

Crash Course for Travelers

Click here for the video/audio file:

<https://youtu.be/wgN3UJLTAgo>

Lesson One

After completing this lesson, watch this

video: <https://youtu.be/4rMjUHACOew>

Greetings: 3 options

Morning: Bonjourfor all day long

Evening: Bonsoir

Afternoon: Bon_après-midi

Note: bon_après-midi

the __ between two words just shows you that we run the **n** sound into the **a** of après-midi.

Short conversation you could have with a stranger...

D: David M: Marie

D: Bonjour Monsieur / or Madame / or Mademoiselle

M: Bonjour Monsieur / or Madame / or Mademoiselle

D: Je m'appelle David.

M: Je m'appelle Marie.

D: Enchanté de faire votre connaissance.

M: Enchantée.

You wouldn't ask a total stranger how they are, it would be considered over stepping your boundaries. Once you have met the person several times, you can then ask them how they are.

D: Comment_allez-vous?

How are you?

M: a. Bien, merci.

a. Well, thank you.

b. Très bien, merci.

b. Very well, thank you.

c. Je vais bien, merci.

c. I am very well, thank you.

then...

D: Et vous?

And you?

A few Observations...

1. Always say *Bonjour Monsieur* or *Madame* when you enter a store.
2. Don't ask a stranger *Comment ça va*. It is considered rude. So, when you walk into a store you shouldn't ask how they are.
3. Only use *bonne nuit* when speaking to a child or someone who is very close to you, such as a family member.
4. Don't ask for substitutions in a dish at a restaurant. The chef has very carefully created a dish with specific flavors and elements that work together.



La Tour Eiffel	--> The Tower comes first	the Eiffel Tower
Le Sacré Coeur	--> e with accent aigu - sounds like a	the Sacred Heart
Notre Dame	--> notre means our	Notre Dame
Les Catacombes	--> the final s is silent	the Catacombs
Versailles	--> final s is silent	Versailles
Le Louvre		the Louvre
L'Opéra		the Opera
Le Musée Rodin	--> musée - a sound	the Rodin Museum
Le Jardin des Tuileries		the Garden of the Tuileries
Le Quartier Latin		the Latin Quarters
Le Marché aux Puces	--> final s is silent	the flea market
Le Musée d'Orsay	--> d'O = dor ay = a	the Orsay Museum
L'Arc de Triomphe	--> l'+vowel; the l runs into the a	the Arc of Triomphe
Les Champs Elysées	--> les = lay	Champs Elyseées
Montmartre		Monmartre
Le Musée Grévin		the Grévin Wax Museum

Where is.... Oú est + le musée Rodin

Here are some common words with their pronunciation... We have separated the syllables to show that you put the same emphasis on every syllable in French, unlike in English, making them easier to pronounce.

All masculin words into the left column and the feminin words in the right column.

Masculine

ca-fé (café)
 res-tau-rant (restaurant)
 ta-xi (taxi)
 mé-tro (subway)
 hô-tel (hotel)
 gui-chet auto-ma-tique (ATM)
 aé-ro-port (airport)
 garçon (waiter/boy)
 bus (bus)
 air cli-ma-tisé (A/C)
 mus-ée (museum)
 fran-çais (French)
 an-glais (English)
 homme (man)
 pont (bridge)
 passe-port (passport)

Feminine

chambre (room)
 rés-er-va-tion (reservation)
 voi-ture (car)
 voi-ture de lo-ca-tion (rental car)
 clime (abbreviation A/C)
 banque (bank)
 femme (woman or wife)
 chose (thing)
 or-ange (orange)
 ba-nane (banana)
 table (table)
 ca-rotte (carrot)
 carte (card, credit card, or map)
 carte de crédit / carte bleue



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Lesson Two - Deux

Articles THE and A

You have probably know the French articles
LE, LA and maybe even LES
which all mean THE

Then we have UN, UNE and DES
which mean A and SOME (the plural of A)

Masculine words (your left column) use LE (the) and UN (a)
--> le café, le musée, un hôtel, un garçon

Feminine words (your right column) use LA (the) and UNE (a)
--> la chambre, la voiture, une réservation, une chose

if the noun starts with a **vowel or an h**, we use l' --> l'hôtel, l'orange

The plural uses the same form of the article,
whether the noun is feminine or masculine.

--> les ponts, les bananes, les_hôtels (run the s sound into the h)
--> des taxis (taxis), des tables (tables), des_oranges (run the s sound into the o)

Les do a quick exercise. Translate the words below:

the bank --> la banque
a café --> un café

the men --> les hommes
some hôtels --> des hôtels

a room -->

the subway -->

rooms -->

a bus -->

the café -->

a rental car -->

an orange -->

the banana -->

the woman -->

a boy -->

a bridge -->

an airport -->

buses -->

days -->

the restaurants -->

a thing -->

Watch these two short videos.

One is about checking into your hotel <https://youtu.be/tXVzfZ65r-k>

and the other is about walking into a restaurant: <https://youtu.be/ygDjwwRj8CE>



How can you describe yourself?

Je suis

+

Adjective.

I am

masculine

grand*

beau*

petit*

gentil*

content

américain

français

intelligent

surpris

feminin

grande*--> tall or big

belle*--> handsome/beautiful

petite*--> small/short

gentille*--> nice

contente --> happy

américaine --> American-

Française --> French

intelligente --> intelligent

surprise --> surprised

Je suis

+

un/une

+

noun.

I am

une

un

femme.

Note: Most adjectives come AFTER the noun, except the ones with an asterisk* next to them.

grand
beau
petit
gentil

content
américain
français
intelligent
surpris

Tu es

+

Adjective.

You are

Tu es

+

un/une

+

noun.

You are

Il est
Elle est

+

Adjective.

He/She is

Il est
Elle est

+

un/une

+

noun.

He/She is

Nous
sommes

+

Adjective.
plur.

We are

Nous
sommes

+

des

+

noun. plur.

We are

Vous êtes

+

Adjective
plur.

You are

Vous êtes

+

des

+

noun. plur.

You are

Ils sont
Elles sont

+

Adjective.
plur.

They are

Ils sont
Elles sont

+

des

+

noun. plur.

They are

Describe Others

Some more easy adjectives.... the feminine form is in ()

calm(e)

charmant(e)

confortable

compliqué(e)

cruel(le)

absurde(e)

abondant(e)

admirable

aimable

amusant(e)

anxieux (anxieuse)

attentif (attentive)

actif (active)

bizarre

blond(e)

brave

brutal(e)

brillant(e)

dangereux (se)

délicat(e)

différent(e)

désirable

direct(e)

discret(e)

dynamic(que)

NOTE:

I = Je

Il/Elle = He/She

You (formal & plur) = Vous

You = Tu

Nous = We

Ils/Elles = They



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Click here for video:

Lesson Three - Trois

C'est.... + adjective It is + adjective

C'est bleu. = It's blue.
C'est jaune et vert. =
It's yellow and green
C'est grand! = It's big!
C'est bon! - It's good!

Always use the masculin form of the verb with C'est... + adj.

Exercise #1

orange	--> C'est orange!
rouge	--->
blanc	--->
charment	--->
confortable	--->
noir et blanc	--->
délicat	--->
beau	--->
gentil	--->

C'est.... + un/une + noun

It is + a + noun

C'est... + le/la + noun

It is... + the + noun

-->If you add an adjective to this sentence you must use the feminine and masculine forms of the adjective.

C'est un hôtel. = It's a hotel.
C'est une belle table. = It's a pretty table.
C'est une petite chambre. = It's a small room.
C'est la Tour Eiffel! = It's the Eiffel Tower!
C'est l'Arc de Triomphe! = It's the Arc of Triumph

Exercise #2

l'hôtel	---> C'est l'hôtel
le restaurant	--->
le métro	--->
une carotte	--->
un petit café	--->
une petite chose	--->
une femme blonde	--->
une belle chose	--->
le métro français	--->
l'aéroport de Paris	--->
le Musée Rodin	--->
le pont	--->

Try describing these pictures with as many short sentences as you can...



C'est un petit animal.
C'est marron, noir et blanc.
C'est gentil et cruel.

C'est un chat.



C'est un clown.



Let's play true or false.... VRAI ou FAUX

I'm going to read you a sentence and I want you to say **Vrai** or **Faux**.

Une plante est un végétal.	A plant is a vegetal.
Une orange est un animal	An orange is an animal.
Une banane est un végétal	A banana is a vegetal.
Un chat est un animal.	A cat is an animal.
Un hôtel est une chose.	A hotel is a thing.
La tour Eiffel est un homme.	The Eiffel Tower is a man.
La tour Eiffel est un monument.	The Eiffel Tower is a monument.
Une orange est orange.	An orange is orange.
Une banane est jaune.	A banana is yellow.
Une rose est grise.	A rose is gray.
Un cowboy est un homme.	A cowboy is a man.

VERBS - VERBS - VERBS - VERBS - VERBS -

So far we've been able to express ourselves all using mainly one verb, the verb to be... but that is somewhat limiting, so let's learn a few other verbs. We are not going to do repeat tedious conjugations. We are going to learn how to pronounce them, but we are going to work off of a cheat sheet, and you will learn that eventually you will memorize the verbs and the verbal forms you use the most. We have seen...

Je m'appelle....	--> I call myself	--> j'appelle = I call
Je vais bien...	--> I go well	--> je vais = I go
Je suis...	--> I am	
Vous êtes...	--> You are	--> vous can refer to the Formal You
		--or-
		--> vous can refer to you (several people)

Noteworthy facts... the **Vous** form of the verb almost always ends in **-ez**

For many verbs the conjugated form of the verb for je/tu and il **sound the same...**

--> Je parle / tu parles / il parle and ils parlent = I speak / you speak / he speaks / they speak

--> Je pars / tu pars / il part = I leave / tu leave / he leaves

In English we have two forms of the present: I go and I am going... both are translated by the regular present in French.



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Lesson Four - Quatre

COIN DE GRAMMAR - A Look at Subject Pronouns: I, You etc. - GRAMMAR CORNER

We call them
subject pronouns.



There are three
singular pronouns
Je = I
Tu = You
Il / Elle = He / She

There are three
plural pronouns
Nous = We
Vous = You
Ils / Elles = They

They are followed by a
conjugated verb.



What is an infinitive?
When you put a to in front of the
verb, that is the infinitive.
To be = infinitive form of the verb

What is a conjugated verb?
I am = conjugated form of the verb.

Tu = You used to address a friend or
a family member

Vous = You 1. used to address a stranger,
2. your boss,
3. a teacher,
4. sometimes your in-laws
5. a group of people

Ils = They 1. used to refer to a group of
males or masculin objects
2. used to refer to a group of girls
or women with one male

Elles = They used to refer to a group of girls,
women or feminine objects.

How do you
translate
they?



One man
among
women...
They = Ils



COIN DE GRAMMAIRE..VERBS....

AVOIR <i>to have</i> j'ai tu as il/elle a nous avons vous avez ils/elles ont	ETRE <i>to be</i> je suis tu es il/elle est nous sommes vous êtes ils/elles sont	AIMER <i>to love</i> j'aime tu aimes il/elle aime nous aimons vous aimez ils/elles aiment	FAIRE <i>to do/to make</i> je fais tu fais il/elle fait nous faisons vous faites ils/elles font	VOULOIR <i>to want</i> je veux tu veux il/elle veut nous voulons vous voulez ils/elles veulent
--	--	---	---	--

listen here: <https://youtu.be/Ulv0p6fHsy8>

PRENDRE <i>to take</i> je prends tu prends il/elle prend nous prenons vous prenez ils/elles prennent	DIRE <i>to say</i> je dis tu dis il/elle dit nous disons vous dites ils/elles disent	SAVOIR <i>to know how to</i> je sais tu sais il/elle sait nous savons vous savez ils/elles savent	PENSER <i>to think</i> je pense tu penses il/elle pense nous pensons vous pensez ils/elles pensent	POUVOIR <i>to be able to/can</i> je peux tu peux il/elle peut nous pouvons vous pouvez ils/elles peuvent
--	--	---	--	--

Regular Verbs ending in ER - take off the ER and add to the root:

je..... root + e	je donn+e	nous...root + ons	nous donn+ons
tu... root + es	tu donn+es	vous... root + ez	vous donn+ez
il/elle... root + e	il/elle donn+e	ils/elles..root+ent	ils/elles donn+ent

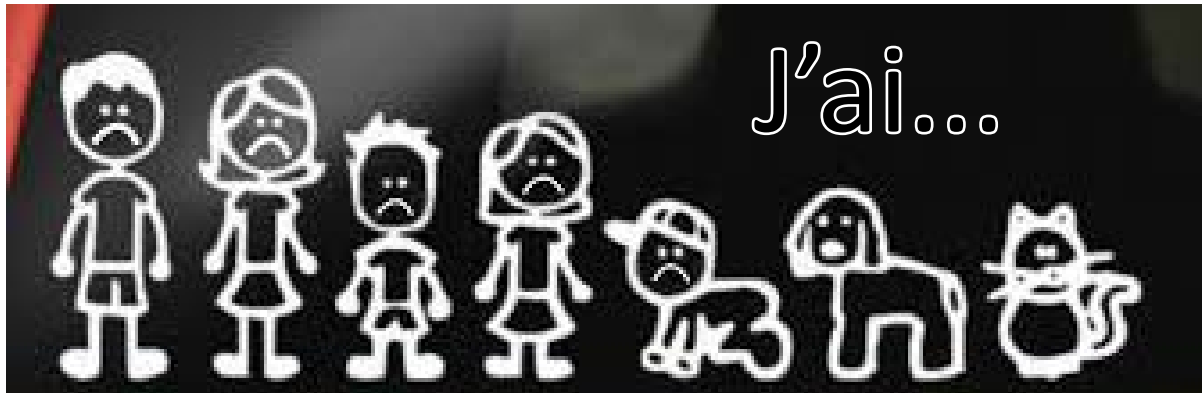
OTHER REGULAR -ER VERBS

infinitif	root	meaning	infinitif	root	meaning
goûter	goût	to taste	parler	parl	to speak
envoyer	envoi	to send	habiter	habit	to live
donner	donn	to give	arriver	arriv	to arrive
annoncer	annonc	to announce	adorer	ador	to love
essayer	essai	to try	échanger	échang	to exchange
payer	pai	to pay	marcher	march	to work/walk
tourner	tourn	to turn	préférer	préfér	to prefer
acheter	achèt	to buy	appeler	appell	to call
jeter	jet	to throw	danser	dans	to dance
placer	plac	to place	manger	mang	to eat



To help you describe yourself...

Pick out words that pertain to you.



Je suis un homme

J'ai une femme.

J'ai un garçon. (fils) son

J'ai une fille.

J'ai un petit fils. (grandson)

J'ai un chien.

J'ai un chat.

...and your life



une voiture



une moto



Je fais du...

Sports... most are masculine

foot	hockey
golfe	patin à glace (ice skating)
tennis	badmington
football américain	handball
volleyball	javelin
lacrosse	basket

Masculine Instruments...

piano	xylophone
violon	violoncelle (cello)
saxophone	tambour (drum)
triangle	cor français (French horn)
clavecin (harpsicord)	
accordéon	

Je fais de la...

Feminine Sports...
natation (swimming)

Feminine Instruments...

harpe	cornemuse (bag pipes)
guitare	basse
trombone	trompette
batterie (drums)	
flute	



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Click here for video:

Lesson Five - Cinq

Asking Questions... is the first interaction you will encounter.
You'll be expected to answer questions and you'll probably have a few of your own.

We have already seen a few questions in the dialog from our last lesson.

David said to Marie

--> Comment **allez-vous**? How are you?



After she said very well, or whatever you answered, you said...

--> **Et vous**? And you?

So there are three ways to ask questions in French.

- > Tu es américain? --> Use a statement and raise your intonation at the end...
- > Es-tu américain? --> This works for short questions... such as are you... is he....
- > Est-ce que tu es américain? --> This long way *Est-ce que*... just let's you know it's a question.

So what do you notice about these three ways?

Number 1. When you said **Et vous**? you took a regular statement and your voice showed that you are asking a question. So you could say...

Tu es? You are? *Tu es américain?*
----->

Number 2. **Verb** first...

Es-tu? Are you?

Number 2.
When you put the verb first, the French like to add a hyphen between the verb & the subject pronoun.

Es-tu.....? Est-il....?
Etes-vous....? Sont-ils...?

Number 3. **Est-ce que** in front of your statement.

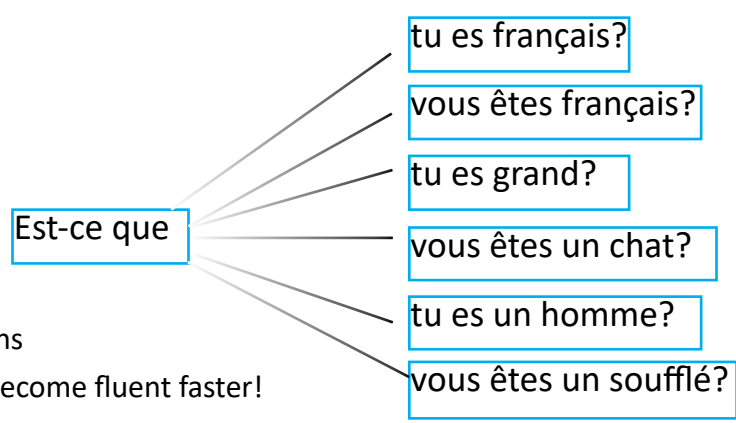
Est-ce que + tu es américain?

So let's start with *Est-ce que* first...

First let's learn to say it.....

--> Est-ce que... over and over, and faster and faster.

Now let's add onto est-ce que...



Let's concentrate on saying these questions several times, faster and faster. Saying these questions will get you used to understanding and help you to become fluent faster!



Présent

Vouloir is a very useful verb. Merchants will use it in different forms. You will use it to express what you want. We are going to learn two tenses of vouloir: present & conditional

VOULOIR = to want
Je veux
Tu veux
il/elle veut
Nous voulons
Vous voulez
Ils/Elles veulent

Vous voulez un croissant?
Voulez-vous un croissant? --> Do you want a croissant?
Est-ce que vous voulez un croissant?

No, je veux un pain au chocolat. (chocolate croissant), s'il vous plaît.

Voudriez-vous un croissant?
Vous voudriez un croissant? --> Would you like a croissant?
Est-ce que vous voudriez un croissant?

No, je voudrais un pain au chocolat. (chocolate croissant), s'il vous plaît.

I would like...

Conditional

VOULOIR = to want
Je voudrais
--> I would like

Vous voudriez
--> You would like

*These are the two
you need to know.*

Je voudrais un café crème, s'il vous plaît.
Je voudrais la soupe à l'onion, s'il vous plaît.
Je voudrais une chambre double, s'il vous plaît.
Je voudrais le steak-frites, s'il vous plaît.
Je voudrais une banane, s'il vous plaît.
Je voudrais un hamburger, s'il vous plaît.

Remember, when you hear est-ce que, you are hearing a question. Listen for the more important parts of the question.

Est-ce que **vous voulez un soda?**

Answer these questions.

1. Est-ce que vous voulez un Coca?
2. Est-ce que vous voulez un café?
3. Est-ce que vous voulez un croissant?
4. Est-ce que vous aimez la soupe à l'onion?
5. Est-ce que vous aimez la France?
6. Est-ce que vous aimez les roses?
7. Est-ce que vous aimez les films américains?
8. Est-ce que vous aimez les chats?
9. Est-ce que vous aimez les musées?
10. Est-ce que vous aimez la Tour Eiffel?

Possible answers:

Oui, merci. (Yes, thank you.)
Non, merci. (No, thank you.)
Je veux bien. (I'd like that.)
J'aime bien. (I like.)
Oui, beaucoup. (Yes, a lot.)
Pas du tout. (Not at all.)
Pas beaucoup. (Not much).



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Lesson Six - Six

NO - NOPE - I AM NOT - I DON'T - **THE NEGATIVE** - NO - NOPE - I AM NOT - I DON'T

Click here for video:

I am | américain.
not

Je | suis | américain.
ne pas

- J'aime la soupe à l'onion. --> Je n'aime pas la soupe à l'onion.
J'aime les croissants. --> Je n'aime pas les croissants.
Je m'appelle Didier. --> Je ne m'appelle pas Didier.
Je prends le train. --> Je ne prends pas le train.
J'arrive à Paris. --> Je n'arrive pas à Paris.
Vous êtes charmante. --> Vous n'êtes pas charmante.
Vous préférez le rock 'n roll? --> Vous ne préférez pas le rock n roll?
Vous pouvez danser. --> Vous ne pouvez pas danser. (pouvoir - can/to be able to)
Je suis content. --> Je ne suis pas content.

Answer these questions... in the negative.

1. Est-ce que vous êtes content? -->
2. Est-ce que vous dansez la salsa? -->
3. Est-ce que vous aimez les chats? -->
4. Est-ce que vous aimez le métro? -->
5. Est-ce que vous aimez la chambre d'hôtel? -->
6. Est-ce que vous aimez l'aéroport de Paris? -->
7. Est-ce que vous aimez le foot? -->
8. Est-ce que vous aimez le tennis? -->
9. Est-ce que vous aimez le piano? -->
10. Est-ce que vous aimez les carottes? -->





Enter
WE ARE
OPEN

Notice that the week starts on Monday in France.

HOURS OF OPERATION

	avant midi	après midi
	before noon	after noon
MONDAY		
TUESDAY		
WEDNESDAY		
THURSDAY		
FRIDAY		
SATURDAY		
SUNDAY	CLOSED	

MILITARY TIME is used in France.

am		pm	
1	une heure	13h	treize heures
2	deux heures	14h	quatorze heures
3	trois heures	15h	quinze heures
4	quatre heures	16h	seize heures
5	cinq heures	17h	dix-sept heures
6	six heures	18h	dix-huit heures
7	sept heures	19h	dix-neuf heures
8	huit heures	20h	vingt heures
9	neuf heures	21h	vingt-et-une heures
10	dix heures	22h	vingt deux heures
11	onze heures	23h	vingt trois heures
12	douze heures/midi	24h	vingt quatre heures/minuit

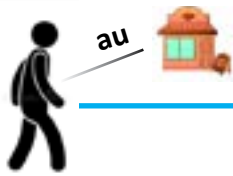


The Wonderful and Very Important Verb **Aller** = to go
 We have seen the verb to go... we use it in..

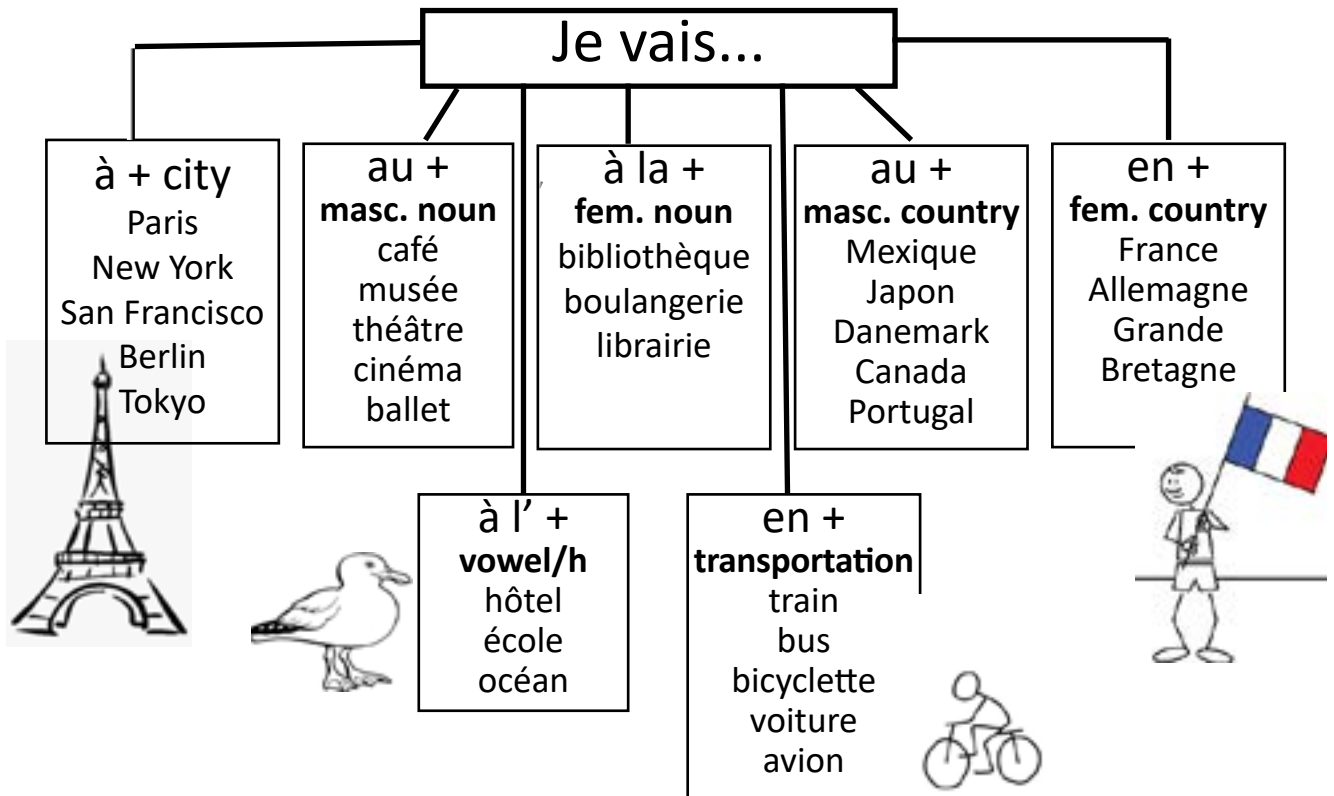
Je vais bien = I go well = I am well
 Comment vas-tu? = How go you? = How are you?
 Comment allez-vous? = How go you? = How are you?

Aller = to go

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



So let's finish conjugating it...



Another important way to use aller --> immediate futur --> going to + infinitive

I am going to make a coffee. --> Je vais faire un café.

This is an easy way to speak about something happening in the futur without conjugating in the future.

Je vais aller en France. <i>I am going to go to France.</i>	Je ne vais pas aller au Louvre. <i>I am not going to the Louvre.</i>	Je vais aller au Canada. <i>I am going to go to Canada.</i>
Vous allez appeler le garçon. <i>You are going to call the garçon.</i>	Vous allez manger une banane. <i>You are going to eat a banana.</i>	Vous allez aller à la Tour Eiffel. <i>You are going to the Eiffel Tower.</i>



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Click here for video:

Lesson Seven - Sept

How Much & How Many

When I went to Italy for the first time, an Italian man said to me, "The only two words you need to know are: quanto? and troppo." (how much and too much).

Combien?

How much?

Combien is pretty explanatory. Rely on a cash register to tell you how much is due (instead of trying to learn numbers in French). The metric system used a comma , where we use a period.

3,40 € = 3.40 €

In other types of settings, such as a flea market, the vendors will let you know the price, usually in your native language.

If you ask for an item in a store, the salesperson may ask, How many of them?, using Combien. You may hear: Combien vous en voulez? --> How many of them do you want?

Combien de...

How many?

Combien de chambres?

--> How many rooms?

Combien de personnes?

--> How many people?

Combien de croissants vous voulez?

--> How many croissants do you want?

Combien de billets vous voulez?

--> How many tickets do you want?

Combien de km?

--> How many kilometers?

left

à gauche
←-----

right

à droite
----->

Public restrooms are cleaned between users.

toilettes publiques

Checking into Your Hotel

R: Bonjour, Messieurs, Dames.

V: Bonjour Monsieur.

R: Vous avez une réservation?

V: Oui, (Your name)

R: Une chambre double avec salle de bains. C'est chambre 203. L'ascenseur (elevator) est à gauche.

V: Merci beaucoup.

The enigma of the French bathroom...

La salle de bains **does not mean** restroom

WC or toilettes = Water Closet (restroom)

Salle de bains = sink + shower/bathtub + bidet, **no toilet.**



In spite of French being the language of love, the French aren't big on saying Je t'aime... the way us Americans do. My parents never said it to one another or to us kids, and that is a little Old World, I know.

I don't remember waiting for any of my French boyfriends to say it, or it being some milestone in our relationship. They are more likely to say, Tu sais que je t'aime... (You know that I love you) than to actually say I love you.

The odd thing is that they will declare all day long.... J'aime ces chaussures (I like these shoes), or some other item they fancy. If they really like something it can even get a: J'adore....

If they like you, then they might say: je t'aime bien, but the "Love you, man", or the "Love ya back" that we might regale our friends with is just not said, uttered or even a thought in a French mind.

I like it, I love it... or not

You have probably heard:

je t'aime, which means I love you.

J'aime, without the t' means I love, or I like...

J'aime Paris. --> I like Paris.

J'aime la Tour Eiffel.

J'aime la France.

J'aime le français.

J'aime le café.

J'aime le thé (tea).

J'aime les hamburgers.

J'aime les croissants.

If someone asks you about your likes and dislikes here are some options...

Vous aimez le boeuf?Do you like beef?

Est-ce que vous aimez le boeuf? ... Do you like beef?

--> Oui, j'aime bien. --> Yes, I like (it).

--> Oui, j'aime beaucoup. --> Yes, I like it alot.

--> Non, je n'aime pas. --> No, I don't like (it).

--> Non, pas du tout. --> No, not at all.

Est-ce que vous aimez McDonald?

Es-tce que vous aimez le steak?

Est-ce que vous aimez le rouge?

Est-ce que vous aimez le noir?

Est-ce que vous aimez le vin?

Aimez vous les frites?

Aimez-vous les chiens?

Aimez-vous les chats?

Aime-vous les tomates?

Aimez-vous les éclairs au chocolat?

Aimez-vous les patisseries?

Aimez-vous les crossiants?

Let's try adding some new words...

J'aime les_éléphants.

J'aime bien la musique.

J'aime beaucoup l'opéra.

J'aime l'art.

J'aime bien la photographie.

J'aime beucoup le théâtre.

Paul aime la littérature.

Lisa aime les pandas.

Robert aime les lions.

Pierre aime les tigres.



J'aime le + masc noun / J'aime les + masc

Finish these sentences:

J'aime le

J'aime les

J'aime bien le

J'aime bien les

Je n'aime pas le ...

Je n'aime pas les ...

You almost always need an article in French... not with a city, though, or the word *internet*.

J'aime + proper noun

--> J'aime Paris.

--> j'aime Phillippe.

Finish these sentences:

J'aime.....

Je n'aime pas

J'aime bien



A few questions....

You know est-ce que... the mark of a question.

We can add interrogatives to est-ce que...

Que = what Pourquoi = Why Quand = When

Pourquoi + est-ce que + vous aimez la France?

--> Why do you like France?

Pourquoi est-ce que vous êtes en France?

--> Why are you in France?

Pourquoi est-ce que vous aimez les musées?

--> Why do you like museums?

Qu'est-ce que vous aimez?

--> What do you like?

Qu'est-ce que vous voulez?

--> What would you like?

Qu'est-ce que vous faites?

->What are you doing?

Quand est-ce que vous allez au Louvre?

--> When are you going to the Louvre?

Quand est-ce que vous visitez la Tour Eiffel?

--> When are you visiting the Eiffel Tower?

Quand est-ce que vous allez au restaurant?

--> When are you going to the restaurant?

When Do We Eat What?

Breakfast: Coffee

Café-crème (half coffee half steamed milk) only at breakfast

Espresso - any other time

Breakfast foods: croissants, brioches, pain avec beurre et confiture (bread with butter and jam). Don't expect your usual eggs and bacon or ham. The cuts of meat are different in France, anyway, so what they would think is similar to bacon, you probably would not be happy with.

Lunch - stay within the hours of 12 and 2pm, most places don't serve lunch any time of day.

Eating lunch outside is frowned upon, especially outside of lunch hours. You can go to places where employees are eating, maybe in a park.

Bread with meals: Do not ask for butter with your bread. Only eat your bread with your meal (wiping up sauce is permitted). Keep your bread on the table unless you have been provided with a separate plate.

Goûter: Four o'clock snack for kids mostly. Pain au chocolat (chocolate croissant), bread with chocolate, or other viennoiseries (these are yeast breads of all types).

Salon de thé for tea: Have a patisserie at one of these wonderful bakeries with tables and chairs. They will serve drinks to accompany your pastry.

Dinner - Usually from 7pm on. You will have better luck having a late dinner than a late lunch.



CONVERSATIONS

Conversation In a Taxi

V: Bonjour Monsieur, Le Ritz-Carlton, s'il vous plaît.

T: Bonjour Monsieur, Dame.

Of course this makes it easy, but we don't all stay at well known hotels, so be prepared to give an address (you can practice this in advance).

T: Vous allez à Paris?

V: Oui, nous sommes en vacances.

T: Vous connaissez Paris?

V: Non, pas du tout.

T: Demain c'est l'arrivée du Tour de France.

V: Ah! Super.

T: C'est ici.

V: Merci beaucoup.

T: Bonnes vacances!

Vocabulary

s'il vous plaît	please
vous allez	you are going
à Paris	to Paris
nous sommes	we are
en vacances	on vacation
vous connaissez	you know
pas du tout	not at all
demain	tomorrow
c'est	it is
l'arrivée	the arrival
du	of the + masc. noun
le Tour de France	Tour de France
c'est ici	it's here
merci	thank you
beaucoup	a lot/very much
bonnes vacances	have a good vacation

Conversation at a café bar...

You are V (vous) and P is Paul, a total stranger.
Listen to this dialog, then play your role.

V: Bonjour.

P: Bonjour. Vous parlez français?

V: Oui, je parle français et anglais. Je suis américain. J'habite à

P: Ah! Je connais Je vais aux Etats-Unis pour les affaires. Vous êtes en vacances?

V: Oui.

P: Vous aimez la France?

V: Oui, j'aime beaucoup Paris et l'apéritif!

P: Qu'est-ce que vous buvez? (Paul motions towards the bar in front of Paul with his chin.)

V: Je ne sais pas.

P: Un Patis? C'est l'apéro français!

V: D'accord.

P: Santé! (Paul raises his glass.)

V: Santé!

TRANSLATION

V: Hello.

P: Hello. Do you speak French?

V: Yes, I speak French and English. I am American. I live in....

P: Ah! I know I go to the United States for business. Are you on vacation?

V: Yes.

P: Do you like France?

V: Yes, I love Paris and cocktail hour!

P: What are you drinking?

V: I don't know.

P: A patis? It's the French cocktail!

V: Okay.

P: Cheers!

V: Cheers!



Conversation at a café bar... PART TWO

You are V (vous) and P is Paul, a total stranger.
Listen to this dialog, then play your role.

P: Vous aimez? (Paul motions towards his cocktail.)

V: Oui, j'aime beaucoup.

P: Qu'est-ce que vous aimez à Paris?

V: Les cafés et les restaurants. J'aime l'Arc de Triomphe et Les Champs Elysées.

P: Le Tour de France arrive le 15.

V: Où arrive le Tour de France?

P: Sur les Champs Elysées. C'est très spécial. C'est un beau spectacle.

V: C'est super! C'est une bonne aventure.

P: Est-ce que votre femme aime les chocolats?

V: Oui, beaucoup!

P: Allez à La Mère de Famille. Le chocolat est trop bon!

Translation and notes...

P: You like?

V: Yes, I like it a lot.

P: What do you like about Paris?

V: The cafés and the restaurants. I like the Arc of Triumph and the Champs Elysées.

P: The Tour de France arrives on the 15th.

V: Where is the Tour de France arriving?

P: On the Champs Elysées.

It's very special. It's a good attraction.

V: That's great! It's a good adventure.

P: Does your wife like chocolates?

V: Yes, a lot

P: Go to La Mère de Famille. The chocolate is too good!

A La Mère de Famille.

M = Saleslady

P: C'est ici. Bonjour Mesdames.

V: Bonjour Mesdames.

M: Bonjour Messieurs. Qu'est-ce que je peux vous faire goûter?

V: Mmm. On peut goûter?

M: Mais bien sûr! Qu'est-ce que vous aimez?

V: J'aime tout! Je veux envoyer une boîte de chocolats à mes parents aux Etats-Unis. C'est possible?

M: Bien sûr. Je vous fais goûter un chocolat enrobé au café? Et vous, Monsieur, voulez-vous essayer un chocolat à la cerise?

P: Oui, s'il vous plaît. Mmm. C'est trop bon!

V: Pouvez-vous me faire une boîte assortie?

M: Bien sûr. Ça va celle-ci?

V: Oui, s'il vous plaît.

M: Ça fait 56 Euros.

V: Merci.

P Merci Mesdames.

V: Merci Mesdames.

M: Merci bien Messieurs, bonne journée.

At the Mère de Famille.

P: It's here. Hello Mesdames (there is more than one saleslady).

V: Hello Mesdames.

M: Hello Messieurs. (the plural of Monsieur)
What can I have you taste?

V: Mmm. We can taste?

M: Yes, of course! What do you like?

V: I like everything! I want to send a box of chocolates to my parents in the United States. Is it possible?

M: Of course. I'll have you taste a coffee truffle? And you, Sir, would you like to try a cherry chocolate?

P: Yes, please. Mmm. It's too good!

V: Could you make an assorted box?

M: Of course. Is this one good?

V: Yes, please.

M: That will be 56 Euros.

V: Thank you.

P: Thank you Mesdames.

V: Thank you Mesdames.

M: Thank you, Messieurs, good day.



NUMBERS

1-10	
1	un
2	deux
3	trois
4	quatre
5	cinq
6	six
7	sept
8	huit
9	neuf
10	dix

11-20	
11	onze
12	douze
13	treize
14	quatorze
15	quinze
16	seize
17	dix-sept
18	dix-huit
19	dix-neuf
20	vingt

21-60	
21	vingt-et-un
22	vingt-deux
23	vingt-trois
24	vingt-quatre
25	vingt-cinq
26	vingt-six
27	vingt-sept
28	vingt-huit
29	vingt-neuf
30	trente
40	quarante
50	cinquante
60	soixanted

61+	
61	soixante-et-un
70	soixante-dix
71	soixante-et-onze
72	soixante-douze
73	soixante-treize
74	soixante-quatorze
75	soixante-quinze
76	soixante-seize
77	soixante-dix-sept
78	soixante-dix-huit
79	soixante-dix-neuf
80	quatre-vingt
81	quatre-vingt-un
90	quatre-vingt-dix
91	quatre-vingt-onze
	etc.
100	cent

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Listen to our audio and practice your numbers...

<https://youtu.be/wrBMUcaee-A>

There are also two videos that will teach you the numbers past 20. Watch them at your leisure...

<https://youtu.be/10jSoxMztrE>

<https://youtu.be/wx0vaVIBlpQ>

QUICK METRIC CONVERSION GUIDE

Kilometers vs. Miles - Feet vs. Mètres...

We are used to referring to distances in miles. Most of the world is used to using kilometers. You may want to know how far something is, or you may want to relay information to someone else, but you cannot expect others to use miles just because you do. Here's a quick guide...

Simplifying The Metric System

What exactly is the metric system? For me it is an easy scale based on units of 10, 100 or 1,000.

1cm = 10mm (milimètres) 1k = 1.000m (the . equals our ,)

1 mètre = 39 inches -- if you just need a quick conversion, think of it as 1 mètre = 3 ft.

1 cm = .39 inches - if you need a quick conversion, easy to calculate, one inch = 2.5 cm.

1km = 0.6 miles - quick conversion = 1 mile = 1.5km

10 miles

15km

litre = 1.05 quart

1kg = 2.2 lbs.

Miles -->	Km
10 miles	15 km
20 miles	30 km
50 miles	75 km
125miles	187 km
150miles	225 km

Inches -->	Centimètres
1 in.	2.5 cm
24 in.	60 cm
Yard	Mètres
1 yd.	1 m

Quart -->	Litre
1 qt.	1 l
Pounds -->	Kilos
1 lb.	0.5 kg



Getting Around

Click here for video:

Jardin des Tuileries

Shopping Spots

Rue de Rivoli (tourist boutiques)

Rue Cler (Ina Gartner's favorite pedestrian area lined with food stores, cafés and restaurants)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dP9ObS66tfs>

Gallerie Lafayette (department store)

Marché aux Puces (flea market)

Forum des Halles (former wholesale food market)

Other Places of Interest

Place de la Concorde

La Seine

Jardin du Luxembourg

Place de la Bastille

Cimetière du Père Lachaise (cemetery)

L'Opéra

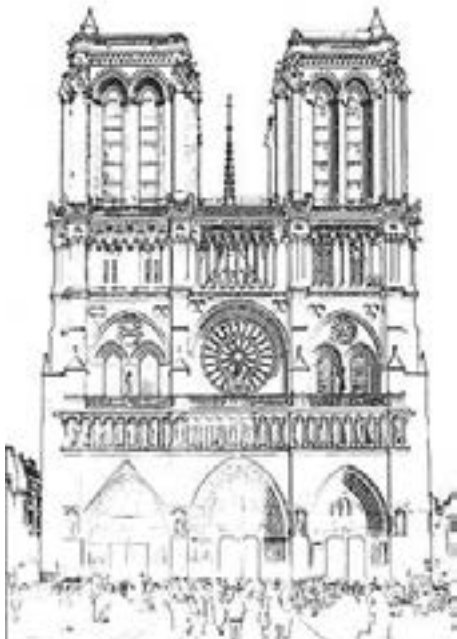
Musées

Centre Pompidou

Les Invalides

Palais Royal

Notre Dame



Where is...

Où est la Rue de Rivoli?

Où est la Rue Cler?

Où est le Marché aux Puces?

Où est le Forum des Halles?

I would like to go to...

Je voudrais aller à la Rue de Rivoli.

Je voudrais aller au Marché aux Puces.

Je voudrais aller au Jardin du Luxembourg.

Je voudrais aller à la Place de la Bastille.

Visit A La Mère de Famille, the oldest chocolate store in France, founded in 1761.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61IEKN-PO4U4>



Crash Course for Travelers

Click here for video:

Understanding A French Menu



A lot of restaurants in Paris and tourist areas will have English translations, but let's talk about a few things that will make your trip a little easier...

Menus are meals that are put together with a set price. You can pick from several choices for each item.

Les Entrées = appetizers

--> They can be salads, pâté, or just little dishes but it is customary for the French to eat an appetizer. It is an integral part of the meal.

Examples of entrées:

Different types of pâté: terrine, pâté de campagne, or rillettes (Terrines and pâté are cooked in different ways) or pâté de foie (liver)

Salads:

carottes râpées - grated carrots with mustard vinaigrette
Tabouli - couscous salad with different vegetables
Salade de bettes - beet salad

Foie gras - Foie gras

Bouchées à la reine - puff pastry with white sauce and seafood

Moules - mussels

Coquilles St. Jacques - Scallops

Escargots - snails

Cuisses de Grenouilles - frogs legs

Huitre - Oysters

Fruits de Mer - various shellfish

Les Plats Principaux:

Les Viandes: meats

Le boeuf - beef

Le porc - pork

le veau - veal

Le mouton - lamb

Le sanglier - boar

Le cheval - horse

Le cerf - venison

Le lapin - rabbit

Les Volailles: fowl

Le poulet - chicken

La pintade - guinea fowl

Le perdrix - partridge

Le pigeon - pigeon

La dinde - turkey

L'oie - goose



Organ Meats

Le foie - liver

Les rognons - kidney

La cervelle - brain

Les ris de veau - sweetbreads (thymus gland)

Les tripes - tripe

L'andouillette - sausage made with intestines

Boudin noir - blood sausage

Les Fromages

--> The waiter will come with the cheese plate and you will have a choice of one, two or three types of cheese. The waiter will cut them for you.

Les Desserts

Tarte - pie or tarts

Entremets - some sort of pudding, custard or flan

Gâteau - cake

Glace - ice cream

Clafoutis - cherry flan

Tarte tatin - upside down caramelised apple pie

Mousse au chocolat

Pommes de Terre: Potatoes

Frites or Pommes Frites - French fries

Pommes dauphines - potato balls

Pommes de terre au gratin - scalloped potatoes

La purée - mashed potatoes

Les pommes de terre sautées - sauteed

Les pommes de terre au four - baked potato

Pommes allumettes - potato sticks



How to get a steak to your liking...

- Saignant – Very rare. (saignant mean bleeding)
- À point – Medium rare for British or American standards.
- Bien cuit – Well done. Still a little pink inside.

Don't bother to try or order anything cooked more than that. The French consider it ruining the meat.



A few details...

à cheval = an egg on top (literally on the horse)

Ice in your drinks...

The French serve their drinks cold, rarely with ice. If you ask for ice, you will most likely get a few ice cubes, nothing that you are used to. This is the French way, and when in Rome do like the Romans.

