



# Learn in Your Car<sup>®</sup>

# FRENCH

by Henry N. Raymond  
& William A. Frame

## LEVEL THREE

**Learn In Your Car – French** is the only language learning system designed to teach a foreign language in your car as you drive, without the aid of a textbook. However, for your reference, this booklet contains the entire recorded text so that you can see how the words are spelled. This booklet also contains additional explanations which will be helpful to you if you have trouble understanding some of the concepts in the program.

### ABOUT THIS COURSE

**Learn In Your Car – French**, Level Three is a continuation of Learn In Your Car French, Level Two. Level Three begins where Level Two ends. Level One is designed and organized primarily with the traveler in mind. Level Two continues with more complex vocabulary and grammar. Level Three introduces more advanced grammar and vocabulary for the continuing student. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.
2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.
3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc. progressing to more complex sentences as they learn more vocabulary and grammar.

4. The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is taught with examples rather than rules.
5. Usually no more than one new word is introduced at a time. (Level Three occasionally introduces more than one word when it is easy to distinguish the new words.) This means you won't hear a sentence or phrase and wonder which sound corresponds to which word. (Various forms of previously introduced verbs are used along with new words.)
6. No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things that require similar amounts of concentration.
7. Literal (word-for-word) translations are used as much as possible. This enables you to understand how a sentence or phrase is constructed and what the individual words mean.

## **HOW TO USE “LEARN IN YOUR CAR – FRENCH”**

The first track on the first disk is an introduction. Lessons start on the following track.

Start by playing through the first lesson. For each expression you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the French translation followed by a pause, then the French translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the French words in the two pauses after the French translations (the second and third pauses). As you learn and progress, you will be able to recall and recite the French version during the first pause before you hear the first French translation. Be sure to speak the French expressions out loud. The rate at which you learn will be significantly slower if you do not speak the expressions aloud.

Play the first lesson several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing the first lesson followed by the second lesson until you learn most of the second lesson. As you progress keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of the first lesson to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want

to restart at some place other than the start of the first lesson. This is fine as long as you know all the material ahead of your starting point. Later lessons are designed with the assumption that you already know the material in earlier lessons.)

## **NOTES ABOUT THE TEXT**

- Words that are underlined in phrases in the text have the same meaning in both English and French. When a new word is introduced, it will usually be underlined.
- Literal translations are in brackets with an "L." such as: [L. This is a literal translation.]
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the recording.

## **NOTES ABOUT THE CDs**

- The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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—Hank Raymond and Bill Frame

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## LESSON 85 – LEÇON 85

### SENTENCES AND PHRASES, INTERNET – PHRASES, L'INTERNET, “LE WEB”

I have a five euro <u>telephone card</u> .	J'ai une <u>carte téléphonique</u> de cinq euros.
an Automatic Teller Machine (ATM)	Un guichet automatique / un distributeur
Where is an <u>ATM</u> ? / Where is there a <u>cash machine</u> ?	Où y a-t-il un <u>distributeur</u> ?
We bought the movie on <u>DVD</u> .	Nous avons acheté le film sur <u>DVD</u> .
They're listening to some new music <u>CDs</u> .	Ils écoutent des nouveaux <u>CDs</u> de musique.
broken (referring to equipment)	en panne
The <u>CD drive</u> is broken.	Le <u>lecteur de CD</u> est en panne.
Where is an <u>electric outlet</u> ?	Où y a-t-il une <u>prise de courant</u> ? / Où y a-t-il une <u>sortie électrique</u> ?
an electric plug	une prise électrique
This <u>electric plug</u> is dangerous.	Cette <u>prise électrique</u> est dangereuse.
What is the <u>voltage</u> that is used in France?	Quel est le <u>voltage</u> utilisé en France?
wireless	sans fil
Does this café have a wireless Internet service?	Est-ce que ce café a un service internet sans fil?
a cell phone	un téléphone cellulaire / un portable
What is your <u>cell phone number</u> ? (familiar)	Quel est ton <u>numéro de téléphone cellulaire</u> ?

Before leaving for Dijon,  
 she bought a digital video camera. . . . . Avant de partir pour Dijon, elle a acheté  
 un caméra numérique.

Which is the French TV channel? . . . . . Quelle est la chaîne française?  
 so many / so much . . . . . tellement

We have so many more options with satellite TV! . . . . . Nous avons tellement plus de possibilités  
 avec la télévision satellite!

**LESSON 86 – LEÇON 86**  
**MORE COMPUTER VOCABULARY –**  
**PLUS DE VOCABULAIRE POUR LES ORDINATEURS**

the mouse . . . . . la souris

This mouse doesn't roll well on the table. . . . . Cette souris ne roule pas bien sur la table.

the keyboard . . . . . le clavier

That keyboard is dirty. . . . . Ce clavier est sale.

We can't do the job because we don't have a scanner. . . . . Nous ne pouvons pas faire le travail parce  
 que nous n'avons pas de scanner.

Which icon is the right one? . . . . . Quelle icône est la bonne?

My brother prefers a laptop computer. . . . . Mon frère préfère un ordinateur portable.

I lost my <u>connection to the internet</u> again. . . . .	J'ai perdu ma <u>connection</u> à l' <u>internet</u> encore une fois.
the modem . . . . .	le modem
Maybe [ <u>that</u> ] the modem is not working. . . . .	Peut-être <u>que</u> le modem ne marche pas.
From here I can't see the <u>monitor</u> / the <u>screen</u> . . . . .	D'ici je ne peux pas voir le <u>moniteur</u> / l' <u>écran</u> .
to repair . . . . .	réparer
My cousin came to repair the <u>hard drive</u> . . . . .	Mon cousin est venu réparer le <u>disque dur</u> .
the program . . . . .	le programme / le logiciel
This <u>computer program</u> has too many errors. . . . .	Ce <u>logiciel</u> a trop d'erreurs.
I can send it to you at your <u>e-mail address</u> . (familiar) . . . . .	Je peux te l'envoyer à ton <u>adresse E-mail</u> .
the voice mail . . . . .	la messagerie vocale
Leave me a message on my <u>voice mail</u> . (polite) . . . . .	Laissez-moi un message par ma <u>messagerie vocale</u> .
Do you have an <u>answering machine</u> at home? (polite) . . . . .	Avez-vous un <u>répondeur</u> à la maison?
to create . . . . .	créer
You have to create a new <u>computer file</u> . (familiar) . . . . .	Tu dois créer un nouveau <u>fichier</u> .
currently / right now . . . . .	actuellement
I am on line. . . . .	Je suis en ligne.
Right now I'm off line. / Right now I'm <u>not connected</u> . . . . .	Actuellement je <u>ne suis pas connecté</u> .
This program is not for <u>spreadsheets</u> . . . . .	Ce programme n'est pas pour les <u>tableurs</u> .

Well then, which is the <u>spreadsheet program</u> ? . . . . .	Alors, quel est le <u>logiciel pour les tableurs</u> ?
to follow . . . . .	suivre
to take a course / to take a class . . . . .	suivre un cours
I'm taking a class on <u>word processing</u> . . . . .	Je suis un cours de <u>traitement de texte</u> .
Which internet <u>browser</u> do you use? (polite) . . . . .	Quel <u>explorateur</u> utilisez-vous?
My computer has picked up a <u>virus</u> ! . . . . .	Mon ordinateur a pris un <u>virus</u> !

## LESSON 87 – LEÇON 87

### TECHNOLOGY IN ACTION – LA TECHNOLOGIE EN ACTION

to plug in . . . . .	brancher
Where do I <u>plug in</u> my computer? . . . . .	Où est-ce que je <u>branche</u> mon ordinateur?
to recharge . . . . .	recharger
batteries . . . . .	les piles / les batteries
Don't forget to <u>recharge</u> the batteries. (familiar) . . . . .	N'oublie pas de <u>recharger</u> les piles.
The computer <u>doesn't work</u> . . . . .	L'ordinateur <u>ne marche pas</u> .
to connect / to log on . . . . .	se connecter
I cannot <u>connect</u> to the internet. . . . .	Je ne peux pas <u>me connecter</u> à l'internet.
We need <u>technical assistance</u> . . . . .	Nous avons besoin d'une <u>assistance</u> <u>technique</u> .
to delete . . . . .	supprimer / effacer



How do I <u>delete</u> ? .....	Comment est-ce que je <u>supprime</u> ?
to key / to type .....	taper
If I type for more than 30 minutes, my hands <u>hurt</u> . [L. the hands hurt to me] .....	Si je tape plus de 30 minutes, les mains me <u>font mal</u> .
to click .....	cliquer
<u>Click</u> here. (familiar) .....	<u>Clique</u> ici.
to right click .....	cliquer du côté droit / cliquer droit
Do I <u>right click</u> ? .....	Est-ce que je <u>clique du côté droit</u> ?
No, <u>left click</u> . (familiar) .....	Non, <u>clique gauche</u> .

## LESSON 88 – LEÇON 88

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES – LE COMPARATIF DES ADJECTIFS

This <u>pair of pants</u> is expensive. ....	Ce <u>pantalon</u> est cher.
It is more expensive than this <u>pair of underpants</u> . ....	Il est plus cher que ce <u>slip</u> .
It is less expensive than this <u>raincoat</u> . ....	Il est moins cher que cet <u>imperméable</u> .
It is <u>as expensive as</u> this coat. ....	Il est <u>aussi cher que</u> cette veste.
This <u>beach</u> is beautiful. ....	Cette <u>plage</u> est belle.
It is <u>more</u> beautiful than our beaches. ....	Elle est <u>plus</u> belle que nos plages.
But it is less beautiful than <u>the other one</u> . ....	Mais elle est moins belle <u>que l'autre</u> .

It is <u>as beautiful</u> as this one. . . . .	Elle est <u>aussi belle que</u> celle-ci.
Is <u>water skiing</u> dangerous? . . . . .	Est-ce que <u>le ski nautique</u> est dangereux?
It is less dangerous <u>than</u> alpine skiing. . . . .	Il est moins dangereux <u>que</u> le ski alpin.
Mountain climbing is as dangerous as <u>rock climbing</u> . . . . .	L'alpinisme est aussi dangereux que <u>l'escalade</u> .
Peter is <u>stronger</u> than I. . . . .	Pierre est <u>plus fort</u> que moi.
Their fish was <u>not as fresh as</u> their meat. . . . .	Leur poisson était <u>moins frais que</u> leur viande.
The refrigerator <u>will be</u> as modern as the stove. . . . .	Le réfrigérateur <u>sera</u> aussi moderne que la cuisinière.
This restaurant is as <u>inexpensive</u> as the others. . . . .	Ce restaurant est aussi <u>bon marché</u> que les autres.
This wine is <u>as sweet as</u> soda. . . . .	Ce vin est <u>aussi doux que</u> le soda.
The picnic was <u>romantic</u> . . . . .	Le pique-nique était <u>romanesque</u> .
The dinner will be <u>even more</u> romantic. . . . .	Le dîner sera <u>même plus</u> romanesque.
The film <u>was</u> good. . . . .	Le film <u>était</u> bon.
But it was <u>not as good as</u> the play. . . . .	Mais il était <u>moins bon que</u> la pièce.
I found the photos <u>more interesting than</u> the paintings. . . . .	J'ai trouvé les photos <u>plus intéressantes</u> <u>que</u> les peintures.
The paintings were <u>not as good as</u> the sketches. . . . .	Les peintures étaient <u>moins bonnes que</u> les croquis.

The photos will not be as good as the paintings. . . . . Les photos seront moins bonnes que les peintures.

The beer is good. . . . . La bière est bonne.

The wine is better. . . . . Le vin est meilleur.

The red wines will be better than the white wines. . . . . Les vins rouges seront meilleurs que les vins blancs.

Comparisons in French are formed by placing “plus”, “moins” or “aussi” before the adjective to be compared to show that a person or thing has “more”, “less” or the “same” degree of that quality. For example: “Les fleurs sont jolies.” (The flowers are pretty.); “Les fleurs sont plus jolies que les légumes.” (The flowers are prettier than the vegetables.); “Le train est moins cher que l’avion.” (The train is less expensive than the plane.); “Les plages sont aussi belles que les montagnes.” (The beaches are as beautiful as the mountains.)

## LESSON 89 – LEÇON 89

### COMPARISON OF ADVERBS – LE COMPARATIF DES ADVERBES

Do you often telephone [to] your sister? (familiar) . . . . . Téléphones-tu souvent à ta soeur?

I went more often to the museums than to the movies. . . . . J’allais plus souvent aux musées qu’au cinéma.

Marie will read less often than I. . . . . Marie lira moins souvent que moi.

We will work <u>as often as</u> possible. . . . .	Nous travaillerons <u>aussi souvent que</u> possible.
The French <u>drive</u> quickly, don't they? . . . . .	Les Français <u>conduisent</u> vite, n'est-ce pas?
As quickly as <u>we</u> Italians. . . . .	Aussi vite que <u>nous autres</u> Italiens.
The train wasn't going as fast as the cars. [L. The train was going <u>less fast</u> than the cars.] . . . . .	Le train allait <u>moins vite</u> que les voitures.
We <u>will leave</u> early in the morning. . . . .	On <u>partira</u> tôt le matin.
<u>Earlier</u> than yesterday. . . . .	<u>Plus tôt</u> qu'hier.
Young people like the movies <u>a lot</u> . . . . .	Les jeunes aiment <u>beaucoup</u> le cinéma.
<u>Even more</u> than television. . . . .	<u>Même plus</u> que la télévision.
I <u>don't play</u> golf well. . . . .	Je <u>ne joue pas</u> bien au golf.
I <u>play</u> tennis better. . . . .	Je <u>joue</u> mieux au tennis.
I swim <u>better</u> . . . . .	Je nage <u>mieux</u> .
They really like <u>riding bikes</u> on vacation. . . . .	Elles aiment bien <u>faire du vélo</u> en vacances.
They liked <u>sailing</u> better. . . . .	Elles aimaient mieux <u>faire de la voile</u> .
Oliver <u>swam</u> badly yesterday. . . . .	Olivier <u>a mal nagé</u> hier.
I wasn't feeling good before dinner. [L. I <u>was going</u> badly before dinner.] . . . . .	J' <u>allais</u> mal avant le dîner.
And <u>worse</u> after the meal. . . . .	Et <u>plus mal</u> après le repas.
We were playing <u>badly</u> today. . . . .	Nous jouions <u>mal</u> aujourd'hui.
Worse <u>than</u> yesterday. . . . .	Plus mal <u>qu'</u> hier.

Paris is farther than London. . . . . Paris est plus loin que Londres.  
But not as far as Vienna. . . . . Mais moins loin que Vienne.

The French pronoun “on” literally means “one” as in “How does one say...?” However, the French use this pronoun frequently to mean “I”, “you”, “he”, “she”, “we” or “they”. The pronoun “on” is always conjugated in the third person singular regardless of what it means. Many of the following lessons in this text use “on” in this manner.

Comparisons of adverbs are similar to those of adjectives, that is one does something “more rapidly”, “less rapidly” or “as rapidly as” someone else. The comparison for “well” (bien) is irregular just as it is in English: “better” (mieux).

Adverbs do not show agreement (masculine, feminine, singular, plural) as do adjectives.

**LESSON 90 – LEÇON 90**  
**SUPERLATIVE OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS –**  
**LE SUPERLATIF DES ADJECTIFS ET DES ADVERBES**

She had the prettiest garden in [L. of] the town. . . . . Elle avait le plus joli jardin de la ville.  
We will see the most beautiful castles of Europe. . . . . Nous verrons les plus beaux châteaux  
d'Europe.

Simone was wearing her <u>most beautiful</u> dress. . . . .	Simone portait sa <u>plus belle</u> robe.
I wore <u>my oldest</u> shoes. . . . .	J'ai porté <u>mes plus vieilles</u> chaussures.
It was <u>the most expensive</u> hotel of the region. . . . .	C'était l'hôtel <u>le plus cher</u> de la région.
Mont Blanc <u>is the highest</u> mountain in France. . . . .	Le Mont Blanc <u>est la plus haute</u> montagne de France.
They were <u>the most complicated</u> problems. . . . .	C'étaient les problèmes <u>les plus compliqués</u> .
You write <u>the most interesting</u> letters. (polite) . . . . .	Vous écrivez les lettres <u>les plus intéressantes</u> .
The Bordeaux is <u>the best</u> wine in his cellar. . . . .	Le Bordeaux est <u>le meilleur</u> vin de sa cave.
Who will have <u>the best</u> ideas? . . . . .	Qui aura <u>les meilleures</u> idées?
Did you wear <u>your best</u> clothes? (polite) . . . . .	Est-ce que vous avez porté <u>vos meilleurs</u> vêtements?
We took <u>the worst</u> roads of the country. . . . .	Nous avons pris <u>les plus mauvaises</u> routes du pays.
I am <u>the worst</u> of skiers. . . . .	Je suis <u>le pire</u> des skieurs.
Who plays volleyball <u>best</u> ? . . . . .	Qui joue <u>le mieux</u> au volley?
George dances <u>the worst</u> of the group. . . . .	Georges danse <u>le plus mal</u> du groupe.
We want to pay <u>the least</u> possible. . . . .	Nous voulons payer <u>le moins</u> possible.

The superlative adds “le”, “la” or “les” as appropriate before “plus” or “moins”. For example, “le plus cher” (the most expensive), or “la moins belle” (the least beautiful). Just as in English, the French comparisons and superlatives for the adjectives “good” (bon), “better” (meilleur) and “best” (le meilleur) are irregular,

as are the adverbs “well” (bien), “better” (mieux) and “best” (le mieux). The position of adjectives in the superlative remains generally the same with regard to the nouns they modify, i.e., a few words like “bon”, “joli”, and “petit”, precede the noun. For example, “un bon film” (a good film) in the superlative becomes “le meilleur film” (the best film). Most adjectives continue to follow the noun. For example, “la maison élégante” (the elegant house) in the superlative becomes “la maison la plus élégante” (the most elegant house). Adverbs generally are placed closer to the verbs they modify than in English and show no agreement with masculine or feminine.

## LESSON 91 – LEÇON 91

### THE PRONOUNS “Y” AND “EN” – LES PRONOMS “Y” ET “EN”

My car is <u>in</u> the garage. . . . .	Ma voiture est <u>dans</u> le garage.
My car is <u>there</u> . . . . .	Ma voiture <u>y</u> est.
It is <u>there</u> . (feminine object) . . . . .	Elle <u>y</u> est.
My suitcases <u>are</u> at the hotel. . . . .	Mes valises <u>sont</u> à l’hôtel.
<u>They</u> are there. (feminine) . . . . .	<u>Elles</u> y sont.
We are <u>at home</u> this evening. . . . .	Nous sommes <u>chez nous</u> ce soir.
We will be <u>there</u> after seven o’clock. . . . .	Nous <u>y</u> serons après sept heures.
Are you <u>at work</u> now? (polite) . . . . .	Etes-vous <u>au travail</u> maintenant?
What time are you <u>there</u> in the morning? (polite) . . . . .	A quelle heure <u>y</u> êtes-vous le matin?
I <u>always</u> go to the movies on Tuesdays. . . . .	Je vais <u>toujours</u> au cinéma le mardi.

<u>You go there</u> on Fridays, too. (polite) . . . . .	<u>Vous y allez</u> le vendredi aussi.
They dine at the restaurant <u>on Thursdays</u> . . . . .	Ils dînent au restaurant <u>le jeudi</u> .
They dine <u>there</u> often. . . . .	Ils y dînent souvent.
I'm with you. / I understand. [L. I <u>am</u> "there".] . . . . .	J'y <u>suis</u> .
Where do <u>they</u> sell stamps, please? . . . . .	Où est-ce qu' <u>on</u> vend des timbres, s'il vous plaît?
They sell <u>some</u> at the tobacco shop. . . . .	On <u>en</u> vend au bureau de tabac.
Would you like <u>some</u> coffee? (polite) . . . . .	Voudriez-vous <u>du</u> café?
Yes, thank you. I'd like <u>some</u> with sugar. . . . .	Oui, merci, j' <u>en</u> voudrais avec du sucre.
<u>Are there</u> any cooking pots? . . . . .	<u>Est-ce qu'il y a</u> des casseroles?
There are several <u>of them</u> in the kitchen. . . . .	Il y <u>en</u> a plusieurs dans la cuisine.
Is there <u>some</u> salad? . . . . .	Y a-t-il <u>de la</u> salade?
No, I'm sorry, there isn't <u>any</u> . . . . .	Non, je regrette. il n'y <u>en</u> a pas.
Where can we buy <u>some</u> water? . . . . .	Où est-ce que nous pouvons acheter <u>de l'</u> eau?
We need <u>some</u> for drinking. . . . .	Nous <u>en</u> avons besoin pour boire.
You can buy <u>some</u> at the market over there. (polite) . . . . .	Vous pouvez <u>en</u> acheter au marché là-bas.
I <u>m writing</u> a letter to my daughter. . . . .	J' <u>écris</u> une lettre à ma fille.
I write at least one <u>of them</u> to her per week. . . . .	Je lui <u>en</u> écris au moins une par semaine.
Who has <u>some</u> friends in Paris? . . . . .	Qui a <u>des</u> amis à Paris?
I have <u>some</u> who live there. . . . .	Moi, j' <u>en</u> ai qui y habitent.



“Y” (there) and “en” (of it, of them) are respectively pronouns of place and quantity. They most often are linked with the prepositions “à” and “de” in one form or another (“au”, “à l’”, “à la”, “aux”, “du”, “de la”, “de l’”, “des”). They are used extensively in French and are not optional as in English. Therefore it is sometimes difficult for the speaker of English to remember to use them. “Y” can be translated broadly as “there” or “in that place”. “En” can be broadly translated as “some of it”, “some of them”, “any of it” or “any of them”. Other words that suggest “Y” include “dans” (in), “sous” (under), “sur” (on), “derrière” (behind), and “devant” (in front of). For example, “Regardez là, à droite, à côté du café. Vous y trouverez un tabac.” (Look there, to the right, next to the cafe. You will find a tobacco store there.)

## LESSON 92 – LEÇON 92

### MORE EXPRESSIONS WITH NEGATIVES – PLUS D’EXPRESSIONS DE NÉGATION

I <u>don't</u> have the key to the house. . . . .	Je <u>n'ai pas</u> la clé de la maison.
We <u>have never</u> taken the train. . . . .	Nous <u>n'avons jamais</u> pris le train.
<u>There were no more</u> tickets. . . . .	<u>Il n'y avait plus</u> de billets.
The waitress has <u>not</u> arrived <u>yet</u> . . . . .	La serveuse <u>n'est pas encore</u> arrivée.
They <u>don't</u> sell that <u>anywhere</u> . . . . .	On <u>ne</u> vend ça <u>nulle part</u> .
You <u>don't</u> like cigarettes. (familiar) . . . . .	Tu <u>n'aimes pas</u> les cigarettes.
You <u>won't</u> like the cigars <u>either</u> . (familiar) . . . . .	Tu <u>n'aimeras pas</u> les cigares <u>non plus</u> .
<u>Don't</u> you know <u>anyone</u> in Lyon? (polite) . . . . .	<u>Ne</u> connaissez-vous <u>personne</u> à Lyon?
<u>Nobody</u> came. . . . .	<u>Personne</u> n'est venu.

Didn't they buy <u>anything</u> ? .....	<u>N'</u> ont-ils <u>rien</u> acheté?
There was <u>nothing</u> in the room. ....	Il <u>n'</u> y avait <u>rien</u> dans la salle.
<u>Nothing</u> interests me here. ....	<u>Rien</u> <u>ne</u> m'intéresse ici.
It will be <u>neither</u> hot <u>nor</u> cold tomorrow. ....	Il <u>ne</u> fera <u>ni</u> chaud <u>ni</u> froid demain.
<u>Neither</u> the taxi <u>nor</u> the bus are available. ....	<u>Ni</u> le taxi <u>ni</u> l'autobus <u>ne</u> sont disponibles.
Our friends? We <u>hardly</u> ever see them. ....	Nos amis? Nous <u>ne</u> les voyons <u>guère</u> .
I had <u>only</u> one hundred euros left. ....	Il <u>ne</u> me restait <u>que</u> cent euros.
Mark drinks <u>only</u> red wine. ....	Marc <u>ne</u> boit <u>que</u> du vin rouge.
Mark <u>drinks</u> only water. ....	Marc ne <u>boit</u> que de l'eau.
I haven't spoken to him <u>yet</u> . ....	Je <u>ne</u> lui ai <u>pas</u> <u>encore</u> parlé.
<u>Anyone</u> can play. ....	<u>N'importe</u> <u>qui</u> peut jouer.
I like to travel <u>anywhere</u> . ....	J'aime voyager <u>n'importe</u> où.
You can telephone me <u>any time</u> . (polite) ....	Vous pouvez me téléphoner <u>n'importe</u> quand.
No matter what. ....	N'importe quoi.

As you can hear, the common element in all negative expressions is “ne” which always goes before the verb (and any object pronouns). Negative sentences always contain two elements of negation. The first element is “ne” which precedes the verb and any object pronouns. The second element follows the verb. There are many words which can be used as second elements. The most common of these is “pas” as in “ne... (verb)... pas” which is used to turn a positive statement into a negative statement.

Typical negatives are:

ne . . . . . jamais

Je ne vais jamais. (I never go.)

ne . . . . . plus

Je ne vais plus. (I no longer go.)

ne . . . . . que

Je n'y vais que pour jouer. (I only go there to play.)

“Rien” (nothing) and “personne” (no one, nobody) may be subjects of a verb as in English. If there is no verb, as in short, conversational expressions, there is no “ne”. For example, “pas encore” (not yet), “pas souvent” (not often), “pas toujours” (not always), “pas du tout” (not at all), “pas moi” (not me), “pas toi” (not you), “personne de célèbre” (no one famous), “rien de cher” (nothing expensive), “jamais” (never), “plus jamais” (never more), “aucun homme” (no man), “aucune femme” (no woman), “moi non plus” (me neither).

## LESSON 93 – LEÇON 93

### CONCEPTS OF TIME – DES CONCEPTS DE TEMPS

How long have you been here? (polite) . . . . . Depuis quand êtes-vous ici?

I've been here since this morning. . . . . Je suis ici depuis ce matin.

How long have they been living in Marseille? . . . . . Depuis quand habitent-ils à Marseille?

They have been living there for six months. . . . . Ils y habitent depuis six mois.

How long have you been skiing? (polite) . . . . . Depuis combien de temps skiez-vous?

I've been skiing for seven years. . . . . Je skie depuis sept ans.

How long have you been looking for a cab? (polite) . . . . . Combien de temps y a-t-il que vous

We've been looking for one [of them] for twenty minutes. . . . Il y a vingt minutes que nous en cherchons un.

We've been looking for one [of them] for twenty minutes. . . . Nous en cherchons un depuis vingt minutes.

How long had she been a nurse? . . . . . Depuis quand était-elle infirmière?

It had been cold for several weeks. . . . . Il y avait plusieurs semaines qu'il faisait froid.

French uses the present tense to express something begun in the past but still going on, whereas English uses the present perfect (progressive). For example, French speakers would say, "We are skiing here since Tuesday." whereas English speakers would say "We have been skiing here since Tuesday." Likewise, French uses the imperfect tense to express something begun in the past that continued up to another point in the past. English uses the pluperfect (progressive) tense. For example, in French one would say, "He was working since two days." whereas in English one says, "He had been working for two days."

How long do you work each day? (polite) . . . . . Combien de temps travaillez-vous chaque jour?

I work for four hours at the hospital. . . . . Je travaille pendant quatre heures à l'hôpital.

How long did you stay in Paris? (polite) [plural] . . . . . Combien de temps êtes-vous restés à Paris?

We stayed there for one month five years ago. . . . . Nous y sommes restés pendant un mois il y a cinq ans.

This year we will stay there one week [eight days]. . . . . Cette année on y restera huit jours.

They will work there for two weeks

[fifteen days]. (feminine) . . . . . Elles y travailleront [pour] quinze jours.

“Combien de temps” and “pendant” suggest a period, or block of time that is or was spent on an activity as part of a normal schedule or a single event. “Pour” is generally used to indicate periods of time in the future. As in English, “pendant” and “pour” may be implied rather than expressed. For example, “They swim [for] an hour or two.” (Ils nagent [pendant] une heure ou deux.)

We will do it when we [L. will] have the money. . . . . Nous le ferons quand nous aurons l’argent.

They will come when they [L. will be able] can. . . . . Ils viendront quand ils pourront.

As soon as you [L. will] finish, you will know

the answer. (polite) . . . . . Aussitôt que vous finirez, vous saurez  
la réponse.

Go see the Louvre museum when you

[L. will] go to Paris. (polite) . . . . . Allez voir le musée du Louvre lorsque  
vous irez à Paris.

French uses the future tense whenever future time is expressed or merely implied, while English uses the present tense. Rationale: If it hasn’t happened yet, it’s not past tense; if it’s not happening now or regularly, it’s not present tense; so, it must be “future”. Some words that frequently imply future in French

are “quand” (when), “lorsque” (when), “aussitôt que” (as soon as), and “dès que” (as soon as). When future time is not a factor, the tenses are similar to the English tenses. For example, “Dès que je les ai vus, je les ai achetés.” (As soon as I saw them, I bought them.)

## LESSON 94 – LEÇON 94

### THE CONDITIONAL TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS – LES VERBES RÉGULIERS AU CONDITIONNEL

I <u>would buy</u> the candy. . . . .	J’ <u>achèterais</u> les bonbons.
You would buy the <u>flowers</u> . (familiar) . . . . .	Tu achèterais les <u>fleurs</u> .
He <u>would look for</u> work there. . . . .	Il y <u>chercherait</u> du travail.
We would work <u>anywhere</u> . . . . .	Nous travaillerions <u>n’importe où</u> .
You would <u>take</u> them to your house. (plural) . . . . .	Vous les <u>emmèneriez</u> chez vous.
They would decide <u>the soonest</u> possible. . . . .	Elles décideraient <u>le plus tôt</u> possible.
<u>Would you like</u> to watch the football game? (polite) . . . . .	<u>Aimeriez-vous</u> regarder le match de football?
Would he prefer [L. would like better] to dine <u>later</u> ? . . . . .	Aimerait-il mieux dîner <u>plus tard</u> ?
I <u>would not rent</u> that apartment. . . . .	Je <u>ne louerais pas</u> cet appartement.
I <u>would build</u> the house near the lake. . . . .	Je <u>bâtitrais</u> la maison près du lac.
You would finish <u>them</u> before tomorrow. (familiar) . . . . .	Tu <u>les</u> finirais avant demain.
Mary <u>would burn</u> in the sun. . . . .	Marie <u>brûlerait</u> au soleil.
We would tan [L. We <u>would brown</u> ] there. . . . .	Nous y <u>brunirions</u> .
<u>Would you choose</u> a wine from Burgundy? (polite) . . . . .	<u>Choisiriez-vous</u> un vin de Bourgogne?

They <u>would not punish</u> their children. . . . .	Ils <u>ne puniraient pas</u> leurs enfants.
I would think <u>about it</u> first. [L. I would think “ <u>there</u> ” first.] . .	J’y réfléchirais d’abord.
I <u>would wait</u> at the corner. . . . .	J’ <u>attendrais</u> au coin.
I <u>would wait for</u> you in front of the hotel. (polite) . . . . .	Je vous <u>attendrais</u> devant l’hôtel.
I would wait for you <u>there</u> . (polite) . . . . .	Je vous <u>y</u> attendrais.
You <u>would break</u> your leg. (familiar) . . . . .	Tu te <u>casserais</u> la jambe.
They <u>would prohibit</u> smoking there. . . . .	On <u>défendrait</u> d’y fumer.
We <u>wouldn’t hear</u> the noise. . . . .	Nous <u>n’entendrions pas</u> le bruit.
You <u>wouldn’t hear it</u> either. (polite) . . . . .	Vous <u>ne l’entendriez pas</u> non plus.
<u>Wouldn’t they lose</u> their way? . . . . .	<u>Ne perdraient-ils pas</u> leur chemin?

In French the conditional of regular and irregular verbs is formed by adding the endings of the imperfect tense (Lessons 51 - 56) to the future stem (Lessons 69 - 74). There are no exceptions. For example:

SUBJECT	REGULAR “ER” VERB	IRREGULAR VERB “ALLER”
je	parler(ais)	ir(ais)
tu	parler(ais)	ir(ais)
il, elle, ce, on	parler(ait)	ir(ait)
nous	parler(ions)	ir(ions)
vous	parler(iez)	ir(iez)
ils, elles	parler(aient)	ir(aient)

“Je parlerai.” (I will speak.) (future tense) changes to “Je parlerais” (I would speak.) (conditional), and “J’irai.” (I will go.) (future tense) changes to “J’irais.” (I would go.) (conditional). The conditional translates as “would do, if something else happened”. The “if” clause may be expressed or implied as in English.

## LESSON 95 – LEÇON 95

### THE CONDITIONAL OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS – DES VERBES COMMUNS IRRÉGULIERS AU CONDITIONNEL

I <u>would have</u> my wallet. . . . .	J' <u>aurais</u> mon portefeuille.
You <u>would have</u> time after five o'clock. (polite) . . . . .	Vous <u>auriez</u> du temps après cinq heures.
<u>There wouldn't be</u> any difficulty. . . . .	<u>Il n'y aurait pas</u> de difficulté.
<u>Would you be</u> at home Friday? (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Serais-tu</u> chez toi vendredi?
We <u>would be</u> on the road. . . . .	Nous <u>serions</u> en route.
They <u>would go</u> with us. (feminine) . . . . .	Elles <u>iraient</u> avec nous.
Why <u>would you go</u> to Monte Carlo? (polite) . . . . .	Pourquoi <u>iriez-vous</u> à Monte-Carlo?
I <u>would do</u> my best. . . . .	Je <u>ferais</u> de mon mieux.
You <u>would do</u> the repair. (polite) . . . . .	Vous <u>feriez</u> la réparation.
Who <u>would be able</u> to help us with the furniture? . . . . .	Qui <u>pourrait</u> nous aider avec les meubles?
After five o'clock you <u>could</u> accompany me. (familiar) . . . . .	Après cinq heures tu <u>pourrais</u> m'accompagner.
I <u>would like</u> to open the windows. . . . .	Je <u>voudrais</u> ouvrir les fenêtres.



Would you like to visit the coast this summer? (polite) . . . . . Voudriez-vous visiter la côte cet été?  
We would see some car races there. . . . . On y verrait des courses d'automobiles.  
I would have [take] a snack before leaving. . . . . Je prendrais un casse-croûte avant de partir.  
Why would you take the bus? (polite) . . . . . Pourquoi prendriez-vous l'autocar?  
Note: The conditional of "pouvoir" is often translated as "could" in English, meaning "would be able (to...)". For example, "Je pourrais vous aider." (I could help you.) As a question it translates as "may" for example, "Est-ce que je pourrais voir?" (May I see?)

Summary of the formation of the future and conditional tenses:

#### SOME FUTURE STEMS AND ENDINGS

Je parlerai. (I will speak.)  
Tu finiras. (You will finish.)  
Il attendra. (He will wait.)  
Nous aurons. (We will have.)  
Vous serez. (You will be.)  
Ils feront. (They will do.)

#### SOME CONDITIONAL STEMS AND ENDINGS:

Je parlerais. (I would speak.)  
Tu finirais. (You would finish.)  
Il attendrait. (He would wait.)  
Nous aurions. (We would have.)  
Vous seriez. (You would be.)  
Ils feraient. (They would finish.)

## LESSON 96 – LEÇON 96

### THE RECENT PAST – LE PASSÉ RECENT AVEC “VENIR DE”

I <u>just</u> filled the tank this morning. . . . .	Je <u>viens de</u> faire le plein ce matin.
Have you <u>just</u> arrived? (familiar) . . . . .	Est-ce que tu <u>viens d'</u> arriver?
She <u>has just emptied</u> the bottle. . . . .	Elle <u>vient de vider</u> la bouteille.
We <u>have just</u> completed the film. . . . .	Nous <u>venons de</u> terminer le film.
<u>Have you just</u> replaced the alternator? (polite) . . . . .	<u>Venez-vous de</u> remplacer l'alternateur?
They <u>just</u> repaired it. . . . .	Ils <u>viennent de</u> le réparer.
I <u>had just</u> spoken to her about it. . . . .	Je <u>venais de</u> lui en parler.
You <u>had just</u> seen me there. (familiar) . . . . .	Tu <u>venais de</u> m'y voir.
Peter <u>had just</u> come out of the beach-hut. . . . .	Pierre <u>venait de</u> sortir de la cabine.
We <u>had just</u> eaten some shortly before. . . . .	Nous <u>venions d'</u> en manger peu de temps avant.
You <u>had just</u> recognized him, hadn't you? (polite) . . . . .	Vous <u>veniez de</u> le reconnaître, n'est-ce pas?
They <u>had just</u> washed some. (feminine) . . . . .	Elles <u>venaient d'</u> en laver.

“Venir de” in the present tense followed by an infinitive means “to have just done something” recently: five minutes ago, a few days ago, moments ago. How recent is “recent”, as in English, depends on how you, the speaker, see it. In English the past indefinite is used. For example, “I have just seen her.” and “I just saw her.” translate to “Je viens de la voir.”

“Venir de” in the imperfect tense followed by an infinitive means “had just done something” before something else in the past occurred. For example, “We had just left.” translates to “Nous venions de partir.”

## LESSON 97 – LEÇON 97

### EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY – EXPRESSIONS DE QUANTITÉ

We will need <u>a dozen</u> eggs. . . . .	Nous aurons besoin d' <u>une douzaine</u> d'oeufs.
I always have <u>about 20</u> aspirin tablets. . . . .	J'ai toujours <u>une vingtaine</u> de comprimés d'aspirine.
<u>About a hundred</u> travelers were at the ticket window. . . . .	<u>Une centaine</u> de voyageurs étaient au guichet.
<u>Half</u> the population played. . . . .	<u>La moitié</u> de la population a joué.
We ate <u>two-thirds</u> of the cake. . . . .	On a mangé <u>deux tiers</u> du gâteau.
<u>Three quarters</u> of the fruit were strawberries. . . . .	<u>Trois quarts</u> des fruits étaient des fraises.
They would walk <u>one-eighth</u> of the distance. . . . .	Ils marcheraient <u>un huitième</u> de la distance.
There is still a <u>half liter</u> of olive oil remaining. . . . .	Il reste toujours un <u>demi-litre</u> d'huile d'olive.
There is <u>at least</u> a bottle and a half of vinegar. . . . .	Il y a <u>au moins</u> une bouteille et demie de vinaigre.
I'm going to order a glass of <u>lemonade</u> . . . . .	Je vais commander un verre de <u>citron pressé</u> .
Do you have a sheet [ <u>leaf</u> ] of paper? (polite) . . . . .	Est-ce que vous avez une <u>feuille</u> de papier?

She will need a <u>pair of oars</u> for the boat. . . . .	Elle aura besoin d'une <u>paire de rames</u> pour le bateau.
<u>Could</u> you bring two cups of coffee? (polite) . . . . .	<u>Pourriez-vous</u> apporter deux tasses de café?
We <u>had</u> the money for five liters of gasoline. . . . .	Nous <u>avons</u> l'argent pour cinq litres d'essence.
They brought nine kilograms of green <u>apples</u> . . . . .	Ils ont apporté neuf kilogrammes de <u>pommes</u> vertes.
We <u>used to keep</u> thirty sacks of potatoes in the cellar. . . . .	On <u>gardait</u> trente sacs de pommes de terres dans la cave.
How many times have you written <u>to her</u> ? (familiar) . . . . .	Combien de fois <u>lui</u> as-tu écrit?
Peter <u>will take</u> a lot of butter with his bread. . . . .	Pierre <u>prendra</u> beaucoup de beurre avec son pain.
So many spectators <u>attended</u> the game. . . . .	Tant de spectateurs <u>ont assisté</u> au match.
I didn't make <u>too many</u> errors. . . . .	Je n'ai pas fait <u>trop d'</u> erreurs.
<u>Would there be</u> enough electrical outlets? . . . . .	<u>Y aurait-il</u> assez de prises?
Your friend has <u>so</u> little patience. (familiar) . . . . .	Ton ami a <u>si</u> peu de patience.
This time we <u>will put</u> in more salt and less pepper. . . . .	Cette fois nous y <u>mettrons</u> plus de sel et moins de poivre.
They were carrying <u>two baskets</u> of vegetables. (feminine) . . .	Elles portaient <u>deux paniers</u> de légumes.
We have only <u>about ten</u> samples of them. . . . .	Nous n'en avons qu' <u>une dizaine</u> d'échantillons.

Expressions of quantity are used much as in English. In French they are followed by “de” or “d’ ” which may or may not translate into English. The pronoun “en” (of it, of them), of course, may replace the nouns and cannot be left out as in English. For example, “Patience? She has so little (of it).” (Patience? Elle en a si peu.)

By now you will have noticed the rather frequent use of the subject pronoun “on” used in the third person singular (“il”, “elle”, and now “on”). “On” is a very general subject and properly used when there is no specific subject in mind. However, in everyday spoken French you will hear (and use) “on” quite often, even when the subject is specific. As such, it translates as “One”, “people”, “they”, “you”, and “we”. For example, “Où va-t-on?” can translate variously as “Where are they going?”, “Where are we going?”, “Where do you go?”, “Where does one go?”, “Where do people go?”. The context or situation usually makes it very clear, and there is little chance of confusion. You will probably get to like “on”. It is very handy.

**LESSON 98 – LEÇON 98**  
**THE MANY MOODS OF “DEVOIR” –**  
**LES TEMPS ET LES SENS DU VERBE “DEVOIR”**

I’m supposed to be at home this evening. . . . . Je dois être chez moi ce soir.

You are supposed to work tomorrow. (familiar) . . . . . Tu dois travailler demain.

He <u>has to</u> buy a new rug for the house. . . . .	Il <u>doit</u> acheter un nouveau tapis pour la maison.
We <u>mustn't</u> cover the cooking pan. . . . .	Nous <u>ne devons pas</u> couvrir la casserole.
What time <u>do you have to</u> return? (polite) . . . . .	A quelle heure <u>devez-vous</u> revenir?
They must arrange the lodging <u>themselves</u> . . . . .	Elles doivent arranger le logement <u>elles-mêmes</u> .
You <u>must</u> be exhausted. (polite) . . . . .	Vous <u>devez</u> être épuisé.
Mary didn't come. She <u>must</u> be busy. . . . .	Marie n'est pas venue. Elle <u>doit</u> être occupée.
I <u>had to</u> leave around eleven o'clock. . . . .	Je <u>devais</u> partir vers onze heures.
What day <u>were</u> they <u>supposed to</u> return our key? . . . . .	Quel jour <u>devaient-ils</u> rendre notre clé?
We <u>must</u> have been hungry. . . . .	Nous <u>devions</u> avoir faim.
Michael <u>had to</u> pay cash. . . . .	Michel <u>a dû</u> payer comptant.
He <u>must have</u> been surprised. . . . .	Il <u>a dû</u> être surpris.
I <u>must have</u> left my wallet at your house. . . . .	J' <u>ai dû</u> laisser mon portefeuille chez toi.
They <u>must have</u> sent the package yesterday. (feminine) . . . . .	Elles <u>ont dû</u> envoyer le paquet hier.
You <u>will have to</u> telephone us as soon as you can. (polite) . . . . .	Vous <u>devez</u> nous téléphoner aussitôt que vous le pourrez.
<u>Will you have to</u> put it outside? (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Est-ce que tu devras</u> le mettre dehors?
I <u>should</u> write some postcards. . . . .	Je <u>devrais</u> écrire des cartes postales.

We <u>should</u> visit that castle one of these days. . . . .	Nous <u>devrions</u> visiter ce château un de ces jours.
You <u>should</u> visit your uncle. (polite) . . . . .	Vous <u>devriez</u> rendre visite à votre oncle.
<u>Shouldn't you</u> wait longer? (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Ne devrais-tu pas</u> attendre plus longtemps?
They <u>should</u> replace the furniture. . . . .	Ils <u>devraient</u> remplacer les meubles.
I <u>should have</u> eaten earlier. . . . .	J' <u>aurais dû</u> manger plus tôt.
You <u>should have</u> remembered [of] it. (familiar) . . . . .	Tu <u>aurais dû</u> t'en souvenir.
We should have asked for <u>more</u> of them. . . . .	On aurait dû en demander <u>davantage</u> .
We <u>shouldn't have</u> gotten up so late. . . . .	Nous <u>n'aurions pas dû</u> nous lever si tard.
<u>Shouldn't you have</u> answered his question? (polite) . . . . .	<u>N'auriez-vous pas dû</u> répondre à sa question?
They <u>should have</u> waited for us at the Botanical Garden. . . .	Ils <u>auraient dû</u> nous attendre au Jardin des plantes.
How much <u>do</u> I <u>owe</u> you, sir? (polite) . . . . .	Combien est-ce que je vous <u>dois</u> , monsieur?
You <u>owe</u> me ninety euros. (polite) . . . . .	Vous me <u>devez</u> quatre-vingt-dix euros.

The verb “devoir” used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive usually expresses moral obligation or mild necessity. It may also express probability in the present tense or in the “passé composé”. The meaning of “devoir” varies with the tense:

(Présent)	Je dois attendre.	I must wait; I'm supposed to wait; I have to wait.
(Imparfait)	Je devais attendre.	I was supposed to wait; I had to wait.

(Passé Comp.)	J'ai dû attendre.	I had to wait; I must have waited; I probably waited.
(Futur)	Je devrai attendre.	I will have to wait.
(Conditionnel)	Je devrais attendre.	I should wait; I ought to wait.
(Passé du cond.)	J'aurais dû attendre.	I should have waited.
(Présent)	Je leur dois l'argent.	I owe them the money.

Note: Followed by a noun, “devoir” means “to owe”. This all goes to show that “devoir” is indeed a “moody” verb!

## LESSON 99 – LEÇON 99

### EXPRESSIONS WITH “AVOIR” – EXPRESSIONS AVEC “AVOIR”

I'm hungry <u>because</u> I haven't eaten lunch. . . . .	J'ai faim <u>parce que</u> je n'ai pas déjeuné.
We have some <u>cider</u> . Are you thirsty? (familiar) . . . . .	Nous avons du <u>cidre</u> . As-tu soif?
He <u>will be warm</u> [hot] in front of the fireplace. . . . .	Il <u>aura chaud</u> devant la cheminée.
We will not be <u>cold</u> . . . . .	Nous n'aurons pas <u>froid</u> .
It was <u>late</u> . Weren't you sleepy? (polite) . . . . .	Il était <u>tard</u> . N'aviez-vous pas sommeil?
The <u>priest</u> was seventy years old. . . . .	Le <u>curé</u> avait soixante-dix ans.
They <u>were right</u> , it's beautiful. . . . .	Ils <u>avaient raison</u> , c'est beau.
You <u>would be wrong</u> to leave before dinner. (polite) . . . . .	Vous <u>auriez tort</u> de partir avant le dîner.
Who is afraid of snakes? [L. Who <u>has fear</u> of snakes?] . . . . .	Qui <u>a peur</u> des serpents?



I am afraid <u>of them</u> .	Moi, j' <u>en</u> ai peur.
We <u>would need</u> to see a lawyer.	Nous <u>aurions besoin de</u> voir un avocat.
Where were the light bulbs? I <u>needed</u> some.	Où étaient les ampoules? J' <u>en avais besoin</u> .
<u>Would you need</u> me this weekend? (familiar)	<u>Aurais-tu besoin de</u> moi ce week-end?
You would have a <u>headache</u> if you drank too much. (polite)	Vous auriez <u>mal à la tête</u> si vous buviez trop.
Does he have something <u>serious</u> ? [health concerns]	Est-ce qu'il a quelque chose de <u>grave</u> ?
No, he has <u>nothing</u> serious.	Non, il n' <u>a rien</u> de grave.
He <u>has</u> a toothache.	Il <u>a</u> mal aux dents.
You were lucky at the casino. /	
You have <u>had</u> luck at the casino.	Vous avez <u>eu</u> de la chance au casino.
They should be ashamed. [L. They should <u>have shame</u> .]	Ils devraient <u>avoir honte</u> .
The concert <u>took place</u> outdoors.	Le concert <u>a eu lieu</u> en plein air.
How distinguished <u>you look!</u> (familiar)	Que <u>tu as l'air distingué!</u>
The animals <u>appeared</u> to be sleeping.	Les animaux <u>avaient l'air de</u> dormir.
Perhaps I will have <u>the chance</u> to see them.	Peut-être que j' <u>aurai l'occasion de</u> les voir.
We <u>are used to</u> getting up early.	Nous <u>avons l'habitude de</u> nous lever tôt.
<u>Does she intend</u> to become a pilot?	<u>A-t-elle l'intention de</u> devenir pilote?
I <u>feel like</u> going camping.	<u>J'ai envie de</u> faire du camping.

The verb “avoir” (to have) is often used in French where the verb “to be” is used in English. It may be used in any tense. A note of caution! It can be embarrassing to use “être” mistakenly with “chaud” (hot)

or “froid” (cold) when “avoir” is called for, because it can suggest one’s passionate proclivities (or lack thereof)!

## LESSON 100 – LEÇON 100

### WEATHER EXPRESSIONS – EXPRESSIONS DU TEMPS

What’s the <u>weather</u> ordinarily? . . . . .	Quel <u>temps</u> fait-il d’ordinaire?
It’s nice today. / It’s <u>beautiful</u> today. . . . .	Il fait <u>beau</u> aujourd’hui.
It will be bad weather <u>tomorrow</u> . . . . .	Il fera mauvais <u>demain</u> .
It <u>was hot</u> in Egypt. . . . .	Il <u>a fait chaud</u> en Egypte.
It <u>will be cold</u> in the Alps. . . . .	Il <u>fera froid</u> dans les Alpes.
It was cold yesterday, but it’s <u>mild</u> today. . . . .	Il faisait froid hier mais il fait <u>doux</u> aujourd’hui.
It’s <u>always</u> sunny there. . . . .	Il y fait <u>toujours</u> du soleil.
I will buy a <u>kite</u> if there is wind. . . . .	J’achèterai un <u>cerf-volant</u> s’il y a du vent.
When <u>it’s lightning</u> , the dog is afraid. . . . .	Quand <u>il fait des éclairs</u> le chien a peur.
<u>There was</u> thunder. . . . .	<u>Il y avait</u> du tonnerre.
There were <u>flashes</u> of lightning. . . . .	Il y avait des <u>coups</u> de foudre.
The weather over there is often <u>humid</u> and cloudy. . . . .	Le temps là-bas est souvent <u>lourd</u> et nuageux.
It will be foggy <u>there</u> in June. . . . .	Il y fera du brouillard en juin.

The sky is always <u>overcast</u> there. . . . .	Le ciel y est toujours <u>couvert</u> .
Ordinarily it rains <u>heavily</u> . . . . .	D'ordinaire il pleut <u>à verse</u> .
<u>Will it rain</u> this weekend? . . . . .	Est-ce qu'il <u>pleuvra</u> ce week-end?
We <u>used to like</u> to go for walks in [L. under] the rain. . . . .	Nous <u>aimions</u> nous promener sous la pluie.
It was fun to walk in the <u>puddles</u> . . . . .	C'était amusant de marcher dans les <u>flaques d'eau</u> .
It often <u>snows</u> in Chamonix in February. . . . .	Il <u>neige</u> souvent à Chamonix en février.
The snow is <u>no longer</u> melting. . . . .	La neige <u>ne fond plus</u> .
It's <u>freezing</u> outside. . . . .	Il <u>gèle</u> dehors.
The <u>hail</u> can harm the plants. . . . .	La <u>grêle</u> peut faire du mal aux plantes.
<u>Snowflakes</u> are less dangerous. . . . .	<u>Les flocons de neige</u> sont moins dangereux.
It's a long period of <u>drought</u> . . . . .	C'est une longue période de <u>sécheresse</u> .
It's <u>too</u> drafty. . . . .	Il y a <u>trop</u> de courants d'air.
Look at <u>the rainbow!</u> (polite) . . . . .	Regardez <u>l'arc-en-ciel!</u>

**LESSON 101 – LEÇON 101**  
**THE VERBS “SAVOIR” AND “CONNAÎTRE”. WHO KNOWS? –**  
**LES VERBES “SAVOIR” ET “CONNAÎTRE”. QUI SAIT?**

I <u>know how</u> to swim. . . . .	Je <u>sais</u> nager.
<u>Do you know how</u> to ski? (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Sais-tu</u> faire du ski?

He knows how <u>to play</u> chess. . . . .	Il sait <u>jouer</u> aux échecs.
She knows how <u>to windsurf</u> . . . . .	Elle sait <u>faire de la planche à voile</u> .
We <u>know</u> her address. . . . .	Nous <u>savons</u> son adresse.
<u>Do you know</u> where there is a two star hotel? (polite) . . . . .	<u>Savez-vous</u> où il y a un hôtel deux étoiles?
They <u>know</u> our telephone number. . . . .	Ils <u>savent</u> notre numéro de téléphone.
I <u>know</u> Mary. . . . .	Je <u>connais</u> Marie.
<u>Do you know</u> my friend? (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Est-ce que tu connais</u> mon ami?
Marcel <u>knows</u> your brother. (familiar) . . . . .	Marcel <u>connaît</u> ton frère.
We <u>know</u> wines. . . . .	Nous <u>connaissons</u> les vins.
Are you people <u>acquainted with</u> Paris? (polite) . . . . .	<u>Connaissez-vous</u> Paris?
They <u>know</u> the region well. (feminine) . . . . .	Elles <u>connaissent</u> bien la région.
<u>Does</u> he <u>know</u> modern art? . . . . .	<u>Connaît-il</u> l'art moderne?
I don't know where <u>to find</u> the flight attendant. (feminine) . . .	Je ne sais pas où <u>trouver</u> l'hôtesse.
I don't know where <u>the flight attendant</u> is. (masculine) . . . . .	Je ne sais pas où est <u>le steward</u> .
<u>Do you know</u> where there is a garage? (polite) . . . . .	<u>Est-ce que vous savez</u> où il y a un garage?
No, I'm <u>not</u> very well <u>acquainted</u> with the city. . . . .	Non, je <u>ne connais pas</u> très bien la ville.
I <u>didn't know</u> the right road to take. . . . .	Je <u>ne savais pas</u> la bonne route à prendre.
No one ever <u>knew</u> . . . . .	Personne n' <u>a</u> jamais <u>su</u> .
She <u>will know</u> the answer within twenty-four hours. . . . .	Elle <u>saura</u> la réponse dans vingt-quatre heures.

Could you show me the direction to Quimper?

[L. Would you know how to indicate to me

the direction of Quimper?] (polite) . . . . . Sauriez-vous m'indiquer la direction de Quimper?

We knew their children a long time ago. . . . . Nous connaissions leurs enfants il y a longtemps.

Where did you meet Thomas? (familiar)

[make the acquaintance of] . . . . . Où est-ce que tu as connu Thomas?

Would you like to meet me at the library

this evening? (familiar) . . . . . Voudrais-tu me rencontrer à la bibliothèque ce soir?

Let's meet here tomorrow at 9 a.m. . . . . Prenons rendez-vous ici demain à neuf heures du matin.

We know that you know each other. . . . . On sait que vous vous connaissez.

I recognized her. . . . . Je la reconnaissais.

I no longer recognized her. . . . . Je ne la reconnaissais plus.

Your friends will recognize you. (familiar) . . . . . Tes amis te reconnaîtront.

Your friends will hardly recognize you. (familiar) . . . . . Tes amis ne te reconnaîtront guère.

“Savoir” = to know (facts), to know how to (do something)

“Connaître” = to know, to be acquainted with (people, places, general areas of interest)

“Reconnaître” = to recognize

“Savoir” in the past is usually in the “imparfait” and shows a state of mind. It is less often used in the “passé composé” unless it refers clearly to a single event or incident. For example, “Tout à coup, j’ai su que j’étais perdu.” (All of a sudden, I knew I was lost.)

“Connaître” in the “passé composé” has the sense of “to make the acquaintance of, to meet for the first time.”

“Rencontrer” = to meet in the sense of “to come across someone”, “to bump into someone”, “to chance upon someone” or “to meet someone you already know”.

“Rendez-vous” = “a meeting”, “an appointment”

“Prendre rendez-vous” = “to arrange a meeting” or “to set up an appointment”

## LESSON 102 – LEÇON 102

### GEOGRAPHICAL EXPRESSIONS – EXPRESSIONS GÉOGRAPHIQUES

Last year I went to Europe. [masculine] . . . . . L’année dernière je suis allé en Europe.

My friends stayed one month in Africa. . . . . Mes amis sont restés un mois en Afrique.

Mexico City is the largest city in North America. . . . . Mexico est la plus grande ville  
d’Amérique du Nord.

Wouldn’t you like to make a tour of Asia? (polite) . . . . . N’aimeriez-vous pas faire un tour en Asie?

We are looking for commercial possibilities in China. . . . . On cherche des possibilités commerciales  
en Chine.

Traveling to <u>Australia</u> and New Zealand interests me too. . . .	Voyager <u>en Australie</u> et en Nouvelle Zélande m'intéresse aussi.
We will spend two weeks <u>in England</u> . . . . .	Nous passerons deux semaines <u>en Angleterre</u> .
Afterwards, we will stay <u>in Ireland</u> for several days. . . . .	Après, on restera plusieurs jours <u>en Irlande</u> .
It was very hot <u>in Egypt</u> and in Algeria this summer. . . . .	Il faisait très chaud <u>en Egypte</u> et en Algérie cet été.
We have several <u>branch offices</u> in France. . . . .	Nous avons plusieurs <u>succursales</u> en France.
<u>There are some</u> in Alsace, in Burgundy and in Champagne. . .	<u>Il y en a</u> en Alsace, en Bourgogne et en Champagne.
There will be <u>some</u> soon in Provence and in Brittany also. . .	Il y <u>en</u> aura bientôt en Provence et en Bretagne aussi.
Brussels, <u>Belgium</u> is an important financial center. . . . .	Bruxelles <u>en Belgique</u> est un centre financier important.
Do they speak French <u>in Geneva</u> , Switzerland? . . . . .	Est-ce qu'on parle français à <u>Genève</u> en Suisse?
You find <u>bullfights</u> in Madrid, Spain. (general) . . . . .	On trouve <u>des courses de taureaux</u> à Madrid en Espagne.
We will see so many statues <u>in Rome</u> , Italy. . . . .	Nous verrons tant de statues à <u>Rome</u> en Italie.

Theater is popular <u>in London</u> , Paris and New York. . . . .	Le théâtre est populaire à <u>Londres</u> , à Paris et à New York.
Do you have business <u>in Canada</u> and in Japan? (polite) . . . . .	Avez-vous des affaires <u>au Canada</u> et au Japon?
They buy their coffee <u>in Brazil</u> and in Mexico. . . . .	Ils achètent leur café <u>au Brésil</u> et au Mexique.
The Tivoli Gardens are <u>in Denmark</u> . . . . .	Les Jardins de Tivoli sont <u>au Danemark</u> .
<u>There is even</u> a ski resort in Morocco. . . . .	<u>Il y a même</u> une station de ski au Maroc.
The best port wine is produced <u>in Portugal</u> . . . . .	Le meilleur porto est produit <u>au Portugal</u> .
Amsterdam and Rotterdam <u>are both in the</u> Netherlands. . . . .	Amsterdam et Rotterdam <u>sont toutes deux aux</u> Pays-Bas.
New Orleans is <u>in the United States</u> . . . . .	La Nouvelle Orléans est <u>aux Etats-Unis</u> .
The freighter will arrive <u>at Le Havre</u> in Normandy. . . . .	Le cargo arrivera <u>au Havre</u> , en Normandie.
My favorite restaurants are <u>in San Francisco</u> , California. . . . .	Mes restaurants favoris sont <u>à San Francisco</u> , en Californie.
Is it cold <u>in Dallas</u> , Texas in January? . . . . .	Fait-il froid <u>à Dallas</u> , au Texas, en janvier?
Yes, but it is colder <u>in the state of</u> Wyoming. . . . .	Oui, mais il fait plus froid <u>dans l'état de</u> Wyoming.
Are there <u>golf courses</u> on Martinique and on Guadeloupe? . . . . .	Y a-t-il <u>des terrains de golf</u> à la Martinique et à la Guadeloupe?



England is separated from France by the English Channel. . . . L'Angleterre est séparée de la France par La Manche.

The Pyrenees separate France from Spain. . . . . Les Pyrénées séparent la France de l'Espagne.

The Jura are mountains between France and Switzerland. . . . Le Jura sont des montagnes entre La France et la Suisse.

From Paris the Seine flows westward to the Atlantic. . . . . De Paris la Seine coule vers l'ouest jusqu'à l'Atlantique.

The Loire is the longest river in France. . . . . La Loire est le fleuve le plus long de France.

The Azure Coast [The French Riviera] is on the Mediterranean Sea. . . . . La Côte d'Azur est sur la Mer Méditerranée.

Names of continents, countries, provinces, and well-known states (USA) whose names are “feminine” end in “-e” (France, Italie, Californie). To indicate “to”, “at”, or “in” these large geographical divisions “en” is used in French. Those countries, etc. whose names are “masculine” do not end in “-e”. The only exception is “le Mexique” (the country of Mexico.) (“Mexico City” is called “Mexico”.) To indicate “to”, “at”, or “in” before the names of these geographical entities, “au” is used in French (au Canada, au Brésil, au Mexique, au Pérou). Reminder: “au” = “à” + “le”. For the few countries whose names are plural, use “aux” to express “to”, “at”, or “in” (aux Etats-Unis). Reminder: “aux” “à” + “les”.

Use “à” for cities. If the definite article is part of the name, the usual rules for contractions apply (“à le Havre” contracts to “au Havre”, “à le Caire [Cairo]” contracts to “au Caire”, “à la Nouvelle Orléans” doesn’t contract.)

Conversely, one expresses “from” with “de” (de la Turquie, de la Floride, de la Lorraine, du Maroc, du Chili, du Japon, de Paris, de Vienne [Vienna])

Less well-known states (USA) are often treated with the formula “dans l’état de...” For example, “dans l’état de Wisconsin” (in the state of Wisconsin).

The islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe are overseas “départements” of France and bear the same relationship to that country as do Alaska and Hawaii to the U.S., that is they are legally part of France, but geographically detached. They are introduced by “à la...” or “de la...”. For other worldwide combinations, ask your (French) travel agent!

Alsace, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Champagne, Lorraine, Normandie, and Provence, are some of the names of the provinces of France before the French Revolution of 1789. Subsequently they were broken up into smaller divisions, “départements”, whose names usually reflect a significant geographical feature of the department. For example, “Maine et Loire” is named for those two important rivers. However, one still hears the names of the old provinces, especially when references are made to one’s place of birth or to regional stereotypes. You might hear for example that, “Everyone knows that Bretons (from la Bretagne) are stubborn woodenheads!”

The Seine is the river on which Paris is built.

Le Havre (Harbor) is an important port city on the English Channel.

**LESSON 103 – LEÇON 103**  
**THE VERB “FALLOIR” PLUS THE INFINITIVES OF VERBS –**  
**LE VERBE “FALLOIR” ET LES INFINITIFS DES VERBES**

One must <u>pay attention</u> to the road signs. . . . .	Il faut <u>faire attention</u> à la signalisation.
One must eat to <u>live</u> . . . . .	Il faut manger pour <u>vivre</u> .
When it rains, you have to take your <u>umbrella</u> . . . . .	Quand il pleut, il faut prendre son <u>parapluie</u> .
One must not <u>worry</u> about it too much. . . . .	Il ne faut pas trop s' <u>en inquiéter</u> .
One <u>must not</u> do that. . . . .	Il <u>ne faut pas</u> faire cela.
It was necessary to <u>think of</u> all the possibilities. . . . .	Il fallait <u>penser à</u> toutes les possibilités.
Was it necessary to get up early in order to <u>go fishing</u> ? . . . .	Fallait-il se lever tôt pour <u>aller à la pêche</u> ?
It was necessary first to repair <u>the leak</u> . . . . .	Il a fallu d'abord réparer <u>la fuite</u> .
Will it be necessary to take more <u>gasoline</u> ? . . . . .	Faudra-t-il prendre plus d' <u>essence</u> ?
<u>Won't it be necessary</u> to choose the place beforehand? . . . . .	<u>Ne faudra-t-il pas</u> choisir l'endroit avant?
It would be necessary to put them <u>outside</u> . . . . .	Il faudrait les mettre <u>dehors</u> .
Wouldn't it be necessary to leave <u>right away</u> ? . . . . .	Ne faudrait-il pas partir <u>tout de suite</u> ?
<u>It takes us</u> ten minutes to get there. . . . .	<u>Il nous faut</u> dix minutes pour y arriver.

How many plumbers will you need? (familiar) . . . . . Combien de plombiers est-ce qu'il te faudra?

The impersonal verb “falloir” has only one subject (“il”) in all tenses where it is used. “Falloir” is used with an infinitive when the point of the sentence is general rather than specific. For example, “One must... ,” “People in general must... ,” “You (in general) have to... ,” “It is necessary...”. In the negative, it has the sense of “One must not do this or that.” “Falloir” is stronger than “devoir.” “Devoir” may suggest choice or moral obligation. “Falloir” basically offers no choice: you must do this or that; you simply have to do it or face undesirable consequences. Used with an expression of time and an indirect object, it indicates how long something “takes to do” or will take to do. For example, “Il me faut cinq minutes pour me raser.” (It takes me five minutes to shave.) With a noun and indirect object, it indicates whom or what is needed or lacking “to somebody”, i.e. what or whom they need. For example, “il me fallait une clé anglaise.” (I needed a monkey-wrench.)

## LESSON 104 – LEÇON 104

### THE VERB “FALLOIR” AND PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD OF SEVEN COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS – LE VERBE “FALLOIR” ET LE PRÉSENT DU SUBJONCTIF DE SEPT VERBES COMMUNS IRRÉGULIERS

I have to be on time. . . . . Il faut que je sois à l’heure.

He must not be bothered. / It is necessary

that he not be disturbed. . . . . Il ne faut pas qu’il soit dérangé.

Will we have to <u>be seated</u> ? . . . . .	Faudra-t-il que nous <u>soyons assis</u> ?
<u>You have to have</u> a little patience. (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Il faut que tu aies</u> un peu de patience.
We must have at least two hours. / <u>It is necessary that</u> we <u>have</u> at least two hours. . . . .	<u>Il faut que nous ayons</u> au moins deux heures.
They have to have <u>their slippers</u> . (feminine) . . . . .	Il faut qu'elles aient <u>leurs pantoufles</u> .
Where <u>do I have to go</u> to find some [of them]? . . . . .	Où <u>faut-il que j'aile</u> pour en trouver?
When <u>do you have to go</u> to the architect's? (polite) . . . . .	Quand <u>faut-il que vous alliez</u> chez l'architecte?
Why is it necessary for Peter to go <u>there</u> also? . . . . .	Pourquoi faut-il que Pierre <u>y aille</u> aussi?
It will be necessary for him to <u>want</u> to accompany you. (polite) . . . . .	Il faudra qu'il <u>veuille</u> vous accompagner.
<u>You will have to want</u> to work, sir. (polite) . . . . .	Il faudra que <u>vous vouliez</u> travailler, monsieur.
What must <u>I do</u> ? . . . . .	Que faut-il que <u>je fasse</u> ?
You must do <u>your best</u> . (polite) . . . . .	Il faut que vous fassiez <u>de votre mieux</u> .
Won't <u>you</u> have to <u>be able</u> to speak French? (familiar) . . . . .	Ne faudra-t-il pas que <u>tu puisses</u> parler français?
In case of emergency <u>we</u> will have to <u>be able</u> to find a doctor. . . . .	En cas d'urgence il faudra que <u>nous</u> <u>puissions</u> trouver un médecin.
<u>They</u> must <u>know how</u> to swim. . . . .	Il faut qu' <u>ils sachent</u> nager.

You must not know too much about it;

it's a surprise. (polite) . . . . . Il ne faut pas que vous en sachiez trop;  
c'est une surprise.

Presented here are the seven most common of the nine irregular verbs that have obviously unfamiliar forms in the present tense subjunctive mood. (The other two are “falloir”: “qu’il faille” = “that it be necessary” and “valoir”: “qu’il vaille” = “that it be worth.”)

Whereas “être”, “avoir”, “aller” and “vouloir” change stems in the “nous” and “vous” forms, you may note with relief that “faire,” “pouvoir,” and “savoir” at least keep the same root form all the way through.

French recognizes five principal “moods” of language or “manners” or “ways” of looking at a situation:

- the indicative            - which “indicates” facts in the present, past, or future tenses
- the imperative        - the command
- the infinitive         - which some consider more like a noun and whose refinements need not concern us here
- the conditional        - which in English we tend to regard more as a tense
- the subjunctive

The subjunctive exists in English - If I were you... Long live the king!... Be he alive or be he dead... - but its use is becoming more and more restricted and ever less important. The subjunctive plays a much more

important role in French, allowing the expression of certain “tones” that add subtlety to language. Used less often today than in the past, the subjunctive mood is nevertheless used far and away more often than in English, and one may be forgiven for having the impression that French seems to use nothing else. Not so! After all, we’ve waited this long to present it.

Dozens of verbs and situations will require the use of the subjunctive. “Il faut” is perhaps the most recognizable, and since it forces all the changes that can occur, it is a good place to start.

Note that “subjunctive” means literally “sub-joined” to something else (in this case a main clause connected by “que”); that it is always in a dependent clause; and that the subject in the main clause is always different from the subject in the dependent (subjunctive) clause.

## LESSON 105 – LEÇON 105

### THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF REGULAR VERBS AFTER “FALLOIR” – LE PRÉSENT DU SUBJONCTIF DES VERBES RÉGULIERS APRÈS “FALLOIR”

I have to <u>walk</u> two hours per day. . . . .	Il faut que je <u>marche</u> deux heures par jour.
You have to close <u>the shutters</u> . (familiar) . . . . .	Il faut que tu fermes <u>les volets</u> .
Will <u>we</u> have to <u>ring</u> at the door? . . . . .	Faudra-t-il qu’ <u>on sonne</u> à la porte?
<u>We</u> have to <u>cash</u> a check. . . . .	Il faut que <u>nous touchions</u> un chèque.
<u>You</u> must not <u>borrow</u> too much money. (polite) . . . . .	Il ne faut pas que <u>vous empruntiez</u> trop d’argent.

<u>You</u> mustn't <u>burn</u> in the sun. (polite) . . . . .	Il ne faut pas que <u>vous brûliez</u> au soleil.
<u>They</u> must <u>exchange</u> their tickets. . . . .	Il faut qu' <u>ils échangent</u> leurs billets.
I must finish <u>this project</u> before leaving. . . . .	Il faut que je finisse <u>ce projet</u> avant de partir.
What do <u>you</u> have to <u>choose</u> ? (familiar) . . . . .	Qu'est-ce qu'il faut que <u>tu choisisses</u> ?
He must <u>obey</u> the law. . . . .	Il faut qu'il <u>obéisse</u> à la loi.
We have to succeed <u>this time</u> . . . . .	Il faut que nous réussissions <u>cette fois</u> .
The <u>doctors</u> have to <u>cure</u> the children. . . . .	Il faut que les <u>médecins guérissent</u> les enfants.
I have to answer <u>the phone</u> . . . . .	Il faut que je réponde <u>au téléphone</u> .
You must not sell <u>your beautiful watch</u> . (familiar) . . . . .	Il ne faut pas que tu vendes <u>ta belle montre</u> .
<u>John</u> has to <u>hear</u> this message. . . . .	Il faut que <u>Jean entende</u> ce message.
Where <u>will</u> we <u>have to</u> wait? . . . . .	Où <u>faudra-t-il</u> que nous attendions?
You must return that <u>camera</u> . (polite) . . . . .	Il faut que vous rendiez cet <u>appareil-photo</u> .
<u>They</u> must not <u>get lost</u> . (feminine) . . . . .	Il ne faut pas qu' <u>elles se perdent</u> .

Once you recognize that the subjunctive mood must be used, it is relatively easy to form. The root for regular and irregular verbs (other than the nine irregular verbs previously introduced) is the same as for the third person plural form of the present tense indicative: "Ils". The endings are a mix of old friends:



INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	(ENDINGS)
Ils dans(ent)	...que je dans(e)	-e
Ils finiss(ent)	...que tu finiss(es)	-es
Ils vend(ent)	...qu'il vend(e)	-e
Ils écriv(ent)	...que nous écriv(ions)	-ions
Ils lis(ent)	...que vous lis(iez)	-iez
Ils part(ent)	...qu'ils part(ent)	-ent

In the case of many verbs, particularly “-er” verbs, the new forms will look and sound exactly the same as in the present indicative. But remember, they are not; they are in the subjunctive mood.

## LESSON 106 – LEÇON 106

### THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF IRREGULAR VERBS AFTER “FALLOIR” AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS – LE PRÉSENT DU SUBJONCTIF DES VERBES IRRÉGULIERS APRÈS “FALLOIR” ET D’AUTRES EXPRESSIONS

<u>I have to take</u> a shower. . . . .	<u>Il faut que je prenne</u> une douche.
<u>We have to take</u> some scissors. . . . .	Il faut que <u>nous prenions</u> des ciseaux.
<u>You will have to understand</u> completely. (polite) . . . . .	Il faudra que <u>vous compreniez</u> complètement.
They must <u>learn</u> to sail. . . . .	Il faut qu’ils <u>apprennent</u> à faire de la voile.
<u>Is it necessary</u> that you see them yourself? (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Est-ce qu’il faut</u> que tu les voies toi-même?

You must not see <u>your gifts</u> . (polite) . . . . .	Il ne faut pas que vous voyiez <u>vos cadeaux</u> .
They have to come <u>to the party</u> . . . . .	Il faut qu'ils viennent <u>à la soirée</u> .
Is it necessary <u>for you to come back</u> the next day? (polite) . . .	Est-ce qu'il faut <u>que vous reveniez</u> le lendemain?
<u>You must not become</u> too tired. (familiar) . . . . .	Il ne faut pas que <u>tu deviennes</u> trop fatigué.
<u>We will have to keep</u> Gerard in bed. . . . .	Il faudra que <u>nous gardions</u> Gérard au lit.
He must " <u>drink</u> " his medicine. . . . .	Il faut qu'il <u>boive</u> son médicament.
<u>We have to drink</u> some coffee. . . . .	Il faut que <u>nous buvions</u> du café.
<u>I need to rest</u> . . . . .	Il faut que <u>je me repose</u> .
It is necessary that you receive the money <u>on the spot</u> . (polite) . . . . .	Il est nécessaire que vous receviez l'argent <u>sur-le-champ</u> .
I am happy <u>that you're receiving</u> the news <u>soon</u> . (familiar) . . .	Je suis heureux <u>que tu reçoives bientôt</u> les nouvelles.
I am sorry that Philip reads <u>so little</u> . . . . .	Je regrette que Philippe lise <u>si peu</u> .
They are afraid that <u>our plants are dying</u> . . . . .	Elles ont peur que <u>nos plantes</u> ne <u>meurent</u> .*
We would like you to <u>set the table</u> . (familiar) . . . . .	Nous voudrions que tu <u>mettes le couvert</u> .
Do you prefer <u>that they sleep</u> here? (polite) . . . . .	Préférez-vous <u>qu'ils dorment</u> ici?
<u>They forbid us</u> to offer our help. . . . .	<u>On défend que nous</u> offrions notre aide.
Mary doubts <u>that you are telling</u> her the truth. (polite) . . . . .	Marie doute <u>que vous lui disiez</u> la vérité.
Do you believe <u>that it will rain</u> this weekend? (polite) . . . . .	Croyez-vous <u>qu'il pleuve</u> ce week-end?

Are you certain <u>that your friends are going out</u> this evening? (familiar) . . . . .	Es-tu certain <u>que tes amis sortent</u> ce soir?
It's possible that they're staying <u>home</u> , isn't it? . . . . .	Il est possible qu'ils restent <u>chez eux</u> , n'est-ce pas?
It's too bad <u>that you are putting away</u> that book. (familiar) . . .	C'est dommage <u>que tu remettes</u> ce livre.
It seems <u>he is following the road</u> which follows the river. . . .	Il semble qu' <u>il suive la route</u> qui suit le fleuve.
Although <u>she writes</u> to us about it, we understand little of the problem. . . . .	Bien qu' <u>elle</u> nous en <u>écrive</u> , nous comprenons peu du problème.
John knows the city well <u>although he's been living</u> <u>there</u> for a short time. . . . .	Jean connaît bien la ville <u>quoiqu'il y vive</u> depuis peu.
We showed him a photo <u>so that he might recognize</u> you. . . . .	On lui a montré une photo <u>pour qu'il vous</u> <u>reconnaisse</u> .
Provided that <u>you don't laugh</u> , here it [the photo] is. (polite) . .	Pourvu que <u>vous ne riiez pas</u> , la voilà.
They will take a taxi <u>unless</u> Sylvia drives. . . . .	On prendra un taxi <u>à moins que</u> Sylvie ne conduise.*
They took a taxi <u>for fear that</u> Sylvia might drive. . . . .	On a pris un taxi <u>de peur que</u> Sylvie ne conduise.*

In addition to the easily recognized expression of necessity, “il faut”, the subjunctive mood must be used in French after other verbs and expressions showing emotion, doubt, and wishing or wanting. There are also some conjunctions that require that one use the subjunctive, but if you stretch your imagination a bit, just about all of these, plus various impersonal expressions, can still be considered to fall into the four major headings of necessity, emotion, wishing or wanting, and doubt.

When no doubt is implied, the indicative is used.

Some verbs, like “croire,” may show doubt in questions. For example, “Croyez-vous qu’il pleuve?” (Do you believe that it’s going to rain?) The same verb may not show doubt in a negative question. For example, “Ne croyez-vous pas qu’il va pleuvoir?” (Don’t you believe it’s going to rain?) (Implied: of course you do!) Notice that the first sentence (which expresses doubt) uses the subjunctive, but the second sentence (which does not express doubt) uses the indicative.

Yes, the “nous” and “vous” forms of some of these irregular verbs (prendre, voir, venir, boire, recevoir) do indeed break the pattern (...“que je prenne,” ...“que nous prenions”), and they have been grouped at the beginning of this lesson for easier learning. Right again! The “nous” and “vous” forms look and sound the same as the imperfect tense, but they, too, are in the subjunctive and are not to be confused with anything else.

Here is a summary of the more common verbs, conjunctions, and impersonal expressions that are followed

by verbs in the subjunctive mood:

1.- Necessity:

“Il faut (que...)” = “It is necessary (that...)”

“Il est nécessaire (que...)” = “It is necessary (that...)”

2.- Emotion:

“Je suis heureux (que...)” = “I am happy (that...)”

“Je regrette (que...)” = “I am sorry (that...)”

“J’ai peur (que...)” = “I am afraid (that...)”

\* Note: Expressions of fear (“peur” for example) usually take the negative “ne” before the verb in the subjunctive. This “pleonastic ne” (pleonasm means redundancy or, in this case, overkill) is stylistically desirable and reinforces the tone of uncertainty. For example, “I’m afraid that you might come too late.” (J’ai peur que tu ne viennes trop tard.)

3.- Wishing / wanting / ordering:

“Je voudrais (que...)” = “I would like (that...)”

“Je préfère (que...)” = “I prefer (that...)”

“Je défends (que...)” = “I forbid (that...)”

4.- Doubt / uncertainty:

“Je doute (que...)” = “I doubt (that...)”

“Je ne suis pas certain (que...)” = “I am not certain (that...)”

“Croyez-vous (que...)” = “Do you believe (that...)”

5.- Some impersonal expressions:

“Il est possible (que...)” = “It is possible (that...)”

“C’est dommage (que...)” = “It is too bad (that...)”

“Il semble (que...)” = “It seems (that...)”

NOTE: Not all impersonal expressions take the subjunctive, because some do show certainty. For example, expressions like “Il est vrai que...” (It is true that...), “Il est clair que...” (It is clear that...), and “Il est probable que...” (It is probable/likely that...) would not use the subjunctive because these expressions don’t show doubt or uncertainty.

#### 6.- Certain conjunctions:

“Bien que...” = “Although...”

“Quoique...” = “Although...”

“Pour que...” = “So that...”

“Pourvu que...” = “Provided that...”

“De peur que...” = “For fear that...”

“A moins que...” = “Unless...”

“Jusqu’à ce que...” = “Until...”

Can’t you just sense the uncertainty? The doubt? The tentativeness?

NOTE: Once again, that expression of fear (“peur”) usually tosses in the pleonastic “ne” before the verb, thereby reinforcing the gloomy, negative, uncertain tone. For example, “For fear that you might come late, we have decided to...” (De peur que vous ne veniez tard, nous avons décidé de...)”A moins que...” (Unless...) also usually takes the pleonastic “ne”.

The lists of expressions presented here are representative. There are more, but these should get you off to a good start.

Reminder - “Subjunctive” means literally “sub-joined” to something else. There must be three elements present to require the subjunctive:

- (1) a “trigger” phrase showing necessity, doubt, etc.
- (2) a dependent clause starting with “that...” (“que...”)
- (3) a different subject in the “trigger” and “que...” clauses

For example:

“She wants -           that -   you... ”  
          (1)                   (2)    (3)

“Elle veut -           que -   vous... ”  
          (1)                   (2)    (3)

“They doubt -       that -   we... ”  
          (1)                   (2)    (3)

“Ils doutent -       que -   nous... ”  
          (1)                   (2)    (3)

“Don’t you believe - that -   I... ”  
          (1)                   (2)    (3)

“Ne crois-tu pas -   que -   je...”  
          (1)                   (2)    (3)

“We would like you to do it.” = “We would like that you do it” = “Nous voudrions que tu le fasses.”

Otherwise, French shows great good sense and usually avoids the subjunctive. For example, “We would like that we.....” STOP! Please note that the subject in the “trigger” phrase is the same as the subject in the “que” clause. Take a grammatical coffee break. No subjunctive here!

“We would like to do it” = “Nous voudrions le faire”

There are, of course, more refinements concerning the use of the subjunctive mood, but they are beyond the scope of our work here.

## LESSON 107 – LEÇON 107

### THE PAST SUBJUNCTIVE – LE PASSÉ DU SUBJONCTIF

Joan was happy that I [have] watched her race. . . . . Jeanne était contente que j'aie regardé  
sa course.

It is astonishing that you [have] finished  
so quickly. (familiar) . . . . . Il est étonnant que tu aies fini si vite.

It is regrettable that John [has] sold his horse. . . . . Il est regrettable que Jean ait vendu son  
cheval.

It's too bad that we did not follow their advice. . . . . C'est dommage que nous n'ayons pas  
suivi leurs conseils.

It's good that you have already seen that film. (polite) . . . . . Il est bon que vous ayez déjà vu ce film.



I'm amazed [L. I <u>myself astonish</u> ] that they [have] slept so little. . . . .	Je <u>m'étonne</u> qu'ils aient dormi si peu.
Where does she believe [ <u>that</u> ] I went? [L. am gone] . . . . .	Où croit-elle <u>que je sois allé</u> ?
It is possible [ <u>that</u> ] you entered before them. (familiar) . . . . .	Il est possible <u>que tu sois entré</u> avant eux.
We will stay <u>until</u> James has arrived. . . . .	Nous resterons <u>jusqu'à ce que</u> Jacques soit arrivé.
<u>It was necessary</u> that we leave. . . . .	<u>Il a fallu</u> que nous soyons partis.
You had to come <u>from there</u> . . . . .	Il a fallu que vous <u>en</u> soyez venu.
Do you think [ <u>that</u> ] they've been born? [L. are born] (feminine) . . . . .	Pensez-vous <u>qu'elles soient nées</u> ?
<u>Is it possible</u> that you made a mistake about the time? (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Se peut-il</u> que tu te sois trompé d'heure?
Is it possible <u>that you have lost</u> your glasses? (polite) . . . . .	Est-il possible <u>que vous ayez perdu</u> vos lunettes?
<u>It seems that</u> I have lost them. [feminine] . . . . .	<u>Il semble que</u> je les aie perdues.
Is Anthony certain <u>that you recognized him</u> ? (familiar) . . . . .	Est-ce qu'Antoine est certain <u>que tu l'aies reconnu</u> ?
I doubt <u>that you left</u> too early. (familiar) . . . . .	Je doute <u>que tu sois parti</u> trop tôt.
<u>Although they fell</u> often, they had a good time. . . . .	<u>Bien qu'ils soient souvent tombés</u> , ils se sont amusés.

We are happy that you had a good time. (polite) . . . . . Nous sommes contents que vous vous soyez amusés.

The past subjunctive is formed just like the “passé composé” indicative, except that the auxiliary verbs (“avoir” and “être”) are in the subjunctive.

PAST SUBJUNCTIVE WITH “AVOIR”

- ...que j'aie vendu.
- ...que tu aies vendu.
- ...qu'il ait vendu.
- ...que nous ayons vendu.
- ...que vous ayez vendu.
- ...qu'ils aient vendu.

PAST SUBJUNCTIVE WITH “ETRE”

- ...que je sois allé(e).
- ...que tu sois allé(e).
- ...qu'il soit allé. / ...qu'elle soit allée.
- ...que nous soyons allé(e)s.
- ...que vous soyez allé(e)(s).
- ...qu'ils soient allés. / ...qu'elles soient allées.

There is no future subjunctive; the present tense takes care of any future idea as well as present. For example, “Crois-tu qu'elle puisse jouer?” (Do you believe that she will be able to play?)

## LESSON 108 – LEÇON 108

### “CE” AS THE SUBJECT OF “ÊTRE”, “CECI” AND “CELA” – LE PRONOM INDÉFINI

#### “CE” COMME SUJET DU VERBE “ÊTRE”, “CECI” ET “CELA”

It's a flat <u>tire</u> . . . . .	C'est <u>un pneu</u> crevé.
That's <u>life</u> , isn't it? . . . . .	C'est <u>la vie</u> , n'est-ce pas?
It was a <u>good place</u> for us to meet. . . . .	C'était <u>un bon endroit</u> pour nous rencontrer.
It is a <u>reddish blanket</u> . . . . .	C'est <u>une couverture</u> rougeâtre.
Do you hear? It's <u>the sea</u> . (familiar) . . . . .	Tu entends? C'est <u>la mer</u> .
This will be my wife's <u>wedding ring</u> . . . . .	Ce sera <u>l'alliance</u> de ma femme.
These are <u>my buddy's</u> credit cards. . . . .	Ce sont les cartes de crédit <u>de mon copain</u> .
They were exceptional <u>ski trails</u> . . . . .	C'étaient <u>des pistes de ski</u> exceptionnelles.
These are my <u>new</u> socks. . . . .	Ce sont mes chaussettes <u>neuves</u> .
They will be <u>our neighbors</u> in Lima, Peru. . . . .	Ce seront <u>nos voisins</u> à Lima, au Pérou.
It's <u>the map of the city</u> of Colmar. . . . .	C'est <u>le plan de la ville</u> de Colmar.
Is it Christmas or <u>Easter</u> ? . . . . .	Est-ce Noël ou <u>Pâques</u> ?
<u>Neither</u> one <u>nor</u> the other. It is All Saints' Day. . . . .	<u>Ni</u> l'un <u>ni</u> l'autre. C'est la Toussaint.
It's Gregory <u>who will pay</u> . . . . .	C'est Grégoire <u>qui payera</u> .
Is it <u>mine</u> ? (masculine) . . . . .	Est-ce que c'est <u>le mien</u> ?
Yes, it's <u>yours</u> . (polite) [masculine] . . . . .	Oui, c'est <u>le vôtre</u> .
That's <u>it</u> . . . . .	C'est <u>cela</u> .

It will be <u>the most beautiful spectacle</u> of all. . . . .	Ce sera <u>le plus beau spectacle</u> de tous.
They were <u>the best roads</u> in Chile. . . . .	C'étaient <u>les meilleures routes</u> du Chili.
Today is <u>Tuesday</u> . . . . .	C'est aujourd'hui <u>mardi</u> .
Tomorrow will be <u>the first of August</u> . . . . .	Ce sera demain <u>le premier août</u> .
It's true, <u>it's not dangerous</u> . . . . .	C'est vrai, <u>ce n'est pas dangereux</u> .
It's elegant, it's delicious. <u>What is it?</u> . . . . .	C'est élégant, c'est délicieux. <u>Qu'est-ce que c'est?</u>
It will be <u>interesting</u> to know. . . . .	Ce sera <u>intéressant</u> à savoir.
This <u>will make</u> you laugh. (familiar) . . . . .	Ceci te <u>fera</u> rire.
It's <u>impressive</u> to read. . . . .	C'est <u>impressionnant</u> à lire.
May I <u>taste</u> this? . . . . .	Est-ce que je pourrais <u>goûter</u> ceci?
Don't you like <u>this</u> ? (polite) . . . . .	N'aimez-vous pas <u>ceci</u> ?
Oh yes, I like it a lot. [L. <u>that me pleases</u> ] . . . . .	Mais si, <u>ça me plaît</u> beaucoup.
That's O.K. / <u>That goes</u> . . . . .	<u>Ça va</u> .
That's <u>not</u> O.K. / That's no good. . . . .	Ça <u>ne va pas</u> .
That <u>will fool</u> nobody. . . . .	Çela ne <u>trompera</u> personne.
That <u>hardly</u> surprises me. . . . .	Ça <u>ne m'étonne guère</u> .
I don't care. [L. It to me <u>is equal</u> .] . . . . .	Ça m' <u>est égal</u> .

“Ce” (which can mean he, she, it, this, that, they, these, and those!) is used as the subject of the verb “être” before nouns, modified nouns, proper nouns (including dates), pronouns and superlative nouns (expressed or

implied). The operative word is “nouns.”

“C’est” becomes “Ce sont” before a plural noun or pronoun in the third person. For example, “Ce sont des films italiens.” (They are Italian films.), “Ce sont eux.” (It is they.) However, do not be surprised to hear the singular (“C’est” or “C’était”) used with plurals, for although such usage is not grammatically correct, it is not uncommon. For example, “C’est la poubelle.” (It’s the garbage can.), “C’est les éboueurs.” (It’s the trash collectors.) In any case, the interrogative for both “c’est” and “ce sont” is “est-ce.” For example, “Est-ce les fleurs qui te font éternuer?” (Is it the flowers that are making you sneeze?)

Used with a masculine singular adjective referring to ideas or actions already mentioned (i.e., more “nouns”) “ce” means “it” or “that.” For example, “Des hommes dans la lune? C’est merveilleux!” (Men on the moon? That’s marvelous!) To express disbelief or doubt, one often hears or uses “C’est pas vrai!”, which is not grammatically correct, but is quite acceptable in conversation.

Used with an adjective plus “à” and the infinitive of a verb, “ce” has a passive sense. For example, “C’est agréable à entendre.” (That’s nice to hear.) When the verb does have a direct object, use impersonal “il” and “de.” For example, “Il est agréable d’entendre cette musique.” (It’s nice to hear that music.)

When nouns are not the issue, use “il”, “elle”, “ils”, “elles.” For example, “C’est un jeune homme. Il est gentil.” (He is a young man. He’s nice.), “Est-ce Marie ou Sophie? Elle est charmante.” (Is it Mary or Sophie? She’s charming.) Don’t forget - the adjectives will agree with the nouns they modify.

“Ceci” (this) and “cela” / “ça” (that) are invariable neutral demonstrative pronouns. They refer to general ideas, things, facts, or actions not specifically named but already noted or about to be mentioned. For example, “Un barbecue? Ça serait épatant.” (A barbecue? That would be wonderful.), “Ça, c’est autre chose.” (That’s something else again.), “Je ne savais pas cela.” (I didn’t know that.)

**LESSON 109 – LEÇON 109**  
**VERBS WITH “À” OR “DE” BEFORE AN INFINITIVE –**  
**LES VERBES AVEC “À” OU “DE” DEVANT L’INFINITIF**

It’s <u>beginning</u> to rain. . . . .	Il <u>commence</u> à pleuvoir.
<u>Will it continue</u> to snow? . . . . .	<u>Continuera-t-il</u> à neiger?
to succeed in / to happen to / to reach / to attain . . . . .	arriver à
<u>I never manage to</u> finish their huge meals. . . . .	<u>Je n’arrive jamais</u> à finir leurs repas copieux.
<u>We are beginning</u> [L. <u>putting ourselves to</u> ] to prepare the barbecue. . . . .	Nous <u>nous mettons</u> à préparer le barbecue.
Why <u>did you hesitate</u> to jump? (polite). . . . .	Pourquoi <u>avez-vous hésité</u> à sauter?
to succeed in / to pass [an exam] . . . . .	réussir à
Wouldn’t they succeed in <u>removing</u> the stains? . . . . .	Ne réussiraient-ils pas à <u>enlever</u> les taches?
There are days when <u>I dream of</u> touring the world. . . . .	Il y a des jours où <u>je songe</u> à faire le tour du monde.
to be interested in . . . . .	s’intéresser à / s’intéresser dans

You <u>used to be interested in</u> collecting stamps. (familiar) . . . .	Tu t' <u>intéressais à</u> collectionner les timbres.
to insist upon . . . . .	tenir à
We <u>insist on</u> translating them. . . . .	Nous <u>tenons à</u> les traduire.
<u>Did you have fun</u> sailing? (polite) . . . . .	<u>Vous êtes-vous amusés à</u> faire de la voile?
They <u>will learn</u> to recognize the best brands. . . . .	Elles <u>apprendront</u> à reconnaître les meilleures marques.
They <u>tried to</u> observe the swimmers. . . . .	Ils <u>ont essayé d'</u> observer les nageurs.
When <u>will you decide</u> to move? (polite) . . . . .	Quand <u>déciderez-vous de</u> vous déplacer?
to prevent . . . . .	empêcher
They couldn't <u>prevent me from</u> laughing. . . . .	On ne pouvait pas <u>m'empêcher de</u> rire.
<u>Haven't you forgotten</u> to fill the vases? (familiar) . . . . .	<u>N'as-tu pas oublié</u> de remplir les vases?
We must <u>stop</u> teasing each other. . . . .	Il faut que nous <u>arrêtions</u> de nous taquiner.
Aren't you sorry to leave? / Don't you <u>regret</u> leaving? (polite) . . . . .	Ne <u>regrettez-vous pas de</u> partir?
to worry <u>oneself</u> . . . . .	<u>s'inquiéter</u>
I <u>beg</u> you not to worry about it. (familiar) . . . . .	Je te <u>prie de</u> ne pas t'en inquiéter.
to take care of / to handle / to occupy <u>oneself</u> with . . . . .	<u>s'occuper de</u>
You will have to take care of loading the boat. (familiar) [L. It will be necessary that you <u>occupy</u> yourself <u>with</u> loading the boat.] . . . . .	Il faudra que tu t' <u>occupes de</u> charger le bateau.

to get [ <u>oneself</u> ] dressed . . . . .	s'habiller
<u>Let's hurry</u> to get dressed. . . . .	<u>Dépêchons-nous</u> de nous habiller.
Mary <u>never finishes</u> putting on her makeup! . . . . .	Marie <u>ne finit jamais de</u> se maquiller!
When <u>did you stop</u> smoking? (familiar) . . . . .	Quand <u>as-tu cessé de</u> fumer?
I would like <u>to congratulate</u> you on having won. (polite) . . . .	Je voudrais vous <u>féliciter d'</u> avoir gagné.
We <u>forbid</u> them to enter there. . . . .	Nous leur <u>défendons</u> d'y entrer.
<u>Do you promise</u> me to clean the house? (polite) . . . . .	Me <u>promettez-vous</u> de nettoyer la maison?
to tell / to describe / to narrate . . . . .	raconter
They <u>persuaded</u> us to relate our adventures. . . . .	Ils nous <u>ont persuadés de</u> raconter nos aventures.
Didn't they ask you to <u>guess</u> ? (polite) . . . . .	Ne vous a-t-on pas demandé de <u>deviner</u> ?
I <u>would tell</u> him to savor the moment. . . . .	Je lui <u>dirais de</u> savourer le moment.
They will not permit you <u>to drive</u> . (familiar) . . . . .	On ne te permettra pas de <u>conduire</u> .
to thank someone for . . . . .	remercier quelqu'un de
I <u>insist on</u> thanking you for having helped me. (polite) . . . . .	Je <u>tiens à</u> vous remercier de m'avoir aidé.

In most cases the infinitive is the only verb form that follows prepositions in French. Numerous verbs in French require the prepositions “à” or “de” when they “govern” (come before) an infinitive of another verb.

The verbs used here are representative. You may consult any college-level text under the heading “the Infinitive” for complete lists of verbs in each category, but those presented here give a strong start.



There is no easy way to learn them other than repetition until “they just sound right.” Eventually the “à” or “de” becomes a part of the word. In any case, they don’t translate into English, although verbs requiring “à” often express purpose or tendency to do something.

We <u>like</u> to recommend good restaurants. . . . .	Nous <u>aimons</u> recommander de bons restaurants.
They like <u>to dine</u> at home better. . . . .	Ils aiment mieux <u>dîner</u> chez eux.
Where <u>are you going</u> to ski? (familiar) . . . . .	Où <u>vas-tu</u> skier?
<u>Does she believe</u> she’s right? . . . . .	<u>Croit-elle</u> avoir raison?
Who <u>wanted</u> to omit this program? . . . . .	Qui <u>désirait</u> omettre ce programme?
I would like <u>to wrap</u> this gift. . . . .	Je voudrais <u>emballer</u> ce cadeau.
<u>Shouldn’t you</u> stay? (polite). . . . .	<u>Ne devriez-vous pas</u> rester?
We have heard [ <u>tell</u> ] that it’s true. . . . .	Nous avons entendu <u>dire</u> que c’est vrai.
Paul <u>hopes</u> to see you there. (polite) . . . . .	Paul <u>espère</u> vous y voir.
Who is going to send for the doctor? / Who’s going <u>to make</u> the doctor come? . . . . .	Qui va <u>faire</u> venir le médecin?
They must <u>dare</u> to try everything. . . . .	Il faut qu’ils <u>osent</u> tout essayer.
Were you able to make both ends meet? [L. <u>Were you able</u> to join both ends?] (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Pouvais-tu</u> joindre les deux bouts?
Who knows how <u>to sew</u> ? . . . . .	Qui sait <u>coudre</u> ?
I saw her <u>skate</u> at the Olympic Games. . . . .	Je l’ai vue <u>patiner</u> aux Jeux Olympiques.

As shown in this last section, many of the most common verbs that you have already learned come before infinitives but require no “à” or “de.” Here is a partial listing:

aimer	désirer	entendre	pouvoir
aimer mieux	vouloir	espérer	savoir
préférer	devoir	faire	voir
aller			

## LESSON 110 – LEÇON 110

### ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS TAKING “À” AND “DE” BEFORE INFINITIVES – ADJECTIFS ET NOMS AVEC “À” ET “DE” DEVANT DES INFINITIFS

I am happy to make your acquaintance, madame. (polite) . . . . Je suis enchanté de faire votre connaissance, madame.

We are happy to hear that good news. . . . . Nous sommes contents d’entendre cette bonne nouvelle.

They are capable of doing anything. . . . . Elles sont capables de tout faire.

It’s their manner of offering compliments. . . . . C’est leur manière d’offrir des compliments.

to intend to / to have the intention of . . . . . avoir l’intention de

At what time do you intend to inflate the balloon? (polite) . . . A quelle heure avez-vous l’intention de gonfler le ballon?

No admittance. / No entry. . . . . Défense d’entrer.

No spitting. . . . .	Défense de cracher.
It is <u>difficult</u> to joke with him. . . . .	Il est <u>difficile de</u> plaisanter avec lui.
It's a <u>ready-to-wear</u> suit. . . . .	C'est un complet <u>prêt à porter</u> .
Am I the first or <u>last</u> to finish? . . . . .	Est-ce que je suis le premier ou <u>le dernier</u> à finir?
We have a sofa <u>for sale</u> . [L. to be sold] . . . . .	Nous avons un canapé <u>à vendre</u> .
We are looking for an apartment <u>to rent</u> . [L. to be rented] . . .	On cherche un appartement <u>à louer</u> .
I have just bought a new washing machine. [L. <u>for washing</u> ]. . .	Je viens d'acheter une nouvelle machine <u>à laver</u> .
Who has a <u>typewriter</u> ? [L. for writing] . . . . .	Qui a une <u>machine à écrire</u> ?
It's a rug for the dining room. [L. <u>room for eating</u> ] . . . . .	C'est un tapis pour la <u>salle à manger</u> .
<u>To tell</u> the truth, no one knows. . . . .	<u>A vrai dire</u> , personne ne sait.

The sentences above show several examples of adjectives and nouns that require “à” or “de” before infinitives. “à” in front of an infinitive can suggest passivity or purpose. It is also part of certain idioms which you learn as they come up. There is a neat distinction offered by the use of “à” and “de”: “Il est facile d’imaginer” (Imagining is easy.) and “C’est facile à imaginer” (That [idea] is easy to imagine.)

That goes <u>without</u> saying. . . . .	Ça va <u>sans</u> dire.
In order to arrive on time, <u>it will be necessary</u> to walk fast. . .	Pour arriver à l’heure, <u>il faudra</u> marcher vite.
Why not examine <u>instead of</u> guessing? . . . . .	Pourquoi ne pas examiner <u>au lieu de</u> deviner?

I work in order to earn my living. . . . . Je travaille afin de gagner ma vie.  
 You have to finish before leaving. (polite) . . . . . Il faut que tu finisses avant de t'en aller.  
 The chef began by scolding us. . . . . Le chef a commencé par nous gronder.  
 He ended up smiling. . . . . Il a fini par sourire.  
 After killing the animal [L. to have killed], they ate it. . . . . Après avoir tué l'animal, ils l'ont mangé.  
 After resting [L. to be rested herself], she left. . . . . Après s'être reposée, elle est partie.

This group of sentences above show examples of the infinitive of verbs which follow prepositions other than “à” or “de”. (Prepositions such as “avant de” and “au lieu de” are complete expressions, not considered the same as “à” or “de” alone.) The infinitive is the only verb form that follows prepositions in French (except for “en” which is followed by the present participle: “en allant” [by going], “en écrivant” [while writing]). Common prepositions that “govern” or come before infinitives include “par” (by), “après” (after), and “sans” (without) as well as “à” and “de”.