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French All-in-One



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French All-in-One

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French All-in-One

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Berlitz French All-in-One

Guaranteed: Conversational Course, CDs 1–8

[CD1] Track 1

Welcome to Berlitz French Guaranteed. This all audio program will teach you the basics of French without a book. Everything you will hear is available for download from our website www.berlitzpublishing.com. So, are you ready to learn French? Then let's begin.

Chapter 1

Bonjour! Hello!

In this chapter you'll practice greetings, introducing yourself, and giving a little information about yourself. Are you ready?

Activity 1

We'll begin by practicing some ways of greeting people and we'll leave pauses so you can repeat the phrases if you want to. When you meet someone in the daytime, you can greet them with:

Bonjour.

Hello.

If you are talking to a man, you usually add **monsieur**.

Bonjour, monsieur. (Hello, sir.)

And if you are talking to a woman, you say:

Bonjour, madame. (Hello, madam.)

And if you are talking to a young woman, you say:

Bonjour, mademoiselle. (Hello, miss.)

In the evening you say:

Bonsoir, monsieur. (Good evening, sir.)

or

Bonsoir, madame. (Good evening, madam.)

To say good-bye you say:

Au revoir, monsieur. (Good-bye, sir.)

or

Au revoir, madame. (Good-bye, madam.)

or

Au revoir, mademoiselle. (Good-bye, miss.)

If you are entering or leaving a place where there are several people, such as a restaurant, or a hotel foyer, it is normal to say:

Messieursdames. (Ladies and gentlemen.)

In very informal situations, when you are greeting good friends, they might say:

Salut. (Hi.)

And you can answer:

Salut.

And at night when you are going to bed you say:

Bonne nuit. (Good night.)

But it's not time to say good night yet. Don't worry if you can't remember all these phrases at the moment. We'll be giving you lots of opportunities to hear them again later in the unit. Now listen to the short conversation. Don't worry if you don't understand everything the people are saying at this point. Just listen to the way they greet each other and try to work out what else you think they say. Are you ready?

Bonjour, monsieur. (Hello, sir.)

Bonjour, madame. Comment ça va? (Hello, madam. How are you?)

Ça va bien, merci. Et vous? (I'm fine, thank you. What about you?)

Ah oui; ça va. (Yes, I'm fine.)

After greeting someone, it is usual to ask how they are:

Comment ça va? (How are you?)

Or simply:

Ça va?

And the reply is:

Ça va.

or

Ça va bien, merci.

I'm well, thank you.

Ça va bien, merci.

Or if you're not feeling so good, you can say:

Comme ci comme ça.

So so. Try it:

Comme ci comme ça.

OK, good.

Activity 2

Listen to these people greeting each other. Decide what time of day it is and whether they are arriving or departing.

I

Bonsoir, mademoiselle. Comment ça va? (Good evening, miss. How are you?)

Ça va bien, merci. Et vous? (I'm fine, thank you. What about you?)

Ça va. (I'm fine.)

2

Bonjour, madame. (Hello, madam.)

Bonjour, monsieur. Comment ça va? (Hello, sir. How are you?)

Ça va bien, merci. (I'm fine, thank you.)

3

Au revoir, Céline; bonne nuit. (Good-bye, Céline; good night.)

Bonne nuit! (Good night!)

4

Salut, Nicole. (Hi, Nicole.)

Salut, Alain. (Hi, Alain.)

Ça va? (How are you?)

Ah oui, ça va bien, merci. (Yes, I'm fine, thank you.)

Did you get them? Number 1 was in the early evening and they had just met.

Bonsoir, mademoiselle.

Number 2 was in the daytime and they had just met.

Bonjour, madame.

Number 3 was later at night. They were saying good night to each other and were leaving.

Céline; bonne nuit.

And number 4 was less formal: two friends greeting each other, but it could be any time of day.

Salut, Alain.

Ça va?

Activity 3

Bonjour, monsieur Albert.

Hello, Monsieur Albert.

Monsieur Albert works in a bakery. Listen to him greet five different customers. Who is he talking to? Notice that you add **monsieur, madame, mademoiselle**, or **messieursdames** when greeting someone or saying good-bye.

Bonjour, monsieur; vous désirez? (Hello, sir. What would you like?)

Bonjour, mademoiselle, vous voulez? (Hello, miss. What do you want?)

Monsieur, madame, qu'est-ce que vous voulez? (Sir, madam, what do you want?)

Bonjour madame, vous désirez? (Hello, madam. What would you like?)

Messieursdames. (Ladies and gentlemen.)

Did you get it right? The first customer was a man.

Bonjour, monsieur.

The second customer was a young woman.

Bonjour, mademoiselle.

The customers in the third dialog were a woman and a man.

Monsieur, madame.

The fourth customer was a woman.

Bonjour madame.

And in his last greeting monsieur Albert addressed several people.

Messieursdames.

Activity 4

Listen to these people coming into monsieur Albert's shop. What do they buy?

Bonjour, madame Renoir; ça va? (Hello, Mrs. Renoir. How are you?)

Pas mal. Et vous, monsieur Albert, ça va? (Not too bad. What about you, Mr. Albert, how are you?)

Très bien, merci. (Very well, thank you.)

Une baguette et six croissant. (One baguette and six croissant.)

Une baguette et six croissants. Voilà. (One baguette and six croissants. Here you are.)

Au revoir monsieur. (Good-bye, sir.)

Au revoir madame. (Good-bye, madam.)

Madame Renoir came into his shop to buy a baguette.

Une baguette.

And six croissants.

Et six croissants.

Who is Monsieur Albert talking to now?

Bonsoir, monsieur Albert. (Good evening, Mr. Albert.)

Ah, bonsoir, mademoiselle Meujot. Ça va? (Ah, good evening, Miss Meujot. How are you?)

Oh oui pas mal. Et vous, monsieur? (Oh yes, not bad. What about you, sir?)

Ça va très bien merci. Vous désirez? (I'm very well, thank you. What would you like?)

Deux baguettes. (Two baguettes.)

Deux baguettes? Voilà. (Two baguettes? Here you are.)

Au revoir, monsieur. (Good-bye, sir.)

Au revoir, mademoiselle. (Good-bye, miss.)

This time it was Mademoiselle Meujot who came into the shop to buy fresh bread to accompany the evening meal. She bought two baguettes.

Deux baguettes.

Bonsoir, messieursdames. (Good evening, sir and madam.)

Bonsoir, monsieur Albert. Ça va? (Good evening, Mr. Albert. How are you?)

Très bien, merci et vous? (Very well, thank you. What about you?)

Oh oui, très bien. Deux baguettes, s'il vous plaît. (Oh yes, very well. Two baguettes, please.)

C'est tout? (Is that all?)

Et et deux croissants. (And and two croissants.)

Voilà. (Here you are.)

At this time, it was a man and a woman, Monsieur and Madame Duval, who came into the shop to buy two baguettes and two croissants. Did you notice how Madame Renoir said one baguette, **une baguette**? In French all nouns are either masculine, e.g. **un croissant** or feminine, e.g. **une baguette**. To form the plural most nouns add an **-s** but it is not pronounced, as in **deux baguettes**, two baguettes.

Pronunciation Practice

Listen carefully and repeat the following words trying to imitate the pronunciation:

monsieur (sir)

messieurs (gentlemen)

madame (madam)

mesdames (ladies)

messieursdames (ladies and gentlemen)

mademoiselle (miss)

mesdemoiselles (young ladies)

In French all syllables are stressed equally. Listen carefully and repeat these words, remembering to stress both parts of the word:

monsieur (sir)

madame (madam)

bonjour (hello)

croissant (croissant)

baguette (baguette)

Good! Now you can greet someone, ask how they are and say how you are, and say good-bye.

Chapter 2 (Track 2)

Je suis américaine. I am American.

This chapter is about meeting someone for the first time and saying who you are and where you are from.

Activity 1

These people are attending an international conference in Paris. Listen to Monsieur Martin ask them for their names and where they're from.

Bienvenue à Paris. Vous êtes...? (Welcome to Paris. You are...?)

Je suis Gilles Bernard et j'habite à Genève en Suisse. Je suis suisse. (I am Gilles Bernard and I live in Geneva in Switzerland. I am Swiss.)

Monsieur Bernard est suisse. Et vous êtes...? (Mr. Bernard is Swiss. And you are...?)

Je m'appelle Sylvie Verlaine et j'habite en France, à Paris. (My name is Sylvie Verlaine and I live in France, in Paris.)

Mademoiselle Verlaine est française et elle habite à Paris. (Miss Verlaine is French and she lives in Paris.)

Did you get that? The first person is Gilles Bernard. Repeat:

Je suis Gilles Bernard.

He lives in Geneva in Switzerland.

Et j'habite à Genève en Suisse.

He's Swiss.

Je suis suisse.

And the young lady? Her name is Sylvie Verlaine.

Je m'appelle Sylvie Verlaine.

She lives in France, in Paris.

Et j'habite en France, à Paris.

Here are two more conference delegates. Listen.

Et vous êtes madame...? (And you are...?)

Je m'appelle Lucienne Briand. J'habite à Bruxelles en Belgique. Je suis belge. (My name is Lucienne Briand. I live in Brussels in Belgium. I am Belgian.)

Et madame Briand est belge. Et vous, monsieur? (And Mrs. Briand is Belgian. What about you, sir?)

J'habite à Québec, au Canada et je m'appelle Patrice Millerioux. (I live in Quebec, in Canada and my name is Patrice Millerioux.)

Monsieur Millerioux est canadien, d'origine française. (Mr. Millerioux is Canadian of French origin.)

Can you guess where Madame Briand lives? Repeat:

J'habite à Bruxelles en Belgique.

Right, she lives in Brussels in Belgium.

Je suis belge.

She's Belgian. And the last gentleman?

J'habite à Québec, au Canada.

He lives in Quebec in Canada.

Monsieur Millerioux est canadien, d'origine française.

He is French-Canadian.

By the way, sometimes the adjective changes depending on the gender. So you'd say **Monsieur Millerioux est canadien** but if you were talking about his wife you'd say **Madame Millerioux est canadienne**.

Activity 2

Sylvie Verlainé hasn't been paying attention and is asking you about some delegates. Listen to her. If she is wrong, say **Non, il n'est pas...**, No, he isn't..., when talking about a man, or **Non, elle n'est pas...**, No, she isn't..., when talking about a woman. Then say what their nationality is. For example:

Monsieur Bernard est américain? (Is Mr. Bernard American?)

Repeat:

Non, il n'est pas américain, il est suisse. (No, he isn't American, he is Swiss.)

Now you try.

Madame Briand est suisse? (Is Mrs. Briand Swiss?)

Non, elle n'est pas suisse, elle est belge. (No, she isn't Swiss, she is Belgian.)

Monsieur Millerioux est anglais? (Is Mr. Millerioux English?)

Non, il n'est pas anglais, il est canadien. (No, he isn't English, he is Canadian.)

Activity 3

People from different countries speak different languages. Here's how they say their nationalities in French. Repeat each time:

I'm French.

Je suis français.

I speak French.

Je parle français.

I'm German.

Je suis allemande.

I speak German.

Je parle allemand.

I'm American.

Je suis américain.

I speak English.

Je parle anglais.

I'm Japanese.

Je suis japonais.

I speak Japanese.

Je parle japonais.

I'm Brazilian.

Je suis brésilienne.

I speak Portuguese.

Je parle portugais.

Activity 4

Listen to these contestants on a television quiz show. Where are they from and which languages does each speak or not speak?

Bonjour. Je m'appelle Gérard et je suis français. J'habite à Rouen et je parle français et anglais. (Hello. My name is Gérard and I am French. I live in Rouen and I speak French and English.)

Ah, vous êtes français! (Ah, you are French!)

Moi, je m'appelle Anja et je suis allemande. J'habite à Berlin en Allemagne. Je parle allemand et un peu de français. (My name is Anja and I am German. I live in Berlin in Germany. I speak German and a little French.)

Did you get that? Repeat:

Je m'appelle Gérard et je suis français.

Gerard is French and he speaks, yes, French. And he also speaks, yes, English. Repeat:

Et je parle français et anglais.

Now hear Anja again.

Et je suis allemande.

She's German, she speaks German.

Je parle allemand.

And a little French.

et un peu de français.

Here are the other quiz contestants.

Et vous, monsieur? (What about you, sir?)

J'habite à New York, aux Etats-Unis et je m'appelle Nigel et je suis américain. Je ne parle pas français. (I live in New York City, in the United States and my name is Nigel and I am American. I don't speak French.)

Ah, vous êtes américain! Et vous, vous êtes...? (Ah, you are American! And you, you are...?)

Je m'appelle Kenji et j'habite à Tokyo au Japon. Je suis japonais et je parle japonais et anglais. (My name is Kenji and I live in Tokyo in Japan. I am Japanese and I speak Japanese and English.)

Japonais...et vous, mademoiselle, vous êtes espagnole? (Japanese...What about you, miss, are you Spanish?)

Moi? Je m'appelle Rosa. Non, je ne suis pas espagnole. Je suis brésilienne, j'habite à Rio au Brésil. Je parle portugais, anglais et un peu de français. (Me? My name is Rosa. No, I am not Spanish. I am Brazilian. I live in Rio in Brazil. I speak Portuguese, English, and a little French.)

Did you get it? Where does Nigel live? Repeat:

J'habite à New York, aux Etats-Unis.

Nigel lives in New York, in the United States. Does he speak French?

Je ne parle pas français.

No, he doesn't. What about Kenji? Where is he from?

Je m'appelle Kenji. J'habite à Tokyo au Japon.

Kenji lives in Tokyo, in Japan. What languages does he speak?

Je parle japonais et anglais.

He speaks Japanese and English. And Rosa, where does she live?

J'habite à Rio au Brésil.

She lives in Rio in Brazil. What languages does she speak?

Je parle portugais, anglais et un peu de français.

Right, she speaks Portuguese, English, and a little French.

Activity 5

Now it's your turn. The presenter is asking you some questions. Answer like in the following example:

Vous habitez à Londres? (Do you live in London?)

Oui, j'habite à Londres. (Yes, I live in London.)

or

Non, je n'habite pas à Londres. (No, I don't live in London.)

Now you try.

Parlez-vous français? (Do you speak French?)

Oui, je parle un peu de français. (Yes, I speak a little French.)

Vous êtes américain? (Are you American?)

Oui, je suis américain. (Yes, I am American.)

or

Non, je ne suis pas américain. (No, I'm not American.)

Parlez-vous japonais? (Do you speak Japanese?)

Oui, je parle japonais. (Yes, I speak Japanese.)

or

Non, je ne parle pas japonais. (No, I don't speak Japanese.)

Comment vous appelez-vous? (What is your name?)

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

Pronunciation Practice

Practice running these words together:

Etats-Unis

Au revoir.

Now practice saying these phrases. Remember to stress all the syllables and run the words together:

Mark habite au Canada.

Jon habite aux Etats-Unis.

Lucy habite en Angleterre.

Lee habite au Japon.

J'habite à Bruxelles en Belgique.

Non, elle n'est pas suisse.

Elle est belge.

Monsieur Bernard est américain?

Je m'appelle Rosa.

Well done! Now you can introduce yourself, say your name, where you live, what nationality you are, and what languages you speak.

[CD 2]

Chapter 3 (Track 1)

Votre nom, s'il vous plaît. Your name, please.

This chapter is about checking into a hotel, spelling your name and giving days and dates.

Activity 1

First listen to the alphabet and repeat each letter. Try to remember the letters you need to spell your own name. Repeat after each letter and, as always, try to imitate the sounds as closely as possible:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Now lets practice the letters in groups:

A, B, C

D, E, F

G, H, I

J, K, L

M, N, O, P

Q, R, S, T

U, V, W

X, Y, Z

Now try to spell your own name starting with your first name.

Activity 2

Listen to this group of tourists at the reception desk of your hotel and how they spell their names. Repeat after each one:

Madame Graham, comment ça s'écrit? (How do you spell Mrs. Graham?)

Graham, G- R- A- H- A -M

Pouvez-épeler ça, monsieur? (Can you spell that, sir?)

Schwartz, S- C- H- W- A- R- T- Z

Merci, et madame? (Thank you, and madam?)

Fernandez, F- E -R -N- A- N- D- E- Z

Et le monsieur? (What about the gentleman?)

Macintosh, M- A- C- I- N- T -O- S- H

Bon. Merci, monsieur. (Good. Thank you, sir.)

Je vous en prie. (You are welcome.)

Activity 3

Now you check in. Answer the clerk's questions. First, she is asking you if you have a reservation.

Vous avez une réservation?

Say yes.

Oui.

Votre nom, s'il vous plaît. (Your name, please.)

Tell her your name.

Comment ça s'écrit? (How do you spell it?)

Tell her how you spell it.

Vous venez d'où? (Where are you from?)

Sorry, you didn't get that. Ask her to speak more slowly.

Parlez plus lentement, s'il vous plaît.

Vous venez d'où? Vous êtes Suisse? (Where are you from? Are you Swiss?)

Tell her what nationality you are.

Vous habitez où? (Where do you live?)

Tell her where you live.

Vous voulez une chambre avec douche ou salle de bains? (Do you want a room with a shower or a bath?)

Wow, that was fast! You didn't get that. Tell her you don't understand.

Je ne comprends pas.

Vous voulez une chambre avec douche ou salle de bains? (Do you want a room with a shower or a bath?)

A shower would be just fine.

Avec douche. (With a shower.)

How did you do? Listen again, but this time you'll hear the questions without any help. See if you can answer them.

Vous avez une reservation? (Do you have a reservation?)

Votre nom, s'il vous plaît? (Your name, please?)

Comment ça s'écrit? (How do you spell it?)

Vous venez d'où? (Where are you from?)

Vous habitez où? (Where do you live?)

Vous voulez une chambre avec douche ou salle de bains? (Do you want a room with a shower or a bath?)

Well done! Now, let's move on to the next activity.

Activity 4

In a moment the clerk will tell everyone their room numbers. But let's practice some numbers first. We'll start with 0 to 20.

- 0 - **zéro**
- 1 - **un**
- 2 - **deux**
- 3 - **trois**
- 4 - **quatre**
- 5 - **cinq**
- 6 - **six**
- 7 - **sept**
- 8 - **huit**
- 9 - **neuf**
- 10 - **dix**
- 11 - **onze**
- 12 - **douze**
- 13 - **treize**
- 14 - **quatorze**
- 15 - **quinze**
- 16 - **seize**
- 17 - **dix-sept**
- 18 - **dix-huit**
- 19 - **dix-neuf**
- 20 - **vingt**

Now repeat them in groups:

0, 1, 2, 3

4, 5, 6

7, 8, 9, 10

11, 12, 13

14, 15, 16

17, 18, 19, 20

OK, back to the receptionist. Repeat how she assigns the room numbers:

Monsieur Schwartz est à la chambre numéro sept. (Mr. Schwartz is in room number 7.)

Monsieur Schwartz is at number 7. And Madame Fernandez?

Madame Fernandez, c'est la chambre numéro dix-neuf. (Mrs. Fernandez, it's room number 19.)

Is she in room 9 or 19? Room 19. And Mr. Macintosh's room number? 3 or 13?

Monsieur Macintosh, euh, la chambre treize. (Mr. Macintosh, hm, room 13.)

The answer is 13. How about Madame Graham? Room number 9 or 19?

Madame Graham est dans la chambre neuf. (Mrs. Graham is in room 9.)

She's in room 9.

Activity 5

Imagine calling the Beauvin company, **société Beauvin**, and asking to speak to Monsieur Duval.

First listen to Mr. Smith making the call.

Allo, Société Beauvin. (Hello, Beauvin Enterprise.)

Je peux parler avec monsieur Duval? (May I speak to Mr. Duval?)

C'est de la part de qui? (Who is calling?)

Je m'appelle Martin Smith. (My name is Martin Smith.)

Vous pouvez épeler? (Can you spell that?)

Martin, M-A-R-T-I-N, Smith, S-M-I-T-H

Ne quittez pas. (Hold on.)

Some of the expressions here you know already, some are new. Repeat after the receptionist and Mr. Smith:

Hello, Beauvin Enterprise.

Allo, Société Beauvin.

May I speak to Monsieur Duval?

Je peux parler avec monsieur Duval?

Who is calling?

C'est de la part de qui?

My name is Martin Smith.

Je m'appelle Martin Smith.

Can you spell that?

Vous pouvez épeler?

Martin, M-A-R-T-I-N, Smith, S-M-I-T-H

Martin, M- A- R- T- I- N, Smith, S- M- I- T- H

Hold on.

Ne quittez pas.

Now, it's your turn.

Allo, Société Beauvin. (Hello, Beauvin Enterprise.)

Ask if you can speak to Monsieur Duval.

Je peux parler avec monsieur Duval?

C'est de la part de qui? (Who is calling?)

Say your name.

Vous pouvez épeler? (Can you spell that?)

Spell it.

Ne quittez pas. (Hold on.)

Activity 6

Listen to the host of a quiz show introducing the contestants. Where are they from?

Ici ce soir au studio de Sat quinze, on présente notre nouveau quiz pour les étudiants, "Qui le sait?" Dans le studio ce soir il y a des représentants de six pays. Nous avons Jean-Marc du Canada, bonjour Jean-Marc, et Catherine du..., ah, tu habites la Guadeloupe, ah...super! Et toi, tu t'appelles Noura, tu viens de.. aah, de la Côte d'Ivoire; et toi, Benoît, tu viens de... L'Algérie, aah. Et Virginie, tu es suisse, n'est-ce pas? Oui. Et finalement, Nadjat, tu viens d'où? Ah, du Maroc. Bon, on commence. (Tonight in Studio Sat 15, we are introducing our new quiz for students, "Who knows it?" In the studio tonight there are representatives from six countries. We have Jean-Marc from Canada, hello Jean-Marc, and Catherine from... oh you live in Guadeloupe, oh...neat! And you, your name is Noura, you come from... aha, Côte d'Ivoire; and you, Benoît, you come from...Algeria, aha. And Virginie, you are Swiss, aren't you? Yes. And finally, Nadjat, where do you come from? Oh, from Morocco. Good, let's start.)

Parfait! C'est très bien! (Great! Very good!)

Pronunciation Practice

Practice with accents. Repeat these words:

écrit (write)

activité (activity)

frère (brother)

frère Jacques (brother Jacques)

Ça va. (I'm fine.)

français (French)

garçon (boy)

And now, listen carefully and repeat these phrases:

Il est français. Elle est française. (He is French. She is French.)

Il est anglais. Elle est anglaise. (He is English. She is English.)

Il est japonais. Elle est japonaise. (He is Japanese. She is Japanese.)

Listen to the names of the countries where French is spoken.

En Europe: la France, la Belgique, le Luxembourg et la Suisse. (In Europe: France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland.)

En Amérique du Nord: le Québec. Aux Antilles: la Martinique, la Guadeloupe, Saint-Martin et Haïti. (In North America: Quebec. In the Caribbean: Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Martin, and Haiti.)

En Afrique: la Mauritanie, le Sénégal, la Côte d'Ivoire, la Guinée, le Burkina Faso, le Bénin, le Niger, Le Tchad, la République Centrafricaine, le Cameroun, le Gabon, le Congo, la République démocratique du Congo, Le Rwanda, Le Burundi, l'Algérie, le Maroc et la Tunisie. (In Africa: Mauritania, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger, Chad, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.)

Listen to find out whether French is considered the native, the official, or the administrative language of these countries.

En Europe, en Suisse, le français est la langue maternelle pour 18% de la population.

En Belgique, on a soit le français, soit le flamand pour langue maternelle. (In Europe, in Switzerland, French is the native language of 18% of the population. In Belgium, French and Flemish are the native languages.)

Au Luxembourg, on a le français ou l'allemand comme langue maternelle. (In Luxembourg, French and German are the native languages.)

En Afrique, le français est la langue officielle dans les pays suivants: la Mauritanie, le Sénégal, la Côte d'Ivoire, la Guinée, le Burkina Faso, le Bénin, le Niger, le Tchad, la République Centrafricaine, le Cameroun, le Gabon, le Congo, La République démocratique du Congo, le Rwanda et le Burundi, et c'est la langue administrative du Maroc, de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie. (In Africa, French is the official language of the following countries: Mauritania, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger, Chad, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and it's the administrative language of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.)

En Amérique du Nord, au Québec, le français est la langue maternelle pour la majorité de la population, et aux Antilles, à la Martinique et à la Guadeloupe, c'est la langue maternelle de la majorité de la population. (In North America, in Quebec, French is the native language of the majority of the population, and in the Caribbean, in Martinique and Guadeloupe, it's the native language of the majority of the population.)

Well done! Now you can ask to speak to someone on the telephone and give your own name.

Before we move on to the next chapter here's a learning tip:

Try to spend a few minutes each day listening to the dialogs to become more familiar with French sounds. You may find it difficult at first to distinguish individual words. But don't be discouraged. Keep listening and soon you'll be able to recognize what is being said. And, when you practice your French, always add **monsieur, madame, mademoiselle**, or **messieursdames** when greeting someone or saying goodbye.

Chapter 4 (Track 2)

Vous désirez? What would you like?

In this chapter you are going to learn how to order drinks and light refreshments, and make small purchases. First let's practice ordering drinks at a café.

Activity 1

Monsieur and Madame Albert are at a café in Rouen with their daughters Nathalie and Delphine. Listen to them ordering drinks. What does Monsieur Albert order?

Monsieur? (Sir?)

Messieursdames. Vous désirez? (Ladies and gentlemen, what would you like?)

Je voudrais un café. (I would like a coffee.)

He orders coffee.

Je voudrais un café.

Now, what does Madame Albert order for herself?

Un crème pour moi. (A coffee with milk for me.)

Bon, un crème. Grand ou petit? (OK, a coffee with milk; large or small?)

Grand. (Large.)

She orders a coffee with milk.

Un crème pour moi.

To be more specific, a large coffee with milk, after the waiter asked her:

Grand ou petit?

Large or small? And here's what she ordered for her daughter Nathalie. Repeat:

Et un jus d'orange pour Nathalie. (And an orange juice for Natalie.)

Un café, un grand crème et un jus d'orange. (A coffee, a coffee with milk, and an orange juice.)

She ordered her an orange juice.

Et un jus d'orange pour Nathalie.

What does Delphine order?

Et pour toi Delphine? (And for you Delphine?)

Je voudrais un chocolat chaud. (I would like a hot chocolate.)

Un chocolat chaud. C'est tout? (One hot chocolate. Is that all?)

She orders a hot chocolate.

Un chocolat chaud.

Monsieur Albert is feeling hungry. What does he ask for?

Avez-vous des croissants? (Do you have croissants?)

Oui, bien sûr. (Yes, of course.)

Quatre croissants, s'il vous plaît. (Four croissants, please.)

Quatre croissants. Tout de suite. (Four croissants. Right away.)

He orders four croissants.

Quatre croissants, s'il vous plaît.

Now see if you can order for them. Use the phrase **Je voudrais**, I would like, when placing their orders.

Messieursdames, vous désirez? (Ladies and gentlemen, what would you like?)

Monsieur Albert wants a coffee. Tell the waiter.

Je voudrais un café.

And Madame Albert wants coffee with milk.

Et un crème.

Bon, un crème. Grand ou petit? (OK, a coffee with milk. Large or small?)

Say a large one.

Grand.

And now order an orange juice for Nathalie.

Un jus d'orange pour Nathalie.

And ask Delphine what she would like.

Et pour toi, Delphine? (And for you, Delphine?)

She wants a hot chocolate.

Un chocolat chaud.

Un chocolat chaud. C'est tout? (A hot chocolate. That's all?)

No, they are hungry. Ask if they have any croissants.

Avez-vous des croissants?

Oui, bien sûr. (Yes, of course.)

Order four.

Quatre croissants, s'il vous plaît.

Quatre croissants. Tout de suite. (Four croissants. Right away.)

Well done! Now let's go on to the next activity.

Activity 2

Now you are going to hear some of the other people in the café. What do they order?

Vous désirez, monsieur? (What would you like, sir?)

Deux crème. (Two coffees with milk.)

Grands ou petits? (Large or small?)

Grands. (Large.)

Deux grands crème. (Two large coffees with milk.)

Did you get it? He ordered two large coffees with milk. Repeat:

Deux grands crème.

Monsieur, un café, un chocolat et deux croissants. (Sir, one coffee, one hot chocolate, and two croissants.)

Un café, un chocolat et deux croissants. C'est tout? (One coffee, one hot chocolate, and two croissants. That's all?)

Oui, c'est tout. (Yes, that's all.)

She ordered a coffee, a hot chocolate, and two croissants. Repeat:

Un café, un chocolat et deux croissants.

Vous désirez? (What would you like?)

Une bière et de l'eau minérale. (A beer and mineral water.)

Gazeuse ou non gazeuse? (Sparkling or non-sparkling?)

Gazeuse. (Sparkling.)

Une bière et de l'eau minérale gazeuse. Très bien. (One beer and a sparkling mineral water. Very well.)

She ordered a beer. Repeat:

Une bière

And a sparkling water. Repeat:

et de l'eau minérale.

Notice how the waiter asked if the customer wanted sparkling or non-sparkling water:

Gazeuse ou non gazeuse?

Here are more people ordering food and drinks.

Madame? (Madam?)

Un jus d'orange. (One orange juice.)

C'est tout? (Is that all?)

Non, un croissant. (No, one croissant.)

Un jus d'orange et un croissant. (One orange juice and one croissant.)

She asked for an orange juice and a croissant.

Un jus d'orange et un croissant.

Un déca, un grand crème et un thé au lait. (A decaffeinated coffee, a large coffee with milk, and one tea with milk.)

Un déca et un grand crème...et un thé au lait. C'est tout? (A decaffeinated coffee and one large coffee with milk...and one tea with milk. Is that all?)

Avez-vous des croissants? (Do you have any croissants?)

Oui, bien sûr. (Yes, of course.)

Deux croissants alors. (Two croissants then.)

Un déca, un grand crème, un thé au lait et deux croissants. (A decaffeinated coffee, a large coffee with milk, tea with milk, and two croissants.)

He ordered a decaffeinated coffee,

Un déca,

a large coffee with milk,

un grand crème,

tea with milk,

un thé au lait,

and two croissants.

et deux croissants.

Messieursdames? (Ladies and gentlemen?)

Quatre cafés et quatre croissants. (Four coffees and four croissants.)

Ah! Je regrette, je n'ai plus de croissants. (Ah! I am sorry. I am out of croissants.)

Bon, quatre cafés alors. (Very well, so four coffees then.)

They order four coffees and four croissants.

Quatre cafés et quatre croissants.

But the waiter tells them he's out of croissants.

Je n'ai plus de croissants.

So, it's just four coffees.

Bon, quatre cafés alors.

Activity 3

You are in a café in France with some friends who want you to order for them. Practice what you would say to the waiter, then listen to see if you got it right.

I would like a large coffee with milk.

Je voudrais un grand crème.

A cup of tea with milk please.

Un thé au lait, s'il vous plaît.

Two coffees.

Deux cafés.

Do you have any croissants?

Avez-vous des croissants?

I would like a decaffeinated coffee.

Je voudrais un déca.

A beer please.

Une bière, s'il vous plaît.

Activity 4

All those orders have to be paid for, eventually. So, we need more numbers. Let's count from 20 to 29. Repeat after you hear each one starting with:

20 - **vingt**

21 - **vingt et un**

22 - **vingt-deux**

23 - **vingt-trois**

24 - **vingt-quatre**

25 - **vingt-cinq**

26 - **vingt-six**

27 - **vingt-sept**

28 - **vingt-huit**

29 - **vingt-neuf**

Here come 30 to 60:

30 - **trente**

40 - **quarante**

50 - **cinquante**

60 - **soixante**

Let's practice a little. What's:

24 - **vingt-quatre**

36 - **trente-six**

28 - **vingt-huit**

47 - **quarante-sept**

39 - **trente-neuf**

21 - **vingt et un**

Activity 5

Now it's time for Monsieur Albert to pay. Listen to find out how he asks for the bill.

L'addition, s'il vous plaît. (The bill please.)

Un café, un grand crème, un jus d'orange, un chocolat chaud et quatre croissants. Ça fait neuf euros vingt. (One coffee, one large coffee with milk, one orange juice, one hot chocolate, and four croissants. That's €9.20).

Tenez, dix euros. (Here is €10.)

Merci monsieur. Au revoir et bonne journée. (Thank you sir. Good-bye and have a nice day.)

How much did he have to pay? Repeat:

Neuf euros vingt. (€9.20.)

9 euros 20. How much did he give the waiter? Repeat:

Dix euros. (€10.)

10 euros. And how did he ask for the bill? Repeat:

L'addition, s'il vous plaît.

Listen again.

L'addition, s'il vous plaît. (The bill please.)

Un café, un grand crème, un jus d'orange, un chocolat chaud et quatre croissants. Ça fait neuf euros vingt. (One coffee, one large coffee with milk, one orange juice, one hot chocolate, and four croissants. That's €9.20).

Tenez, dix euros. (Here is €10.)

Merci monsieur. Au revoir et bonne journée. (Thank you sir. Good-bye and have a nice day.)

By the way, the term **garçon**, which means boy, was once used to signal the waiter. Today, to attract a waiter's attention you should say **Monsieur** or, for a waitress, **Madame** or **Mademoiselle**.

Pronunciation Practice

Listen carefully to distinguish between the indefinite masculine article **un** and **une**, the feminine. Then repeat:

un thé

un café

une bière

une orange

Remember how some words are run together. Repeat these phrases:

C'est tout? (Is that all?)

Tout de suite. (Right away.)

S'il vous plaît. (Please.)

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[CD 3]

Chapter 5 (Track 1)

Vous avez des sandwichs? Do you have sandwiches?

In this chapter you'll be learning how to order something to eat and drink in a brasserie.

Brasseries were originally places where you could buy beer. Over the years they have become moderately priced eating places.

Activity 1

Listen to these two customers in a brasserie.

Monsieur s'il vous plaît. (Excuse me sir.)

Bonjour, messieursdames. Vous désirez? (Good day ladies and gentlemen. What would you like?)

Vous avez des sandwiches? (Do you have sandwiches?)

Oui, bien sûr. (Yes, of course.)

Qu'est-ce que vous avez comme sandwiches? (What kind of sandwiches do you have?)

Jambon, fromage, saucisson. (Ham, cheese, sausage.)

That was quite overwhelming. So let's break it down. First, the woman is asking whether they have any sandwiches:

Vous avez des sandwiches?

Yes, of course. Then she asked what kind of sandwiches they have:

Oui, bien sûr. Qu'est-ce que vous avez comme sandwiches?

The waiter's response: ham,

jambon

cheese,

fromage

sausage,

saucisson

Listen again.

Monsieur s'il vous plaît. (Excuse me sir.)

Bonjour, messieursdames. Vous désirez? (Good day ladies and gentlemen. What would you like?)

Vous avez des sandwiches? (Do you have sandwiches?)

Oui, bien sûr. (Yes, of course.)

Qu'est-ce que vous avez comme sandwiches? (What kind of sandwiches do you have?)

Jambon, fromage, saucisson. (Ham, cheese, sausage.)

Now let's hear what they order:

Un sandwich au jambon pour moi. Et pour toi? (One ham sandwich for me. And for you?)

Un sandwich au fromage pour moi. (One cheese sandwich for me.)

Un sandwich au jambon et un sandwich au fromage. (One ham sandwich and one cheese sandwich.)

Did you guess it? The woman ordered a ham sandwich for herself.

Un sandwich au jambon pour moi.

And the man ordered a cheese sandwich.

Un sandwich au fromage pour moi.

Listen again.

Un sandwich au jambon pour moi. Et pour toi? (One ham sandwich for me. And for you?)

Un sandwich au fromage pour moi. (One cheese sandwich for me.)

Un sandwich au jambon et un sandwich au fromage. (One ham sandwich and one cheese sandwich.)

Let's see what they want to drink:

Une pression pour moi...et pour toi? (A draft beer for me...and for you?)

Un verre de vin rouge. (A glass of red wine.)

The man asked for a draft beer:

Une pression pour moi.

The woman preferred a glass of red wine:

Un verre de vin rouge.

Now let's review. Do you remember what the woman ordered to eat? Was it:

Un sandwich au jambon...

or

un sandwich au fromage.

She ordered a ham sandwich. And what did the man order to drink? Was it:

Une pression...

or

un verre de vin rouge.

He ordered a draft beer.

Activity 2

Listen to the other people in the brasserie giving their orders.

Vous désirez, monsieur? (What would you like, sir?)

Qu'est-ce que vous avez comme salades? (What kind of salad do you have?)

Salade niçoise, salade aux fruits de mer, salade aux trois fromages. (Tuna and olive salad, seafood salad, three cheese salad.)

Une salade niçoise. (One tuna and olive salad.)

Et comme boisson? (And to drink?)

De l'eau minérale. (Mineral water.)

Gazeuse? (Sparkling?)

Oui. (Yes.)

What does he ask for?

Une salade niçoise.

A salad niçoise and...

De l'eau minérale.

Some mineral water.

Gazeuse? (Sparkling?)

Oui. (Yes.)

Some sparkling mineral water.

Vous désirez? (What would you like?)

Ben...je voudrais un steak frites. (Well, I would like a steak with fries.)

Et avec ça? (And with that?)

Hum...Un pichet de vin rouge. (A pitcher of red wine.)

What did she order?

Ben....je voudrais un steak frites.

Steak and french fries. What else?

Un pichet de vin rouge.

And a small pitcher of red wine.

Vous désirez, messieursdames? (Ladies and gentlemen, what would you like?)

Un hamburger pour moi et... (A hamburger for me and...)

Pour moi un hamburger aussi...et une portion de frites. (A hamburger for me as well...and a portion of french fries.)

Grande ou petite? (Large or small?)

Grande. (Large.)

Et comme boisson? (And to drink?)

Un coca. (A Coke.)

Qu'est-ce que vous avez comme milk shakes? (What kind of milk shakes do you have?)

Fraise, vanille, banane, chocolat. (Strawberry, vanilla, banana, chocolate.)

Un milk shake à la vanille. (One vanilla milk shake.)

What did the people order?

Un hamburger pour moi et... (One hamburger for me and...)

Pour moi un hamburger aussi... et une portion de frites. (For me one hamburger as well...and a portion of french fries.)

A hamburger each and a portion of french fries. And to drink?

Un coca.

A Coke.

Un milk shake à la vanille.

A vanilla milk shake.

Vous désirez, mesdames? (Ladies, what would you like?)

Je voudrais une omelette. Qu'est-ce que vous avez comme omelettes? (I would like an omelet. What kind of omelets do you have?)

Omelette nature, omelette au jambon, omelette au fromage, omelette aux fines herbes. (Plain omelet, ham omelet, cheese omelet, omelet with mixed herbs.)

Une omelette aux fines herbes. (One omelet with mixed herbs.)

Et pour moi, une salade aux fruits de mer. (And for me, a seafood salad.)

Et comme boisson? (And to drink?)

Un thé au citron. (A tea with lemon.)

Une bière. (A beer.)

En bouteille ou pression? (In a bottle or on draft?)

Une pression. (Draft.)

And what did these women order?

Une omelette aux fines herbes.

An omelet with mixed herbs.

Et pour moi, une salade aux fruits de mer.

And a seafood salad. And to drink?

Un thé au citron.

A tea with lemon and...

Une pression.

A draft beer.

Activity 3

What desserts do they choose?

Et comme dessert, monsieur? (And for dessert, sir?)

Qu'est-ce que vous avez comme glaces? (What kind of ice cream do you have?)

Glace à la vanille, au chocolat, à la fraise, aux pistaches. (Vanilla, chocolate, strawberry, pistachio ice cream.)

Glace à la fraise. (Strawberry ice cream.)

The customer chose strawberry ice cream.

Glace à la fraise.

Does the next customer order dessert?

Voulez-vous un dessert, madame? (Would you like a dessert, madam?)

Merci. (No thank you.)

No, she doesn't. **Merci** here means "No thank you" when you have been offered something. If you want what you have been offered you say: **S'il vous plaît.**

What about this two gentlemen?

Voulez-vous un dessert Messieurs? (Would you like a dessert, gentlemen?)

Qu'est-ce que vous avez comme desserts? (What kind of dessert do you have?)

Des glaces, tarte au citron, tarte aux pommes. (Ice cream, lemon pie, apple pie.)

Tarte aux pommes. (An apple pie.)

Moi aussi, tarte aux pommes. (Me too, an apple pie.)

They both order apple pies.

Tarte aux pommes.

Listen to these two ladies. What do they want?

Vous voulez un dessert? (Would you like a dessert?)

Tarte au citron pour moi. (A lemon pie for me.)

Et je voudrais une glace au chocolat avec crème chantilly. (And I would like a chocolate ice cream with whipped cream.)

The first lady ordered a lemon pie,

Tarte au citron pour moi.

the other one chocolate ice cream

Et je voudrais une glace au chocolat

with whipped cream.

avec crème chantilly.

Activity 4

Now it's your turn. The waiter just asked you for your order. Start your food order with:

Je voudrais...

Messieursdames, vous désirez? (Ladies and gentlemen, what would you like?)

Here are your food choices again:

a ham sandwich

un sandwich au jambon

a cheese sandwich

un sandwich au fromage

a tuna and olive salad

une salade niçoise

a steak with fries

un steak frites

a hamburger

un hamburger

an omelet with mixed herbs

une omelette aux fines herbes

For drinks:

Et comme boisson? (And to drink?)

a draft beer

une pression

a glass of red wine

un verre de vin rouge

mineral water

de l'eau minérale

a pitcher of red wine

un pichet de vin rouge

a Coke

un coca

a vanilla milk shake

un milk shake à la vanille

tea with lemon

un thé au citron

Et comme dessert? (And for dessert?)

And for dessert your choices are:

strawberry ice cream

glace à la fraise

apple pie

tarte aux pommes

Activity 5

More bills to pay. We need more numbers. Repeat the numbers from 60 to 100:

60	Soixante	
70	Soixante-dix	
71	Soixante et onze	
72	Soixante-douze	
73	Soixante-treize	
74	Soixante-quatorze	
75	Soixante-quinze	
76	Soixante-seize	
77	Soixante-dix-sept	
78	Soixante-dix-huit	
79	Soixante-dix-neuf	
	Quatre-vingts	80
	Quatre-vingt-un	81
	Quatre-vingt-dix	90

Quatre-vingt-onze	91
Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf	99
Cent	100

You noticed, the numbers from 70 to 99 are a little tricky. Here's a way to remember them: 70 is sixty ten:

soixante-dix

and so on.

71 is sixty and eleven:

soixante et onze

and so on.

80 is literally four twenties:

quatre-vingts

90 is four-twenty-ten:

quatre-vingt-dix

Sounds quite complicated. A good way to practice numbers is to say the French equivalent whenever you see prices: in the supermarket, in stores, or restaurants.

Activity 6

Here's your first chance to listen and then practice the numbers you just learned. The waitress has to add up the checks for five tables. Listen as she reads them, then decide which is the correct amount.

Table 1

Un sandwich au jambon et un sandwich au fromage, une pression et un verre de vin rouge. Ça fait huit euros quarante. (A ham sandwich and a cheese sandwich, a draft beer, and a glass of red wine. That's €8.40.)

Is it 4 euros 80, 8 euros 40, or 40 euros 8?

The correct answer is 8.40.

Ça fait huit euros quarante.

Table 2

Une salade niçoise et de l'eau minérale gazeuse. Ça fait sept euros. (A niçoise salad and sparkling mineral water. That's €7.)

Is it 5 euros, 6 euros, or 7 euros?

The correct answer is 7 euros.

Ça fait sept euros.

Table 3

Un steak frites et un pichet de vin rouge. Ça fait douze euros cinquante. (A steak with french fries and a pitcher of red wine. That's €12.50.)

Is it 12 euros 50, 2 euros 20, or 5 euros 50?

The correct answer is 12.50.

Ça fait douze euros cinquante.

Table 4

Deux hamburgers, une grande portion de frites, un coca et un milk shake à la vanille.

Ça fait onze euros soixante. (Two hamburgers, a large portion of french fries, a Coke, and a vanilla milk shake. That's €11.60.)

Is it 16 euros, 6 euros 11, or 11 euros 60?

The correct answer is 11.60.

Ça fait onze euros soixante.

Table 5

Une omelette aux fines herbes, une salade aux fruits de mer, un thé au citron et une pression. Ça fait treize euros soixante-dix. (One omelet with mixed herbs, one seafood salad, one lemon tea, and a draft beer. That's €13.70.)

13 euros 70, 17 euros 30, or 30 euros 17?

The correct answer is 13.70.

Ça fait treize euros soixante-dix.

Pronunciation Practice

Listen and repeat these phrases:

un verre de vin rouge (a glass of red wine)

un café (a coffee)

un sandwich au jambon (a ham sandwich)

une tarte aux pommes (an apple pie)

une glace au chocolat (a chocolate ice cream)

une omelette aux fines herbes (an omelet with mixed herbs)

Well done. Let's hope those customers left a nice tip. Speaking of which: Service is generally included in the bill. But if you are happy with the service a tip is appropriate and appreciated; round the bill up 1 to 2 euros.

Chapter 6 (Track 2)

Vous avez un plan de la ville? Do you have a city map?

In this chapter you'll learn how to make small purchases at a newsstand.

Activity 1

Listen to this woman at a newsstand. Can you guess what she buys?

Bonjour, madame. (Hello madam.)

Bonjour, madame. Le Figaro et un Télérama. (Hello madam. The Figaro and a Télérama.)

Voilà. (Here you go.)

She buys **Le Figaro**, a French newspaper and a copy of **Télérama**, a TV listings magazine.

Le Figaro et un Télérama.

Now what does she ask for?

Et avec ça? (And with that?)

Avez-vous le New York Herald? (Do you carry the New York Herald?)

Ah non, je regrette. (On no, I'm sorry.)

She asks for the New York Herald:

Avez-vous le New York Herald?

But the news agent says she's sorry she hasn't got one.

Ah non, je regrette.

Listen again.

Bonjour, madame. (Hello madam.)

Bonjour, madame. Le Figaro et un Télérama. (Hello madam. The Figaro and a Télérama.)

Voilà. (Here you go.)

Et avec ça? (And with that?)

Avez-vous le New York Herald? (Do you carry the New York Herald?)

Ah non, je regrette. (On no, I'm sorry.)

Now practice asking for your favorite paper or magazine.

Activity 2

Let's go back to the newsstand and practice some numbers. Here are more customers buying magazines. How much do they cost?

Le Télérama, c'est combien? (How much is the Télérama?)

Un euro soixante. (€1.60.)

Paris Match, ça coûte combien? (How much does Paris Match cost?)

Trois euros. (€3.)

Marie Claire? (Marie Claire?)

Trois euros. (€3.)

Let's hear it again: How much do they cost?

Le Télérama, c'est combien?

Un euro soixante.

That's 1 euro 60.

How much for **Paris Match**?

Paris Match, ça coûte combien?

Trois euros.

That's three euros.

Marie Claire magazine?

Marie Claire?

Trois euros.

That's three euros.

Listen again.

Le Télérama, c'est combien? (How much is the Télérama?)

Un euro soixante. (€1.60.)

Paris Match, ça coûte combien? (How much does Paris Match cost?)

Trois euros. (€3.)

Marie Claire? (Marie Claire?)

Trois euros. (€3.)

Activity 3

Besides papers and magazines there are many other things that can be purchased at a French newsstand: maps, candy, soda, post cards, stamps, phone cards, etc. Listen to Gilles and Sylvie buying those things.

Vous avez un plan de la ville? (Do you carry a city map?)

Oui, bien sûr. Un euro cinquante. C'est tout? (Yes, of course. €1.50. Is that it?)

Non, un paquet de bonbons et un Orangina. (No, a packet of candy and an Orangina.)

Ça fait sept euros quarante-cinq. (That's €7.45.)

Voilà. (Here.)

Merci, au revoir. (Thank you, good-bye.)

Bonjour Madame, vous désirez? (Hello madam, what would you like?)

Cinq cartes postales s'il vous plaît. (Five post cards please.)

Quatre euros. (€4.)

Avez-vous des timbres postes? (Do you carry postage stamps?)

Oui. (Yes.)

Alors cinq timbres pour les États-Unis. (So five postage stamps for the U.S.)

C'est tout? (Is that it?)

Avez-vous des télécartes? (Do you carry telephone cards?)

Ah non, je regrette. (Oh no, I'm sorry.)

Bon, c'est tout. (OK, that's all.)

What did Gilles buy? Repeat after him.

Un plan de la ville

A town plan

un paquet de bonbons

a packet of candy

et un Orangina.

and an orange drink. How much did he pay?

Sept euros quarante-cinq. (€7.45)

And Sylvie bought?

Cinq cartes postales

Five post cards, and

cinq timbres pour les États-Unis.

five postage stamps for the United States. She also asked:

Avez-vous des télécartes?

Have you got any telephone cards? But the news agent did not have any.

Listen again.

Vous avez un plan de la ville? (Do you carry a city map?)

Oui, bien sûr. Un euro cinquante. C'est tout? (Yes, of course. €1.50. Is that it?)

Non, un paquet de bonbons et un Orangina. (No, a packet of candy and an Orangina.)

Ça fait sept euros quarante-cinq. (That's €7.45.)

Voilà. (Here.)

Merci, au revoir. (Thank you, good-bye.)

Bonjour Madame, vous désirez? (Hello madam, what would you like?)

Cinq cartes postales s'il vous plaît. (Five post cards please.)

Quatre euros. (€4.)

Avez-vous des timbres postes? (Do you carry postage stamps?)

Oui. (Yes.)

Alors cinq timbres pour les États-Unis. (So five postage stamps for the U.S.)

C'est tout? (Is that it?)

Avez-vous des télécartes? (Do you carry telephone cards?)

Ah non, je regrette. (Oh no, I'm sorry.)

Bon, c'est tout. (OK, that's all.)

Activity 4

OK. Now you're at the newsstand and want to buy some things. How would you ask for a map of Paris?

Avez-vous un plan de Paris?

Do you have any telephone cards?

Avez-vous des télécartes?

Do you have the New York Herald?

Avez-vous le New York Herald?

Three post cards and three stamps for the United States.

Trois cartes postales et trois timbres pour les États-Unis.

A Coke.

Un coca.

I would like a pack of candy.

Je voudrais un paquet de bonbons.

Good. Note: When you're asking for a single item use **un** for masculine nouns, **un coca**, a coke, or **une** with feminine nouns, **une bière**, a beer. When you ask for "some" or "any" use **des** as in **des cartes postales**, post cards.

Activity 5

How much do these items cost? Listen to the prices and repeat them.

Un coca: deux euros cinquante (A Coke: €2.50)

Un Orangina: deux euros cinquante (An Orangina: €2.50)

Les cartes postales sont à quatre-vingt centimes. (The post cards cost 80 cents.)

Une télécarte: sept euros quarante ou quatorze euros soixante-quinze. (The telephone cards: €7.40 or €14.75)

Un plan de la ville: un euro cinquante (A town plan: €1.50)

Le journal: un euro vingt (The newspaper: €1.20)

Did you get them right? The prices were:

The Coke: €2.50

The Orangina: €2.50

The post cards: 80 cents

The telephone cards: €7.40 or €14.75

The town map: €1.50

The newspaper: €1.20

By the way, all euro coins share a common face. The other side of the coin displays a national face specific to each member country.

How much are these wines? Listen and find out.

J'ai un joli petit Nuit Saint-Georges ici à trente-deux euros. Oui, trente-deux euros. Château Margaux? Ça c'est quatre-vingt-dix-neuf euros! Ah oui, c'est cher un

Margaux, oui quatre-vingt-dix-neuf euros. Le Médoc? Pas cher: neuf euros vingt, neuf. Chablis, ah ça c'est un premier crû. Ça coûte...attendez...vingt-sept euros...oui c'est ça vingt-sept euros. Le Pommard premier crû...vingt-sept euros quatre-vingts...oui...vingt-sept euros quatre-vingts. Un blanc? Oui, si vous voulez quelque chose de pas cher, j'ai un Sauternes à dix-neuf euros cinquante. Le Beaujolais village...ah mais c'est un rouge! Cinq euros quatre-vingts, oui cinq euros quatre-vingts, pas cher. Le Mouton Cadet neuf euros cinquante...ha! ha! ha! ...le grand crû...ah ça c'est autre chose. C'est quarante-neuf euros soixante-quinze. Oui c'est ça, quarante-neuf euros soixante-quinze. (I have a nice little Nuit Saint-Georges here for €32. Yes, €32. Château Margaux? That's €99! Oh yes, a Margaux is expensive, yes €99. The Médoc? Not expensive: €9.20. Chablis, ah that is a first class vintage. It cost...just wait...€27...yes that's it €27. The Pommard premier crû...€27.80... yes...€27.80. A white? Yes, if you want something not expensive, I have a Sauternes for €19.50. The Beaujolais village...oh but that's a red one! €5.80 yes €5.80; not expensive. The Mouton Cadet €9.50...ha! ha! ha! The great vintage...oh that's something else. It's €49.75. Yes, that's it, €49.75.)

Now let's move on to some Pronunciation Practice.

The numbers 60 through 100 are difficult to distinguish when spoken quickly. Practice saying them until you get used to the sound.

soixante (60)

soixante-quinze (75)

quatre-vingts (80)

quatre-vingt-quinze (95)

quatre-vingt-dix-neuf (99)

Now listen and practice the nasal **N** and **M** sounds.

un paquet de bonbons (a packet of candy)

des timbres (postage stamps)

bien sûr (of course)

non (no)

cent (one hundred)

Very good. And that's the end of this chapter.

A quick learning tip: Go to a newsstand or bookstore that carries French magazines with cooking recipes. See how many names of foods and drinks you can identify and practice ordering them.

[CD 4]

Chapter 7 (track 1)

Quel est votre métier? What's your job?

In this chapter you'll learn to talk about what you do for a living.

Activity 1

Listen to a game show presenter asking contestants about their jobs. Some of the jobs you may already be able to guess.

Et M. Dubois, que faites-vous dans la vie? Ah, vous êtes agent de police. Oh la la...il faut faire attention. (And Mr. Dubois, what are you doing in life? Oh, you are a policeman. Oh la la...got to be careful.)

Bon, et Mme Vernon, vous êtes...? Coiffeuse...coiffeuse. Très bien, vous travaillez dans un salon? Oui. (OK, and Mrs. Vernon, you are...? A hairdresser, a hairdresser. Very well. You work in a salon? Yes.)

Et M. Gaillard, vous êtes...? Ahh! Homme d'affaires. Vous êtes dans une grande entreprise? Oui, bien sûr. (And Mr. Gaillard, you are...? Ohh! A businessman. You work in a big company? Yes, of course.)

Et...et mademoiselle Leclerc? Ah, vous êtes médecin...médecin. Et vous travaillez dans un...? Un centre hospitalier, ah oui. C'est très intéressant. (And...and Miss Leclerc? Oh you are a doctor...a doctor. And you work in a...? In a hospital center, oh yes. That is very interesting.)

Et M. Maupassant, vous êtes...? Ah, vous êtes toujours étudiant, mais vous voulez être...? Comptable...comptable...ah oui. (And Mr. Maupassant, you are...? Oh you are still a student, but you want to become...? An accountant, an accountant...oh yes.)

Et...et finalement Mme Beauvoisin vous êtes...? Ah, vous êtes au chômage. (And...and finally Mrs. Beauvoisin you are...? Oh you are unemployed.)

Did you get all that? Listen again and repeat after the presenter.

M. Dubois est agent de police.

This man is a policeman.

Mme Vernon est coiffeuse.

This woman is a hairdresser.

M. Gaillard est homme d'affaires.

This man is a businessman.

Mademoiselle Leclerc est médecin.

This woman is a doctor.

M. Maupassant est toujours étudiant.

This young man is still a student, and finally...

Madame Beauvoisin est au chômage.

This woman is unemployed.

Activity 2

Listen to these people telling you their names, what jobs they do, and where they work.

Bon, je m'appelle Gilles Bernard et je suis employé de banque. Je travaille dans une banque. (OK, my name is Gilles Bernard, and I am a bank employee. I work in a bank.)

Moi je suis Sylvie Verlaine. Je suis infirmière et je travaille dans un hôpital. (I am Sylvie Verlaine. I am a nurse and I work in a hospital.)

Je m'appelle Patrice Millerieux. Je suis Directeur des ressources humaines et je travaille dans une grande entreprise. (My name is Patrice Millerieux. I am a personnel director and I work for a big company.)

So, could you guess what those people's jobs are? Listen again and repeat after each person.

First, Gilles:

Je suis employé de banque. (I am a bank employee.)

Gilles works in a bank. What about Sylvie Verlaine?

Je suis infirmière. (I am a nurse.)

Sylvie is a nurse. And finally, what about Patrice Millerieux?

Je suis Directeur des ressources humaines. (I am a personnel director.)

Patrice is a personnel director.

Listen again.

Bon, je m'appelle Gilles Bernard et je suis employé de banque. Je travaille dans une banque. (OK, my name is Gilles Bernard, and I am a bank employee. I work in a bank.)

Moi je suis Sylvie Verlaine. Je suis infirmière et je travaille dans un hôpital. (I am Sylvie Verlaine. I am a nurse and I work in a hospital.)

Je m'appelle Patrice Millerieux. Je suis Directeur des ressources humaines et je travaille dans une grande entreprise. (My name is Patrice Millerieux. I am a personnel director and I work for a big company.)

Activity 3

Listen to M. Martin who runs a small hotel in the countryside. At the dinner table he introduces the other guests to you. Repeat the introductions. Note Monsieur Martin's intonation and see if you can copy it.

First up is Mr. Bernard from Geneva in Switzerland. He is a bank employee and works at a bank.

Je vous présente M. Bernard de Genève, en Suisse. Il est employé de banque et travaille dans une banque.

And this is Mrs. Rossi, from Rome in Italy. She is a salesperson and works in a department store.

Et voici Mme Rossi, de Rome en Italie. Elle est vendeuse et travaille dans un grand magasin.

Mr. Nicholls comes from New York; he is a policeman and works in a police station.

M. Nicholls est de New York. Il est agent de police et travaille dans un commissariat de police.

Ms. Verlainne, from Paris, is a nurse and works in a hospital.

Mlle Verlainne, de Paris, est infirmière et travaille dans un hôpital.

Ms. Fernandez, from Madrid in Spain, is a computer programmer and works in an office.

Mlle Fernandez, de Madrid en Espagne, est informaticienne et travaille dans un bureau.

Mr. Millerioux is from Quebec in Canada. He is a personnel director and works in a big company.

M. Millerioux vient de Québec, au Canada. Il est directeur des ressources humaines et travaille dans une grande entreprise.

And finally, Mr. Black is from London, in England. He is a tour guide and works in a tourist office.

Et finalement, M. Black est de Londres, en Angleterre.

Il est guide touristique et travaille dans un bureau de tourisme.

Well done. Before we move on, here is a learning tip: Try to get hold of a French newspaper. Go to the help wanted section and see how many of the jobs you recognize. Use clues from the name of the company.

Pronunciation Practice

You noticed the use of the verb **travailler**, to work. Let's practice that verb starting with "I work". Repeat after the French:

I work	Je travaille
You work	Tu travailles
He works	Il travaille
She works	Elle travaille
We work	Nous travaillons
You work	Vous travaillez
They work	Ils travaillent

Note that all parts of a regular **-er** verb, like **travailler**, sound the same except the **nous** and **vous** forms as in:

nous travaillons

we work and:

vous travaillez

you work

Listen and repeat the parts of the verb **faire**.

Je fais (I do)

Tu fais (you do – singular)

Il fait (he does)

Elle fait (she does)

Nous faisons (we do)

Vous faites (you do – plural)

Ils font (they do – masculine)

Elles font (they do – feminine)

Chapter 8 (Track 2)

Quel âge avez-vous? How old are you?

In this chapter you'll learn how to talk about the members of your family and people's marital status.

Activity 1

Listen to each of these hotel guests telling Sylvie, the receptionist, how old they are and whether they are married or single. First Sylvie talks to Gilles.

Gilles, quel âge avez-vous? (Gilles, how old are you?)

J'ai trente-deux ans. (I am 32 years old.)

Vous êtes mariés? (Are you married?)

Ah non, je suis divorcé. (Oh no, I am divorced.)

Did you get it? Gilles is 32.

J'ai trente-deux ans.

And he's divorced.

Je suis divorcé.

Now let's hear from Isabella.

Et vous, Isabella? (And you Isabella?)

J'ai trente-cinq ans et je suis mariée. (I am 35 years old and I am married.)

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

Oui, un fils de six ans. (Yes, a six-year-old son.)

How about Isabella? She is 35.

J'ai trente-cinq ans.

And she's married...

et je suis mariée.

Does she have children? Yes, a six-year-old son.

Oui, un fils de six ans.

Did you notice that the French say “I have 35 years” when they talk about their age?

Here is another guest, Paul.

Et vous, Paul? (And you Paul?)

Je suis célibataire et j’ai vingt-huit ans. (I am single and I am 28 years old.)

Paul is single:

Je suis célibataire...

And he’s 28 years old.

et j’ai vingt-huit ans.

How about Jack?

Et Jack? (And Jack?)

J’ai trente-six ans et je suis séparé de ma femme. (I am 36 years old and I am separated from my wife.)

Jack is 36:

J’ai trente-six ans...

And he’s separated.

et je suis séparé de ma femme.

The last guest is Lucienne:

Et Lucienne? (And Lucienne?)

Je suis mariée, j’ai deux enfants et j’ai trente-trois ans. (I am married, I have two children, and I am 33 years old.)

Lucienne is married:

Je suis mariée.

She has two children.

J’ai deux enfants.

And she is 33.

Et j’ai trente-trois ans.

Now it’s your turn. See if you can truthfully answer Sylvie’s questions.

Quel âge avez-vous? (How old are you?)

Vous êtes marié(e)? (Are you married?)

Activity 2

You are having a phone conversation with a French-speaking friend who is curious to know about the people in Sylvie’s group. Listen and answer her questions. We’ll give you the prompts in English.

Gilles Bernard est marié? (Is Gilles Bernard married?)

Say no, he’s divorced.

Non, il est divorcé. (No, he is divorced.)

Isabella, elle est célibataire? (Is Isabella single?)

Say no, she's married.

Non, elle est mariée. (No, she is married.)

Paul est célibataire? (Is Paul single?)

Say yes, he's single.

Oui, il est célibataire. (Yes, he is single.)

Jack est marié? (Is Jack married?)

Say no, he's separated.

Non, il est séparé. (No, he is separated.)

Et Lucienne, elle est mariée? (And is Lucienne married?)

Say yes, she's married.

Oui, elle est mariée. (Yes, she is married.)

Activity 3

Patrice is showing a friend a family picture. He points out each family member and says their age.

Mon fils Didier a quatre ans. Ma mère a cinquante et un ans. Mon père a cinquante-cinq ans. Et ma fille Élodie a deux ans. Ma femme a trente ans et moi, j'ai trente-

deux ans. (My son Didier is 4 years old. My mother is 51 years old. My father is 55 years old.

And my daughter Élodie is 2 years old. My wife is 30 years old and I am 32 years old.)

Did you get all the ages? Let's hear them again, first his son Didier:

Mon fils Didier a quatre ans.

Is Didier 4 or 40 years old? He's four.

Now his mother.

Ma mère a cinquante et un ans.

How old is she, 51 or 71? She's 51. Now on to his father. What is his age?

Mon père a cinquante-cinq ans.

65 or 55? 55 is correct. And how old is Elodie, his daughter? 10 or 2?

Et ma fille Élodie a deux ans.

The correct answer is 2. Finally, Patrice's wife and Patrice, how old are they?

Ma femme a trente ans et moi, j'ai trente-deux ans.

Did you get it? His wife is 30 and he is 32.

Good. You probably noticed different words for "my": **mon** and **ma**. **Mon** is used with masculine nouns; **ma** if the noun is feminine.

Listen again.

Mon fils Didier a quatre ans. Ma mère a cinquante et un ans. Mon père a cinquante-cinq ans. Et ma fille Élodie a deux ans. Ma femme a trente ans et moi, j'ai trente-

deux ans. (My son Didier is 4 years old. My mother is 51 years old. My father is 55 years old. And my daughter Élodie is 2 years old. My wife is 30 years old and I am 32 years old.)

Activity 4

Sylvie and a friend are showing each other family photos. Listen to her friend first:

Nous voilà en vacances; on est au bord de la mer. Ma femme, mes deux filles et le chien, et regarde! C'est devant la maison de mes parents. C'est ma femme, mon frère Denis, les filles et le chien. (Here we are on vacation; we are at the seaside. My wife, my two daughters, and the dog, and look! It's in front of my parents' house. It's my wife, my brother Denis, the girls, and the dog.)

OK. Let's take a closer look at each photo. In the first one Sylvie's friend and his family are on vacation. Repeat after each phrase.

Nous voilà en vacances...

They are at the sea side...

on est au bord de la mer.

His wife,

Ma femme,

his 2 daughters,

mes deux filles

and the dog.

et le chien.

The next photo was taken in front of his parents' house.

C'est devant la maison de mes parents.

There's his wife,

C'est ma femme,

his brother,

mon frère Denis,

the girls,

les filles

and the dog.

et le chien.

Nice family, especially the dog.... Listen again.

Nous voilà en vacances; on est au bord de la mer. Ma femme, mes deux filles et le chien, et regarde! C'est devant la maison de mes parents. C'est ma femme, mon frère Denis, les filles et le chien. (Here we are on vacation; we are at the seaside. My wife, my two daughters, and the dog, and look! It's in front of my parents' house. It's my wife, my brother Denis, the girls, and the dog.)

Now on to Sylvie and some members of her family.

Ici, c'est mon petit ami. Il a vingt-six ans...et voilà...et ça c'est à la maison: mes parents, mon frère Paul et ma soeur Cécile. (Here is my boyfriend. His name is Auban; he is 26 years old...and here is...and this is at home: my parents, my brother Paul, and my sister Cécile.)

Again, repeat after each phrase. First, Sylvie shows a picture of her boyfriend.

Ici, c'est mon petit ami.

His age?

il a vingt-six ans

26. Right. The next photo is at home:

c'est à la maison

her parents,

mes parents,

her brother Paul,

mon frère Paul

and her sister Cécile.

et ma soeur Cécile.

Good. Note that the plural possessive pronoun, **mes**, is not gender specific. Listen again.

Ici, c'est mon petit ami. Il a vingt-six ans...et voilà...et ça c'est à la maison: mes parents, mon frère Paul et ma soeur Cécile. (Here is my boyfriend. His name is Auban; he is 26 years old...and here is...and this is at home: my parents, my brother Paul, and my sister Cécile.)

Pronunciation Practice

When saying words with the letters **P** and **T** keep your lips tighter than you do when speaking English. Listen and practice the following lines:

mon petit ami (my boyfriend)

ma petite amie (my girlfriend)

son petit ami (her boyfriend)

sa petite amie (his girlfriend)

When asking a question in French notice how the voice goes up at the end of the sentence.

When making a statement the voice goes down. Listen to and repeat the following phrases:

Ça va? (How are you?)

Ça va bien merci. (I'm fine, thank you.)

Il a quel âge? (How old is he?)

Il a vingt ans. (He is 20 years old.)

Chapter 9 (Track 3)

Qu'est-ce qu'on va faire ce soir? What should we do tonight?

In this chapter you'll learn to talk about what you're going to do.

Activity 1

Here are Nicole and Patrice deciding what to do this evening. Pay special attention to Nicole's suggestions.

Qu'est-ce qu'on va faire ce soir? (What shall we do tonight?)

On pourrait aller au restaurant. (We could go to a restaurant.)

Ah non! (Oh no!)

Ou bien aller en boîte, aller danser. (Or go dancing in a night club.)

Non, je suis fatigué. (No, I am tired.)

Ou bien aller au cinéma. (Or go to the movies.)

Non non! (No no!)

On pourrait faire une promenade le long des Champs-Élysées. (We could go for a walk along the Champs-Élysées.)

Oui, bonne idée. (Yes, good idea.)

What did Nicole suggest? Listen again:

On pourrait aller au restaurant.

They could go to a restaurant. Repeat:

On pourrait aller au restaurant.

Her next suggestion was:

Ou bien, aller en boîte, aller danser.

Or go dancing in a night club. Repeat:

Ou bien, aller en boîte, aller danser.

Then she suggested:

Ou bien, aller au cinéma.

Or go to the movies. Repeat:

Ou bien, aller au cinéma.

Finally she suggests going for a long walk along the Champs-Élysées and this recommendation appeals to Patrice. Repeat after her:

On pourrait faire une promenade le long des Champs-Élysées.

Listen again.

Qu'est-ce qu'on va faire ce soir? (What shall we do tonight?)

On pourrait aller au restaurant. (We could go to a restaurant.)

Ah non! (Oh no!)

Ou bien aller en boîte, aller danser. (Or go dancing in a night club.)

Non, je suis fatigué. (No, I am tired.)

Ou bien aller au cinéma. (Or go to the movies.)

Non non! (No no!)

On pourrait faire une promenade le long des Champs-Élysées. (We could go for a walk along the Champs-Élysées.)

Oui, bonne idée. (Yes, good idea.)

Activity 2

Listen to a group of people talking about their plans for tonight. Try to figure out what they are going to do.

Bon, qu'est-ce qu'on va faire? je vais aller danser. Et vous Madame Fourier, qu'est-ce que vous aller faire? (OK, what shall we do? I am going dancing. And you, Mrs. Fourier, what are you going to do?)

Je vais aller au restaurant, je vais manger. Que faites-vous ce soir, M. Delafin? (I am going to a restaurant; I am going to eat. What are you doing tonight, Mr. Delafin?)

Ben, je vais visiter la ville, faire une promenade en ville. Et vous, Sylvie? (Well, I am going to visit the town, to take a walk in town. And you Sylvie?)

Je vais avec Gilles en boîte. Et vous Mme Coulot? Qu'est-ce que vous allez faire? (I am going with Gilles to a night club. And you, Mrs. Coulot? What are you going to do?)

Je vais aller au lit. Je suis fatiguée. Que faites-vous M. Garnier? (I am going to bed. I am tired. What are you doing, Mr. Garnier?)

Moi, je vais aller au cinéma. (I am going to the movies.)

So, what did everyone decide? First, Gilles:

Je vais aller danser.

Is Gilles going to go to a restaurant or dancing?

He is going to go dancing. Repeat:

Je vais aller danser.

What about Mme Fourier?

Je vais aller au restaurant, je vais manger.

Is she going to go dancing also or is she going to go to a restaurant for a meal?

She's going to a restaurant to eat. Repeat:

Je vais aller au restaurant, je vais manger.

And M. Delafin?

Ben, je vais visiter la ville, faire une promenade en ville.

Is M. Delafin going to eat as well or is he just going for a walk in town?

He is going for a walk in town. Repeat:

Je vais visiter la ville, faire une promenade en ville.

Sylvie, always up for a good time, has different plans.

Je vais avec Gilles en boîte.

She is off to a night club with Gilles. Repeat:

Je vais avec Gilles en boîte.

And Mme Coulot?

Je vais aller au lit.

Mme Coulot is going to bed. Repeat:

Je vais aller au lit.

She is tired. Repeat:

Je suis fatiguée.

Last but not least M. Garnier. What are his plans? Is he going to bed or is he going to the movies? He is going to the movies. Repeat:

Moi, je vais aller au cinéma.

Notice that like in English, the verb **aller**, to go, is used here to form the near future. For example:

Je vais aller au restaurant.

I'm going to go to the restaurant. Or:

Je vais aller au lit.

I'm going to go to bed.

Listen again.

Bon, qu'est-ce qu'on va faire? je vais aller danser. Et vous Madame Fourier, qu'est-ce que vous aller faire? (OK, what shall we do? I am going dancing. And you, Mrs. Fourier, what are you going to do?)

Je vais aller au restaurant, je vais manger. Que faites-vous ce soir, M. Delafin? (I am going to a restaurant; I am going to eat. What are you doing tonight, Mr. Delafin?)

Ben, je vais visiter la ville, faire une promenade en ville. Et vous, Sylvie? (Well, I am going to visit the town, to take a walk in town. And you Sylvie?)

Je vais avec Gilles en boîte. Et vous Mme Coulot? Qu'est-ce que vous allez faire? (I am going with Gilles to a night club. And you, Mrs. Coulot? What are you going to do?)

Je vais aller au lit. Je suis fatiguée. Que faites-vous M. Garnier? (I am going to bed. I am tired. What are you doing, Mr. Garnier?)

Moi, je vais aller au cinéma. (I am going to the movies.)

Activity 3

In this activity you'll practice other forms of the verb **aller**, to go. Repeat after the French.

She's going to eat at the restaurant.

Elle va manger au restaurant. (She is going to eat in a restaurant.)

She's going to a night club.

Elle va aller en boîte de nuit. (She is going to a night club.)

He's going to the movies.

Il va aller au cinéma. (He is going to the movies.)

We are going to visit the Olympic parc.

Nous allons visiter le parc olympique. (We are going to visit the Olympic park.)

We are going to take a river cruise.

On va faire une croisière sur la rivière. (We are going to take a river cruise.)

Very good. Have a good evening. In French that is:

Très bien. Bonne soirée. (Very well. Have a good evening.)

Pronunciation Practice

The letters **n** and **m** preceded by a vowel are called nasal sounds because they are produced through the nose. Listen carefully to the pronunciation of **on** and try to copy it as you repeat these phrases:

On va danser. (We are going dancing.)

On va au cinéma. (We are going to the movies.)

On va au restaurant. (We are going to a restaurant.)

On va en ville. (We are going to town.)

Good. Before we go to the next chapter, here is another learning tip: Listen regularly to the recording and say the French aloud. If you feel self-conscious try putting your hands over your ears – not while driving, of course. This will help you to hear your own voice better and you will not need to speak so loudly.

[CD 5]

Chapter 10 (Track 1)

Il y a une banque près d'ici? Is there a bank near here?

In this chapter, you will learn language to find out where a place is.

Activity 1

Here are some people at a hotel reception desk asking for various locations.

Il y a une poste près d'ici? (Is there a post office nearby?)

Oui, à deux minutes. (Yes, two minutes away.)

Il y a une pharmacie près d'ici? (Is there a drugstore nearby?)

Ah non. Il faut prendre un bus. (No. You have to take a bus.)

Et il y a un parking ici? (And is there a parking lot nearby?)

Oui. Il y a un parking à côté de l'hôtel. (Yes, there is a parking lot beside the hotel.)

Pour aller au cinéma? (To get to the cinema?)

Il n'y a pas de cinéma près d'ici. (There is no cinema nearby.)

C'est où l'arrêt d'autobus? (Where is the bus stop?)

En face de l'hôtel. (Opposite the hotel.)

Il y a une banque près d'ici? (Is there a bank nearby?)

Ah non. (Oh no.)

Now listen again. What is the first guest asking for?

Il y a une poste près d'ici? (Is there a post office nearby?)

Oui, à deux minutes. (Yes, 2 minutes away.)

She is asking: Is there is a post office nearby? Repeat after her.

Il y a une poste près d'ici?

The answer is: Yes, only two minutes away. Repeat:

Oui, à deux minutes.

Now what about the next one?

Il y a une pharmacie près d'ici? (Is there a drugstore nearby?)

Ah non. Il faut prendre un bus. (No. You have to take a bus.)

She is asking: Is there is a drugstore nearby? Repeat:

Il y a une pharmacie près d'ici?

And the answer is: No. You have to take a bus.

Ah non. Il faut prendre un bus.

Now listen again to the next one.

Et il y a un parking ici? (And is there a parking lot nearby?)

Oui. Il y a un parking à côté de l'hôtel. (Yes, there is a parking lot beside the hotel.)

She is asking: And is there a parking lot nearby? Repeat:

Et il y a un parking ici?

And the answer is: Yes, there's a parking lot beside the hotel.

Oui. Il y a un parking à côté de l'hôtel.

What does the gentleman want?

Pour aller au cinéma? (How do you get to the cinema?)

Il n'y a pas de cinéma près d'ici. (There is no cinema nearby.)

He's asking: How do I get to the movies? Repeat:

Pour aller au cinéma?

No luck. The receptionist tells him: There's no movie theater nearby.

Il n'y a pas de cinéma près d'ici.

And what does this man want?

C'est où l'arrêt d'autobus? (Where is the bus stop?)

En face de l'hôtel. (Opposite the hotel.)

He's asking: Where's the bus stop? Repeat:

C'est où l'arrêt d'autobus?

Her answer: opposite the hotel.

En face de l'hôtel.

Here's the last guest. What is he asking for?

Il y a une banque près d'ici? (Is there a bank nearby?)

Ah non. (Oh no.)

He's asking: Is there a bank nearby?

Il y a une banque près d'ici?

But there isn't. Sorry.

Now listen again.

Il y a une poste près d'ici? (Is there a post office nearby?)

Oui, à deux minutes. (Yes, two minutes away.)

Il y a une pharmacie près d'ici? (Is there a drugstore nearby?)

Ah non. Il faut prendre un bus. (No. You have to take a bus.)

Et il y a un parking ici? (And is there a parking lot nearby?)

Oui. Il y a un parking à côté de l'hôtel. (Yes, there is a parking lot beside the hotel.)

Pour aller au cinéma? (To get to the cinema?)

Il n'y a pas de cinéma près d'ici. (There is no cinema nearby.)

C'est où l'arrêt d'autobus? (Where is the bus stop?)

En face de l'hôtel. (Opposite the hotel.)

Il y a une banque près d'ici? (Is there a bank nearby?)

Ah non. (Oh no.)

Activity 2

Six people asked for the nearest subway station. And they got six different answers. Listen first:

La station de métro? C'est là-bas, au coin de la rue. (The subway station? It's over there, on the corner of the street.)

La station de métro? La voilà, devant la poste. (The subway station? Here it is, in front of the post office.)

La station de métro? Ah oui, c'est tout près: sur votre droite. (The subway station? Oh yes, it's quite near. On your right.)

La station de métro? C'est là-bas, à côté de l'église. (The subway station? It's over there, beside the church.)

La station de métro? Mais la voilà, en face du cinéma. (The subway station? There it is, opposite the cinema.)

La station de métro? Ah oui, c'est tout près. Ici, sur votre gauche. (The subway station? Oh yes, it's quite near. Here, on your left.)

Did you get it right? Listen again.

La station de métro? C'est là-bas, au coin de la rue.

The first one is over there, on the corner of the street.

Repeat:

C'est là-bas, au coin de la rue.

La station de métro? La voilà, devant la poste.

The second one is there, in front of the post office. Repeat:

La voilà, devant la poste.

La station de métro? Ah oui, c'est tout près: sur votre droite.

The third is quite near on your right. Repeat:

Ah oui, c'est tout près: sur votre droite.

La station de métro? C'est là-bas, à côté de l'église.

The fourth one is over there, beside the church. Repeat:

C'est là-bas, à côté de l'église.

La station de métro? Mais la voilà, en face du cinéma.

And the fifth one is there, opposite the cinema.

Repeat:

Mais la voilà, en face du cinéma. La station de métro? Ah oui, c'est tout près. Ici, sur votre gauche.

And the sixth is also quite near, on your left.

Repeat:

Ah oui, c'est tout près. Ici, sur votre gauche.

Now listen again.

La station de métro? C'est là-bas, au coin de la rue. (The subway station? It's over there, on the corner of the street.)

La station de métro? La voilà, devant la poste. (The subway station? Here it is, in front of the post office.)

La station de métro? Ah oui, c'est tout près: sur votre droite. (The subway station? Oh yes, it's quite near. On your right.)

La station de métro? C'est là-bas, à côté de l'église. (The subway station? It's over there, beside the church.)

La station de métro? Mais la voilà, en face du cinéma. (The subway station? There it is, opposite the cinema.)

La station de métro? Ah oui, c'est tout près. Ici, sur votre gauche. (The subway station? Oh yes, It's quite near. Here, on your left.)

Activity 3

The hotel clerk is telling some hotel guests where to find certain places. Listen to what she says.

Est-ce qu'il y a une banque près d'ici? (Is there a bank nearby?)

La banque est à côté du cinéma. (The bank is beside the cinema.)

Il y a une station service près d'ici? (Is there a service station nearby?)

Ah oui, il y a une station service dans la rue Napoléon Bonaparte, devant le super marché. (Oh yes, there is a service station on Napoléon Bonaparte Street, in front of the supermarket.)

Il y a une pharmacie près d'ici? (Is there a drugstore nearby?)

Oui, il y a une pharmacie dans la rue de la Révolution, en face de la poste. (Yes, there is a drugstore on Revolution Street opposite the post office.)

Est-ce qu'il y a une station de taxis près d'ici? (Is there a taxi stand nearby?)

Oui, dans l'avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, devant l'église. (Yes, on Charles de Gaulle Avenue, in front of the church.)

Did you get it right? Is the bank in front of the movies or next to the movies?

La banque est à côté du cinéma.

The bank is next to the movies. And the service station, in front of the supermarket or behind it?

La station service est dans la rue Napoléon Bonaparte, devant le super marché.

The service station is in front on the supermarket. How about the pharmacy? Opposite the post office or next to it?

La pharmacie est dans la rue de la Révolution, en face de la poste.

The drugstore is opposite the post office. And the taxi stand? Opposite the church or in front of it?

La station de taxis est dans l'avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, devant l'église.

The taxi stand is in front of the church.

Now listen again.

Est-ce qu'il y a une banque près d'ici? (Is there a bank nearby?)

La banque est à côté du cinéma. (The bank is beside the cinema.)

Il y a une station service près d'ici? (Is there a service station nearby?)

Ah oui, il y a une station service dans la rue Napoléon Bonaparte, devant le super marché. (Oh yes, there is a service station on Napoléon Bonaparte Street, in front of the supermarket.)

Il y a une pharmacie près d'ici? (Is there a drugstore nearby?)

Oui, il y a une pharmacie dans la rue de la Révolution, en face de la poste. (Yes, there is a drugstore on Revolution Street opposite the post office.)

Est-ce qu'il y a une station de taxis près d'ici? (Is there a taxi stand nearby?)

Oui, dans l'avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, devant l'église. (Yes, on Charles de Gaulle Avenue, in front of the church.)

Pronunciation Practice

You probably noticed that one easy way to form a question in French is to say the statement with a rising tone. Let's practice this technique with the following sentences. Listen and repeat paying close attention to the intonation in both the questions and the statements.

Il y a une piscine près d'ici? (Is there a swimming pool nearby?)

Il y a une piscine près d'ici. (There is a swimming pool nearby.)

La banque est près d'ici? (Is the bank nearby?)

La banque est près d'ici. (The bank is nearby.)

La pharmacie est en face de l'hôtel? (Is the drugstore opposite the hotel?)

La pharmacie est en face de l'hôtel. (The drugstore is opposite the hotel.)

Now let's practice questions about locations using **Est-ce qu'il y a**, is there:

Est-ce qu'il y a une piscine près d'ici? (Is there a swimming pool nearby?)

Est-ce qu'il y a une banque près d'ici? (Is there a bank nearby?)

Est-ce qu'il y a une pharmacie près d'ici? (Is there a drugstore nearby?)

Est-ce qu'il y a une station de métro près d'ici? (Is there a subway station nearby?)

Chapter 11 (Track 2)

Pour aller à l'aéroport s'il vous plaît? How do you get to the airport?

In this section, you'll hear more locations and you'll learn how to ask for directions.

Activity 1

Listen to these people asking the way to various locations.

Pour aller à l'aéroport s'il vous plaît? (How do you get to the airport, please?)

Excusez-moi, pour aller au musée? (Excuse me, how do you get to the museum?)

Pour aller à la plage Monsieur, c'est par là? (Sir, how do you get to the beach; is it that way?)

Le Syndicat d'Initiative? Pour aller au syndicat, madame? (The tourist information office? How do you get to the tourist information office, madam?)

C'est par ici l'autoroute? Ah, non, zut! Pour aller à l'autoroute alors? (Is this the way to the highway? Oh no, darn! So how do you get to the highway?)

Pour aller à l'hôtel Mercure, madame, c'est par ici? (How do you get to the Hotel Mercure, madam, is it over here?)

Where do these people want to go? Can you guess? Listen again.

Pour aller à l'aéroport s'il vous plaît? (How do you get to the airport please?)

Does he want to go to the airport or to the beach?

He wants to go to the airport. Repeat:

Pour aller à l'aéroport s'il vous plaît?

And the woman?

Excusez-moi, pour aller au musée? (Excuse me, how do you get to the museum?)

Is she asking for the museum or the airport?

She wants to go to the museum. Repeat:

Excusez-moi, pour aller au musée?

Here is another gentleman.

Pour aller à la plage Monsieur, c'est par là? (Sir, how do you get to the beach; is it that way?)

He wants to go to the beach, right? Repeat:

Pour aller à la plage Monsieur, c'est par là?

The second woman wants to go to the tourist information office. Repeat after her:

Le Syndicat d'Initiative? Pour aller au syndicat, madame? (The tourist information office?)

How do you get to the tourist information office, madam?)

Remember the third gentleman? Where does he want to go?

C'est par ici l'autoroute? (Is this the way to the highway?)

Did he ask for the highway? Repeat:

C'est par ici l'autoroute?

Finally, a woman is asking how to get to her hotel. Repeat after her:

Pour aller à l'hôtel Mercure Madame? (How do you get to the Hotel Mercure, madam?)

Now listen again.

Pour aller à l'aéroport s'il vous plaît? (How do you get to the airport, please?)

Excusez-moi, pour aller au musée? (Excuse me, how do you get to the museum?)

Pour aller à la plage Monsieur, c'est par là? (Sir, how do you get to the beach; is it that way?)

Le Syndicat d'Initiative? Pour aller au syndicat, madame? (The tourist information office?)

How do you get to the tourist information office, madam?)

C'est par ici l'autoroute? Ah, non, zut! Pou aller à l'autoroute alors? (Is this the way to the highway? Oh no, darn! So how do you get to the highway?)

Pour aller à l'hôtel Mercure, madame, c'est par ici? (How do you get to the Hotel Mercure, madam, is it over here?)

Activity 2

Listen to these people giving directions.

Vous allez tout droit et puis tournez à droite. (You go straight ahead and then turn right.)

Vous prenez la deuxième rue à droite. (You take the second road on the right.)

Vous prenez la première rue à gauche et puis tournez à droite. (You take the first road on the left and then turn right.)

Vous allez tout droit jusqu'au feu, et puis tournez à gauche et traversez le pont. (You go straight to the light then turn left and go over the bridge.)

Vous allez tout droit jusqu'au rond-point et puis vous prenez la première rue à droite. (You go straight to the round and then you take the first exit on the right.)

You probably didn't get all of that. So let's take them one by one. Listen again:

Vous allez tout droit et puis tournez à droite.

You go straight ahead... repeat:

Vous allez tout droit...

and then turn right. Repeat:

et puis tournez à droite.

Vous prenez la deuxième rue à droite.

You take the second road on the right. Repeat:

Vous prenez la deuxième rue à droite.

Vous prenez la première rue à gauche et puis tournez à droite.

You take the first road on the left... repeat:

Vous prenez la première rue à gauche...

and then turn right. Repeat:

et puis tournez à droite.

Vous allez tout droit jusqu'au feu, et puis tournez à gauche et traversez le pont.

You go straight to the light. Repeat:

Vous allez tout droit jusqu'au feu,

Then turn left. Repeat:

et puis tournez à gauche

And cross the bridge. Repeat:

et traversez le pont.

Vous allez tout droit jusqu'au rond-point, et puis vous prenez la première rue à droite.

You go straight to the circle. Repeat:

Vous allez tout droit jusqu'au rond-point,

And then take the first exit on the right. Repeat:

et puis vous prenez la première rue à droite.

Now listen again.

Vous allez tout droit et puis tournez à droite. (You go straight ahead and then turn right.)

Vous prenez la deuxième rue à droite. (You take the second road on the right.)

Vous prenez la première rue à gauche et puis tournez à droite. (You take the first road on the left and then turn right.)

Vous allez tout droit jusqu'au feu, et puis tournez à gauche et traversez le pont. (You go straight to the light then turn left and go over the bridge.)

Vous allez tout droit jusqu'au rond-point et puis vous prenez la première rue à droite. (You go straight to the round and then you take the first exit on the right.)

Pronunciation Practice

Listen and repeat these directions to get used to the sound of the **vous** form of the verb.

Vous prenez la première rue à gauche. (You take the first road on the left.)

Vous allez jusqu'au feu. (You go to the light.)

Vous tournez à gauche. (You turn left.)

Vous traversez le pont. (You go over the bridge.)

Vous continuez tout droit. (You keep going straight.)

Vous montez la rue. (You go up the street.)

Now practice asking the way to these famous places in Paris.

à la place de la Concorde (to the place de la Concorde)

à l'Étoile (to the Étoile)

au Centre Georges Pompidou (to the Georges Pompidou Center)

aux Halles (to the Halles)

Some visitors to Guadeloupe are in the Tourist Information Office, asking about places to visit. Listen to the information they are given.

Vous voulez visiter un peu la ville? Ah oui, il y a beaucoup de choses à voir. Le musée...ah non vous y êtes déjà allés. Alors il faut absolument visiter la Soufrière, aller à la plage. Ah monsieur, pour aller à Basse-Terre, mais...il faut prendre le bus...oui, il y a un car qui part dans une demi-heure. Vous avez juste le temps pour aller à la gare routière. Les cascades? Pour aller aux cascades, il vaut mieux louer une voiture. (You want to go and visit a bit of the city? Oh yes, there are a lot of things to see. The museum...oh no you already went there. So you absolutely must visit la Soufrière and the beach. Ah sir, to get to Basse-Terre, but...you must take the bus...yes, there is a bus leaving in half an hour. You just have enough time to go to the bus station. The waterfalls? To go to the waterfalls, it is better to rent a car.)

Before we move on to the next chapter, here's a learning tip: While you're out driving, cycling, or taking the dog for a walk, think about the directions you're taking. Tell yourself—in French of course—where to go, for example, turn right, turn left, straight ahead, and so on.

Chapter 12 (Track 3)

Vous fermez à quelle heure? What time do you close?

In this chapter, you'll learn to ask about opening and closing times.

Activity 1

Véronique is asking at the hotel reception about opening times. Here's what she finds out:

La piscine, elle est ouverte tous les jours, sauf le lundi matin et le jeudi soir. (The pool is open every day except Monday morning and Thursday night.)

The public pool is open every day

La piscine, elle est ouverte tous les jours,

except Monday morning

sauf le lundi matin

and Thursday night.

et le jeudi soir.

La poste, elle est fermée le samedi après-midi et le dimanche. (The post office is closed on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday.)

The post office is closed on Saturday afternoon

Elle est fermée le samedi après-midi

and on Sunday.

et le dimanche.

La boulangerie? Elle est fermée le dimanche après-midi et le lundi. (The bakery is closed on Sunday afternoon and on Monday.)

The bakery is closed on Sunday afternoon

Elle est fermée le dimanche après-midi

and on Monday.

et le lundi.

Le musée? Il est ouvert tous les jours, sauf le jeudi et le lundi matin. (The museum is open every day except Thursday and Monday morning.)

The museum is open every day...

Il est ouvert tous les jours

except Thursday and Monday morning.

sauf le jeudi et le lundi matin.

Remember that all French nouns are either masculine or feminine. For example, the museum is masculine, **le musée**; the bakery is feminine, **la boulangerie**.

Now listen again.

La piscine, elle est ouverte tous les jours, sauf le lundi matin et le jeudi soir. (The pool is open every day except Monday morning and Thursday night.)

La poste, elle est fermée le samedi après-midi et le dimanche. (The post office is closed on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday.)

La boulangerie? Elle est fermée le dimanche après-midi et le lundi. (The bakery is closed on Sunday afternoon and on Monday.)

Le musée? Il est ouvert tous les jours, sauf le jeudi et le lundi matin. (The museum is open every day except Thursday and Monday morning.)

Activity 2

Now listen again and check the opening times for each location. Keep in mind that in France the 24-hour clock is often used. First the public pool: Does it open at 7:30 or 8:30 in the morning?

La piscine? Aujourd'hui elle ouvre à...sept heures trente et elle ferme à vingt et une heures trente. (The pool? Today it opens at...7:30 a.m. and it closes at 9:30 p.m.)

Today it opens at 7:30.

Aujourd'hui elle ouvre à...sept heures trente

And when does it close, at 9:30 or 10:30 at night?

et elle ferme à vingt et une heures trente.

It closes at 9:30 at night. Next is the post office. Does it open at 8 or 9?

La poste? Aujourd'hui elle ouvre à neuf heures. (The post office? Today it opens at 9:00 a.m.)

The post office opens at 9 in the morning. And when does it close? At 6 or 7?

Et elle ferme à dix-huit heures.

It closes at 6. How about the bakery? Do they open at 7 or 8?

La boulangerie? Aujourd'hui elle ouvre à sept heures. (The bakery? Today it opens at 7:00 a.m.)

They open at 7. When do they close?

Et elle ferme à dix-huit heures trente.

They close at 6:30. Finally the museum: What's the opening time, 9:15 or 10:15?

Le musée? Il ouvre à dix heures quinze. (The museum? It opens at 10:15 a.m.)

The museum opens at 10:15. And when does it close?

Et il ferme à dix-sept heures quarante-cinq.

The answer is 5:45.

Activity 3

Lucienne is asking the hotel clerk about places where you can go and eat tonight. Listen and check the opening and closing times.

Bon, le Coq d'Or...ouvre à dix-huit heures et ferme à minuit. (Ok, the Coq d'Or...opens at 6:00 p.m. and closes at midnight.)

Did you get it? When does the restaurant open and close?

It opens at 6. Repeat:

Bon, le Coq d'Or aujourd'hui...ouvre à dix-huit heures.

And closes at midnight. Repeat:

et ferme à minuit.

How about the fast food joint?

Le Fast Food ouvre à sept heures le matin et ferme à vingt-trois heures. (Fast Food opens at 7:00 a.m. and closes at 11:00 p.m.)

Does the fast food restaurant open at 7 or 11? It opens at 7. Repeat:

Le Fast Food ouvre à sept heures le matin

And closes at 11. Repeat:

et ferme à vingt-trois heures.

Activity 4

You are more interested in the movies this evening. There's an English language movie theater downtown. To practice understanding times, listen to find out when the films are showing.

Wednesday's Child? Attendez...bon, dans la salle A, il y a Wednesday's Child à dix-sept heures trente et vingt et une heure cinquante. (Wednesday's Child? Wait...OK, in theater A, Wednesday's Child plays at 5:30 p.m. and 9:50 p.m.)

Did you get it? Wednesday's Child is playing when? At 5:30 and 9:50.

Et puis Happy Days à dix-neuf heures quarante et vingt-trois heures cinquante-cinq. (And then Happy Days at 7:40 p.m. and 11:55 p.m.)

Happy Days is showing when? At 7:40 and 11:55.

Et dans la salle B, Raging Bull à dix-sept heures quarante cinq et vingt et une heures cinquante-cinq. (And in theater B, Raging Bull at 5:45 p.m. and 9:55 p.m.)

And Raging Bull is showing at what times? 5:45 and 9:55.

Now listen again.

Wednesday's Child? Attendez...bon, dans la salle A, il y a Wednesday's Child à dix-sept heures trente et vingt et une heure cinquante. (Wednesday's Child? Wait...OK, in theater A, Wednesday's Child plays at 5:30 p.m. and 9:50 p.m.)

Et puis Happy Days à dix-neuf heures quarante et vingt-trois heures cinquante-cinq. (And then Happy Days at 7:40 p.m. and 11:55 p.m.)

Et dans la salle B, Raging Bull à dix-sept heures quarante cinq et vingt et une heures cinquante-cinq. (And in theater B, Raging Bull at 5:45 p.m. and 9:55 p.m.)

Activity 5

You've decided you really must get your hair done. Listen and find out what times are available.

Vous voulez venir aujourd'hui ou demain? Aujourd'hui, ah bon. Vous pouvez avoir un rendez-vous à...aujourd'hui, bon...à dix heures et demie ou bien...onze heures quarante cinq...ou bien...quatorze heures dix. Et demain, neuf heures trente, midi, treize heures vingt, quatorze heures quarante ou bien...seize heures trente. Vous voulez venir demain? Bon, à quelle heure? (You want to come today or tomorrow? Today,

OK. You can have an appointment at...today OK...at 10:30 a.m. or 11:45 a.m. or 2:10 p.m. And tomorrow, 9:30 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 1:20 p.m., 2:40 p.m., or 4:30 p.m. You want to come tomorrow? OK, at what time?)

You want to come at 1:20 p.m. tomorrow or thirteen hundred hours, twenty minutes. Tell him.

Je veux venir demain à treize heures vingt.

Now you make appointments for some other people. Tell the hairdresser Mme Millerieux wants to come today at 11:45.

Mme Millerieux veut venir aujourd'hui à onze heures quarante-cinq.

M. Briand wants to come at 9:30 tomorrow.

M. Briand veut venir demain à neuf heures trente.

Mme Coulot wants to come today at 2:10 p.m. or at fourteen hundred hours ten minutes.

Mme Coulot veut venir aujourd'hui à quatorze heures dix.

And Mr. Macintosh wants to come tomorrow at 4:30 p.m. or sixteen hundred hours thirty minutes.

M. Macintosh veut venir demain à seize heures trente.

Macintosh, eh...comment ça s'écrit? (Macintosh, eh how do you spell that?)

What did the hairdresser ask you? Can you still do it?

Pronunciation Practice

Listen and repeat these times. Notice how the words run together.

une heure (one o'clock)

deux heures (two o'clock)

trois heures (three o'clock)

quatre heures (four o'clock)

cinq heures (five o'clock)

six heures (six o'clock)

sept heures (seven o'clock)

huit heures (eight o'clock)

neuf heures (nine o'clock)

dix heures (ten o'clock)

onze heures (eleven o'clock)

douze heures (twelve o'clock)

And that's the end of this chapter. Here is a quick learning tip: Whenever you look at your watch, try to tell the time in French. Also, when you see the opening hours of a location you're visiting, try to read them in French.

[CD 6]

Chapter 13 (Track 1)

Je voudrais du déodorant. I'd like some deodorant.

This chapter is about shopping for things at the drugstore and asking for what you want.

Activity 1

Listen to these people talking about items they forgot to bring along on their vacation. Some of the items you may recognize easily.

Avez-vous des kleenex? (Do you have any tissues?)

You did understand "kleenex", right? Gilles asked: Do you have any tissues? Repeat:

Avez-vous des kleenex?

Now to Lucienne. What did she forget?

J'ai oublié mon sèche-cheveux. (I forgot my hairdryer.)

She forgot her hairdryer. Repeat:

J'ai oublié mon sèche-cheveux.

Now listen to Sylvie. What did she forget?

J'ai oublié ma trousse. (I forgot my toiletry bag.)

She forgot her toiletry bag. Repeat:

J'ai oublié ma trousse.

And what was in that bag?

J'ai oublié ma trousse. Il faut que j'achète du shampooing et de l'après-shampooing, une brosse, une brosse à dents, du dentifrice et du déodorant. (I forgot my toiletry bag. I have to buy some shampoo and conditioner, a hairbrush, a toothbrush, toothpaste, and some deodorant.)

She has to buy shampoo and conditioner. Repeat:

Il faut que j'achète du shampooing et de l'après-shampooing

Furthermore, she needs a hairbrush and a toothbrush. Repeat:

une brosse, une brosse à dents

And toothpaste and deodorant. Repeat:

du dentifrice et du déodorant.

On to Patrice. Here's what he forgot to bring.

Moi aussi j'ai oublié ma trousse. J'ai besoin d'un rasoir, d'une lotion après-rasage, de savon, d'une brosse à dents, de dentifrice et d'un peigne. (I forgot my toiletry bag as well. I need a razor, an aftershave, some soap, a toothbrush, some toothpaste, and a comb.)

Patrice also forgot his toiletry bag. Repeat:

Moi aussi j'ai oublié ma trousse.

He needs a razor. Repeat:

J'ai besoin d'un rasoir

An aftershave and soap. Repeat:

d'une lotion après-rasage, de savon

A toothbrush. Repeat:

d'une brosse à dents

Some toothpaste and a comb. Repeat:

de dentifrice et d'un peigne.

Now listen again.

Avez-vous des kleenex? (Do you have any tissues?)

J'ai oublié mon sèche-cheveux. (I forgot my hairdryer.)

J'ai oublié ma trousse. Il faut que j'achète du shampoing et de l'après-shampoing, une brosse, une brosse à dents, du dentifrice et du déodorant. (I forgot my toiletry bag. I have to buy some shampoo and conditioner, a hairbrush, a toothbrush, toothpaste, and some deodorant.)

Moi aussi j'ai oublié ma trousse. J'ai besoin d'un rasoir, d'une lotion après-rasage, de savon, d'une brosse à dents, de dentifrice et d'un peigne. (I forgot my toiletry bag as well. I need a razor, an aftershave, some soap, a toothbrush, some toothpaste, and a comb.)

Activity 2

All those purchases have to be paid for. Listen to the customers at the drugstore buying the things they need. If you feel you need to refresh your numbers skills spend some time reviewing chapters 5 and 6.

Avez-vous des mouchoirs en papier? (Do you have tissues?)

Un paquet ou une boîte? (A packet or a box?)

Un paquet s'il vous plaît. (A packet please.)

Un paquet. Deux euros quatre-vingts. (A packet. ₤2.80.)

Patrice asked for paper tissues. Repeat:

Avez-vous des mouchoirs en papier?

The salesperson then asks whether he wants a packet or a box. Repeat:

Un paquet ou une boîte?

After Patrice says that he wants a packet, the sales person says:

Un paquet. Deux euros quatre-vingts.

How much does the store clerk charge for the tissues? 2 euros 80 or 3 euros 80?

The correct answer is 2 euros 80. Repeat:

Deux euros quatre-vingts.

On to Lucienne. She needs a hairdryer:

Avez-vous des sèche-cheveux? (Do you carry hairdryers?)

Oui, bien sûr. Il y a des sèche-cheveux de voyage, à quinze euros soixante, et des plus grands, à vingt-cinq euros quarante. (Yes, of course. There are travel hairdryers, for ₤15.60, and bigger ones for €25.40.)

The store clerk's offering Lucienne travel hairdryers

Il y a des sèche-cheveux de voyage

and bigger ones.

et des plus grands.

How much do the small ones cost? 60 euros 50 or 15 euros 60? Listen again:

Il y a des sèche-cheveux de voyage, à quinze euros soixante.

The correct answer is 15 euros 60. How about the bigger ones? Are they 40 euros 25 or 25 euros 40?

et des plus grands, à vingt-cinq euros quarante

The correct answer is 25 euros 40. Sylvie is next on line.

Vous désirez tout ça? (You want all that?)

Oui. (Yes.)

Bon, du shampoing: deux euro cinquante, de l'après-shampoing: aussi deux euros cinquante, une brosse: trois euros, une brosse à dents: deux euros quatre-vingts. (OK, some shampoo: €2.50, some conditioner: €2.50 as well, a hairbrush: €3, a toothbrush: €2.80.)

The store clerk takes out each of Sylvie's purchases and scans it. What are the prices?

Bon, du shampoing: deux euro cinquante.

Was that 5 euros 20 or 2 euros 50 for the shampoo? The correct answer is 2 euros 50. How much is the conditioner? Does it also cost 2 euros 50 or is it cheaper?

de l'après-shampoing: aussi deux euros cinquante.

The conditioner costs 2 euros 50 as well. How about the hairbrush?

une brosse: trois euros

Right, the hairbrush is 3 euros. And the toothbrush? 4 euros 80 or 2 euros 80?

une brosse à dents: deux euros quatre-vingts

The toothbrush costs 2 euros 80. The sales clerk counts the last customer's purchases. Again, listen to the prices:

Et vous Monsieur? Un rasoir: quatre-vingt centimes, une lotion après-rasage: trois euros cinquante, du savon: un euro, une brosse à dents: deux euros quatre-vingts, du dentifrice: quatre euros vingt, et un peigne: un euro quarante. Ça fait treize euros soixante-dix. (And you sir? A razor: 80 cents, an aftershave: €3.50, some soap: €1, a

toothbrush: €2.80, some toothpaste: €4.20, and a comb: €1.40. That's €13.70.)

The razor was the first item. Is it 45 cents or 80 cents?

un rasoir: quatre-vingt centimes

The razor costs 80 cents. How much is the aftershave, 3 euros 50 or 5 euros 30?

une lotion après-rasage: trois euros cinquante

The aftershave is 3 euros 50. How much is the soap?

du savon: un euro

Right. The soap is 1 euro. How about the toothbrush? 4 euros 20 or 2 euros 80?

une brosse à dents: deux euros quatre-vingts

The toothbrush is 2 euros 80. And the toothpaste? 2 euros 40 or 4 euros 20?

du dentifrice: quatre euros vingt

The toothpaste is 4 euros 20. What is the last item and how much does it cost?

et un peigne: un euro quarante

The last item is a comb and it costs 1 euro 40. Adding it all up, what's the total?

Ça fait treize euros soixante-dix.

Right. The total comes to 13 euros 70.

Activity 3

Now let's practice some of that new vocabulary. Ask the pharmacist for the things you want to buy using **je voudrais**, I'd like.

Vous désirez? (What would you like?)

You'd like some deodorant.

Je voudrais du déodorant. (I would like some deodorant.)

Et avec ça? (And with that?)

Say you'd like some shampoo.

Du shampooing. (Some shampoo.)

Et de l'après-shampooing? (And some conditioner?)

Yes, you'd like conditioner.

Oui et de l'après-shampooing. (Yes, and some conditioner.)

C'est tout? (Is that all?)

No, ask if she has any toothpaste.

Non, avez-vous du dentifrice? (No, do you carry toothpaste?)

Bien sûr. (Of course.)

C'est tout? (Is that all?)

Yes, that's all.

Oui, c'est tout. (Yes, that's all.)

Pronunciation Practice

Remember, the letters "t" and "s" at the end of a word are silent. Practice saying:

un paquet (a packet)

le lait bronzant (the tanning lotion)

la lotion après-rasage (the aftershave)

Now practice these phrases:

un tube de dentifrice (a tube of toothpaste)

une bouteille de shampooing (a bottle of shampoo)

un paquet de kleenex (a packet of tissues)

une boîte de mouchoirs en papier (a box of tissues)

Chapter 14 (Track 2)

Vous désirez? What would you like?

This chapter is about buying items of clothing, saying what size you wear, and which colors you prefer.

Activity 1

Listen to these customers shopping for clothes. Only pay attention to the items, not the sizes.

Avez-vous un pantalon noir, taille 42? (Do you have a pair of black pants, size 42?)

He's asking for black pants. Repeat:

Avez-vous un pantalon noir, taille 42?

Je voudrais un pull rouge, taille moyenne. (I would like a red sweater, size medium.)

She'd like a red sweater. Repeat:

Je voudrais un pull rouge, taille moyenne.

Je voudrais une chemise blanche, taille 46. (I would like a white shirt, size 46.)

He'd like a white shirt. Repeat:

Je voudrais une chemise blanche, taille 46.

Avez-vous une robe noire, taille 38? (Do you have a black dress, size 38?)

She's asking for a black dress. Repeat:

Avez-vous une robe noire, taille 38?

Great. Did you notice that the color adjectives come after the noun? You'll get to hear those again in the next activity.

Activity 2

Now listen again, and check which sizes the customers want.

Avez-vous un pantalon noir, taille 42?

This man wants a pair of black pants but which size, 42 or 48?

The answer is 42. Here's the second customer:

Je voudrais un pull rouge, taille moyenne.

She wants a red sweater, medium size. Repeat:

Je voudrais un pull rouge, taille moyenne.

Listen for the next customer. What size does he want?

Je voudrais une chemise blanche, taille 46.

He wants a white shirt, size 46. The last customer is a woman. What size is she asking for?

Avez-vous une robe noire, taille 38?

She wants a black dress size 38.

Now listen again.

Avez-vous un pantalon noir, taille 42? (Do you have a pair of black pants, size 42?)

Je voudrais un pull rouge, taille moyenne. (I would like a red sweater, size medium.)

Je voudrais une chemise blanche, taille 46. (I would like a white shirt, size 46.)

Avez-vous une robe noire, taille 38? (Do you have a black dress, size 38?)

Activity 3

Listen and check which item each customer likes. What do they say about their chosen item?

Je préfère le sweat shirt bleu. C'est chouette. (I prefer the blue sweatshirt. It's cool.)

She prefers the blue sweatshirt. Repeat:

Je préfère le sweat shirt bleu.

She says it's cool. Repeat:

C'est chouette.

Moi je préfère le pantalon noir. C'est chic. (I prefer the pair of black pants. It's stylish.)

He prefers the black pants. Repeat:

Moi je préfère le pantalon noir.

He says it's stylish. Repeat:

C'est chic.

J'aime le t-shirt bleu marine. J'aime la couleur. (I like the navy blue t-shirt. I like the color.)

She likes the navy blue t-shirt. Repeat:

J'aime le t-shirt bleu marine.

She says she likes the color. Repeat:

J'aime la couleur.

J'adore la chemise rayée rose et blanc. C'est chic. (I love the pink and white striped shirt.

It's stylish.)

She loves the pink and white striped shirt. Repeat:

J'adore la chemise rayée rose et blanc.

She says it's stylish. Repeat:

C'est chic.

Moi, j'aime le t-shirt blanc. C'est branché. (I like the white t-shirt. It's trendy.)

He likes the white t-shirt. Repeat:

Moi, j'aime le t-shirt blanc.

He says it's trendy. Repeat:

C'est branché.

Now listen again.

Je préfère le sweat shirt bleu. C'est chouette. (I prefer the blue sweatshirt. It's cool.)

Moi je préfère le pantalon noir. C'est chic. (I prefer the pair of black pants. It's stylish.)

J'aime le t-shirt bleu marine. J'aime la couleur. (I like the navy blue t-shirt. I like the color.)

J'adore la chemise rayée rose et blanc. C'est chic. (I love the pink and white striped shirt.

It's stylish.)

Moi, j'aime le t-shirt blanc. C'est branché. (I like the white t-shirt. It's trendy.)

Activity 4

Now it's your turn. Let's practice the new vocabulary. You're in a clothing store. Tell the sales person what you would like, using **je voudrais**:

Vous désirez? (What would you like?)

Tell her what you'd like.

Quelle taille? (What size?)

Tell her what size you want.

Quelle couleur? (What color?)

And what color you had in mind.

Voilà. C'est tout? (Here. Is that all?)

No, ask her if she has a navy blue sweater.

Quelle taille? (What size?)

Tell her what size you want.

C'est tout? (Is that all?)

Yes, tell her that's all.

Activity 5

These models are going on a photo shoot. Listen to find out who is taking what.

Qu'est-ce que tu prends, Évelyne? (What are you taking Évelyne?)

Bon, je vais prendre le sweat shirt noir et le jean noir, le T-shirt blanc, le short rose et le maillot rose. Et toi Laurent? (I am going to take the black sweatshirt and the black jeans, the white T-shirt, the pink shorts, and the pink bathing suit. And you Laurent?)

Ben, je vais porter le sweat à rayures et le blue jean, le maillot vert, le short marron et le T-shirt jaune. (Well, I am going to wear the striped sweatshirt and the blue jeans, the green bathing suit, the brown shorts, and the yellow T-shirt.)

Et toi Maurice? (And you Maurice?)

Ben, je ne sais pas, alors je vais porter le jean rouge et un T-shirt...eh...je prends le bleu marine...et...bon...eh...le sweat shirt également bleu marine, le short rose et le maillot...le maillot...bon alors je prends le vieux jean découpé. (Well, I don't know, well I am going to wear the red jeans and a T-shirt...eh...I am taking the navy blue...and...OK...eh... the navy blue sweatshirt as well, the pink shorts and the bathing suit...the bathing suit...OK...so I am taking the cut-off jeans.)

Et toi Nathalie? (And you Nathalie?)

Ben, moi je porte le jean beige et le T-shirt noir...et je prends aussi le sweat shirt bleu marine avec motifs blancs et...le short rouge...et le bikini noir. (Well I am wearing the beige jeans and the black T-shirt...and I am also taking the navy blue sweatshirt with white designs and...the red shorts...and the black bikini.)

Bon, ça va comme ça. Et personne ne veut le jean blanc? (OK, that's fine. And nobody wants the white jeans?)

Pronunciation Practice

You'll hear the masculine and feminine form of some adjectives. Listen to the difference and repeat.

large

grand / grande

small

petit / petite

white

blanc / blanche

gray

gris / grise

green

vert / verte

Now listen and repeat these phrases to get used to saying the adjective after the noun.

un pantalon blanc (a pair of white pants)

une robe blanche (a white dress)

des pantalons blancs (white pants)

des robes blanches (white dresses)

une veste bleue (a blue jacket)

une chemise rouge (a red shirt)

un pantalon noir (a pair of black pants)

des chaussettes grises (gray socks)

[CD 7]

Chapter 15 (Track 1)

Vous payez comment? How are you paying?

In this chapter, you will learn how to make comparisons and make a purchase.

Activity 1

Listen to some people making a purchase. How is each one paying?

Vous payez comment? (How are you paying?)

Avec cette carte de crédit. Voilà. (With this credit card. Here.)

Merci, madame. Signez ici s'il vous plaît. (Thank you madam. Sign here please.)

Merci, monsieur. (Thank you sir.)

Did you get that? She used her credit card to pay for her purchase. Repeat:

Avec cette carte de crédit.

What about the next customer?

Vous payez en espèces? (Are you paying in cash?)

Vous acceptez les chèques de voyages? (Do you take traveler's checks?)

Oui bien sûr. (Yes, of course.)

This customer asked whether the store accepts traveler's checks. Repeat:

Vous acceptez les chèques de voyages?

And the cashier's response was: Yes, of course.

Oui bien sûr.

On to the next customer.

Vous payez comment? (How are you paying?)

En espèces. (Cash.)

She paid cash. Repeat:

En espèces.

Now listen again.

Vous payez comment? (How are you paying?)

Avec cette carte de crédit. Voilà. (With this credit card. Here.)

Merci, madame. Signez ici s'il vous plait. (Thank you madam. Sign here please.)

Merci, monsieur. (Thank you sir.)

Vous payez en espèces? (Are you paying in cash?)

Vous acceptez les chèques de voyages? (Do you take traveler's checks?)

Oui bien sûr. (Yes, of course.)

Vous payez comment? (How are you paying?)

En espèces. (Cash.)

Activity 2

Now it's your turn to say how you are going to pay. Listen to the shop assistant's questions, then say you are going to pay cash.

En espèces ou avec une carte? (Cash or credit?)

This time, when the assistant asks you, say you would like to pay with a credit card.

En espèces ou avec une carte? (Cash or credit?)

Je voudrais payer avec une carte de crédit. (I would like to pay with a credit card.)

Now ask if you can pay with a traveler's check. Use: **Je peux?** to say "Can I?"

Je peux payer avec un chèque de voyage? (Can I pay with a traveler's check?)

Ah non, je regrette. Avez-vous une carte de crédit? (Oh no, I'm sorry. Do you have a credit card?)

Yes you have. Show him your card.

Oui, j'ai une carte de crédit. (Yes, I have a credit card.)

Oui, ça va. (Yes, that's fine.)

Good. Did you know that credit cards in France contain a microchip? When paying by credit card people are asked to type in their personal ID number on a small keyboard to activate the chip

and validate the card. If you don't have a French-style credit card you may be asked for additional ID.

Activity 3

The salesman in a department store is showing you various neckties and tells you the price of each one. How much is each tie? First the pink silk tie:

La cravate en soie rose coûte...dix-neuf euros soixante-quinze.

Here's a green and white striped cotton tie:

La cravate en coton rayé vert et blanc coûte...quinze euros.

The tartan wool tie:

La cravate en laine écossaise coûte...dix-sept euros soixante-quinze.

And the brown leather tie:

Ah! la cravate en cuir marron coûte...dix-huit euros.

Did you get it right? Listen again and check your answers:

La cravate en soie rose coûte...dix-neuf euros soixante-quinze.

The pink silk tie costs €19.75.

La cravate en coton rayé vert et blanc coûte...quinze euros.

The green and white striped cotton tie costs €15.

La cravate en laine écossaise coûte...dix-sept euros soixante-quinze.

The tartan wool tie costs €17.75.

Ah! la cravate en cuir marron coûte...dix-huit euros.

And the brown leather tie costs €18.

Now listen again.

La cravate en soie rose coûte dix-neuf euros soixante-quinze. (The pink silk tie costs €19.75.)

La cravate en coton rayé vert et blanc coûte quinze euros. (The green and white striped cotton tie costs €15.)

La cravate en laine écossaise coûte dix-sept euros soixante-quinze. (The tartan wool tie costs €17.75.)

Ah! La cravate en cuir marron coûte dix-huit euros. (Ah! The brown leather tie costs €18.)

Activity 4

Now here's some more practice with prices. A woman is buying various items in a store. Listen and repeat each line. How much does the red silk scarf cost?

L'écharpe en soie rouge coûte combien? (How much is the red silk scarf?)

Vingt-neuf euros soixante-quinze. (€29.75)

The answer is 29.75. And the wool scarf?

Et l'écharpe en laine? (And the wool scarf?)

Quatorze euros cinquante. (€14.50)

The price is 14.50. How about the leather gloves?

Et les gants en cuir? (And the leather gloves?)

Vingt-quatre euros. (€24)

The leather gloves are 24 euros. And the wool gloves?

Et les gants en laine? (And the wool gloves?)

Treize euros soixante-quinze. (€13.75)

The price is 13.75. How much is the cotton blouse?

Et la chemisier en coton? (And the cotton blouse?)

Vingt-neuf. (€29)

The cotton blouse is 29 euros. And the silk blouse?

Et la chemisier en soie? (And the silk blouse?)

Trente-neuf euros soixante-quinze. (€39.75)

The silk blouse is 39.75.

Now listen again.

L'écharpe en soie rouge coûte combien? (How much is the red silk scarf?)

Vingt-neuf euros soixante-quinze. (€29.75)

Et l'écharpe en laine? (And the wool scarf?)

Quatorze euros cinquante. (€14.50)

Et les gants en cuir? (And the leather gloves?)

Vingt-quatre euros. (€24)

Et les gants en laine? (And the wool gloves?)

Treize euros soixante-quinze. (€13.75)

Et la chemisier en coton? (And the cotton blouse?)

Vingt-neuf. (€29)

Et la chemisier en soie? (And the silk blouse?)

Trente-neuf euros soixante-quinze. (€39.75)

Activity 5

Now practice what you would say to tell a French visitor how much each item costs. We'll help and give you the cue:

The red silk scarf costs €29.75.

L'écharpe en soie rouge coûte...

L'écharpe en soie rouge coûte vingt-neuf euros soixante-quinze.

And the woolen scarf costs €14.50.

Et l'écharpe en laine coûte...

Et l'écharpe en laine coûte quatorze euros cinquante.

And the leather gloves cost €24.

Et les gants en cuir coûtent...

Et les gants en cuir coûtent vingt-quatre euros.

And the wool gloves cost €13.75.

Les gants en laine coûtent...

Les gants en laine coûtent treize euros soixante-quinze.

The cotton blouse costs €29.

La chemisier en coton coûte...

La chemisier en coton coûte vingt-neuf euros.

And the silk blouse costs €39.75.

Et la chemisier en soie coûte...

Et la chemisier en soie coûte trente-neuf euros soixante-quinze.

Good! Here is another learning tip: Practice the numbers by looking at price tags at your local supermarket or department store, then say them aloud in French.

Activity 6

Sylvie is helping you buy some presents. She points out the differences in price. Listen to what she says and repeat each statement.

L'écharpe en soie est plus chère que l'écharpe en laine. (The silk scarf is more expensive than the wool scarf.)

La chemise en coton est moins chère que la chemise en soie. (The cotton shirt is less expensive than the silk shirt.)

Les gants en cuir sont plus chers que les gants en laine. (The leather gloves are more expensive than the wool gloves.)

La cravate en cuir marron est moins chère que la cravate en soie rose. (The brown leather tie is less expensive than the pink silk tie.)

Le pull en laine est plus cher que le pull en coton. (The wool sweater is more expensive than the cotton sweater.)

Did you get that? Let's check each statement again. What's more expensive, the silk scarf or the wool scarf?

L'écharpe en soie est plus chère que l'écharpe en laine.

The silk scarf is more expensive. What about the shirts, which one is less expensive?

La chemise en coton est moins chère que la chemise en soie.

The cotton shirt is less expensive. What about the leather gloves? Are they more expensive or less expensive than the wool gloves?

Les gants en cuir sont plus chers que les gants en laine.

They're more expensive. How about the ties? Which one is less expensive?

La cravate en cuir marron est moins chère que la cravate en soie rose.

The brown leather tie is less expensive. Finally the sweater. Is the wool sweater more or less expensive than the cotton sweater?

Le pull en laine est plus cher que le pull en coton.

The wool sweater is more expensive.

Now listen again.

L'écharpe en soie est plus chère que l'écharpe en laine. (The silk scarf is more expensive than the wool scarf.)

La chemise en coton est moins chère que la chemise en soie. (The cotton shirt is less expensive than the silk shirt.)

Les gants en cuir sont plus chers que les gants en laine. (The leather gloves are more expensive than the wool gloves.)

La cravate en cuir marron est moins chère que la cravate en soie rose. (The brown leather tie is less expensive than the pink silk tie.)

Le pull en laine est plus cher que le pull en coton. (The wool sweater is more expensive than the cotton sweater.)

Activity 7

You are looking at some more items with Sylvie. Listen to her telling you what she thinks of them:

La jupe est trop courte, le pull est trop long, le pantalon est trop large, le jean est trop cher. (The skirt is too short, the sweater is too long, the pants are too wide, the jeans are too expensive.)

It seems nothing's working out for Sylvie. Here's what she's complaining about.

The skirt is too short. Repeat after her:

La jupe est trop courte.

The sweater is too long.

Le pull est trop long.

The pants are too wide.

Le pantalon est trop large.

The jeans are too expensive.

Le jean est trop cher.

Activity 8

Listen to each of the following dialogs in a department store. Imagine you are the customer.

Vous voulez payer comment? (How do you want to pay?)

Avec un chèque de voyage. (With a traveler's check.)

Je peux payer avec une carte de crédit? (Can I pay with a credit card?)

Non, je regrette. On n'accepte pas les cartes. (No, I'm sorry. We don't take credit cards.)

Avez-vous ce pull en bleu marine? (Do you have this sweater in navy blue?)

Non, je regrette, pas en bleu marine. (No, I'm sorry, not in navy blue.)

Vous faites quelle taille? (What is your size?)

Quarante. (40.)

Quelle couleur voulez-vous? (What color do you want?)

Noir. (Black.)

Now it's your turn to be the customer. Listen and answer the shop assistant's questions.

Vous voulez payer comment? (How do you want to pay?)

Say you want to pay by traveler's check.

Avec un chèque de voyage. (With a traveler's check.)

Non, je regrette, on n'accepte pas les chèques de voyage. (No, I'm sorry. We don't take traveler's checks.)

Ask if you can pay by credit card.

Je peux payer avec une carte de crédit? (Can I pay with a credit card?)

Oui, bien sûr. (Yes, of course.)

Ask if they have this sweater in navy blue.

Avez-vous ce pull en bleu marine? (Do you have this sweater in navy blue?)

Oui, vous faites quelle taille? (What is your size?)

Tell him what size you take.

Voilà.

Excellent! Now some pronunciation practice. Listen and repeat these phrases. Notice the difference in pronunciation between the masculine and feminine forms of the adjective.

Le pull (The sweater); **Il est trop long.** (It's too long.)

Le pantalon (The pants); **Il est trop cher.** (It's too expensive.)

Le manteau (The coat); **Il est trop court.** (It's too short.)

La chemise (The shirt); **Elle est trop longue.** (It's too long.)

La robe (The dress); **Elle est trop chère.** (It's too expensive.)

La veste (The jacket); **Elle est trop courte.** (It's too short.)

Chapter 16 (Track 2)

J'y vais en voiture. I go there by car.

In this chapter you'll learn how to describe how to get to school or work.

Activity 1

Listen to Sylvie asking several people how they get to school and how long it takes.

Marie-Claude, tu prends le bus pour aller au collège? (Marie-Claude, do you take the bus to go to junior high school?)

Non, j'y vais en voiture. (No, I go there by car.)

Le voyage dure combien de temps? (How long is the ride?)

Quarante-cinq minutes. (45 minutes.)

You may have guessed how she gets to school and how long the ride is. Let's listen again. Sylvie is asking whether she takes the bus to school. Repeat:

Marie-Claude, tu prends le bus pour aller au collège?

No, she says. I go there by car. Repeat:

Non, j'y vais en voiture.

How long is the ride? Sylvie is asking. Repeat:

Le voyage dure combien de temps?

She responds 45 minutes. Repeat:

Quarante-cinq minutes.

Good. Did you notice the small word **y**? It is used to mean "there" when it refers to a place already mentioned and it comes in front of the verb as in:

J'y vais en voiture.

Now let's move on to the next person.

Françoise, tu prends le bus pour aller au collège? (Françoise, do you take the bus to go to junior high school?)

Oui, je prends le car de ramassage. (Yes, I take the school bus.)

Le voyage dure combien de temps? (How long is the ride?)

Quinze minutes. (15 minutes.)

Does she take the bus? Yes, she takes the school bus. Repeat:

Oui, je prends le car de ramassage.

And her ride is 15 minutes. Repeat.

Quinze minutes.

Very good. Let's see how Delphine, the third student, gets to school.

Delphine, tu prends le bus pour aller au collège? (Delphine, do you take the bus to go to junior high school?)

Non, j'y vais en vélo. (No, I ride my bike.)

Le voyage dure combien de temps? (How long is the ride?)

Vingt minutes. (20 minutes.)

Does she take the school bus? No, I ride my bike, she says. Repeat:

Non, j'y vais en vélo.

And how long does it take her? 20 minutes or 2 hours?

Vingt minutes.

That's 20 minutes. Correct.

There are two ways of saying "you" in French. **Tu** is used when talking to children, teenagers, family members, or good friends. **Vous** is used as the formal and polite way to address people

you don't know very well. If in doubt use **vous** when addressing someone unless you have been invited to say **tu**.

Activity 2

Now listen to these people saying how they get to work and how long it takes them. Notice that the interviewer uses the **vous** form because he is talking to adults he doesn't know well.

Monsieur, Comment allez-vous au travail? (Sir, how do you get to work?)

J'y vais en voiture. (I am going by car.)

Il vous faut combien de temps? (How long does it take you?)

Vingt minutes. (20 minutes.)

Merci. (Thank you.)

Did you get that? The interviewer asked how the man gets to work: Repeat:

Comment allez-vous au travail?

And the man replied: I'm going by car. Repeat:

J'y vais en voiture.

And how long is his commute?

Vingt minutes.

The answer is 20 minutes.

Let's hear how the next interviewee gets to work.

Madame, comment allez-vous au travail? (Madam, how do you get to work?)

Ben...je travaille au centre ville et il n'y a pas de parking, alors je prends le bus.

(Well...I work in the center of town and there is no parking, so I take the bus.)

Et il vous faut combien de temps? (And how long does it take you?)

Une bonne demi-heure. (A good half hour.)

Merci. (Thank you.)

The woman says: Well, I work in the center of town and there is no parking. Repeat:

Ben...je travaille au centre ville et il n'y a pas de parking,

So, I take the bus. Repeat:

alors je prends le bus.

And it takes her a good half hour. Repeat:

Une bonne demi-heure.

Merci. (Thank you).

Let's hear what the next person has to say about his commute.

Monsieur, comment allez-vous au travail? (Sir, how do you get to work?)

Moi, j'habite en banlieue et je prends le train. (I live in the suburbs and I take the train.)

Et il vous faut combien de temps? (And how long does it take you?)

Bon...disons...trois quarts d'heure. (OK...let's say...45 minutes.)

Merci. (Thank you.)

The gentleman says: I live in the suburbs. Repeat:

Moi, j'habite en banlieue

And I take the train. Repeat:

et je prends le train.

And how long does it take him? Let's say 45 minutes. Repeat:

Bon...disons...trois quarts d'heure.

Activity 3

Here are three more people talking about their commute.

Madame, comment allez-vous au travail? (Madam, how do you get to work?)

Moi, j'y vais en vélo. C'est plus rapide. (I ride my bike. It's very fast.)

Et il vous faut combien de temps? (And how long does it take you?)

Dix minutes. (Ten minutes.)

Merci. (Thank you.)

Did you get it? Does she take her bike or her car to work? Repeat:

Moi, j'y vais en vélo.

She takes her bike. She says: It's very fast. Repeat:

C'est plus rapide.

And do you remember how long it takes her?

Dix minutes.

Right, that's ten minutes. Now on to the next commuter.

Et Monsieur, comment allez-vous au travail? (And sir, how do you get to work?)

Je prends le métro. (I take the subway.)

Et il vous faut combien de temps? (And how long does it take you?)

Ben...ça dépend...à peu près quinze minutes. (Well...it depends...about 15 minutes.)

This gentleman takes the subway. Repeat:

Je prends le métro.

And how long does it take him? Well, it depends...about 15 minutes. Repeat:

Ben...ça dépend...à peu près quinze minutes.

Listen to the last interviewee.

Madame, comment allez-vous au travail? (Madam, how do you get to work?)

Oh, j'y vais à pied. J'habite dans le coin. (Oh, I walk. I live near by.)

Et il vous faut combien de temps? (And how long does it take you?)

Ben...deux minutes. (Well...two minutes.)

This woman walks to work... repeat:

Oh, j'y vais à pied.

because she lives near by. Repeat:

J'habite dans le coin.

It takes her two minutes to get to work.

Ben...deux minutes.

Good for her! Now it's your turn. Can you answer the same questions about yourself? Try it!

Comment allez-vous au travail? (How do you get to work?)

Il vous faut combien de temps? (How long does it take you?)

Activity 4

Listen to these people discussing how they get to work and why.

Pour aller au travail, je préfère aller à pied parce que c'est bon pour la santé. (To get to work, I prefer walking because it's healthy.)

She prefers to walk

Je préfère aller à pied

because it's healthy.

parce que c'est bon pour la santé.

Je préfère aller en moto. C'est plus pratique. (I prefer going by motorcycle. It's more convenient.)

She prefers going by motorcycle.

Je préfère aller en moto.

It's more convenient.

C'est plus pratique.

Moi, je préfère aller en voiture. C'est plus confortable. (I prefer to go by car. It's more comfortable.)

He prefers to go by car.

Je préfère aller en voiture.

It's more comfortable.

C'est plus confortable.

Je préfère prendre le train. C'est plus rapide. (I prefer to take the train. It's very fast.)

He prefers to take the train.

Je préfère prendre le train.

It's very fast.

C'est plus rapide.

Je préfère prendre le bus. C'est moins cher. (I prefer to take the bus. It's less expensive.)

She prefers to take the bus.

Je préfère prendre le bus.

It's less expensive.

C'est moins cher.

Je préfère prendre un taxi. Il n'y a pas de problème avec le parking. (I prefer taking a taxi.

There is no problem with parking.)

He prefers taking a taxi.

Je préfère prendre un taxi.

There's no problem with parking.

Il n'y pas de problème avec le parking.

Je préfère prendre le métro. C'est rapide. (I prefer to take the subway. It's fast.)

She prefers to take the subway.

Je préfère prendre le métro.

It's fast.

C'est rapide.

Now listen again.

Pour aller au travail, je préfère aller à pied parce que c'est bon pour la santé. (To get to work, I prefer walking because it's healthy.)

Je préfère aller en moto. C'est plus pratique. (I prefer going by motorcycle. It's more convenient.)

Moi, je préfère aller en voiture. C'est plus confortable. (I prefer to go by car. It's more comfortable.)

Je préfère prendre le train. C'est plus rapide. (I prefer to take the train. It's very fast.)

Je préfère prendre le bus. C'est moins cher. (I prefer to take the bus. It's less expensive.)

Je préfère prendre un taxi. Il n'y pas de problème avec le parking. (I prefer taking a taxi. There is no problem with parking.)

Je préfère prendre le métro. C'est rapide. (I prefer to take the subway. It's fast.)

Very good. Now it's your turn. Can you answer the same questions about yourself? How do you prefer to travel? And why?

Pronunciation Practice

Now let's practice the verb **prendre**, to take.

I take	Je prends
You, singular, take	Tu prends
He takes	Il prend
She takes	Elle prend
We take	Nous prenons
You, plural, take	Vous prenez
They, masculine, take	Ils prennent
They, feminine, take	Elles prennent

Listen and repeat. Remember that the final "s" and "t" sounds are not pronounced.

Je pars (I leave)

Tu pars (you leave – singular/informal)

Il part (he leaves)

Elle part (she leaves)

Nous partons (we leave)

Vous partez (you leave – plural/formal)

Ils partent (they leave – masculine)

Elles partent (they leave – feminine)

And we'd better not forget **arriver**. Let's say it too:

J'arrive (I arrive)

Tu arrives (you arrive – singular/informal)

Il arrive (he arrives)

Elle arrive (she arrives)

Nous arrivons (we arrive)

Vous arrivez (you arrive – plural/formal)

Ils arrivent (they arrive – masculine)

Elles arrivent (they arrive – feminine)

Good. Well done.

[CD 8]

Chapter 17 (Track 1)

Pour aller à la Tour Eiffel? How do I get to the Eiffel Tower?

In this section, you're going to learn how to ask for information about local transportation.

Activity 1

Here are various people asking about some famous locations in Paris. What is the best way to get there? Listen and find out which bus or subway they need and when it runs.

Pour aller à la Tour Eiffel, il faut prendre le bus ou le métro? (To get to the Eiffel Tower, should one take the bus or the subway?)

Le metro. (The subway.)

Quand est-ce qu'il y a un métro? (When is there a subway?)

Dans cinq minutes. (In five minutes.)

Did you get it? This man wants to go to the Eiffel Tower. Repeat:

Pour aller à la Tour Eiffel,

Should he take the bus or the subway? Repeat:

il faut prendre le bus ou le métro?

There's a subway. So, when is there a subway? Repeat:

Quand est-ce qu'il y a un métro?

The answer is in five minutes. Say it:

Dans cinq minutes.

Let's listen to the next conversation.

Pour aller à l'Arc de Triomphe, il faut prendre le bus ou le métro? (To get to the Arc de Triomphe, should one take the bus or the subway?)

Il faut prendre le bus. (One has to take the bus.)

Quand est-ce qu'il y a un bus? (When is there a bus?)

Dans huit minutes. (In eight minutes.)

This woman is asking about the Arc de Triomphe. Repeat:

Pour aller à l'Arc de Triomphe,

Should she take the bus or the subway? Repeat:

il faut prendre le bus ou le métro?

She should take the bus, the other woman says. Repeat:

Il faut prendre le bus.

When is there a bus? Repeat:

Quand est-ce qu'il y a un bus?

In eight minutes. Say it:

Dans huit minutes.

Listen to the next conversation:

Pour aller aux Halles, il y a un bus ou il faut prendre le métro? (Is there a bus to get to les Halles or does one have to take the subway?)

Il faut prendre le métro. (One has to take the subway.)

Quand est-ce qu'il y a un métro? (When is there a subway?)

Dans dix minutes. (In ten minutes.)

This woman is asking about Les Halles, a large indoor market. Repeat:

Pour aller aux Halles,

Is there a bus or does she have to take the subway? Repeat:

il y a un bus ou il faut prendre le métro?

She should take the subway?, the other woman says. Repeat:

Il faut prendre le métro.

When is there a subway? Repeat:

Quand est-ce qu'il y a un métro?

In ten minutes. Say it:

Dans dix minutes.

Listen to the last conversation:

Pour aller au Sacré-Coeur, on peut prendre le bus? (Can one take the bus to get to Sacré-Coeur?)

Non, il faut prendre le métro. (No, one has to take the subway.)

Quand est-ce qu'il y a un métro? (When is there a subway?)

Toutes les dix minutes. (Every ten minutes.)

This man is asking about Sacré-Coeur, a famous church. Repeat:

Pour aller au Sacré-Coeur,

Can one take the bus? Repeat:

on peut prendre le bus?

No, he has to take the subway, the woman says. Repeat:

No, Il faut prendre le métro.

When is there a subway? Repeat:

Quand est-ce qu'il y a un métro?

Every ten minutes is the answer. Repeat:

Toutes les dix minutes.

Very good.

By the way, when in Paris you can use the same tickets for the bus and the subway. It is cheaper to buy a booklet containing ten tickets for price of seven. Don't forget to validate your ticket when you get on the bus by putting it in the machine.

Activity 2

Now it's your turn to ask which bus or subway you need to get to various places and how long it takes. Listen first.

Pour aller au musée d'Orsay, c'est quelle ligne? (Which line takes you to the musée d'Orsay?)

Vous prenez la ligne douze, direction Mairie d'Ivry. (You take line 12 towards Mairie d'Ivry.)

Il faut combien de temps? (How long does it take?)

Dix minutes. (10 minutes.)

Now you try. Ask how to get to the musée d'Orsay. Listen carefully to the reply.

Pour aller au musée d'Orsay, c'est quelle ligne? (Which line takes you to the musée d'Orsay?)

Vous prenez la ligne douze, direction Mairie d'Ivry. (You take line 12 towards Mairie d'Ivry.)

Did you get that? Now ask how long it takes.

Il faut combien de temps? (How long does it take?)

Dix minutes. (10 minutes.)

It takes 10 minutes.

Now ask how to get to the Cité des Sciences.

Pour aller à la Cité des Sciences, c'est quelle ligne? (Which line takes you to Cité des Sciences?)

Ligne sept, direction la Courneuve. (Line 7 towards la Courneuve.)

Now ask how long it takes.

Il faut combien de temps? (How long does it take?)

Il faut...vingt minutes. (It takes...20 minutes.)

It takes 20 minutes.

Now ask how to get to the Louvre.

Pour aller au Louvre, c'est quelle ligne? (Which line takes you to the Louvre?)

Ligne huit, direction Balard. (Line 8 towards Balard.)

You have to take the subway. Ask how long it takes.

Il faut combien de temps? (How long does it take?)

Vingt minutes.

It takes 20 minutes. Now ask about getting to les Halles.

Pour aller aux Halles, c'est quelle ligne? (Which line takes you to the Halles?)

Ligne un, direction Grande Arche de la Défense. (Line 1 towards Grande Arche de la Défense.)

Now say thank you.

Merci.

Activity 3

Listen how people find out whether they are on the right bus or whether they need to transfer.

C'est bien le bus pour la Gare de Lyon? (Is that the bus that goes to the Gare de Lyon?)

Ah non. Il vous faut le cinq, et puis il faut changer à Châtelet, et vous prenez le six.

(Oh no, you must take bus #5 and then you have to switch buses at Châtelet and take bus #6.)

Did you get that one? She's asking: Is this the bus to the Gare de Lyon? Repeat:

C'est bien le bus pour la Gare de Lyon?

The answer is no. She must take bus number 5. Repeat:

Ah non. Il vous faut le cinq,

Then she has to change at Châtelet. Repeat:

et puis il faut changer à Châtelet,

and take the number 6 bus. Repeat:

et vous prenez le six.

Pronunciation Practice

Listen to and repeat the names of some of the sites in Paris.

la Tour Eiffel

l'Arc de Triomphe

le Sacré-Coeur

Notre-Dame

le Louvre

le musée d'Orsay

la Cité des Sciences

les Halles

And listen to and repeat some of the names of subway stations.

Château de Vincennes

Porte d'Orléans

Pont de Neuilly

Porte de Clignancourt

Chapter 18 (Track 2)

Vous prenez un taxi alors? So you're taking a taxi?

This section covers the language you need to call for a taxi or rent a car.

Activity 1

Listen to these tourists at the hotel reception asking for a taxi. Where do they want to go? How long will the trip take?

Je voudrais un taxi pour aller au théâtre. (I would like to take a taxi to the theater.)

Vous le voulez pour quelle heure, monsieur? (For what time, sir?)

La représentation commence à huit heures. (The show starts at 8:00 p.m.)

Bon, disons à sept heures et quart. (OK, let's say at 7:15 p.m.)

Did you get it? Does the gentleman want a taxi to the theater or to the museum?

Right. He wants a taxi to go to the theater. Repeat:

Je voudrais un taxi pour aller au théâtre.

And when does the show start? At 8 or at 11?

The show starts at 8. Repeat:

La représentation commence à huit heures.

So, what time does the receptionist suggest for pick up? A quarter after 7 or a quarter after 8?

A quarter after 7. Repeat:

Bon, disons à sept heures et quart.

Let's listen to the next tourist.

Bonsoir, madame. Je peux vous aider? (Good evening madam. May I help you?)

Ah oui, je vais au Louvre. (Oh yes, I would like to go to the Louvre.)

Vous prenez un taxi alors? (So you are taking a taxi?)

Oui, un taxi. (Yes, a taxi.)

Il faut bien compter vingt minutes. (You'll need a good 20 minutes.)

Could you make out where the woman wants to go? To the Louvre or to the Eiffel Tower?

Right. She wants to go to the Louvre. Repeat:

Ah oui, je vais au Louvre.

So, the receptionist suggests a taxi. Repeat:

Vous prenez un taxi alors?

Yes, but how long will it take, a good 20 minutes or an hour?

The answer is a good 20 minutes. Repeat:

Il faut bien compter vingt minutes.

Let's listen to the next tourist.

Monsieur? (Sir?)

Je voudrais un taxi pour aller à la boîte de nuit Aux Étoiles de Nuit. (I would like to take a taxi to the Aux Étoiles de Nuit night club.)

C'est sur les Champs-Élysées. Vous pouvez prendre le métro. (It's on the Champs-Élysées. You can take the subway.)

Je préfère prendre un taxi. (I prefer to take a taxi.)

Je vais vous appeler un taxi. (I will call you a taxi.)

C'est loin? (Is it far?)

Ah non, ce n'est pas loin. A dix minutes seulement. (Oh no, it's not far. It takes only ten minutes.)

This man wants to take a taxi to a night club. Repeat:

Je voudrais un taxi pour aller à la boîte de nuit Aux Étoiles de Nuit.

But where is that club, on the Champs-Élysées or by the airport?

It's on the Champs-Élysées. Repeat:

C'est sur les Champs-Élysées.

The receptionist suggests to take the subway but the guest prefers to take a taxi. Repeat:

Je préfère prendre un taxi.

And he asks how far it is. Repeat:

C'est loin?

No, it's not far. Repeat:

Ah non, ce n'est pas loin.

Is it only half an hour or ten minutes?

Only ten minutes. Repeat:

A dix minutes seulement.

Now hear the last hotel guest. Where does she need to go?

Mademoiselle? (Miss?)

Je voudrais un taxi pour aller à l'aéroport de Roissy. (I would like to take a taxi to Roissy Airport.)

Pour quelle heure? (For what time?)

Le vol part à quatorze heures trente-cinq. (The flight leaves at 2:35 p.m.)

Alors disons...midi et demie. (So let's say...12:30 p.m.)

C'est cher? (Is it expensive?)

Ah oui, c'est cher. (Oh yes, it's expensive.)

Does she want to go to another hotel or to the airport?

Right, she wants a taxi to go to the airport. Repeat:

Je voudrais un taxi pour aller à l'aéroport de Roissy.

Her flight leaves at 2:35. So, at what time should the taxi arrive at the hotel, 12:30 or 2:30? Let's say 12:30. Repeat:

Alors disons...midi et demie.

Is it expensive or is it cheap?

It's expensive. Repeat:

Ah oui, c'est cher.

Activity 2

The alternative to a taxi is a car rental. Sylvie wants to spend a long weekend in the country with a few friends. Listen to her making arrangements for renting a car.

Quelle sorte de voiture voulez-vous? (What kind of car do you want?)

Une grande voiture. (A big car.)

Pour combien de personnes? (For how many people?)

Six personnes. (6 people.)

Comment vous appelez-vous? (What's your name?)

Sylvie Verlaine.

Vous voulez la voiture pour combien de jours? (For how many days do you want the car?)

Trois jours. (Three days.)

Comment voulez-vous payer? (How do you want to pay?)

Avec une carte de crédit. (With a credit card.)

The person at the car rental agency asks Sylvie a lot of questions. Let's look at them one at a time. First he wants to know what kind of car she wants. Repeat:

Quelle sorte de voiture voulez-vous?

And Sylvie answers: a large car. Repeat:

Une grande voiture.

For how many people? Repeat:

Pour combien de personnes?

And Sylvie answers:

Six personnes.

Was that five or six people?

Right. Six people. Then the agent asks for her name. Repeat:

Comment vous appelez-vous?

Sylvie Verlaine.

Then he wants to know for how many days she wants to rent the car. Repeat:

Vous voulez la voiture pour combien de jours?

Trois jours.

Does Sylvie want the car for ten days or for three days?

Three days, right. And how does she want to pay? Repeat:

Comment voulez-vous payer?

Does she want to pay with a credit card or cash? Repeat:

Avec une carte de crédit.

The correct answer is by credit card.

OK. Let's just repeat each question again:

Quelle sorte de voiture voulez-vous?

Pour combien de personnes?

Comment vous appelez-vous?

Vous voulez la voiture pour combien de jours?

Comment voulez-vous payer?

Now listen again.

Quelle sorte de voiture voulez-vous? (What kind of car do you want?)

Une grande voiture. (A big car.)

Pour combien de personnes? (For how many people?)

Six personnes. (6 people.)

Comment vous appelez-vous? (What's your name?)

Sylvie Verlaine.

Vous voulez la voiture pour combien de jours? (For how many days do you want the car?)

Trois jours. (Three days.)

Comment voulez-vous payer? (How do you want to pay?)

Avec une carte de crédit. (With a credit card.)

Activity 3

Now practice asking these questions after Sylvie:

How much is it?

C'est combien?

What is your name?

Quel est votre nom?

What kind of car?

Quelle sorte de voiture?

When do you want to leave?

Quand voulez-vous partir?

What do you want?

Que voulez-vous?

How do you want to pay?

Comment voulez-vous payer?

Where do you want to go?

Où voulez-vous aller?Pronunciation Practice

You heard the use of the irregular verb **vouloir**, to want. Here are the forms. Listen and repeat after Sylvie.

I want	Je veux
You, singular/informal, want	Tu veux
He wants	Il veut
She wants	Elle veut
We want	Nous voulons
You, plural/formal, want	Vous voulez
They, masculine, want	Ils veulent
They, feminine, want	Elles veulent

Perfect. That's very good.

Parfait. C'est très bien.

And this is the end of our program. We hope you enjoyed it.

Thank you and good-bye.

Merci et au revoir.