



MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY
(University with Potential for Excellence)
DISTANCE EDUCATION



DIPLOMA IN FRENCH

PAPER - I

GRAMMAR & CIVILIZATION

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2718



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DIPLOMA COURSE IN FRENCH

Welcome to Diploma course in French !

We hope you have gained a basic knowledge of the French language, grammar and culture having done your Certificate course in French.

Be assured that you will certainly gain a good knowledge of French grammar and civilization. This course shall also enhance your spoken skills.

We wish you:

“All the best”
&
“BONNE CHANCE”

Note: The lesson nos. within brackets refer to the lesson No. in the text book.

PRESCRIBED TEXT BOOK FOR DIPLOMA COURSE IN FRENCH

- Prescribed Text Book** : Campus (*vol. I*)
by Jacky GIRARDET & Jaques Pecheur
Edition Didier
Modules C et D. Units 7,8,9,10,11 & 12
- Lessons** : Lessons 7 to 12
- Book Available AT** : W. R. Goyal Publishers & Distributors,
86 U.B. Jawahar Nagar,
New Delhi- 110 007
e-mail : goyal@vsnl.com
- NOTE** : The book used for the Certificate Course is prescribed for Diploma course.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Paper I :	Grammar and Civilization	075 marks
Paper II:	Comprehension and Translation	075 marks
	Internal Assessment	025 marks
	Viva-Voce (Oral)	025 marks
	Total	100 marks

SYLLABUS

UNIT I (Lesson 7) - To develop relationships

UNIT II (Lesson 8) - To Discover the Past

UNIT III (Lesson 9) - To Undertake

UNIT IV (Lesson 10) - To take decisions

UNIT V (Lesson 11) - To Face Problems

UNIT VI (Lesson 12) - To Escape

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UNIT 0

RECAPITULATION

0.1 LES ARTICLES

0.1.1 Indefinite Article

<u>Masculine Singular</u>	<u>Feminine Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
UN	UNE	DES	A / An / some

Masculine nouns take the article «UN».

Example : Un livre - A book; Un mur - A wall.

Feminine nouns take the article «UNE».

Example : Une table - A table; Une clef - A key.

Plural nouns take “DES”

Example : Des livres, des clef, des tables.

Note : These articles are used when a noun is introduced for the first time.

0.1.2 Definite Article

<u>Masc. Singular</u>	<u>Fem. Singular</u>	<u>Before Vowel</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
LE	LA	L’	LES	The

Masculine nouns take the article «LE».

Example : Le livre - the book, Le mur - the wall.

Feminine Nouns take the article «LA».

Example : La table – the table; La clef - the key.

Nouns beginning with a vowel or “h” mute take “L’”

Example : L’enfant, l’école, l’hôtel.

Plural nouns take “LES”

Example : Les livres, les clef, les tables.

Note : These articles are used when a noun already mentioned in a text is referred to.

0.1.3 Partitive Article

<u>Masc. Singular</u>	<u>Fem. Singular</u>	<u>Before Vowel</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
DU	DE LA	DE L'	DES	Some

Masculine nouns take the article «DU».

Example : DU café – some coffee

Feminine Nouns take the article «DE LA».

Example : De la bière – some beer

Nouns beginning with a vowel or “h” mute take “L’”

Example : De l'eau – some water.

Plural nouns take “DES”

Example : Des livres, des cahiers.

Note : These articles are used to express quantity along with a noun.

0.1.4 Contracted Articles

De + le	=Du (masculine)	– Ex : Du professeur (du- de+le=of the)
De + la	=De la (feminine)	– Ex :De la comédienne
De + l'	= De l' (before vowel or 'h' mute)	– Ex : De l'étudiant
De + les	= Des (plural)	– Ex : Des étudiant

To specify the things we make use of 'de' and (du, de la, de l', des) articles contractés)

Ex: Le livre de Pierre; La voiture du professeur; etc

Note :

1) Noun + du/de la / de l'/des/ + Noun = Contracted articles

Example : Le livre **du** garçon – Du = de + le = contracted article

2) Verb + du/de la / de l'/des/ + Noun = Partitive articles

Example : Il boit **du** vin – Du = Partitive article

0.2 LES ADJECTIFS

0.2.1 Demonstrative Adjectives :

To show the things or the person one makes use of the demonstrative adjectives.

They are

Ce (m)

Cet (m, before the word beginning with a vowel or 'h' mute)

Cette (feminine)

Ces (plural)

Ex : Je voudrais ce ballon, cet arbre, cette voiture, ces livres.

0.2.2 Possessive Adjectives :

	<u>Masculine Singular</u>	<u>Feminine Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Je	Mon	Ma	Mes	My
Tu	Ton	Ta	Tes	Your
Il/Elle	Son	Sa	Ses	His/her
Nous	Notre	Notre	Nos	Our
Vous	Votre	Votre	Vos	Your
Ils/Elles	Leur	Leur	Leurs	Their

Note : Unlike in English, the possessive adjectives in French agree in gender and number with the noun which follows, and not with the possessor.

Example : His / Her father – **Son** père. His / Her mother – **Sa** mère

0.2.3 Qualifying Adjectives:

Revise the list of adjectives studied in certificate course.

Example : grand / petit / bon / blanc / vert / vieil etc.

0.2.3.1 Place of adjectives

The adjectives which are always placed after the noun are:

The adjectives of colour: Ex: une robe africaine

The adjectives which are often placed after the noun are:

Long adjectives: une histoire intéressante

Adjectives often placed before the noun are:

Beau-bon-grand-petit-jeune-vieux-nouveau-joli

N.B : The meaning of the adjective can be different according to the place and the noun it characterizes

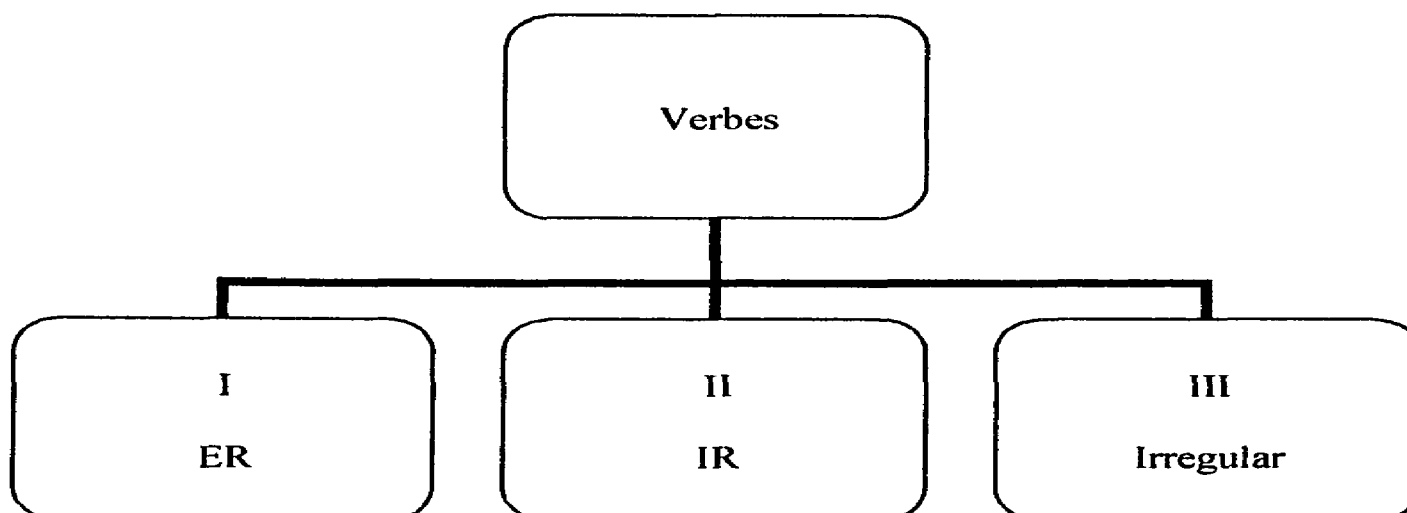
Un petit homme: un homme de petite taille (a short man)

Un petit garçon: un jeune garçon (a young boy)

Un garçon petit: un garçon de petite taille (a short boy)

0.3 LES VERBES

0.3.1 Present Tense :



I Group : All verbs ending in « ER » belong to this group. (Except Aller)
All pronominal verbs like « Se Laver »

Parler – To speak		Se Laver – To have a wash	
Je parle	Nous parlons	Je me lave	Nous nous lavons
Tu parles	Vous parlez	Tu te laves	Vous vous lavez
Il / Elle parle	Ils / Elles parlent	Il se lave	Ils se lavent

II Group : Some verbs ending in « IR » belong to this group.
Verbs of colour like “rougir, jaunir, blanchir, verdier etc. belong to this group.

Finir – To finish	
Je finis	Nous finissons
Tu finis	Vous finissez
Il / Elle finit	Ils / Elles finissent

III Group : All irregular verbs belong to this group.

<u>Avoir</u>	<u>Être</u>	<u>Aller</u>	<u>Prendre/comprendre</u>
J'ai	Je suis	Je vais	Je prends
Tu as	Tu es	Tu vas	Tu prends
Il / Elle a	Il / Elle est	Il / Elle va	Il / Elle prend
Nous avons	Nous sommes	Nous allons	Nous prenons
Vous avez	Vous êtes	Vous allez	Vous prenez
Ils / Elles ont	Ils / Elles sont	Ils / Elles vont	Ils/Elles prennent

Note : Revise other irregular verbs studied in certificate course.

0.3.2 Imperative :

To give an order or make a request, we make use of the imperative form. To form this mood, we have to take tu, vous, nous form of the present tense and remove tu, vous and nous and retain the verbal form.

Ex: Tu prends **Prends!** – (take)
 Nous prenons **Prenons!** – (let us take)
 Vous prenez **Prenez!** – (take)

N.B: For the first group verbs we have to remove ‘s’ in ‘tu’ form.
 Ex: Tu parles **Parle!**

Imperative negative

Ne parle pas!
Ne parlons pas!
Ne parlez pas!

0.3.3 Passé Composé

Transitive verbs (verbs that take direct object), use “Avoir” as auxiliary. This tense is formed with the present tense of avoir+ the past participle form of the given verb.

Ex: **Regarder**
J’ai regardé (regardé - past participle)
Tu as regardé
Il a regardé
Nous avons regardé
Vous avez regardé
Ils ont regardé

Interrogative forms :

Tu as compris? (Have you understood?)
Est-ce que tu as compris? (Have you understood?)
As-tu compris? (Have you understood?)

Negation:

Je n’ai pas compris

The past participles of the I group verbs are formed by removing ‘er’ and adding é

Ex: parler = parlé

For other verbs:

Prendre - pris	comprendre	-compris	Avoir	- eu
Voir - vu	savoir	-su	finir	- fini
Faire - fait	être	-été		
Lire - lu	apprendre	-appris		

The Intransitive verbs (verbs that cannot take direct object) take the auxiliary ‘être’ to form the passé composé. To form this tense, we conjugate the verb ‘être’ in the present tense and add the past participle of the given verb.

In this conjugation, an important point to remember is that the past-participle agrees in gender and number with the subject.

Ex: **Partir**

Je suis parti (If the subject is masculine)

Je suis partie (If the subject is feminine)

Tu es parti / partie

Il est parti

Elle est partie

Nous sommes partis

Nous sommes parties

Vous êtes partis

Vous êtes parties

Ils sont partis

Elles sont parties

Some of the verbs which are conjugated with “ être ” are given below:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|--------|
| a) | arriver | # | partir |
| | descendre | # | monter |
| | venir | # | aller |
| | entrer | # | sortir |
| | naître | # | mourir |
| | tomber | # | rester |

b) All the pronominal verbs:

Ex: s'appeler- se lever etc.

0.3.4 Futur Proche

Present tense of « aller » + infinitif of the given verb.

Ex: **Parler**

Je vais parler

Tu vas parler

Il/Elle va parler

Nous allons parler

Vous allez parler

Ils / Elles vont parler

Finir

Je vais finir

Tu vas finir

Il va finir

Nous allons finir

Vous allez finir

Ils vont finir

Partir

Je vais partir

Tu vas partir

Il va partir

Nous allons partir

Vous allez partir

Ils vont partir

UNIT I (Lesson 7)

To develop relationships

Introduction :

In this unit, we will learn how :

1. To master communication skills.
2. To characterise a person.

Objectives :

1. To master social communication skills.
2. To greet and introduce people.
3. To invite and to thank.
4. To describe the physical features and the character of a person.
5. To announce an event.
6. To express a wish.
7. To thank and to excuse oneself.

Unit Structure :

This unit is divided into four sub units:

- Translation of the French text into English.
- Vocabulary.
- Grammar components:
 - Direct and indirect object pronouns.
 - Agreement of past participles.
- Civilization :
 - Horoscope.
 - Laying a table.
 - Sending messages to friends.
 - Summary of a French film.

1.1 TRANSLATION

1.1.1 Revelation / Disclosure 1

At the reception

In a provincial town Sylvie Ferrero, a journalist of “Nouvelles de l’Ouest”, makes a call to a friend.

Sylvie : Hello is it Jerome?

Jerome: Sylvie! How are you?

Sylvie : Fine... Well, do you know Gilles Daveau well?

Jerome: Daveau? Yes I know him. Why?

Sylvie : I would like to meet him. Can you invite us to your house?

Jerome: Fine. But, no scenes, ok ?

Sylvie : Jerome, you know me...

Few days later in Jerome’s and his companion Catherine’s house.

Sylvie : Good evening. I hope you love roses?

Catherine : I adore them. They are superb! Thank you.

Sylvie : Can I call you Catherine?

Catherine : We can also be informal know?

Sylvie : Ok.

Lucas: And this is for you!

(To Jerome)

Jerome: Lucas this is not right.

Lucas : Why? Must we be reasonable this evening?

Jerome: Not at all! We will open it and have a drink.

Gilles Daveau arrives.

Jerome: I introduce you...

1.1.2 Revelation / Disclosure 2 A little Secret

After the meal, the guests take coffee.

Sylvie : They say that you travel a lot....

Gilles D : It’s true.

Sylvie : Does the General manager often invite you for official visits?

Gilles D : Yes quiet often. With other Heads of the Enterprise.

Sylvie : Do you like it?

Gilles D : Of course. It’s mainly useful. We meet people. We present our products.

Sylvie : They say that the General Manager rings you up...?

Gilles D : He asks me for advice and I reply.

Sylvie : They also say that he has proposed you an important post.

Gilles D : Who told you these things?

1.1.3 Revelation / Disclosure 3 Advice

At the “Nouvelles de l’Ouest” office.

Manager : Daveau Future minister. Its ridiculous !
Sylvie : I think he says the truth.
Manager: Do you think that we must make this news public ?
Sylvie: Yes.
Manager: So announce it.

After an hour

Manager: Show me that article!

Manager: Well! It’s almost perfect.
Sylvie: I am not very much satisfied with my title...
Manager: Of course, it’s good. Leave it as it is! Don’t change it!
Sylvie: So what is wrong?
Manager: These 3 words: “Gilles Daveau, an intelligent, competent and attractive man.” Delete them!
Sylvie: But that’s the truth!
Manager: We run a newspaper with opposite views Sylvie...
Sylvie: You know he has sent me flowers

1.2 Vocabulary

1.2.1 Parts of a Body:

Une tête – head; Un visage – face; Un oeil – an eye; Des yeux – Eyes; Un cheveu – a hair; Des cheveux – hair; Un nez – a nose; Une oreille – an ear; Une moustache – a moustache; Une dent – a tooth; Une bouche – a mouth; Une langue – a tongue; Une barbe – a beard; Une main – a hand; Un doigt – a finger; un bras – an arm; un cou – a neck; une épaule – a shoulder; un ventre – a stomach; une jambe – a leg; un pied – a foot.

1.2.2 Physical features :

1.2.2.1 Une taille - size :

Être grand – to be tall; être petit – to be short; être de taille moyenne – to be of average height; Il mesure (il fait) – he is ---- m. tall.

1.2.2.2 Une allure – look:

Être beau – To be handsome / beautiful; Être laid – to be ugly; Avoir un physique agréable – to have a pleasant look; avoir un charme – to be charming; être mince / maigre – to be thin; être rond / gros – to be fat.

1.2.2.3 Un visage – a face:

Avoir un visage rond / allongé – to have a round/long face; avoir des cheveux bruns / châains / blonds / roux – to have brown / chestnut coloured / blond /reddish brown hair; Avoir des yeux noirs / marrons / bleus / verts - To have black / maroon / blue / green eyes.

1.2.3 Table sets :

Une assiette – a plate; Une fourchette – a fork; Un couteau – a knife ; Une cuillère – a table spoon ; Une cuillère à café – a tea spoon ; Une tasse – a cup ; Un verre – a glass ; Un verre à eau – a water glass ; Un verre à vin – a wine glass ; Une serviette – napkin.

1.2.4 Verbs :

Offrir – to offer; Remercier – to thank; Ouvrir – to open; Faire plaisir – to please; Voler – to rob; Prêter – to lend; Faire attention – to pay attention; Rendre – to give back; Faire un cadeau – to give a gift; Recevoir – to receive; Envoyer – to send; Être amoureux – to be in love.

1.3 Grammar

1.3.1 Object Pronouns

1.3.1.1 List of pronouns :

Subject	direct object	Indirect object
Je	me	me
Tu	te	te
Il	le	lui
Elle	le	lui
Nous	nous	nous
Vous	vous	vous
Ils	les	leur
Elles	les	leur

Il a acheté le livre – Il l'a acheté
Il a donné le livre à Mani – Il le lui a acheté
Il a donné les livres à Pierre – Il les lui a donnés

1.3.1.2. Place of pronouns ;

- A. Object pronouns (DO or IO) are placed before the verb or before the auxiliary in passé composé.
- B. If both direct and indirect object pronouns come in the same sentence, there are two cases:
- a. If both are different persons , then : **IO + DO**

Il m'a envoyé le livre – Il me l'a envoyé
IO+DO

Je t'ai envoyé les cadeaux – Je te les ai envoyé.
IO+DO

In the above 2 sentences, direct objects “livre & cadeaux” are replaced by “l' & les” respectively.

Je ne t'ai envoyé pas les cadeaux – Je ne te les ai envoyé pas.
IO+DO

- b. Both the pronouns (DO & IO) are third persons (singular or plural) then: **DO + IO**

Il donne le livre aux étudiants – Il le lui donne.
DO+IO

C. Imperative:

a. In imperative affirmative, the pronouns are placed after the verb and it follows English rule.

Donnez le livre à Victor – Donnez-**le-lui**

b. In imperative negative, the pronouns are placed before the verb and it follows original rule.

Donnez-**le-lui** – Ne **le lui** donnez pas.

1.3.2 Agreement of past participles:

1.3.2.1 With auxiliary “être”:

As studied earlier in your certificate course, past participle conjugated with the auxiliary verb “être” agrees in gender and number **with the subject**.

Il est parti Elle est partie Ils sont partis Elles sont parties
Il est allé Elle est allée Ils sont allés Elles sont allées

1.3.2.2 With auxiliary « avoir »:

Past participle conjugated with the auxiliary verb “avoir” agrees in gender and number **with the direct object if placed before the verb**.

Il a mangé la viande. Il l'a mangée.
Il a envoyé les fleurs. Il les a envoyées.

1.3.3 Feminine of adjectives :

Add « e » to the masculine :

Intelligent – intelligente; patient – patiente.

Adjectives ending in « eux » is changed to « euse » :

Courageux – courageuse; généreux – généreuse.

Adjectives ending in “ier” is changed to “ière”:

Fier – fière;

1.4 Civilisation

1.4.1 Astrology reveals your character:

Verseau	Aquarius	21/01-19/02	original, independent, pessimist.
Poissons	Pisces	20/02-20/03	artist, good character, changing.
Bélier	Aries	21/03-21/04	courageous, proud, kind.
Taureau	Taurus	22/04-21/05	patient, hard working, bad character.
Gémeaux	Gemini	22/05-21/06	artist, intelligent, impatient.
Cancer	Cancer	22/06-22/07	original, selfish, intelligent
Lion	Leo	23/07-22/08	generous, kind, proud.
Vierge	Virgo	23/08-22/09	hard worker, practical, pessimist
Balance	Libra	23/09-22/10	idealist, stable, lazy.
Scorpion	Scorpion	23/10-22/11	Courageous, intelligent, fussy.
Sagittaire	Sagittarius	23/11-21/12	optimist, courageous, changing.
Capricorne	Capricorn	22/12-20/01	Generous, stable, timid.

1.4.2 Cinema

The taste of others or difficulty in communication (A film resume)

Can we love others when they don't share our taste? That is the theme of the film "The taste of others" by Agnes Jaoui.

Castella (Jean-Pierre Bacri) is a Head of an Enterprise. He is a kind man. His company works well. He signs contract with foreign companies, and for which he learns English. His teacher Clara (Anne Alvaro) is an actor. She handles English classes to earn her living.

One evening Castala sees Clara acting in one of Racine's plays. He falls in love with her. He tries to express his love but Clara lives amidst snobbish artists. These intellectuals find Castala ridiculous.

But he is not ashamed of it, perhaps since he is in love. His courage, generosity and kindness make him triumphant.

In this film, there is also the story of Castala's driver and his girl friend. There is also the story of a bar waitress and a former policeman - 2 other stories dealing with the theme of the difficulty in love and communication.

1.4.3 Mettre la table - Laying a table

La fourchette se place à gauche de l'assiette, pointes en bas, le couteau et la cuillère à droite ;

Lorsqu'il y a plusieurs couverts, on les place dans l'ordre de leur utilisation. Si on commence par du potage, la cuillère sera complètement à droite. Si l'on commence par du poisson, le couteau à poisson sera complètement à droite et la fourchette à poisson complètement à gauche.

Le verre à eau se place à gauche, les autres verres de droite à gauche selon leur ordre de l'utilisation. Le pain est à gauche.

The fork is placed on the left hand side of the plate, pointed downwards. The knife and the spoon are placed on the right hand side. When there are several sets, they are placed according to the order of their use. If we begin with the soup, the spoon is on the right hand side. If we begin with the fish, the fish knife is placed on the right while the fish fork is placed on the left. The water glass is placed on the left while the other glasses are arranged from right to left, according to the order of their use.

1.5 CYP Questions

A Complétez avec un pronom :

- M. Duval : Vous connaissez les nouveaux locataires du troisième ?
Mme. Charles : Je ne ----- connais pas vraiment, mais je ----- ai vus.
M. Duval : Ils ----- parlent ?
Mme Charles : Oui. Nous ----- disons bonjour. Ils ----- répondent.
M. Duval : Eh bien moi, ils ne ----- disent rien !
Mme Charles : Mais quand vous ----- rencontrez, vous ----- regardez , vous ----- souriez, vous ----- parlez ?
M. Duval : Ah non ! c'est à ----- de faire le premier pas !

B Donner des instructions et des conseils :

Lucas n'est jamais d'accord avec les propositions de Sylvie :

Sylvie : Invitons Gilles et Agnès Daveau !

Lucas : Ne les invitons pas !

Sylvie : Ne téléphonons pas à Catherine. Elle est en vacances.

Lucas :

Sylvie : Ne recevons pas les Durand. Ils ne sont pas sympathiques.

Lucas :

Sylvie : Regardons le film sur la Cinquième. C'est un policier passionnant.

Lucas :

Sylvie : on offre quelque chose à Jérôme et à Catherine ? Ils ont été gentils avec nous.

Lucas :

1.6 Summary

In this unit we have learnt:

1. Social communication skills.
2. Describing the physical features and the character of a person.
3. Direct and indirect object pronouns.
4. Agreement of past participles.
5. Horoscope.
6. Laying a table.
7. Summary of a French film.

1.7 Key Words

Les parties du corps; la taille; l'allure; les caractères physiques; offrir; remercier horoscope; mettre la table; les couverts; être beau; avoir du charme etc.

1.8 Further Reading

Search in websites information regarding horoscopes and French films.

1.9 Answers to CYP Questions:

A Complétez avec un pronom :

M. Duval : Vous connaissez les nouveaux locataires du troisième ?

Mme. Charles : Je ne **les** connais pas vraiment, mais je **les** ai vus.

M. Duval : Ils **vous** parlent ?

Mme Charles : Oui. Nous **leur** disons bonjour. Ils **nous** répondent.

M. Duval : Eh bien moi, ils ne **me** disent rien !

Mme Charles : Mais quand vous **les** rencontrez, vous **les** regardez , vous **leur** souriez, vous **leur** parlez ?

M. Duval : Ah non ! c'est à **eux** de faire le premier pas !

B Donner des instructions et des conseils :

Lucas n'est jamais d'accord avec les propositions de Sylvie :

Sylvie : Invitons Gilles et Agnès Daveau !

Lucas : Ne les invitons pas !

Sylvie : Ne téléphonons pas à Catherine. Elle est en vacances.

Lucas : **Téléphonons-lui !**

Sylvie : Ne recevons pas les Durand. Ils ne sont pas sympathiques.

Lucas : **Recevons-les !**

Sylvie : Regardons le film sur la Cinquième. C'est un policier passionnant.

Lucas : **Ne le regardons pas !**

Sylvie : on offre quelque chose à Jérôme et à Catherine ? Ils ont été gentils avec nous.

Lucas : **Ne leur offrons rien !**

1.10 Model Questions :

a. Quel est votre horoscope ?

Mon horoscope est -----

b. Décrivez votre caractère.

Je suis intelligent, courageux, fier etc.

c. Comment met-on la table en France ?

La fourchette se place à gauche de l'assiette, pointes en bas, le couteau et la cuillère à droite. Lorsqu'il y a plusieurs couverts, on les place dans l'ordre de leur utilisation. Si on commence par du potage, la cuillère sera complètement à droite. Si l'on commence par du poisson, le couteau à poisson sera complètement à droite et la fourchette à poisson complètement à gauche. Le verre à eau se place à gauche, les autres verres de droite à gauche selon leur ordre de l'utilisation. Le pain est à gauche.

UNIT II (Lesson 8)

To Discover the Past

Introduction :

In this unit, we will learn:

1. To speak about an event in the past.
2. To speak about habits and changes.

Objectives :

1. To know important moments of history.
2. To speak about family members.
3. To narrate different events.
4. To speak about dates and duration.

Unit Structure :

This unit is divided into four sub units:

- The translation of the French text into English.
- Vocabulary.
- Grammar components:
 - Past continuous (imparfait)
 - Pronoun 'en'.
 - Pronominal verb – usage.
 - Expression of duration.
- Civilization :
 - Members of the family.
 - A sports champion.
 - Historical persons.
 - Historical monuments.

2.1 Translation

2.1.1 Return to the country 1

It's long time....

At the farm of Charles Payan at Saint-Cyprien, a village in south of France.

Francois : Is it Charles Payan?

Charles : Yes.

Francois : I am Francois Dumas. Do you remember me?

Charles : Francois! Hi What a surprise! It's how long since you have left Saint-Cyrien?

Francois : 20 years.

Charles : So you were in Africa these 20 years?

Francois : Almost 20 years... 18 years.

Few minutes later...

Charles : Well as for me, after your left I discontinued my studies in medical college and I worked in my parent's farm.

Francois : Are you married?

Charles : Since 10 years.

Francois : Do I know her?

Charles : Suzan is English... We have a 5 year old son.

Francois : So you are also a father.

Charles : Father and Mayor...

Francois : You the Mayor of Saint-Cyprien! Since when?

Charles : Since the last elections. Since 3 years.

2.1.2 Return to the country 2

Present and past

Francois visits his childhood village again.

Francois : I find that the village has changed.

Charles : Since 20 years; and it's normal. It has become international. Everyday I hear people speaking English, German and Dutch "Good Morning", "Guten tag"!

Francois : I remember in those days, neighbours often used to get together .

Charles : We still do it at times.

Francois : With the new inhabitants of the village?

Charles : Yes. To meet with one another, there is always a festival, an activity, an outing... We never get bored here.

Francois : Never?

Charles : Yeah, rarely!

2.2 Vocabulary

Un retour – a return; Ça fait longtemps – it's long since; Une ferme – a farm; Se souvenir / se rappeler – to remember; Combien de temps – how long; Quitter – to leave; Depuis quand – since when ?; Il y a / ça fait – ago; Pendant – during / for; Longtemps – long time; Une enfance – childhood; Réunir – to meet; Quelquefois

– some time; Souvent – often; Une fête – a festival; Une sortie – an outing ;
Jamais – never.

2.3 Grammar

2.3.1 L'Imparfait : (Past Continuous)

2.3.1.1 Conjugation :

Take the first person plural (« Nous »-form) of present tense, remove “ONS” and add “ais, ais, ait, ait, ions, iez, aient, aient.”

Parler – (nous parlons) Finir – (nous finissons) Prendre – (nous prenons)

Je parlais	Je finissais	Je prenais
Tu parlais	Tu finissais	Tu prenais
Il/Elle parlait	Il/Elle finissait	Il/Elle prenait
Nous parlions	Nous finissions	Nous prenions
Vous parliez	Vous finissiez	Vous preniez
Ils/Elles parlaient	Ils/Elles finissaient	Ils/Elles prenaient

2.3.1.2 Usage of Passé Composé / Imparfait :

Passé composé is used to express an action in the past / an action totally accomplished in the present:

Imparfait is used to express a situation or a description in the past / an habitual action in the past.

Examples:

J'**ai fini** mon petit déjeuner. (action totally accomplished)

Pendant mon enfance, je **prenais** du lait tous les matins. (habitual action)

Hier, quand il **faisait** beau, je **suis sorti** faire des courses.

Situation action

2.3.2 Pronoun « EN »

a. The pronoun “EN” is used to replace direct object complements preceded by partitive articles “Du / De la / de l’ / des » or expressions of quantity.

Example :

Il mange **des fruits** - Il **en** mange.

Il boit beaucoup **de vin** - Il **en** boit beaucoup.

b. “EN” is used as adverbial pronoun to replace complement of place (From somewhere)

Example: Il revient **de Paris**. - Il **en** revient.

2.3.3 Usage of Reflexive pronoun « SE »

Reflexive pronouns can take reflexive or reciprocal meaning.

Example:

Il **se** regarde dans un miroir. He looks **at himself** in the mirror.

Ils **se** regardent sans dire bonjour. They see **each other** without greeting.

2.3.4 Expression of Time / Duration :(page no: 111)

2.3.4.1 Precise a moment / duration with reference to the present:

Depuis quand (quel jour) Marie est- elle partie ?

Since when has Marie left?

Marie est partie **depuis** le 1^{er} mars.

Marie has left since first March.

Il y a (ça fait...) combien de temps qu'elle est à Athènes ?

Since how long is she at Athens ?

Il y a (ça fait...) 9 jours qu'elle est à Athènes.

It's 9 days since she is at Athens.

Depuis combien de temps est-elle partie ?

Since how long had she gone ?

Elle est partie **depuis** 18 jours.

She had gone since 18 days.

2.3.4.2 Precise a moment / duration without reference to the present:

Elle est restée combien de temps à Madrid?

How long she remained at Madrid ?

Pendant combien de temps est-elle restée à Madrid ?

How long she remained at Madrid ?

Elle est restée (**pendant**) 10 jours.

She remained 10 days.

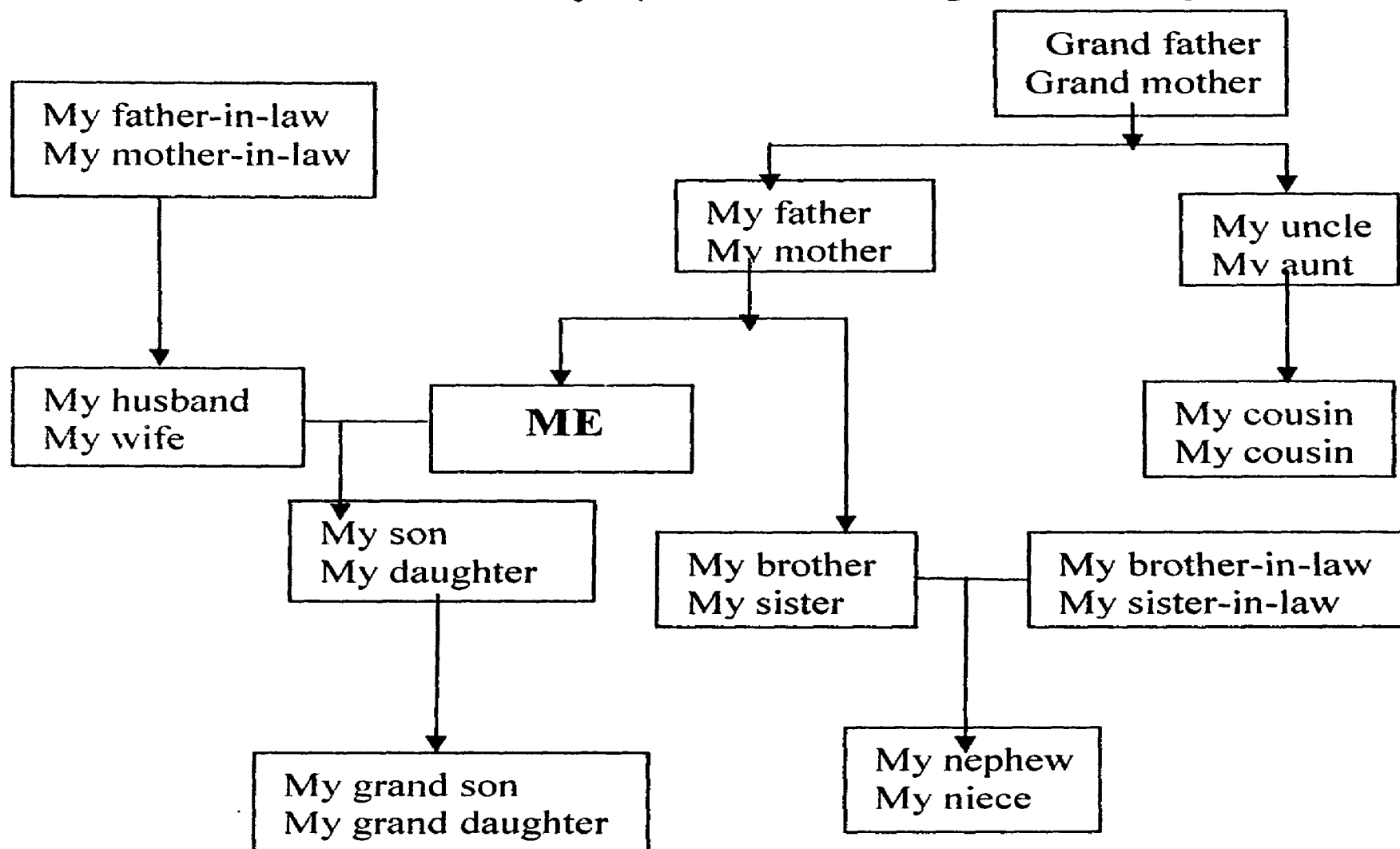
Elle n'est pas restée **longtemps**.

She has not stayed for a long time.

2.4 Civilisation

2.4.1 Family:

2.4.1.1 Members of a family: (for French diagram refer page 108)



2.4.1.2 Some images of a French Family (Survey 2001)

- One couple out of 6 live together without getting married.
- 40% of the children are born from unmarried couples.
- There are 4 divorces out of 10 marriages.
- A typical French family is a couple with 2 children.
- Men get married at the age of 30 and women at the age of 28
- In many families there is a single parent.
- 45% of the French go for a religious marriage.

2.4.1.3 Some French films related to family ties

A. “Mercredi folle journée” In this film, Vincent Lindon is separated from his wife. On a particular Wednesday he has to take care of his daughter. And problems begin...

B. “La Dilettante” (a film directed by Pascal Thomas in 1998) Catherine Frot plays a role of a woman who is independent, kind and always happy. She is married, has 2 children and gets divorced to live a new adventure of love in

Swiss. 15 years later, she returns to Paris. Problems wait for her: an indifferent son, a selfish and snobbish daughter and difficult love affairs.

2.4.2 Sports **A champion-Zinedine Zidane**

“I remember, it was on 12 July 1998. We were enjoying our holidays at Palavas, on the Mediterranean coast. Usually, at 9pm, the streets used to be crowded. That evening they were deserted.

Suddenly, we heard people shouting “Zidane has scored a second goal. We have won!” After an hour, Zinedine Zidane lifted the world cup towards the spectators of the French stadium and the viewers of the entire world. France was the world champion... I have not forgotten these two extraordinary goals of Zidane. I am proud of Zidane”.

Like this fan, the French are proud of Zidane because he has had an exemplary itinerary.

He was born in 1972 at Marseille in the popular locality of Castellane. He was the last little one in a family of Algerian origin. At age of 4 he began to play foot ball. Perhaps because he did not like school very much.

Important dates:

1972	: Birth of Zidane at Marseille in the popular locality of Castellane. Parents of Algerian origin.
4 years	: He begins to play foot ball. He did not like going to school.
12 years	: He plays for the team of “Septèmes-les-vallons” near Marseille. The foot ball team of Marseille is admired. It is a big team.
14 years	: He enters the team of Cannes. He remains 4 years at Cannes. He undergoes training. He is a nice boy, a little timid and very hard working. He meets Véronique, his future wife.
1992	: He goes to Bordeaux. He spends 4 years in the team of Bordeaux.
1996	: He plays at Juventus of Turin.
1998	: He undergoes training with the French team. He takes part in world cup. “He receives the golden ball”
2000	: Zidane and the French team win the Europe cup of 2000 against Italy.
2001	: He plays at Real of Madrid.

2.4.3 Points to remember:

- De Gaulle was the first French President of the V Republic in 1958.
- Mitterrand was the first socialist French President in 1981.
- Sartre and Camus are great French philosophers of XX century.
- Madonna is a great British singer.
- Johnny Halliday is a great French rock singer.
- Brigitte Barget is a French cine actor.
- Saint-Germain-des -Pres, in the outskirts of Paris where there are a lot of dance clubs.
- Vélosolex is a cycle with a small engine fixed in the front.

2.4.4 Important monuments & Events:

- Pasteur is the French scientist who invented the vaccine against rabies.

- Charlemagne is a great French emperor of the Middle Ages.
- Jean Jaures is the founder of the French leftist movement.
- Henry IV was the French king who brought about reconciliation between the Catholics and the Protestants.
- Austerlitz is a railway station in Paris named after the place where Napoleon had a great victory in 1805.
- Orsay Museum is situated in Paris. Orsay was one the oldest railway station.
- Baux Castle: Built during the Middle Ages. It is an important castle in the region of Provence.
- Art & industrious museum of Roubaix. A former swimming pool constructed in 1927, has been just transformed into a museum by Jean-Paul Philippon, the architect of Orsay museum.
- Vaux-le-Vicomte castle : A magnificent castle constructed by Nicolas Fouquet, Finance minister of Louis XIV.

2.5 CYP Questions :

A Mettez les verbes à l'imparfait :

« Quand j'(être) enfant ; en août, nous (aller) en vacances à la montagne. A cette époque, nous (ne pas avoir) de voiture. Nous(prendre) le train. Le voyage (durer) 8 heures. Ma mère (préparer) un pique-nique. A midi, tous les voyageurs (ouvrir) leur sac et (sortir) le poulet et les tomates. Il y (avoir) beaucoup de monde. On (faire) des connaissances. Quand j'(arriver), j'(être) noire de fumée.

B Continuez: Modèle: « Je me souviens. C'était en &1970. Je

1970. Louis André joue dans l'équipe de France. Il marque des buts à tous les matchs. Ses amis et lui sont riches. Ils font la fête. Ils rencontrent les grands stars.

2.6 Summary

In this unit, we have learnt:

1. To narrate an event in the past.
2. To speak about habits and changes.
3. Some important moments of history.
4. To describe about family members.
5. To narrate different events.
6. Grammar components:
 - Past continuous (imparfait)
 - Pronoun 'en'.
 - Pronominal verb – usage.
 - Expression of duration.

7.Civilisation

- Members of the family.
- A sports champion.
- Historical persons.
- Historical monuments.

2.7 Key Words

Se souvenir ; se rappeler ; les châteaux ; les monuments ; les sports ; l'imparfait ; le passé ; les membres de la famille.

2.8 Further Reading:

Search in the websites, other important historical characters, monuments, sports personalities.

2.9 Answers to CYP Questions :

A Mettez les verbes à l'imparfait :

« Quand j'étais enfant ; en août, nous **allions** en vacances à la montagne. A cette époque, nous **n'avions pas** de voiture. Nous **prenions** le train. Le voyage **durait** 8 heures. Ma mère **préparait** un pique-nique. A midi, tous les voyageurs **ouvraient** leur sac et **sortaient** le poulet et les tomates. Il y **avait** beaucoup de monde. On **faisait** des connaissances. Quand j'**arrivais**, j'**étais** noire de fumée.

B Continuez: Modèle: « Je me souviens. C'était en &1970. Je

Je me souviens. C'était en &1970. Je **jouais** dans l'équipe de France. Il **marquait** des buts à tous les matchs. Ses amis et lui **étaient** riches. Ils **faisaient** la fête. Ils **rencontraient** les grands stars.

2.10 Model Questions:

- 1 Nommez le premier Président du V République.
Charles De Gaulle était le premier Président du V République.
- 2 Nommez le premier Président du Gauche.
François Mitterrand était le premier Président de Gauche.
- 3 Nommez un roi Français.
Henri IV était un roi Français.
- 4 Nommez un musée à Paris.
Le musée d'Orsay, le musée de Louvre sont des musées importants de Paris.
- 5 Nommez un château en France.
Le Château de Baux est un château important en France.
- 6 Nommez un champion de football en France.
Zinedine Zidane est un champion de France.
- 7 Quand la France a gagné la coupe du monde ?
Elle l'a gagnée en 1998.

UNIT III (Lesson 9) To Undertake

Introduction

In this unit, we shall learn :

1. To speak about a future project
2. To speak about an enterprise.

Objectives

1. To propose a project
2. To express the needs of the project.
3. To precise the different stages of the project

Unit Structures

This unit is divided into four sub units:

- Translation of French texts into English.
- Vocabulary.
- Grammar components:
 - New Tenses: Future / Recent Past / Present progressif / Near Future
 - Pronoun 'en'.
 - Direct & indirect speech
 - Conjunctions
- Civilization :
 - Publication of a Newspaper
 - European enterprises
 - Future projects

3.1 Translation

3.1.1 A New Enterprise 1

In search of partners.

At Strasbourg... Antoine Ferrier has a project for a Multimedia company. He is looking for partners. He presents his project in the company where his friends Anais & Maxime work.

The Manager : What do you need?

Antoine : A screen.

The manager : There is one at the conference hall. What about an overhead projector?

Antoine : I have one.

Anais : We have tea. Do you like to have some?

Antoine : No, thank you, I never take tea.

The Manager : Fine.... Shall we listen to M. Ferrier ?

Antoine : I would like to present a project on internet site - A bank of historical documents.

Anais : (softly) Sites like that already exist!

Antoine : I shall give an example. Suppose it's your grandma's birthday. You wish to offer her a very different gift. You can create a video album on the year of her birth or on the month of her wedding.

Maxime : (softly to Anais) Not a bad idea! Such a site doesn't exist.

3.1.2 A new enterprise 2

A Difficult Appointment

Antoine, Anais and Maxime have founded their own company. They are looking for financial partners.

At the reception of a great Multimedia company. It is 12.30 noon.

Maxime : Good morning. I am Maxime Cabanne. I have an appointment with M. Doucet.

Secretary : Sorry. You have got to wait till 1 p.m.

Maxime : Has he already left for lunch?

Secretary : No. He has not yet come. He had an appointment outside.... Please take your seat! He will be here soon.

M. Doucet arrives, says something to the secretary and enters his office.

Maxime : Excuse me. Has M. Doucet just arrived?

Secretary : Exactly. He is making a call. He will receive you soon.

M. Doucet comes out of his office, says something to his secretary and goes out.

Maxime : M. Doucet has just gone out.

Secretary : He will be back soon.

Maxime : Are you sure?

Secretary : Yes. Don't worry!

3.1.3 A new enterprise 3

What does he say?

In the office of the young company: The SPLM.

- Anais : Done! A letter from Doucet.
Antoine : What does he say?
Anais : He says that our project interests him...
Maxime : That's what all of them say !
Anais : Wait... he proposes 150 000Euros ...
Antoine : But he wants us to recruit a person from his company.
Maxime : His information agent!
Anais : ...and he asks us if we can sign the contract on 1st April.
Antoine : 1st April! It's a joke or what?

3.2 Vocabulary

Une entreprise – a company; entreprendre – to undertake; rêver – to dream ; un projet – a project ; un journal – a newspaper ; fabriquer – to manufacture (to prepare / to publish a news paper); acheter – to buy; un achat – a purchase; un acheteur – a buyer; commercialiser- to commercialise; une recherche – a research; un constructeur – a constructor ; une creation – a creation; diriger – to run; une distribution – a distribution; un fabricant – a manufacturer; gérer – to manage; une production – a production; recruter – to recruit; un vendeur – a salesperson; un ordinateur – a computer; un siècle – a century.

3.3 Grammar

3.3.1 New Tenses:

3.3.1.1 Le Futur (There are 3 rules)

1. Infinitive of the verb+ ending of “avoir”: ‘ai’, ‘as’, ‘a’, ‘a’, ‘ons’, ‘ez’, ‘ont’ ‘ont’. **Examples:**

Donner	Finir	Sortir
Je donnerai,	Je finirai	Je sortirai
Tu donneras	tu finiras	tu sortiras
Il/elle donnera	il/elle finira	il/elle sortira
Nous donnerons	nous finirons	nous sortirons
Vous donnerez	vous finirez	vous sortirez
Ils/elles donneront	ils/elles finiront	ils/elles
sortiront		

2. For verbs ending in “RE” (prendre, descendre) remove e and add the endings:

Example :	Prendre	
	Je prendrai	Nous prendrons
	Tu prendras	Vous prendrez
	Il/elle prendra	Ils/elles prendront

3. There are some irregular verbs for which the root alone changes:

Être - ser	Avoir - aur
Aller - ir	Venir - viendr
Voir - verr	Faire - fer
Pouvoir – pourr	Vouloir - voudr
Recevoir – recevr	mourir – mourr

Example :	Avoir - Aur	
	J'aurai	Nous aurons
	Tu auras	Vous aurez
	Il/Elle aura	Ils/Elles auront

3.3.1.2 Le passé récent (Recent past)

In passé récent, present tense of venir+de+infinitive.

Example :	Donner	
	Je viens de donner	Nous venons donner
	Tu viens donner	Vous venez donner
	Il/elle vient donner	Ils/elles viennent donner

3.3.1.3 Le Présent progressif (Present continuous)

Present tense of être + en train de + infinitive

Example :	Manger	
	Je suis en train de manger	Nous sommes en train de manger
	Tu es en train de manger	Vous êtes en train de manger
	Il est en train de manger	Ils sont en train de manger

3.3.1.4 Le futur proche (Near future)

Present tense of aller+infinitive.

Example :	Prendre	
	Je vais prendre	Nous allons prendre
	Tu vas prendre	Vous allez prendre
	Il/elle va prendre	Ils/elles prendre

3.3.2 Pronoun "EN"

3.3.2.1 Usage:

a. The pronoun "EN" is used to replace direct object complements preceded by partitive articles "Du / De la / de l' / des » or expressions of quantity.

Example :

Il mange des fruits	-	Il en mange.
Il boit beaucoup de vin	-	Il en boit beaucoup.

b. "EN" is used to precise the quantity

Example:

Vous buvez de l'eau ?	-	Non, j' en bois deux verres.
Vous avez un ordinateur ?	-	Oui, j' en ai deux.

3.3.2.2 Place :

a. « EN » is placed just before the verb or just before the auxiliary in Passe Compose:

Example:	J' en bois un verre	J' en ai bu deux.
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b. In Imperative affirmative, it is placed after the verb and joined by an hyphen. (In negative, no change)

Example: Il reste du vin.	Prends- en un verre !	N' en prends pas!
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3.3.3 Direct – Indirect speech : (Some Patterns – Page 127)

Maxime dit : (Maxime says) Anais rapporte les paroles : (Anais reports)

Je suis malade	Il dit qu'il est malade.
Allez à mon rendez-vous	Il nous demande d'aller à son rendez-vous

De 10 heures !	de 10 heures
Ne soyez pas en retard	Il nous dit de ne pas être en retard.
A-t-on reçu la lettre ?	Il nous demande si on a reçu la lettre.
Qui a appelé ?	Il nous demande qui a appelé.
Que fait Antoine ce matin ?	Il te demande ce que tu fais ce matin.

3.3.4 Conjunctions & Adverbs : (Usage)

Usage of conjunctions & adverbs to express different stages of an action :

D'abord , il n'est pas encore parti.	First , he has not yet left.
Ensuite , il va partir.	Then ,he is going to leave.
Puis , il part.	Then , he leaves.
Alors , il vient de partir.	So , he has just left.
Tout à coup , il est en train de courir	Suddenly he is running
Enfin , il est presque arrivé	At last he has almost arrived.

3.4 Civilisation

3.4.1 Publication of a News paper:

3.4.1.1 Introduction of a French Newspaper:

- « L'Est Républicain » is a French Regional newspaper.
- It gives brief information on all subjects.
- Around 230 000 copies are printed every day.
- It employs 800 staff members.
- It has all services except research.
- The journalists choose their subjects during the editing meet.
- On nights they work till 5 in the morning.

3.4.1.2 Different stages in the publication of a newspaper:

- Journalists read information from different press reports.
- Journalists participate in the meet for editing.
- Journalists go for gathering reports.
- Journalists write their articles.
- Editing of the newspaper. Photos are added.
- The newspaper is printed.
- The newspaper is sent to the sales agent.
- The newspaper is sold.

3.4.2 European Enterprises:

- Carrefour: A huge French super market.
- Nestlé : Swiss milk products.
- SNCF: Société Nationale de Chemin de fer Français. – French railways.
- Camper : Shoe company.
- Telefonica d'España: Spanish telecommunication network.
- Bouygues: A French mobile service provider.
- Danone: Danish milk products.
- Philips: Manufactures electronic gadgets.
- Siemens: Manufactures telephone equipments.

- Air France: French Airways company
- La Poste: French postal department.
- Ikea: Manufactures and sells furniture.
- Castorama: Distributes materials for scrap works.
- France Telecom: French telecommunication network.
- Lavazza: No.1 Italian coffee product.

3.4.3 21st Century - Future Dreams:

- We shall live for 100 years.
- Schools shall disappear.
- The computer shall be the ruler.
- We can stay at home in the country-side to work.
- The levels of oceans shall rise.
- Violence may increase.
- We shall all be equals and speak the same language. Etc.

3.4.4 Golden Ideas:

3.4.4.1 Water transformed into gold:

- Perrier is a French soda prepared from the source of mineral water found at Vergèse, a small village in the south of France.
- The people of this village appreciate this water for its medicinal value.
- In 1898, a doctor, Louis-Eugène Perrier, buys the source.
- He tries to bottle the water and sell it, but he had no money.
- In 1903, an English man buys the source and begins the business.
- He names the product after its founder Dr. Perrier.
- He invents his own original form of the bottle.

3.4.4.2 Treasure Hunt:

- In 1979, Max Valentin organises a rally of 1000 people in 200 cars.
- It was on that day the idea of “Treasure Hunt” was born, based on a book.
- He had to find an editor and a sponsor. He had to wait for three years.
- On 23rd April 1993, he hides a golden owl worth 150,000 Euros.
- To find it, one has to solve 11 puzzles given in the book “In search of the golden owl.”
- Immediate success: 70,000 people buy the book.
- 100,000 consult Minitel services.
- Passionate players create websites.
- In 2004, the golden bird remains a mystery.
- The idea was successful.
- In the summer of 1997, Max Valentin 6 “Treasure hunts” in 6 regions of France.
- Then he creates software.

3.4.4.3 Un Vélo-guide (A cycle that guides)

- At Strasbourg, Daniel Schneider had invented the «Vélo-guide.»
- This cycle speaks and guides us throughout the city.

3.5 CYP Questions

A. Mettez les verbes à la forme qui convient : (Antoine consulte une voyante)

- Antoine : Est-ce un jour Anaïs m'(aimer) ?
La voyante : Oui, et vous (se marier)
Antoine : Est-ce que nous (avoir) des enfants ?
La voyante : Oui, et ils (être) beaux et intelligents.
Antoine : Est-ce que je (réussir) dans mon travail ?
La voyante : Oui, et vous (devenir) riche.

B. Complétez avec « en » ou un autre pronom :

- Anaïs prend du thé chez une amie :
L'amie : Tu connais les « oreillettes » ?
Anaïs : Non, qu'est-ce que c'est ?
L'amie : Des pâtisseries très minces. Tu veux ----- goûter.
Anaïs : Juste une alors.
L'amie : Tiens ! Prends ----- ! Comment tu trouves ça ?
Anaïs : C'est très parfumé. Il y a de la fleur d'oranger dedans ?
L'amie : Oui, il y ----- a.
Anaïs : Elles sont délicieuses. Qui ----- a faites ?
L'amie : Ma mère. Elle ----- fait pour toutes les fêtes.

3.6 Summary

In this unit, we have learnt:

1. To speak about a future project
2. To speak about an enterprise.
3. To propose a project
4. To express the needs of the project.
5. To precise the different stages of the project

Grammar components:

- New Tenses: Future / Recent Past / Present progressif / Near Future
- Pronoun 'en'.
- Direct & indirect speech
- Conjunctions

Civilization :

- Publication of a Newspaper
- European enterprises
- Future projects

3.7 Key Words

Entreprise ; projet ; réaliser un projet ; partenaires ; société ; sites ; internet ; le futur ; un rendez-vous ; financier ; rapporter ; passé récent ; présent progressif ; futur proche.

3.8 Further Reading

Search in the websites other European enterprises and their associates in India.

3.9 Answers to CYP questions

A. Mettez les verbes à la forme qui convient : (Antoine consulte une voyante)

- Antoine : Est-ce un jour Anaïs m'aimera ?
La voyante : Oui, et vous vous marierez.
Antoine : Est-ce que nous aurons des enfants ?
La voyante : Oui, et ils seront beaux et intelligents.
Antoine : Est-ce que je réussirai dans mon travail ?
La voyante : Oui, et vous deviendrez riche.

B. Complétez avec « en » ou un autre pronom :

- Anaïs prend du thé chez une amie :
L'amie : Tu connais les « oreillettes » ?
Anaïs : Non, qu'est-ce que c'est ?
L'amie : Des pâtisseries très minces. Tu veux en goûter.
Anaïs : Juste une alors.
L'amie : Tiens ! Prends – en ! Comment tu trouves ça ?
Anaïs : C'est très parfumé. Il y a de la fleur d'oranger dedans ?
L'amie : Oui, il y en a.
Anaïs : Elles sont délicieuses. Qui les a faites ?
L'amie : Ma mère. Elle les fait pour toutes les fêtes.

3.10 Model Questions

1. Nommez un journal français national ?

« Le Monde » est un journal français national.

2. Nommez un journal français régional ?

« L'Est Républicain » est un journal français régional.

3. Qu'est-ce que « Air France » ?

« Air France » est la compagnie aérienne française.

4. Qu'est-ce que le carrefour ?

Le carrefour est un supermarché.

5. Qu'est-ce que la France Telecom ?

La France Telecom est le système de télécom dirigé par le gouvernement français.

UNIT IV (Lesson 10)

To Take decisions

Introduction :

In this unit, we are going to learn:

1. To compare
2. To speak about a journey.

Objectives;

1. To make comparisons.
2. To speak about time and place
3. To imagine.
4. To speak of resemblances and differences.

Unit Structure :

This unit is divided into four sub units:

- The translation of the French text into English.
- Vocabulary.
- Grammar components:
 - Comparisons of adjectives / adverbs / nouns and verbs.
 - Usage of “Ne ----- que / Ne ----- rien”
 - Usage of certain verbs
 - Usage of “If” clause (Si)
- Civilization:
 - Life style in France.
 - A singer.
 - A journey.

4.1 Translation

4.1.1 The Decision – 1

What to choose?

At Bordeaux, in a Renault show-room.

Camille: So?

Romain: “Scenic” is better. It is more spacious than “Megane”.

Camille: But less spacious than “Espace”.

Romain: Forget about “Espace” it is longer than our car shed.

Camille: So, I choose “Megane”. It has better performances.

Romain: It is “bourg”!

Camille: What do you mean?

Romain: “Bourg”? Middle class.

Camille: I see that you speak French as badly as your son.

Romain: Today we are either middle class or bohemian.

Camille: So you find “Scenic” bohemian.

4.1.2 The Decision – 2

To leave or to stay?

During break-fast.

Romain: Camille, today we are on 13th. There are only two days.

Camille: Don’t they propose other posts?

Romain: No. Only Mexico.... And you know, I am lucky.

Camille: I have second thoughts. On one side, you may earn ,more, I will have more pass-time. On the other hand we shall have less friends.

Romain: Don’t think about it. Mexicans are more welcoming. You shall have as many friends as here, or even more.

Camille: Yes, but....

Romain: What? What worries you?

4.1.3 The Decision – 3 What to do about the green plant?

Camille and Romain prepare their departure.

Camille: Can I disturb you?

Romain: Suppose I say no?

Camille: I shall be in bad mood.

Romain: So, what do you want me to do?

Camille: Help me to transport the fichus.

Romain: Does it not remain here?

Camille: You are mad! If we leave it here, it will die!

Romain: So, what are we going to do? Are we taking it to Mexico?

Camille: Don't be silly! I am taking it to Marie-Sophie.

Romain: If she puts the fichus in her studio, she can no more move.

Camille: She knows it.

Romain: Well! How are we going to transport it?

Camille: Obviously By car

Romain: Impossible. It will never enter a "Megane". What about a Scenic"?

Camille: Ah no! We are not going to start again!

4.2 Vocabulary

Une décision – a decision ; Une voiture – a car ; spacieux/spacieuse – spacious ;
Un garage- a car shed ; Un bourgeois – a middle class ; Un bohème – a
bohemian ; D'un côté – on one side ; D'un autre côté – On the other hand ;
Accueillir – to welcome ; S'inquiéter – to worry ; Amener – to take someone ;
Emmener – to go along with someone ; Apporter – to bring something ; Emporter
– to carry something; Ne fais pas idiot! – don't be silly; Déranger – to disturb.
Être de mauvaise humeur – to be in bad mood.

Il fait chaud – its hot; Il fait bon – its good ; Il fait froid – its cold ; Il fait moins
de dix degrés – its minus 10 degrees ; Il fait beau – its fine ; Il fait du soleil – its
sunny ; Il gèle – it freezes ; Il pleut – it rains ; Il neige – it snows.

4.3 Grammar

4.3.1 Comparisons

4.3.1.1 Comparisons of adjectives / adverbs:

1 Superiority : Plus + Adjective /adverb + que

Ex: Jean est **plus riche que** Paul. - John is richer than Paul
Jean court **plus vite que** Paul - John runs faster than Paul.

2 Equality : Aussi + Adjective /adverb + que

Ex : Paul est **aussi riche que** Pierre. - Paul is as rich as Pierre.
Paul court **aussi vite que** Pierre. - Paul runs as fast as Pierre.

3 Inferiority: Moins + Adjective /adverb + que

Ex: Pierre est **moins riche que** Jean. - Pierre is less richer than John.
Pierre court **moins vite que** Jean. - Pierre runs less faster than John.

Exception: Plus bon que – meilleur que. Pierre est meilleur que Jean.
Plus bien que – mieux que. Pierre mange mieux que Jean.

4.3.1.2 Comparison of Nouns:

1 Superiority: Plus + de + Noun + que

Ex : Il mange **plus d'oranges que** des pommes. – He eats more oranges than apples.

2 Equality : autant + de + Noun + que

Ex : Il mange **autant de mangues que** d'oranges – He eats as much mangoes as oranges.

3 Inferiority : moins + de + Noun + que

Ex : Il boit **moins de vin que** de l'eau – He drinks less wine than water.

4.3.1.3 Comparison of Verbs :

1 Superiority : Verb + plus + que

Ex : Paul **mange plus que** Pierre. - Paul eats better than Pierre.

2 Equality : Verb + autant + que

Ex : Pierre **mange autant que** Jean. - Pierre eats as much as John.

3 Inferiority : Verb + moins que

Ex : Jean **mange moins que** Paul.- John eats less than Paul. -

4.3.2 Usage of “Ne + verb + que / rien:

1 Ne + verb + que = ‘Only’

Ex : Paul ne mange que des légumes. – Paul only eats vegetables.

2 Ne + verb + rien = nothing.

Ex : Paul ne voit rien. – Paul sees nothing.

4.3.3 Usage of amener / emmener ; apporter / emporter.

Amener = To take / accompany someone somewhere.

Ex: J'amène mon fils à l'école. I take / accompany my son to the school.

Emmener = To take someone along.

Ex: Tu m'emmènes? -Are you taking me along with you?

Apporter = To bring something.

Ex: J'apporte ma valise. I am bringing my suitcase.

Emporter = To carry something along.

Ex: J'emporte mes livres à Paris. – I carry my books along to Paris.

4.3.4 Usage of "Si": (If)

Si + Present is followed by future.

Ex: Si tu travailles dur, tu réussiras dans l'examen.
If you work hard, you will succeed in the exam.

4.4 Civilisation

4.4.1 Important Cultural Information:

- « La langouste américain et le lapin moutarde » are French dishes. Langouste – lobster ; Lapin- Rabbit.
- « L'impressionnisme et l'art abstrait » are movements in European arts.
- French people have more number of domestic animals than people in other European countries.
- There are 36,560 municipalities in France. It is more than any other country in Europe. (14,700 in Germany, 8000 in Italy and Spain, 520 in Great Britain)
- There are 6 million officers in France. Military staff, police, teachers, hospital staff and mayors are officers. They are less in other European countries.
- Reimbursement of medical expenses in France is less than in other European countries. French Social Security reimburses 70% of the medical expenses incurred. In other countries the percentage is more. (93.7% in Great Britain)
- 48% of French women have professional activity. It is more than any other country.
- Lynda Lemay is a French singer from Quebec. In Quebec, a province in Canada, She sings humorously the behaviour of the French people.
- Italians prepare delicious coffee but they drink less.

4.4.2 Some important Regions in France:

4.4.2.1 Brittany

- It is a region situated in the north-west part of the Hexagon.
- The touristic interest of this region is its rocky coasts its sandy beaches and small fishing ports.
- The interior part is covered by prairies and meadows,

4.4.2.2 Marshy Region of Poitevin:

- It is situated to the north of Bordeaux between the city of Niort and the sea coast.
- It is a group of canals bordered with trees with an area of 80,000 hectares.
- The places can be visited by boats.
- The inhabitants of this region make their living through animal rearing and cultivation of vegetables.

4.4.2.3 Limestone Plateaux :

- These are plateaux situated in the south of Massif Central.
- It is surrounded by fertile valleys.
- The most famous limestone plateau is Larzac.
- There, during the seventies, the agriculturists refused to extend the military camp.

4.4.2.4 The Alps:

- A landscape surrounded by low mountains (around 2500m).
- A treeless region of Alps, with a blue or green colour lake and high snow covered peaks.

4.4.3 Important French Telecasts:

- Envoyé special by Paul Nahon and Bernard Benyamin on various topics.
- After each report, the reporter answers the questions of the comparer.
- Bigdil: It's a telecast of TF1. Its one of the most popular game.
- Vie Privée – Vie publique : It's a talk-show of FR3. A specialist and the guests interact and exchange their extraordinary experiences.
- USHUAIA: It's a discovery program of TFI.
- Julie Lescaut: It's a detective serial of TF1.
- Capital: It's a business program of M6.
- TV5: Its an international French channel telecast.

4.5 CYP Question

A Complétez avec amener, emmener, aller chercher, accompagner :

Demain, à huit heures trente, Agnès ----- ses enfants à l'école. A dix heures, elle ----- un conférencier à l'aéroport et elle ----- à son hôtel. A quatorze heures, elle ----- déjeuner le conférencier avec quelques artistes de la ville. A dix-sept heures elle ----- ces enfants à l'école et les ----- chez leur père. Puis elle retournera au musée.

4.6 Summary

In this unit, we learnt:

1. To compare
2. To speak about a journey.
3. To make comparisons.
4. To speak about time and place
5. To imagine.
6. To speak of resemblances and differences.

The following Grammar components:

- Comparisons of adjectives / adverbs / nouns and verbs.
- Usage of “Ne ----- que / Ne ----- rien”
- Usage of certain verbs
- Usage of “If” clause (Si)

Civilization :

- Life style in France.
- A singer.
- A journey.

4.7 Key Words

Il fait chaud ; Il fait beau, Il fait du soleil ; plus-----que ; moins----- que ; aussi----- que ; autant ----- que ; mesurer ; peser ; région ; un cause.

4.8 Further Reading

Through internet gather important information of other regions and provinces.

4.9 Answers to CYP Question:

A Complétez avec amener, emmener, aller chercher, accompagner :

Demain, à huit heures trente, Agnès-amène ses enfants à l'école. A dix heures, elle va chercher un conférencier à l'aéroport et elle accompagne à son hôtel. A quatorze heures, elle emmène déjeuner le conférencier avec quelques artistes de la ville. A dix-sept heures elle va chercher ses enfants à l'école et les amène chez leur père. Puis elle retournera au musée.

4.10 Model Questions:

1 Nommez un plat français.

Le lapin à la moutarde est un plat français.

2 Nommez une voiture française.

Renault est une voiture française.

3 Quel temps fait-il ?

Il fait beau.

4 Combien de pourcent, La Sécurité Sociale rembourse-t-elle pour les médicaments ?

Elle rembourse 70 % pour les médicaments.

5 Où est La Bretagne ?

Elle est située dans le nord-ouest de l'hexagone.

UNIT V (Lesson 11)

To Face Problems

Introduction:

In this unit, we are going to learn:

1. To face a problem.
2. To know the political life in France.

Objectives:

3. To speak about the health and the sickness.
4. To modify an action.
5. To prohibit – to ask/to give a permission.

Unit Structure:

This unit is divided into four sub units:

- The translation of the French text into English.
- Vocabulary.
- Grammar components:
 - The pronoun “Y”
 - Formation of adverbs
- Civilization :
 - The news papers and magazines in France.
 - Social security in France.
 - The great personalities in France.

5.1 Translation

5.1.1. Invitation for a TV Program - 1: Preparation.

In a small village in South of France, at the office of the association of Sud-Écologie, on Tuesday 10th May.

- Bertrand: There was a call from the regional television. They are organising on the TGV railway station. They are inviting. Are you going?
- Louis : Who will be there in the debate?
- Bertrand: Daveau will be there, it's sure, and perhaps Henri Fabre.
- Louis: It won't be easy. Does no one want to go in my place?
- Two days after, Louis is getting ready the televised debate.
- Louis: "Our administrators mock at the environment"
- Bertrand: Speak more slowly, more calmly. You must project her as a confident woman. Think of it.
- Louis: It will be difficult in Daveau's presence.
- Bertrand: Certainly not. Look at him with confidence. Reply to him politely and that will do.

5.1.2. Invitation for a TV Program – 2: Not ok!

- Thursday, 12th may. Louis must go to the television studio.
- Jean : What's wrong with you?
- Louis : My God! I'm not feeling well.
- Jean : What's wrong?
- Louis : I have head ache and back pain.
- Jean : Don't fuss! It's just stage fear.
- Louis : When I get up, I feel giddy.
- Jean : You have certainly not eaten anything for the past two days
- (The telephone rings)
- Louis : Is it Bertrand?
- Jean : Do you want to cancel?
- Louis : No, I'd be better.

5.1.3. Invitation for a TV Program - 3: No entry!

- Thursday evening at 7 p.m., in front of the TV station parking.
- Watch man : Sorry. This parking is reserved for staff.
- Louis : Yes, but I have to take part in the debate in 5 minutes. Will you allow us to enter?
- Watch man : Do you have a permit card?
- Louis : No, but... I'm late... and...
- Watch man : I don't have the right to allow you to enter, madam. The parking for visitors is a little away.
- Bertrand : We have got to hurry.
- Louis : I shall get down and manage. Go and park the car.
- At the reception.
- Louis : Good morning sir. Studio 24 please? I'm Louis Lamarque.

5.2 Vocabulary:

S'informer – to get informed; Une gare – a railway station; Un quotidien – a daily; Une hebdomadaire – weekly; Un mensuel – monthly; Des faits divers – news in brief; Une petite annonce – advertisement; Peut-être –perhaps; Se moquer de – to mock at; En face de – in front of ; Difficile – difficult; ça ira – that will be ok; On y va – let's go; Un billet – a ticket; Avoir envie de – to feel like; Se sentir mal – to feel sick; Mal à la tête – head ache; C'est grave – it's serious; Mal au dos – back pain ; Mal aux pieds – leg pain; Se casser la jambe – leg fracture; Se blesser – to be injured; Se faire mal – to get hurt; Faire une ordonnance – to prescribe; Un médicament – medicine; Guérir – to cure; Autoriser – to permit; Interdire – to prohibit; Etre en retard – to be late ; Un peu plus loin – a little away; Se débrouiller – to manage.

5.3 Grammar

5.3.1 The pronoun “y”:

The pronoun “y” replaces a thing, an idea, a place introduced by the preposition à or by a preposition of place “chez, dans, etc....” **Example:**

1 C'est l'heure d'aller au théâtre – On y va.

It is time to go to the drama. – let us go there.

2 Tu as pensé à prendre les billets? – J'y ai pensé.

Did you think of buying the tickets. – I thought of it.

In the imperative affirmative “y” is placed after the verb. **Example: Vas-y!**

In the imperative negative “y” is placed before the verb.

Example: N'y va pas!

5.3.2 Adverb:

To modify a verb the adverb is used.

Formation of adverb: the feminine adjective is taken as root and “-ment” is added as suffix.

Example: lent (adj. m) – lente (adj. f) – lentement (adverb)

Irregular adverbs :

Bien – well, mal – badly, vite – fast, fort – loud,

5.4. Civilisation:

5.4.1. News papers and magazines in France.

- Le Point : It is a weekly magazine, contains all news.
- Marriane : It is also a weekly magazine, all news.
- Femme Actuelle : This is weekly magazine for women.
- Liberation : It is a daily national news paper.
- Midi-Libre : It is a regional news paper from langue d'Oc.
- Le Nouvel Observateur: It is a weekly magazine, all news.
- Le Figaro : It is a national daily news paper.
- Le Figaro Magazine : It is a week end supplementary edition of Figaro.
- Le Monde : National daily news paper.

5.4.2 Social Security and health insurance.

- All French people are covered by Social security.
- People who do not subscribe are also covered by this scheme named Couverture maladie univeselle (CMU).
- Social security reimburses 70 % of the consultation fees, medical expenses and a partial amount spent for hospitalisation.
- To get the remaining amount reimbursed, many people approach the complementary insurance named “Mutuelle”.
- The premium for social security is deducted from the salary.
- The additional premium for the complementary insurance is deducted only for office staff and salaried people of big companies.

5.4.3. Presidents of France:

- Charles de Gaulle: Founder of 5th Republic and the President of France (1958 -1957).
- George Pompidou: President of France from 1969 – 1974. He took initiative for the industrial and regional development.
- Valery Giscard d’Estaing: President of France from 1974 – 1981. He modernised France. He sanctioned the right to vote at 18 years and created unemployment allowance.
- Francois Mitterrand: President from 1981 – 1995. He cancelled the death sentence. Fixed the retirement age as 60 years and created the regions.
- Jacques Chirac: He was elected president in 1995 and re-elected in 2002 for 5 years. Under his presidency, the duration of work was reduced to 35 hours in a week.
- Nicolas Sarkozy: Elected President in 2007.

5.4.4. Elections in France:

- Municipal: The people of a municipal region elect the councillors of municipality. They in turn elect the mayor.
- Regional : People of a region elect their regional councillors.
- Legislative: People belonging to a ward (part of a district) elect their M.P. (577 M.P. in France)
- Presidential: He is elected by all eligible French citizens.
- Those who have attained the age of 18 can vote.
- All members of European Union can take part in the municipal elections.

5.5 CYP Questions

A Formez cet adverbe avec un des adjectives de la liste.

- a. Le cambrioleur a traversé (attentif).
- b. Il a ouvert les portes de la villa (rapide).
- c. Il est entré (facile).
- d. Il a écouté (silencieux).
- e. Il a travaillé à ouvrir le coffre-fort (patient).
- f. Il est sorti(prudent).

B Répondez sans répéter les mots soulignés:

- a. Est-ce que Louise Lamarque fait partie de Sud-Écologie ?
- b. Est-ce que les gens de Sud-Écologie connaissent le projet de gare TGV ?
- c. Est-ce qu'ils acceptent ce projet ?
- d. Est-ce que Louise participe au débat télévisé sur ce problème ?
- e. Est-ce qu'elle va à ce débat tranquillement ?
- f. Est-ce que Gilles Daveau participe à ce débat ?
- g. Est-ce que Louise a peur de ce débat ?

5.6 Summary

In this unit, we have learnt:

1. To deal with a problem.
2. About elections in France.
3. To speak about health, sickness and medical insurance.
4. The usage of pronoun Y
5. The formation of adverbs

5.7 Key words

S'informer – Une gare – Un quotidien – Une hebdomadaire – Un mensuel – Des faits divers – Une petite annonce – Peut-être – Se moquer de – En face de – Difficile – ça ira.

5.8 Further reading

Refer websites regarding other French Presidents, and elections in France.

5.9 Answer to CYP Questions

A Formez cet adverbe avec un des adjectives de la liste.

- a. Le cambrioleur a traversé attentivement.
- b. Il a ouvert les portes de la villa rapidement.
- c. Il est entré facilement.
- d. Il a écouté silencieusement.
- e. Il a travaillé à ouvrir le coffre-fort patiemment.
- f. Il est sorti prudemment.

B Répondez sans répéter les mots soulignés:

- a. Oui, Louise Lamarque **en** fait partie.
- b. Oui, **Ils le** connaissent.
- c. Oui, ils l'**acceptent**.
- d. Oui, **elle y** participe.
- e. Oui, elle y va tranquillement.
- f. Oui, **il y** participe.
- g. Oui, **elle en** a peur.

5.10 Model Questions

1. Nommez un ancien Président de la République.
Jacques Chirac est un ancien Président de la République.
2. Qui est le Président actuel de la République ?
Nicolas Sarkozy est le Président actuel de la République.
3. Comment le Président est-il élu?
Il est élu par le suffrage universel direct.
4. Quel âge peut-on voter ?
On peut voter à dix-huit ans.
5. Qui nomme le premier ministre de la république ?
Le Président nomme le premier ministre.

UNIT VI (Lesson 12)

To Escape

Introduction:

In this unit, we shall learn:

1. To speak about books and the advantages of reading.
2. To make preparation for a journey and organizing a trip.

Objectives:

1. To present, characterize and define.
2. To express feelings and opinions.

Unit Structure:

This unit is divided into four sub units:

- The translation of the French text into English.
- Vocabulary.
- Grammar components:
 - Relative pronouns
 - Faire + verb
- Civilization :
 - Books
 - Theme Parks
 - Travel

6.1 Translation

6.1.1 Week end 1

Need to escape:

Nancy in the month of July, Cedric receives a call.

Cedric: Hello! ... yes.... Nathalie! What a pleasant surprise...how long we have not met each other? That's right, 3 years. And how did you get my cell phone number ? Yes, I still work for SPEN..... No I am fed up with that... Of course! The company runs well. We are satisfied.... I am deceived by my colleagues. And you, how are you getting on with Michel? Ah, sorry! He was friendly.... Bad luck for him and better luck for the next one. Yes why not? No, the next week end I have four days of leave and I have not planned anything.....Where is this house? Excellent! ... No problem, we can recollect our memories. Ok it will be a pleasure to meet you again.

6.1.2 Week end 2

An original House

Nathalie went to pick up Cedric from the railway station.

- Nathalie : Look, finally here we are.
Cedric : It is wonderful over here.
Nathalie : It's a house which did not cost me much.
Cedric : Well, explain!
Nathalie : It was in a very bad state.
Cedric : Have you repaired everything yourself? I can't believe it.
Nathalie : Look, I got the roof repaired. I got this wall constructed....
I got the work done in the kitchen and bath room. For the rest:
Painting, decoration, repair work, I did everything myself.
Cedric : Come on, you have hidden talents in you!
Nathalie : Come, I shall take you around.

6.2 Vocabulary

S'évader – to escape ; Un parc de loisir – amusement park; An atelier – a workshop ; Découvrir – to discover ; Une technologie – a technology; Une forêt – a forest ; Un accueil – reception ; Un stage – a training ; Une nourriture – food ; Une sortie – outing ; Un avion – by air; Une ceinture – a belt; Composter un billet – to punch a ticket ; Une autoroute – an express highway; démarrer – to start; Décoller – to take off; Atterrir – to land; Embarquer – to board; Enregistrer les bagages – to check in; Une essence – petrol; Un coffre – a boot; Un post de payage – a toll gate; Une douane – customs ; Réserver – to reserve ; Confirmer- to confirm; Annuler – to cancel; Non fumeur – Non-smoker; En classe affaire/économique – business / economic class; Passer un coup de fil – to make a call; Un météo – weather forecast; Une souris – a mouse. Côté couloir - aisle seat ; Côté fenêtre – window seat. Une galette des rois – A variety of cake which the French have on Three King's feast day in January; SNCF – French railways.

6.3 Grammar

6.3.1 Les Pronoms Relatifs: (Relative Pronouns)

- Relative pronouns help to inter-relate two sentences having a common factor.
- When the common factor is the subject in the second sentence, use “**Qui**”. **Example:** Je vois Marie. Elle fait des courses. -Je vois Marie **qui** fait des courses.
- When the common factor is the direct object in the second sentence, use “**Que**”. **Example:** Je vois Marie. Tu la connais. Je vois Marie **que** tu connais.
- When the common factor is the complement of place in the second sentence, use “**Où**”. **Example:** Voilà le quartier. Il habite dans ce quartier. Voilà le quartier **où** il habite.
- The noun which is replaced by the pronoun is called the antecedent. **Example:** Marie in the first two sentences & Le quartier are antecedents.

6.3.2 Usage of Faire + Verb: (To get something done)

- “Faire” is followed by a verb in infinitive.
Example: Il fait décorer ses appartements. He gets his flat painted.

6.4 Civilisation

6.4.1 Amusement Parks :

6.4.1.1 Asterix Park :

- The cartoon “ Asterix le Gaulois “is the inspiration for this park.
- It is situated in a forest at Plailly (Oise), 35 K.Ms from Paris.
- It is much appreciated by the French people.

6.4.1.2 African Safari of Sigean:

- Situated at Sigean (Aude),30kms from Perpignan.
- It covers 300 hectares of wild land which can be visited by car.
- We see animals from all countries roaming in total freedom.
- There are workshops to teach children all about animals.

6.4.1.3 O.K.Corral :

- It is situated at Cuges-les-Pains (Bouches-du-Rhône) at 33 kms from Marseille.
- It is an amusement park which takes you to Far West.
- We can enjoy the “ Western scenes.”
- We spend the night in a real Indian tent.

6.4.1.4 Futuroscope

- A technological amusement park situated near Poitiers.
- “Imax 3D” is the main attraction of this park.

6.4.2 Some trips to travel in France.

- In trains there are First and Second classes, Smokers and Non-smokers compartments.
- In flights there are economic and business classes.
- To have a comfortable journey it is advisable to reserve tickets in advance.
- Before boarding the train, tickets need to be punched.

6.4.3 Brive Book Exhibition – A Great success in the absence of great personalities!

- It is held every year at Brive–la-Gaillard. (Corrèze)
- It is a great success among French people even in the absence of great personalities
- Around 350 authors and their readers all over Europe meet in this book fare.
- Novels, detective novels, cartoons, various magazines are displayed in this fair.

6.5 CYP Questions

A Completez avec “qui”, “que”, “ou”.

- Je vais passer mes vacances a Mens. C'est un village est au sud de Grenoble, dans le Trièves. Vous connaissez ?
 - Oui. C'est une région..... je connais bien. J'ai des amis habitent à Tréminis.
- Alors vous connaissez la route va de Luz-la-Croix-Haute à Mens ?
 - Bien sûr. C'est une route..... traverse un très beau paysage de collines et de petits villages.
- C'est la.... Il y a le pont.... On peut faire du saut à l'élastique ?
 - Non, il est sur la route de La Mure.

6.6 Summary

In this unit, we have learnt:

1. To speak about books and advantages of reading.
2. To prepare and organize a journey.
3. To present, characterize and define.
4. To express feelings and opinions.
5. Relative pronouns
6. Faire + verb
7. Books
8. Theme Parks
9. Travel

6.7 Key words

S'évader – Un parc de loisir – An atelier – Découvrir – Une technologie – Une forêt – Un accueil – Un stage – Une nourriture – Une sortie – En avion .

6.8 Further reading

Refer websites regarding travel and theme parks in France.

6.9 Answer to CYP Questions

A Completez avec “qui”, “que”, “ou”.

- Je vais passer mes vacances a Mens. C'est un village **qui** est au sud de Grenoble, dans le Trièves. Vous connaissez ?
- Oui. C'est une région **que** je connais bien. J'ai des amis **qui** habitent à Tréminis.
- Alors vous connaissez la route **qui** va de Luz-la-Croix-Haute à Mens ?
- Bien sûr. C'est une route **qui** traverse un très beau paysage de collines et de petits villages.
- C'est là **où** il y a le pont **où** on peut faire du saut à l'élastique ?
- Non, il est sur la route de La Mure.

6.10 Model Questions

1. Nommez un parc de loisir en France.

Le parc Astérix est un parc de loisir en France.

2. Qu'est-ce qu'on trouve à la Réserve africaine de Sigean ?

On trouve des animaux comme des lions des girafes des éléphants en totale liberté.

3. Quelle est l'attraction de Futuroscope ?

« Imax 3D » est l'attraction de Futuroscope.

4. Qu'est-ce qu'une galette des rois ?

C'est une pâtisserie qui contient une fève et qu'on mange au mois de janvier. Celui qui trouve la fève est la reine ou le roi.

5. Qu'est-ce que la SNCF ?

C'est un sigle qui signifie « Société nationale des chemins de fer français. »

6. Qu'est-ce qu'une souris ?

C'est un instrument qu'on utilise pour cliquer sur un écran d'ordinateur.

Scheme Of Examination
Paper I
Grammar and civilisation – 75 Marks

I	Civilisation: All questions are from the civilisation part only- 25 Marks.	
	a) True or False	- 05 Marks
	b) Multiple choice question	- 10 Marks
	c) 12 short questions to be asked and 10 to be answered	- 10 Marks
II	Grammar:	- 50 Marks
	Ten sections of grammar exercises to be given from the prescribed book (10 x 5 = 50 Marks)	
Total		- 75 Marks

