

Touché !

Séjour à Nouméa

3



Judy Comley



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Introduction

Séjour à Nouméa – Stage 3 of the **Touché !** series – invites you to explore the Francophone world and discover how widely French is spoken. Share Nick's New Caledonian experiences and learn about the way of life on this French-speaking island so close to Australia and New Zealand.

Each of the four units in this *Coursebook* has the following sections:

Learn how to

The first page of each unit tells you the main things you'll be capable of doing by the end of the unit.

Learn about highlights some points of cultural interest that will also be explored.

Cartoon story

Join Nick, first in Besançon with Marianne and then in Noumea with his Caledonian cousins, Emma and Félix, who introduce him to some new experiences. Discover the language, gestures and expressions you will need to communicate in similar situations. When you understand all that is happening in the cartoon story, practise imitating the voices on the *Audio CDs* until you are ready to perform the story with some classmates.

Points de prononciation and Vocabulaire

The **Points de prononciation** remind you that although French and English use the same alphabet, the letters are not always pronounced in the same way. The explanations and examples will help you to develop a good accent and to spell French words correctly. When you can confidently pronounce the unit's new words and expressions listed in the

Vocabulaire section, use the word detective exercise in your *Workbook* to work out their meanings. The word groupings are a useful clue and will also help you to learn the different types and functions of words.

En un mot

This page provides you with some extra vocabulary to give you greater scope when talking about the different unit themes. It also gives you a chance to practise the new dictionary skills that you'll learn in the **Va chercher le dictionnaire** section at the back of the *Coursebook*.

Verbalisez !

Here you will learn more about French verbs and find some entertaining ways to practise them. Rap music is very big in France and setting verbs to a rhythm is a fun way to memorise them and to develop your oral skills.



Introduction

Points de langue

This section explains the main language points introduced in each unit's cartoon story. The clear explanations will help you understand how the French language actually works and allow you to better understand and make comparisons with English. You'll practise these language points in the listening, reading and writing activities in the *Workbook*. In the *Coursebook*, you'll practise them orally in the speaking sections that follow.

Dialogue and Jeu de rôle

By the time you reach this section, you should be confidently imitating the cartoon story characters on the *Audio CDs*. The **Dialogue** provides further speaking practice but gives you some choice in what you say while still providing secure guidelines. The **Dialogue** can also be used for helpful ideas when you are later creating your role-play. The **Jeu de rôle** is the final stage of your oral work – an opportunity to create something of your own and show what you've learned. Use your imagination: dress up, bring props, use gestures and expression to convey meaning – think about not only *what* to say, but *how* to say it – and make your performance for the class as entertaining as possible!

Connexion culturelle

These pages explore points of cultural interest and will deepen your understanding of the world around you. Find out what a **bougna** is and which sports are most popular in France and New Caledonia. You will find plenty of material for class discussion about what we share with other cultures and how we differ. The emails will give you further chances to make cultural comparisons while providing you with some extra reading in French.

À faire

As in **Touché ! 1** and **2**, up to this point, the various sections in each unit are presented in the order you would do them (although your teacher may vary the order to suit your class). However, **À faire** presents a choice of activities for use any time you are looking for something to do when your teacher is away or when you have finished your work early.

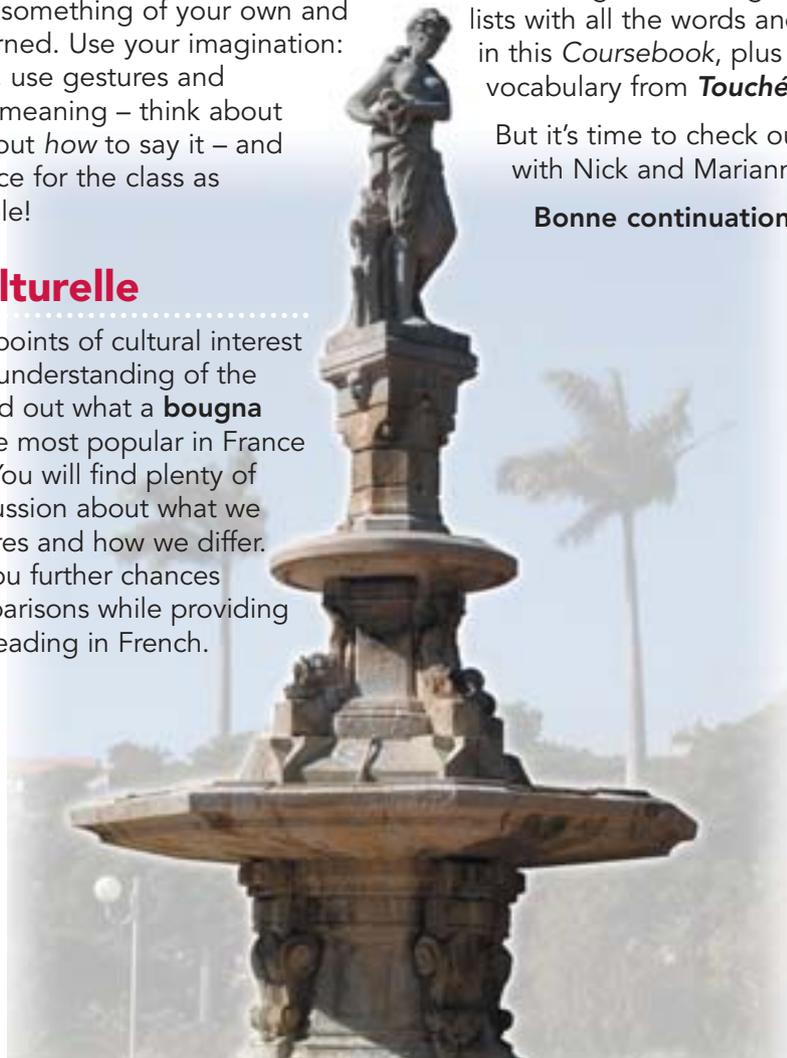
Appendices and Points de référence

At the end of this *Coursebook*, the **Appendices** section contains a summary of all the regular and irregular verbs learnt in units 1–4, some helpful hints on how to use a bilingual dictionary and an extensive list of countries and nationalities, as well as numbers, colours, days of the week, months and seasons.

This is followed by the **Points de référence**, French–English and English–French vocabulary lists with all the words and expressions used in this *Coursebook*, plus a lot of useful vocabulary from **Touché ! 1** and **2**.

But it's time to check out what's happening with Nick and Marianne.

Bonne continuation !



Les nouveaux vêtements



Learn how to:

- Talk about this, that, these and those
- Use -er verbs with more than one person
- Say what clothes you're going to buy
- Ask what someone thinks of something
- Say what you think of different clothes
- Say what colours you like/don't like
- Talk about the cost of things
- Show that something is just so-so

Learn about:

- Francophone countries
- French as an international language



Qu'est-ce que tu penses de ce tee-shirt ?



Le lendemain ...





Vingt minutes plus tard ...





Unité 1

Nick et Marianne continuent à chercher des vêtements ...

Nous arrivons à Nouméa le premier février. Papa commence son nouveau poste le quinze.

Quand est-ce que tu vas en Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nick ?

Tu as de la famille là-bas ?

Oui, mon oncle Gilles, le frère de mon père, et sa famille. Ils habitent à Nouméa.

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À la braderie ...

Génial ! Regarde ! Des shorts, des débardeurs, même des maillots de bain !



Et c'est pas cher ! Qu'est-ce que tu penses de ces lunettes de soleil ?

13

Alors ... le débardeur à cinq euros, le short à six euros, le maillot de bain à huit euros ...



Et les lunettes de soleil à treize euros. Ça fait trente-deux euros. Pas mal, hein ?

14

Le premier février. Nick et son père sont en route vers la Nouvelle-Calédonie. Nick porte ses nouveaux vêtements.

Mesdames et messieurs, nous commençons la descente sur Tontouta. À Nouméa, il fait vingt-sept degrés ...



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Acting out the story



Use the next page to help you fully understand the cartoon story. Then, with some friends, practise imitating the voices on the CD until you're ready to perform all or part of the story for the class.



Points de prononciation

c In both French and English, 'c' can be pronounced soft (like 's') or hard (like 'k').

In French,

c before **a**, **o** or **u** is pronounced like 'k'

c before **e** or **i** is pronounced like 's'

ç is always pronounced like 's'

Try these:

France français garçon
ce caleçon comme ci comme ça

Many English words also follow the same pattern; for example, calculate, celery, circus, calcium.

ch In French, these letters are pronounced like the English 'sh'. Try these:

chanson chouette cher moche
chemise



Why don't you ever see ç followed by e or i? Why does nous commençons have a ç?



Vocabulaire



Comme ci comme ça ...

Together with your teacher, practise pronouncing the new vocabulary for this unit before doing the word detective exercise in your *Workbook*.



Nouns

le débardeur
le short
le maillot de bain
le tee-shirt
les vêtements (*m*)
la braderie
la jupe
les lunettes (*f*)
de soleil
la robe

Adjectives

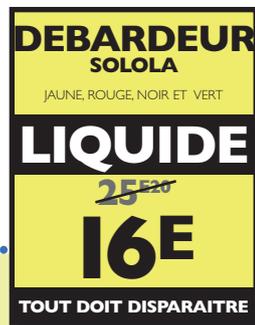
chic
élégant(e)
court(e)
long(ue)
beau, belle
moche
bleu marine
marron
cher, chère
ce, cette, ces

Verbs

acheter
chercher
faire du shopping
penser
porter
tu veux ... ?
nous avons ...
nous n'avons pas de ...

Useful words & expressions

A demain !
C'est combien ?
Ça fait ...
Ça te va bien !
Comme ci comme ça ...
en ville
Et alors ?
hein ?
jeune homme
quand
maintenant





Unité 1

En un mot



Notice that in French, the singular form is used for all types of pants.

Practise the pronunciation of these words with your teacher. Now's a good time to turn to the **Va chercher le dictionnaire** section on page 50 of this Coursebook. Then you'll be ready to do the dictionary activity in your Workbook.



Verbalisez !



Conjugating regular –er verbs

As you know, in both English and French you have to change verb endings according to who is doing the action. This is called conjugating the verb. For example:

Tu préfères le football mais il préfère le tennis.

You prefer football but he prefers tennis.

Here is a complete conjugation of a regular –er verb.

Infinitive: porter – to wear (or to carry)	
Singular	Plural
je porte I wear, am wearing	nous portons we wear, are wearing
tu portes you wear, are wearing	vous portez you wear, are wearing
il/elle/on porte he/she/one wears, is wearing	ils/elles portent they wear, are wearing

As a class, practise reading through this verb aloud. Notice that only the **–ons** and **–ez** endings are pronounced. All the other endings are silent.

Rap du verbe 'porter'

A verb rap is a good way to learn your verbs. Practise your lines with some classmates, using the rhythm on the Audio CD or one of your own. Then start the beat and rap!



***Je porte un tee-shirt vert,
Tu portes un pull-over,
Il porte un caleçon,
Elle porte un slip marron,
Nous portons des chaussettes,
Vous portez des lunettes,
Ils portent des jeans blancs,
Elles portent des collants.***

Points de langue

1 Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun. To say who (or what) is doing an action, you can use a *noun* with the verb. For example:

Paul porte un jean. **noun**

Le garçon porte un jean. **noun**

Or you can use a *pronoun*. For example:

Il porte un jean. **pronoun**

As you can see in the table, there are singular and plural pronouns.

Singular	Plural
je	nous
tu	vous
il, elle, on	ils, elles

The pronouns **nous** and **on** can both mean 'we'.

- **nous** is less casual than **on**
- **on** can also be translated as 'one' or 'people'

The pronouns **ils** and **elles** both mean 'they'.

- **ils** is the masculine word for 'they'
- **elles** is the feminine word for 'they'
- **ils** is used when there is a mixture of masculine and feminine



2 Ce/cet, cette, ces

This set of adjectives is used to say 'this' or 'that' (before singular nouns) and 'these' or 'those' (before plural nouns). As with most adjectives, there are different forms for different types of nouns.

Type of noun	the	this/that, these/those	Example
masculine singular	le	ce	J'aime ce tee-shirt.
	l'	cet	J'aime cet imper.
feminine singular	la (l')	cette	J'aime cette jupe.
plural	les	ces	J'aime ces lunettes.

3 More about adjectives

In English, adjectives (describing words) come *before* nouns. For example:

He's wearing a **blue** shirt. adjective noun

In French, the usual position of an adjective is *after* the noun. For example:

Il porte une chemise **bleue**. noun adjective

But there are exceptions to this rule. These common adjectives usually come before the noun:

bon(ne)	mauvais(e)
petit(e)	grand(e)
jeune	pauvre
beau/bel, belle	nouveau/nouvel, nouvelle

Notice that **beau** and **nouveau** have a different form if the noun following is masculine and starts with a vowel.

For example: **J'ai un nouvel imper.**

Remember, adjectives of colour always follow the noun.



How would you say this?
'He's wearing a big, red jumper.'

Qu'est-ce que tu penses de cette **belle** robe **violette** ?

Berk ! Je n'aime pas **le violet**.



To say what colours you like or hate, use **le** and the colour in its masculine form.



Dialogue



With a partner, use this dialogue to practise what you've learned. Use the choices to make your conversation different each time. When you can say your part confidently, change roles.

A and B are sorting out their wardrobe for a second-hand clothing collection ...

A Tu portes ce blouson gris ?
pantalon blanc ?

B Pas souvent. Je n'aime pas beaucoup le gris.
Rarement. déteste blanc.

A Et ces bottes noires ?
chaussures marron ?

B Berk ! Elles sont moches !
Pas question ! horribles !

A Ça alors ! Voici mon débardeur rouge ! Et ma robe jaune !
pull vert ! chemise bleue !
tee-shirt préféré !

B Mais tu ne portes pas cette robe jaune. Elle est trop petite !
chemise bleue. courte !

A Mais non ! C'est ma robe préférée ! C'est cool !
chemise chic !

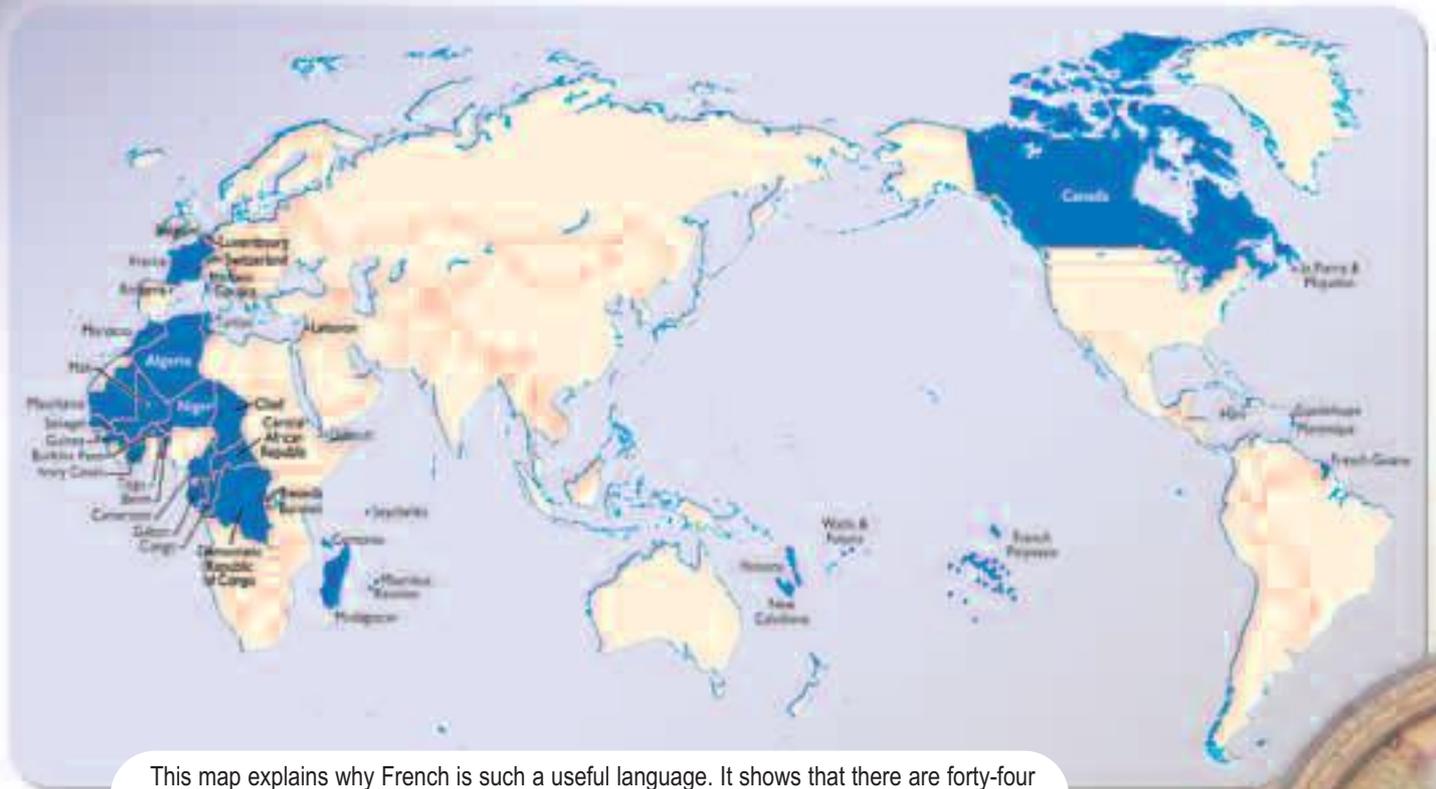
B Oh là là ! Tu es vachement bizarre !
vraiment





Connexion culturelle

Les pays francophones



This map explains why French is such a useful language. It shows that there are forty-four French-speaking regions across the world.

Have you ever wondered why international events like the Olympic Games and the World Cup are conducted in French and English? It's because both French and English are widely spoken across the world. They are international languages.

From the 16th century to the 19th century, the French and the English both expanded their territories through exploration and colonisation. The French took possession of large areas in South East Asia, Africa and North America as well as islands in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Although many of these places have since regained their independence, French remains a major language. We call these regions francophone.



Courrier des pays francophones

Envoyer Envoyer plus tard Ajouter des pièces jointes

De : claudep@vitcour.com 

À : penpals.com

Objet : Salut du Sénégal

Salut ! Je m'appelle Claude et je suis sénégalais. Le Sénégal, c'est où ? C'est un petit pays en Afrique. Au Sénégal, la langue officielle est le français, mais on parle aussi le wolof – c'est la langue nationale. Ma famille et moi, nous habitons dans un village près de Dakar, la capitale du Sénégal. J'ai deux sœurs mais je n'ai pas de frères. Ma musique préférée, c'est le rap. J'adore les chansons de MC Solaar. Il est super ! J'ai 14 ans et je cherche un(e) correspondant(e) de 13 à 15 ans qui parle français.



Envoyer Envoyer plus tard Ajouter des pièces jointes

De : sylviegras@nogo.com 

À : penpals.com

Objet : Bonjour de La Martinique

Salut ! Je m'appelle Sylvie et j'habite en Martinique. Je parle français et aussi le créole. J'habite avec ma famille – mon petit frère et mes parents – à Fort de France, la capitale. Nous aimons habiter ici parce qu'il fait toujours beau. Je suis très sportive, mon père et ma mère aussi. Ils travaillent dans un magasin de sport. Ça veut dire que tous mes vêtements de sport – mes shorts, débardeurs, survêtements, baskets – ne sont pas chers. C'est chouette ! J'ai 15 ans et je cherche un correspondant qui est sportif et qui parle français.



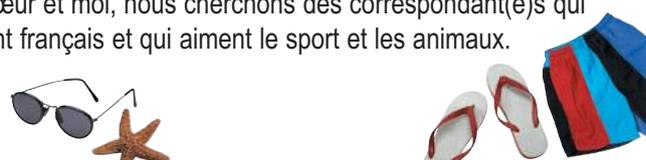
Envoyer Envoyer plus tard Ajouter des pièces jointes

De : fmondine@canl.nc 

À : penpals.com

Objet : Vous cherchez des correspondants calédoniens ?

Salut ! Je m'appelle Félix et j'habite en Nouvelle-Calédonie avec mon père, ma mère et ma sœur, Emma. Mon père est français et ma mère est mélanésienne. Nous habitons à Nouméa, la capitale. J'ai treize ans et ma sœur a treize ans aussi. Nous aimons habiter sous les tropiques, parce qu'il fait chaud et on porte toujours des vêtements d'été – des shorts et des tee-shirts. Mais je n'aime pas la saison des cyclones ! Ma sœur et moi, nous cherchons des correspondant(e)s qui parlent français et qui aiment le sport et les animaux.



Envoyer Envoyer plus tard Ajouter des pièces jointes

De : arnaudbernd@rapido.com 

À : penpals.com

Objet : Tu aimes la nature ?

Bonjour ! Je m'appelle Arnaud et je suis suisse. J'ai 13 ans et j'habite à 8 kilomètres de Genève. J'aime faire du ski et j'adore la nature. La biologie, c'est ma matière préférée. J'ai deux grands chiens. Ils sont très énergiques et ils adorent la neige. Ils aiment faire des promenades avec moi en hiver. J'ai un grand frère (21 ans) et une grande sœur (19 ans). Ils habitent à Genève. Mon père est mécanicien et ma mère travaille au supermarché. Je cherche un correspondant de 13 ans qui parle français et qui aime aussi la nature.





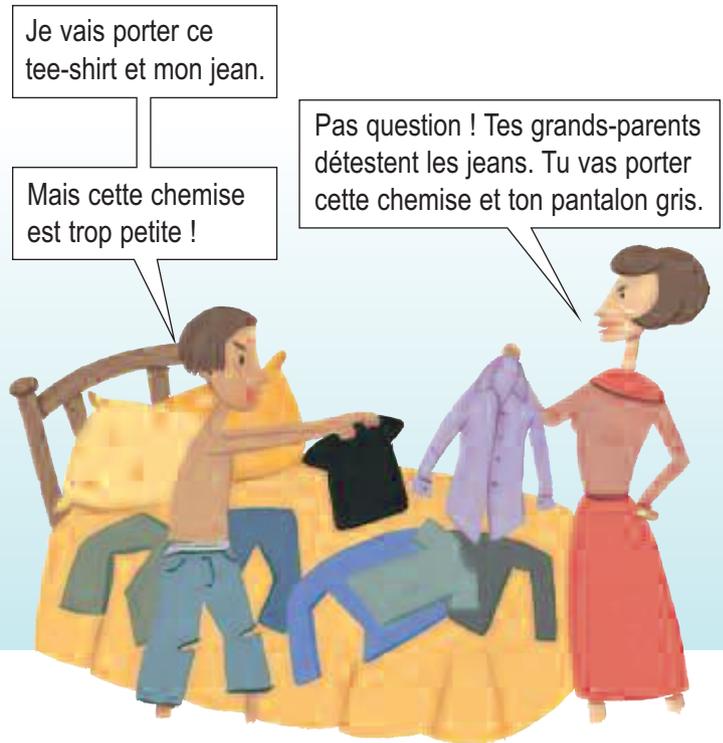
Jeu de rôle



With a classmate, create your own role-play using the French you've already learned. Your mum or dad is insisting you change your clothes to go and visit your relatives. You don't agree on what you should wear.

You could talk about:

- the clothes each of you likes/dislikes
- why you dislike something (too big/small/long/short)
- colour preferences
- your opinions of your relatives



À faire

Recherché(e)

Make a 'Lost' poster for the local **Gendarmerie** (police station). Draw or find a picture of the lost person, showing them in the clothes they were last wearing and attach a written description to be read out on the local radio station.

Le défilé de mannequins

You are a fashion designer preparing for the new season's parade. Sketch (or cut out from magazines) two or three outfits from your collection and write the commentary to accompany each one. You could practise your commentary with some classmates and present a class fashion parade.



Rap illustré

On a large sheet of paper or in your exercise book, present the rap on page 7 as a poster, with illustrations to accompany each line. Be sure the number and gender of people are appropriate for each pronoun. You could replace the verb **porter** with another regular **-er** verb like **chercher** (to look for) or **laver** (to wash). Remember the conjugations!



Notre maison



Learn how to:

- Ask questions using *est-ce que*
- Talk about the rooms in a house
- Talk about what is ours, yours and theirs
- Talk about more than one person, using *avoir* and *être*
- Talk about nationality
- Say where things are
- Show that something is not acceptable

Learn about:

- The islands of New Caledonia
- Some New Caledonian history
- The Caledonian people
- New Caledonian expressions

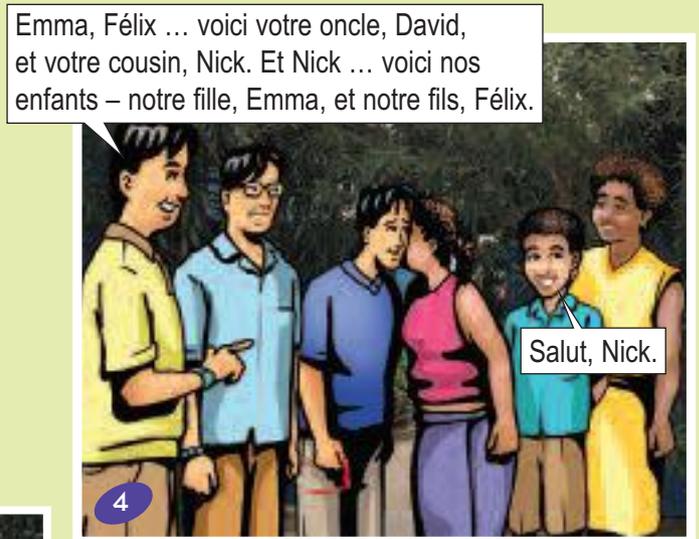


Fais comme chez toi !



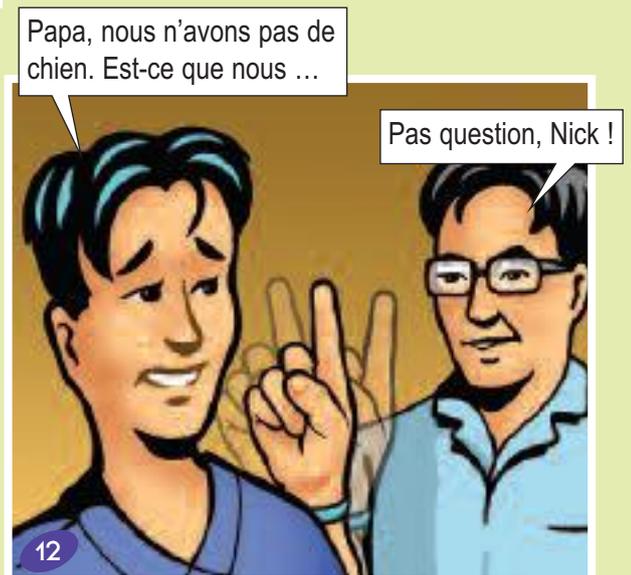
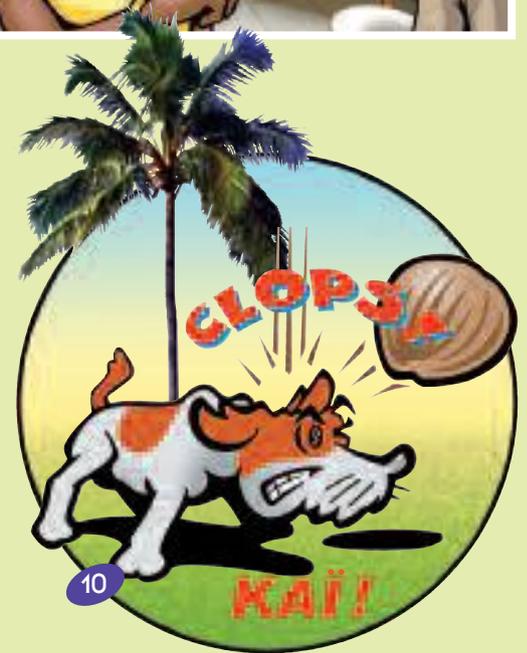
Nick et son père sont en route vers Nouméa, dans la voiture d'oncle Gilles ...

Ils arrivent à leur nouvelle maison. Elle est près de la maison d'oncle Gilles.





Ils entrent dans la maison de Nick et de son père.



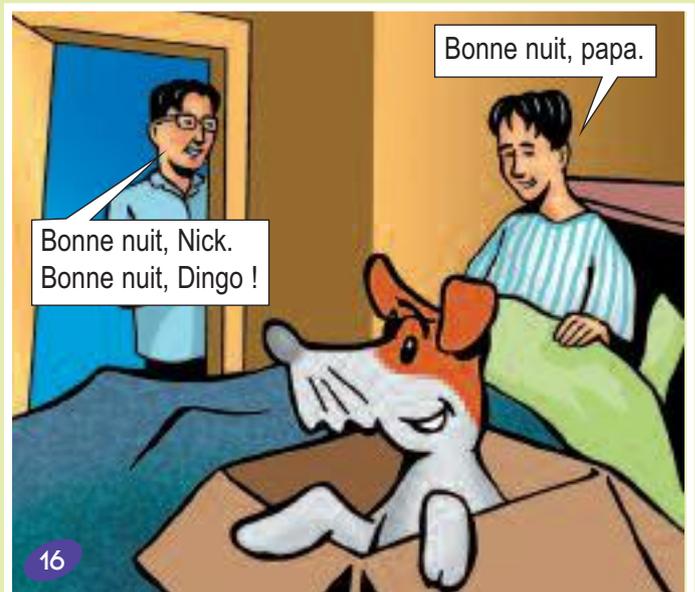


Unité 2

Ce soir-là, Nick et son père s'installent dans leur nouvelle maison ...



Plus tard dans la chambre de Nick ...



Acting out the story



Use the next page to help you fully understand the cartoon story. Then, with some friends, practise imitating the voices on the CD until you're ready to perform all or part of the story for the class.



Points de prononciation

g The letter 'g', like 'c', can be pronounced hard or soft in both French and English. In French, 'g' follows the pattern you've already learned for 'c'.

g before **a**, **o** or **u** is pronounced hard, like the 'g' sound in **garçon**

g before **e** or **i** is pronounced soft, like the 'j' sound in **génial**

Try these:

intelligent manger un gant élégant
un soutien-gorge Gilles dingue

j In French, the pronunciation of 'j' is not quite the same as it is in English. It sounds like something between our 'sh' and 'j', similar to the 's' in 'leisure'. Try these:

bonjour janvier juin jeudi juste



Nous mangeons ?
Why do the regular -er verbs **manger** and **ranger** have an extra 'e' before the -ons endings?

Vocabulaire



Now with your teacher's help, try pronouncing the new vocabulary for this unit before doing the word detective exercise in your *Workbook*.

Pas question !



Nouns

la maison
la cuisine
la salle de bain
la salle de séjour
la terrasse
les toilettes (f)
la serviette
la noix de coco
le canapé
le cocotier
le jardin
les jumeaux (m)

Adjectives

confortable
dingue
moderne
perdu(e)
notre, nos
votre, vos
leur, leurs

Verbs

s'installer
tomber

Useful words & expressions

à qui
Bonne nuit !
Fais comme chez toi !
attention à ...
s'il te plaît, s'il vous plaît
dans
sous
sur
(tous) les deux





En un mot

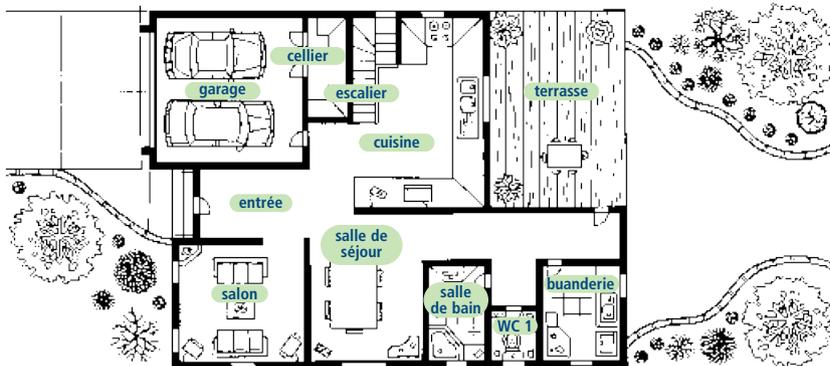
LE PLUS GRAND CHOIX DE L'IMMOBILIER

A vendre

RESIDENCE DE CHARME ET DE QUALITE

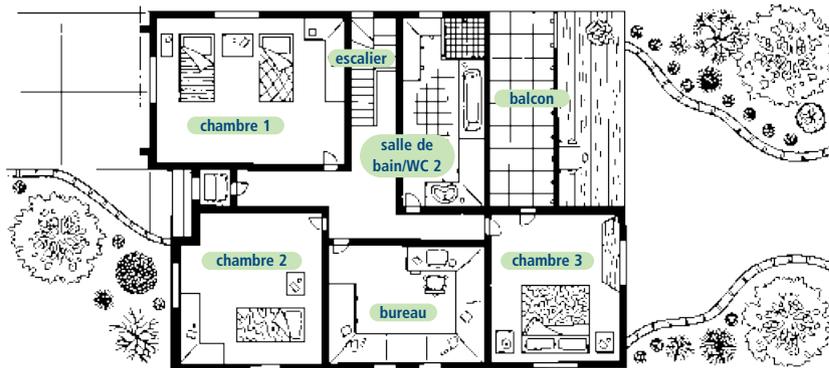
DEUX ETAGES | GRAND JARDIN | PISCINE | VUE MAGNIFIQUE

REZ-DE-CHAUSSEE



— mur — fenêtre — porte

PREMIER ETAGE



A louer

Appartement

Centre ville
Appt spacieux
Prix à l'agence

Villa

Dumbéa
Belle villa spacieuse
Prix à l'agence

Practise pronouncing these words, then read part 2 of the dictionary section on page 50. The related activities in your Workbook will help you learn which nouns are masculine and feminine.



Verbalisez !



Here are the irregular verbs **avoir** and **être** fully conjugated.

avoir – to have (infinitive)

j'ai I have	nous avons we have
tu as you have	vous avez you have
il/elle/on a he/she/one has	ils/elles ont they have

être – to be (infinitive)

je suis I am	nous sommes we are
tu es you are	vous êtes you are
il/elle/on est he/she/one is	ils/elles sont they are



être is one of only three French verbs that do not have an **-ez** ending with **vous**.

Learn these verbs by saying them as a class and practising them as homework.

Reggae des verbes 'avoir' et 'être'

Divide your class into two teams, **A** and **B**, one team asking the questions and the other giving the answers. Practise your lines with your team until you can say them with a unified beat. Then perform these island reggaes, using the rhythm on the Audio CD or one of your own.

A

- Est-ce qu'ils ont une belle maison ?
- Est-ce qu'ils ont un beau salon ?
- Est-ce qu'elles ont une belle cuisine ?
- Et nous avons une grande piscine !

B

- Oui, ils ont une belle maison.
- Oui, ils ont un beau salon.
- Oui, elles ont une belle cuisine.
- Et alors ?

A

- Hé ! Bonjour ! Vous êtes français ?
- Salut ! Vous êtes italiens ?
- Vous êtes néo-zélandais ?
- Vous êtes calédoniens ?

B

- Non, nous sommes libanais.
- Non, nous sommes vietnamiens.
- Non, nous sommes japonais.
- Non, nous sommes australiens.

Giving meaning to verbs by making sentences is a good way to practise them. What else could you add to the verb **être** to make a sentence? (To make things easier, choose adjectives that don't have feminine changes.) For example:

Je suis dingue.
Tu es dingue.
Il est dingue. etc.



Points de langue

1 Est-ce que

You can already ask questions by simply lifting your voice at the end of a sentence.

Vous êtes jumeaux ?

A less casual way to ask a question is to put **est-ce que** before a sentence. For example:

Est-ce que vous êtes jumeaux ?

Est-ce que (pronounced 'esker') literally means 'Is it that ...' But just think of it as changing a statement to a question. For example:

Il fait chaud. It's hot.

Est-ce qu'il fait chaud ? Is it hot?



Notice that **qu'** is used if **que** is followed by a vowel.

2 Talking about what is ours, yours and theirs

Adjectives that describe who things belong to are called possessive adjectives. You already know half the French possessive adjectives.

Emma, Félix ... voici votre oncle, David, et votre cousin, Nick.
Et Nick ... voici nos enfants – notre fille, Emma, et notre fils, Félix.



Type of noun	my	your (familiar)	his, her, its	our	your (polite)	their
masc. sing.	mon	ton	son	notre	votre	leur
fem. sing.	ma	ta	sa	notre	votre	leur
plural	mes	tes	ses	nos	vos	leurs

Notice that the masculine and feminine words are the same for 'our', 'your' or 'their'. For example: **Votre père est sympa.** (masculine)
Votre mère est sympa. (feminine)
Vos parents sont sympa. (plural)



How would you say this? 'Their parents hate our dog.'

3 Nationality

In French, adjectives describing nationality are like any other adjectives. They agree in number and gender with what they are describing and they do not have a capital letter. For example: **Il est français.** (masculine singular) **Elles sont françaises.** (feminine plural)

As you know, to make an adjective feminine you usually add **-e**, and to make an adjective plural, you usually add **-s**. But the most common endings for adjectives of nationality, **-ais** and **-ien**, change a little differently. Can you spot the differences?

	-ais ending	-ien ending
masc. sing.	Il est français.	Il est calédonien.
fem. sing.	Elle est française.	Elle est calédonienne.
masc. plural	Ils sont français.	Ils sont calédoniens.
fem. plural	Elles sont françaises.	Elles sont calédoniennes.

A capital letter is used for nationality only when used as a noun.

For example:

Les Australiens parlent anglais.
Australians speak English.

You will find a list of nationalities on page 52 of this *Coursebook*.



Dialogue



With a partner, use this dialogue to practise what you've learned. Remember to vary your choices each time, but be consistent with your choice of **nous** or **ils**. When you can say your part confidently, change roles.

A and B are very competitive when it comes to who has the best house ...

A Nous avons un nouvel appartement.
Nos cousins ont une nouvelle maison.

B Ah bon ? Il est comment ?
Vraiment ? Elle

A Superbe ! Nous avons deux salles de bain ! Et notre salle de séjour est extra !
Génial ! Ils ont quatre chambres ! Et leur cuisine est chouette !

B Bof ! Nous avons deux salles de bain chez nous !
quatre chambres dans notre maison !

A Oui, mais votre salle de séjour est moche !
cuisine horrible !

B Et alors ? Nous avons une grande piscine. Est-ce que vous avez une piscine ?
un grand jardin. Est-ce qu'ils ont un jardin ?

A Non, mais nous avons une terrasse. Notre terrasse est superbe !
ils ont une belle vue. Leur vue est cool !





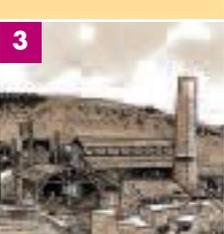
Connexion culturelle

French-speaking New Caledonia lies in the Pacific Ocean, mid-way between Australia's east coast and New Zealand. New Caledonia includes the Loyalty Islands (**Maré, Ouvéa and Lifou**), the **Île des Pins** and the tiny **Îles des Belep**, as well as the main island, called **La Grande Terre**. **La Grande Terre** is 400 km long and 50 km wide and is surrounded by the world's largest lagoon. A mountain range runs the length of the island, dividing the lush, tropical east coast from the dry, grassy plains of the west coast.



NEW CALEDONIA – PAST AND PRESENT

The stories of early European occupation in New Caledonia and Australia have much in common – the poor treatment of the native people, the near destruction of their culture and the taking of their land for use as a convict dumping ground. Despite the period of colonial rule in New Caledonia, the native culture survived and has again grown strong.

<p>1</p> 	<p>Before the arrival of Europeans, Melanesians inhabited these islands in clans of 50–5000 people. Life centred around the chief's hut and clans lived by la coutume, a highly respected code for living. Isolation of the various clans led to the development of thirty different languages.</p>	<p>4</p> 	<p>The Second World War was a turning point for New Caledonia, when the United States allies set up a military base there. From 1943, the presence of more than one million US and New Zealand troops brought new attitudes and development to the islands.</p>
<p>2</p> 	<p>In 1774, while searching for Terra Australis, Captain James Cook discovered and named New Caledonia. The French were also interested in New Caledonia and in 1853, the island was officially declared French. By then, the English were too busy with their ventures in Australia and New Zealand to react.</p>	<p>5</p> 	<p>After the war, Melanesians (Kanak) were given French citizenship for the first time. Then followed the journey towards independence. In 1998, agreements were signed, allowing for a gradual transfer of power from France to New Caledonia and a recognition of the Kanak culture.</p>
<p>3</p> 	<p>In 1864, the first convicts arrived from France and worked on buildings and roads. In the same year, nickel was discovered. The need for labour in the nickel mines brought many migrants from Indonesia, Vanuatu, Vietnam and Japan. This explains New Caledonia's multi-cultural diversity.</p>	<p>6</p> 	<p>The Centre Culturel Tjibaou in Noumea was inspired by and dedicated to Jean-Marie Tjibaou, the much-respected leader of the Kanak independence movement. It celebrates the Kanak culture and its relationship to the earth. The unusual architecture reflects the style of traditional Kanak houses.</p>

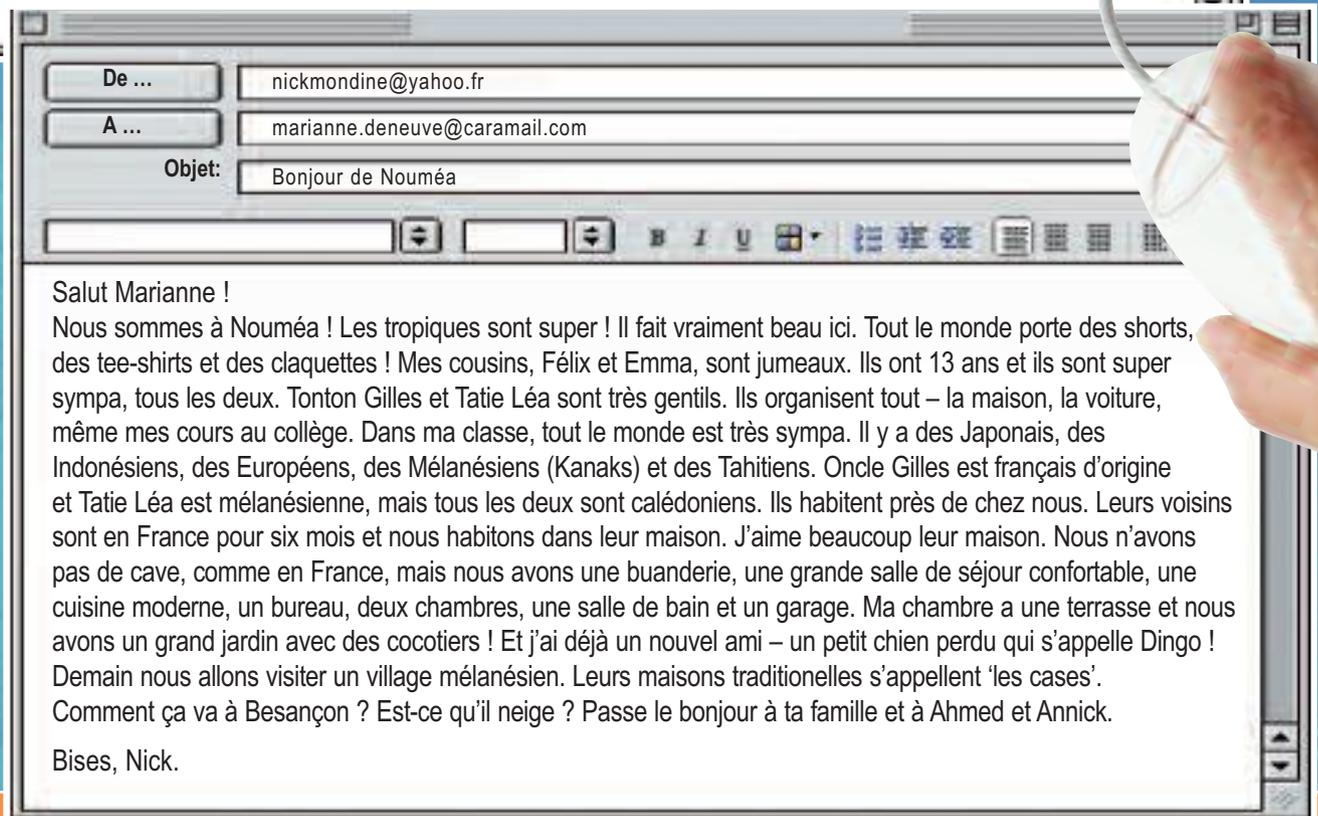
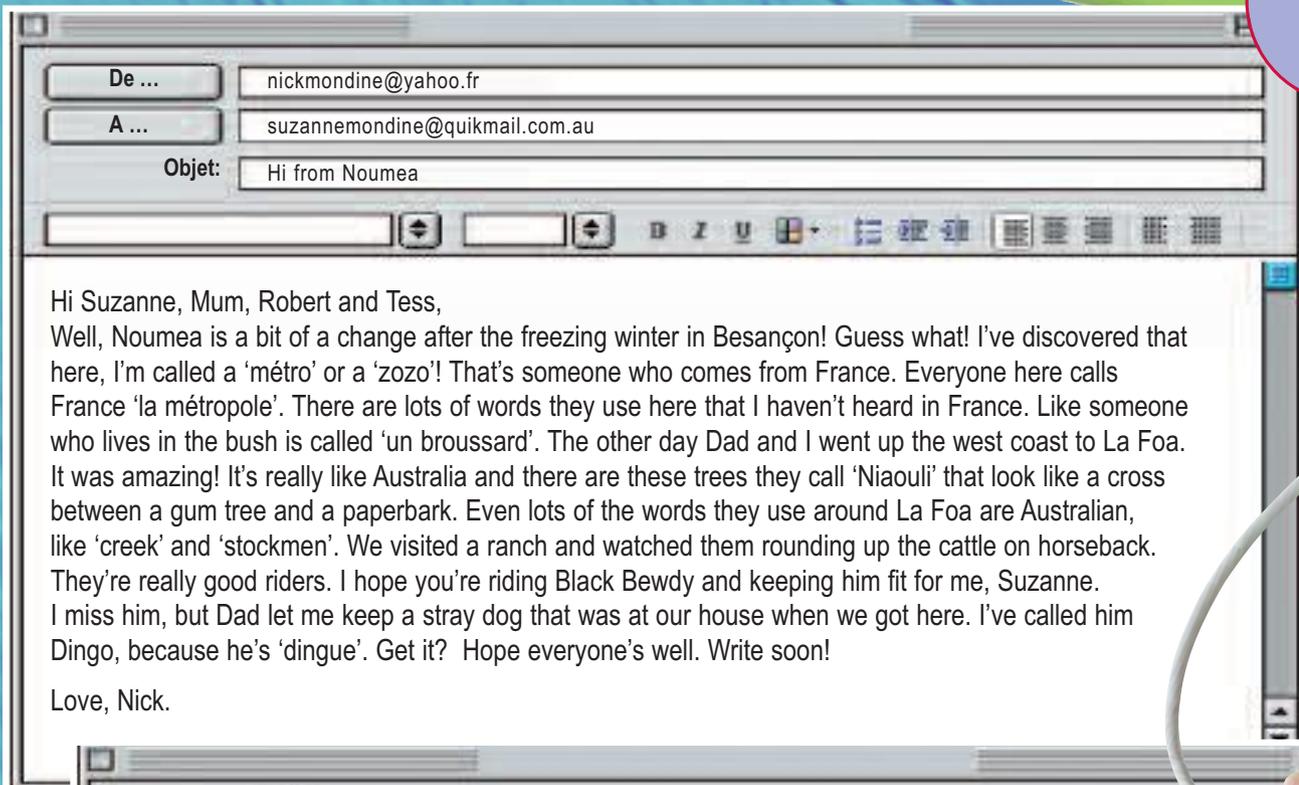
La population calédonienne



New Caledonians have their own terms for the different groups in their society. **La Brousse en Folie** is a series of humorous comic books about a group of Caledonians of different ethnic origins who live in the bush (**la brousse**).



LA BROUSSE EN FOLIE
 Tonton Marcel 'Caldoche' Dédé 'Kanak' Tathan 'Vietnamien' Joinville 'Métro(politain)'



Le dictionnaire calédonien

- un broussard** someone who lives in the bush
- un caldoche** a White person born in New Caledonia and descended from the early French settlers
- un Kanak** a Melanesian person of New Caledonia
- un métro** a French person from mainland (metropolitan) France
- des claquettes** thongs (Aust), jandals (NZ)



Jeu de rôle



With a classmate, create your own role-play using the French you've already learned. Person A wants to rent out their house (or apartment) and is showing it to B, the estate agent. You could use your house plan (see **À faire** below) to explain the features of the house.

While doing a tour of the house, you could:

- point out features using **voici/voilà** ...
- make comments using **notre/nos, votre/vos**
- say what you have using **avoir**
- describe what you have using **être**
- ask questions using **est-ce que**



À faire

Bologe

You are publicity manager for the interior design firm **Bologe**. Design a series of advertisements by drawing (or cutting out magazine pictures of) different rooms of houses and writing captions to promote **Bologe**. The verbs **être** and **avoir** and the possessive adjectives **notre/nos, votre/vos, leur(s)** will be very useful.



Notre nouvelle cuisine Bologe est super !



Ils aiment leurs chambres Bologe.

Notre maison

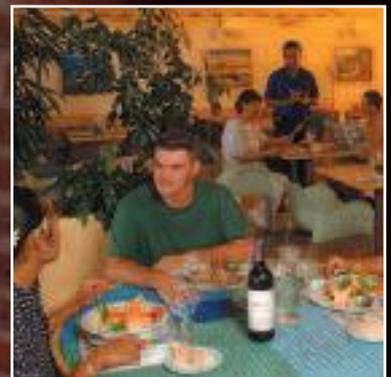
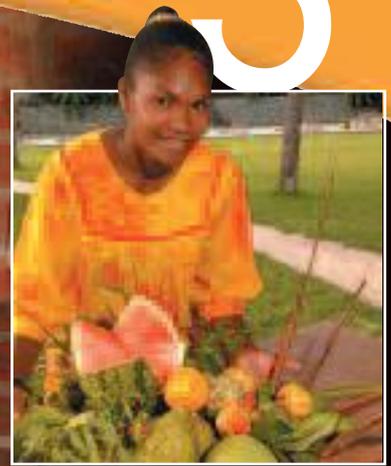
Draw a plan of your own home (or you may prefer to do **ma maison idéale**) with all rooms labelled in French. If you need to use a dictionary, remember the advice in **Va chercher le dictionnaire**.



À vendre/À louer

Write a house advertisement for the real estate page of **Les nouvelles calédoniennes**. Use the headings **À vendre** (to sell) or **À louer** (to rent) and list the features of the house. You could also draw a house plan, labelling the various rooms in French, using the house on page 18 as a model.

On a faim !



Learn how to:

- Say you're hungry and thirsty
- Ask what there is to eat and drink
- Ask what is available, using some/any
- Say what is or isn't available
- Talk about the meals of the day
- Use the verb aller with more than one person
- Count from 70 to a million
- Show that you've just remembered something

Learn about:

- The cagou
- The bougna
- Mealtimes in France
- Some places to visit in Noumea



Qu'est-ce qu'il y a à manger ?



Emma, Félix, Nick et Dingo sont au marché à Nouméa. Ils vont faire un pique-nique ...





Voilà ! Ça fait quatre cent francs. C'est tout ?

Oui, c'est tout.
Merci, madame.

6



Zut ! Des boissons ! Nous n'avons pas de boissons !

Mais Félix, le petit train arrive ! On y va !

7

*Nick, Emma et Dingo vont place des Cocotiers.
Le petit train est déjà là ...*



Oh là là ! Où est Félix !
Il est toujours en retard.

Le voilà ! Vite, Félix !
Tu es en retard !

Mais non, il est encore tôt.
Et j'ai les boissons !

8

Ils arrivent bientôt au Parc Forestier.



On y va !

Hé, jeune homme !
Pas de chiens dans le parc !

9



Tu restes ici,
Dingo.

Oh, le pauvre Dingo !
Ce n'est pas juste !

Tu es gentille,
Emma.

10



Ils déjeunent sous un grand arbre dans le parc.



Acting out the story



Use the next page to help you fully understand the cartoon story. Then, with some friends, practise imitating the voices on the CD until you're ready to perform all or part of it for the class.



Points de prononciation

gn These letters are pronounced like the 'ny' sound in the English word 'onion'. Try these:

champignon mignon surligneur
oignon bougna

ill When preceded by i, ll is usually pronounced 'y' as in the English 'yet'. Try these:

famille travaillez fille
brouillard gentille

Vocabulaire



Together with your teacher, practise pronouncing the new vocabulary before doing the word detective exercise in your *Workbook*.

Zut!



Nouns

food

le déjeuner
le petit-déjeuner
le fruit
le melon
l'abricot (m)
l'ananas (m)
l'oignon (m)
le champignon
le sandwich
le fromage
le jambon
la mangue
la pêche
la poire
la salade
la pâtisserie

Nouns

drinks

la boisson
le coca(-cola)
le jus d'orange
la limonade
l'eau (f) minérale

Nouns

other

le franc
le kilo
le parc
le train

Verbs

avoir faim
avoir soif
boire

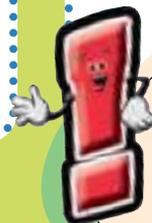
Useful words & expressions

il y a
c'est tout
plus
en retard
tôt
délicieux, délicieuse
Bon appétit !
Pouah !
Quel goinfre !

Nombres

70-1.000.000

70	soixante-dix
71	soixante et onze
72	soixante-douze
80	quatre-vingts
81	quatre-vingt-un
82	quatre-vingt-deux
90	quatre-vingt-dix
91	quatre-vingt-onze
92	quatre-vingt-douze
100	cent
101	cent un
102	cent deux
200	deux cents
201	deux cent un
300	trois cents
1.000	mille
2.000	deux mille
1.000.000	un million
2.000.000	deux millions



Notice that when writing numbers, you use full stops in French where you would use commas in English.



En un mot

Island life is often expensive because many things have to be imported. People coming from France (**la métropole**) to New Caledonia (**NC**) are often surprised by the higher prices. This table compares the cost of different food items in New Caledonia and France. Prices are shown in **euros** as well as French Pacific Francs (**CFP**) – the currency of New Caledonia.

Produits	Prix métropole en euros	Prix NC en CFP	Prix NC en euros
Fruits			
 pommes au kilo	1,67 €	350 CFP	2,94 €
 oranges au kilo	1,52 €	325 CFP	2,73 €
 bananes au kilo	1,06 €	395 CFP	3,31 €
 kiwis (la pièce)	0,33 €	52 CFP	0,43 €
 citrons au kilo	2,73 €	1060 CFP	8,90 €
Légumes			
 carottes au kilo	0,75 €	115 CFP	0,96 €
 courgettes au kilo	3,04 €	350 CFP	2,94 €
 concombres (la pièce)	0,75 €	55 CFP	0,46 €
 avocats (la pièce)	0,75 €	115 CFP	0,96 €
 tomates au kilo	1,36 €	115 CFP	0,96 €
Viande et poisson			
 rumsteak au kilo	14,36 €	1990 CFP	16,70 €
 poulet au kilo	3,95 €	940 CFP	7,88 €
 saumon au kilo	7,04 €	2290 CFP	19,21 €
Divers			
 beurre	1,56 €	190 CFP	1,59 €
 confiture fraises	1,40 €	320 CFP	2,68 €
 baguette	0,65 €	60 CFP	0,50 €
 pâtes	0,82 €	200 CFP	1,68 €
 riz	1,78 €	550 CFP	4,62 €

Practise pronouncing these words, then read part 3 of the dictionary section on page 51. The related activities in your *Workbook* will help you learn which nouns are masculine and feminine.



Verbalisez !



Here is the irregular verb **aller** fully conjugated.

aller – to go (infinitive)

je vais I go, am going	nous allons we go, are going
tu vas you go, are going	vous allez you go, are going
il/elle/on va he/she/one goes, is going	ils/elles vont they go, are going

Learn this verb by heart by saying it as a class and practising it as homework.



Moi, je vais acheter un sandwich au poulet à 550 francs.



Rap du verbe 'aller'

Practise your lines with some classmates, using the rhythm on the Audio CD or one of your own. Then start the beat and rap!

- *Je vais au marché*
- *Je vais acheter du poisson*
- *Tu vas au marché*
- *Tu vas acheter du jambon*
- *Il va au marché*
- *Il va acheter des pâtes*
- *Elle va au marché*
- *Elle va acheter des tomates*

Désolé !

Pas de poisson ! Pas de jambon !

Pas de pâtes ! Pas de tomates !

Mon œil ! Mince ! Zut ! Oh là là !

Mais il y a un supermarché là-bas !

- *Nous allons au supermarché*
- *Nous allons acheter du poulet*
- *Vous allez acheter du riz*
- *Vous allez acheter des kiwis*
- *Ils vont acheter du chocolat*
- *Ils vont acheter des avocats*
- *Elles vont acheter des citrons*
- *Elles vont acheter des oignons*

Des oignons ? Non ! Pas d'oignons !

Pouah ! Je déteste les oignons !



Points de langue

1 Il y a

Il y a is another way of saying 'there is' or 'there are'. It is used to make a statement.
For example:

Il y a un chien sous la maison.

There's a dog under the house.

The negative form of **il y a** is **il n'y a pas**.
(n' is used because y is a vowel in French.)

As you know, **voilà** can also mean 'there is' or 'there are' but it is only used to point things out.
For example:

Voilà Félix !

There's Felix!



2 Articles

Articles are the little words that come before nouns. They show whether the noun is masculine or feminine, singular or plural. There are three types of articles and you already know the first two types.

	masculine singular	feminine singular	plural
1 the definite article meaning 'the'	le (l')	la (l')	les
2 the indefinite article meaning 'a' or 'an'	un	une	-
3 the partitive article meaning 'some' or 'any'	du (de l')	de la (de l')	des



Tu veux **de la** limonade ?

Tu veux **du** fromage ?

Tu veux **des** bananes ?

Oui. J'aime la limonade.

Oui. J'aime le fromage.

Oui. J'aime les bananes.



After a negative expression, all of the words for 'some' or 'any' change to just **de**. For example:



Des boissons !
Nous n'avons pas **de** boissons !

Tu veux **du** melon ? Non ?
Tu ne veux pas **de** melon ?



How many more examples of the partitive article can you find in the cartoon?

3 Avoir soif, avoir faim

Nous avons soif !
Nous avons faim !



How would you say this? 'Are you hungry?'
'No, I'm thirsty.'

In French, when you talk about being hungry or thirsty, you use the verb **avoir** (to have). It's the same idea as when saying how old you are.



Dialogue



With a partner, use this dialogue to practise what you've learned. Remember to vary your choices each time and choose responses that make sense. When you can say your part confidently, change roles.

1 Au marché ...

A Est-ce que vous avez des mangues, monsieur ?
melons, madame ?

B Non, je n'ai pas de mangues. Mais on a des pommes à 360 francs le kilo.
il n'y a melons. Mais il y a oranges 370
bananes 380

A Zut ! C'est trop cher !

2 À la sandwicherie ...

A Bonjour, monsieur. Vous avez du coca ?
madame. du jus d'orange ?

B Non, je suis désolé(e). J'ai seulement de l'eau minérale.
Il y a de la limonade.

A Alors, est-ce que vous avez des sandwichs ?
pâtisseries ?

B Mais non, nous n'avons pas de sandwichs.
il n'y a pâtisseries.

A Oh là là là ! J'ai faim ! Qu'est-ce que vous avez alors ?
Mince ! soif !

B Pas grand-chose. Mais il y a un supermarché là-bas.
une boulangerie



Connexion culturelle

À table !

1



Le petit-déjeuner

A typical French breakfast is fairly light. It usually consists of **croissants** (crescent-shaped flaky pastries) or fresh bread with butter or jam. The hot drink – freshly brewed coffee for the adults and hot chocolate for the kids – is sipped from a deep bowl, like a large cup with no handles.

Le déjeuner

Traditionally, lunch is the main meal of the day for the French. Most work places have a **cantine**, which provides three-course lunches. But some busy French people prefer to just go to a café for a quick snack or a sandwich. French sandwiches look different from ours, as they are made from a portion of a baguette cut lengthways. The bread is deliciously crisp and you can get all sorts of interesting fillings.

2



3



Le dîner

Whether the main meal is taken in the evening or at midday, it is usually served with wine and consists of three to six courses. It typically starts with a soup or entrée, followed by a main course of meat and vegetables served at the table from individual dishes. Salad is eaten separately, followed by cheese, dessert, fruit and coffee. There are no side plates for bread – you just put it on the tablecloth. It is also perfectly acceptable to use your bread to wipe up your plate. The French take a lot of time making their sauces, so they're not to be wasted.

En Nouvelle-Calédonie

The French have brought their cuisine to New Caledonia, and so have many other nationalities. In Noumea, you can find all kinds of food – like the **nem**, a Vietnamese spring roll, and the **bougna**, a traditional Melanesian dish. There are also Chinese, Italian, Japanese and American restaurants.

4





Envoyer Envoyer plus tard Ajouter des pièces jointes

De : nickmondine@yahoo.fr

À : marianne.deneuve@caramail.com

Objet : Coucou ! C'est moi !

Salut, Marianne !

Comment ça va à Besançon ? Ça va super bien à Nouméa ! C'est le week-end et demain matin, Félix, Emma, Dingo et moi allons au marché pour acheter notre déjeuner. Nous allons faire un pique-nique au Parc Forestier – une sorte de jardin botanique où il y a des plantes et des oiseaux calédoniens. On va au parc dans un petit train touristique – c'est amusant !

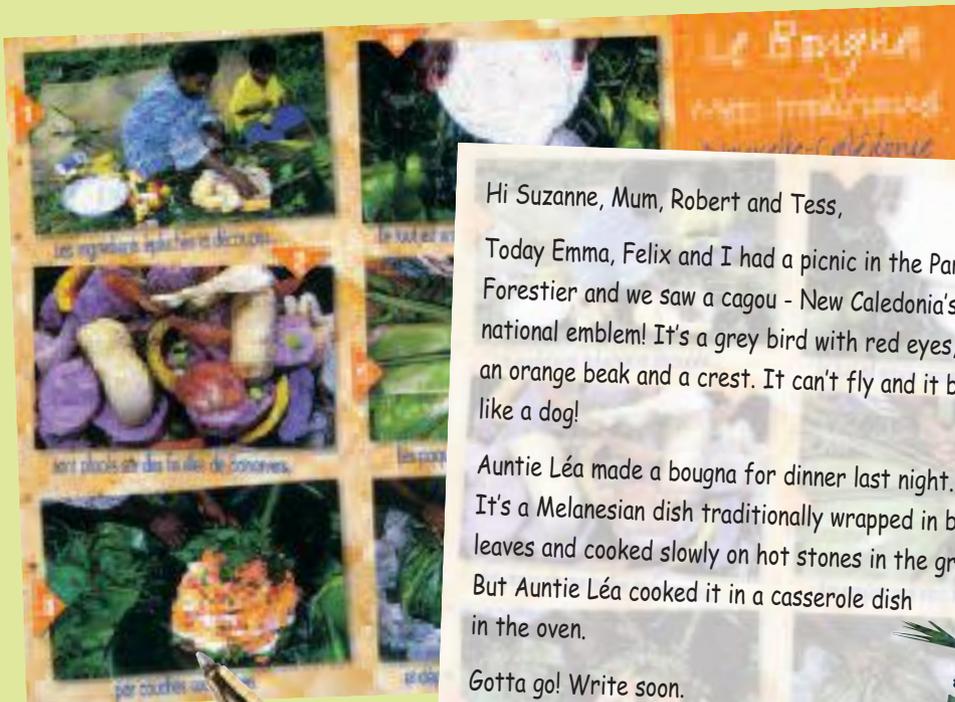
Ici, le marché commence tôt – à 5h du matin. C'est intéressant, surtout le dimanche. Il y a des fruits et des légumes tropicaux, des poissons, des viandes, des pâtisseries, et même des souvenirs. Et tout le monde est là – les kanaks, les métros, les touristes. D'habitude le dimanche il y a aussi un petit orchestre polynésien avec des ukulélés. C'est cool !

Il est 18h et j'ai faim ! Ce soir, on va manger 'le bougna' – un plat traditionnel mélanésien. Ma tante prépare souvent le bougna, quelquefois avec du poisson, quelquefois avec du poulet. C'est délicieux ! On mange très tôt ici – le petit déjeuner à 6h30, le déjeuner à 11h30, et le dîner à 18h30.

Au collège, j'ai mon premier cours à 7h30 ! Mais je termine à 15h30. C'est génial parce que Dingo n'aime pas rester seul. Il est toujours très content quand j'arrive à la maison pour faire notre promenade ensemble. Alors, passe le bonjour à Annick et Ahmed et à tes parents.

Tata ! (Ici, ça veut dire 'au revoir'.)

Bises, Nick.



Hi Suzanne, Mum, Robert and Tess,

Today Emma, Felix and I had a picnic in the Parc Forestier and we saw a cagou - New Caledonia's national emblem! It's a grey bird with red eyes, an orange beak and a crest. It can't fly and it barks like a dog!

Auntie Léa made a bougna for dinner last night. It's a Melanesian dish traditionally wrapped in banana leaves and cooked slowly on hot stones in the ground. But Auntie Léa cooked it in a casserole dish in the oven.

Gotta go! Write soon.

Love, Nick.

The Burns family
3 Tulloh St
Bathurst, NSW 2795
AUSTRALIE



Jeu de rôle



With one or two classmates, create your own role-play using the French you've already learned. You are camping and your food supplies have run low. You are forced to buy what you can from a small local shop, but the shopkeeper hasn't got much of what you want.

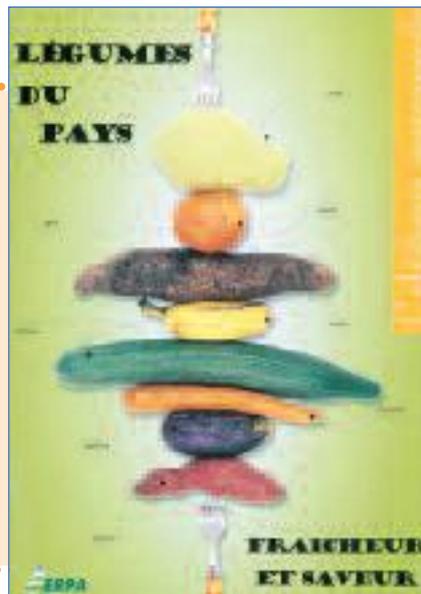
You could:

- greet each other
- ask (using **est-ce que**) if various items of food and drink are available
- say what is/isn't available using the verb **avoir** and the correct forms of **de la/du/de l'/des/de**
- use gestures to show annoyance, surprise, concern, etc.
- ask for/give the price of different items
- complain that it's too dear
- ask if/say that's all
- say goodbye

À faire

Kebab poster

Make a matching pair of kebab posters showing the fruit and vegetables you like and dislike. The **Points de référence** may help you. Label each fruit or vegetable using the plural form (**les**) and write a caption for each poster.



Miam ! J'adore ...
 les chouchoutes
 les tomates
 les ignames
 les bananes
 les concombres
 les carottes
 les aubergines
 les patates douces
 Ils sont délicieux !

Deux jours de prix dingues !

Design a New Caledonian supermarket brochure advertising this week's specials. Illustrate (or cut out magazine pictures) and label the products. Be sure to write the prices in French Pacific Francs and include the dates for the specials. These examples and the price list on page 30 may give you some ideas.



320^F
 Confiture BONNE MAMAN
 le pot de 370 g fraise



190^F
 Beurre PRESIDENT
 le beurrier de 250 g

Faisons du sport !



Learn how to:

- Ask what sports people play
- Say what sports people play using *faire de ...* and *jouer à ...*
- Say why you like and dislike different sports
- Barrack for your team
- Say 'Let's ...'
- Use the verb *faire* with more than one person
- Use *n'est-ce pas* to check what you've said is true
- Say 'in' and 'to' different countries and towns
- Show that you are exasperated

Learn about:

- Cricket in New Caledonia
- Pétanque
- Le tour de France
- Sporting trends in France



Qu'est-ce que tu fais comme sport ?



Ils font du vélo en ville.



Au terrain de cricket ...





Ils arrivent au terrain de foot.



Les joueurs font leur attaque. L'arbitre n'est pas content.



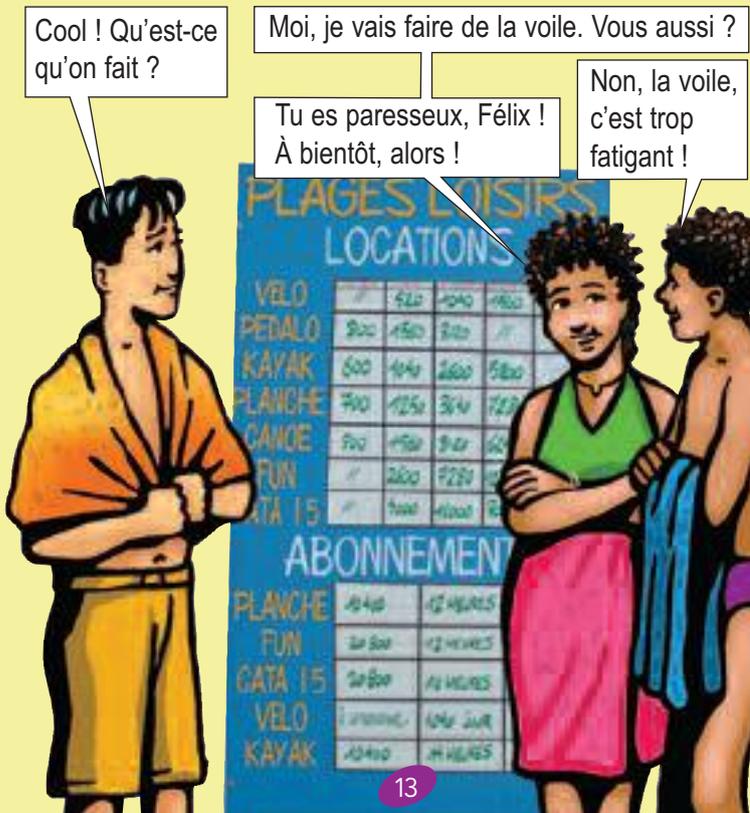


Unité 4

Près de la plage, les hommes jouent à la pétanque.



À la plage, il y a beaucoup d'activités à faire.



Acting out the story



Use the next page to help you fully understand the cartoon story. Then, with some friends, practise imitating the voices on the CD until you're ready to perform all or part of it for the class.



Points de prononciation

on You already know how to pronounce **en/an**. The sound made by **on** is similar, but is more closed.



To say **en/an**, drop your jaw so that your mouth is fairly open.

Say these:
dans
vent
blanc



To say **on**, purse your lips slightly so that your mouth forms a small 'o'.

Try these:
jambon
boisson
ballon

tion Lots of words in French and English end in **-tion**. But each language has its own way of saying this group of letters. In French, it is pronounced as two syllables: 'see-yon'. (Remember with nasal sounds you don't pronounce the 'n'.)

Try these:

attention
éducation
natation
récréation
équitation



Vocabulaire



Together with your teacher, practise pronouncing the new vocabulary for this unit before doing the word detective exercise in your *Workbook*.



C'est trop fort, ça !

Nouns

sports terms

le sport
le terrain de jeu
le match
le joueur
l'arbitre (*m*)
le ballon
le but
l'équipe (*f*)
l'attaque (*f*)
la plage

Nouns

sporting activities

les boules (*f*)
la pétanque
la natation
la voile
le cricket
le kayak
le vélo

Adjectives

dangereux,
dangereuse
ennuyeux, ennuyeuse
paresseux, paresseuse
fatigant(e)
formidable
rapide

Verbs

gagner
jouer
quitter

Exclamations

Va chercher !
Allez (les) ... !
Allons-y !
Bravo !
C'est trop fort, ça !



En un mot

Pas en bonne forme ?
Faites ...

de la plongée sous-marine

du VTT

de l'athlétisme

de l'escrime

du ski nautique

de la gymnastique

de la randonnée

de l'aérobic

du karaté

de l'équitation

du roller

Faites du sport !

FEDERATION CALEDONIENNE DES ACTIVITES SPORTIVES



The word 'ball' is often dropped in French – **le basket, le volley, le foot.** Most French names for team games are masculine.

Pas en bonne forme ?
Jouez ..

au rugby

au base-ball

au tennis

au badminton

au basket-ball

au golf

au volley-ball

JOUEZ POUR LE PLAISIR !

FEDERATION CALEDONIENNE DES ACTIVITES SPORTIVES

Many French names for sports are based on the English word but you will need to practise the French pronunciation before doing the related activities in your *Workbook*.



Verbalisez !



Conjugating irregular verbs

Here is the irregular verb **faire** fully conjugated.

faire – to do/to make (infinitive)

je fais I do/make	nous faisons we do/make
tu fais you do/make	vous faites you do/make
il/elle/on fait he/she/one does/makes	ils/elles font they do/make

Learn this verb by heart by saying it as a class and practising it as homework.



Ce n'est pas juste !
J'adore faire des promenades sur la plage.

Rap du verbe 'faire'

On your own or with one or two classmates, practise and perform one of these raps for the class. Use appropriate actions to show the meaning of each line.

POUR LES SPORTIFS !

- Je fais de l'équitation
- Tu fais de l'aérobic
- Il fait de la natation
- Elle fait du ski nautique
- Nous faisons de la plongée
- Vous faites du judo
- Ils font de la randonnée
- Elles font du vélo

Nous faisons de la plongée.



POUR LES NON-SPORTIFS !

- Je ne fais pas de VTT – C'est vraiment ennuyeux !
- Tu ne fais pas de karaté – C'est méga dangereux !
- Il ne fait pas d'athlétisme – C'est trop fatigant !
- Elle ne fait pas de cyclisme – C'est vachement rasant !
- Nous ne faisons pas de ski – C'est pas intéressant.
- Vous ne faites pas de boxe thaï – Ce n'est pas amusant.
- Ils ne font pas de gymnastique – C'est vachement difficile !
- Elles ne font pas de ski nautique – Les sports nautiques, c'est nul !





Points de langue

1 Jouer à ... ? Faire de ... ?

To talk about which sporting activities you do, you use either **jouer à** or **faire de**.

- **jouer à** is used to talk about sports you *play*. For example:

Je joue à la pétanque. Je joue au cricket.

- **faire de** is used for most other recreational activities and sports. For example:

Tu fais de la natation. Tu fais du vélo.

Notice that **à** and **de** change according to whether the noun following is masculine, feminine or plural.

Type of noun	à	de
masc. sing.	au	du
fem. sing.	à la	de la
sing. starting with vowel	à l'	de l'
plural	aux	des

After a negative expression, just **de** is used.

Je ne fais pas de vélo.

2 n'est-ce pas ?

This very useful expression (pronounced 'nesspah') can mean a whole range of things. You use it to confirm that something you've just said is correct. For example:

Nous jouons au ballon, n'est-ce pas, Dingo ?
We're playing ball, **aren't we**, Dingo?

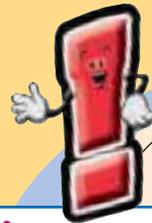
Il est français, n'est-ce pas ?
He's French, **isn't he**?



What would n'est-ce pas mean here?

Elle habite à Nouméa, n'est-ce pas ?

Tu aimes le judo, n'est-ce pas ?



Notice all these words can mean both 'in' and 'to'.

3 Countries and towns

In French, you use **à** to say 'in' or 'to' before a town. For example:

Il habite à Besançon. Elle va à Paris.
He lives **in** Besançon. She's going **to** Paris.

But when talking about countries or continents, the word for 'in' or 'to' varies depending on whether the country is masculine, feminine or plural. All countries with French names ending in **-e** are feminine (except for **le Mexique**).

Before feminine countries, use **en**. For example:

Il habite en France.
He lives **in** France.

Elle va en Australie.
She's going **to** Australia.

Before masculine countries, use **au**. For example:

Il habite au Canada.
He lives **in** Canada.

Elle va au Maroc.
She's going **to** Morocco.

Before plural countries, use **aux**. For example:

Il habite aux États-Unis.
He lives **in the** United States.

Elle va aux Pays-Bas.
She's going **to the** Netherlands.

4 Let's ...

There is no single French word that means 'Let's ...'. You simply use the part of the verb you would use with **nous** and leave off the **nous**. For example:

Regardons la télé !
Let's watch TV.

Allons au marché !
Let's go to the market.

How many examples of this can you find in the cartoon story?



Dialogue



With a partner, use this dialogue to practise what you've learned. Remember to vary your choices each time, and choose responses that make sense. When you can say your part confidently, change roles.

A is discussing with B (an exchange student) what sports they play ...

A Qu'est-ce que tu fais comme sport en Australie ?
vous faites au Canada ?
Qu'est-ce qu'on fait à Wellington ?

B Souvent je fais du roller. J'aime les sports rapides.
Quelquefois nous faisons vélo. Nous aimons
D'habitude on fait skate. On aime

A Ah bon ? Et tes frères, ils font de la voile, n'est-ce pas ?
Vraiment ? parents, du ski nautique,

B Oui, c'est leur sport préféré. Et toi, tu fais de la voile ?
du ski nautique ?

A Non. Je préfère les sports d'équipe. Je joue au football.
Je n'aime pas les sports nautiques. basket.

B Il y a un match de foot cet après-midi, n'est-ce pas ?
basket aujourd'hui,

A Euh ... Mais oui ! Et c'est mon équipe préférée ! Allons-y !



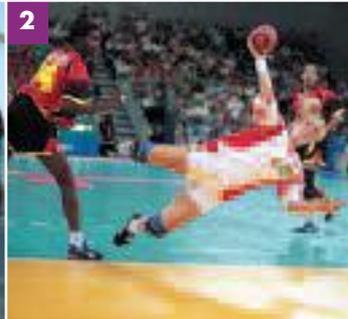
Connexion culturelle

Le monde du sport



Pétanque is a year-round bowling game and a favorite pastime of village men in both France and New Caledonia. The main difference between **pétanque** and the related game of **boules** is that in **pétanque** the feet remain together as the bowl is delivered. Unlike our lawn bowls, it can be played wherever there is a flat area of sand or gravel. First play is decided by the toss of a coin. Teams of one, two or three play with a maximum of twelve tough, steel bowls and the aim is to get your bowl as close as possible to the **cochonnet**, the small wooden ball which is thrown down first.

Find out how the French say 'heads or tails'.



Handball, a favourite sport for both men and women in France, is played on a 40 x 20 metre court divided by a centre line with nets at each end. The goalkeeper may touch the ball with any part of their body while defending the goal area. Other players may use hands, arms, head, torso, thighs and knees, but may not kick the ball. France competed in both men's and women's handball in the Sydney 2000 Olympics.

Can you find out the top ten placings for handball in the Sydney Olympics?



As well as having a formidable reputation in **VTT** (mountain-biking), France also hosts the world's most prestigious cycle race – the **Tour de France**. Every year in July, the world follows the progress of the three-week bike race with its 21 teams of riders. The route varies each year, but it always includes the Alps and the Pyrenees and finishes on the **Champs Élysées** in Paris. After each one of the race's daily stages, three special jerseys are awarded: **le maillot jaune**, **le maillot vert** and **le maillot à pois rouges**.

Find out what each jersey is awarded for.



Les sports de glisse – roller, skateboard, snowboard, jet-ski, are the most rapidly growing of all outdoor activities in France, with **roller** heading the list. It has become especially popular in towns where it provides both a way of keeping fit and an inexpensive, non-polluting form of transport. In many towns, **roller** enthusiasts gather for **la randonnée roller du vendredi soir**.

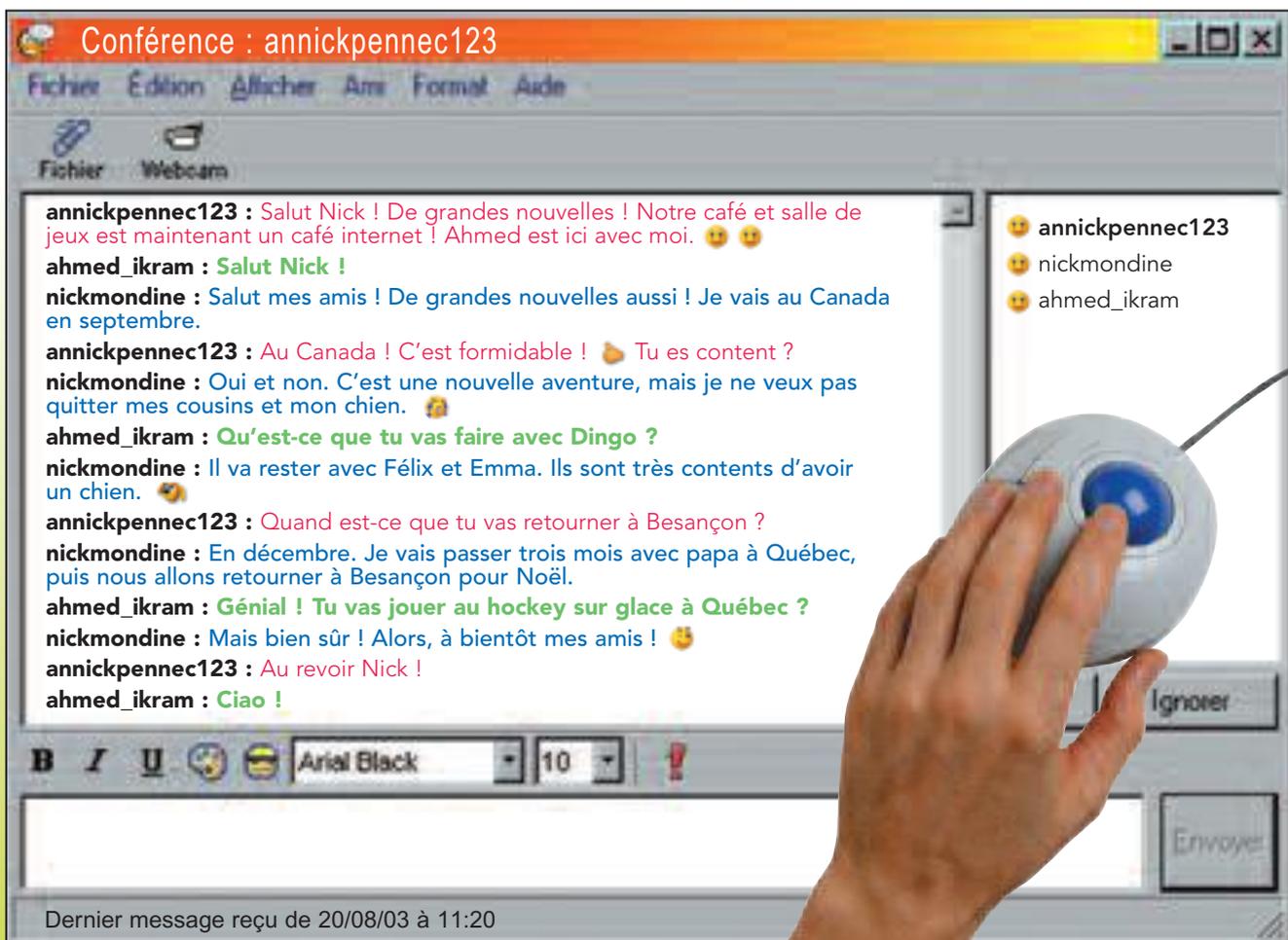
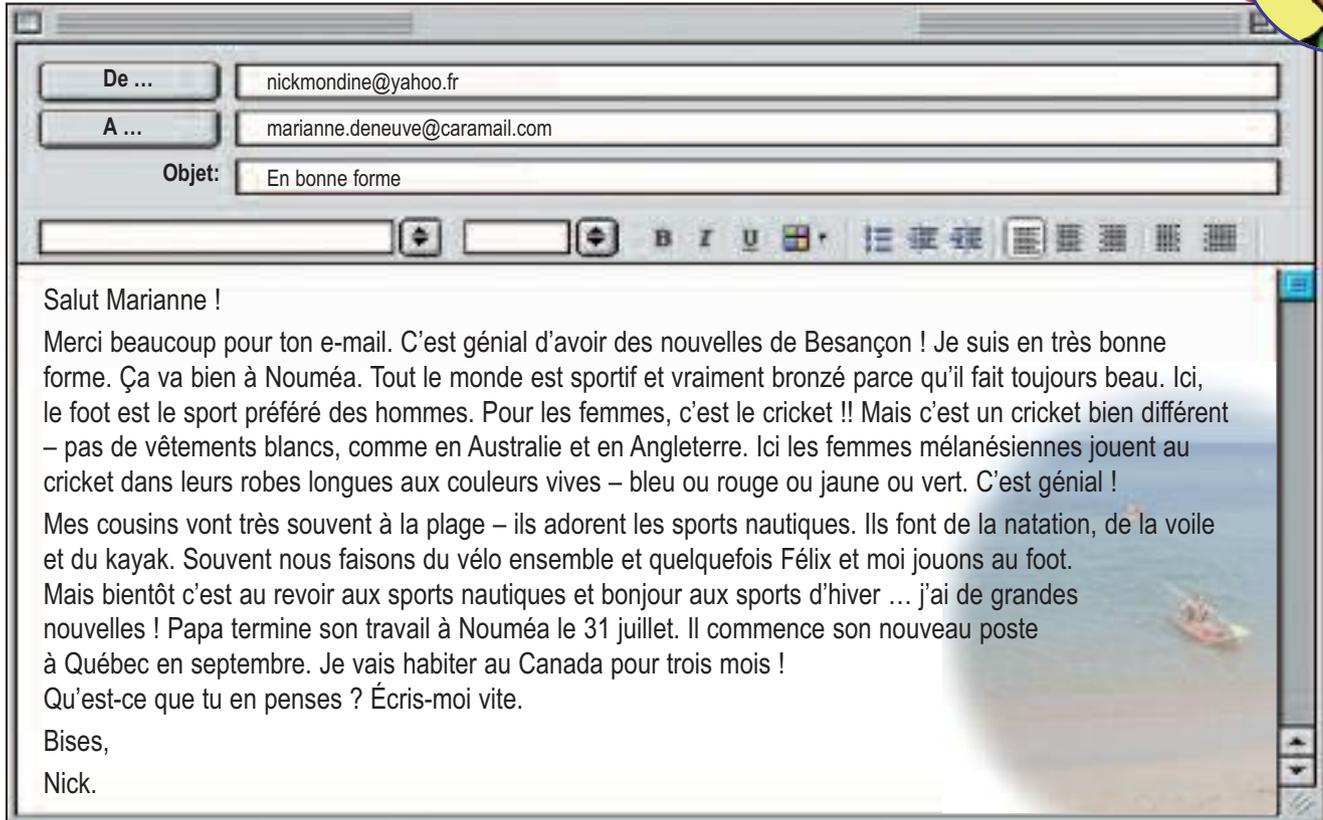
Find out what happens at this weekly event.

Le sport et les Français

- Les jeunes Français sont de plus en plus intéressés par le sport – surtout par les sports de glisse.
- Les sports individuels sont plus populaires que les sports collectifs. (Aujourd'hui, plus de 30% des Français pratiquent un sport individuel et 6% pratiquent un sport collectif.)
- Le sport est pratiqué plus souvent comme loisir que pour la compétition.
- 25% des 14 à 17 ans et 50% des 18 à 65 ans qui pratiquent un sport ne sont pas membres d'un club.
- Parmi les sports olympiques, le football est toujours le plus populaire.
- Parmi les sports non-olympiques, la pétanque est le plus populaire.
- Pour les femmes, le basket et le handball sont les sports collectifs les plus populaires. En général, les femmes préfèrent les sports individuels.

Les sports les plus populaires en France (basé sur le nombre des licenciés)

Football	Golf
Tennis	Voile
Judo	Ski*
Pétanque	Handball
Basket-ball	Karaté, arts martiaux
Equitation	
Rugby	* Hors snowboard





Jeu de rôle



With one or two classmates, create your own role-play using the French you've already learned.

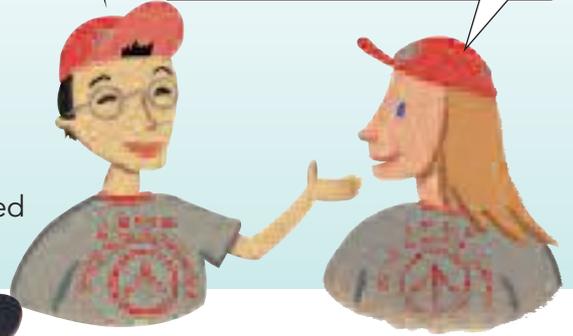
You and some friends from different parts of the world are at a summer camp in France. You are discussing what sports you play at different times of the year in your home countries.

You could include:

- different sports (using **faire de .../jouer à ...**)
- why you like/dislike certain sports
- what country or town you come from (using **en/au/aux/à**)
- the different seasons and months when certain sports are played
- some questions using **est-ce que ... ?** and **n'est-ce pas ?**

Au Japon, nous faisons du ski en hiver. J'adore les sports dangereux !

En hiver, on joue au football en Australie. Mais moi, je ne suis pas sportive. Je préfère regarder les matchs à la télé !



À faire



Ils sont en bonne forme. Et toi ?

Make a poster encouraging the community to be healthy through sport. Cut out magazine pictures of (or draw) people doing different sporting activities and write a caption or speech bubble for each. You will need eight pictures, one to match each of the singular pronouns (**je, tu, il, elle**), and one for each of the plural pronouns (**nous, vous, ils, elles**). Use the appropriate parts of either **jouer à** or **faire de** for each activity.



Le sport dans votre ville

The sports section of a new community guide is being produced for your town or suburb (real or imaginary). Use the **Points de référence** to compile a list of the sports available, grouping them under headings such as:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Sports d'équipe | Sports de glisse |
| Sports de raquette | Sports de combat |
| Sports nautiques | Sports de plein air |
| Sports mécaniques | |

You could also include where and when they take place.



Rap

On your own or with one or two classmates, write your own sports rap using the verb **faire (de)** or **jouer (à)**. Practise your rap using meaningful actions, then perform it for the class.

Appendice 1

Conjugaison des verbes

Regular –er verbs

jouer – to play (infinitive)

je joue I play	nous jou ons we play
tu jou es you play	vous jou ez you play
il/elle/on jou e he/she/one plays	ils/elles jou ent they play

To conjugate regular **–er** verbs, drop the **–er** from the infinitive and add the appropriate ending. However, **–er** verbs with infinitives ending in **–cer** and **–ger** have minor irregularities in the **nous** form. (See pages 5 and 17.) For example:

commencer	to begin	nous commençons
manger	to eat	nous mangeons
ranger	to tidy	nous rangeons

Irregular verbs

avoir – to have (infinitive)

j'ai I have	nous av ons we have
tu a s you have	vous a vez you have
il/elle/on a he/she/one has	ils/elles ont they have

aller – to go (infinitive)

je va is I go	nous all ons we go
tu va s you go	vous all ez you go
il/elle/on va he/she/one goes	ils/elles vont they go

être – to be (infinitive)

je su is I am	nous som mes we are
tu e s you are	vous ê tes you are
il/elle/on e st he/she/one is	ils/elles so nt they are

faire – to do, to make (infinitive)

je fa is I do/make	nous fa isons we do/make
tu fa is you do/make	vous fa ites you do/make
il/elle/on fa it he/she/one does/makes	ils/elles fo nt they do/make

Appendice 2

Va chercher le dictionnaire !

You don't always need a dictionary to find the meaning of a word – you can often manage by using your word detective skills. But sometimes when you can't guess a meaning or your guess doesn't make sense in the context, you'll need to use a dictionary. This section will show you how to get the most out of your French–English dictionary. If you don't have one, you can use the **Points de référence** at the back of this *Coursebook*.

[1] FINDING WHAT YOU NEED IN THE DICTIONARY

A French–English dictionary has two main sections:



- French–English where you look up a French word to find its English meaning



- English–French where you look up the English word to find out how to say it in French

Check which section comes first in your dictionary and in the **Points de référence**.

Regardless of which section you're using, the words will be arranged in alphabetical order.

Some tips on finding words quickly

You will be more efficient looking up words if you start by opening at roughly the right place in your dictionary. For instance, if you're looking for **zut**, don't waste time starting at the beginning of the dictionary.

With your partner, try with these words – **caleçon, moche, vacances** – to see who can open nearest to the right place.

Dictionaries usually have two words at the top of each page. These indicate the first and last words on that page and are there to help you to find words more quickly.

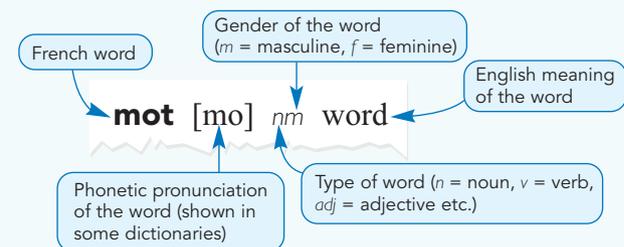
Mademoiselle 193 maison

Which of these words would you find on this page? **maillot mal Madame maintenant**

Remember, using alphabetical order to locate a word can mean having to look at the second letter of the word if the first letters are the same, and the third letter if the second letters are the same and so on.

Understanding a dictionary entry

A dictionary tells you far more than just the meaning of words. Look at this typical entry from the French–English section of a dictionary:



You won't always use all this information, but often it is very important. For example, when looking up the English–French section, you need to note the gender so that you know which article to use – the masculine (**un/le**) or the feminine (**une/la**).

Now test your dictionary skills by doing the related activity in your *Workbook*.

[2] USING INFORMATION FROM THE DICTIONARY

Having found the word you want in the dictionary, you must be able to adapt the information to suit your purpose.

Imagine you are looking up 'coconut palm'.

coconut palm n cocotier m

If you want to say 'Here's a coconut palm.' you need to use the masculine indefinite article with the noun.

Voici un cocotier.

What would you have to do to say 'Here are the coconut palms'?

Choosing the right meaning

Often the dictionary gives more than one meaning for the same word. Imagine you want to say 'I'm going to book tickets today.' The dictionary entry for 'book' will look something like this:

book ♦ *n* livre *m* ♦ *v* réserver

Before taking the first word you see, it is important to look at the parts of speech and ask yourself how you're using the word in the sentence. Here, the noun **livre** is not appropriate, because you are using the word 'book' as a verb. Now look at this sentence:

Papa commence son nouveau poste le quinze.

As you know, **poste** can mean 'post office', which obviously doesn't make much sense in this context. A check in the French section of the dictionary will show something like this:

poste ♦ *nf* postal service; post office ♦ *nm* post, job, position

This shows there are two words – one feminine and one masculine – with different meanings.

Can you find two clues in the sentence that show that we want the *masculine* **poste**?

Context is your best clue when there is more than one meaning, but the additional dictionary information can also be important in choosing correctly.

Now test your dictionary skills by doing the related activity in your *Workbook*.

[3] FINDING THE NOUN YOU'RE LOOKING FOR

The noun you find in the dictionary can sometimes look a bit different from the word you're looking for. One reason for this is that some French nouns have both a masculine and feminine form.

For example:

boulangier, boulangère *nmf* baker
chanteur, chanteuse *nmf* singer

Another reason is that in dictionaries, nouns are listed in the singular form and although most French nouns are made plural by simply adding **-s**, some have an irregular plural. For example, if you were looking for **chevaux**, you would find it under **cheval**:

cheval (*pl* **chevaux**) *nm* horse

English nouns are also listed in their singular form. For example, if you were looking for 'children', you would find it under:

child (*pl* **children**) *n* enfant *mf*

How would you write 'the children' in French?

Now test your dictionary skills by doing the related activity in your *Workbook*.

[4] LOOKING UP FRENCH ADJECTIVES

Adjectives can also look different in the dictionary entry from the word you're looking for. This is because adjectives are always listed in their singular masculine form, with the feminine form following. Different dictionaries have different ways of showing this. Here are some examples from one dictionary:

chaud, **e** *adj* warm, hot

shows feminine form is **chaude**

ennuyeux, **euse** *adj* boring

shows feminine form is **ennuyeuse**

dingue *adj* crazy

shows feminine and masculine forms are the same

marron *adj* (*inv*) brown

shows that this adjective is *invariable*, meaning it never changes even in the plural

Remember that if you're looking for a French adjective in the English section, you may need to change the ending to agree with what it's describing (unless the adjective is invariable and there are very few of these).

How would you write 'The children are crazy.'?

Now test your dictionary skills by doing the related activity in your *Workbook*.

Les pays

Country	Pays	Nationalité
Afghanistan	l'Afghanistan (<i>m</i>)	afghan(e)
Africa	l'Afrique (<i>f</i>)	africain(e)
Australia	l'Australie (<i>f</i>)	australien(ne)
Austria	l'Autriche (<i>f</i>)	autrichien(ne)
Belgium	la Belgique	belge
Cambodia	le Cambodge	cambodgien(ne)
Canada	le Canada	canadien(ne)
China	la Chine	chinois(e)
France	la France	français(e)
Germany	l'Allemagne (<i>f</i>)	allemand(e)
Great Britain	la Grande-Bretagne	britannique
Greece	la Grèce	grec, grecque
India	l'Inde (<i>f</i>)	indien(ne)
Indonesia	l'Indonésie (<i>f</i>)	indonésien(ne)
Iran	l'Iran (<i>m</i>)	iranien(ne)
Iraq	l'Irak (<i>m</i>)	irakien(ne)
Ireland	l'Irlande (<i>f</i>)	irlandais(e)
Israel	l'Israël (<i>m</i>)	israélien(ne)
Italy	l'Italie (<i>f</i>)	italien(ne)
Japan	le Japon	japonais(e)
Jordan	la Jordanie	jordanien(ne)
Korea	la Corée	coréen(ne)
Lebanon	le Liban	libanais(e)
Malaysia	la Malaisie	malais(e)
Morocco	le Maroc	marocain(e)
Netherlands	les Pays-Bas (<i>mpl</i>)	néerlandais(e)
New Caledonia	la Nouvelle-Calédonie	(néo-)calédonien(ne)
New Zealand	la Nouvelle-Zélande	néo-zélandais(e)
Pakistan	le Pakistan	pakistanaï(e)
Philippines	les Philippines (<i>fpl</i>)	philippin(e)
Poland	la Pologne	polonais(e)
Russia	la Russie	russe
Singapore	Singapour	singapourien(ne)
Switzerland	la Suisse	suisse
Thailand	la Thaïlande	thaïlandais(e)
Turkey	la Turquie	turc, turque
United States	les États-Unis (<i>mpl</i>)	américain(e)
Vietnam	le Vietnam	vietnamien(ne)

Nombres cardinaux

0	zéro	16	seize	78	soixante-dix-huit
1	un	17	dix-sept	79	soixante-dix-neuf
2	deux	18	dix-huit	80	quatre-vingts
3	trois	19	dix-neuf	81	quatre-vingt-un
4	quatre	20	vingt	82	quatre-vingt-deux
5	cinq	21	vingt et un	90	quatre-vingt-dix
6	six	22	vingt-deux	91	quatre-vingt-onze
7	sept	23	vingt-trois	92	quatre-vingt-douze
8	huit	30	trente	99	quatre-vingt-dix-neuf
9	neuf	40	quarante	100	cent
10	dix	50	cinquante	101	cent un
11	onze	60	soixante	102	cent deux
12	douze	70	soixante-dix	200	deux cents
13	treize	71	soixante et onze	201	deux cent un
14	quatorze	72	soixante-douze	300	trois cents
15	quinze	73	soixante-treize	999	neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf
		74	soixante-quatorze	1.000	mille
		75	soixante-quinze	2.000	deux mille
		76	soixante-seize	1.000.000	un million
		77	soixante-dix-sept	2.000.000	deux millions

Nombres ordinaux

premier, première
deuxième
troisième
quatrième
cinquième
sixième
septième
huitième
neuvième
dixième
onzième
douzième

Jours de la semaine

lundi
mardi
mercredi
jeudi
vendredi
samedi
dimanche

Mois de l'année

janvier	juillet
février	août
mars	septembre
avril	octobre
mai	novembre
juin	décembre

Saisons

le printemps
l'été (*m*)
l'automne (*m*)
l'hiver (*m*)

Couleurs

jaune
rose
rouge

bleu(e)
brun(e) – hair, eyes, etc.
gris(e)
noir(e)
vert(e)

blanc(he)
violet(te)
bleu marine (*inv*)
marron (*inv*) – clothes, etc.
orange (*inv*)

A

à at; in; to
 à faire to do
 à ... heures at ... o'clock
 à la page on page ...
 à qui to whom
 abricot *nm* apricot
 d'accord OK, I agree
 acheter *v* to buy
 actif, active *adj* active
 activité *nf* activity
 adorable *adj* gorgeous, adorable
 adorer* *v* to love, adore
 aérobic *nf* aerobics
 africain(e) *adj* African
 Afrique *nf* Africa
 âge *nm* age
 tu as quel âge ?
 how old are you?
 aider* *v* to help
 aïe ! ouch!
 aimer* *v* to like; to love
 air *nm* air
 ajouter* *v* to add
 aller* *v* to go
 allez les ... ! come on (the) ... !
 allons-y ! let's go!
 allô hello (on the telephone)
 alors then, well then
 et alors ? so?, so what?
 ami *nm*, amie *nf* friend
 ample *adj* extensive
 amusant(e) *adj* amusing, funny
 an *nm* year
 j'ai douze ans I am twelve (years old)
 ananas *nm* pineapple
 anglais(e) *adj* English
 animal *nm*, animaux *npl* animal
 anniversaire *nm* birthday; anniversary
 août *nm* August
 appartement (appt) *nm* apartment
 s'appeler *v* to be called

je m'appelle my name is
 tu t'appelles comment ?
 what's your name?
 aprèm' *nm* arvo (afternoon)
 après after
 après-midi *nm* afternoon
 arbitre *nm* referee, umpire
 arbre *nm* tree
 arriver* *v* to arrive, to come
 article *nm* article
 arts *nmp* martiaux martial arts
 asiatique *adj* Asian
 aspirateur *nm* vacuum cleaner
 asseyez-vous ! sit down!
 athlétisme *nm* athletics
 attaque *nf* attack
 attention *nf* attention, care
 attention ! watch out!
 attention à watch out for ...
 au revoir goodbye
 aubergine *nf* eggplant
 aujourd'hui today
 aussi also, too
 Australie *nf* Australia
 Australien *nm*, Australienne *nf* Australian (person)
 australien(ne) *adj* Australian
 automne *nm* autumn
 autre *adj* other
 avec with
 aventure *nf* adventure
 avocat *nm* avocado; lawyer
 avoir* *v* to have
 j'ai douze ans I am twelve (years old)
 avoir faim to be hungry
 avoir soif to be thirsty
 avril *nm* April

B

badminton *nm* badminton
 baguette *nf* bread stick
 balcon *nm* balcony

ballon *nm* ball
 banane *nf* banana
 bande *nf* dessinée comic book, comic strip
 base-ball *nm* baseball
 basket(-ball) *nm* basketball
 baskets *nmp* sports shoes, sneakers
 bâton *nm* de colle glue stick
 beau, belle *adj* lovely; beautiful
 beaucoup lots, a lot, much, many
 ben ... well ...
 berk ! yuk!
 beurre *nm* butter
 bien well
 bien sûr of course
 bientôt soon
 à bientôt see you soon
 biologie *nf* biology
 biologiste *nmp* biologist
 biscuit *nm* biscuit
 bise *nf* kiss on cheeks (French greeting)
 bizarre *adj* weird, bizarre
 blanc(he) *adj* white
 bleu(e) *adj* blue
 bleu marine *adj inv* navy blue
 blouson *nm* jacket
 bof ! do you reckon?, not really! (unenthusiastic reaction)
 boire *v* to drink
 boisson *nf* drink
 bon, bonne *adj* good
 bon appétit enjoy your meal
 bonne nuit good night
 ah bon ? oh, really?
 être en bonne forme to be fit
 bonjour hello, good morning, good afternoon, good-day
 bonsoir good evening
 botanique *adj* botanical
 botte *nf* boot
 bougna *nm* bougna, a traditional New Caledonian dish
 boulanger *nm* baker
 boulangerie *nf* bakery
 boules *nfpl* bowls
 boutique *nf* small shop

boxe *nf* **thai** Thai-box
braderie *nf* discount shop, street market
bravo ! well done!
bronzé(e) *adj* tanned
brouillard *nm* fog
broussard *nm* someone who lives in the bush
brousse *nf* bush
brun(e) *adj* brown
buanderie *nf* laundry (room), wash house
bureau *nm* study
but *nm* goal

C

ça this, that
ça alors ! really! you don't say!
ça fait that makes
ça rime ! that rhymes
ça te va bien ! that suits you !
ça va ? how are you?, how are things?
ça va things are OK, I'm well
ça veut dire that means
cacatoès *nm* cockatoo
café *nm* café; coffee
cajou *nm* **cajou**, native bird of New Caledonia
cahier *nm* exercise book
caldoche *nmf* New Caledonian inhabitant, descended from the French settlers
caleçon *nm* boxer shorts
calédonien(ne) *adj* New Caledonian
Canada *nm* Canada
canapé *nm* couch, sofa
capitale *nf* capital
carotte *nf* carrot
carte *nf* card; map; menu
carte postale postcard
casquette *nf* cap
cave *nf* cellar
ce (cet), cette, ces this/that, these/those
c'est it's, that's
c'est combien ? how much is it?
c'est nul that's pathetic!, that's so dumb!

c'est tout that's all
c'est trop fort, ça ! that's pushing it !
cellier *nm* storeroom
cent *nm* one hundred
centre ville *nf* city centre, town centre
chambre *nf* bedroom
champignon *nm* mushroom
chanson *nf* song
chapeau *nm* hat
charme *nm* charm
chat *nm* cat
chaud(e) *adj* hot
chaussette *nf* sock
chaussure *nf* shoe
chemise *nf* shirt
cher, chère *adj* expensive; dear
chercher* *v* to look for
va chercher ! go fetch!
cheval *nm*, **chevaux** *npl* horse
chez (Marianne) at (Marianne)'s place
chic *adj inv* stylish, smart
chien *nm* dog
sale chien ! damn dog!
chocolat *nm* chocolate
choix *nm* choice
chouchoute *nf* tropical vegetable
chouette ! great!
chut ! shhh!
ciao bye
cinéma *nm* cinema
cinq five
cinquante fifty
cinquième *adj* fifth
citron *nm* lemon
claquette *nf* thong, jandal
classe *nf* class
classeur *nm* ring binder
classique *adj* classic
coca(-cola) *nm* Coca-cola
cocotier *nm* coconut palm
collant *nm* pantyhose, tights
collectif, collective *adj* group
collège *nm* junior secondary school in France
collier *nm* necklace
combat *nm* combat
combien ? how much?; how many?
comme as; like
comme ci comme ça so-so; it's OK

commencer** *v* to begin, to start
comment how, what
tu t'appelles comment ? what's your name?
il est comment ? what is he/it like?
concombre *nm* cucumber
confiture *nf* jam
confortable *adj* comfortable
connexion *nf* **culturelle** cultural connection
content(e) *adj* happy
continuer* *v* to continue
cool *adj inv* cool
correspondant *nm*, **correspondante** *nf* penpal
couleur *nf* colour
courage ! cheer up! be brave!
courgette *nf* zucchini
cours *nm* lesson
court(e) *adj* short
cousin *nm*, **cousine** *nf* cousin
crayon *nm* pencil
créole *nm* Creole (language)
cricket *nm* cricket
cuisine *nf* kitchen; cooking
culture *nf* culture
cyclisme *nm* cycling
cyclone *nm* cyclone

D

dame *nf* lady
dangereux, dangereuse *adj* dangerous
dans in
de, d' of, from
débardeur *nm* singlet top, tank top
décembre *nm* December
défilé *nm* parade
degré *nm* degree
il fait ... degré(s) it is ... degree(s)
déjà already
déjeuner* *v* to have lunch
déjeuner *nm* lunch
délicieux, délicieuse *adj* delicious
demain tomorrow
à demain see you tomorrow
demi(e) *nm* half

* = regular -er verb (see page 49)

** = semi-regular -er verb (see page 49)

* = irregular verb (see page 49)

des some; any
descente *nf* descent
désirer* *v* to want
désolé(e) *adj* sorry
dessert *nm* dessert
dessin *nm* drawing, art
détester* *v* to hate
deux two
deuxième *adj* second
devoirs *nmpl* homework
dialogue *nm* dialogue
dictionnaire *nm* dictionary
différent(e) *adj* different
difficile *adj* difficult
dimanche *nm* Sunday
dîner* *v* to dine (evening meal)
dîner *nm* dinner
dingue *adj* crazy
dix ten
dix-sept seventeen
douze twelve

E
eau *nf* **minérale** mineral water
écouter* *v* to listen (to)
écris ... ! write ... !
écrivez ... ! write ... !
éducation *nf* education
élégant(e) *adj* elegant
elle she; it
elles they
e-mail *nm* email
en (Australie) in (Australia)
encore still; again
énergique *adj* energetic
enfant *nmf* child
ennuyeux, ennuyeuse *adj* boring
énorme *adj* huge
ensemble together
entrer* (dans) *v* to enter
envoyer *v* to send
EPS (éducation *nf* **physique et sportive)** PE (physical education)
équipe *nf* team
équitation *nf* horse-riding
escalier *nm* staircase
escrime *nf* fencing
est-ce que ... ? is it that ... ?
est-ce que tu es français ? are you French?

est-ce qu'il fait chaud ? is it hot?
et and
étage *nm* floor, storey
États-Unis *nmpl* the United States of America
été *nm* summer
être* *v* to be
eah ... um ...
euro *nm* euro (European Union currency)
Européen *nm* European (person)
extra *adj inv* excellent, fantastic

F
facile *adj* easy
façon *nf* way
facteur *nm* postie
fainéant(e) *adj* lazy, slack
faire* *v* to do, to make
fais comme chez toi ! make yourself at home!
il fait beau it is nice weather
il fait ... degré(s) it is ... degree(s)
il fait mauvais it is bad weather
famille *nf* family
fatigant(e) *adj* tiring
femme *nf* woman; wife
fenêtre *nf* window
fermer* *v* to close
féroce *adj* ferocious
fêter* *v* to celebrate
février *nm* February
filie *nf* girl; daughter
fil *nm* son
fin *nf* end
fleuriste *nmf* florist
foot(ball) *nm* football, soccer
formidable *adj* great, fantastic
fraise *nf* strawberry
franc *nm* franc (New Caledonian currency)
français(e) *adj* French
frère *nm* brother
froid(e) *adj* cold
fromage *nm* cheese
fruit *nm* fruit

G
gagner* *v* to win
gant *nm* glove
garage *nm* garage
garçon *nm* boy
gendarmerie *nf* police station
en générale usually, generally
génial(e) *adj* fantastic
gentil(le) *adj* kind; nice
géo(graphie) *nf* geography
goinfre *nm* greedy guts, pig
golf *nm* golf
gomme *nf* eraser, rubber
gorge *nf* throat
grand(e) *adj* big, tall
pas grand-chose not much
grand-mère *nf* grandmother
grands-parents *nmpl* grandparents
grand-père *nm* grandfather
gris(e) *adj* grey
gymnase *nm* gym
gymnastique *nf* gymnastics

H
habiter* *v* to live
d'habitude usually
hand-ball *nm* handball
hé ! hey!
hein ? eh?
heure *nf* time, o'clock, hour
à deux heures at two o'clock
il est quelle heure ? what time is it?
il est deux heures it is two o'clock
histoire *nf* history
histoire-géo(graphie) *nf* social studies, society and environment, SOSE, HSIE
hiver *nm* winter
hockey *nf* **sur glace** ice-hockey
homme *nm* man
horrible *adj* horrible
hors except for
huit eight
hyper hyper, really

n = noun *m* = masculine *f* = feminine *pl* = plural *v* = verb *adj* = adjective *inv* = invariable

I

ici here
idée *nf* idea
igname *nf* yam
il he; it
il y a there is, there are
il y a du soleil it is sunny
illustré(e) *adj* illustrated
ils they
immobilier *nm* real estate
impatient(e) *adj* impatient
imper(méable) *nm* raincoat
individuel(le) *adj* individual
Indonésien *nm* Indonesian
information *nf* information
informel(le) *adj* informal
ingrédient *nm* ingredient
s'installer* *v* to settle in
intelligent(e) *adj* intelligent
intéressant(e) *adj* interesting
intéressé(e) *adj* interested
internet *nm* Internet
inviter* *v* to invite
italien(ne) *adj* Italian

J

jambon *nm* ham
janvier *nm* January
japonais(e) *adj* Japanese
jardin *nm* garden
jaune *adj* yellow
je I
j'en ai marre I am fed up,
 I am sick of it
je ne sais pas I don't know
jean *nm* jeans
jeu *nm*, **jeux** *npl* game
jeu de rôle role-play
jeudi *nm* Thursday
jeune *adj* young
joint *adj* attached
jouer* *v* to play
jouer à la pétanque to play
 pétanque
jouer au ballon to play ball
jouer aux boules to play
 boules
joueur *nm*, **joueuse** *nf* player
jour *nm* day
journée *nf* (**typique**) (typical) day

judo *nm* judo
juillet *nm* July
juin *nm* June
jumeau *nm*, **jumelle** *nf* twin
jupe *nf* skirt
jus *nm* **d'orange** orange juice
juste *adj* fair

K

kaï ! yipe! (a dog's yelp)
Kanak *nm* a Melanesian person
 of New Caledonia
karaté *nm* karate
kayak *nm* kayak
kilo(gramme) *nm* kilo(gram)
kilomètre *nm* kilometre
kiwi *nm* kiwi fruit

L

l', la, le, les the
là there
là-bas over there
langue *nf* language, tongue
langue nationale national
 language (spoken by the people)
langue officielle official
 language (used by the
 government)
laver* *v* to wash
lecture *nf* reading
légende *nf* key, legend
légume *nm* vegetable
lendemain *nm* the following/
 next day
leur, leurs their
libanais(e) *adj* Lebanese
licencié *nm* club member
limonade *nf* lemonade
lit *nm* bed
livre *nm* book
loisir *nm* leisure activity; hobby
long(ue) *adj* long
louer* *v* to rent
à louer for rent
lundi *nm* Monday
lunettes *npl* **de soleil** sunglasses

M

ma see **mon**
madame *nf* (**Mme**) madam (Mrs, Ms)
mademoiselle *nf* (**Mlle**) miss
 (Miss, Ms)
magasin *nm* shop
magnifique *adj* magnificent
mai *nm* May
maillot *nm* cycling top
maillot *nm* **de bain** bathers,
 swimsuit, togs
maintenant now
mais but
maison *nf* house
mal bad, badly
maman *nf* Mum
mamie *nf* Grandma, Nanna, Gran
manger** *v* to eat
mangue *nf* mango
mannequin *nm* model
manteau *nm* coat
marché *nm* market
mardi *nm* Tuesday
mari *nm* husband
marrant(e) *adj* funny
marron *adj* *inv* brown
mars *nm* March
match *nm* match (sport)
maths *npl* maths
matière *nf* subject (school)
matin *nm* morning
du matin in the morning
mauvais(e) *adj* bad
mécanicien *nm*, **mécanicienne** *nf*
 mechanic
mécanique *adj* motorised
méchant(e) *adj* nasty, naughty
méga mega
mélanésien(ne) *adj* Melanesian
melon *nm* melon
membre *nm* member
même even; same
ménage *nm* housework
merci thank you
mercredi *nm* Wednesday
mère *nf* mother
mes see **mon**
mesdames *npl* ladies
messieurs *npl* gentlemen
météo *nf* weather report, forecast
métro(politain) *nm* a French
 person from mainland
 (metropolitan) France

* = regular -er verb (see page 49)

** = semi-regular -er verb (see page 49)

* = irregular verb (see page 49)

Mexique *nm* Mexico
miam ! yum!
midi *nm* midday, noon
mignon(ne) *adj* sweet, cute
mince ! damn!
minute *nf* minute
moche *adj* ugly, awful
moderne *adj* modern
moi me
moins minus; less
mois *nm* month
mon, ma, mes my
mon œil ! you're pulling my leg!,
 I don't believe you!
monde *nm* world
monsieur *nm (M.)* sir, gentleman
 (Mr)
mot *nm* word
mur *nm* wall
musique *nf* music

N

natation *nf* swimming
nature *nf* nature
nautique *adj* water-based,
 nautical
ne ... pas not, do not
je ne sais pas I don't know
n'est-ce pas ? isn't it?
ils sont chers, n'est-ce pas ?
 they are expensive, aren't they?
il aime la télé, n'est-ce pas ?
 he likes TV, doesn't he?
neige *nf* snow
il neige it is snowing
nem *nm* Vietnamese spring roll
 (in New Caledonia)
néo-zélandais(e) *adj* from New
 Zealand
neuf nine
Noël *nm* Christmas
noir(e) *adj* black
noix *nf* **de coco** coconut
nom *nm* name
nom de famille family name,
 surname
non no
nord *nm* north
notre, nos our
nous we
nouveau, nouvel, nouvelle
adj new

nouvelles *nfpl* news
Nouvelle-Calédonie *nf*
 New Caledonia
novembre *nm* November
nuît *nf* night
numéro *nm* number

O

octobre *nm* October
oh là là ! oh dear!
oignon *nm* onion
oiseau *nm*, **oiseaux** *npl* bird
olympique *adj* Olympic
on we, one, people
on y va ? shall we go?
on y va ! let's go!
oncle *nm* uncle
onze eleven
orange ♦ *adj inv* orange ♦ *nf*
 orange
orchestre *nm* orchestra
organiser* *v* to organise
origine *nf* origin
ou or
où where
ouaf ! woof!
oui yes
oups ! oops!
ouvrez ... ! open ... !

P

page *nf* page
pain *nm* bread
pantalon *nm* trousers, pants
papa *nm* Dad
paquet *nm* packet
par by
parc *nm* park
parce que because
pardon I'm sorry, I beg your
 pardon, excuse me
parents *nmpl* parents
paresseux, paresseuse *adj* lazy
parfait(e) *adj* perfect
parler* *v* to speak
parmi among(st)
pas not
pas grand-chose not much
pas mal not bad
pas question ! no way!
passer* *v* to pass (by); to spend
 (time)
passer l'aspirateur to do the
 vacuuming
passer le week-end to spend
 the weekend
patate *nf* **douce** sweet potato
pâtes *nfpl* pasta
patinoire *nf* ice-skating rink
pâtisserie *nf* cake, pastry;
 cake shop
pauvre *adj* poor
pays *nm* country
Pays-Bas *nmpl* the Netherlands
pêche *nf* peach
pendant during
penser* *v* to think
perdu(e) *adj* lost; stray
père *nm* father
personne *nf* person
pétanque *nf* petanque
petit(e) *adj* small, little
petit-déjeuner *nm* breakfast
petits pois *nmpl* peas
peut-être maybe, perhaps
pharmacie *nf* chemist, pharmacy
pièce *nf* room
la pièce each
pique-nique *nm* picnic
piscine *nf* swimming pool
plage *nf* beach
s'il te plaît, s'il vous plaît please
plante *nf* plant
plat *nm* dish
il pleut it is raining
plongée *nf* **sous-marine**
 scuba-diving
plus more
de plus en plus more and
 more
plus ... que more ... than
point *nm* point
points de langue language
 points
points de prononciation
 pronunciation points
points de référence reference
 points
poire *nf* pear
à pois spotted
poisson *nm* fish
polynésien(ne) *adj* Polynesian

n = noun *m* = masculine *f* = feminine *pl* = plural *v* = verb *adj* = adjective *inv* = invariable

pomme *nf* apple
populaire *adj* popular
population *nf* population
porte *nf* door
porter* *v* to wear
poser* *v* to put, place
poser une question to ask a question
possible *adj* possible
poste ♦ *nf* post office ♦ *nm* job; position
pouah ! yuk!
poulet *nm* chicken
pour for, in order to
pourquoi why
préféré(e) *adj* favourite, preferred
préférer *v* to prefer
premier, première *adj* first
préparer* *v* to prepare
préparé(e) prepared
près (de) near
je vous en prie you're welcome
printemps *nm* spring
prix *nm* price; prize
prix à l'agence price on application to agency
produit *nm* product
prof(esseur) *nmf* teacher
promenade *nf* walk
prononcer** *v* to pronounce
puis then
pull(-over) *nm* jumper, jersey
pyjama *nm* pyjamas

Q

qu'est-ce que ... ? what ...?
qu'est-ce que c'est ?
 what's that? what is it?
qu'est-ce qu'on a ?
 what do we have ?
qualité *nf* quality
quand when
quarante forty
quatorze fourteen
quatre four
quatrième *adj* fourth
quel(le) what, which
quel goinfre ! what a pig!
 what a greedy guts!

quel temps fait-il ?
 what is the weather like?
il est quelle heure ?
 what time is it?
quelle surprise !
 what a surprise!
quelquefois sometimes
question *nf* question
qui who
c'est à qui ? whose is it?
qui est-ce ? who is (it)?
 who's that?
quinze fifteen
quitter* *v* to leave
quoi what

R

raisin *nm* grape
randonnée *nf* bushwalking, hiking, tramping
ranger** *v* to tidy
rap *nm* rap (music)
rapide *adj* fast
rappeur *nm* rapper
rarement rarely
rasant(e) *adj* boring
recette *nf* recipe
recherché(e) *adj* wanted
récré(ation) *nf* recess
regarder* *v* to look at, to watch
règle *nf* ruler; rule
rentrée *nf* back-to-school
repas *nm* meal
répéter *v* to repeat
résidence *nf* residence
restaurant *nm* restaurant
rester* *v* to stay
 en **retard** late
retourner* *v* to return
 au **revoir** goodbye
rez-de-chaussée *nm* ground floor
riz *nm* rice
robe *nf* dress
roller *nm* in-line skating
rose *adj* pink
rouge *adj* red
 en **route** on the way, on the road
rue *nf* street
rugby *nm* rugby
rumsteak *nm* rumpsteak

S

sa see **son**
sac *nm* bag
je ne sais pas I don't know
saison *nf* season
salade *nf* salad; lettuce
salon *nm* lounge room
salut hi
salle *nf* room
salle de bain bathroom
salle de jeux arcade (video games)
salle de séjour family room, living room
samedi *nm* Saturday
sandwich *nm* sandwich
sandwicherie *nf* sandwich shop
saumon *nm* salmon
sciences *nfpl* **naturelles** natural sciences (biology)
sciences *nfpl* **physiques** physical sciences (chemistry, physics)
seize sixteen
séjour *nm* stay
semaine *nf* week
Sénégal *nm* Senegal
sénégalais(e) *adj* Senegalese
sept seven
septembre *nm* September
serviette (de bain) *nf* bath towel
serviette (de table) *nf* napkin, serviette
ses see **son**
seul(e) *adj* alone
seulement only
sévère *adj* strict; severe
shopping *nm* shopping
short *nm* shorts
si if
silence *nm* silence
six six
sixième *adj* sixth
skate *nm* skateboarding
ski *nm* skiing
ski nautique waterskiing
slip *nm* underpants, knickers
snowboard *nm* snowboard
sœur *nf* sister
soir *nm* evening
du soir in the evening
soixante sixty
soleil *nm* sun
son, sa, ses his, her, its, one's

* = regular -er verb (see page 49)

** = semi-regular -er verb (see page 49)

♦ = irregular verb (see page 49)

sonnerie *nf* ringing (of bell)
sorte *nf* type, sort, kind
souris *nf* mouse
sous under
 sous les tropiques
 in the tropics
soutien-gorge *nm* bra
souvenir *nm* souvenir
souvent often
spacieux, spacieuse *adj* spacious
sport *nm* sport
 sports de glisse sliding/
 gliding sports
 sports de plein air outdoor
 sports
 sports de raquette racquet
 sports
sportif, sportive *adj* sporty
squash *nm* squash
stylo *nm* pen
sucré *nm* sugar
suisse *adj* Swiss
sujet *nm* subject (topic)
super *adj inv* super
superbe *adj* brilliant, superb
supermarché *nm* supermarket
sur on
surligneur *nm* highlighter
surprise *nf* surprise
surtout especially; above all
survêtement *nm* tracksuit
sympa *adj inv* nice; friendly

T

ta see **ton**
table *nf* table
tahitien(ne) *adj* Tahitian
tante *nf* aunt
tard late
 plus tard later
tatie *nf* auntie
techno(logie) *nf* technology;
 computer studies
tee-shirt *nm* T-shirt
télé *nf* TV
temps *nm* weather
tennis *nm* tennis
terminer* *v* to finish, to end
terrain *nm* **de jeu** playing field
terrasse *nf* terrace

tes see **ton**
timide *adj* shy
toi you
toilettes *nfpl* toilet
tomate *nf* tomato
tomber* *v* to fall
ton, ta, tes your
tonton *nm* uncle
tortue *nf* tortoise
tôt early
touché *adj* a term used in
 fencing when a point is scored;
 English-speakers use it to
 acknowledge an effective or
 witty point in an argument.
toujours always
touriste *nmf* tourist
touristique *adj* touristic
tout(e) all
 tout le monde everyone
 tous les deux both
traditionnel(le) *adj* traditional
train *nm* train
travail *nm* job, work
travailler* *v* to work
treize thirteen
trente thirty
très very
trois three
troisième *adj* third
trop too; too much
 c'est trop fort, ça !
 that's pushing it!
tropical(e) *adj* tropical
tropiques *nmpl* tropics
 sous les tropiques in the
 tropics
trousse *nf* (pencil) case
tu you

U

un, une one; a
ukulélé *nm* ukulele

V

va-t-en ! go away!

vacances *nfpl* holidays
vachement really, so
vaisselle *nf* dishes, washing up
vélo *nm* bicycle
vendre *v* to sell
 à vendre for sale
vendredi *nm* Friday
venir *v* to come
vent *nm* wind
verbalisez ! verbalise!
verbe *nm* verb
vers towards
vert(e) *adj* green
vêtements *nmpl* clothes,
 clothing
tu **veux** you want
viande *nf* meat
vietnamien(ne) *adj* Vietnamese
vif, vive *adj* lively
villa *nf* villa, house
village *nm* village
ville *nf* city, town
 centre ville city centre,
 town centre
 en ville in the city/town
vingt twenty
violet(te) *adj* purple
visiter* *v* to visit
vite quickly
vocabulaire *nm* vocabulary
voici here is, here are
voilà there is, there are, there
 you are
voile *nf* sail; sailing
voisin *nm* **voisine** *nf* neighbour
voiture *nf* car
volley(-ball) *nm* volleyball
votre, vos your
vous you
voyons ... let's see ...
vraiment really
VTT (vélo tout terrain) *nm*
 mountain bike
vue *nf* view

W X Y Z

wallisien(ne) *adj* from Wallis
 islands
week-end *nm* weekend
zut ! darn! damn!

n = noun *m* = masculine *f* = feminine *pl* = plural *v* = verb *adj* = adjective *inv* = invariable

A

a, an un, une
address *n* adresse *f*
aerobics *n* aérobic *f*
to do aerobics faire de l'aérobic
afternoon *n* après-midi *m*
this afternoon cet après-midi
arvo *n* aprèm *m*
air *n* air *m*
alone *adj* seul(e)
along le long de
already déjà
also aussi
always toujours
and et
animal *n* animal *m*, animaux *pl*
apartment *n* appartement *m*
apple *n* pomme *f*
apricot *n* abricot *m*
Arabic (language) *n* arabe *m*
arcade (video games) *n* salle *f* de jeux
archery *n* tir *m* à l'arc
to do archery faire du tir à l'arc
to arrive *v* arriver*
art *n* dessin *m*
to ask a question *v* poser* une question
asparagus *n* asperges *fpl*
athletics *n* athlétisme *m*
to do athletics faire de l'athlétisme
attack *n* attaque *f*
aunt *nf* tante
auntie *n* tatie *f*
Australia *n* Australie *f*
Australian *n* Australien *m*, Australienne *f* ♦ *adj* australien(ne)
avocado *n* avocat *m*

B

back-to-school *n* rentrée *f*
bad, badly mal
not bad pas mal
it is bad weather il fait mauvais
badminton *n* badminton *m*
to play badminton jouer au badminton
bag *n* sac *m*
baker *n* boulanger *m*, boulangère *f*
bakery *n* boulangerie *f*
balcony *n* balcon *m*
ball *n* ballon *m*
to play ball jouer au ballon
banana *n* banane *f*
bank *n* banque *f*
baseball *n* base-ball *m*
to play baseball jouer au base-ball
basketball *n* basket(-ball) *m*
to play basketball jouer au basket(-ball)
bathers *n* maillot *m* de bain
bathroom *n* salle *f* de bain
to be *v* être*
beach *n* plage *f*
bean (green) *n* haricot *m* vert
beautiful *adj* beau (bel), belle
because parce que
bed *n* lit *m*
to make the bed faire le lit
bedroom *n* chambre *f*
bedspread *n* couvre-lit *m*
beetroot *n* betterave *f*
to begin *v* commencer**
I don't believe you! mon œil!
(ringing of) bell *n* sonnerie *f*
belt *n* ceinture *f*
big *adj* grand(e)
bike *n* vélo *m*
to go bike riding faire du vélo
mountain bike VTT (vélo tout terrain)

bird *n* oiseau *m*, oiseaux *pl*
birthday *n* anniversaire *m*
biscuit *n* biscuit *m*
blackboard *n* tableau *m* noir
book *n* livre *m*
bookcase *n* bibliothèque *f*
boot *n* botte *f*
boring *adj* rasant(e), ennuyeux, ennuyeuse
both tous les deux
bowls *n* boules *fpl*
to play bowls jouer aux boules
boxer shorts *n* caleçon *m*
boxing *n* boxe *f*
to do boxing faire de la boxe
to do Thai-box faire de la boxe thaï
boy *n* garçon *m*
bra *n* soutien-gorge *m*
bracelet *n* bracelet *m*
bread *n* pain *m*
bread stick baguette *f* de pain
breakfast *n* petit-déjeuner *m*
brooch *n* broche *f*
brother *n* frère *m*
brown ♦ *adj* brun(e) (*hair, eyes, etc.*)
♦ *adj* marron *inv* (*clothes, etc.*)
Brussels sprouts *n* choux *mpl* de Bruxelles
bushwalking *n* randonnée *f*
to go bushwalking faire de la randonnée
but mais
to buy *v* acheter

C

cabbage *n* chou *m*
café *n* café *m*
cake *n* gâteau *m*; pâtisserie *f*
Canada *n* Canada *m*
canteen *n* cantine *f*

* = regular -er verb (see page 49)

** = semi-regular -er verb (see page 49)

* = irregular verb (see page 49)

cap *n* casquette *f*
capsicum *n* poivron *m*
car *n* voiture *f*
carrot *n* carotte *f*
cat *n* chat *m*
celery *n* céleri *m*
cellar *n* cave *f*
chair *n* chaise *f*
cheer up! courage !
cheese *n* fromage *m*
chemist *n* pharmacie *f*
chicken *n* poulet *m*
Chinese (language) *n* chinois *m*
child *n* enfant *mf*
cinema *n* ciné(ma) *m*
city *n* ville *f*
 city centre centre ville
 in the city en ville
class *n* classe *f*
classical music *n* musique *f*
 classique
 to **close** *v* fermer*
clothes *n* vêtements *mpl*
coat *n* manteau *m*, manteaux *pl*
Coca-cola *n* coca(-cola) *m*
cockatoo *n* cacatoès *m*
coconut *n* noix *f* de coco
coffee *n* café *m*
cold *adj* froid(e)
 it is cold il fait froid
colour *n* couleur *f*
come on (the) ... ! allez les ... !
 I'm **coming** j'arrive
competition *n* compétition *f*
computer studies *n*
 techno(logie) *f*
 to do the **cooking** *v* faire* la
 cuisine
cool *adj inv* cool
corn *n* maïs *m*
couch *n* canapé *m*
country *n* pays *m*
cousin *n* cousin *m*, cousine *f*
crazy *adj* dingue
cricket *n* cricket *m*
 to play cricket jouer au
 cricket
cucumber *n* concombre *m*
cute *adj* mignon(ne)
 to go **cycling** *v* faire* du cyclisme

D
dad *n* papa *m*
damn! mince !, zut !
dangerous *adj* dangereux,
 dangereuse
daughter *n* fille *f*
day *n* jour *m*, journée *f*
dear *adj* cher, chère
degree *n* degré *m*
 it is ... degrees il fait ... degrés
delicious *adj* délicieux, délicieuse
desk *n* bureau *m*
dessert *n* dessert *m*
difficult *adj* difficile
 to **dine (evening meal)** *v* dîner*
discount shop, market *n*
 braderie *f*
dish *n* plat *m*
 to do the dishes faire la
 vaisselle
 to **do** *v* faire*
dog *n* chien *m*
door *n* porte *f*
dress *n* robe *f*
dressing table *n* coiffeuse *f*
drama *n* art *m* dramatique
drawing *n* dessin *m*
drink *n* boisson *f*
 to **drink** *v* boire
during pendant

E
early tôt
earring *n* boucle *f* d'oreille
east *n* est *m*
easy *adj* facile
 to **eat** *v* manger**
eggplant *n* aubergine *f*
eh? hein ?
elegant *adj* élégant(e)
 to **end** *v* terminer*
English (language) *n* anglais *m*
enjoy your meal! bon appétit !
entrance *n* entrée *f*
eraser *n* gomme *f*
even même
evening *n* soir *m*
exercise book *n* cahier *m*
expensive *adj* cher, chère

F
fair *adj* juste
 it is not fair ce n'est pas juste
 to **fall** *v* tomber*
family *n* famille *f*
 family name *n* nom *m*
 de famille
 family room *n* salle *f*
 de séjour
fantastic *adj* chouette, formidable,
 génial(e), super *inv*, extra *inv*
fast *adj* rapide
father *n* père *m*
favourite *adj* préféré(e)
 I am **fed up** j'en ai marre
fencing *n* escrime *f*
 to do fencing faire de l'escrime
ferocious *adj* féroce
fifth *adj* cinquième
film *n* film *m*
finish ♦ *n* fin *f* ♦ *v* terminer*
first *adj* premier, première
fish *n* poisson *m*
fit en bonne forme
flip-flops *n* claquettes *fpl*
floor (storey) *n* étage *m*
flower *n* fleur *f*
fly ♦ *n* mouche *f* ♦ *v* voler*
 it is **foggy** il y a du brouillard
football (soccer) *n* foot(ball) *m*
 to play football jouer au
 foot(ball)

for pour
fourth *adj* quatrième
franc *n* franc *m*
French (language) *n* français *m*
friend *n* ami *m*, amie *f*
friendly *adj inv* sympa
fruit *n* fruit *m*
 dried fruit *n* fruit *m* sec
fun *adj* amusant(e)
funny *adj* marrant(e), amusant(e)

G
garage *n* garage *m*
garden *n* jardin *m*
geography *n* géo(graphie) *f*
German (language) *n* allemand

n = noun *m* = masculine *f* = feminine *pl* = plural *v* = verb *adj* = adjective *inv* = invariable

m
girl *n* fille *f*
 to **give** *v* donner*
glove *n* gant *m*
glue stick *n* bâton *m* de colle
 to **go** *v* aller*
go away! va-t-en !
let's go! allons-y !
goal *n* but *m*
golf *n* golf *m*
to play golf jouer au golf
good *adj* bon(ne)
good evening bonsoir
good night bonne nuit
goodbye au revoir
gorgeous *adj* mignon(ne),
 adorable
grandfather *n* grand-père *m*
Grandpa *n* papi *m*
grandmother *n* grand-mère *f*
Grandma *n* mamie *f*
grandparents *n* grands-parents
mpl
grape *n* raisin *m*
grapefruit *n* pamplemousse *m*
great *adj* formidable, chouette,
 super *inv*, cool *inv*, extra *inv*,
 génial(e)
Greek (language) *n* grec *m*
gym *n* gymnase *m*
to do gymnastics faire de la
 gymnastique

H

ham *n* jambon *m*
handbag *n* sac *m* à main
happy *adj* content(e)
happy birthday! bon
 anniversaire !
hat *n* chapeau *m*
 to **hate** *v* détester*
 to **have** *v* avoir*
he il
hello bonjour; âllo (on the
 telephone)
 to **help** *v* aider*
her son, sa, ses
here ici
here is, here are voici

hi! salut !
highlighter *n* surligneur *m*
hiking *n* randonnée *f*
to go hiking faire de la
 randonnée
his son, sa, ses
history *n* histoire *f*
hockey *n* hockey *m*
to play hockey jouer au
 hockey
holidays *n* vacances *fpl*
homework *n* devoirs *mpl*
horrible *adj* horrible
horse *n* cheval *m*, chevaux *pl*
to go horse-riding faire de
 l'équitation
hot *adj* chaud(e)
it is hot il fait chaud
hour *n* heure *f*
house *n* maison *f*
housework *n* ménage *m*
to do the housework
 faire le ménage
how are you? ça va ?
how much is it? c'est combien ?
HSIE (subject) *n* histoire-
 géo(graphie) *f*
huge *adj* énorme
 to be **hungry** *v* avoir* faim
I am hungry j'ai faim
husband *n* mari *m*

I J

I je
ice-hockey *n* hockey *m* sur glâce
ice-skating *n* patinage *m*
 (sur glâce)
to go ice-skating faire du
 patinage
ice-skating rink *n* patinoire *f*
if si
impatient *adj* impatient(e)
in dans
in Australia en Australie *f*
in Canada au Canada *f*
**in the United States of
 America** aux états-Unis *pl*
in Besançon à Besançon
in-line skating *n* roller *m*
to go in-line skating

faire du roller
Indonesian (language) *n*
 indonésien *m*
information technology *n*
 techno(logie) *f*
intelligent *adj* intelligent(e)
interesting *adj* intéressant(e)
is see **to be**
Italian (language) *n* italien *m*
jacket *n* blouson *m*
jandal *n* claquette *f*
Japanese (language) *n* japonais *m*
jeans *n* jean *m*
jersey *n* pull(-over) *m*
jet-ski *n* jet-ski *m*
job *n* travail *m*
judo *n* judo *m*
to do judo faire du judo
jumper *n* pull(-over) *m*

K L

karate *n* karaté *m*
to do karate faire du karaté
kayak *n* kayak *m*
to go kayaking faire du kayak
kilo *n* kilo *m*
knickers *n* slip *m*
 I don't **know** je ne sais pas
lady *n* dame *f*
lamp *n* lampe *f*
language *n* langue *f*
late en retard
Latin *n* Latin *m*
laundry (room) *n* buanderie *f*
lazy *adj* paresseux, paresseuse
 to **leave** *v* quitter*
lemonade *n* limonade *f*
lesson *n* cours *m*
lettuce *n* salade *m*
 to **like** *v* aimer*
what is he/she like?
 il/elle est comment ?
 to **listen (to)** *v* écouter*
 to **live** *v* habiter*
living room *n* salle *f* de séjour
loaf (of bread) *n* pain *m*
long *adj* long(ue)
 to **look at** *v* regarder*
 to **look for** *v* chercher*

* = regular -er verb (see page 49)

** = semi-regular -er verb (see page 49)

* = irregular verb (see page 49)

lost *adj* perdu(e)
lots, a lot beaucoup
lounge *n* salon *m*
to **love** *v* aimer*, adorer*
lovely *adj* beau (bel), belle
lunch *n* déjeuner *m*
to have **lunch** *v* déjeuner*

M

magnificent *adj* magnifique
to **make** *v* faire*
make yourself at home
fais comme chez toi !
man *n* homme *m*
mandarin *n* mandarine *f*
mango *n* mangue *f*
many beaucoup (de)
market *n* marché *m*
martial arts *n* arts *mpl* martiaux
mat *n* tapis *m*
match (sport) *n* match *m*
maths *n* maths *fpl*
maybe peut-être
me moi
meat *n* viande *f*
melon *n* melon *m*
midday *n* midi *m*
mineral water *n* eau *f* minérale
Miss *n* Mademoiselle *f* (Mlle)
modern *adj* modern(e)
more plus
morning *n* matin *m*
mother *n* mère *f*
mouse *n* souris *f*
Mr *n* Monsieur *m* (M.)
Mrs *n* Madame *f* (Mme)
much beaucoup
mum *n* maman *f*
mushroom *n* champignon *m*
music *n* musique *f*
my mon, ma, mes

N

name *n* nom *m*
my name is je m'appelle
first name *n* prénom *m*
surname, family name *n*
nom de famille

nasty *adj* méchant(e)
naughty *adj* méchant(e)
navy (blue) *adj* bleu marine *inv*
near près (de)
necklace *n* collier *m*
nectarine *n* brugnol *m*
neighbour *n* voisin *m*, voisine *f*
the **Netherlands** *n* Pays-Bas *mpl*
new *adj* nouveau (nouvel),
nouvelle
New Zealand *n* Nouvelle-
Zélande *f*
news *n* nouvelles *fpl*
nice *adj* *inv* sympa
it is nice weather il fait beau
nightie *n* chemise *f* de nuit
no non
no way! pas question !
noon *n* midi *m*
north *n* nord *m*
not ne ... pas
he does not like il n'aime pas
she is not looking elle ne
regarde pas
not bad pas mal
now maintenant
number *n* numéro *m*, nombre *m*

O

o'clock *n* heure *f*
it is two o'clock il est deux
heures
of de, d'
of course bien sûr
often souvent
OK d'accord
how **old** are you? tu as quel
âge ?
on sur
one un, une
onion *n* oignon *m*
only seulement
open ... ! ouvrez ... !
or ou
orange ♦ *adj* orange *inv*
♦ *n* orange *m*
orange juice *n* jus *m* d'orange
other autre
ouch! aïe !
our notre, nos

over there là-bas

n = noun *m* = masculine *f* = feminine *pl* = plural *v* = verb *adj* = adjective *inv* = invariable

P Q

page *n* page *f*
panty hose *n* collant *m*
parents *n* parents *mpl*
park *n* parc *m*
parsnip *n* panais *m*
pasta *n* pâtes *fpl*
pawpaw *n* papaye *f*
peach *n* pêche *f*
pear *n* poire *f*
peas *n* petits pois *mpl*
pen *n* stylo *m*
pencil *n* crayon *m*
pencil case *n* trousse *f*
penpal *n* correspondant *m*,
correspondante *f*
perfect *adj* parfait(e)
perhaps peut-être
person *n* personne *f*
pet *n* animal *m* familier
pharmacy *n* pharmacie *f*
photo *n* photo *f*
physical education (PE) *n*
éducation *f* physique et
sportive (EPS)
physics *n* physique *f*
picture *n* peinture *f*, tableau *m*
pig (animal) *n* cochon *m*
pig (greedy guts) *n* goinfre *m*
pineapple *n* ananas *m*
pizza *n* pizza *f*
to **play** *v* jouer*
player *n* joueur *m*, joueuse *f*
playing field *n* terrain *m* de jeu
please s'il te plaît, s'il vous plaît
poor *adj* pauvre
possible *adj* possible
post office *n* poste *f*
postcard *n* carte *f* postale
poster *n* poster *m*
postie *n* facteur *m*
potato *n* pomme *f* de terre
potato chip *n* chip *f*
to **prefer** *v* préférer
to **prepare** *v* préparer*
price *n* prix *m*
product *n* produit *m*
pumpkin *n* citrouille *f*
pyjamas *n* pyjama *m*
a **quarter** *n* quart *m*

question *n* question *f*
quick, quickly vite

R

radish *n* radis *m*
raincoat *n* imper(méable) *m*
it is **raining** il pleut
raspberry *n* framboise *f*
really vraiment
really? vraiment ? ah bon ?
recess *n* récré(ation) *f*
referee *n* arbitre *m*
religious education (RE) *n*
éducation *f* religieuse
to **rent** *v* louer*
for rent à louer
to **repeat** *v* répéter
restaurant *n* restaurant *m*
rice *n* riz *m*
ring binder *n* classeur *m*
rock (music) *n* rock *m*
room *n* salle *f*
family room salle de séjour
living room salle de séjour
lounge room *n* salon *m*
to do **rowing** *v* faire* de l'aviron
rugby *n* rugby *m*
to **play rugby** jouer au rugby
ruler *n* règle *f*
rumpsteak *n* rumsteak *m*

S

to go **sailing** *v* faire* de la voile
salad *n* salade *f*
sandal *n* sandale *f*
sandwich *n* sandwich *m*
scarf *n* écharpe *f*
school *n* école *f*
junior secondary school
(11–15 year olds)
n collège *m*
senior secondary school
(15–18 year olds) *n* lycée *m*
science (biology) *n* sciences *fpl*
naturelles
science (chemistry and physics)
n sciences *fpl* physiques

scuba-diving *n* plongée *f*
sous-marine
to go **scuba-diving** *v* faire de
la plongée sous-marine
second *adj* deuxième
see you (later/soon) à bientôt
to **sell** *v* vendre
for sale à vendre
separated *adj* séparé(e)
to **settle in** *v* s'installer*
severe *adj* sévère
she elle
shirt *n* chemise *f*
shoe *n* chaussure *f*
shop ♦ *n* magasin *m*
♦ *n* boutique *f*
to go **shopping** (non-grocery) *v*
faire* du shopping
short *adj* court(e)
shorts *n* short *m*
shy *adj* timide
silence *n* silence *m*
singlet top *n* débardeur *m*
sister *n* sœur *f*
sixth *adj* sixième
in-line **skating** *n* roller *m*
to go **in-line skating** faire du
roller (en ligne)
skateboard *n* skate *m*
to go **skateboarding** faire
du skate
skiing *n* ski *m*
to go **skiing** faire du ski
waterskiing ski nautique
to go **waterskiing** faire du
ski nautique
skirt *n* jupe *f*
slack *adj* fainéant(e)
small *adj* petit(e)
snowboard *n* surf *m* des neiges
to go **snowboarding** *v* faire
du surf sur neige
snowpea *n* mange-tout *m*
it is **snowing** il neige
so vraiment
so-so comme ci comme ça
so?, so what? et alors ?
social studies (subject) *n*
histoire-géo *f*
sock *n* chaussette *f*
sofa *n* canapé *m*

* = regular -er verb (see page 49)

** = semi-regular -er verb (see page 49)

* = irregular verb (see page 49)

sometimes quelquefois
son *n* fils *m*
soon bientôt
sorry désolé(e), pardon
I'm sorry je suis désolé(e)
SOSE (subject) *n* histoire-géo(graphie) *f*
spacious *adj* spacieux, spacieuse
Spanish (language) *n* espagnol *m*
to **speak** *v* parler*
spinach *n* épinards *mpl*
sport *n* sport *m*
to do sport faire du sport
sports shoes *n* baskets *mpl*
sporty *adj* sportif, sportive
squash *n* squash *m*
to play squash jouer au squash
staircase, stairs *n* escalier *m*
to **stay** *v* rester*
storeroom *n* cellier *m*
storey *n* étage *m*
strawberry *n* fraise *f*
stray *adj* perdu(e)
street *n* rue *f*
strict *adj* sévère
study *n* bureau *m*
stylish *adj* chic *inv*
subject (school) *n* matière *f*
sugar *n* sucre *m*
sunglasses *n* lunettes *fpl* de soleil
it is **sunny** il y a du soleil
supermarket *n* supermarché *m*
surname *n* nom *m* de famille
surprise *n* surprise *f*
swimming *n* natation *f*
to go swimming faire de la natation
swimming pool *n* piscine *f*
swimsuit *n* maillot *m* de bain

T

T-shirt *n* tee-shirt *m*
table *n* table *f*
table tennis *n* tennis *m* de table
tank top *n* débardeur *m*
tea *n* thé *m*
teacher *n* prof(esseur) *mf*

team *n* équipe *f*
technology *n* technologie *f*
telephone *n* téléphone *m*
tennis *n* tennis *m*
to play tennis jouer au tennis
terrace *n* terrasse *f*
thank you merci
that ce (cet), cette
that ça
that makes ça fait
that suits you! ça te va bien !
that's all c'est tout
the l', le, la, les
their leur, leurs
then alors; puis
there là
there is, there are, there you are voilà
there is, there are il y a
these ces
they ils, elles
to **think** *v* penser*
third *adj* troisième
to be **thirsty** *v* avoir* soif
j'ai soif I am thirsty
this ce (cet), cette
thong *n* claquette *f*
those ces
to **tidy** *v* ranger**
tie *n* cravate *f*
tights *n* collant *m*
time *n* heure *f*
what time is it? il est quelle heure?
tiring *adj* fatigant(e)
today aujourd'hui
together ensemble
togs maillot *n* de bain
toilet *n* toilettes *fpl*
tomato *n* tomate *f*
tomorrow demain
see you tomorrow à demain
too trop
too much trop
topic *n* sujet *m*
town *n* ville *f*
tracksuit *n* survêtement *m*
traditional *adj* traditionnel(le)
train *n* train *m*
tramping *n* randonnée *f*
to go tramping faire de la

randonnée
trousers *n* pantalon *m*
tuck shop *n* cantine *f*
tuna *n* thon *m*
TV *n* télé *f*
twin *n* jumeau *m*, jumelle *f*

U V

ugly *adj* moche
umpire *n* arbitre *m*
uncle *n* oncle *m*
under sous
underpants *n* slip *m*
the **United States of America** *n* États-Unis *mpl*
usually d'habitude
vacuum cleaner *n* aspirateur *m*
to do the vacuuming passer* l'aspirateur
vegetable *n* légume *m*
very très
vet *n* vétérinaire *mf*
video shop *n* vidéothèque *f*
Vietnamese (language) *n* vietnamien *m*
to **visit** *v* visiter*
volleyball *n* volley(-ball) *m*
to play volleyball jouer au volley(-ball)

W

to go for a **walk** *v* faire* une promenade
wall *n* mur *m*
you **want** tu veux
wardrobe *n* armoire *f*
wash house *n* buanderie *f*
to **wash** *v* laver*
watch ♦ *n* montre *f* ♦
v regarder*
watch out for attention à ...
water *n* eau *f*
to **wear** *v* porter*
weather *n* temps *m*
it is nice weather il fait beau
week *n* semaine *f*

n = noun *m* = masculine *f* = feminine *pl* = plural *v* = verb *adj* = adjective *inv* = invariable
* = regular -er verb (see page 49) ** = semi-regular -er verb (see page 49) * = irregular verb (see page 49)