*

I'm going from Chicago to Dallas.



**CONJUGATING VERBS: NOT AS SCARY AS IT SOUNDS****Regular Present Tense**

So far we've used the *I* and *you* form of some very common verbs to help you begin building original sentences in French quickly and easily. The next step is to learn the basics of conjugation, which will allow you to communicate in all subject voices (I, you, he, she, it, they and we).

To conjugate a verb is to break it down from the infinitive into its basic forms. First the ending of the verb must be removed to find the stem. Next, certain endings are added to the stem to make the different forms. Below are examples of how to conjugate regular verbs ending in *-er*, *-ir*, and *-re* using the verb *parler*. Note that irregular verbs like *aller* don't follow this structure and must be memorized.

**PARLER** (to talk/speak)

<i>parl</i> +	e	<i>je parle</i> (I talk)
	es	<i>tu parles</i> (you talk)
	e	<i>il/elle parle</i> (he/she talks)
	ons	<i>nous parlons</i> (we talk)
	ez	<i>vous parlez</i> (you talk)
	ent	<i>ils/elles parlent</i> (they talk)

**FINIR** (to finish)

<i>fin</i> +	is	<i>je finis</i> (I finish)
	is	<i>tu finis</i> (you finish)
	it	<i>il/elle finit</i> (he/she finishes)
	issons	<i>nous finissons</i> (we finish)
	issez	<i>vous finissez</i> (you finish)
	issent	<i>ils/elles finissent</i> (they finish)

**REPENDRE** (to answer)

<i>répond</i> +	s	<i>je réponds</i> (I answer)
	s	<i>tu réponds</i> (you answer)
	—	<i>il/elle répond</i> (he/she answers)

ons	<i>nous répondons</i> (we answer)
ez	<i>vous répondez</i> (you answer)
ent	<i>ils/elles répondent</i> (they answer)

**More Verb Conjugations:****Je parle français.** (I speak French.)

<i>je parle</i>	I talk/speak
<i>tu parles</i>	you talk/speak
<i>il/elle parle</i>	he/she talks/speaks
<i>nous parlons</i>	we talk/speak
<i>vous parlez</i>	you (form) talk/speak
<i>ils/elles parlent</i>	they talk/speak

**Je mange la nourriture.** (I eat the food.)

<i>je mange</i>	I eat
<i>tu manges</i>	you eat
<i>il/elle mange</i>	he/she eats
<i>nous mangeons</i>	we eat
<i>vous mangez</i>	you (form) eat
<i>ils/elles mangent</i>	they eat

**J'ouvre la porte.** (I open the door.)

<i>j'ouvre</i>	I open
<i>tu ouvres</i>	you open
<i>il/elle ouvre</i>	he/she opens
<i>nous ouvrons</i>	we open
<i>vous ouvrez</i>	you (form) open
<i>ils/elles ouvrent</i>	they open

**Je ferme la porte.** (I close the door.)

<i>je ferme</i>	I close
<i>tu fermes</i>	you close
<i>il/elle ferme</i>	he/she closes

<i>nous fermons</i>	we close
<i>vous fermez</i>	you (form) close
<i>ils/elles ferment</i>	they close

**Je cours sur la plage.** (I run on the beach.)

<i>je cours</i>	I run
<i>tu cours</i>	you run
<i>il/elle court</i>	he/she runs
<i>nous courons</i>	we run
<i>vous courez</i>	you (form) run
<i>ils/elles courent</i>	they run

**J'écris une lettre.** (I write a letter.)

<i>j'écris</i>	I write
<i>tu écris</i>	you write
<i>il/elle écrit</i>	he/she writes
<i>nous écrivons</i>	we write
<i>vous écrivez</i>	you (form) write
<i>ils/elles écrivent</i>	they write

**Je prends une douche.** (I take a shower.)

<i>je prends</i>	I take
<i>tu prends</i>	you take
<i>il/elle prend</i>	he/she takes
<i>nous prenons</i>	we take
<i>vous prenez</i>	you (form) take
<i>ils/elles prennent</i>	they take

**Je lis un livre.** (I read a book.)

<i>je lis</i>	I read
<i>tu lis</i>	you read
<i>il/elle lit</i>	he/she reads
<i>nous lisons</i>	we read
<i>vous lisez</i>	you (form) read
<i>ils/elles lisent</i>	they read

**Je reçois un cadeau.** (I receive a present.)

<i>je reçois</i>	I receive
<i>tu reçois</i>	you receive
<i>il/elle reçoit</i>	he/she receives
<i>nous recevons</i>	we receive
<i>vous recevez</i>	you (form) receive
<i>ils/elles reçoivent</i>	they receive

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. We speak French a little.
2. Are you (fam) closing the door?
3. He is opening the door.
4. I'm not writing a letter.
5. They are receiving a gift.

*Answers: 1. Nous parlons un peu français. 2. Tu fermes la porte? 3. Il ouvre la porte. 4. Je n'écris pas une lettre. 5. Ils reçoivent un cadeau.*

#### SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: POUVOIR

<b>Je peux</b> (I can)	<b>parler</b> (speak) <b>entendre</b> (hear)	<b>maintenant</b> (now) <b>aussi</b> (also)
<b>Tu peux</b> (You can)	<b>aller</b> (go) <b>travailler</b> (work)	<b>ensemble</b> (together) <b>encore</b> (again)
<b>Il peut/Elle peut</b> (He can/She can)	<b>répéter</b> (repeat) <b>apprendre</b> (learn)	<b>quelque chose</b> (something)
<b>Nous pouvons</b> (we can)	<b>manger</b> (eat) <b>payer</b> (pay)	<b>d'abord</b> (first) <b>ensuite</b> (then/after)
<b>Vous pouvez</b> (you (form) can)	<b>commander</b> (order) <b>se souvenir</b> (remember)	<b>le dessert</b> (dessert) <b>la réponse</b> (the answer)
<b>Ils peuvent</b> (They can)	<b>conduire</b> (drive) <b>marcher</b> (walk) <b>voir</b> (see)	<b>la voiture</b> (the car) <b>beaucoup</b> (a lot) <b>un film</b> (a movie) <b>plus tard</b> (later)

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. What can you (form) do?
2. I can eat later.
3. I can go now.
4. You (fam) can order dessert.
5. I can pay afterwards.

*Answers: 1. Qu'est-ce que vous pouvez faire? 2. Je peux manger plus tard. 3. Je peux partir maintenant. 4. Tu peux commander le dessert. 5. Je peux payer après.*

#### CHAPTER 4 REVIEW

**Let's review.** Say the following in French:

1. Can we order now?
2. They can't speak French, only English.
3. You (fam) can drive the car.
4. I close the window.
5. The more you (fam) listen, the more you understand.
6. They eat dinner together.
7. First I run, then I take a shower.
8. We can go to Paris.
9. You (form) are tall.
10. They are nice.

*Answers: 1. Pouvons-nous commander maintenant? 2. Ils ne peuvent pas parler français, seulement anglais. 3. Tu peux conduire la voiture. 4. Je ferme la fenêtre. 5. Plus tu écoutes, plus tu comprends. 6. Ils mangent le dîner ensemble. 7. D'abord je cours, ensuite je prends une douche. 8. Nous pouvons aller à Paris. 9. Vous êtes grand. 10. Elles sont gentilles/ils sont gentils.*

## USING TENSES AND BASIC TRAVEL VOCABULARY

### VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>le corps</i> (the body)	<i>le pied</i> (the foot)	<i>la chemise</i> (the shirt)
<i>les vêtements (m)</i> (the clothes)	<i>la bouche</i> (the mouth)	<i>les chaussures (f)</i> (the shoes)
<i>l'oreille</i> (the ear)	<i>les cheveux (m)</i> (the hair)	
<i>une robe</i> (the dress)	<i>le pantalon</i> (the pants)	

### FUN EXPRESSIONS

<i>À quelque chose malheur est bon.</i>	Every dark cloud has a silver lining.
<i>Ce qui vient de la flûte s'en va par le tambour.</i>	Easy come, easy go.
<i>L'avenir appartient à ceux qui se lèvent tôt.</i>	God helps the early riser.
<i>Mieux vaut un que deux tu l'auras.</i>	A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
<i>On ne rattrape pas le temps perdu.</i>	Lost time is not found again.
<i>Un chien qui aboie ne mord pas.</i>	A barking dog doesn't bite.

**SENTENCE BUILDING CHART:  
USING THE FUTURE TENSE**

The near future tense is formed using the verb *aller* (to go) and an infinitive. For example, *je vais gagner* is *I am going to win*.

**aller** (to go)

<i>je vais</i>	I'm going
<i>tu vas</i>	you're going
<i>il/elle/on va</i>	he/she/one is going
<i>nous allons</i>	we're going
<i>vous allez</i>	you're (form) going
<i>ils/elles vont</i>	they're going

<i>Je vais vouloir</i> (I'm going to want)	<i>obtenir</i> (to get)
<i>Je vais aimer</i> (I'm going to like)	<i>aider</i> (to help)
<i>Je vais</i> (I'm going to)	<i>visiter</i> (to visit)
<i>Je vais devoir</i> (I'm going to have to)	<i>laver</i> (to wash)
<i>Il faudra</i> (It'll be necessary to)	<i>marcher</i> (to walk/go)
<i>Je vais pouvoir</i> (I'm going to be able)	<i>penser</i> (to think)
<i>Je vais avoir besoin de</i> (I'm going to need)	<i>se souvenir de</i> (to remember)
	<i>oublier</i> (to forget)
	<i>acheter</i> (to buy)
	<i>vendre</i> (to sell)
	<i>échanger</i> (to change/cash)
	<i>chercher</i> (to look for)
	<i>trouver</i> (to find)
	<i>entrer</i> (to enter)
	<i>sortir</i> (to leave)
	<i>se reposer</i> (to rest)

Sentence Building Chart cont.

<i>Je vais vouloir</i> (I'm going to want)	<i>poser</i> (to put/place)
<i>Je vais aimer</i> (I'm going to like)	<i>envoyer</i> (to send)
<i>Je vais</i> (I'm going to)	<i>recevoir</i> (to receive)
<i>Je vais devoir</i> (I'm going to have to)	<i>continuer</i> (to continue)
<i>Il faudra</i> (It'll be necessary to)	<i>commencer</i> (to begin)
<i>Je vais pouvoir</i> (I'm going to be able)	<i>arrêter</i> (to stop)
<i>Je vais avoir besoin de</i> (I'm going to need)	

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. I'm going to want to continue.
2. I'm going to need to rest.
3. I'm going to have to think.
4. I'm going to have to leave.
5. I'm going to be able to leave.

*Answers: 1. Je vais vouloir continuer. 2. Je vais avoir besoin de me reposer. 3. Je vais devoir penser. 4. Je vais devoir sortir. 5. Je vais pouvoir partir.*

### SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: USING THE PAST TENSE

#### Passé Composé

French has a number of tenses that express different forms of past action. The passé composé describes actions that occurred in the past one time and were not repeated. For example: *J'ai parlé* (I talked.)



**Note:** The *passé composé* uses a form of the helping verb *avoir* (to have), plus a past participle, such as *parlé*.

Some verbs that use *avoir* in the *passé composé*

<i>J'ai</i> (I have)	<i>parlé</i> (talked/spoken)
<i>Tu as</i> (you have)	<i>dormi</i> (slept)
<i>Il/elle/on a</i> (he/she/one has)	<i>travaillé</i> (to worked)
<i>Nous avons</i> (we have)	<i>su</i> (known)
<i>Vous avez</i> (you have)	<i>connu</i> (known)
<i>Ils/elles ont</i> (they have)	<i>mangé</i> (eaten)
	<i>fait</i> (done/made)
	<i>écrit</i> (written)
	<i>changé</i> (cashed/changed)
	<i>étudié</i> (studied)
	<i>voyagé</i> (traveled)
	<i>acheté</i> (bought)
	<i>vendu</i> (to sold)
	<i>commencé</i> (started)
	<i>terminé</i> (finished)

There are also many verbs that use the verb *être*, rather than *avoir* as the helping verb in the *passé composé*. Typically these are verbs that indicate a change of space or being such as *aller* (to go), *venir* (to come), *devenir* (to become), *mourir* (to die).

Some verbs that use *être* in the passé composé:

<i>Je suis</i> (I am)	<i>entré(e)(s)</i> (entered)
<i>Tu es</i> (you are)	<i>sorti(e)(s)</i> (gone out)
<i>Il/elle/on est</i> (he/she is)	<i>allé(e)(s)</i> (went)
<i>Nous sommes</i> (we are)	<i>rentré(e)(s)</i> (returned)
<i>Vous êtes</i> (you are)	<i>parti(e)(s)</i> (left)
<i>Ils/elles sont</i> (they are)	

Now you try. Say the following in French:

1. Did you (form) lock the door?
2. He opened the book.
3. They received our letter.
4. I went to the airport at 6:00 P.M.
5. They ate everything.

*Answers: 1. Avez-vous fermé la porte à clé? 2. Il a ouvert le livre. 3. Ils ont reçu notre lettre. 4. Je suis allé(e) à l'aéroport à six heures du soir. 5. Ils ont tout mangé.*

### Imparfait

The imperfect tense is used to describe habitual or continuous past action. For example, *je parlais* (I was talking or I used to talk). Below are examples of how to conjugate regular verbs ending in *-er*, *-ir*, and *-re* in the imperfect tense.

#### PARLER (to talk)

<i>parl +</i>	ais	<i>je parlais</i> (I was talking)
	ais	<i>tu parlais</i> (you were talking)
	ait	<i>il/elle parlait</i> (he/she was talking)
	ions	<i>nous parlions</i> (we were talking)
	iez	<i>vous parliez</i> (you were talking)
	aient	<i>ils/elles parlaient</i> (they were talking)

**SORTIR** (to leave)

<i>sort</i> +	ais	<i>je sortais</i> (I was leaving)
	ais	<i>tu sortais</i> (you were leaving)
	ait	<i>il/elle sortait</i> (he/she was leaving)
	ions	<i>nous sortions</i> (we were leaving)
	iez	<i>vous sortiez</i> (you were leaving)
	aient	<i>ils/elles sortaient</i> (they were leaving)

**VENDRE** (to sell)

<i>vend</i> +	ais	<i>je vendais</i> (I was selling)
	ais	<i>tu vendais</i> (you were selling)
	ait	<i>il/elle vendait</i> (he/she was selling)
	ions	<i>nous vendions</i> (we were selling)
	iez	<i>vous vendiez</i> (you were selling)
	aient	<i>ils/elles vendaient</i> (they were selling)

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. She was getting on the bus.
2. He used to drink coffee.
3. We were eating crêpes.
4. I was driving my car.
5. You (pl) were leaving.

*Answers: 1. Elle montait dans le bus. 2. Il buvait du café. 3. Nous mangions des crêpes. 4. Je conduisais ma voiture. 5. Vous partiez.*

**Now you try.** Let's practice conjugating in both tenses. Say the following in passé composé then in the imperfect.

1. Je parle
2. Il sort
3. Nous mangeons
4. Tu conduis
5. Je mange

*Answers: 1. J'ai parlé, Je parlais 2. Il est sorti, Il sortait 3. Nous avons mangé, Nous mangions 4. Tu as conduit, Tu conduisais 5. J'ai mangé, Je mangeais*

### USEFUL TRAVEL VOCABULARY & PHRASES

<i>Un billet aller-retour s'il vous plaît.</i>	A round trip ticket please.
<i>J'aimerais commander maintenant s'il vous plaît.</i>	I would like to order now please.
<i>Je ne sais pas où c'est. Répétez s'il vous plaît.</i>	I don't know where it is. Repeat please.
<i>Quel est le numéro de la chambre? Monsieur/Mademoiselle, ma clé s'il vous plaît.</i>	What is the room number? Sir/Miss, my key please.
<i>Où puis-je laisser mes bagages? Où passent les taxis/bus?</i>	Where can I leave my luggage? Where do the taxis/buses pass by?
<i>Ça coûte combien d'ici à . . . ?</i>	What will you charge from here to . . . ?
<i>J'aimerais payer maintenant.</i>	I would like to pay now.
<i>Où puis-je récupérer mes bagages?</i>	Where can I pick up my luggage?
<i>Vous acceptez les cartes de credit?</i>	Do you accept credit cards?
<i>J'aimerais une chambre simple.</i>	I would like a single room.
<i>J'aimerais une chambre double/triple.</i>	I would like a double/triple room.
<i>Pourrais-je avoir l'addition s'il vous plaît?</i>	May I have the bill please?
<i>On dirait qu'il y a une erreur dans l'addition.</i>	There seems to be a mistake in the bill.
<i>Je fais comment pour appeler l'étranger?</i>	What do I do to call abroad?

**SENTENCE BUILDING CHART:  
TYPICAL TRAVEL QUESTIONS**

<p><i>À quelle heure part . . .</i> (What time does . . . leave?)</p> <p><i>À quelle heure arrive</i> (What time does . . . arrive?)</p>	<p><i>le train?</i> (the train)</p> <p><i>l'avion?</i> (the plane)</p> <p><i>le bus?</i> (the bus)</p> <p><i>l'excursion?</i> (the tour)</p> <p><i>le bateau?</i> (the boat)</p> <p><i>le vol?</i> (the flight)</p>
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<p><i>Pouvez-vous me dire . . .</i> (Could you tell me . . .)</p>	<p><i>comment aller au centre-ville?</i> (how to go downtown?)</p> <p><i>combien ça coûte?</i> (how much this costs?)</p> <p><i>d'où vous venez?</i> (where are you from?)</p> <p><i>où vous allez?</i> (where are you going?)</p> <p><i>où se trouvent les taxis?</i> (where are the taxis located?)</p> <p><i>combien coûte l'entrée?</i> (how much is this admission?)</p> <p><i>où est la gare?</i> (where is the train station?)</p> <p><i>où se trouve l'aéroport?</i> (where is the airport?)</p> <p><i>où se trouve l'hôpital?</i> (where is the hospital?)</p>	<p><i>si c'est loin ou près?</i> (if it's far or near?)</p> <p><i>si la nourriture est bonne ou non?</i> (if the food is good or not?)</p> <p><i>si la nourriture est chère ou non?</i> (if the food is expensive or not?)</p> <p><i>combien coûtent les billets?</i> (how much the tickets cost?)</p> <p><i>quand il faut quitter la chambre?</i> (when one must be out of the room?)</p> <p><i>où se trouve un policier?</i> (where is a policeman?)</p> <p><i>où je dois descendre?</i> (where I should get off?)</p>
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**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. It isn't near. It's far.
2. How much does it cost?
3. What time does the flight leave?
4. Where is the train station please?
5. Can you tell me if the food is good or not?

*Answers: 1. Ce n'est pas près, c'est loin. 2. Combien ça coûte? 3. À quelle heure part le vol? 4. Où est la gare, s'il vous plaît? 5. Pouvez-vous me dire si la nourriture est bonne ou non?*

**SPEAKER BEWARE:** Both *savoir* and *connaître* mean to know. However, *savoir* is used for factual knowledge in general and before a verb or a question word. *Connaître* refers to being acquainted or familiar with and is used before a person, a place, or a thing.

**conjugating savoir**

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

**conjugating connaître**

*je connais*  
*tu connais*  
*il/elle/on connaît*  
*nous connaissons*  
*vous connaissez*  
*ils/elles connaissent*

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. I know the answer and I know him.
2. Do you know where it is?
3. I know Spanish, French and English.
4. We don't know the city very well.
5. Do you (form) know my sister?

*Answers: 1. Je sais la réponse et je le connais. 2. Vous savez où c'est? 3. Je connais l'espagnol, le français et l'anglais. 4. Nous ne connaissons pas très bien la ville. 5. Vous connaissez ma sœur?*

### TRANSFORMATION

Now that we have worked with past, present, and future tense sentence building, let's try a transformation. This is an exercise that lets you practice quickly adjusting your statements according the appropriate tense using *aujourd'hui, hier, et demain*.

**Aujourd'hui je/j'** (Today I)

<i>Aujourd'hui j'ai besoin d'un journal.</i>	Today I need a newspaper.
<i>J'en achète un.</i>	I buy one.
<i>Je réserve une chambre dans un hôtel.</i>	I reserve a room in a hotel.
<i>Je dors deux heures.</i>	I sleep two hours.

**Hier je/j'** (Yesterday I)

_____	Yesterday I needed a newspaper.
_____	I bought one.
_____	I reserved a room in a hotel.
_____	I slept two hours.

**Demain je/j'** (Tomorrow I)

_____	Tomorrow I am going to need a newspaper.
_____	I'm going to buy one.

\_\_\_\_\_ I'm going to reserve a room in a  
 hotel.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I'm going to sleep two hours.

*Answers: Hier: j'avais besoin d'un journal. J'en ai acheté un. J'ai réservé une chambre dans un hotel. J'ai dormi deux heures.*

*Demain: je vais avoir besoin d'un journal. Je vais en acheter un. Je vais réserver une chambre dans un hotel. Je vais dormir deux heures.*

**SPEAKER BEWARE:** Ou et Où (Or and Where)

Always remember that *où* with the accent means *where* and *ou* without the accent means *or*. For example, “*Préférez-vous le bleu ou le rouge?*” means “Do you prefer the blue or the red?”

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. I don't remember where the store is.
2. We can eat beef or chicken for dinner.
3. Where are you going?
4. Where do you prefer to read - at the library or at home?
5. I like a restaurant where one can eat well for not much money.

*Answers: 1. Je ne me souviens pas où se trouve le magasin. 2. Nous pouvons manger du boeuf ou du poulet ce soir. 3. Où vas-tu? 4. Où préférez-vous lire - à la bibliothèque ou à la maison? 5. J'aime un restaurant où on mange bien pour pas cher.*

**CHAPTER 5 REVIEW**

**Let's review.** Say the following in French:

1. What time does the bus arrive?
2. I'd like a roundtrip ticket please.
3. I know a neighborhood (*quartier*) where there are some good restaurants.



4. We can leave today or tomorrow.
5. Do you know how much this costs?

*Answers: 1. À quelle heure arrive le bus? 2. Je voudrais un aller-retour s'il vous plaît.  
3. Je connais un quartier où il y a de bons restaurants. 4. Nous pouvons partir  
aujourd'hui ou demain. 5. Savez-vous combien ça coûte?*

## DESCRIBING HOW YOU FEEL AND SHOWING POSSESSION

### COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Ça n'en vaut pas la peine.</i>	It's not worth it.
<i>Ceci au lieu de cela.</i>	This instead of that.
<i>C'est plus facile à dire qu'à faire.</i>	Easier said than done.
<i>Qu'est-ce que tu as?</i>	What do you have?/What's wrong?
<i>Peut-être que tu as raison.</i>	Maybe you're right.
<i>Comment ça, "non?"</i>	What do you mean "no?"

### SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: WHAT IS PLEASING TO YOU?

There are two verbs in French that express the idea of liking or enjoying something: *aimer* and *plaire*. When you say you like something in French using *plaire*, you are really saying that something or someone is pleasing to you. For example, *la maison me plaît* literally means *the house pleases me*. *Maison* is the subject and *me* is the direct object.

#### **aimer** (to like/love)

<i>j'aime</i>	I like
<i>tu aimes</i>	you like (fam)
<i>il/elle aime</i>	he/she likes
<i>nous aimons</i>	we like
<i>vous aimez</i>	you (form or pl) like
<i>ils/elles aiment</i>	they like

<b>plaire</b> (to be pleasing to)	
<i>me</i> (to me)	<i>plaît</i>
<i>te</i> (to you)	like (one person or thing)
<i>lui</i> (to him/her)	
<i>nous</i> (to us)	<i>plaisent</i>
<i>vous</i> (to you (form, pl))	like (multiple persons or things)
<i>leur</i> (to them)	

<i>La nourriture</i> (The food)	<i>me</i> <i>te</i> <i>lui</i>	<i>plaît</i>
<i>Les films</i> (The movies)	<i>nous</i> <i>vous</i> <i>leur</i>	<i>plaisent</i>

**Note:** When used in the reflexive, the verb *plaire* has two forms, one for singular items and one for multiple items. So in the above chart, *plaît* agrees with the subject *la nourriture* (sing). Similarly, when you are talking about *les films* (pl), you use *plaisent*.

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. We like the movie.
2. He likes the job.
3. I like the weather.
4. I don't like the food.
5. She doesn't like the waiter.

*Answers: 1. Le film nous plaît/Nous aimons le film. 2. Le travail lui plaît/Il aime le travail. 3. Le temps me plaît /J'aime le temps. 4. La nourriture ne me plaît pas/Je n'aime pas la nourriture. 5. Le serveur ne lui plaît pas/Elle n'aime pas le serveur.*

**SPEAKER BEWARE:** *Oui ou Si (Two forms of yes)*

Remember to use *oui* for yes after an affirmative question and *si* for yes after a negative question. Keep in mind that *si* can also mean *if*.

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. You (fam) aren't broke? Yes I am.
2. You (form) don't want to? Yes, I want to.
3. You (form) aren't tired? Yes, I'm tired.
4. Yes, I have an account with you
5. Yes, I'll know if it's him or not.

*Answers: 1. Tu n'es pas fauché(e)? Si, je le suis. 2. Vous ne voulez pas? Si, je veux. 3. Vous n'êtes pas fatigué(e)? Si je le suis. 4. Oui, j'ai un compte avec vous. 5. Oui, je vais savoir si c'est lui ou non.*

**THE SIMPLE FUTURE**

The Simple Future is formed by taking the infinitive of a verb and adding the following endings to it:

-ai	I will
-as	you will
-a	he/she/will
-ons	we will
-ez	you (form) will
-ont	they will

Practice applying these endings to the verbs listed below.

*parler* (to talk/speak)

*marcher* (to walk)

*dormir* (to sleep)

*travailler* (to work)

*étudier* (to study)

*rentrer* (to return)

*payer* (to pay)

*écouter* (to listen)

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. I will forget the past.
2. Will you (formal) forgive me?
3. He will remember the trip.
4. We will remember to go.
5. They will rest and sleep.

*Answers: 1. J'oublierai le passé. 2. Me pardonneriez-vous? 3. Il se souviendra du voyage. 4. Nous nous souviendrons de partir. 5. Ils se reposeront et ils dormiront.*

Remember, there are two ways of talking about things in the future: the near future and the simple future. The near future is formed using the verb *aller* (to go) and an infinitive. Change the following from the near future into the future:

1. Romain ne va pas travailler au magasin. (Romain is not going to work at a store.)
2. Ils vont marcher au cinéma. (They are going to walk to the movie theater.)
3. Je vais étudier. (I am going to study.)
4. Nous allons écouter cette musique. (We are going to go listen to this music.)
5. Il va rentrer bientôt. (He is going to come back soon.)

*Answers: 1. Romain ne travaillera pas au magasin. (Romain will not work at a store.) 2. Ils marcheront au cinéma. (They will walk to the movie theater.) 3. J'étudierai. (I will study.) 4. Nous écouterons cette musique. (We will listen to this music.) 5. Il rentrera bientôt. (He will come back soon.)*

## TRANSFORMATION

**Aujourd'hui je/j'** (Today I)

<i>Aujourd'hui je suis dans la classe.</i>	Today I am in the class.
<i>Je parle à un ami.</i>	I talk with a friend.
<i>J'ai une question.</i>	I have a question.
<i>Je comprends la leçon.</i>	I understand the lesson.

**Hier je/j'** (Yesterday I)

_____	Yesterday I was in the class.
_____	I talked with a friend.
_____	I had a question.
_____	I understood the lesson.

**Demain je/j'** (Tomorrow I)

_____	I will be in the class.
_____	I will talk with a friend.
_____	I will have a question.
_____	I will understand the lesson.

*Answers: Hier: j'étais dans la classe. J'ai parlé à un ami. J'avais une question. J'ai compris la leçon. Demain: Je serai dans la classe. Je parlerai à un ami. J'aurai une question. Je comprendrai la leçon.*

**SPEAKER BEWARE:** In French, the verb *rendre* is used to describe returning something, phone calls, borrowed objects, and the like. *Rentrer* refers to a person or an object returning on its own.

*Il lui rend la monnaie.*

(He gives her back the change.)

*L'avion rentre à l'aéroport.*

(The plane returns to the airport.)

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. The clerk gives him back his change.
2. I return home around 8:30 PM.
3. Marie returned the purse to the store.
4. We returned to the States Sunday.
5. I'm going to give you (form) back your car.

*Answers: 1. Le caissier lui rend sa monnaie. 2. Je rentre à la maison vers huit heures et demie du soir. 3. Marie a rendu le sac au magasin. 4. Nous sommes rentrés aux États-Unis dimanche 5. Je vais vous rendre votre voiture.*

### POSSESSIVE NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

*À qui est-ce?* (Whose Is It?)

<i>C'est</i> (it is)	<i>à moi</i> (mine)
<i>Ils/elles sont</i> (they are)	<i>à toi</i> (yours)
	<i>à lui/elle</i> (his/hers)
	<i>à nous</i> (ours)
	<i>à vous</i> (yours (form/pl))
	<i>à eux/elles</i> (theirs (m/f))

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. Whose car is it? It's his.
2. Whose shoes are they? They're hers
3. Whose house is it? It's his.
4. Whose money is it? It's mine.
5. Whose magazines are they? They're Jean's.

*Answers: 1. À qui est la voiture? C'est à lui. 2. À qui sont les chaussures? Elles sont à elle. 3. À qui est la maison? Elle est à lui. 4. À qui est l'argent? C'est à moi. 5. À qui sont les revues? Elles sont à Jean.*

### POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Remember that the possessive adjectives *my/your* (in the familiar), and *his/her* all have three possible forms in French, depending on the gender of the noun it modifies and whether it is singular or plural.

ADJECTIVE	NOUN
<i>mon/ma/mes</i> (my)	<i>livre</i> (book)
<i>ton/ta/tes</i> (your)	<i>voiture</i> (car)
<i>son/sa/ses</i> (his/her)	<i>argent</i> (money)
<i>notre/nos</i> (our)	<i>ami(e)</i> (friend)
<i>votre/vos</i> (your [pl/form])	<i>travail</i> (work)
<i>leur/leurs</i> (their)	<i>facture</i> (bill)
	<i>clé</i> (key)
	<i>chamber</i> (bedroom)
	<i>vol</i> (flight)
	<i>maison</i> (house)
	<i>billet</i> (ticket)

**Now you try.** Make the possessive adjective agree with the noun.

1. our books
2. our friend (f)
3. our houses
4. his glasses
5. his car

*Answers: 1. nos livres. 2. notre amie. 3. nos maisons. 4. ses lunettes. 5. sa voiture.*

### THE PROGRESSIVE

The progressive tense is used to describe an ongoing action that is occurring at the same time that the statement is written. In French, the present and past progressives are formed using *être en train de* (to be in the process of, to be in the middle of). For the present progressive, you use



*être* in the present tense and for the past progressive, you use *être* in the past tense.

### SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

<i>Je suis</i> (I am) <i>Tu es</i> (you are) <i>Il/elle/on est</i> (he/she/one is) <i>Nous sommes</i> (we are) <i>Vous êtes</i> (you are (form/pl)) <i>Ils/elles sont</i> (they are)	<i>en train de/d'</i>	<i>parler</i> (talking) <i>écouter</i> (listening) <i>étudier</i> (studying) <i>regarder</i> (looking) <i>manger</i> (eating)
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### SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: PAST PROGRESSIVE

<i>J'étais</i> (I was) <i>Tu étais</i> (you were) <i>Il/elle/on était</i> (he/she/one was) <i>Nous étions</i> (we were) <i>Étiez</i> (you were (form/pl)) <i>Ils/elles étaient</i> (they were)	<i>en train de/d'</i>	<i>apprendre</i> (learning) <i>faire</i> (doing/making) <i>comprendre</i> (understanding) <i>travailler</i> (working) <i>voyager</i> (traveling)
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**Now you try.** Change the following into the progressive tense.

Example: Je parle français = Je suis en train de parler français.

1. J'écris une lettre. (I write a letter.)
2. Les hommes regardent la femme. (The men look at the woman.)
3. Nous apprenons le français. (We learn French.)
4. Elles écoutent le CD. (They listen to the CD.)
5. Je dis la vérité. (I tell the truth.)

*Answers: 1. Je suis en train d'écrire une lettre. (I'm writing a letter.) 2. Les hommes sont en train de regarder la femme. (The men are looking at the woman.) 3. Nous sommes en train d'apprendre le français. (We're learning French.) 4. Elles sont en train d'écouter le CD. (They are listening to the tape.) 5. Je suis en train de dire la vérité. (I'm telling the truth.)*

## CHAPTER 6 REVIEW

**Let's review.** Say the following in French:

1. Whose dress is it? It's not my dress.
2. Is it my book or is it your book?
3. It's our room for his friend.
4. I'm studying and I'm learning French.
5. We're eating dinner in a good restaurant.
6. I need an answer right away.
7. That's exactly what I want.
8. I see the store. I see it.
9. I see the men. I see them.
10. I'm right. I'm not wrong.

*Answers: 1. Cette robe est à qui? Ce n'est pas ma robe. 2. C'est mon livre ou ton livre? 3. C'est notre chambre pour son ami. 4. Je suis en train d'étudier et d'apprendre le Français. 5. Nous sommes en train de dîner dans un bon restaurant. 6. J'ai besoin d'une réponse immédiatement. 7. C'est exactement ce que je voudrais. 8. Je vois le magasin. Je le vois. 9. Je vois les hommes. Je les vois. 10. J'ai raison. Je n'ai pas tort.*

## IMPERATIVES (COMMANDS)

## VOCABULARY BUILDING

	PAYS (country)	LANGUE (language)	NATIONALITÉ (nationality)
France	<i>La France</i>	<i>français</i>	<i>français(e)</i>
Germany	<i>L'Allemagne</i>	<i>allemand</i>	<i>allemand(e)</i>
Japan	<i>Le Japon</i>	<i>japonais</i>	<i>japonais(e)</i>
United States	<i>Les États-Unis</i>	<i>anglais</i>	<i>américain(e)</i>
Mexico	<i>Le Mexique</i>	<i>espagnol</i>	<i>mexicain(e)</i>
Spain	<i>L'Espagne</i>	<i>espagnol</i>	<i>espagnol(e)</i>
Portugal	<i>Le Portugal</i>	<i>portugais</i>	<i>portugais(e)</i>
England	<i>L'Angleterre</i>	<i>anglais</i>	<i>anglais(e)</i>
Italy	<i>L'Italie</i>	<i>italien</i>	<i>italien(ne)</i>

## COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Vas-y!/Allez-y!</i>	Let's go!
<i>Écoute!/Écoutez!</i>	Listen!
<i>Attends!/Attendez!</i>	Wait!
<i>Regarde!/Regardez!</i>	Look!

**SENTENCE BUILDING CHART:  
L'IMPÉRATIF (THE IMPERATIVE)**

The imperative tense is the command form of the verb. The formal and plural imperative is formed with regular verbs by taking the second person plural (*vous* form) of the verb in the present tense and dropping the *vous*. To form the singular familiar command form in French you would take the second person singular (*tu* form) of the verb and drop the *s* only for the verbs ending in *er* at the infinitive.

Singular/Informal

<p><i>Parle!</i> (Talk/Speak!)</p> <p><i>Mange!</i> (Eat!)</p> <p><i>Entre!</i> (Go in!)</p> <p><i>Pars!</i> (Leave!)</p> <p><i>Viens!</i> (Come!)</p> <p><i>Regarde!</i> (Look!)</p> <p><i>Attends!</i> (Wait!)</p> <p><i>Écoute!</i> (Listen!)</p> <p><i>Fais!</i> (Do/make!)</p> <p><i>Vas-y!</i> (Go!)</p> <p><i>Allume!</i> (Turn on!)</p>	<p><i>s'il te plaît!</i></p>
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## Plural/Formal

<i>Monsieur/Messieurs</i> (Sir/Sirs)	<i>mangez!</i> (Eat!)	<i>s'il vous plaît!</i>
<i>Madame/Mesdames</i> (Madam, Madams)	<i>entrez!</i> (Go in!)	
<i>Mademoiselle/Mesdemoiselles</i> (Miss, Misses)	<i>partez!</i> (Leave!)	
<i>Vous tous</i> (You all)	<i>venez!</i> (Come!)	
	<i>regardez!</i> (Look!)	
	<i>attendez!</i> (Wait!)	
	<i>écoutez!</i> (Listen!)	
	<i>faites!</i> (Do/make!)	
	<i>allez-y!</i> (Go!)	
	<i>Allumez!</i> (Turn on!)	

**Note:** As in any language, it is polite to add *please* when using imperatives in French. Make a habit of using *s'il te plaît* or *s'il vous plaît* when you use commands.

**Now you try.** Say the following in French:

1. Come to my house on Monday. (pl)
2. Turn on the light please. (fam)
3. Eat this, it's good. (form)
4. Go straight then turn right. (form)
5. Go in ladies! (pl)

*Answers: 1. Venez chez moi lundi. 2. Allume la lumière, s'il te plaît. 3. Mangez ceci, c'est bon. 4. Allez tout droit puis tournez à droite. 5. Entrez Mesdames.*

## TIME INDICATORS

SEMAINE (week)	MOIS (month)	ANNÉE (year)
<i>la semaine dernière</i> (last week)	<i>le mois dernier</i> (last month)	<i>l'année dernière</i> (last year)
<i>cette semaine</i> (this week)	<i>ce mois-ci</i> (this month)	<i>cette année</i> (this year)
<i>la semaine prochaine</i> (next week)	<i>le mois prochain</i> (next month)	<i>l'année prochaine</i> (next year)

Now you try. Say the following in French:

1. I'm going this month.
2. See you next month.
3. It's this week.
4. It was last week.
5. Was it last month?

Answers: 1. *J'y vais ce mois-ci.* 2. *Au mois prochain.* 3. *C'est cette semaine.* 4. *C'était la semaine dernière.* 5. *C'était le mois dernier?*

## SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: TIME INDICATORS

<b>Ça fait</b> (It's been)	<b>une semaine</b> (a week)	<b>que</b> (since)	<b>j'ai chanté</b> (I sang)
	<b>un mois</b> (a month)		<b>j'ai mangé</b> (I ate)
	<b>un an</b> (a year)		<b>j'ai dansé</b> (I danced)
	<b>une heure</b> (an hour)		<b>je suis parti (e)</b> (I left)
	<b>un bon moment</b> (a while)		<b>j'ai parlé</b> (I talked)
			<b>j'ai vu</b> (I saw)

**Now you try.** Complete the following using “Ça fait”:

1. I sang a week ago.
2. How long ago did you (form) go?
3. I went a year ago.
4. How long ago did you eat?
5. I ate an hour ago.

*Answers: 1. Ça fait une semaine que j'ai chanté. 2. Ça fait combien de temps que vous êtes parti(e)? 3. Ça fait un an que je suis parti (e). 4. Ça fait combien de temps que vous avez mangé? 5. Ça fait une heure que j'ai mangé.*

### Starred Expression

**AYEZ LA BONTÉ DE / SOYEZ BIEN AIMABLE DE (BE KIND ENOUGH TO)**

*J'aimerais envoyer une lettre.*

(I would like to mail a letter.)

*Ayez la bonté de me donner un timbre.*

(Be kind enough to give me a stamp.)

*Je voudrais commander maintenant.*

(I would like to order now.)

*Soyez bien aimable d'appeler le serveur.*

(Be kind enough to call the waiter.)

### CONTRACTIONS

Two common contractions in the French language are *au* (to the) and *du* (from the).

*à + le = au*

*de + le = du*

*Je parle au vendeur.*

(I talk to the salesman.)

*Je sors du bureau.*

(I leave the office.)

**Note:** These contractions are not optional, you cannot say *à le*, you must always use *au*.

**Now you try.** Create sentences in French with the components below:

1. Tu/aller/restaurant
2. Je/sortir/bureau
3. Michel/répondre/professeur
4. Elles/parler/monsieur
5. Vous/aller/cinéma

*Answers: 1. Tu vas au restaurant (You're going to the restaurant). 2. Je sors du bureau (I leave the office). 3. Michel répond au professeur (Michel answers the teacher). 4. Elles parlent au monsieur (They're talking to the man). 5. Vous allez au cinéma (You're going to the movies).*



### Starred Expression

#### PEUT-ÊTRE, IL SE PEUT (MAYBE, IT MIGHT BE)

*Peut-être que c'est la vérité.*

(Maybe it's the truth.)

*Il se peut que ce soit la vérité*

(It might be the truth.)

Now you try. Change the following from "peut-être" to "il se peut":

1. *Peut-être que c'est la vérité.*
2. *Peut-être qu'ils veulent venir nous rendre visite.*
3. *Peut-être que je vais commander quelques croissants.*
4. *Peut-être que je vais rester un peu plus longtemps.*
5. *Peut-être que nous irons un jour.*

*Answers: 1. Il se peut que ce soit la vérité. (It might be the truth). 2. Il se peut qu'ils veuillent venir nous rendre visite. (They might want to pay us a visit). 3. Il se peut que je commande quelques croissants. (I might order some croissants). 4. Il se peut que je reste un peu plus longtemps. (I might stay a little longer). 5. Il se peut qu'on y aille un jour. (We might go there someday).*

### TRANSFORMATION

**Aujourd'hui je/j'** (Today I)

*Je fais la queue.*

I wait in line.

*Je donne de l'argent à la guichetière.*

I give money to the ticket clerk

*J'entre au cinéma à une heure.*

I enter the movie theater at one.

*Je sors du cinéma à trois heures.*

I leave the movie theater at three.

**Hier je/j'** (Yesterday I)

_____	I waited in line.
_____	I gave money to the ticket clerk
_____	I entered the movie theater at one.
_____	I left the movie theater at three.

**Demain je/j'** (Tomorrow I)

_____	I will wait in line.
_____	I will give money to the ticket clerk
_____	I'll enter the movie theater at one.
_____	I'll leave the movie theater at three.

*Answers: Hier: J'ai fait la queue. J'ai donné de l'argent à la guichetière. Je suis entré(e) dans le cinéma à une heure. Je suis sorti(e) du cinéma à trois heures.*

*Demain: Demain je ferai la queue. Je donnerai de l'argent à la guichetière. J'entrerai dans le cinéma à une heure. Je sortirai du cinéma à trois heures.*

**CHAPTER 7 REVIEW**

**Let's review.** Say the following in French:

1. France is a lovely country.
2. What language do they speak there?
3. They speak French.
4. It's been two weeks since I saw you.
5. It might be fun.
6. Let's go to the market.
7. Listen, please! (form)
8. Eat your vegetables! (fam)
9. It's been years since I danced.
10. Maybe we'll go to Germany.

## IMPERATIVES (COMMANDS)

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*Answers: 1. La France est un beau pays. 2. Quelle langue parlent-ils là-bas?  
3. Ils parlent Français. 4. Ça fait deux semaines que je t'ai vu(e). 5. Il se peut que  
ce soit amusant. 6. Allons au marché. 7. Écoutez s'il vous plaît! 8. Mange tes  
légumes! 9. Ça fait des années que je n'ai pas dansé. 10. Peut-être nous irons en  
Allemagne.*

DIRECT OBJECTS, INDIRECT  
OBJECTS, AND DOUBLE PRONOUN  
OBJECTS

**VOCABULARY BUILDING: COMMON OPPOSITES**

<i>propre</i> (clean)	<i>un peu</i> (a little)	<i>mauvais(e)</i> (bad)
<i>homme</i> (man)	<i>demain</i> (tomorrow)	<i>petit(e)</i> (small)
<i>question</i> (question)	<i>difficile</i> (hard)	<i>joli(e)</i> (pretty)
<i>en haut</i> (high)	<i>gentil(le)</i> (kind)	<i>mince</i> (thin)
<i>mentir</i> (lie)	<i>sale</i> (dirty)	<i>beaucoup</i> (a lot)
<i>bon(ne)</i> (good)	<i>femme</i> (woman)	<i>aujourd'hui</i> (today)
<i>grand(e)</i> (big)	<i>réponse</i> (answer)	<i>facile</i> (easy)
<i>laid(e)</i> (ugly)	<i>en bas</i> (low)	<i>méchant(e)</i> (mean)
<i>gros(se)</i> (fat)	<i>dire la vérité</i> (tell the truth)	

**COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS**

<i>Je me suis levé(e) du pied gauche.</i>	I got up on the wrong side of the bed.
<i>Ce qui est fait est fait.</i>	No use crying over spilt milk.
<i>Il/Elle m'a posé(e) un lapin.</i>	He/She stood me up.
<i>Mieux vaut tard que jamais.</i>	Better late than never.
<i>Mieux vaut prévenir que guérir.</i>	Better safe than sorry.
<i>Ne m'en parlez pas!</i>	Don't mention it.

**DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS**

Direct object pronouns replace nouns in a sentence. Since nouns are either masculine or feminine in French, the direct object *it* can be expressed in either masculine or feminine form. When the item you are talking about is masculine, you use the direct object pronoun *le*. If the object is feminine, you use *la*. When the direct object appears in front of a verb starting with a vowel, you always use *l'*, no matter the gender.

<i>me</i>	me
<i>te</i>	you
<i>le/l'</i>	it (m)
<i>la/l'</i>	it (f)
<i>nous</i>	us
<i>vous</i>	you (pl, form)
<i>les</i>	them (m/f, pl)

*Je vois la maison.* (I see the house.)

*Je la vois.* (I see it.)

*Je l'étudie.* (I study it.)

**Now you try.** Say the following in French using direct object pronouns:

1. Jean hears it. (*la chanson*)
2. Richard repeats it. (*le mot*)
3. The man buys it. (*le journal*)
4. I close it. (*la porte*)
5. Gilles sells it. (*la guitare*)

*Answers: 1. Jean l'entend. 2. Richard le répète. 3. L'homme l'achète. 4. Je la ferme.*

*5. Gilles la vend.*

### INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

An indirect object names the person or object to whom the action is being performed. It answers the question *to or for whom?* There are six object pronouns in French:

<i>me</i>	to/for me
<i>te</i>	to/for you
<i>lui</i>	to/for him/her/it
<i>nous</i>	to/for us
<i>vous</i>	to/for you (form/pl)
<i>leur</i>	to/for them

*Marie donne un cadeau à Paul.* (Marie gives a present to Paul.)

*Elle lui donne un cadeau.* (She gives a present to him.)

**Now you try.** Say the following in French using direct or indirect object pronouns:

1. John is buying me a car.
2. I give you (fam) a present.
3. They are talking to us.
4. We are talking to them.
5. I'm telling him/her the truth.

*Answers: 1. John m'achète une voiture. 2. Je te donne un cadeau. 3. Ils nous parlent.*

*4. Nous leur parlons. 5. Je lui dis la vérité.*

### DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

Sometimes both direct and indirect object pronouns are used in the same sentence. This is called double object pronouns. The indirect object pronoun always comes first and direct object pronoun second.

*Je donne le cadeau à Robert.* (I give the present to Robert.)

*Je le donne à Robert.* (I give it to Robert.)

*Je le lui donne.* (I give it to him.)

*Le serveur sert la nourriture aux clients.* (The waiter serves food to the clients.)

*Le serveur la sert aux clients.* (The waiter serves it to the clients.)

*Le serveur la leur sert.* (The waiter serves it to them.)

**Now you try.** Say the following in French using double object pronouns:

1. John is buying it for me—*le cadeau* (the present)
2. I give it to you (fam)—*la vérité* (the truth)
3. They say it to us—*la leçon* (the lesson)
4. He taught it to them—*l'histoire* (the story)
5. I'm telling it to her—*la phrase* (the sentence)

*Answers: 1. Jean me l'achète. 2. Je te la donne. 3. Ils nous la disent. 4. Il la leur a enseignée. 5. Je la lui raconte.*

### Starred Expression

#### C'EST POUR ÇA (THAT'S WHY)

*J'ai soif. C'est pour ça que je prends de l'eau.*

(I'm thirsty. That's why I'm drinking water.)

*J'ai faim. C'est pour ça que je mange.*

(I'm hungry. That's why I'm eating.)

*J'ai froid. C'est pour ça que je porte un manteau.*

(I'm cold. That's why I'm wearing a coat.)

## CHAPTER 8 REVIEW

Let's review. Say the following in French:

1. Are you buying those apples?
2. Yes, I am buying them.
3. Will we study the books?
4. Yes, we will study them.
5. I'm tired, that's why I'm going to sleep.
6. I'm giving it (*la fleur*) to her.
7. It might be a beautiful day.
8. Maybe I'll have time.
9. He's not mean. He's kind.
10. I see it (*la maison*).

*Answers: 1. Achetez-vous les pommes? 2. Oui, je les achète. 3. Étudierons-nous les livres? 4. Oui, nous les étudierons. 5. Je suis fatigué, c'est pour ça que je vais dormir. 6. Je la lui donne. 7. Il se peut que se soit une belle journée. 8. Peut-être j'aurai le temps. 9. Il n'est pas méchant. Il est gentil. 10. Je la vois.*



## AUDIO TRANSCRIPT

### CD 1

#### Track 1

What is your name? (form)  
*Comment vous appelez-vous?*  
▪ my name is *je m'appelle* ▪  
pleased to meet you  
*enchanté(e)* ▪ likewise *de même* ▪ hi *bonjour* ▪ hi *bonjour*  
▪ What is your name?

*Comment vous appelez-vous?*  
▪ My name is Céline. *Je m'appelle Céline.* ▪ pleased to meet you *enchanté(e)* ▪ likewise *de même* ▪ I am from *je suis de* ▪ you are from *vous êtes de* ▪ I'm from the United States. *Je suis des Etats-Unis.*  
▪ I speak English. *Je parle anglais.* ▪ hi *salut* ▪ good morning *bonjour* ▪ good evening *bonsoir* ▪ see you later à *bientôt* ▪ good bye *au revoir*

#### Track 2

book *le livre* ▪ the books *les livres* ▪ table *la table* ▪ man *l'homme* ▪ a *un, une* ▪ some *des* ▪ a book *un livre* ▪ a table *une table* ▪ it is *c'est* ▪ It is a book. *C'est un livre.* ▪ a table *une table* ▪ some books *des*

*livres* ▪ some tables *des tables*  
▪ telephone *le téléphone* ▪ a telephone *un téléphone* ▪ television *la télévision* ▪ a television *une télévision* ▪ some telephones *des téléphones* ▪ some televisions *des télévisions*

#### Track 3

to talk/speak *parler* ▪ I talk *je parle* ▪ I *je* ▪ you (fam) *tu* ▪ he *il* ▪ she *elle* ▪ we *nous* ▪ you (form) *vous* ▪ they (m) *ils* ▪ they (f) *elles* ▪ I speak French. *Je parle français.* ▪ we sing *nous chantons* ▪ he talks *il parle* ▪ she sings *elle chante* ▪ they dance *ils dansent* ▪ I eat *je mange* ▪ we write *nous écrivons* ▪ we eat *nous mangeons* ▪ they (f) talk *elles parlent* ▪ they talk (m) *ils parlent* ▪ we speak *nous parlons/on parle* ▪ I don't eat *je ne mange pas* ▪ I *je* ▪ you *tu* ▪ he *il* ▪ she *elle* ▪ we *nous* ▪ they (m) *ils* ▪ they (f) *elles*

#### Track 4

I'm going *je vais* ▪ to talk *parler* ▪ to sleep *dormir* ▪ to throw (out) *jeter* ▪ to work

*travailler* ▪ to swim *nager* ▪ to walk *marcher* ▪ to see *voir* ▪ to sing *chanter* ▪ to travel *voyager* ▪ to give *donner* ▪ to dance *danser* ▪ to play *jouer* ▪ to do (to make) *faire* ▪ to write *écrire* ▪ to learn *apprendre* ▪ I want to sing. *Je veux chanter.* ▪ I'm going to work. *Je vais travailler.* ▪ I like to travel. *J'aime voyager.* ▪ I want to work. *Je veux travailler.* ▪ you want (form) *vous voulez* ▪ you like *vous aimez* ▪ you're going *vous allez* ▪ to request, to order *commander* ▪ to pay *payer* ▪ You like to dance. *Vous aimez danser.* ▪ You want to pay. *Vous voulez payer.*

#### Track 5

I like to travel. *J'aime voyager.* ▪ You're going to order (form). *Vous allez commander.* ▪ I want to write. *Je veux écrire.* ▪ You like to speak. *Vous aimez parler.* ▪ I'm going to learn. *Je vais apprendre.* ▪ You want to go out. *Vous voulez sortir.* ▪ I like to give. *J'aime donner.* ▪ you are going to see *vous allez voir* ▪ I want to sing. *Je veux chanter.* ▪ I don't want *je*

*ne veux pas* • I don't like *je n'aime pas* • I'm not going *je ne vais pas* • you don't want *vous ne voulez pas* • you don't like *vous n'aimez pas* • you aren't going *vous n'allez pas* • You don't want to pay. *Vous ne voulez pas payer.* • I don't like to travel. *Je n'aime pas voyager.* • You aren't going to order. *Vous n'allez pas commander.* • I don't want to write. *Je ne veux pas écrire.* • You don't like to speak. *Vous n'aimez pas parler.* • I am not going to learn. *Je ne vais pas apprendre.* • You don't want to go out. *Vous ne voulez pas sortir.* • I don't like to give. *Je n'aime pas donner.* • you aren't going to see *vous n'allez pas voir* • I don't want to sing. *Je ne veux pas chanter.*

**Track 6**

Do I have to? *Est-ce que je dois?* • Do you have to? (form) *Est-ce que vous devez?* • Do you want to pay? *Voulez-vous payer?* • I want *je veux* • I like *j'aime* • I'm going to *je vais* • I have to *je dois* • you want *vous voulez* • you like *vous aimez* • you are going *vous allez* • you have to *vous devez* • I don't want *je ne veux pas* • I don't like *je n'aime pas* • I am not going *je ne vais pas* • I don't have to *je ne dois pas* • you don't want *vous ne voulez pas* • you don't like *vous n'aimez pas* • you aren't going *vous n'allez pas* • you don't have to *vous ne devez pas* • You want? *Vous voulez?* • You like? *Vous*

*aimez?* • You are going? *Vous allez?* • You must? *Vous devez?* • Do you want? *Est-ce que vous voulez?* • Do you like? *Vous aimez?*

**Track 7**

Are you going? (form) *Vous allez?* • Do you have to? *Vous devez?* • I don't want *je ne veux pas* • you don't want (form) *vous ne voulez pas* • I don't like *je n'aime pas* • you don't like *vous n'aimez pas* • I'm not going *je ne vais pas* • you're not going to *vous n'allez pas* • I don't have to *je ne dois pas* • you don't have to *vous ne devez pas* • to speak English *parler anglais* • to speak French *parler français* • to talk on the phone *parler au téléphone* • to go out with friends *sortir avec des amis* • to glance at *jeter un coup d'oeil* • to take a walk *faire une promenade* • to see something *voir quelque chose* • to pay the bill *payer l'addition* • to order a meal *commander un repas* • to work on a computer *travailler sur un ordinateur*

**Track 8**

I want *je veux* • I like *j'aime* • I'm going *je vais* • Do you want to talk? *Voulez-vous parler?* • Do you want to talk on the phone? *Voulez-vous parler au téléphone?* • I like to talk on the phone. *J'aime parler au téléphone.* • Do you want to travel? *Est-ce que vous voulez voyager?* • Do you like to speak French? *Aimez-*

*vous parler français?* • I want to eat. *Je veux manger.* • I want to see something. *Je veux voir quelque chose.* • Are you going to pay the bill? *Allez-vous payer la facture?* • Are you going to pay the bill (restaurant)? *Allez-vous payer l'addition?* • You don't like to play. *Vous n'aimez pas jouer.* • Are you going to dance? *Allez-vous danser?* • I like to travel. *J'aime voyager.* • Do you want to take a walk? *Voulez-vous faire une promenade?* • You don't want to sleep. *Vous ne voulez pas dormir.* • Are you going to order a meal? *Allez-vous commander un repas?* • I am going to work on the computer. *Je vais travailler sur l'ordinateur.* • Do you want to do something? *Voulez-vous faire quelque chose?* • Are you going to go out with friends? *Allez-vous sortir avec des amis?* • You are not going to speak English. *Vous n'allez pas parler anglais.* • I have to work on the computer. *Je dois travailler sur l'ordinateur.* • Do you have to walk? *Est-ce que vous devez marcher?*

**Track 9**

the days of the week *les jours de la semaine* • Tuesday *mardi* • Sunday *dimanche* • Wednesday *mercredi* • Monday *lundi* • Thursday *jeudi* • Saturday *samedi* • Friday *vendredi* • What is the day today? *Quel jour c'est aujourd'hui?* • today is Sunday *aujourd'hui c'est dimanche* • the months of the year are *les*

*mois de l'année sont* ▪  
 January *janvier* ▪ February  
*février* ▪ March *mars* ▪ April  
*avril* ▪ May *mai* ▪ June *juin* ▪  
 July *juillet* ▪ August *août* ▪  
 September *septembre* ▪  
 October *octobre* ▪ November  
*novembre* ▪ December  
*décembre*

**Track 10**

What time is it? *Quelle heure est-il?* ▪ it's twelve o'clock *il est douze heures* ▪ it's noon *il est midi* ▪ it's midnight *il est minuit* ▪ it's one o'clock *il est une heure* ▪ it's one o'clock in the morning *il est une heure du matin* ▪ it's one o'clock in the afternoon *il est une heure de l'après-midi* ▪ it's five to six *il est six heures moins cinq* ▪ minus *moins* ▪ it's five to six in the afternoon *il est six heures moins cinq de l'après-midi* ▪ it's five to six in the morning *il est six heures moins cinq du matin* ▪ quarter past *et quart* ▪ it's nine fifteen *il est neuf heures quinze* ▪ it is a quarter past nine *il est neuf heures et quart* ▪ half past *et demie* ▪ thirty *trente* ▪ it is two thirty *il est deux heures et demie* ▪ it's twenty-five to eleven *il est onze heures moins vingt-cinq* ▪ it is a quarter to six *il est six heures moins le quart*

**CD 2****Track 1**

What is it? *Qu'est-ce que c'est?* ▪ What is this? *Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?* ▪ Who is it? *Qui est-ce?* ▪ How much

does it cost? *Combien est-ce que ça coûte?* ▪ When is it? *C'est quand?* ▪ How many are there? *Combien y a-t-il?* ▪ Where is it? *C'est où?* ▪ I don't know *je ne sais pas* ▪ I don't understand *je ne comprends pas* ▪ let's see *voyons* ▪ I am sorry *désolé(e)* ▪ repeat please *répétez s'il vous plaît* ▪ Why? *Pourquoi?* ▪ because *parce que* ▪ sure *bien sûr* ▪ excuse me *pardon* ▪ What type? *Quel genre?* ▪ How much is it? *C'est combien?* ▪ What size is it? *C'est de quelle taille?* ▪ What is this (that)? *Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?* ▪ Who is it? *Qui est-ce?* ▪ How much does it cost? *Combien est-ce que ça coûte?* ▪ When is it? *C'est quand?* ▪ How many are there? *Combien y a-t-il?* ▪ Where is it? *C'est où?* ▪ Why? *Pourquoi?* ▪ because *parce que* ▪ sure *bien sûr* ▪ excuse me *pardon* ▪ What type? *Quel genre?* ▪ How much is it? *C'est combien?*

**Track 2**

It is a bottle. *C'est une bouteille* ▪ Is it a bottle also? *C'est aussi une bouteille?* ▪ It isn't a bottle, it is a watch. *Ce n'est pas une bouteille, c'est une montre.* ▪ it is *c'est* ▪ it isn't *ce n'est pas* ▪ It's a table, it's not a chair. *C'est une table, ce n'est pas une chaise.* ▪ I am *je suis* ▪ you are *tu es* ▪ he is *il est* ▪ she is *elle est* ▪ we are *on est* ▪ we are *nous sommes* ▪ you are *vous êtes* ▪ they are (m) *ils sont* ▪ they are (f) *elles sont* ▪ It is on the

table. *Il est sur la table.* ▪ next to the table *à côté de la table* ▪ under the table *sous la table* ▪ behind me *derrière moi* ▪ behind you *derrière vous* ▪ in front of me *devant moi* ▪ in front of you *devant vous* ▪ to the right *à droite* ▪ to the left *à gauche* ▪ on the ground *par terre* ▪ Where is it? *Où est-ce?* ▪ it's on the right *c'est à droite* ▪ it's on the left *c'est à gauche*

**Track 3**

I see the book *je vois le livre* ▪ I see it *je le vois* ▪ I see the books *je vois les livres* ▪ I see them *je les vois* ▪ I see the house *je vois la maison* ▪ I see it *je la vois* ▪ I see the houses *je vois les maisons* ▪ my book *mon livre* ▪ my house *ma maison* ▪ my houses *mes maisons* ▪ his house *sa maison* ▪ her house *sa maison* ▪ his houses *ses maisons* ▪ her houses *ses maisons* ▪ our car *notre voiture* ▪ our cars *nos voitures* ▪ your car (form) *votre voiture* ▪ your houses *vos maisons* ▪ their house *leur maison* ▪ their houses *leurs maisons*

**Track 4**

to order a meal *commander un repas* ▪ to see something *voir quelque chose* ▪ to glance at *jeter un coup d'oeil* ▪ to go out with friends *sortir avec des amis* ▪ to speak French *parler français* ▪ to speak English *parler anglais* ▪ to walk *marcher* ▪ to write *écrire* ▪ to do (to make) *faire* ▪ to give *donner* ▪ to pay the bill

(general) *payer la facture* • to pay the bill (restaurant) *payer l'addition* • to take a walk *faire une promenade* • to swim *nager* • to talk on the phone *parler au téléphone* • to sleep *dormir* • to learn *apprendre* • to see *voir* • to work on the computer *travailler sur l'ordinateur* • to travel *voyager* • to eat *manger* • to have *avoir* • I am going to eat *je vais manger* • you want to have (form) *vous voulez avoir* • I am hungry *j'ai faim* • I am thirsty *j'ai soif* • I am cold *j'ai froid* • I am hot *j'ai chaud* • I am sleepy *j'ai sommeil* • Are you thirsty? *Avez-vous soif?* • I'm cold *j'ai froid* • Are you cold? *Avez-vous froid?* • I'm hot *j'ai chaud* • Are you hot? *Avez-vous chaud?* • I'm sleepy *j'ai sommeil* • Are you sleepy? *Avez-vous sommeil?*

**Track 5**

I have to order food. *Je dois commander de la nourriture* • Do you want to travel? (form) *Est-ce que vous voulez voyager?* • Do you like to speak French? *Aimez-vous parler français?* • I want to eat. *Je veux manger* • I want to see something. *Je veux voir quelque chose* • I want to eat. *Je veux manger* • Are you going to pay the bill? *Vous allez payer l'addition?* • You don't like to play. *Vous n'aimez pas jouer* • Are you going to dance? *Allez-vous danser?* • I like to travel. *J'aime voyager* • Do you want to take a walk? *Vous voulez faire une promenade?* • You don't want

to sleep. *Vous ne voulez pas dormir* • Are you going to order a meal? *Allez-vous commander un repas?* • I am going to work on the computer. *Je vais travailler sur l'ordinateur* • Are you going to go out with friends? *Allez-vous sortir avec des amis?* • You aren't going to speak English. *Vous n'allez pas parler anglais*.

**Track 6**

I feel like doing *avoir envie de* • I want *je veux* • I like *j'aime* • I am going *je vais* • I have to *je dois* • you want *vous voulez* • you like *vous aimez* • you are going *vous allez* • you have to *vous devez* • I don't want *je ne veux pas* • I am not going *je ne vais pas* • you don't want *vous ne voulez pas* • you aren't going *vous n'allez pas* • I don't want *je ne veux pas* • I am not going *je ne vais pas* • you don't want *vous ne voulez pas* • you aren't going *vous n'allez pas* • I don't have to *je ne dois pas* • you don't have to *vous ne devez pas* • are you going *allez-vous?* • am I going? *vais-je?* • you have to? *devez-vous?* • I have to? *dois-je?* • you like? *aimez-vous?*

**Track 7**

and *et* • or *ou* • with *avec* • without *sans* • now *maintenant* • who? *qui?* • where? *où?* • there is, there are *il y a* • here *ici* • with me *avec moi* • I • *je* • it is *c'est* • today *aujourd'hui* • What?

(informal) *Quoi?* • What? (more polite) *Comment?* • How much? *Combien?* • How many? *Combien de?* • Now, I'm going to speak French. *Maintenant, je vais parler français* • Are you going to speak with me? (form) *Allez-vous parler avec moi?*

**Track 8**

What is it?/What is this? *Qu'est-ce que c'est?* • I know what this is. *Je sais ce que c'est* • I don't want to pay the bill right now. *Je ne veux pas payer l'addition maintenant* • Do you have to write here? *Devez-vous écrire ici?* • I have to work or sleep. *Je dois travailler ou dormir* • Do you want to talk on the phone or watch television? *Voulez-vous parler au téléphone ou regarder la télévision?* • I am not going to take a walk now. *Je ne vais pas faire une promenade maintenant* • How much is it? *Combien est-ce?* • How many are there? *Combien il y en a?*

**Track 9**

I need *j'ai besoin de* • How do you say in French? *Comment dit-on en français?* • We say 'tasse' in French. *On dit 'tasse' en français* • and *et* • or *ou* • with *avec* • now *maintenant* • who *qui* • where *où* • there is/there are *il y a* • here *ici* • with me *avec moi* • it is *c'est* • today *aujourd'hui* • what *quoi* • what *comment* • how much *combien* • how many *combien de* • Where is the bathroom,

please? *Où sont les toilettes, s'il vous plaît.* • Waiter, the bill please. *Garçon, l'addition s'il vous plaît.* • What is it?

*Qu'est-ce que c'est?* • I don't know *je ne sais pas* • I don't understand *je ne comprends pas* • sorry *désolé(e)* • repeat please *répétez s'il vous plaît*

**Track 10**

to have *avoir* • call *appelle* • to wait *attendre* • of, from *de* • two *deux* • that *ce* • the, it *le* • me, to me *me* • you, to you *te* • say *dites* • fast, quickly *vite* • french fries *frites* • back *dos* • sink *lavabo* • handsome *beau* • some, of the *du* • you *tu* • seen *vu* • understood *entendu* • of it, in *en* • year *an* • a, one *un/une* • we *on* • family *la famille* • daughter *la fille* • ankle *la cheville* • past *passé* • watched, looked *regardé* • sorry *désolé* • finish *achève* • weigh *pèse* • fishes *pêche* • human *l'humain (m)* • habit *l'habitude (f)* • hero *l'héros (m)* • look *le regarde* • trait *le trait* • pleasure *le plaisir* • visa *le visa* • rose *la rose* • donut *le beignet* • bathtub *la baignoire* • to win *gagner*

**Track 11**

family *la famille* • father *le père* • mother *la mère* • parents *les parents* • brother *le frère* • sister *la soeur* • son *le fils* • daughter *la fille* • children *les enfants* • uncle *l'oncle* • aunt *la tante* • cousin (m) *le cousin* • cousin (f) *la cousine* • grandfather *le grand-père* • grandmother *la*

*grand-mère* • Where is the book? *Où est le livre?*

**Track 12**

I'm listening to the radio. *J'écoute la radio* • I'm listening to the teacher. *J'écoute le professeur.* • to pay the restaurant bill *payer l'addition* • to take a walk *faire une promenade* • to swim *nager* • to talk on the phone *parler au téléphone* • to sleep *dormir* • to learn *apprendre* • to see *voir* • to work on the computer *travailler sur l'ordinateur* • to travel *voyager* • to be hungry *avoir faim* • to be thirsty *avoir soif* • to be cold *avoir froid* • to be hot *avoir chaud* • to be sleepy *avoir sommeil* • to feel like *avoir envie de* • I want *je veux* • I like *j'aime* • I'm going *je vais* • I have to (must) *je dois* • you want (form) *vous voulez* • you like *vous aimez* • you're going *vous allez* • you have to *vous devez* • Now, I'm going to speak French. *Maintenant, je vais parler français.*

**Track 13**

Are you going to speak with me? (form) *Allez-vous parler avec moi?* • Who is it? *Qui est-ce?* • What is it? *Qu'est-ce que c'est?* • I know what it is. *Je sais ce que c'est.* • Today is Tuesday. *Aujourd'hui, c'est mardi.* • I want to go there too. *Je veux y aller aussi.* • I don't want to pay the bill now. *Je ne veux pas payer l'addition maintenant.* • Do you have to write here? *Devez-vous écrire*

*ici?* • I have to work or sleep. *Je dois travailler ou dormir.* • Do you want to talk on the phone or watch television? *Voulez-vous parler au téléphone ou regarder la télévision?*

**Track 14**

I don't want to take a walk now. *Je ne vais pas faire une promenade maintenant.* • How much is it? *Combien est-ce?* • How many are there? *Combien il y en a?* • Where does he speak English? *Où parle-t-il anglais?* • Why are you going to the movies? (form) *Pourquoi allez-vous au cinéma?* • Where do I have to sleep? *Où dois-je dormir?* • Who is going to walk now? *Qui va marcher maintenant?* • Do you like to dance? *Aimez-vous danser?* • Who has to pay the bill now? *Qui doit payer l'addition maintenant?* • Where is the bathroom please? *Où sont les toilettes s'il vous plaît?* • Waiter, the bill please. *Garçon, l'addition s'il vous plaît.* • What is it? *Qu'est-ce que c'est?* • What is that? *Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?* • Who is it? *Qui est-ce?* • How much does it cost? *Combien est-ce que ça coûte?*

**CD 3****Track 1**

What do you do in class? (form) *Qu'est-ce que vous faites en classe?* • I read *je lis* • I write *j'écris* • I study *j'étudie*

• I answer *je répons* • I never write *je n'écris jamais* • she never reads *elle ne lit jamais* • I never write *je n'écris jamais* • she never reads *elle ne lit jamais* • today *aujourd'hui* • my name is *je m'appelle* • I am a student. *Je suis un(e) étudiant(e)*. • I ask questions when I don't understand. *Je pose des questions quand je ne comprends pas*. • I answer when I know the answer. *Je répons quand je sais la réponse*. • How many are there? *Combien y en a-t-il?*

**Track 2**

there is one *il y en a un* • there are two *il y en a deux* • there are a lot *il y en a beaucoup* • there are a few *il y en a peu* • Do you speak French? (form) *Parlez-vous français?* • to understand *comprendre* • I'm going to understand French. *Je vais comprendre le français*. • to listen *écouter* • I don't want to listen. *Je ne veux pas écouter* • to write *écrire* • to be *être* • I'm going to be a doctor. *Je vais être médecin*. • I am *je suis* • you are *vous êtes* • to study *étudier* • I want to study French. *Je veux étudier le français*. • Do you want to study French? *Voulez-vous étudier le français?* • to read *lire* • to wear *porter* • to answer *répondre* • to be called *s'appeler* • a (m) *un* • a (f) *une* • I have to read a book. *Je dois lire un livre*. • I don't have to read the book. *Je ne dois pas lire le livre*. • I am not going to read the book. *Je ne*

*vais pas lire le livre*. • I don't want to read the book. *Je ne veux pas lire le livre*. • What is it? *Qu'est-ce que c'est?*

**Track 3**

Is John a teacher? *John est-il professeur?* • We are friends. *Nous sommes amis*. • Hélène et Michel are musicians. *Hélène et Michel sont musiciens*. • I am a doctor. *Je suis médecin*. • Her name is Christine. *Elle s'appelle Christine*. • She is a student. *Elle est étudiante*. • His name is Marc. He is a teacher. *Il s'appelle Marc. Il est professeur*. • Marc et Christine are very nice and we are good friends. *Marc et Christine sont des gens très sympathiques et nous sommes de très bons amis*. • I am talking to the professor. *Je parle avec le professeur*.

**Track 4**

plate *l'assiette (f)* • the houses *les maisons* • summer *l'été (m)* • the men *les hommes (m)* • money *l'argent (m)* • key *la clé* • door *la porte* • a door *une porte* • doors *des portes* • a shirt *une chemise* • shirt *la chemise* • shirts *les chemises* • a fork *une fourchette* • a knife *un couteau* • a spoon *une cuillère* • never *ne...jamais* • I never understand the lesson. *Je ne comprends jamais la leçon*. • You never want to pay. (form) *Vous ne voulez jamais payer*. • Who are you talking to? *Avec qui parlez-vous?* • I am talking to

the professor. *Je parle avec le professeur*. • Who is the teacher talking to? *Avec qui parle le professeur?* • He's talking with me. *Il parle avec moi*. • What do you speak in class? *Qu'est-ce que vous parlez en cours?* • We speak French. *Nous parlons français*.

**Track 5**

What size is it? *C'est comment?* • it's long *c'est long* • it's short *c'est court* • it's big *c'est grand* • it's small *c'est petit* • it's wide *c'est large* • it's narrow *c'est étroit* • it's high *c'est haut* • it's short *c'est bas* • it's cheap *c'est bon marché* • it's expensive *c'est cher* • Who? *Qui?* • When? *Quand?* • How much? *Combien?* • What? *Que?* • What? *Comment?* • How? *Comment?* • Where? *Où?* • How many? *Combien de?* • Which? *Quel?* • What color is it? *C'est de quelle couleur?* • it's black *c'est noir* • gray (m/f) *gris/grise* • pink *rose* • red *rouge* • brown *marron* • white *blanc/blanche* • yellow *jaune* • orange *orange* • blue *bleu/bleue* • green *vert/verte* • It's black, it's not white. *C'est noir, ce n'est pas blanc*. • It's red, it's not blue. *C'est rouge, ce n'est pas bleu*.

**Track 6**

Do you have to walk? (form) *Est-ce que vous devez marcher?* • I like to talk on the phone. *J'aime parler au téléphone*. • I have to order food. *Je dois commander de la*

*nourriture*. • Do you want to travel? (form) *Est-ce que vous voulez voyager?* • Do you like to speak French? *Aimez-vous parler français?* • I want to eat. *Je veux manger*. • I want to see something. *Je veux voir quelque chose*. • I want to eat. *Je veux manger*. • Are you going to pay the bill? *Vous allez payer l'addition?* • You don't like to play. *Vous n'aimez pas jouer*. • Are you going to dance? *Allez-vous danser?* • I like to travel. *J'aime voyager*. • Do you want to go for a walk? *Vous voulez faire une promenade?* • You don't want to sleep? *Vous ne voulez pas dormir?* • Are you going to order a meal? *Allez-vous commander un repas?* • I am going to work on the computer. *Je vais travailler sur l'ordinateur*. • Are you going to go out with friends? *Allez-vous sortir avec des amis?* • You are not going to speak English. *Vous n'allez pas parler anglais*.

**Track 7**

It is a man. *C'est un homme*. • seven o'clock *sept heures* • six years *six années* • the United States *les Etats-Unis* • What is your name? (form) *Comment vous appelez-vous?* • my name is *je m'appelle* • What is it? *Qu'est-ce que c'est?* • It's a book. *C'est un livre*. • pencil *un crayon* • pen *un stylo* • chair *une chaise* • table *une table* • desk *un bureau* • board *un tableau* • Where are you now? *Où êtes-vous maintenant?* • I am in the

French class. *Je suis dans la classe de français*. • Where is your teacher? *Où est votre professeur?* • He is in front of me. *Il est devant moi*. • What is it? *Qu'est-ce que c'est?* • It's the finger. *C'est le doigt*. • nose *le nez* • hand *la main* • radio *la radio* • mouth *la bouche* • eye *l'oeil (m)* • head *la tête* • hair *les cheveux (m)* • ear *l'oreille (f)* • foot *le pied* • telephone *le téléphone* • car *la voiture* • house *la maison*

**Track 8**

I have *j'ai* • you have (form) *vous avez* • we have *nous avons* • I am cold. *J'ai froid*. • You are hot. *Vous avez chaud*. • I am sleepy. *J'ai sommeil*. • You are cold. *Vous avez froid*. • We are hungry. *Nous avons faim*. • I am hungry. *J'ai faim*. • You are hungry. *Vous avez faim*. • I am thirsty. *J'ai soif*. • You are thirsty. *Vous avez soif*. • I need *j'ai besoin de* • you need *vous avez besoin de* • I feel like *j'ai envie de* • I feel like speaking French. *J'ai envie de parler français*. • with *avec* • without *sans* • I want some coffee with milk and without sugar please. *Je veux du café avec du lait et sans sucre s'il vous plaît*.

**Track 9**

Learn! *Apprenez!* • Eat! *Mangez!* • Leave! *Sortez!* • Come! *Venez!* • Look! *Regardez!* • Wait! *Attendez!* • Listen! *Ecoutez!* • Go! *Allez!* • Turn on the light please! *Allumez la lumière s'il vous plaît!* • Turn off the light

please! *Eteignez la lumière s'il vous plaît!* • What's the weather like today? *Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui?* • it's nice *il fait beau* • it's bad *il fait mauvais* • it's sunny *il fait du soleil* • it's cold *il fait froid* • it's hot *il fait chaud* • it's windy *il fait du vent* • it's raining *il pleut* • it's snowing *il neige* • it's not nice, it's bad *il ne fait pas beau, il fait mauvais* • it's not cold *il ne fait pas froid* • it's hot *il fait chaud* • it's not raining, it's snowing *il ne pleut pas, il neige*

**Track 10**

When do you want to eat? (form) *Quand voulez-vous manger?* • Where is the bathroom please? *Où sont les toilettes s'il vous plaît?* • I want *je veux* • I like *j'aime* • I would like *je voudrais* • I'm going *je vais* • I have to (must) *je dois* • you want *vous voulez* • you like *vous aimez* • you would like *vous voudriez* • you're going *vous allez* • you have to *vous devez* • I don't want *je ne veux pas* • I don't like *je n'aime pas* • I wouldn't like *je ne voudrais pas* • I'm not going to *je ne vais pas* • I don't have to *je ne dois pas* • you don't want *vous ne voulez pas* • you don't like *vous n'aimez pas* • you wouldn't like *vous ne voudriez pas* • you're not going *vous n'allez pas* • you don't have to *vous ne devez pas*

**Track 11**

Do you want? (form) *Est-ce que vous voulez?* • Do you

like? *Est-ce que vous aimez?* maison se trouve au coin. • live near here? *Vous habitez près d'ici?* • I live near here.  
 • Would you like? *Est-ce que vous voudriez?* • Are you turn at the stop light *tournez au feu rouge* • to run the red *J'habite près d'ici.* • I live far  
 going? *Est-ce que vous allez?* light *griller le feu* • the store is from here. *J'habite loin d'ici.* • I  
 • Do you have to? *Est-ce que vous devez?* • The house is next door *le magasin est à côté* • continue straight ahead reside *j'habite*  
 located on the corner. *La continuez tout droit* • Do you