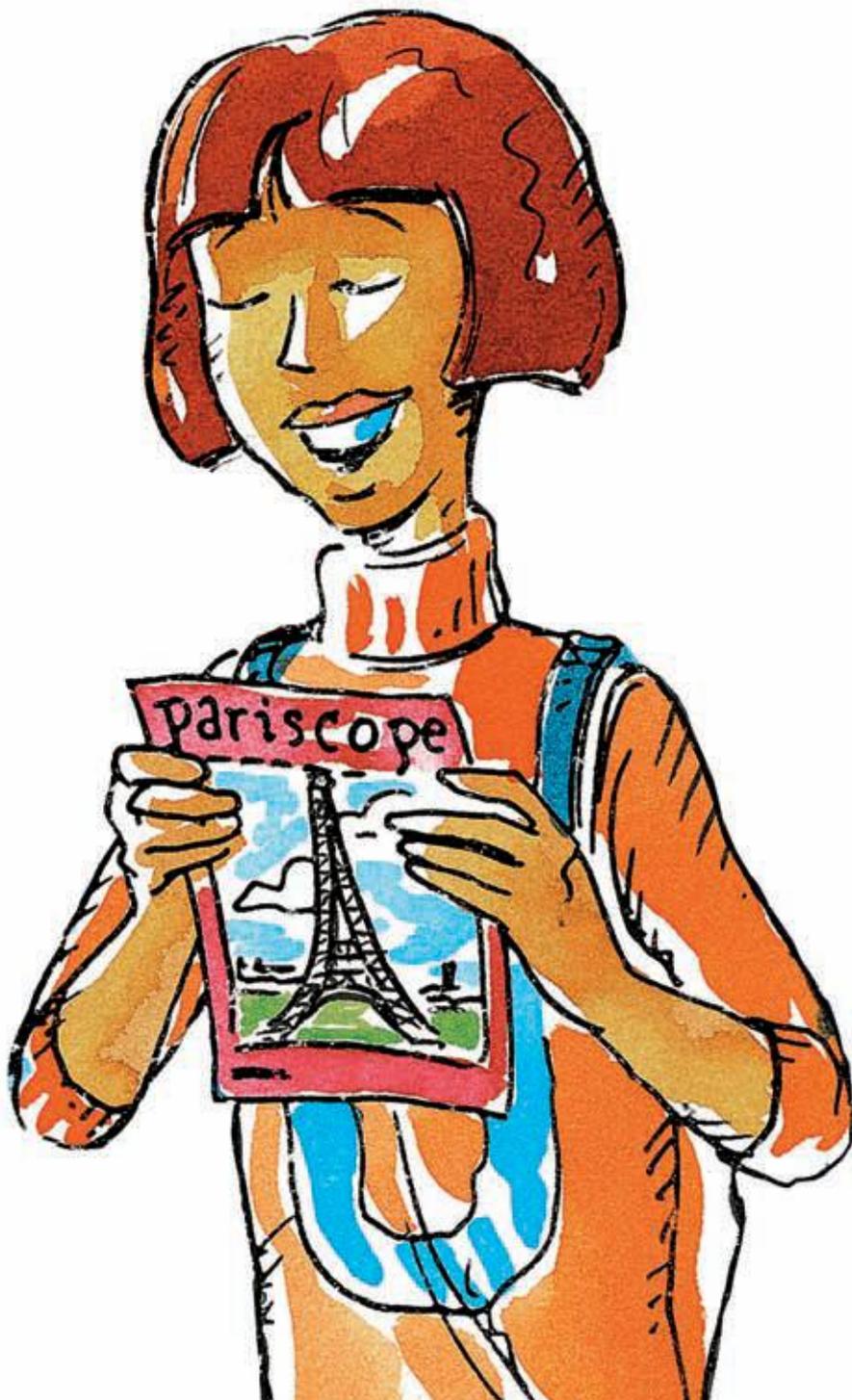


Touché !

De jour en jour

2



Judy Comley

PEARSON
Heinemann

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Unité 1 : Au collège page 1

Topics

Back-to-school in France (subjects, timetables, days of the week)
Time on the hour

Communication tasks

Ask and say what subject your class has
Say what time something is happening
Ask and talk about favourite subjects
Ask and say what class people are in
Ask what someone is like and say you don't know
Use the French alphabet

Language points

Verbs: Infinitives
Regular **-er** (**je, tu, il, elle, on**)
Revision of **être, avoir** (**je, tu, il, elle, on**)
Pronoun: **on**
Ordinal numbers

Pronunciation points

h
th
Silent letters

Cultural awareness

Un emploi du temps français
La rentrée, la cantine
Class levels **au collège**
Gesture: **Je ne sais pas**

Game

Bataille navale

Extension activities

Ton emploi du temps, L'alphabet français
Bric-à-brac : Chanson alphabétique

Internet activity

Un collègue français

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Topics

Daily routines and inside the classroom
Time using the 24-hour clock and minutes after the hour

Communication tasks

Address people formally
Ask and say what time people do things
Identify classroom objects
Ask where something is
Understand classroom commands

Language points

Pronoun: **vous** (polite and plural)
Verbs: Regular **-er** (**vous**)

Pronunciation points

u
ou

Cultural awareness

La Nouvelle-Calédonie
Mealtimes and business hours in France
Using the 24-hour clock
Gesture: **J'en ai marre !**

Games

Asseyez-vous si vous avez ...
Répétez

Extension activities

Concentration, Clac !
Bric-à-brac : Les ordres dans la salle de classe

Internet activity

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Topics

Household chores
Telling the time on the quarter hour

Communication tasks

Ask and talk about what people are doing
Talk about what you do to help at home
Talk about how often you do things
Talk about what you like/hate doing
Ask and say what time it is

Language points

Verbs: **faire** (**je, tu, il, elle, on, vous**)
Using infinitives with **aimer, adorer, détester, préférer**
Talking about what is his and hers
Quel(le)s and **Qu'est-ce que**

Pronunciation points

r
Liaisons

Cultural awareness

International time zones
Marianne
Bandes-dessinées, bandes-sons
Gesture: **Mon œil !**

Game

Bande bingo

Extension activities

Bande dessinée, **Qu'est-ce qu'on aime faire ?**
Bric-à-brac : Recette pour Croque-Monsieur

Internet activity

Le temps libre

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Topics

Weather, months and seasons
Talking about where you are going and what you're going to do

Communication tasks

Say where people are going
Ask and say what people are going to do
Ask and say what the weather is like
Ask why and say why
Answer the phone

Language points

Saying the date
Il fait with weather expressions
Verbs: **aller** (**je, tu, il, elle, on, vous**)
aller plus infinitive
aller à plus noun

Pronunciation points

é
è

Cultural awareness

Seasons in the northern hemisphere
La Toussaint
Paris and its landmarks
Gesture: **Superbe !**

Game

Chef d'orchestre

Extension activities

La météo, Carte postale
Bric-à-brac : Poème

Internet activity

Un séjour à Paris

Vous êtes prêts ?

De jour en jour is Stage 2 of the **Touché !** series. Meet up again with 13-year-old Nick Mondine as he settles into school in the French town of Besançon. You'll get to know more about his friends, Marianne, Ahmed and Annick, and about the daily lives of teenage kids in France.

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

Learn how to

The first page of each unit tells you the main things you'll be able to do by the end of that unit.

Cartoon story

Here, you'll meet the new language and expressions you can use to communicate in situations like those presented by the characters of **Touché !** When you have a good understanding of what is going on in the cartoon story, you can practise imitating the voices on the *Audio CDs* and then perform the story with some classmates.

Points de prononciation and Vocabulaire

The **Points de prononciation** provide a friendly guide to the sound patterns of French. The explanations and examples will help you to develop a good French accent and to spell French words correctly. It is important to feel confident about the

pronunciation before you work on the new words and expressions for the unit. These are listed and grouped according to the type of word in the **Vocabulaire** section. The word detective exercise in your *Workbook*, **Ça veut dire quoi ?**, will help you work out the meanings of the new words.



Carte blanche, Parle pour toi and Points de culture

Whatever you find in **Carte blanche** – it changes from one unit to the next – will add to your knowledge of French culture. It will also give you a wider choice of words and expressions for speaking or writing about the new themes of the unit. **Parle pour toi** gives you an opportunity to practise these in short oral drills. The **Points de culture** explain interesting aspects of French culture featured in the cartoon story.

Lecture

This section provides you with some extra reading in French based on what you've already learned. There may be an occasional word you haven't seen before – use the context to help you guess the meaning, or if you're really stuck, use the **Points de référence** at the back of the book.



Points de langue

Here you'll find explanations of the main language points introduced in each unit, which will help you understand how the French language works. You'll practise these language points in written exercises in your *Workbook*. But here in the *Coursebook* you'll practise them orally through the two speaking sections that follow.

Dialogue and Jeu de rôle

By the time you get to the section called **Dialogue**, you should be confidently imitating the cartoon story characters on the *Audio CDs*. You are now ready to try these semi-structured conversations with a classmate. They give you secure guidelines while offering you some choice in what you say and how you respond. When you reach the **Jeu de rôle** it's time to put together all you've learned and make up your own role-play. Your performance for the class will be a real highlight of all your work on the unit.

Bric-à-brac, À faire, Pour jouer and Cliquez ici

Up to this point, the organisation of the sections in each unit is basically in the order you would do them (although your teacher may sometimes vary the order to suit your class). However, the sections at the end of the unit can be done whenever seems appropriate.

Bric-à-brac is a surprise section of odds and ends that let you explore the French language – have fun! **À faire** is the section you turn to if you've finished all your work, or your teacher is away and you want something special to do. The **Pour jouer** games can be played as a class, in teams or in pairs. They are fun and will develop your confidence, so join in! Finally, **Cliquez ici** gives you an opportunity to learn more about the French-speaking world using a real French website.

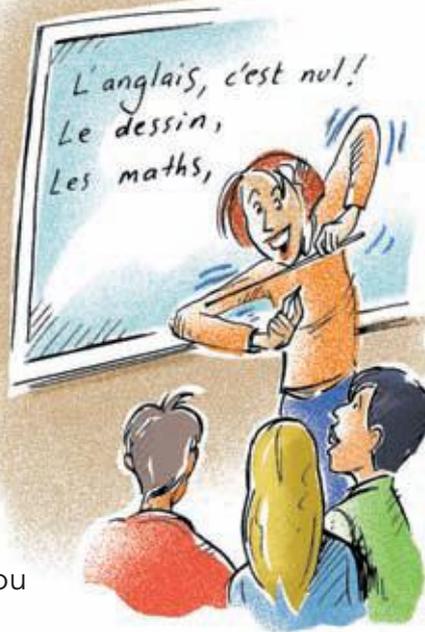
Appendice and Points de référence

On page 49, you will find a useful summary of the regular and irregular verbs covered in this *Coursebook* and a summary of the numbers from zero to sixty. Then, beginning on page 50, French–English and English–French vocabulary lists include all the words and expressions that you will come across in this *Coursebook*, plus a lot of the useful vocabulary from **Touché ! 1**.

Throughout **Touché ! 2** you will often need to decide who's doing what. Here's something to stop the arguments – it's the French version of Eeny Meeny Miney Mo:

Am stram gram
Pic et pic et colégram
Bour et bour et ratatam
Am stram gram

Now it's time to see what's happening with Nick and Marianne, Annick and Ahmed. **On y va !**



Au collège

Unité 1

Learn how to:

- Interpret a school timetable
- Ask and say what subject you have when
- Ask and talk about favourite subjects
- Ask and say what class someone is in
- Say what time something is happening
- Ask what someone is like
- Understand ordinal numbers
- Use the days of the week
- Show you don't know
- Say the French alphabet

C'est la rentrée des classes !



C'est le huit septembre ...

Qu'est-ce qu'on a à huit heures ?



1

2

Chouette ! J'aime beaucoup l'anglais ! C'est facile !
Oh mince ! On a histoire à neuf heures !



3

Tu n'aimes pas l'histoire ?



4

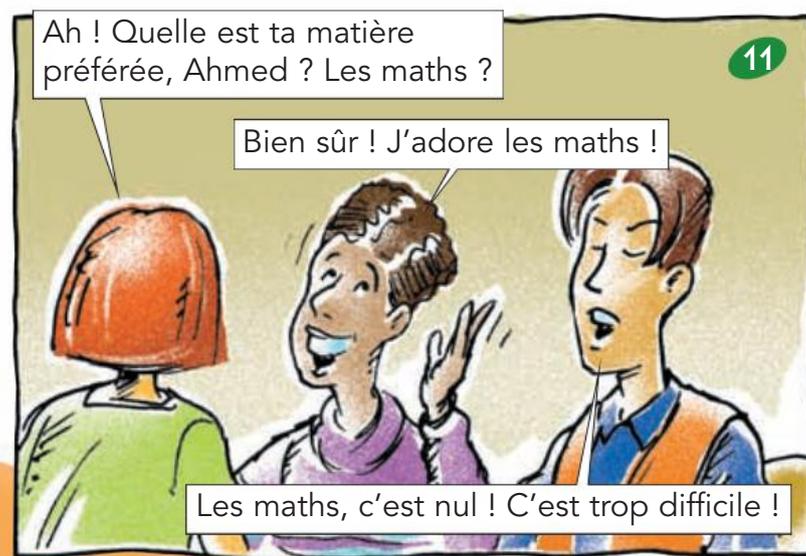
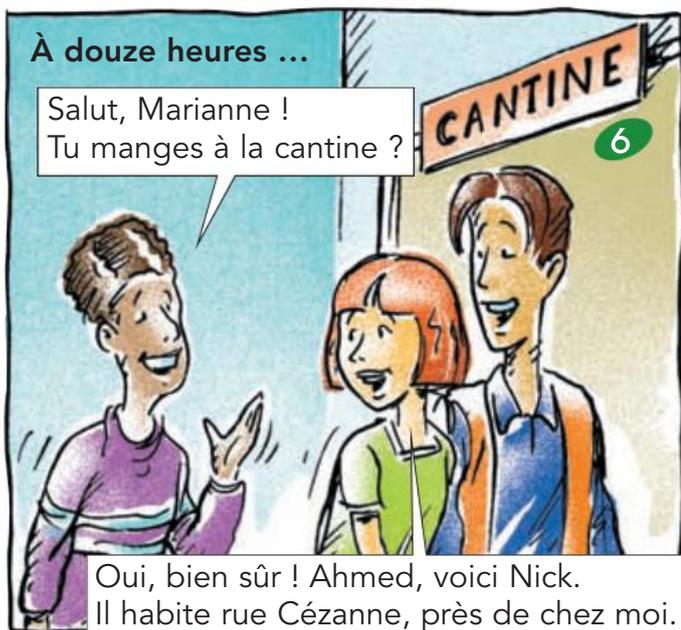
Je n'aime pas la prof d'histoire. Elle est trop sévère.

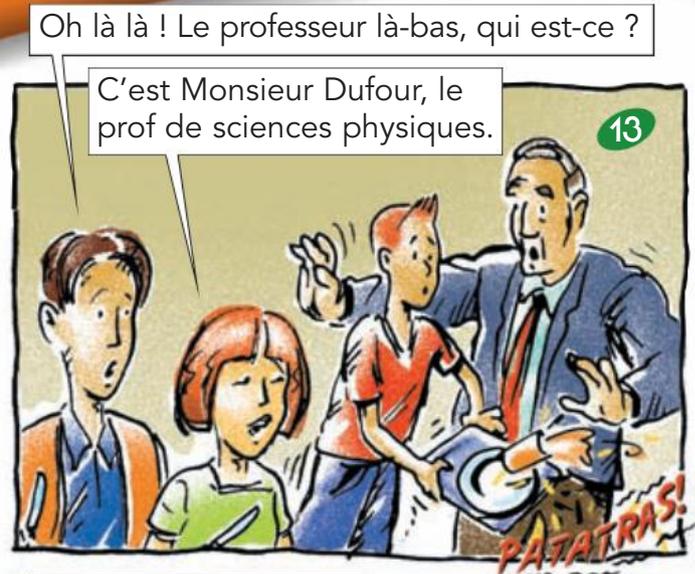


J'arrive ! J'arrive !

C'est la sonnerie ! Vite, Nick ! On commence à huit heures !

5





Acting out the story



The next two pages help you understand the cartoon story. When you know what it all means, listen to the CD again and imitate the voices you hear. Practise with some friends and perform all or part of the cartoon story for the class.

Points de prononciation

h You'll notice that when French people speak English, they often don't pronounce the letter 'h'. This is because in French the 'h' is always silent. Try these:

hyper histoire heure huit Hélène

When speaking French, let the sounds either side of 'h' flow together. Try these:

J'habite ici.

Hugo adore l'histoire.

'Ow was your 'otel?



th The 'h' is also silent in 'th' which simply sounds like 't'. To sound truly French, make this sound by touching the back of your front teeth with the tip of your tongue. Try these:

vidéothèque maths Thérèse Mathieu

Silent letters

You've probably realised by now that final letters of French words are usually not pronounced. Try these:

beaucoup chat trop comment

Remember not to pronounce the 's' of plural words. Try this:

Les petits poissons sont bleus.

Je ne sais pas.



Vocabulaire



Now practise pronouncing the new vocabulary with your teacher before doing **Ça veut dire quoi ?** in your *Workbook*.

Nouns for school

la rentrée (des classes)
la/le prof(esseur)
la sonnerie
la cantine
la matière
l'anglais (m)
l'EPS (l'éducation (f)
physique et sportive)
l'histoire (f)
les maths (f)
les sciences (f) physiques

Asking questions

Qu'est-ce qu'on a ...
Tu es en quelle classe ?
Il/elle est comment ?
Quelle est ta matière préférée ?

Verbs in use

j'arrive
je termine
je ne sais pas
tu manges
tu termines
on commence
on a

Adjectives

cinquième
difficile
facile
préfér(e)
nouveau, nouvelle
sévère

Useful expressions

à ... heures
aujourd'hui
avec
bien sûr
Chut ! Écoutez !
vachement
Vite !

Carte blanche

In most secondary schools in France, the school day starts at 8 am or 8.30 am. Students finish anywhere between 4 pm and 6 pm, depending on the year level and subjects studied. There are no classes on Wednesday afternoons but some schools have classes on Saturday morning. The school day is long with lots of homework at the end of it. If you do not do well enough, you repeat the year!

Notice that the days of the week are written with a small letter.

	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi
8h	maths	dessin	sc. phys.	français	maths
9h	musique	technologie	anglais	histoire-géo	sc. nat.
10h	récréation				
10h30	histoire-géo	maths	histoire-géo	technologie	français
11h30	français	cantine	EPS	maths	histoire-géo
12h30	cantine		EPS	cantine	cantine
2h	sc. phys.	français		sc. nat.	français
3h	sc. nat.	anglais		anglais	EPS

Parle pour toi !

After your teacher has helped you confidently pronounce the new words on this page, practise them with a classmate. **A** substitutes the words in bold with the day of the week and the time. **B** substitutes the subject. Remember to change roles.

- A** C'est **lundi** aujourd'hui. Qu'est-ce qu'on a à **huit** heures ?
- B** On a **maths**. J'adore **les maths** !

In French, there is usually an article before the noun. At certain times the article is left out, for example when saying what subjects you have.

Les matières

- l'histoire-géo(graphie) (f)
- l'EPS (l'éducation physique et sportive) (f)
- l'anglais (m)
- le français
- le dessin
- la techno(logie)
- la musique
- les maths (f)
- les sciences (f) physiques
- les sciences (f) naturelles

Les jours de la semaine

- lundi
- mardi
- mercredi
- jeudi
- vendredi
- samedi
- dimanche

Points de culture

The French school year begins and ends at a different time to ours. Being in the northern hemisphere, France has summer in June, July and August. Schools break up at the end of June for two months of summer holidays. Then it's back to school for **la rentrée** in early September.

Collège Jean Zay Le Houlme RENTÉE SCOLAIRE

mercredi 5 septembre

8h à 12h : Rentrée des 6e

14h à 17h : Rentrée des 3e

jeudi 6 septembre

8h à 12h : Rentrée des 5e et 4e

14h : Arrivée des 6e et 3e

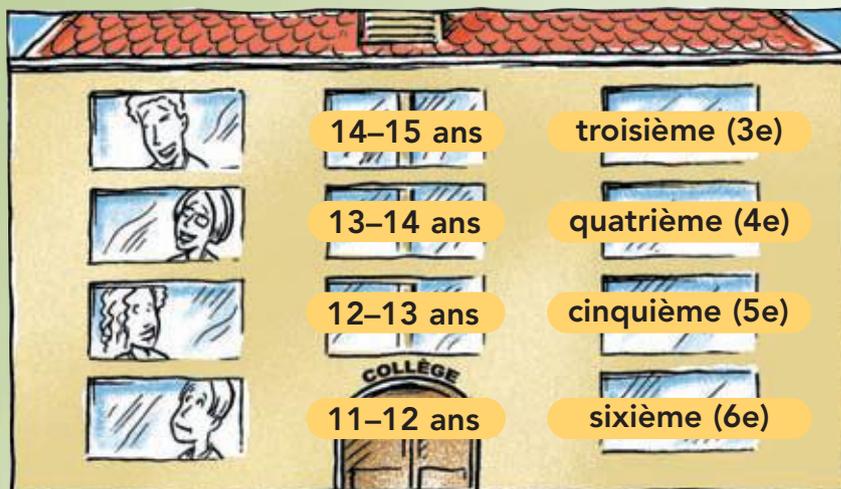
14h15 : Début de l'emploi du temps normal pour toutes les classes



The lunch break in French schools can be anywhere between one and two hours. Many students have lunch at the school cafeteria, **la cantine**, where they can have hot meals made up of several courses. Have you noticed that students in France don't wear uniforms to school?

Collège is the first level of secondary school in France. Students go to **le collège** from 11 to 15 years and then to **le lycée** from 15 to 18 years.

Classes are numbered in the opposite order from the way they are in our system. When students start **collège**, they are **en sixième**. The following year they are **en cinquième** and so on.



Ordinal numbers

To say what class you're in at a French school, you need to change the numbers you already know into the ordinal numbers 'sixth', 'fifth', etc. It's easy to make ordinal numbers in French: you usually just add **-ième** to the normal number. The word for 'first', **premier (1er)**, is an exception. For our school system, you don't need ordinal numbers – just say 7A, 8B, etc. (in French of course).

Lecture



À toi...

Je m'appelle Jean-Philippe. J'ai treize ans et j'habite à Besançon avec mes parents et mes animaux. Chez moi, j'ai un petit chat gris, une grande tortue et deux poissons rouges. Ma tortue s'appelle Cola et elle est vraiment mignonne. Je suis en cinquième au Collège

Saint Joseph.

J'adore l'histoire-géo, mais ma prof est bizarre !



Moi, je m'appelle Valentin. J'ai douze ans et je suis en sixième au Collège Camus. J'aime beaucoup mon collègue. Les

profs sont très sympa. Ma matière préférée est la musique et le prof est

vraiment

intéressant. Mais je déteste le dessin – c'est nul ! J'habite à Dijon avec ma mère, ma petite sœur et mon chien Hector. Mes parents sont séparés.



Je m'appelle Aline.

J'habite avec ma famille à Dole, près de

Besançon. Mon père est journaliste et ma mère est professeur. J'ai un frère – il s'appelle Yves. Il a quinze ans et moi, j'ai quatorze ans. Je suis en quatrième au Collège Voltaire et mes matières préférées sont l'anglais et le latin. Je n'aime pas beaucoup l'éducation physique. Je ne suis pas très sportive.

Points de langue

1 Infinitives

Verbs are 'doing' words and every sentence needs a verb. If you look up a verb in a dictionary, you will find it listed in its infinitive form. The infinitive is like the name of the verb and in English it always starts with 'to'. Look at these examples:

He plays soccer in the winter. verb

The infinitive would be 'to play'.

We washed our dog every week. verb

The infinitive would be 'to wash'.

In French, the infinitive is only one word, which always ends in the letters **-er**, **-ir** or **-re**. Infinitives ending in **-er** are the most common, so you will learn about these first.

Points de langue

2 Regular -er verbs

Verbs that follow a set pattern are called regular verbs. In French, there are hundreds of regular verbs with infinitives that end in **-er**. Here are some you've already met:

habiter to live

aimer to like, to love

adorer to love, to adore

détester to hate, to detest

commencer to begin, to start

terminer to finish, to end

manger to eat

When you use a verb to say who is doing the action, the verb endings can change. Look at the changes in these English verbs.

infinitive:	to speak	to like	to hate
	I speak	I like	I hate
	you speak	you like	you hate
	he speaks	he likes	he hates
	she speaks	she likes	she hates

Can you see the pattern?

Now look at the same verbs in French to see the pattern that regular **-er** verbs follow. By learning this pattern, you will be able to use hundreds of regular **-er** verbs. With your teacher, practise reading each verb through aloud.

infinitif :	parler	aimer	détester
	je parle	j'aime	je déteste
	tu parles	tu aimes	tu détestes
	il parle	il aime	il déteste
	elle parle	elle aime	elle déteste

Do pronounce the **-er** ending of the infinitive. But don't pronounce the **-e** and **-es** endings.

3 On

On is an easy way of saying 'we' in French. For example:

On commence à huit heures.

We start at 8 o'clock.

Qu'est-ce qu'on a à neuf heures ?

What have we got at 9 o'clock?

On a histoire.

We've got history.

You use the same part of the verb with **on** as you would use with **il** or **elle**.

on parle on aime on déteste

4 Irregular verbs

Some verbs are irregular and do not follow a set pattern. You already know two important ones. Remember these? Irregular verbs need to be learned by heart.

avoir	to have
j'ai	I have
tu as	you have
il/elle a	he/she has
on a	one has, we have

être	to be
je suis	I am
tu es	you are
il/elle est	he/she is
on est	one is, we are

Dialogue



Practise this dialogue with a partner. Remember to vary your choices each time and choose responses that make sense. When you are speaking confidently, change roles.

1 A and B are discussing a new teacher at school ...

A Le : prof là-bas, : il : s'appelle comment ?
La : : elle :

B C'est : le nouveau : prof d' : anglais. : Il : s'appelle : Monsieur Leblanc.
: la nouvelle : : histoire. : Elle : : Madame Lenoir.

A Il : est comment ?
Elle :

B Il : est : vachement : sévère.
Elle : : vraiment : sympa.

2 A sees B, a new student, looking at the timetable during recess ...

A Bonjour ! : Tu es : nouveau ?
Salut ! : : nouvelle ?

B Oui. Je suis en : sixième. : Et toi, tu es en quelle classe ?
: cinquième. :

A Moi, je suis en : quatrième. : Qu'est-ce que tu as à : onze : heures ?
: troisième. : : dix :

B Je ne sais pas. Euh... j'ai : français. : Chouette ! : C'est ma matière préférée.
: anglais. : Génial ! :

A Berk ! Le français, : c'est : nul ! : Et le prof est : bizarre !
Bof ! L'anglais, : : horrible ! : : rasant !

B C'est la sonnerie ! Vite ! : Je : commence à : onze : heures !
On : : dix :

Jeu de rôle



Nom : Hélène
Lenoir

Âge : 14
Classe : 4^e



8h anglais
9h musique
10h EPS
11h dessin

Nom : Hugo
Tranh

Âge : 13
Classe : 5^e



8h sciences physiques
9h français
10h techno
11h musique

Nom : Marion
Picard

Âge : 12
Classe : 6^e



8h histoire-géo
9h maths
10h français
11h anglais

Student A: It is Wednesday and you are on the bus on your way to **collège**. A new student sits beside you.

Student B: You are the new student. Choose to be one of those pictured above and use the information to answer Student A's questions.

A first greets B and asks if they are new.

Using French you have already learned, A should find out from B:

- what their name is
- how old they are
- what class they are in
- what subject they have at what time
- what their favourite subject is

Then change roles. If you have time, choose to be a different student and change partners.

Bric-à-brac



Chanson alphabétique

A Actif, amusant, adore, animal, anglais, alors,
B bonjour, bof, bise, bizarre, baguette, boutique, bonsoir.
C Café, cantine, cousin, cheval, chanson, chien,
D déteste, dessin, désolé,
E extra, elle, écoutez !

F Facile, football, fils, frère,
G garçon, génial, grand-mère,
H hyper, horrible, histoire,
I, J, K ici, jeudi, oh là là !
L Loto, latin, lundi,
M madame, monsieur, merci,
N nouveau, nouvelle, numéro,
O orange, onze, oui, oiseau.

P Pardon, papa, petit,
Q quatre, quatorze, quinze, qui,
R rentrée, rasant, rose, rue,
S sportif, super, salut.
T Touché, tortue, tatie,
U, V une, vache, voilà, voici,
W, X, Y, Z zut !

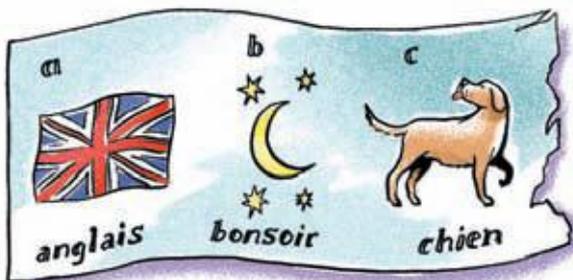
À faire

Emploi du temps

Make a French version of your own timetable to send to a French penpal. Show the days of the week, times and subjects. You will find the names for many of the subjects you do in the **Points de référence** at the back of this *Coursebook*. Page 6 shows you the layout of a typical French timetable. Or you may prefer to draw up an **Emploi du temps idéal**.

L'alphabet français

Make an alphabet frieze with words to represent each letter. Use words you have already learned in French and illustrate as many of them as you can. If it is difficult to find a word for some letters (for example W, X, Y, Z), you could combine several letters in one section. The **Points de référence** at the back of this *Coursebook will be helpful.*



Cliquez ici



Visit a real French school. Follow the links to the **Cliquez ici** guided Internet activity at:

<http://www.hi.com.au/touche>

Pour jouer

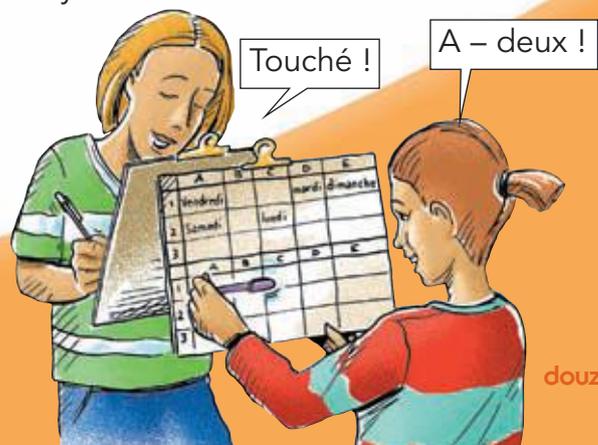
Bataille navale

Each player draws up two identical grids on an A4 page. Each grid should have five squares across and three squares down. Make each square large enough to write a word inside. Mark the columns A–E and the rows 1–3. The top grid is for your own battleships. The bottom grid is for recording where you hit your partner's battleships.

With a partner, decide on a category from the vocabulary listed on pages 5 and 6 (for example, nouns for school, adjectives, or days of the week). Each person secretly selects five items from the vocabulary category and writes them in any five squares in the top grid. These words are your 'battleships'.

Player A starts by saying a grid reference in French (using the letter of the column and the number of the row) to guess where they think one of Player B's 'ships' might be. If the guess is incorrect, Player B says '**Non**' and it is the other player's turn. If correct, they must say '**Touché !**'. Player A then marks the position of the hit in their bottom grid. Next, Player A must guess which word they have hit. If the guess is again correct, Player A enters that word in the appropriate square in the grid at the bottom of their own sheet and their turn continues.

The winner is the first to guess all five words correctly.



La journée typique

Unité 2

Learn how to:

- Address people formally
- Ask what time people do things
- Say what time you do things
- Use the 24-hour clock
- Identify classroom objects
- Ask where something is
- Understand classroom commands
- Show that you are fed up

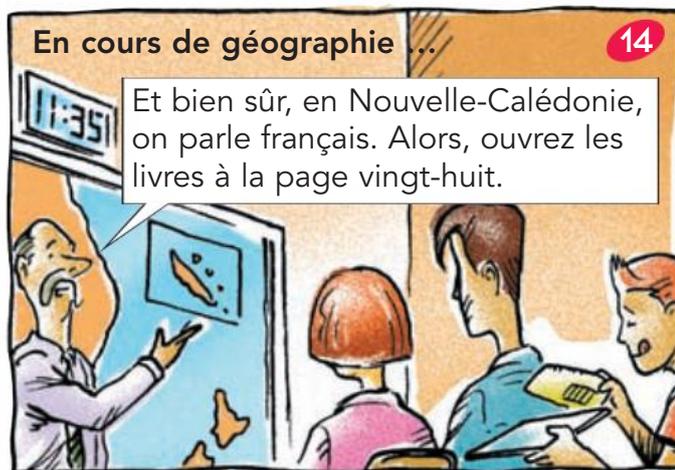
Vous déjeunez à quelle heure ?



Jeudi matin, en cours d'anglais ...







Acting out the story



The next two pages help you understand the cartoon story. When you know what it all means, listen to the CD again and imitate the voices you hear. Practise with some friends and perform all or part of the cartoon story for the class.

Points de prononciation

u No English word has exactly this sound, but it's pronounced a bit like the 'u' in the English word 'music'. Try saying 'ee', then push your lips forward while continuing to make the 'ee' sound. Now say these:

salut une sujet d'habitude super

ou The sound made by these letters is similar to the 'oo' in the English word 'foot'. For a good French accent, you need to really move your mouth. Make sure you push your lips forward as you try these:

douze trousse ouvrez rouge bonjour

Saying the two words for 'you' – **tu** and **vous** – is a good way of practising the difference between these two sounds.

Vocabulaire



Now practise pronouncing the new vocabulary with your teacher before doing **Ça veut dire quoi ?** in your *Workbook*.

Nouns

le cahier
le livre (de géo)
le stylo
le sujet
le travail
l'ami(e)
la trousse
la journée (typique)
la récré(ation)
les devoirs (m)

Verbs in use

vous commencez
vous déjeunez
vous dînez
vous prononcez
vous posez des questions

Useful expressions

en cours de ...
à la page
où est/sont ...
j'en ai marre
je vous en prie
d'accord
ensemble

Classroom commands

Répétez !
Ouvrez ... !
Chut ! Travaillez en silence !

Talking about time

à quelle heure ...
du matin
cet après-midi
du soir
le jeudi
d'habitude
toujours
après
pendant

Faux amis

Occasionally French words mean something different from the English words they look like, for example **le travail** and **la journée**. These are called **faux amis** (false friends). There aren't many, so don't let them stop you from guessing at meanings.



Carte blanche

Ton matériel scolaire

Parle pour toi ! 

After your teacher has helped you confidently pronounce the new words on this page, practise them with a classmate. Substitute the words in bold with different classroom items. Watch out for any other necessary changes!

- A** Bonjour, monsieur. Vous avez **un cahier** ?
- B** Bien sûr ! Où sont **les cahiers**, Estelle ? Ah, voilà **ton cahier**.

Points de culture

There are places much closer than France where you can go to use your French. One of these is **la Nouvelle-Calédonie** (New Caledonia), a French-speaking, tropical island, just two and a half hours flight from Sydney. Many students from Australia and New Zealand go to the capital, **Nouméa**, to practise their French and enjoy the unusual blend of French and indigenous Kanak cultures.



OUVERT

le matin
de 9h à 12h
l'après-midi
de 14h à 19h30

FERMÉ le DIMANCHE

In France most shops and offices open at 8 am or 9 am and don't close until 6 pm or 7 pm. Mealtimes are an important part of the day, and it is common for businesses to close for one to two hours while people have lunch. Most people have their evening meal between 7 pm and 9 pm.

The expressions 'am' and 'pm' are not used in France. Instead, 24-hour clock times are widely used. To be more exact about the time, you add the number of minutes after the word **heure(s)**.

Je déjeune à douze heures trente.

If the time is on the hour, people sometimes use the 12-hour clock times and add the words:

- **du matin** (in the morning)
- **de l'après-midi** (in the afternoon)
- **du soir** (in the evening)

Duvet mange ...



à sept heures.
à sept heures du matin.

Louche mange ...



à treize heures.
à une heure de l'après-midi.

Milou mange ...



à vingt heures.
à huit heures du soir.



UNE JOURNÉE DE TRAVAIL



J. Bosseuse

Juliette Bosseuse, professeur

Vous commencez le travail toujours à huit heures du matin ?

D'habitude, je commence à huit heures. Mais le mardi, je commence à neuf heures.

Et vous déjeunez à quelle heure, d'habitude ?

Je déjeune toujours à douze heures quarante-cinq.

Vous mangez chez vous ?

Non. D'habitude, je mange à la cantine. Je n'habite pas près du collège.

Vous terminez toujours à dix-sept heures ?

Non. Pas toujours. Le lundi et le mardi, je termine à seize heures.

François Petitpain, boulanger

Vous arrivez à la boulangerie à quelle heure ?

J'arrive toujours à quatre heures du matin.

Ça alors ! Et vous terminez à quelle heure, d'habitude ?

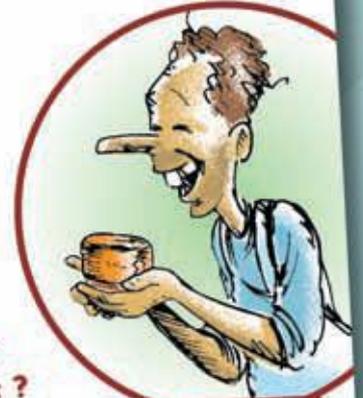
D'habitude, je termine à six heures du soir.

Et, vous mangez à quelle heure le matin ?

À six heures, après deux heures de travail. Je mange à la boulangerie.

Vous déjeunez chez vous ?

Non. Je déjeune au café. Puis je recommence le travail à une heure de l'après-midi. C'est une journée vachement longue !



F. Petitpain

Émile Mesquin, facteur

Vous commencez le travail à quelle heure ?

Alors, j'arrive à la poste à sept heures du matin. Je prépare le courrier et je commence ma tournée à huit heures.

Vous déjeunez à quelle heure ?

D'habitude, je déjeune à douze heures trente, puis je recommence le travail à quatorze heures.

Vous mangez chez vous ?

Oui, je mange toujours chez moi. Je n'aime pas les cafés.

Et vous terminez à quelle heure ?

Je termine mon travail à seize heures trente.



É. Mesquin

Points de langue

1 Tu and vous

There are two words for 'you' in French and it is very important to use the right one.

• Tu – the familiar 'you'

Tu is generally used in familiar or informal situations. You use it when speaking to:

- a friend
- a member of your family
- a pet
- a person your age (or younger)

• Vous – the formal 'you'

Vous is generally used to show respect to the person you are talking to. You use it when speaking to:

- someone you don't know well
- someone quite a bit older than you
- someone in a formal situation

Because **vous** is more polite, it's the best one to use if you are unsure.

• Vous – the plural 'you'

Vous must always be used when you are talking to more than one person.



Nick uses **vous** when addressing Mlle Thérèse because he is showing respect to a teacher, and because she is older than he is.



Annick uses **tu** when talking to Marianne because they're friends and about the same age ...



... but Annick uses **vous** when talking to both Nick and Marianne.

2 'You' and -er verbs

When you use **tu** with regular **-er** verbs, the verb always ends in **-es**. When you use **vous** with **-er** verbs, the verb always ends in **-ez**.

Practise saying the infinitive and the two 'you' forms of these **-er** verbs with your teacher. The endings you pronounce are shown in **red**.

infinitive	tu (familiar 'you')	vous (polite or plural 'you')
commencer	tu commences	vous commence ez
terminer	tu termines	vous termin ez
déjeuner	tu déjeunes	vous déjeun ez

Try using the same pattern with the verbs **manger**, **arriver** and **dîner**.

Dialogue



Practise this dialogue with a partner. Remember to vary your choices each time and choose responses that make sense. When you are speaking confidently, change roles.

1 Two students, A and B, are chatting in the schoolyard.

A Tu commences toujours à : neuf heures ?
: neuf heures trente ?

B Non. Je commence à : huit heures : le : mercredi.
: huit heures trente : : jeudi.

A Et le : lundi, : tu termines à quelle heure ?
: mardi, :

B Je termine toujours à : cinq heures du soir.
: dix-sept heures.

2 A is a reporter, interviewing people on the street. B is an interviewee.

A Vous **commencez** le travail à quelle heure, : monsieur ?
: mademoiselle ?

B Je commence : toujours : à : huit heures : du matin.
: d'habitude : : dix heures

A Et vous : **déjeunez** : toujours à : douze heures ?
: **mangez** : : douze heures trente ?

B Non. Je : déjeune : d'habitude à : treize heures.
: mange : : une heure de l'après-midi.

A Vous **dînez** toujours chez vous ?

B D'habitude, je dîne chez moi, mais le : lundi : je dîne chez : ma tante.
: mardi : : mes grands-parents.

A Merci, : monsieur.
: mademoiselle.

B Je vous en prie.

Vous is used in this formal situation. Remember to pronounce the endings of the verbs in red.

Jeu de rôle



With a partner, try out your interviewing skills. Remember to use the correct form of 'you'. Use either the 12- or the 24-hour clock when saying what time you do things. The words **d'habitude** and **toujours** will be useful. Take it in turns to be interviewer and interviewee.

1 Using the polite **vous** form, conduct an interview. **A** is a reporter for **Radio Besançon**, interviewing people on their typical working day. **B** is one of the people shown. **A** could ask about:

- what time **B** starts and finishes work (imagine how the times of a typical working day might vary)
- what time they have lunch and dinner
- whether they have lunch at home

Remember to close your interview politely.



Mme Boulin,
fleuriste



M. Deneuve,
vétérinaire



M. Dufour,
professeur

2 Now using the friendly, familiar **tu** form, interview a friend about a typical school day. **A**, the interviewer, could ask about:

- what time **B** arrives at school
- where they have lunch
- what subject they have when

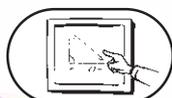
Bric-à-brac



The teachers from **Collège Victor Hugo** are telling their classes what to do. The verbs end in **-ez** because the teachers are talking to more than one person. You'll learn more about orders later. Listen and work out what they all mean, then try the game of **Répétez** on page 24.



Répétez après moi !
'How are you?'



Regardez le tableau noir !



Écoutez !



Ouvrez les livres à la page vingt !



Posez les crayons !



Fermez les livres !



Asseyez-vous !



Écrivez en anglais !



Chut ! Travaillez en silence !

À faire

Concentration

With a classmate, test your concentration and your French. Student A covers their eyes while student B places five or six classroom objects (from page 18) on the desk. Student A then has five seconds to memorise what the items are, before student B removes them. Student A must then say in French the names of all the items. Next it's student B's turn to choose the objects and student A's turn to concentrate.

Clac !

Make a set of cards to play **Clac !** (Snap!). You will need thirty cards of identical colour and size.

Decide on a time and write it on a card, using the abbreviated French form. On a second card, write the time in words. Repeat these same steps with another fourteen



different clock times.

Shuffle the pack and deal the cards face down to two players. Without looking at their cards, each player takes it in turn to put a card face up beside their partner's card. Players must watch for a pair of matching times to appear side by side. The first player to recognise a pair must cover the cards with their hand and call **Clac !** The cards in the centre are collected by this person. The game continues

Pour jouer

Asseyez-vous si vous avez ...



Asseyez-vous si vous avez une gomme !

Each student draws **une trousse** with five classroom objects inside. The teacher or a student becomes the leader. The whole class stands up and on the leader's instruction, '**Asseyez-vous si vous avez ...**', all students who have drawn the article named must sit down. The game proceeds with the leader saying different items and students being eliminated, until only the winner is left standing. This game can be played using any vocabulary theme (e.g. coloured pencils, **-er** infinitives, animals).

Répétez

This game is a variation of 'Simon Says'. The whole class stands up and the leader calls out an order from the list on page 23. The class must respond by repeating the order, but only if the leader's order has been preceded by the word **Répétez**. Anyone repeating an order not preceded by **Répétez** is out. The leader continues to call out orders, eliminating students until only the winner is left standing. It is then their turn to be leader.

Cliquez ici



Find out how to order stationery over the Internet. Follow the links to the **Cliquez ici** guided Internet activities at:

<http://www.hi.com.au/touche>

On fait le ménage

Unité 3

Learn how to:

- Ask what others are doing
- Say what you're doing
- Talk about how often you do things
- Talk about what you like/hate doing
- Talk about what you do to help at home
- Talk about what is his and hers
- Ask and say what time it is
- Show disbelief

Qu'est-ce qu'on fait pour aider ?



C'est mercredi après les cours ...

1 Chouette ! C'est mercredi ! Qu'est-ce que tu fais cet aprèm', Nick ?

2 Mon œil ! Le ménage ! Tu fais le ménage ?

Moi ? Ben ... je fais le ménage.

Bien sûr ! Tu ne fais pas le ménage chez toi ?

3 Moi ? Pas question !

Quel fainéant !

Ben ... rarement.

4 Rarement ? Tu ne fais même pas ton lit ?

Ben ... quelquefois.

5 Moi, je fais toujours mon lit. Et ma sœur fait toujours son lit. Même mon petit frère fait son lit ... et il range souvent sa chambre.

Moi, je déteste ranger ma chambre. Mais j'adore faire la cuisine !

6 Tu fais la cuisine, Nick ?

Rarement. D'habitude mon père fait la cuisine. Mais aujourd'hui, je prépare le dîner, tout seul.

Tout seul ?



Trois heures quarante ...

Qu'est-ce que vous faites ?

On prépare le dessert. Miam ! Miam !

14

Oups ! Désolé, Nick !

Zut !

PATATRAS !

15

Cinq heures trente ...

Il est quelle heure, Annick ?

Il est cinq heures et demie. Qu'est-ce que c'est, Nick ?

C'est une bande dessinée pour papa. Il adore les BDs d'Astérix.

16

Au revoir, tout le monde ! Un grand merci !

17

Sept heures du soir ...

Bonsoir, papa ! Bon anniversaire !

Ça alors ! Quelle surprise !

18

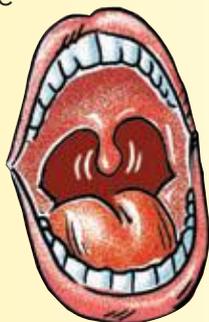
Acting out the story



The next two pages help you understand the cartoon story. When you know what it all means, listen to the CD again and imitate the voices you hear. Practise with some friends and perform all or part of the cartoon story for the class.

Points de prononciation

r If you open your mouth wide and look in a mirror, you will see a dangly thing at the back. This is your uvula. You need to make it vibrate if you are to pronounce the letter 'r' the way the French do. Your uvula is not used a lot when speaking English, so you may need to practise for a while before it starts working properly. Try these:



uvula

j'arrive la rentrée ranger préparer
Fripeur est vraiment marrant.

Liaisons

Listen to your teacher say this sentence:

Elle a trois ans.

Because **ans** begins with a vowel, the normally silent 's' of **trois** is pronounced, to allow the words to flow smoothly.

Pronouncing the final letter of a word when the following word begins with a vowel is called 'making a liaison'. You also make a liaison between the numbers and the word **heure(s)**. This is because the 'h' is silent.

Notice that when you make a liaison, the final letters 's', 'x' and 'z' all make a 'zz' sound. Try saying these:

Il est deux heures. Il est trois heures.

Il est six heures. Il est vingt heures.

Vocabulaire



Mon œil !

Now practise pronouncing the new vocabulary with your teacher before doing **Ça veut dire quoi ?** in your *Workbook*.

Housework verbs

Qu'est-ce que tu fais pour
aider ?
préparer
faire le ménage
faire la cuisine
faire la vaisselle
faire son lit
ranger sa chambre
passer l'aspirateur
laver la voiture

Talking about time

Il est quelle heure ?
Il est ... midi et quart.
Il est ... heure(s) et demie.
Il est ... heure(s) moins le
quart.
rarement
quelquefois
souvent

Useful expressions

ben ...
même
tout(e) seul(e)
un grand merci

Nouns

l'anniversaire (m)
le dîner
le dessert
la bande dessinée (BD)

Exclamations

Mon œil !
Pas question !
Quel(le) fainéant(e) !
Quelle surprise !
Miam !
Oups !

Carte blanche

Il est quelle heure ?

In French, as in English, there is more than one way of saying what time it is.

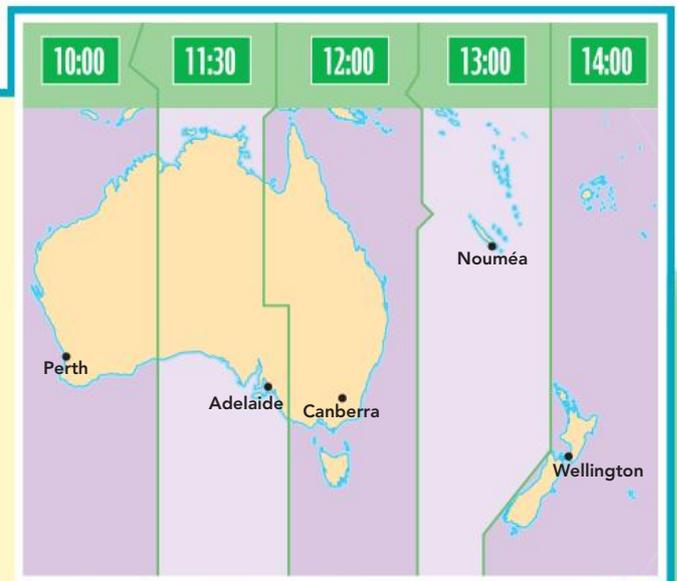
	Il est dix heures et quart. Il est dix heures quinze.	10:15
	Il est dix heures et demie. Il est dix heures trente.	10:30
	Il est onze heures moins le quart. Il est dix heures quarante-cinq.	10:45
	Il est midi. Il est douze heures.	12:00
	Il est minuit. Il est zéro heure.	00:00

Parle pour toi !



It is not 12 noon at the same moment the world over. Look at this time zone chart with a partner and compare times in the cities marked. Substitute the words in **bold** with different places and times, using either the 12- or 24-hour clock. Remember to change roles.

- A** À Perth, il est **dix heures**. Il est quelle heure à **Nouméa** ?
- B** À **Nouméa**, il est **treize heures**.



Points de culture

There is a **Marianne** whose face is seen on postage stamps and whose statue stands in many public places in France. Everyone in France knows her, yet she never existed! After the French Revolution in 1789, she was created as the symbol of the new French Republic and its motto: **Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité**. Some statues of Marianne look like Brigitte Bardot, others like Catherine Deneuve or Laetitia Casta. This is because a new model is periodically decided by popular vote.

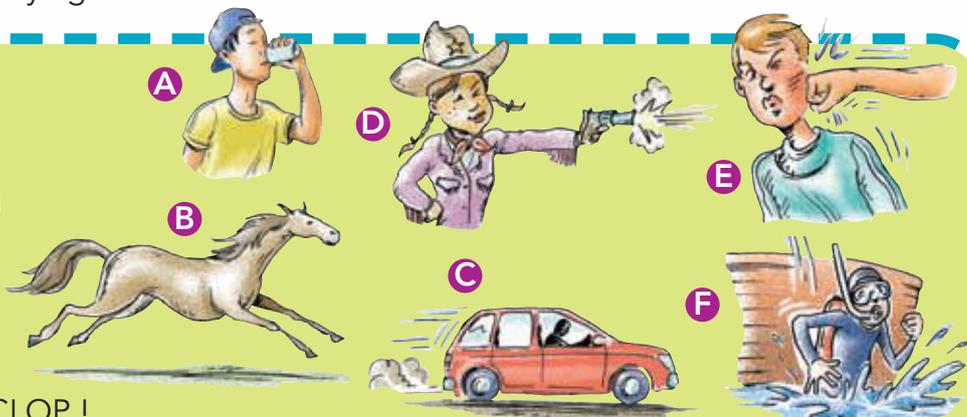


Les bandes dessinées (BDs) are very popular in France and are widely read by both children and adults. French libraries and bookshops usually have a large comic section. You may have read the adventures of **Astérix**, **Tintin** or **Lucky Luke**, all of which were originally written in French. Each January crowds flock to the **Festival International de la Bande Dessinée** in Angoulême.

Les bandes-sons

These sounds often appear in French comic books. Remembering what you've learned about French pronunciation, try saying them and then match each to its illustration.

- 1 PAN ! PAN !
- 2 PLOUF !
- 3 GLOU GLOU GLOU
- 4 PAF !
- 5 VROOOM !
- 6 CATACLOP ! CATACLOP !



Lecture



	pendant la semaine	samedi/dimanche
faire la vaisselle	Annick et Jean-Philippe	Annick et Jean-Philippe
laver la voiture		Élodie
passer l'aspirateur		Élodie et Annick
laver le chien		Jean-Philippe
préparer le dessert	Élodie	Élodie et Annick
faire le lit	tout le monde	tout le monde
ranger la chambre		tout le monde



Élodie, qu'est-ce qu'elle fait pour aider ? Alors, elle fait son lit et elle range toujours sa chambre. Quelquefois elle lave la voiture. Souvent le soir, elle prépare le dessert. Elle aime beaucoup faire la cuisine.

Annick adore faire la cuisine aussi. Elle aime aider sa sœur Élodie avec le dessert. Mais elle déteste faire la vaisselle avec son frère Jean-Philippe. Elle fait toujours son lit et quelquefois elle passe l'aspirateur pour aider sa mère.



D'habitude Jean-Philippe fait son lit, mais il n'aime pas ranger sa chambre. Souvent le samedi, il lave son chien, mais il n'aime pas faire la vaisselle avec sa sœur Annick – elle est trop impatiente.

Points de langue

1 Faire

The infinitive **faire** means both 'to do' and 'to make', so it is very useful. Like the verbs **être** and **avoir**, it is irregular and does not follow the **-er** verb pattern. Learn it by heart by saying it with your teacher. Then use it in some sentences, to say which chores different people do, moving from **je** through to **on**.

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

faire – to do, to make (infinitive)

je fais	vous faites	I do, am doing
tu fais		you do, are doing
il/elle fait		he/she does, is doing
on fait		we do, are doing

2 Using infinitives

As you know, the infinitive is the part of the verb meaning 'to ...' and all French infinitives end in **-er**, **-ir**, or **-re**. An infinitive often follows another verb – for example, when saying what people like, hate or prefer doing.

Je préfère ranger ma chambre.

I prefer *to tidy* my room.

Il déteste faire la vaisselle.

He hates *to do/doing* the dishes.

Elle n'aime pas manger à la cantine.

She doesn't like *to eat/eating* at the canteen.

3 Talking about what is his and hers

You already know that in French, there are three words for 'my' and three words for 'your'. In the same way, there are three words for 'his/her'.

Type of noun	my	your	his/her
masculine singular	mon	ton	son
feminine singular	ma	ta	sa
plural	mes	tes	ses

The same word means both 'his' and 'her' in French:

son – his/her before masculine nouns

sa – his/her before feminine nouns

ses – his/her before plural nouns

Look at these examples. Can you explain why each of the words in red has been used?

Sa sœur fait **son** lit.

His/her sister is making his/her bed.

Son frère range **sa** chambre.

His/her brother is tidying his/her room.

Ses parents sont au cinéma.

His/her parents are at the cinema.

4 What

There are a few different ways of saying 'what' in French.

- **Quel(le)(s)** is sometimes used in exclamations to mean 'what (a) ... !' For example:

Quelle surprise !

What a surprise!

Quel(le)(s) is always linked to a noun. That is why it has four different spellings – so that it can 'agree with' the noun.



Quel fainéant !



Quelle fainéante !



Quels fainéants !



Quelles fainéantes !

Quel(le)(s) can also be used in questions to mean 'which' or 'what'.

Il déjeune à quelle heure ?

What time does he have lunch?

- **Qu'est-ce que** also means 'what', but is not linked to a noun. It is used in less specific questions. For example:

Qu'est-ce que tu fais ?

What are you doing ?

Qu'est-ce que tu préfères ?

What do you prefer?

Qu'est-ce qu'on a à dix heures ?

What have we got at ten o'clock?

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

Practise saying and writing **qu'est-ce que**. It's easier to pronounce than it looks – the four words just sound like 'kesker'.

Dialogue



Practise this dialogue with a partner. Remember to vary your choices each time and choose responses that make sense. When you are speaking confidently, change roles.

A Qu'est-ce que tu fais : aujourd'hui ?
: cet après-midi ?

B Euh ... : je fais le ménage avec : ma sœur.
Ben ... : mon frère.

A Vraiment ! : Et qu'est-ce que vous faites pour aider, : ta sœur : et toi ?
Mon œil ! : ton frère :

B Alors, moi, je fais : souvent : la cuisine ...
: toujours : la vaisselle ...
: quelquefois :

A Et : ta sœur, : qu'est-ce qu' elle : fait pour aider ?
: ton frère, : il :

B Souvent, elle : range sa chambre. Et toi, tu fais : quelquefois : le ménage ?
D'habitude, il : fait son lit. : souvent : la cuisine ?
: prépare le dessert. :

A Moi ? Pas question ! : Je déteste faire : la cuisine !
Bof ! Rarement. : le ménage !

B Quel fainéant !
Quelle fainéante !

8, 14 €

SUPER CROIX
Fleurs blanches
72 Tabs

DONT 22 GRATUITES
2,700 kg – Soit le kg 3,01€



Jeu de rôle



With a partner, create your own role-play, using the French you have already learned. You and your brother or sister have been given the job of cleaning up the house before your parents get home. But you can't agree about who's doing what. You could talk about:

- the different jobs that have to be done
- what you like and hate doing
- who does what and how often

Alors, aujourd'hui, tu passes l'aspirateur. D'accord ?

Mais je déteste passer l'aspirateur ! Je préfère faire la vaisselle. Toi, tu passes l'aspirateur !



Pas question ! Je passe toujours l'aspirateur !

Bric-à-brac



Croque-Monsieur is a popular snack in most cafés in France. Make it and find out what it is!

Recette pour Croque-Monsieur (1 personne)

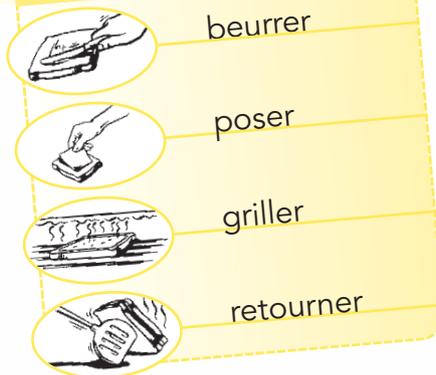
Ingrédients :

- deux tranches de pain
- une tranche de jambon
- deux tranches de fromage (gruyère si possible)
- beurre

Méthode :

- 1 Beurrer les deux tranches de pain.
- 2 Poser une tranche de fromage sur une tranche de pain.
- 3 Poser une tranche de jambon sur le fromage.
- 4 Poser la deuxième tranche de fromage sur le jambon.
- 5 Poser la deuxième tranche de pain sur le fromage.
- 6 Griller le sandwich sous le grilloir.
- 7 Retourner-le et griller l'autre côté.
- 8 Manger chaud !

Useful regular -er verbs



In French recipes, verbs are usually written in the infinitive form.

À faire

Bande dessinée

Look again at the **bandes-sons** you have met in this unit. Now create your own one-page cartoon story using some of these sounds. It could be about any topic you like, but stick to the French you've already learned.

Qu'est-ce qu'on aime faire ?

Make a poster showing what different people like to do or hate to do. Draw or cut out magazine pictures of people (or animals or cartoon characters) doing different things. For each picture, write a caption or speech bubble using the correct form of the verb **aimer**, **détester** or **adorer** plus an infinitive you have learned. Here are some suggestions:

arriver (à ... heures)
commencer
déjeuner (chez tatie Julie, etc.)
dîner
écouter
être (bizarre, sympa, etc.)
faire (le ménage, mon/son lit, etc.)
habiter (à Sydney, etc.)
laver (le chien, la voiture, etc.)
manger
parler
regarder (le football, la télé, etc.)
terminer
travailler

In the speech bubbles use **je** (for one person) or **on** (for more than one person). In the captions use **il** or **elle**.



Il déteste faire ses devoirs.

Pour jouer

Bande bingo

You will need one sheet of A4 paper between two students. Cut the paper lengthways and take half each. Fold it in half, then in half again, and in half again, so that there are eight boxes when the strip is unfolded. In the boxes, write the English meaning for eight different vocabulary items from the **Ça veut dire quoi ?** list in your *Workbook*. The game begins with the teacher (or game leader) reading out the French version of items from the vocabulary list. Players listen for the first and last words on their list, tearing them off as they hear them, leaving a new word at the top or bottom of the list. The winner is the first person to tear off all items, leaving eight separate pieces of paper.



Now play **Bingo** by tearing off any remaining items. The eight pieces of paper are turned face upwards on the desk. As the game leader calls out the items in French, players turn face downward any item they hear called. The winner is the first player with all pieces of paper turned downward. Swap your eight items with someone else's for further games.

Cliquez ici



Follow the links to the **Cliquez ici** guided Internet activity at:

<http://www.hi.com.au/touche>

C'est le week-end !

Unité 4

Learn how to:

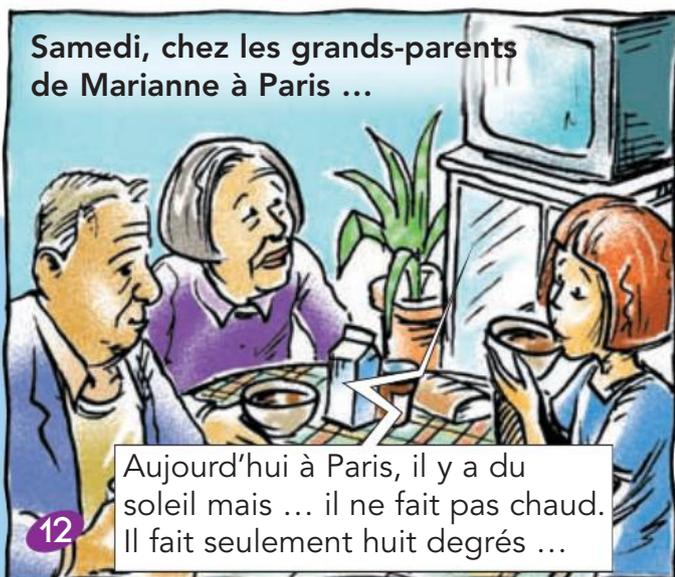
- Say where you and others are going
- Ask and say what people are going to do
- Ask what the weather is like
- Say what the weather is like in different towns
- Ask why and say why
- Say the date
- Show that you think something is superb

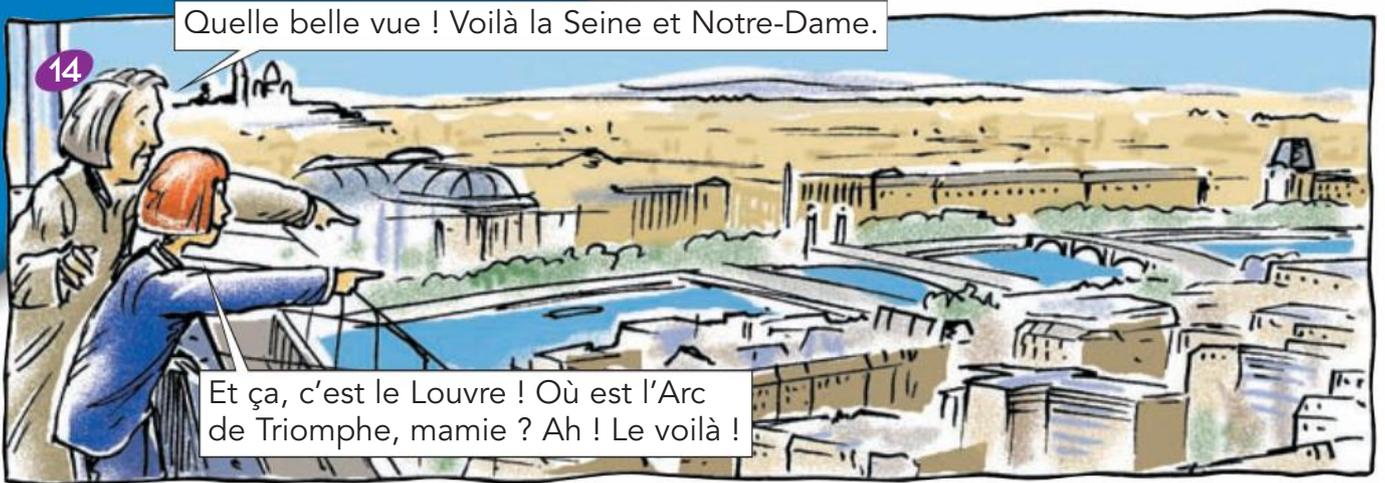
Quel temps fait-il ?



C'est le jeudi 31 octobre. Nick et Annick sont à la salle de jeux ...







Acting out the story



The next two pages help you understand the cartoon story. When you know what it all means, listen to the CD again and imitate the voices you hear. Practise with some friends and perform all or part of the cartoon story for the class.

Points de prononciation

You already know that in French, an 'e' at the end of a word is often silent. However, if the 'e' has an accent, it's *always* pronounced.

è This makes a sound similar to the 'e' in the English word 'bed'. Try these:

collège très près après

é To make this sound correctly, you need to tighten your mouth into a tense smile and make a sound somewhere between the vowel sounds in the words 'bet' and 'bait'. Try these:

café récré répétez météo degrés

Saying **préfère** and **préféré** is a good way of practising the difference between these two sounds.



Vocabulaire



Now practise pronouncing the new vocabulary with your teacher before doing **Ça veut dire quoi ?** in your *Workbook*.

Talking about the weather

la météo
 Quel temps fait-il ?
 il fait beau
 il fait mauvais
 il fait chaud
 il fait froid
 il y a du soleil
 il neige
 il pleut
 il fait ... degré(s)

Nouns

la patinoire
 la piscine
 la salle de jeux
 le ciné(ma)
 le gymnase

Verbs in use

passer le week-end
 rester
 visiter (la tour Eiffel)
 faire du ski
 faire une promenade
 aller
 je vais
 tu vas
 il/elle va
 on va
 vous allez

Exclamations

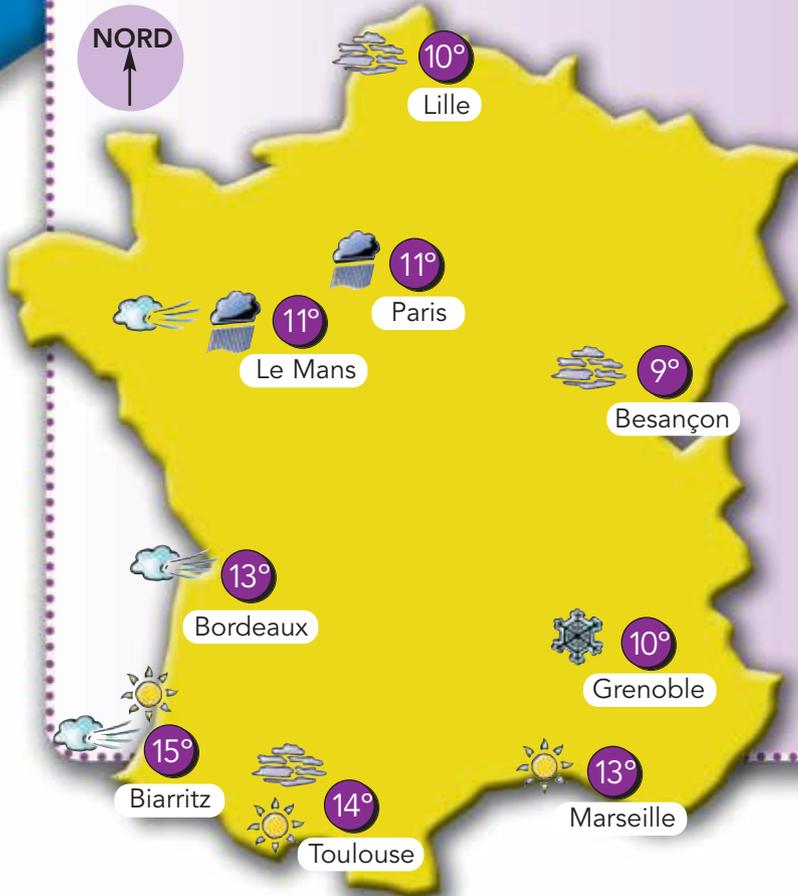
Courage !
 Superbe !
 Bonne idée !
 Quelle belle vue !
 Ce n'est pas juste !
 Le/la voilà !
 Le/la pauvre !

Useful expressions

demain
 pas grand-chose
 pour
 pourquoi
 parce que
 seulement
 Allô ?

Carte blanche

La météo – le mercredi 10 janvier



Because France is in the northern hemisphere where going south takes you closer to the equator, it is warmer in the south than in the north. The seasons are at opposite times of the year to ours in Australia and New Zealand.

Légende



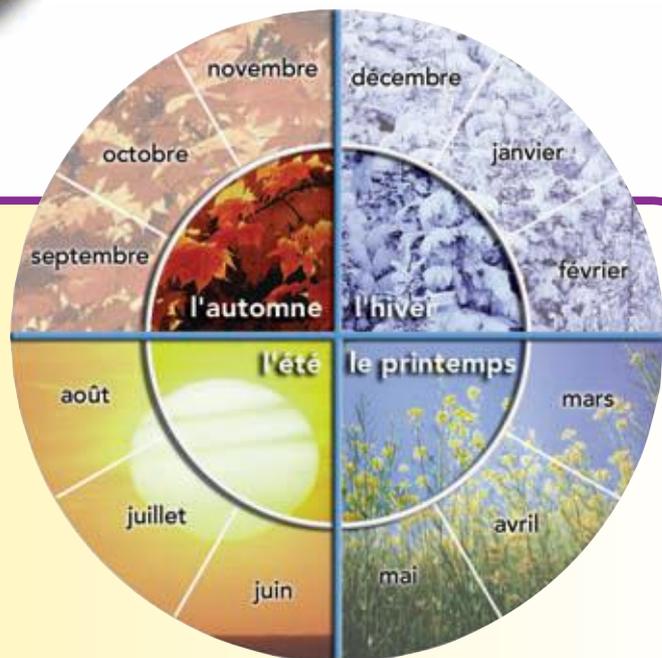
Parle pour toi !



After your teacher has helped you become confident with the pronunciation of the months and seasons, practise them with a classmate. Substitute the words in **bold** with different seasons and months. Remember to change roles.

A En **août**, c'est **l'été** en France. C'est quelle saison en Australie ?

B En **août**, c'est **l'hiver** en Australie.



Les saisons en France

Points de culture

Because France is traditionally a Catholic country, many public holidays in France are associated with religious events. One of these is **la Toussaint** (All Saints Day) on 1 November. Traditionally on this day, people visit cemeteries to put chrysanthemums on family graves.



When Julius Caesar arrived in 53 BC, Paris was just a village on an island in the River Seine. This island, now known as **l'Île de la Cité**, is still the heart of Paris, and the site of **Point Zéro** – the mark from which all distances are measured in France. A boat trip along the Seine is a great way to see Paris. Today, the city is divided into twenty **arrondissements** (districts) and has a population of 11 million.

Plan de Paris

L'Arc de Triomphe: This arch was built in honour of Napoleon's victories during the nineteenth century and stands in the centre of **l'Étoile** – twelve avenues radiating out like a star. Because of the intensity of the circling traffic, pedestrians can only reach **l'Arc de Triomphe** by an underpass.

La tour Eiffel: Designed by Gustav Eiffel and built in 1889 for the centennial of the French Revolution, this tower was widely criticised as 'useless and monstrous'. But its value as a communication station saved it from destruction. Today it is visited by more than 6 million tourists each year.

Notre-Dame de Paris: Begun in 1163, this superb Gothic cathedral stands on the **Île de la Cité**. It was the setting for Victor Hugo's famous novel *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*

Le Cimetière du Père-Lachaise: This cemetery was created by Napoleon in 1803 and has thousands of visitors every year. Among the many famous people buried here are Chopin, Edith Piaf and Jim Morrison.

Le Louvre: Built in 1190 as a royal palace, this huge building became an art museum in 1793. It houses many of the world's masterpieces such as the Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci. A glass pyramid entrance has more recently been added in the main courtyard.

Lecture



le vendredi 1er nov
Aujourd'hui, il fait froid mais il ne pleut pas. Je vais au cimetière du Père-Lachaise avec mamie parce que c'est le jour de la Toussaint. Le cimetière est vraiment énorme et très intéressant, parce qu'il y a beaucoup de tombes de personnes célèbres. Après ça, je vais peut-être aller à la patinoire. Le soir, on va visiter la cathédrale Notre-Dame et je vais faire une promenade le long de la Seine avec mes grands-parents.

le samedi 2 nov
Il y a du soleil aujourd'hui, mais il y a du vent. Ce matin, je vais visiter la tour Eiffel avec ma grand-mère. On va déjeuner au restaurant dans la tour Eiffel.

Quelle belle vue ! L'après-midi, on va visiter l'Arc de Triomphe et le soir, je vais aller au ciné avec papi. On va voir un film avec Gérard Depardieu. Super ! J'adore Paris !

le dimanche 3 nov
Il fait mauvais, aujourd'hui. Il pleut et il fait seulement dix degrés. C'est pourquoi on va au Musée du Louvre. J'adore le Louvre ! J'aime beaucoup regarder les sculptures et les peintures célèbres. Ce soir, je retourne à Besançon. Mince ! Je préfère rester à Paris !



Points de langue

1 Saying the date

To say the date in French, just use **le** plus the number. For example: **C'est le trois mai**. It is only for the first of the month that an ordinal number is used. For example: **C'est le premier mai**.

2 'Faire' weather

When the verb **faire** is used in weather expressions, **il** refers to **le temps** (the weather) and means 'it', not 'he'. As you know, all nouns are masculine or feminine in French, whether they refer to people or things. This means that **il** and **elle** can mean 'it' as well as 'he' and 'she'.

Il fait mauvais.



3 Aller

Although the infinitive **aller** ends in **-er**, it is not a regular **-er** verb. Like **avoir**, **être** and **faire**, it is irregular and does not follow a pattern. You'll need to learn it by heart.

aller – to go (infinitive)

je vais	vous allez	I go, I am going
tu vas		you go, you are going
il/elle va		he/she goes, he/she is going
on va		we go, we are going

Practise saying this verb with your teacher. ▶▶

4 Saying what people are going to do

You can already use the present tense of **aimer** or **détester** with an infinitive to say what people like or hate to do.

J'**aime** regarder la télé.



By using the present tense of **aller** with an infinitive, you can say what people are going to do.

Je **vais** regarder la télé.



On va visiter la tour Eiffel ?

Are we going to visit the Eiffel Tower?

Qu'est-ce que vous allez faire samedi ?

What are you going to do on Saturday ?

Try some sentences of your own, using the present tense of **aller** with some infinitives, to say what different people are going to do. ▶

5 Going places

Je vais à Grenoble.



Je vais à la patinoire.



You've probably realised that when talking about where you're going in French, the word **à** means 'to'.

Je vais **au** cinéma.

If the word for the place you're going to is a *masculine* noun (for example, **le cinéma**), **à** and **le** combine to form **au**.



à + la = à la

BUT à + le = au

Try this yourself, using the present tense of **aller** to say who is going where (for example: **Paris, la piscine, le gymnase**, etc.) ▶

Dialogue



Practise this dialogue with a partner. Remember to vary your choices each time and choose responses that make sense. When you are speaking confidently, change roles.

1 Two students, A and B, are chatting in the schoolyard.

A Qu'est-ce que tu fais : aujourd'hui ?
: cet après-midi ?

B Ben ... : je vais : au gymnase. Et toi, qu'est-ce que tu vas faire ?
Euh ... : au cinéma.

A Je vais aller : à la piscine : avec Dominique et : son frère.
: à la patinoire : : sa sœur.

B Vous allez : toujours : à la patinoire : ensemble, le : samedi ?
: souvent : à la piscine : : dimanche ?

A Non. : D'habitude : je vais : au : cinéma, : le : samedi.
: Quelquefois : : à la : salle de jeux, : : dimanche.
: gymnase, : : :

2 While on exchange in Australia, Louis(e) receives a telephone call from France.

A Allô : Louis ? : C'est : maman. : Ça va bien ?
: Louise ? : : papa. : Ça va ?

B Salut, : maman. : Oui, ça va très bien. : Quel temps fait-il à : Paris ?
Bonjour, : papa. : Ça va, ça va. : : Grenoble ?

A Il fait : froid ! : Il : pleut. : Quel temps fait-il à : Melbourne ?
: mauvais ! : : neige. : : Adelaide ?

B Il fait : vachement : chaud ! : Il fait : trente-cinq : degrés !
: vraiment : beau ! : : vingt-neuf



Jeu de rôle



Voici la météo ...

Choose whether you would like to work for **Radio France** or the TV channel **TV5**. As **météorologue**, your job is to prepare and present the weather report for France. Use the weather map on page 42 for information. You could change the weather conditions and the date. Remember, the seasons are the reverse of ours.

If you work for **TV5**, use a large map of France in your presentation. You could record your presentations on video or audio cassette.

Bonjour, mesdames et messieurs.
Voici la météo pour aujourd'hui, le jeudi dix-sept juin. Dans le nord, à Lille, il fait seulement quatorze degrés...



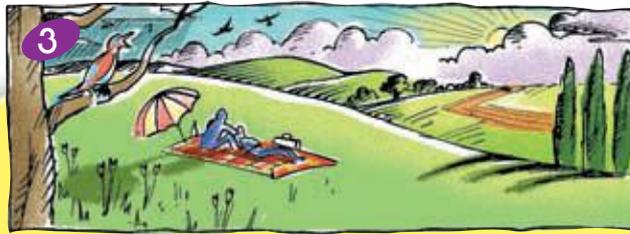
Bric-à-brac



Poème



Septembre arrive – c'est la rentrée,
Et la fin des vacances d'été.
C'est l'automne, il y a du vent,
Octobre, novembre – quel sale temps !



Mais au printemps, on change de temps,
Mars, avril et mai.
Il fait chaud, puis il fait froid,
Puis il fait beau et puis, mauvais.



Décembre, janvier, février,
C'est l'hiver – il fait mauvais.
Il pleut, il neige, le ciel est gris,
Il fait froid, surtout la nuit !



Le trente juin, c'est la fin
De l'année scolaire.
On est en route, juillet, août,
Vacances et crème solaire !

À faire

La météo

Make a weather map in French for your country or State following the model on page 42. Make sure you include **la légende**.

Carte postale

Write a postcard from your real or imaginary holiday spot saying what the weather is like and what you are going to do and see.



Pour jouer



Chef d'orchestre

This game is a lot of fun and really helps your French! Someone volunteers to be **le/la chef d'orchestre** (conductor). The **chef** chooses a sentence (not too short, not too long) from the cartoon story and writes it on the board. At the **chef's** starting signal, the **orchestre** (the class) begins to repeat the sentence over and over in unison. The **chef** must conduct the **orchestre** indicating changes in pace and volume (from a whisper to a roar), and finally when to stop. Then a new **chef** volunteers.

Variations on a theme

When the **orchestre** is working well, the **chef** can write some variations on a theme. The **chef** copies any sentence with its variable parts from a **Dialogue**. The **chef** indicates the first variation with their baton and the **orchestre** begins chanting, alert for any change of cue. When the **orchestre** is performing in unison, the **chef** changes the theme by pointing to a new variation on the board. The **orchestre** must react immediately. The performance continues, with changes of theme, pace and volume.



Cliquez ici



Have you ever thought about how you'd plan a stay in Paris? Find out more about some of its famous sites.

Follow the links to the **Cliquez ici** guided Internet at:

<http://www.hi.com.au/touche>

At the end, you could vote on the best **chef** by voicing your opinion – in French, of course!



Did you know a conductor's baton is called **une baguette**?

Regular -er verbs

terminer – to finish (infinitive)

je termine I finish	
tu termines you finish	vous terminez you finish
il/elle termine he/she finishes	
on termine one finishes, we finish	

These **-er** verbs all follow the regular **-er** pattern. Drop the **-er** from the infinitive and add the appropriate ending.

adorer	écouter	préparer
aider	fermer	prononcer
aimer	griller	ranger
arriver	habiter	regarder
beurrer	laver	rester
commencer	manger	retourner
déjeuner	parler	terminer
détester	passer	travailler
dîner	poser	visiter

Irregular verbs

avoir – to have (infinitive)

j'ai I have	
tu as you have	vous avez you have
il/elle a he/she has	
on a one has, we have	

aller – to go (infinitive)

je vais I go	
tu vas you go	vous allez you go
il/elle va he/she goes	
on va one goes, we go	

être – to be (infinitive)

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

faire – to do, to make (infinitive)

je fais I do	
tu fais you do	vous faites you do
il/elle fait he/she does	
on fait one does, we do	

Nombres

0	zéro	7	sept	14	quatorze	21	vingt et un
1	un	8	huit	15	quinze	22	vingt-deux
2	deux	9	neuf	16	seize	23	vingt-trois
3	trois	10	dix	17	dix-sept	30	trente
4	quatre	11	onze	18	dix-huit	40	quarante
5	cinq	12	douze	19	dix-neuf	50	cinquante
6	six	13	treize	20	vingt	60	soixante

français-anglais

A

à

à (Paris) in (Paris)

à bientôt see you soon

à faire to do, to make

à ... heures at ... o'clock

à la page on page ...

d'accord OK, I agree

actif, active active

adorable gorgeous, adorable

adorer* to love, to adore

âge (m) age

tu as quel âge ? how old are you?

aider* to help

aimer* to like, to love

aller* to go

allô hello (on the telephone)

alors then, well then

ami(e) (m, f) friend

amusant(e) amusing, funny

an (m) year

j'ai douze ans I am twelve (years old)

anglais English (language)

animal (m), animaux (pl) animal

année (f) scolaire school year

anniversaire (m) birthday; anniversary

bon anniversaire happy birthday

août (m) August

s'appeler to be called

je m'appelle my name is

tu t'appelles your name is

il/elle s'appelle his/her name is

tu t'appelles comment ? what's your name?

aprèm' arvo (afternoon)

après after

après-midi (m) afternoon

cet après-midi this afternoon

arriver* to arrive, to come

aspirateur (m) vacuum cleaner

asseyez-vous ! sit down!

aujourd'hui today

au revoir goodbye

aussi also, too

Australie (f) Australia

automne (m) autumn

autre other

avec with

avoir* to have

j'ai douze ans I am twelve (years old)

avril (m) April

B

babyfoot (m) table football

baguette (f) bread stick; conductor's baton

bande (f) dessinée comic book, comic strip

bâton (m) de colle glue stick

beaucoup lots, a lot, much, many

ben ... well ...

beurre (f) butter

beurrer* to butter

bien well

bien sûr of course

bientôt soon

à bientôt see you soon

bise (f) kiss on cheeks (French greeting)

bizarre weird, bizarre

bleu(e) blue

bof ! not really! (unenthusiastic reaction)

bon, bonne good

bon anniversaire happy birthday

bonne idée good idea

ah bon ? oh, really?

bonjour hello, good morning, good afternoon, good-day

bonsoir good evening

boulangier (m) baker

boulangerie (f) bakery

boutique (f) small shop

bric-à-brac (m) odds and ends, bits and pieces

brouillard (m) fog

C

ça this, that

ça alors ! really! you don't say!

ça va ? how are you? how are things?

ça va things are OK, I'm well

ça va bien things are going well, I'm fine

ça va mal things are not going well

ça veut dire quoi ? what does that mean?

café (m) cafe

cahier (m) exercise book

cantine (f) canteen, tuck-shop

carte (f) blanche blank slate, free rein

carte (f) postale postcard

cathédrale (f) cathedral

ce (m) that, this, it

c'est it's, that's

c'est nul that's pathetic! that's so dumb!

célèbre famous

chambre (f) bedroom

chanson (f) song

chat (m) cat

chaud(e) hot

chef (m, f) (game) leader, boss

cheval (m) horse

chez (Marianne) at (Marianne)'s place

chien (m) dog

chouette ! great!

chut ! shhh!

ciel (m) sky

cimetière (m) cemetery

cinéma (m) cinema

cinq five

* Turn to page 49 to see how this verb infinitive is used.

cinquante fifty
cinquième fifth
classe (f) class
classeur (m) ring binder
collège (m) junior secondary school in France (11–15-year-olds)
commencer* to begin, to start
comment how, what
tu t'appelles comment ? what's your name?
il/elle est comment ? what is he like?
content(e) happy
cool cool
côté (m) side
courage ! cheer up! be brave!
courrier (m) mail
cours (m) lesson
en cours de in ... class
cousin(e) (m, f) cousin
crayon (m) pencil
crème (f) **solaire** sunscreen
cuisine (f) cooking
culture (f) culture

D

dans in
de, d' of, from
décembre December
degré (m) degree
il fait ... degrés it is ... degrees
déjà already
déjeuner* to have lunch
demain tomorrow
demi(e) half
des some, any (+ pl noun)
désolé(e) sorry
dessert (m) dessert
dessin (m) drawing, art
détester* to hate
deux two
deuxième second
devoirs (m, pl) homework
dialogue (m) dialogue
difficile difficult
dimanche (m) Sunday
dîner* to dine (evening meal)
dîner (m) dinner

dix ten
dix-sept seventeen
douze twelve
du matin in the morning
du soir in the evening

E

écouter* to listen (to)
écrivez ... ! write!
elle she
elles they
en (Australie) in (Australia)
énorme huge
ensemble together
EPS (éducation physique et sportive) (f) PE (physical education)
et and
été (m) summer
être* to be
eh ... um ...
extra ! excellent! fantastic!

F

facile easy
facteur (m) postie
fainéant(e) slacker
faire* to do, to make
faire* du ski to go skiing
faire* la cuisine to cook
faire* la vaisselle to do the dishes
faire* le lit to make the bed
faire* le ménage to do the housework
faire* une promenade to go for a walk
il fait beau it is nice weather
il fait chaud it is hot
il fait ... degrés it is ... degrees
il fait froid it is cold
il fait mauvais it is bad weather
famille (f) family
fermer* to close
février (m) February

film (m) film
fil (m) son
fin (f) end
foot, football (m) football, soccer
français (m) French (language)
français(e) French
France (f) France
frère (m) brother
froid(e) cold
fromage (m) cheese

G

garçon (m) boy
génial ! fantastic!
géo(graphie) (f) geography
gomme (f) eraser, rubber
grand(e) big, tall
pas grand-chose not much
grand-mère (f) grandmother
grands-parents (m, pl) grandparents
griller* to grill
grilloir (m) griller
gris(e) grey
gruyère (m) gruyère, a type of cheese
gymnase (m) gym

H

habiter* to live
d'habitude usually
heure (f) 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 (f) history
histoire-géo (f) social studies, society and environment, SOSE, HSIE
hiver (m) winter
horrible horrible
huit eight
hyper hyper

* Turn to page 49 to see how this verb infinitive is used.

I

ici here
il he, it
ils they
il y a there is, there are
il y a du brouillard it is foggy
il y a du soleil it is sunny
il y a du vent it is windy
impatient(e) impatient
informatique (f) information technology, computer studies
ingrédient (m) ingredient
intéressant(e) interesting

J, K

jambon (m) ham
janvier (m) January
je I
j'en ai marre I am fed up, I am sick of it
je ne sais pas I don't know
jeu (m), jeux (pl) game
jeu de rôle role-play
jeudi (m) Thursday
jouer to play
jour (m) day
de jour en jour from day to day
journaliste (m, f) journalist
journée (f) (typique) (typical) day
juillet (m) July
juin (m) June
juste fair
ce n'est pas juste it isn't fair

L

l' (m, f), la (f), le (m), les (pl) the
là-bas over there
langue (f) language
latin (m) Latin
laver* to wash
laver la voiture to wash the car
le (m), l' (m, f), la (f), les (pl) the
lecture (f) reading

légende (f) key, legend
les (pl), l' (m, f) la (f), le (m) the
lit (m) bed
livre (m) book
le long de along
long(ue) long
loto (m) lotto, bingo
lundi (m) Monday
lycée (m) senior secondary school in France (15–18-year-olds)

M

ma (f), mon (m), mes (pl) my
madame (Mme) madam (Mrs, Ms)
mademoiselle (Mlle) miss (Miss)
mai (m) May
mais but
mal bad, badly
maman Mum
mamie Grandma, Nanna, Gran
manger* to eat
mardi (m) Tuesday
Maroc (m) Morocco
marrant(e) funny
mars (m) March
maths (f, pl) maths
matière (f) subject (school)
matin (m) morning
méga mega
même even
ménage (m) housework
merci thank you
mercredi (m) Wednesday
mère (f) mother
mes (pl), ma (f), mon (m) my
mesdames (f, pl) ladies
messieurs (m, pl) gentlemen
météo (f) weather report, forecast
météorologue (m, f) weather reporter
méthode (f) method
miam! yum!
mignon(ne) sweet, cute
mince! damn!
moi me
moins minus, less
mon (m), ma (f), mes (pl) my

mon œil! you're pulling my leg!, I don't believe you!
monsieur (M.) sir, gentleman (Mr)
musique (f) music
musique rock rock music

N

ne ... pas not, do not
il n'aime pas ... he does not like ...
ils ne sont pas ... they are not ...
je ne sais pas I don't know
il neige it is snowing
neuf nine
noir(e) black
nom (m) name
nom de famille family name, surname
non no
nord (m) north
nouveau, nouvelle new
Nouvelle-Calédonie (f) New Caledonia
novembre November
nuît (f) night
numéro (m) number

O

octobre October
oh là là! oh dear!
oiseau (m), oiseaux (pl) bird, birds
on we
on y va? shall we go?
on y va! let's go!
onze eleven
orange orange
orchestre (m) orchestra
ou or
où where
oui yes
oups! oops!
ouvrez ...! open ...!

* Turn to page 49 to see how this verb infinitive is used.

P

page (f) page
pain (m) bread
papa (m) Dad
parce que because
pardon I'm sorry, beg your pardon
parent (m, f) parent
parle pour toi ! speak for yourself!
parler* to speak
pas not
pas grand-chose not much
pas mal not bad
pas question ! no way!
passer* l'aspirateur to do the vacuuming
passer* le week-end to spend the weekend
patinoire (f) ice-skating rink
pauvre poor
peinture (f) painting
pendant during
père (m) father
personne (f) person
petit(e) small, short
physique (f) physics
peut-être perhaps, maybe
pharmacie (f) chemist, pharmacy
piscine (f) swimming pool
il pleut it is raining
point (m) point
points de culture cultural points
points de langue language points
points de prononciation pronunciation points
points de référence reference points
poisson (m) fish
poser* to put, to place
poser* une question to ask a question
possible possible
poste (f) post office
pour for, in order to
pourquoi why
préfér(e) favourite, preferred

préférer to prefer
premier, première (m, f) first
préparer* to prepare
près (de) near
je vous en prie you're welcome
printemps (m) spring
prof(esseur) (m, f) teacher
prononcer* to pronounce
puis then

Q

qu'est-ce que c'est ? what's that? what is it?
quarante forty
quart (m) a quarter
quatorze fourteen
quatre four
quatrième fourth
quel(le) what, which
quel temps fait-il ? what is the weather like?
il est quelle heure ? what time is it?
quelle belle vue ! what a beautiful view!
quelle surprise ! what a surprise!
quelquefois sometimes
question (f) question
qui who
qui est-ce ? who is it? who's that?
quinze fifteen

R

ranger* to tidy
ranger* la chambre to tidy the bedroom
rarement rarely
rasant(e) boring
recette (f) recipe
recommencer* to start again
récré(ation) (f) recess
regarder* to look at, to watch
règle (f) ruler, rule

rentrée (f) back-to-school
répéter to repeat
rester* to stay
retourner* to turn over, to return
rock (m) rock (music)
rose pink
rouge red
en route on the way, on the road
rue (f) street, road

S

sa (f), **son** (m), **ses** (pl), his, her
sac (m) bag
saison (f) season
salle (f) **de jeux** arcade (video games)
salut hi
samedi (m) Saturday
sandwich (m) sandwich
sciences (f, pl) science
sciences naturelles natural sciences (biology)
sciences physiques physical sciences (chemistry, physics)
sculpture (f) sculpture
seize sixteen
semaine (f) week
séparé(e) separated
sept seven
septembre (m) September
ses (pl), **sa** (f), **son** (m) his, her
seul(e) alone
seulement only
sévère strict; severe
si if
silence silence
six six
sixième sixth
ski (m) skiing
sœur (f) sister
soir (m) evening
soixante sixty
soleil (m) sun
son (m), **sa** (f), **ses** (pl) his, her
sonnerie (f) ringing (of bell)
sous under
souvent often
sportif, sportive sporty

* Turn to page 49 to see how this verb infinitive is used.

stylo (m) pen
sujet (m) subject (topic)
super super
superbe ! brilliant! superb!
sur on
surligneur (m) highlighter
surprise (f) surprise
surtout especially; above all
sympa nice; friendly

T

ta (f), **ton** (m), **tes** (pl) your
tableau (m) **noir** blackboard
tante (f) aunt
tatie (f) auntie
techno(logie) (f) technology
télé (f) TV
temps (m) weather
sale temps bad, nasty weather
terminer* to finish, to end
tes (pl), **ta** (f), **ton** (m) your
toi you
tombe (f) grave, tomb
ton (m), **ta** (f), **tes** (pl) your
tonton (m) uncle (familiar)
tortue (f) tortoise
touché 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
tourné (f) mail round
la Toussaint All Saints Day, 1 November
tout(e) all
tout le monde everyone
tranche (f) slice
travail (m) job, work
travailler* to work
treize thirteen
trente thirty
trente-cinq thirty-five
très very
trois three
troisième third
trente thirty
trop too; too much
trousse (f) pencil case
tu you (familiar)

U

un (m) one; a
une (f) one; a

V

vacances (f, pl) holidays
vache (f) cow
vachement really, so
elle est vachement sympa !
 she is really/so nice!
vaisselle (f) dishes
vendredi (m) Friday
vent (m) wind
il y a du vent it is windy
vidéothèque (f) video shop
vingt twenty
vingt-huit twenty-eight
vingt-neuf twenty-nine
visiter* to visit
vite quickly
vocabulaire (m) vocabulary
voici here is, here are
voilà there is, there are, there you are
voir to see
voiture (f) car
vous you (pl, formal)
voyons let's see
vraiment really
vue (f) view

W X Y Z

week-end (m) weekend
zut ! darn! damn!

* Turn to page 49 to see how this verb infinitive is used.

anglais-français

A

a, an un, une
address adresse (f)
after après
afternoon après-midi (m)
this afternoon cet après-midi
alone seul(e)
along le long de
already déjà
also aussi
always toujours
and et
animal animal (m), animaux (pl)
April avril
Arabic (language) arabe (m)
arcade (video games) salle (f) de jeux
 to **arrive** arriver*
art (m) dessin
 to **ask a question** poser* une question
August août
aunt tante (f)
auntie tatie (f)
Australia Australie (f)
Australian australien (m), australienne (f)
autumn automne (m)

B

back-to-school rentrée (f)
bad, badly mal
not bad pas mal
it is bad weather il fait mauvais
baker boulanger (m), boulangère (f)
bakery boulangerie (f)
bank banque (f)
 to **be** être*
because parce que
bed lit (m)
to make the bed faire* le lit
bedroom chambre (f)
 to **begin** commencer*

I don't believe you! mon œil !
 (ringing of) **bell** sonnerie (f)
big grand(e)
bird oiseau (m), oiseaux (pl)
birthday anniversaire (m)
black noir(e)
blackboard tableau (m) noir
blue bleu(e)
book livre (m)
boring rasant(e)
boy garçon (m)
brother frère (m)
brown brun(e), marron
but mais
 to **butter** beurrer*

C

café café (m)
canteen cantine (f)
car voiture (f)
cat chat (m)
cheer up! courage !
chemist pharmacie (f)
Chinese (language) chinois (m)
child enfant (m, f)
cinema ciné(ma) (m)
class classe (f)
classical music musique (f) classique
 to **close** fermer*
cockatoo cacatoès (m)
cold froid(e)
it is cold il fait froid
colour couleur (f)
comic strip, comic book bande-dessinée (f)
computer studies informatique (f)
 to **cook** faire* la cuisine
cooking cuisine (f)
cool cool
cousin cousin (m), cousine (f)
cow vache (f)
cute mignon, mignonne

D

Dad papa (m)
damn! mince ! zut !
daughter fille (f)
day jour (m), journée (f)
December décembre
degree degré (m)
it is ... degrees il fait ... degrés
dessert dessert (m)
difficult difficile
 to **dine (evening meal)** dîner*
dinner dîner (m)
dishes vaisselle (f)
 to **do** faire*
to do the dishes faire* la vaisselle
dog chien (m)
donkey âne (m)
drama l'art (m) dramatique
drawing dessin (m)
duck canard (m)
during pendant

E

east est (m)
easy facile
 to **eat** manger*
eight huit
eighteen dix-huit
eleven onze
 to **end** terminer*
English (language) anglais (m)
eraser gomme (f)
even même
evening soir (m)
exercise book cahier (m)

F

fair juste
it is not fair ce n'est pas juste

* Turn to page 49 to see how this verb infinitive is used.

family famille (*f*)
family name nom (*m*) de famille
famous célèbre
fantastic! génial ! extra ! super ! chouette !
father père (*m*)
favourite préféré(e)
February février
 I am **fed up** j'en ai marre
ferocious féroce
film film (*m*)
fifteen quinze
fifth cinquième
 to **finish** terminer*
first premier, première (*m, f*)
fish poisson (*m*)
five cinq
florist fleuriste (*m, f*)
flower fleur (*f*)
 it is **foggy** il y a du brouillard
football (soccer) foot(ball) (*m*)
for pour
forty quarante
four quatre
fourteen quatorze
fourth quatrième
France France (*f*)
French (language) français (*m*)
French français(e)
Friday vendredi
friend ami(e) (*m, f*)
friendly sympa
funny marrant(e), amusant(e)

G

geography géo(graphie) (*f*)
German (language) allemand (*m*)
girl fille (*f*)
 to **give** donner*
glue stick bâton (*m*) de colle
 to **go** aller*
go away! va-t-en !
to go to the cinema aller* au ciné
goat chèvre (*f*)
good bon, bonne
goodbye au revoir
good evening bonsoir

gorgeous mignon(ne), adorable
grandfather grand-père (*m*)
Grandpa papi (*m*)
grandmother grand-mère (*f*)
Grandma mamie (*f*)
grandparents grands-parents (*m, pl*)
great! chouette ! super ! cool ! extra ! génial !
Greek (language) grec (*m*)
green vert(e)
grey gris(e)
 to **grill** griller*
gym gymnase (*m*)

H

happy content(e)
happy birthday! bon anniversaire !
 to **hate** détester*
 to **have** avoir*
he il
hello bonjour, allô (on the telephone)
 to **help** aider*
hen poule (*f*)
her son (*m*), sa (*f*), ses (*pl*)
here ici
here is, here are voici
hi! salut !
highlighter surligneur (*m*)
his son (*m*), sa (*f*), ses (*pl*)
history histoire (*f*)
holidays vacances (*f, pl*)
homework devoirs (*m, pl*)
horrible horrible
horse cheval (*m*), chevaux (*pl*)
hot chaud(e)
it is hot il fait chaud
hour heure (*f*)
housework ménage (*m*)
to do the housework faire* le ménage
how are you? ça va ?
HSIE (subject) histoire-géo (*f*)
huge énorme
husband mari (*m*)

I J

I je
ice-skating rink patinoire (*f*)
if si
impatient impatient(e)
in
in (Australia) en Australie
in (Besançon) à Besançon
Indonesian (language) indonésien (*m*)
information technology informatique (*f*)
intelligent intelligent(e)
interesting intéressant(e)
is est
it is c'est
Italian (language) italien (*m*)
January janvier
Japanese (language) japonais (*m*)
job travail (*m*)
July juillet
June juin

K L

I don't **know** je ne sais pas
lady dame (*f*)
language langue (*f*)
Latin latin (*m*)
lesson cours (*m*), classe (*f*)
 to **like** aimer*
what is he/she like? il/elle est comment ?
 to **listen (to)** écouter*
 to **live** habiter*
 to **look (at)** regarder*
lots, a lot beaucoup
 to **love** aimer*, adorer*
 to have **lunch** déjeuner*

M

many beaucoup (de)
March mars
maths maths (*f, pl*)
May mai
maybe peut-être

* Turn to page 49 to see how this verb infinitive is used.

me moi
Miss Mademoiselle (Mlle)
Monday lundi
morning matin (m)
mother mère (f)
mouse souris (f)
Mr Monsieur (M.)
Mrs Madame (Mme)
much beaucoup
Mum maman (f)
music musique (f)
my mon (m), ma (f), mes (pl)

N

name nom (m)
my name is je m'appelle
first name prénom (m)
surname, family name nom (m) de famille
nasty méchant(e)
naughty méchant(e)
near près (de)
neighbour voisin (m), voisine (f)
new nouveau, nouvelle
nice sympa
it is nice weather il fait beau
nine neuf
nineteen dix-neuf
no non
no way! pas question !
north nord (m)
not ne ... pas
he does not like il n'aime pas
she is not watching elle ne regarde pas
not bad pas mal
November novembre
number numéro (m), nombre (m)

O

o'clock heure
it is two o'clock il est deux heures
October octobre
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
only seulement
open ... ! ouvrez ... !
or ou
orange orange
other autre
ouch! aïe !
over there là-bas

P Q

page page (f)
parent parent (m, f)
pen stylo (m)
pencil crayon (m)
pencil case trousse (f)
perfect parfait(e)
perhaps peut-être
person personne (f)
pet animal (m) familier
pharmacy pharmacie (f)
photo photo (f)
physical education (PE) éducation (f) physique et sportive (EPS)
physics physique (f)
pig cochon (m)
pink rose
to play jouer
poor pauvre
possible possible
postcard carte (f) postale
post office poste (f)
postie facteur (m)
to prefer préférer
to prepare préparer*
purple violet(te)
question question (f)
quickly vite
quarter quart (m)

R

it is **raining** il pleut
really vraiment
really? vraiment ? ah bon ?
really (+adj) vraiment, vachement
recess récré(ation) (f)
red rouge
religious education (RE) éducation (f) religieuse
to repeat répéter
restaurant restaurant (m)
ring binder classeur (m)
rock (music) rock (m)
rooster coq (m)
ruler règle (f)

S

sandwich sandwich (m)
Saturday samedi
school bag sac (m)
science sciences (f, pl)
school école (f)
junior secondary school (11-15-year-olds) collège (m)
senior secondary school (15-18-year-olds) lycée (m)
see you (later/soon) à bientôt
season saison (f)
second deuxième
separated séparé(e)
September septembre
seven sept
seventeen dix-sept
severe sévère
she elle
sheep mouton (m)
shop (small) boutique (f)
shy timide
silence (m) silence
sister sœur (f)
six six
sixteen seize
sixth sixième
sixty soixante
skiing ski (m)
to go skiing faire* du ski
slacker fainéant(e)

* Turn to page 49 to see how this verb infinitive is used.

small petit(e)
 it is **snowing** il neige
social studies (subject)
 histoire-géo (f)
society and environment (subject) histoire-géo (f)
sometimes quelquefois
soon bientôt
son fils (m)
sorry désolé(e), pardon
I'm sorry je suis désolé(e)
SOSE (subject) histoire-géo (f)
Spanish (language) espagnol (m)
 to **speak** parler* (m)
sport sport (m)
sporty sportif, sportive
spring printemps (m)
 to **stay** rester*
street rue (f)
strict sévère
subject (school) matière (f)
summer été (m)
Sunday dimanche
 it is **sunny** il y a du soleil
supermarket supermarché (m)
surname nom (m) de famille
surprise surprise (f)
swimming pool piscine (f)

T

table football babyfoot (m)
teacher prof(esseur) (m, f)
technology technologie (f)
telephone téléphone (m)
ten dix
tennis tennis (m)
thank you merci
that ça
the l' (m, f), le (m), la (f), les (pl)
then alors
there is, there are, there you are voilà
they ils, elles
they are ils sont, elles sont
third troisième
thirteen treize
thirty trente
three trois
Thursday jeudi

to **tidy** ranger*
to tidy the bedroom ranger* la chambre
time heure (f)
what time is it? il est quelle heure?
today aujourd'hui
together ensemble
tomorrow demain
too trop
too much trop
topic sujet (m)
tortoise tortue (f)
tuck shop cantine (f)
Tuesday mardi
 to **turn over** retourner*
TV télé (f)
twelve douze
twenty vingt
two deux
typical day journée (f) typique

U V

uncle oncle (m)
usually d'habitude
vacuum cleaner aspirateur (m)
to do the vacuuming
 passer* l'aspirateur
very très
vet vétérinaire (m, f)
video shop vidéothèque (f)
 to **visit** visiter*

W

to go for a **walk** faire* une promenade
 to **wash** laver*
 to **watch** regarder
we on
weather temps (m)
it is nice weather il fait beau
Wednesday mercredi
week semaine (f)
weekend week-end (m)
to spend the weekend
 passer* le week-end

weird bizarre
 you're **welcome** je vous en prie
well bien
west ouest (m)
what quel(le)
what a surprise! quelle surprise !
what is the weather like?
 quel temps fait-il ?
what time is it? il est quelle heure ?
what's that? qu'est-ce que c'est ?
where où
which quel(le)
white blanc(he)
whiteboard tableau (m) blanc
who qui
who is it? who's that? qui est-ce ?
why pourquoi
wife femme (f)
 it is **windy** il y a du vent
winter hiver (m)
with avec
woman femme (f)
wonderful! superbe !
 to **work** travailler*

X Y Z

year an (m), année (f)
I'm twelve years old j'ai douze ans
yellow jaune
yes oui
you tu (singular), vous (pl, formal)
and you? et toi ?
you're pulling my leg! mon œil !
your ton (m), ta (f), tes (pl)
yum! miam !

* Turn to page 49 to see how this verb infinitive is used.