



USBORNE

USBORNE INTERNET-LINKED

# FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS

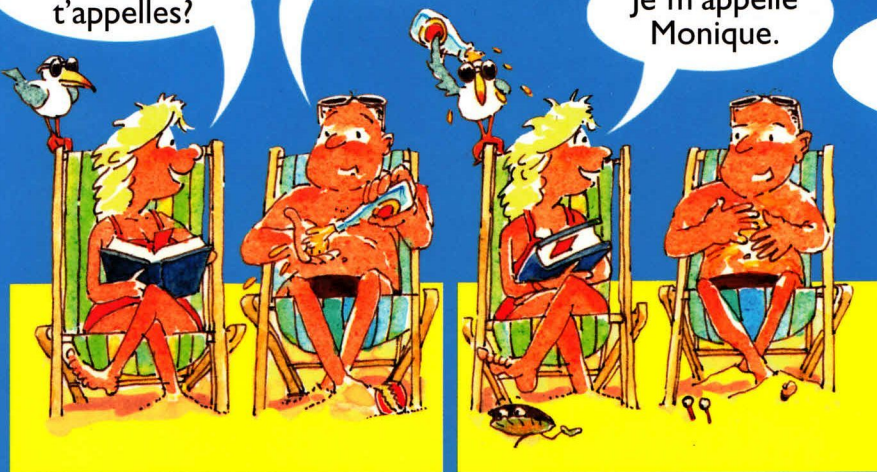
Bonjour,  
Comment tu  
t'appelles?

Max, et toi?

Je m'appelle  
Monique.

Quel âge  
as-tu?

J'ai douze ans.



Tu parles  
français?

Oui, un peu.

Tu parles  
français, Fifi?

Oui, je parle français  
et un petit peu anglais.



Heinz parle  
allemand, anglais  
et français.

# Internet links

Throughout this book we have recommended useful websites for learning French and finding out more about France. You can find links to all the websites, plus downloadable puzzles to print out, at the **Usborne Quicklinks Website**.

1. Go to **www.usborne-quicklinks.com**
2. Type the keywords for this book:  
**french for beginners**
3. Type the page number of the link you want to visit.
4. Click on the links to go to the recommended sites.

Here are some of the things you can do on the websites recommended in this book:

- Listen to French phrases and conversations
- Watch video clips of everyday situations
- Carry out interactive lessons and exercises
- Solve word searches and play matching games

## Site availability

The links in Usborne Quicklinks are regularly reviewed and updated, but occasionally you may get a message that a site is unavailable. This might be temporary, so try again later, or even the next day. Websites do occasionally close down and when this happens, we will replace them with new links in Usborne Quicklinks. Sometimes we add extra links too, if we think they are useful. So when you visit Usborne Quicklinks, the links may be slightly different to those described in your book.

## What you need

To visit the websites you need a computer with an internet connection and a web browser (the software that lets you look at information from the internet). Many language websites have recordings and pronunciation guides that you can listen to. To hear these recordings you need a media player such as Windows Media® Player or RealPlayer®. You probably already have one of these, but if not, you can download them for free from the internet.

For more information about media players, and other free programs called 'plug-ins' that enable your browser to display video clips and animations, go to the Net Help area on the Usborne Quicklinks Website.

## Safety on the internet

Ask your parent's or guardian's permission before you connect to the internet and make sure you follow these simple rules:

- Never give out information about yourself, such as your real name, address, phone number or the name of your school.
- If a site asks you to log in or register by typing your name or email address, ask permission from an adult first.

## Note for parents and guardians

The websites described in this book are regularly reviewed, but the content of a website may change at any time and Usborne Publishing is not responsible for the content on any website other than its own.

We recommend that children are supervised while on the internet, that they do not use internet chat rooms, and that you use internet filtering software to block unsuitable material. Please ensure that your children read and follow the safety guidelines printed above. For more information, see the Net Help area on the Usborne Quicklinks Website.

### COMPUTER NOT ESSENTIAL

This book is a fun and informative language book on its own.

*Usborne Publishing is not responsible and does not accept liability for the availability or content of any website other than its own, or for any exposure to harmful, offensive or inaccurate material which may appear on the Web. Usborne Publishing will have no liability for any damage or loss caused by viruses that may be downloaded as a result of browsing the sites it recommends. Usborne picture puzzles can be downloaded for personal use, but may not be used for any commercial purposes.*

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# FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS

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Handlettering by Jack Potter

# About this book

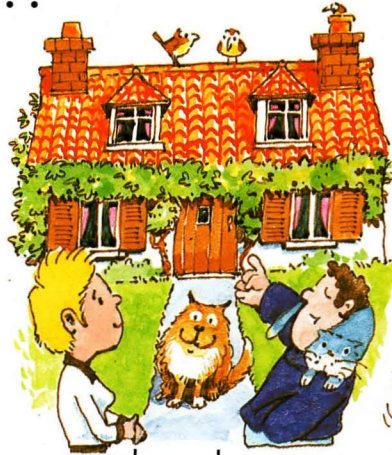
Going abroad is much more fun if you can speak a little of the language. This book shows you that learning another language

is a lot easier than you might think. It teaches you the French you will find useful in everyday situations.

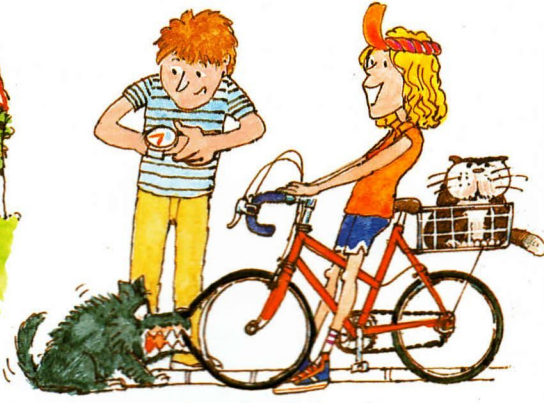
## You can find out how to . . .



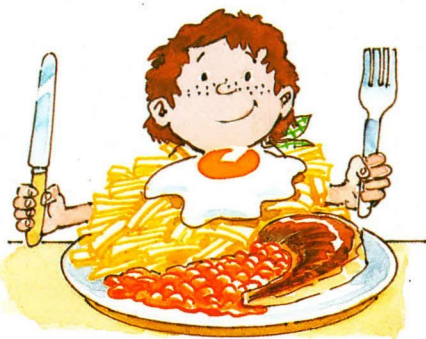
talk about yourself,



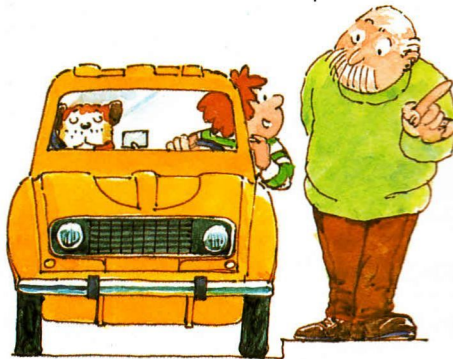
and your home,



count and tell the time,



say what you like,



find your way around



and ask for what you want in shops.

## How you learn



Picture strips like this show you what to say in each situation. Read the speech bubbles and see how much you can understand by

yourself, then look up any words you do not know. Words and phrases are repeated again and again, to help you remember them.



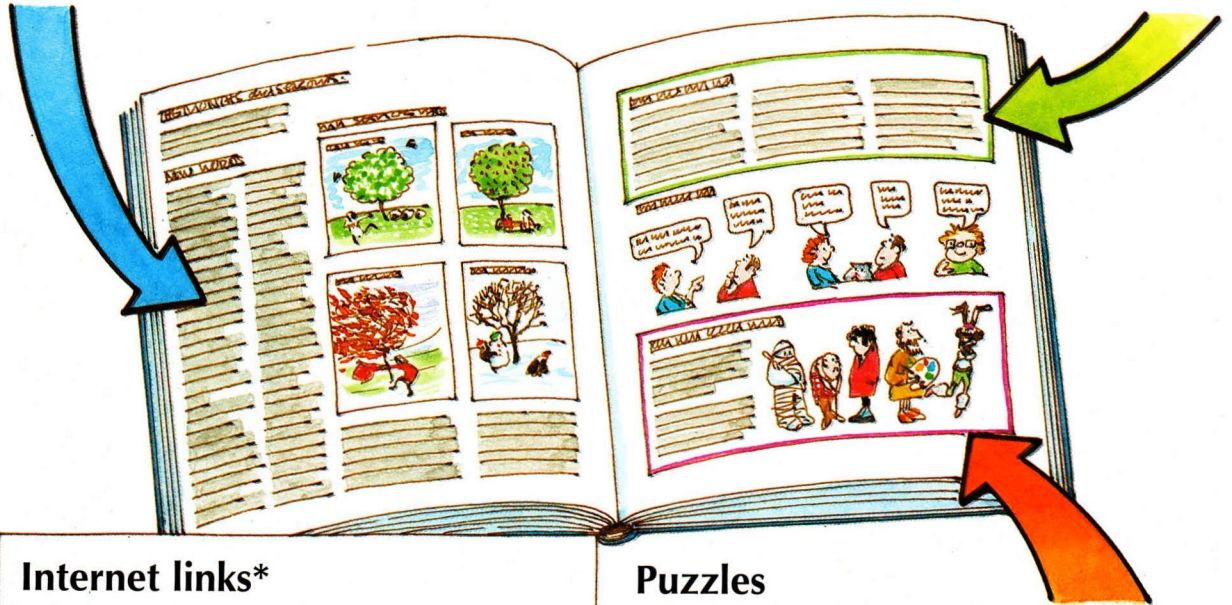
The book starts with really easy things to say and gets more difficult towards the end.

## New words

All the new words you come across are listed on each double page, so you can look them up as you go along. If you forget any words you can look them up in the glossary on pages 46-48. \*If you see an asterisk by a word, it means that there is a note about it at the bottom of the page.

## Grammar

Boxes like this around words show where new grammar is explained. You will find French easier if you learn some of its grammar, or rules, but don't worry if you don't understand it all straightaway. You can look up any of the grammar used in the book on pages 42-43.



## Internet links\*

At the top of each double page you will find descriptions of useful websites for learning French. For links to these sites, go to [www.usborne-quicklinks.com](http://www.usborne-quicklinks.com) and enter the keywords **french for beginners**.

## Puzzles

Throughout this book there are puzzles and quizzes to solve (see answers on pages 44-45). You can also find picture puzzles to print out on the Usborne Quicklinks Website at [www.usborne-quicklinks.com](http://www.usborne-quicklinks.com)

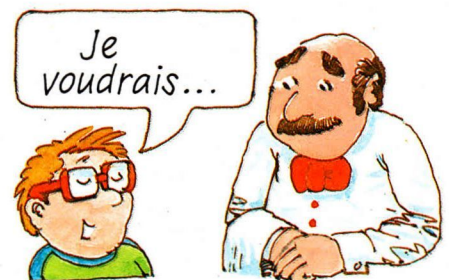
## Practising your French



Write all the new words you learn in a notebook and try to learn a few every day. Keep going over them and you will soon remember them.



Ask a friend to keep testing you on your French. Even better, ask someone to learn French with you so that you can practise on each other.



Try to go to France for your holidays, and speak as much French as you can. Don't be afraid of making mistakes. No one will mind.

\* For more information on using the Internet, see inside the front cover.

# Saying hello

Here you can find out the different French greetings for different times of the day.

<b>salut</b>	hi, hello, bye
<b>bonjour</b>	hello, good morning
<b>au revoir</b>	goodbye
<b>bonsoir</b>	good evening
<b>bonne nuit</b>	goodnight
<b>à bientôt</b>	see you soon

When you greet someone in French, it is polite to add one of these words: **monsieur** (Sir, Mr.), **madame** (Madam, Mrs.) or **mademoiselle** (Miss).



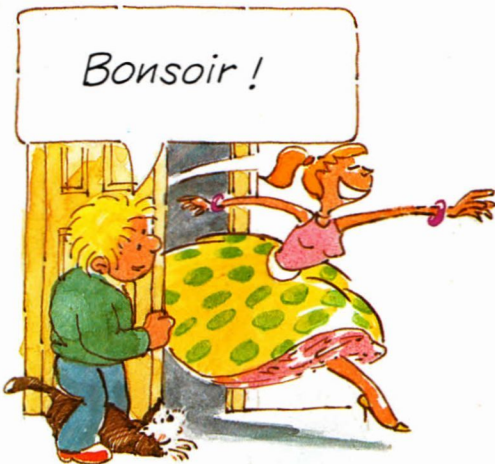
## Saying hello



This is how you say "hello" to your friends.



This is how you greet someone you don't know well.



This is how you say "good evening" to someone.

## Saying goodbye



**Salut** can mean "bye" as well as "hello" or "hi".



**Au revoir** means "goodbye" and **à bientôt** means "see you soon".

## Saying goodnight

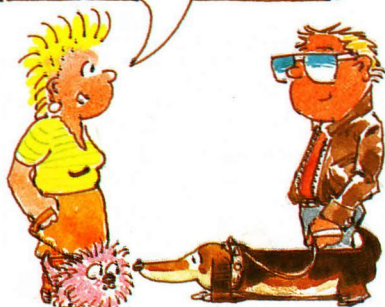


You only say **bonne nuit** last thing at night.



### How are you?

Ça va?



This is how you ask someone how they are.

Salut, ça va?



The person on the right is saying: "I'm fine, thank you"...

Ça va bien, merci.

Bonjour, ça va?

Pas très bien!



...but this person is saying that he is not very well.

### Ça va? (How are you?)

This list gives you the French words you need to talk about how people are.

ça va?	how are you?
ça va bien	I'm fine
merci	thank you
très bien	very well
bien	well
assez bien	quite well
pas très bien	not very well

Which two of the people on the right are saying **ça va bien**?\*



\*Remember, answers to puzzles are on pages 44-45.

# What is your name?

Here you can find out how to ask someone their name and tell them yours, and how to introduce your friends. Read the picture strip and see how much you can understand. Then try doing the puzzles on the page opposite.

## New words

je	I
tu	you
il	he
elle	she
ils	they (male)
elles	they (female)
comment	what are
tu t'appelles?	you called?
comment il/elle s'appelle?	what is he /she called?
comment ils s'appellent?	what are they called?
je m'appelle	I am called
il s'appelle	he is called
elle s'appelle	she is called
ils/elles s'appellent	they are called
qui c'est?	who is that?
c'est	that is
mon ami	my friend (male)
mon amie	my friend (female)
et toi?	and you?
oui	yes
non	no

## Ils and elles

There are two words for "they" in French: **ils** and **elles**. When you are talking about boys or men, you say **ils** and when you are talking about girls or women, you say **elles**.

If you are talking about boys and girls together, you say **ils**.



## Introducing friends





## What are they called?

Can you answer these questions in French?



Comment il s'appelle?

Comment elle s'appelle, mon amie?

Comment ils s'appellent?

Comment tu t'appelles?

## Who is who?

Can you answer the questions below the picture?



Salut, ça va?

Ça va bien, merci.

Au revoir, Nicolas.

C'est Anne?

Oui, c'est Anne.

Au revoir.

C'est Jean.

Qui c'est?

Non, je m'appelle Michel.

Tu t'appelles Max?

Comment tu t'appelles?

Pascale, et toi?

Who is talking to Jean?  
Who is talking to Pascale?

Who is called Michel?  
Who is talking to him?

Who is called Anne?  
Who is going home?



## Can you remember?

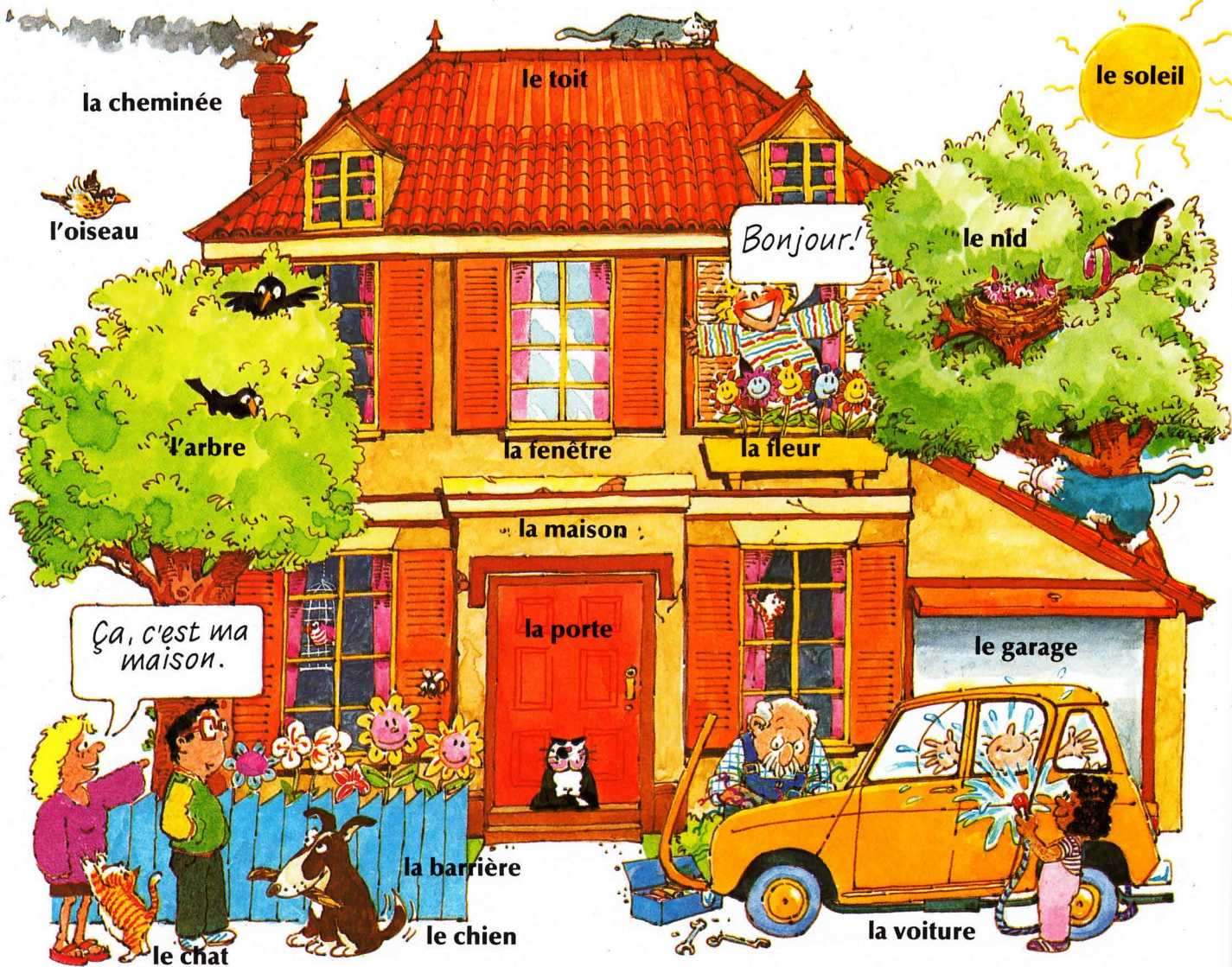
How would you ask someone their name?  
How would you tell them your name?

You have a friend called Pascale. How would you introduce her to someone?  
How would you tell someone your friend is called Daniel?

# Finding out what things are called.

Everything on this picture has its name on it. See if you can learn the names for everything, then try the memory test at the

bottom of the opposite page. You can find out what **le**, **la** and **l'** mean at the bottom of the page.



## Le and la words

All French nouns are either masculine or feminine. The word you use for "the" shows what gender the noun is. The word for "the" is **le** before masculine (m) nouns, **la** before

feminine (f) ones and **l'** before those which start with a vowel. It is best to learn which word to use with each noun. "A" or "an" is **un** before **le** words and **une** before **la** words.

**le soleil**  
**l'arbre(m)**  
**le toit**  
**le chat**  
**le chien**

sun  
tree  
roof  
cat  
dog

**le nid**  
**l'oiseau(m)**  
**le garage**  
**la maison**  
**la cheminée**

nest  
bird  
garage  
house  
chimney

**la fenetre**  
**la porte**  
**la fleur**  
**la voiture**  
**la barriere**

window  
door  
flower  
car  
fence

## Asking what things are called

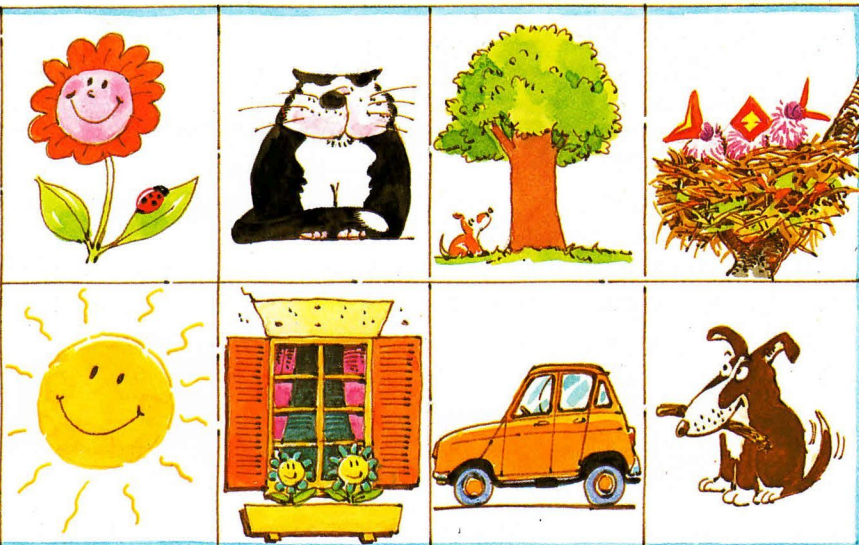
Don't worry if you don't know what something is called in French. To find out what it is, just ask someone **qu'est-ce que c'est?** Look at the list of useful phrases below, then read the picture strip to see how to use them.

**qu'est-ce que c'est?** what is that?  
**c'est . . .** that is . . .  
**aussi** also  
**en français** in French  
**en anglais** in English



### Can you remember?

Cover up the opposite page and see if you can name all of these things in French. Don't forget to say whether they are **le** or **la** words.



# Where do you come from?

Here you can find out how to ask people where they come from. You can also find out how to ask if they speak French.

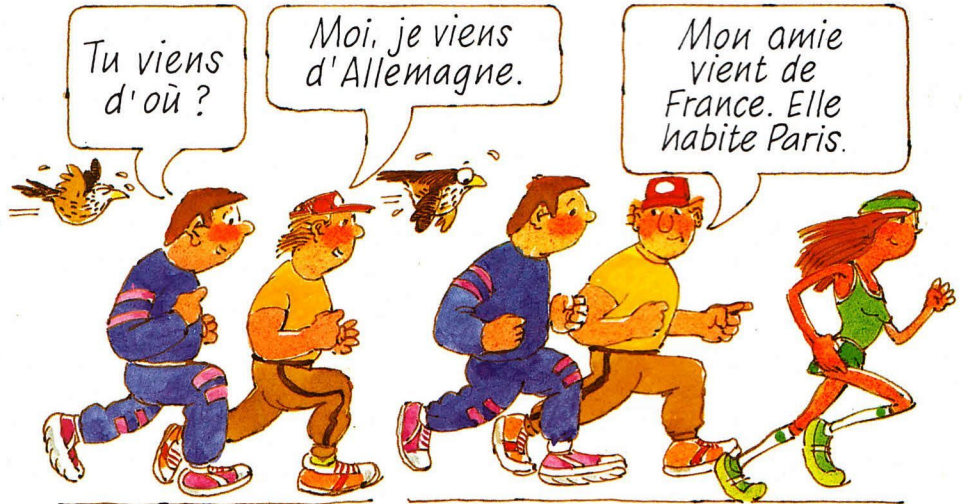
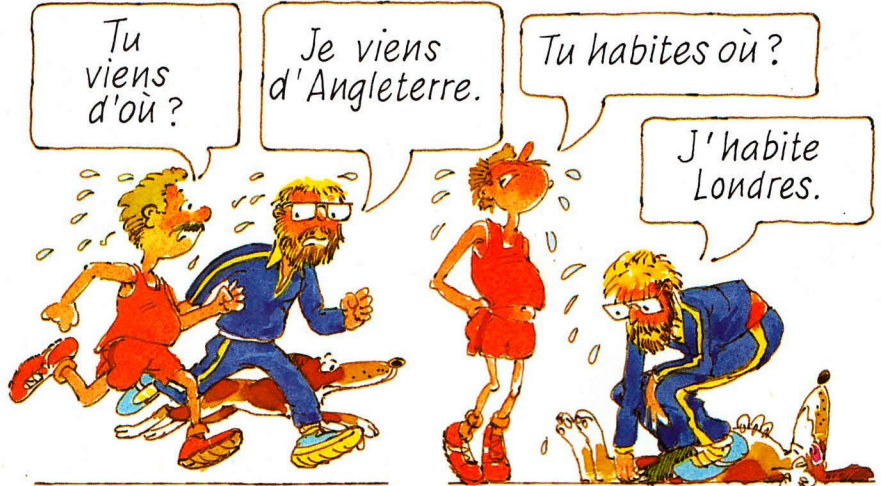
## New words

<b>tu viens d'où?</b>	where do you come from?
<b>je viens de* . . .</b>	I come from . . .
<b>tu habites où?</b>	where do you live?
<b>j'habite . . .</b>	I live in . . .
<b>tu parles . . . ?</b>	do you speak . . . ?
<b>je parle . . .</b>	I speak . . .
<b>un petit peu</b>	a little
<b>français</b>	French
<b>anglais</b>	English
<b>allemand</b>	German
<b>voici</b>	this is
<b>nous</b>	we
<b>vous</b>	you (plural)

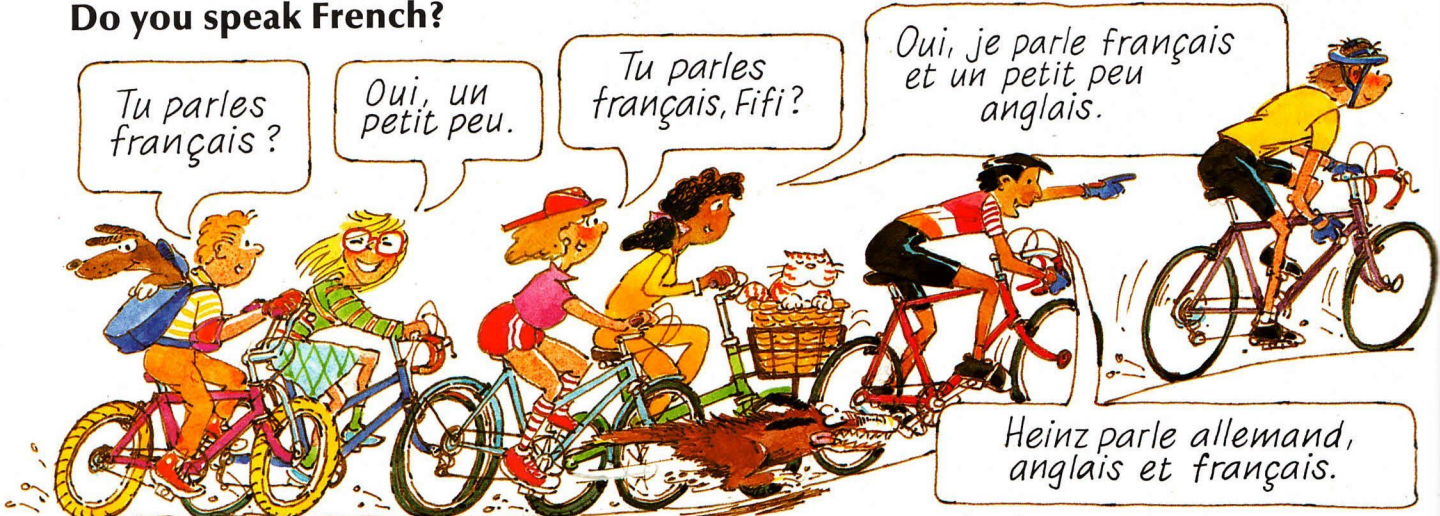
## Countries

<b>l'Afrique(f)</b>	Africa
<b>l'Allemagne(f)</b>	Germany
<b>l'Angleterre(f)</b>	England
<b>la France</b>	France
<b>l'Inde(f)</b>	India
<b>l'Écosse(f)</b>	Scotland
<b>l'Autriche(f)</b>	Austria
<b>l'Espagne</b>	Spain
<b>la Hongrie</b>	Hungary

## Where do you come from?



## Do you speak French?



## Who comes from where?

These are the contestants for an international dancing competition. They have come from all over the world. The compère does not speak any French and does not understand where

anyone comes from. Read about the contestants then see if you can tell him what he wants to know. His questions are beneath the picture.

Angus  
vient  
d'Ecosse.

Voici Marie et  
Pierre. Ils viennent  
de France.

Hari et  
Indira viennent  
d'Inde.

Yuri vient de  
Hongrie. Il  
habite Budapest.



Franz  
vient  
d'Autriche.

Voici Lolita.  
Elle vient  
d'Espagne.

Where does Franz come from?  
What are the French contestants called?  
Is Lolita Italian or Spanish?

Is there a Scottish contestant?  
Where do Marie and Pierre come from?  
Who lives in Budapest? Where is Budapest?

Verbs (action words)	parler	to speak	venir	to come
	French verbs change according to who is doing the action. Verbs ending in <b>er</b> follow the same pattern and have the same endings as <b>parler</b> . You will have to learn <b>venir</b> by itself.*	je parle	I speak	je viens
	tu parles	you speak	tu viens	you come
	il/elle parle	he/she speaks	il/elle vient	he/she comes
	nous parlons	we speak	nous venons	we come
	vous parlez	you speak	vous venez	you come
	ils/elles parlent	they speak	ils/elles viennent	they come



### Can you remember?

How would you ask someone where they come from?

Can you say where you come from?  
How do you say that you speak French?  
How would you ask someone if they can?

# More about you

Here you can find out how to count up to 20, say how old you are and say how many brothers and sisters you have.

To say how old you are in French, you say how many years you have. So if you are ten, you say **J'ai dix ans** (I have ten years).

## New words

<b>quel âge as-tu?</b>	how old are you?
<b>j'ai cinq ans</b>	I am five years old
<b>as-tu...?</b>	have you . . . ?
<b>j'ai</b>	I have
<b>je n'ai pas de</b>	I have no
<b>des</b>	some, any
<b>le frère</b>	brother
<b>la soeur</b>	sister
<b>presque</b>	almost
<b>ni</b>	nor
<b>mais</b>	but

## Plural words

Most French nouns add an "s" in the plural (when you are talking about more than one person or thing), but you don't pronounce it. There are some exceptions which you can see in the glossary. The word for "the" is **les** before all plural nouns.

## Numbers\*

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

## How old are you?



## Have you any brothers and sisters?



## How old are they?

Read what these children are saying, then see if you can say how old they all are.



## How many brothers and sisters?

Below you can read how many brothers and sisters the children have. Can you work out who has which brothers and sisters?

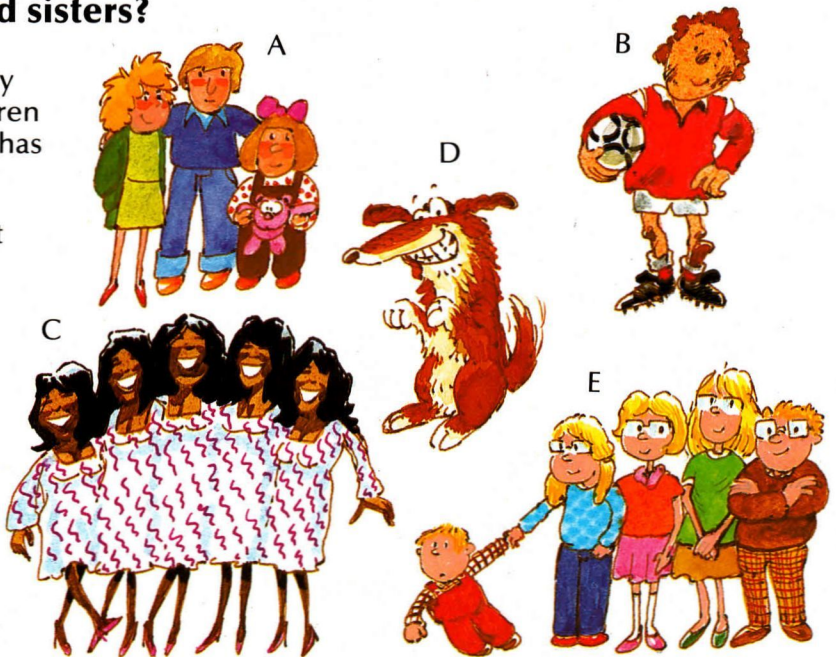
Diane et Sylvie ont un frère et deux soeurs.

Odile a trois soeurs et deux frères.

Michel a cinq soeurs, mais pas de frères.

Luc a un frère, mais pas de soeurs.

Guy n'a pas de frères ni de soeurs, mais il a un chien.



## Useful verbs

**avoir**

to have

**j'ai**

I have

**tu as**

you have

**il/elle a**

he/she/it has

**nous avons**

we have

**vous avez**

you have

**ils/elles ont**

they have

**être\***

to be

**je suis**

I am

**tu es**

you are

**il/elle est**

he/she/it is

**nous sommes**

we are

**vous êtes**

you are

**ils/elles sont**

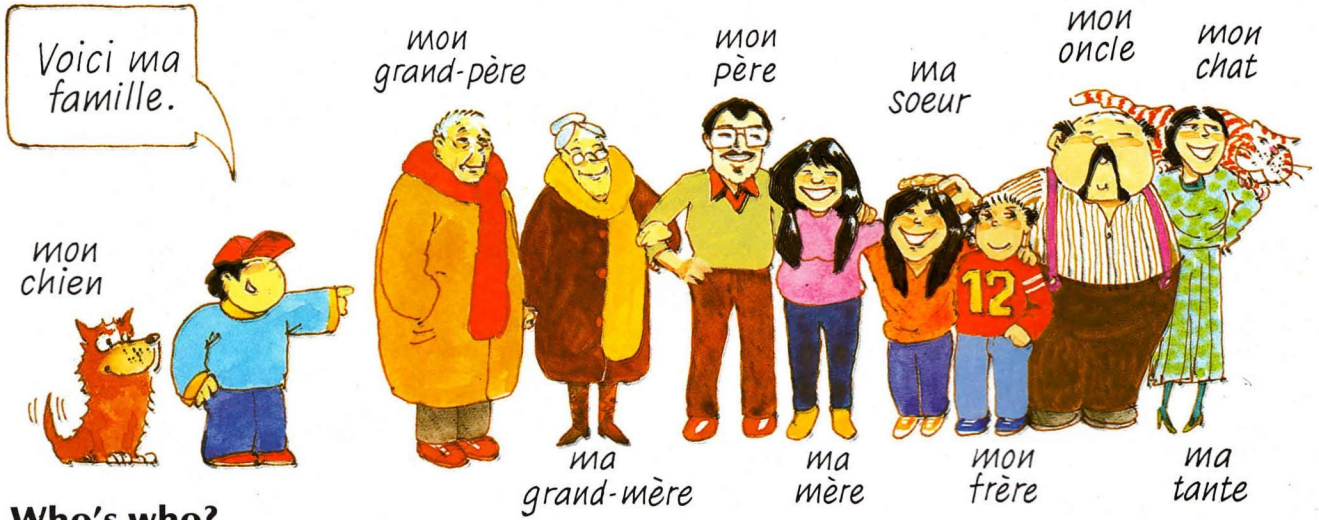
they are

\*Être is used on the next page, so it may help you to learn it now.

# Talking about your family

On these two pages you will learn lots of words which will help you to talk about

your family. You will also find out how to say "my" and "your" and describe people.



## Who's who?



## New words

<b>la famille</b>	family	<b>la tante</b>	aunt	<b>mince</b>	thin
<b>le grand-père</b>	grandfather	<b>les grands-parents</b>	grandparents	<b>vieux*</b>	old
<b>la grand-mère</b>	grandmother	<b>les parents</b>	parents	<b>jeune</b>	young
<b>le père</b>	father	<b>grand/e</b>	tall	<b>blond/e</b>	blonde
<b>la mère</b>	mother	<b>petit/e</b>	small	<b>brun/e</b>	dark-haired
<b>l'oncle(m)</b>	uncle	<b>gros/se</b>	fat	<b>affectueux/se</b>	friendly

## How to say "my" and "your"

The word you use for "my" or "your" depends on whether you are talking about a **le, la** or plural word.\*

	my	your
le words	<b>mon</b>	<b>ton</b>
la words	<b>ma</b>	<b>ta</b>
plurals	<b>mes</b>	<b>tes</b>

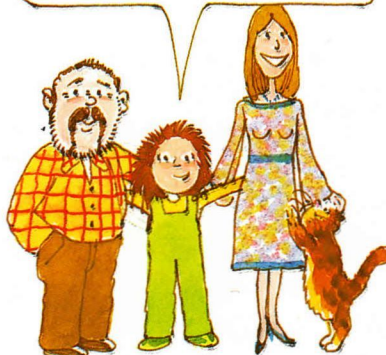


## Describing your family

Mon père est grand et ma mère est petite.



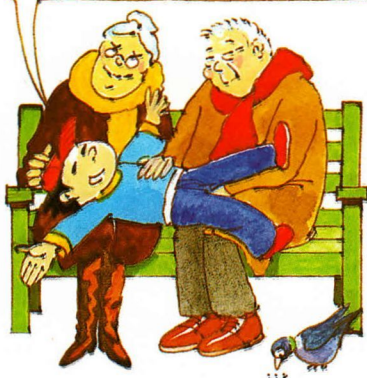
Ma mère est grande et mon père est petit.



Mon oncle est gros et ma tante est mince.



Mon grand-père est très vieux.\*  
Je suis jeune.



Ma soeur est blonde. Mon frère est brun.



Mon chien est affectueux.



## Describing words

French adjectives change their endings depending on whether they are describing a **le** or **la** word. In the word list the masculine form is shown, along with the letters you add to make it feminine. The "x" on the end of **affectueux** changes to "se".\*

Can you describe each of these people in French, starting **Il est** ... or **Elle est** ... ?



\*You can find out more about adjectives on pages 42-43. The feminine of **vieux** is **vieille**.

# Your home

Here you can find out how to say what sort of home you live in and whereabouts it is. You can also learn what all the rooms are called.

## New words

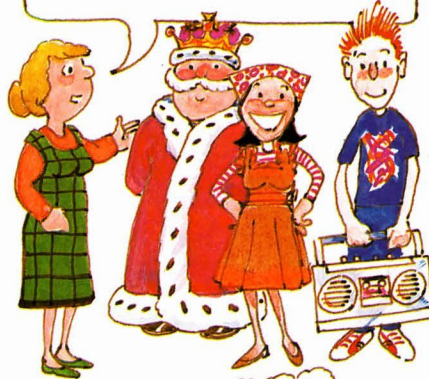
ou  
**la maison** or house  
**l'appartement(m)** flat  
**le château** castle  
**en ville** in the town  
**à la campagne** in the country

**au bord de la mer** by the sea  
**papa** Dad  
**maman** Mum  
**pépé** Grandad  
**mémé** Granny  
**le fantôme** ghost  
**où êtes-vous?** where are you?

**la salle de bains** bathroom  
**la salle à manger** dining room  
**la chambre** bedroom  
**le salon** living room  
**la cuisine** kitchen  
**le vestibule** hall  
**en haut** upstairs

## Where do you live?

Tu habites une maison ou un appartement?



J'habite une maison.



J'habite un appartement.



J'habite un château.



## Town or country?



J'habite à la campagne.



J'habite au bord de la mer.



## Where is everyone?

Papa comes home and wants to know where everyone is. Look at the pictures and see if you can tell him where everyone is, e.g. **Mémé est dans le salon.** Then see if you can answer the questions below the little pictures.

**dans le salon.** Then see if you can answer the questions below the little pictures.



Maman Papa Pépé



Mémé Pierre Isabelle



Simon le fantôme

Qui est dans la salle à manger?  
 Qui est dans la cuisine?  
 Qui est dans la salle de bains?  
 Qui est dans la chambre?

Où est mémé?  
 Où est le fantôme?  
 Où est le chien?  
 Où est Pierre?  
 Où est papa? (Look at the word list)



## Can you remember?

How do you ask someone where they live?  
 How do you ask whether they live in a house or a flat?

Can you remember how to say "in the country"?  
 Can you remember how to say "in the town"?

How would you tell someone you were upstairs?  
 How would you tell them you were in the kitchen?

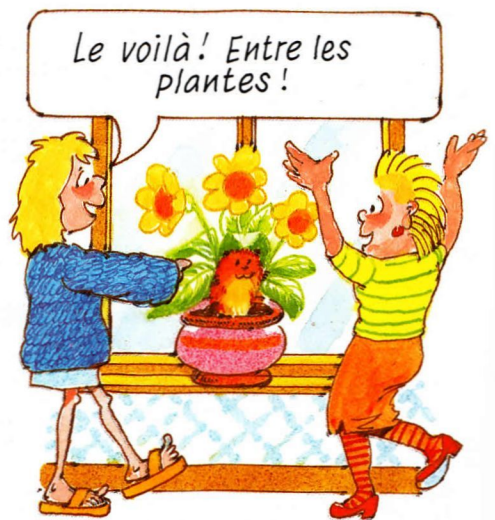
# Looking for things

Here you can find out how to ask someone what they are looking for and tell them where things are. You can also learn lots of words for things around the house.

## New words

<b>chercher</b>	to look for
<b>quelque chose</b>	something
<b>le hamster</b>	hamster
<b>trouver</b>	to find
<b>le</b>	him/it
<b>sur</b>	on
<b>sous</b>	under
<b>derrière</b>	behind
<b>devant</b>	in front of
<b>entre</b>	between
<b>à côté de</b>	next to
<b>le placard</b>	cupboard
<b>l'armoire(f)</b>	wardrobe
<b>le fauteuil</b>	armchair
<b>le rideau</b>	curtain
<b>la plante</b>	plant
<b>le rayon</b>	shelf
<b>la table</b>	table
<b>le tapis</b>	carpet
<b>le canapé</b>	sofa
<b>la télévision</b>	television
<b>le téléphone</b>	telephone
<b>le vase</b>	vase
<b>le voilà!</b>	there it is!

## The missing hamster



## Il or elle?

There isn't a special word for "it" in French. You use **il** or **elle** ("he" or "she") depending on whether the word you are replacing is masculine or feminine. You use **il** to replace masculine words and **elle** to replace feminine ones.

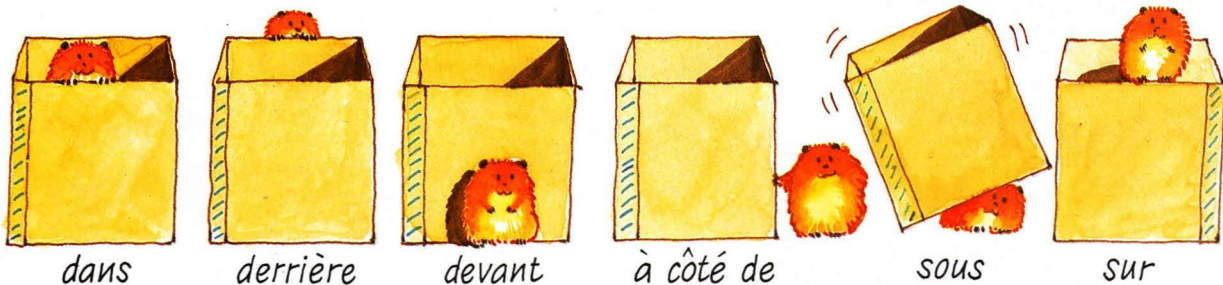
Où est **le** hamster?  
**Il** est sur la table.

Où est **la** tortue?  
**Elle** est sur la table.

## In, on or under?

Try to learn these words by heart. **A côté de** changes to **à côté du** when you put it before a

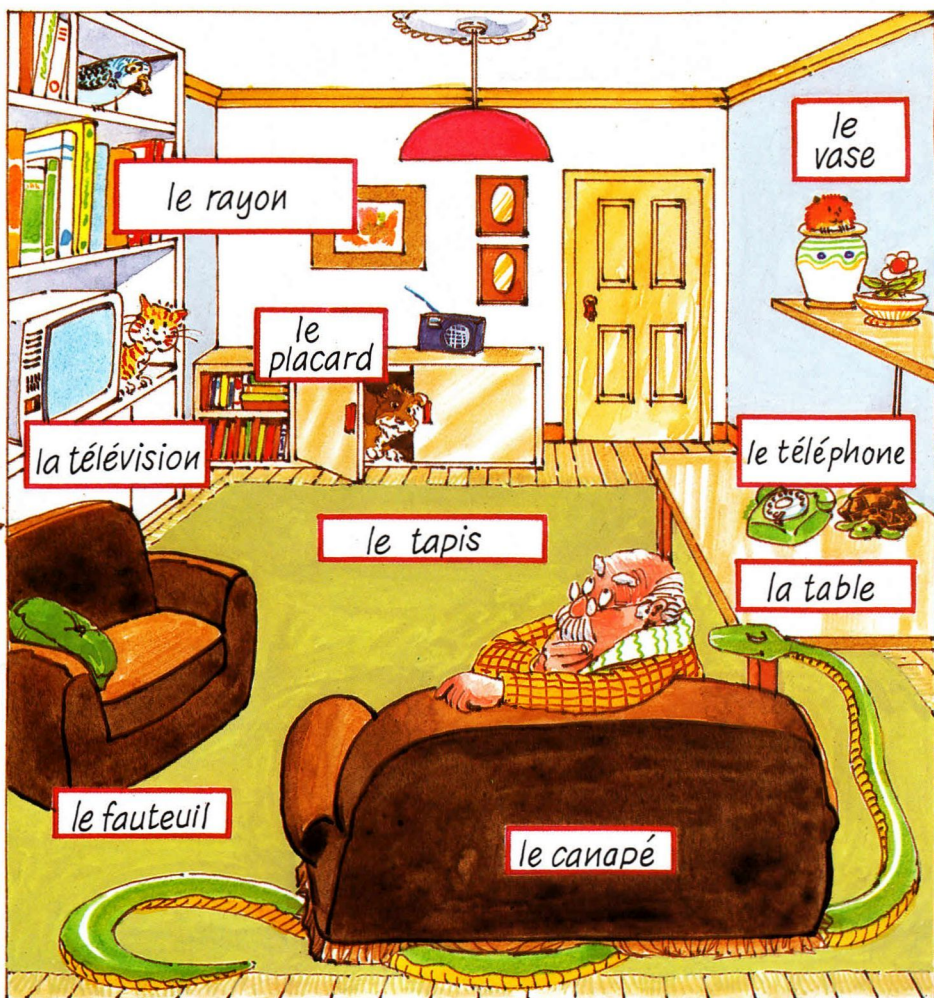
the word, e.g. **à côté du fauteuil** (next to the armchair.)



## Where are they hiding?

Monsieur Hulot's six pets are hiding somewhere in the room, but he cannot find

them. Can you tell him where they are in French, using the words above?



# What do you like eating?

Here you can find out how to say what you like and don't like.

## New words

aimer	to like
tu aimes?	do you like?
j'aime	I like
je n'aime pas*	I don't like
qu'est-ce que . . .	what . . . ?
adorer	to like a lot
pas du tout	not at all
alors	then
beaucoup	very much
le plus	the most
préférer	to prefer
surtout	best of all
la salade	salad
le poisson	fish
les pommes frites	chips
le gâteau	cake
la saucisse	sausage
le bifteck	steak
les spaghetti (m pl)	spaghetti
manger	to eat
la pizza	pizza
le hamburger	hamburger
le riz	rice
le pain	bread
le fromage	cheese
moi aussi	me too

## What do you like?



## What do you like best?



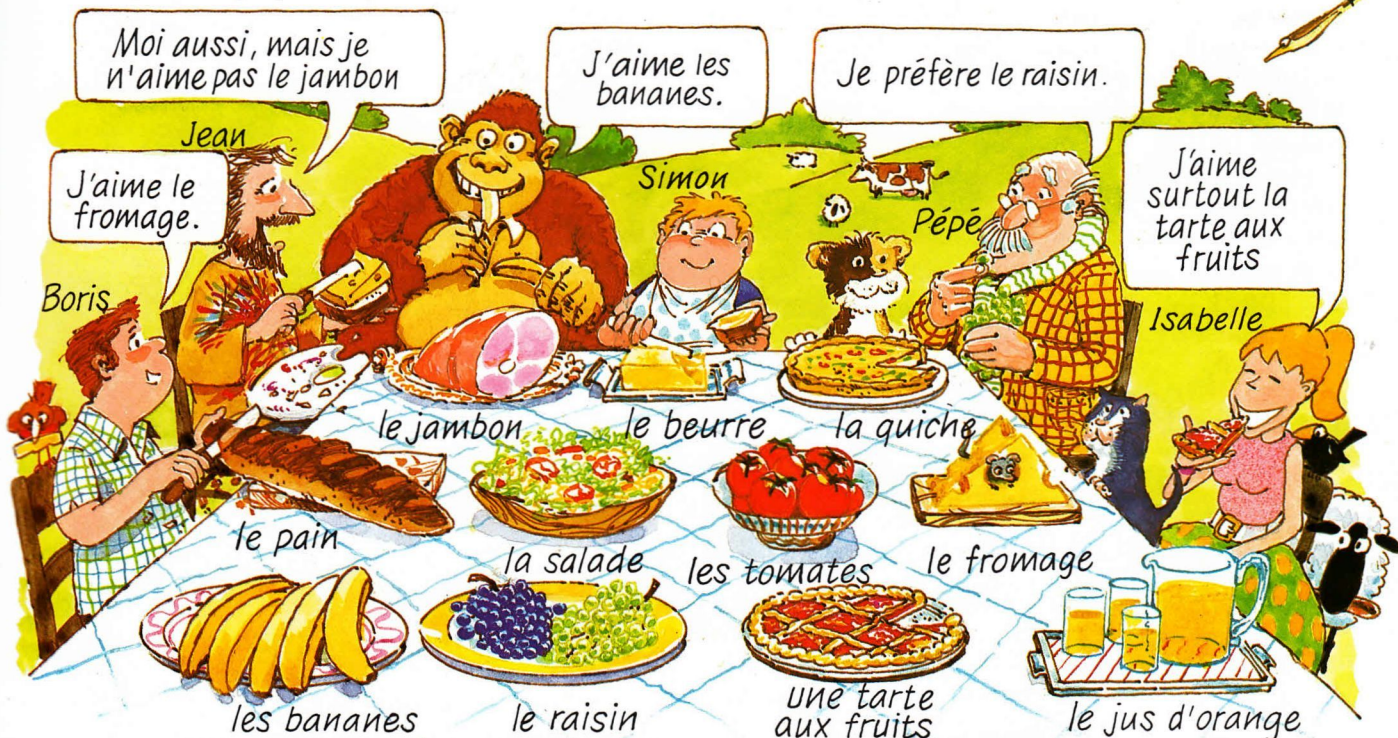
## What are they eating?



## Who likes what?

Who likes cheese? Who doesn't like ham?  
Who prefers grapes to bananas?

Can you say in French which things you like and which you don't like?



## Du, de la, de l' and des

These mean "some" and are often used when there is nothing in English, e.g. **il mange du pain** (he is eating bread). You use **du** before the

words, **de la** before **la** words, **de l'** before words beginning with a vowel and **des** before plural words.

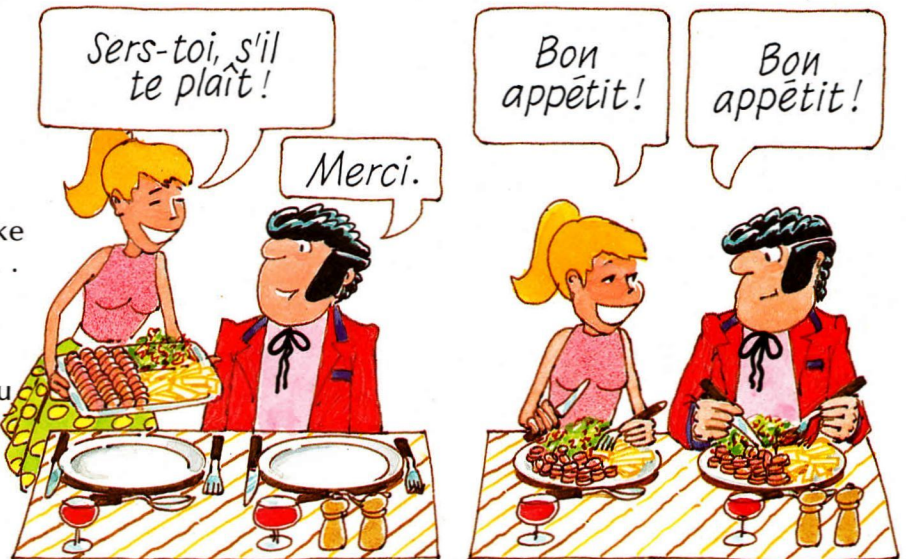
# Table talk

Here you can learn all sorts of useful things to say if you are having a meal with French friends or eating out in a French restaurant.

## New words

à table s'il te plaît	come to the table please
j'ai faim	I'm hungry
moi aussi	me too
sers-toi	help yourself
servez-vous	help yourselves
bon appétit	enjoy your meal
tu peux me passer . .	can you pass me . . .
l'eau	water
le pain	bread
le verre	glass
vous voulez-vous* . . ?	would you like some more . .
encore de . .	meat
la viande	
oui, s'il te plaît	yes please
non, merci	no, thank you
j'ai assez mangé	I've had enough
c'est bon?	is it good?
c'est délicieux	it's delicious

## Dinner is ready

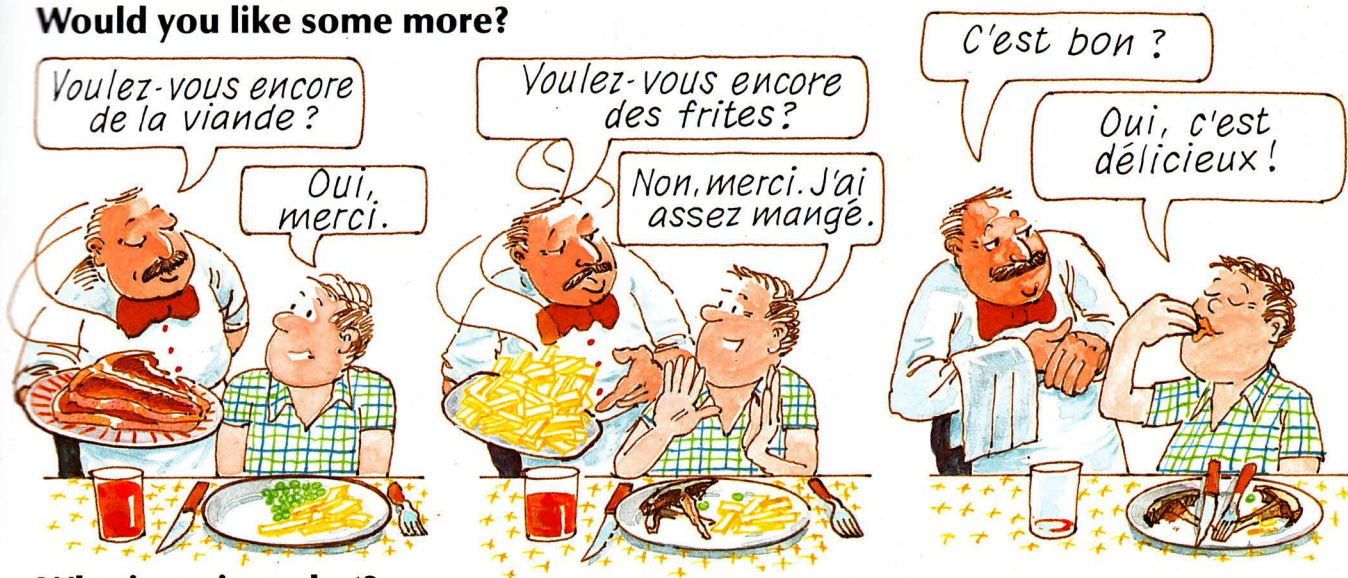


## Please will you pass me . . .





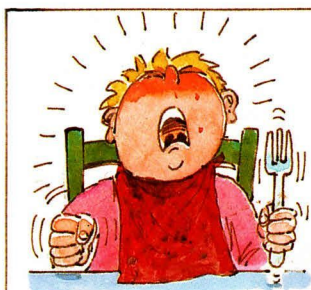
## Would you like some more?



## Who is saying what?

These little pictures show you different mealtime situations. Cover up the rest of the

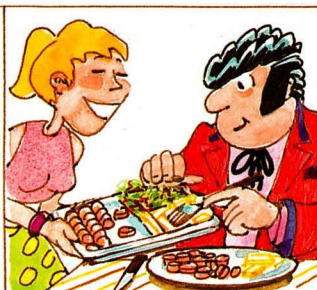
page and see if you know what everyone would say in French.



Simon is saying he is hungry.



The chef wants you to enjoy your meal.



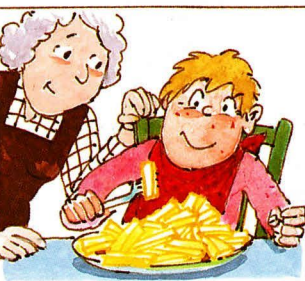
Isabelle is saying "Help yourself".



Pierre wants someone to pass him a glass.



Maman is offering Simon more chips.



He says "Yes please" and that he likes chips.



Then he says "No thanks", he's had enough.



Marc is saying the food is delicious.

## De

**De** often comes before **le**, **la** or **les** in French, as in **encore de** . . . ? (some more . . . ?). Before **le** and **les** it changes, as follows:

**de + le = du**  
**de + la = de la**

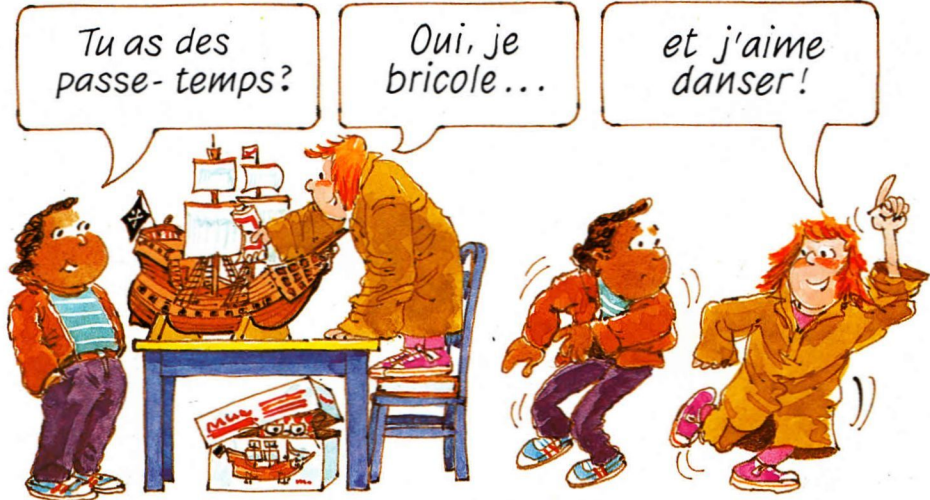
**de + l' = de l'**  
**de + les = des**

# Your hobbies

These people are talking about their hobbies.

## New words

<b>faire</b>	to do
<b>faire de la peinture</b>	to paint
<b>faire la cuisine</b>	to cook
<b>le passe-temps</b>	hobby
<b>bricoler</b>	to make things
<b>danser</b>	to dance
<b>lire</b>	to read
<b>regarder la télé</b>	to watch TV
<b>tricoter</b>	to knit
<b>nager</b>	to swim
<b>jouer</b>	to play
<b>le sport</b>	sport
<b>le football</b>	football
<b>le tennis</b>	tennis
<b>la musique</b>	music
<b>écouter l'instrument (m)</b>	to listen to instrument
<b>le violon</b>	violin
<b>le piano</b>	piano
<b>le soir</b>	in the evening



## faire (to make or do)

<b>je fais</b>	I do
<b>tu fais</b>	you do
<b>il/elle fait</b>	he/she/it does
<b>nous faisons</b>	we do
<b>vous faites</b>	you do
<b>ils/elles font</b>	they do

## jouer à and jouer de

When you talk about playing a sport, you say **jouer à**, then the name of the sport. **A + le** becomes **au**, e.g. **je joue au football** (I play football).

To talk about playing an instrument, you say **jouer de**. Remember that **de + le** becomes **du**, e.g. **je joue du piano** (I play the piano).

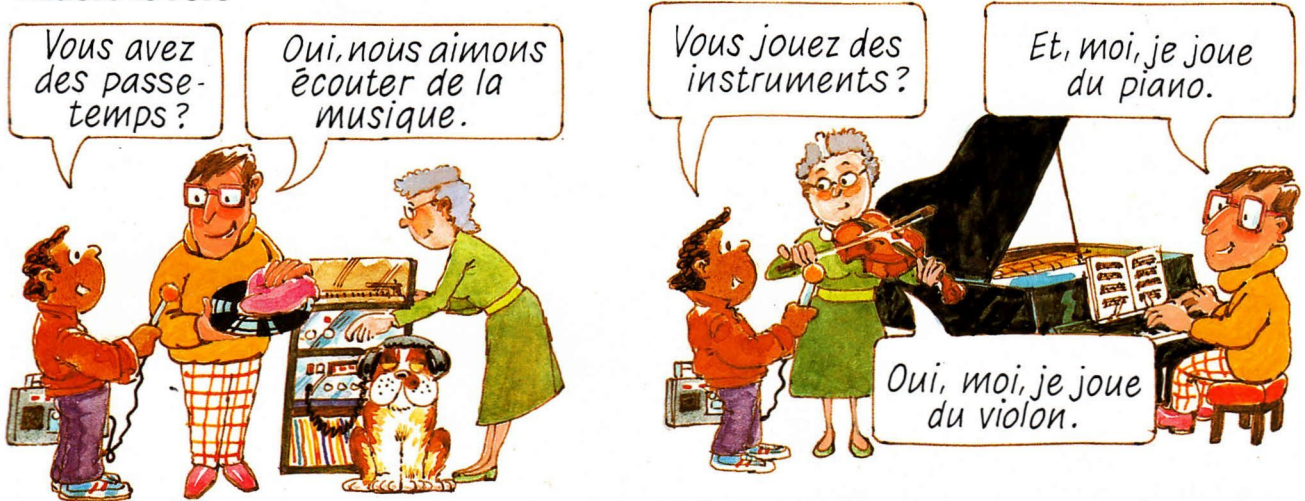
## What do you do in the evenings?



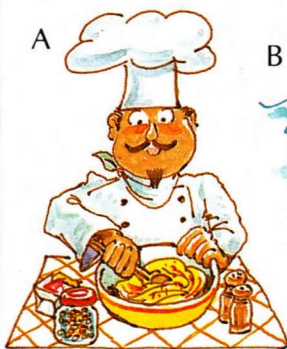
## The sporty type



## Music lovers



## What are they doing?



Cover up the rest of the page and see if you can say what all these people are doing in

French, e.g. **Il joue au football.**  
Can you say in French what your hobbies are?

# Telling the time

Here you can find out how to tell the time in French. You can look up any numbers you don't know on page 40.

There is no word for "past" in French; you just add the number of minutes to the hour: **il est neuf heures cinq** (it is five past nine). To say "five to" you say **moins cinq** (less five): **il est neuf heures moins cinq** (it is five to nine).

## New words

<b>quelle heure est-il?</b>	what is the time?
<b>il est une heure</b>	it is one o'clock
<b>il est deux heures</b>	it is two o'clock
<b>moins cinq et quart</b>	five to quarter past
<b>moins le quart et demie*</b>	quarter to half past
<b>midi</b>	midday
<b>minuit</b>	midnight
<b>du matin</b>	in the morning
<b>du soir</b>	in the evening
<b>à se lever</b>	at to get up
<b>son</b>	his/her
<b>le petit déjeuner</b>	breakfast
<b>le déjeuner</b>	lunch
<b>le dîner</b>	supper, dinner
<b>il va à l'école</b>	he goes to school
<b>au lit</b>	to bed

## aller (to go)

<b>je vais</b>	I go
<b>tu vas</b>	you go
<b>il/elle va</b>	he/she goes
<b>nous allons</b>	we go
<b>vous allez</b>	you go (pl)
<b>ils/elles vont</b>	they go

## What is the time?



Here is how to ask what the time is.

## The time is ...



Il est neuf heures cinq.



Il est neuf heures et quart.



Il est neuf heures et demie.



Il est dix heures moins le quart.



Il est dix heures moins cinq.



Il est midi/minuit.

## What time of day?



Il est six heures du matin.

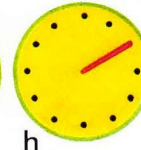
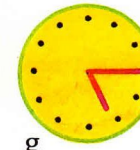
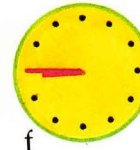
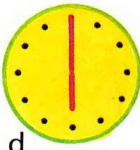
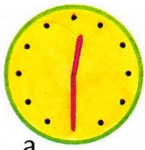


Il est six heures du soir.

## Marc's day

Read what Marc does throughout the day, then see if you can match each clock with the

right picture. You can find out what the answers are on pages 44-45.



a

b

c

d

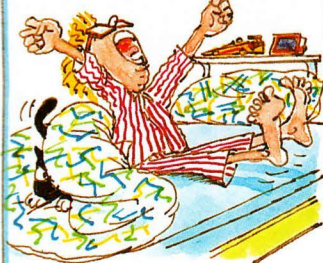
e

f

g

h

1



Marc se lève à sept heures et demie.\*

2



Il mange son petit déjeuner à huit heures.

3



A neuf heures moins le quart, il va à l'école.

4



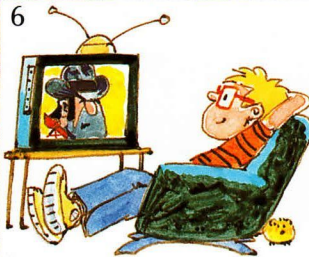
Il mange son déjeuner à midi et demi.

5



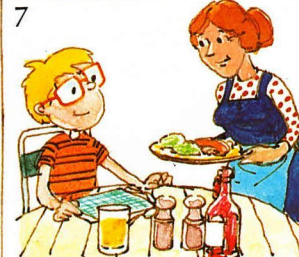
A deux heures dix il joue au football.

6



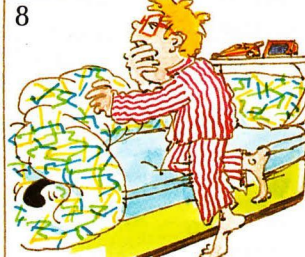
A cinq heures et quart il regarde la télé.

7



A six heures il mange son dîner.

8



Il va au lit à huit heures et demie.

## What time is it?

Can you say in French what times these clocks show?

a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



k



j



l



m



n



o



\*Some verbs are formed from two parts. You can read about these on pages 42-43.

# Arranging things

Here is how to arrange things with your friends.

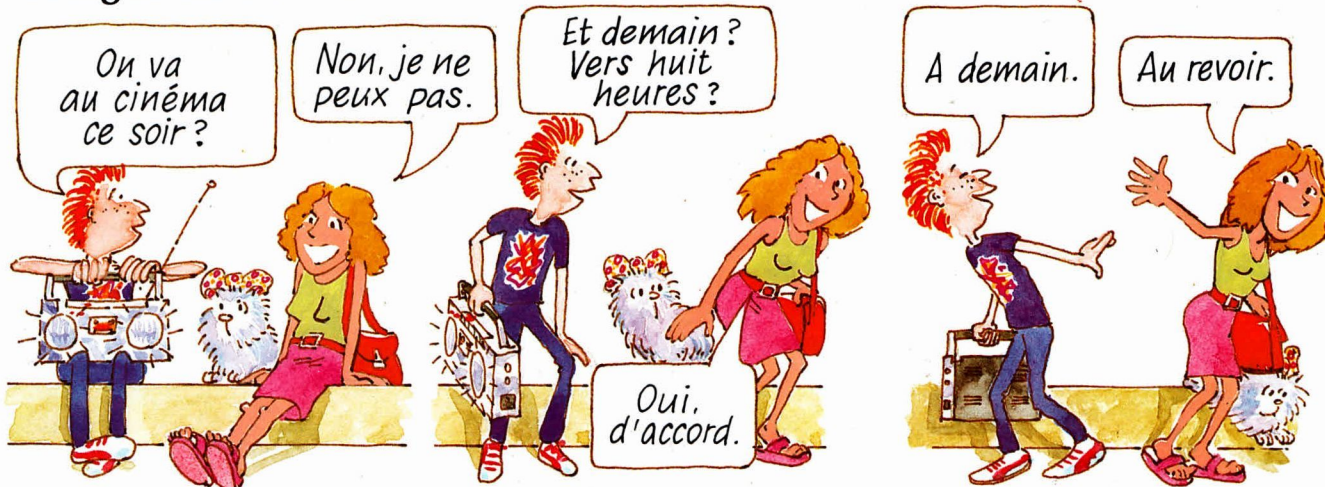
## New words

<b>on va . . . ?</b>	shall we go . . . ?
<b>quand?</b>	when?
<b>mardi</b>	on Tuesday
<b>le matin</b>	in the morning
<b>l'après-midi</b>	in the afternoon
<b>le soir</b>	in the evening
<b>la piscine</b>	swimming pool
<b>vers</b>	at about
<b>à mardi</b>	until Tuesday
<b>aujourd'hui</b>	today
<b>à demain</b>	until tomorrow
<b>ce soir</b>	this evening
<b>d'accord</b>	O.K.
<b>je ne peux pas</b>	I can't
<b>pas possible</b>	that's no good
<b>dommage</b>	it's a pity!
<b>aller à</b>	to go to
<b>le cinéma</b>	cinema
<b>la partie</b>	party

## Days of the week

<b>dimanche</b>	Sunday
<b>lundi</b>	Monday
<b>mardi</b>	Tuesday
<b>mercredi</b>	Wednesday
<b>jeudi</b>	Thursday
<b>vendredi</b>	Friday
<b>samedi</b>	Saturday

## Going to the cinema



## Tennis



## Swimming



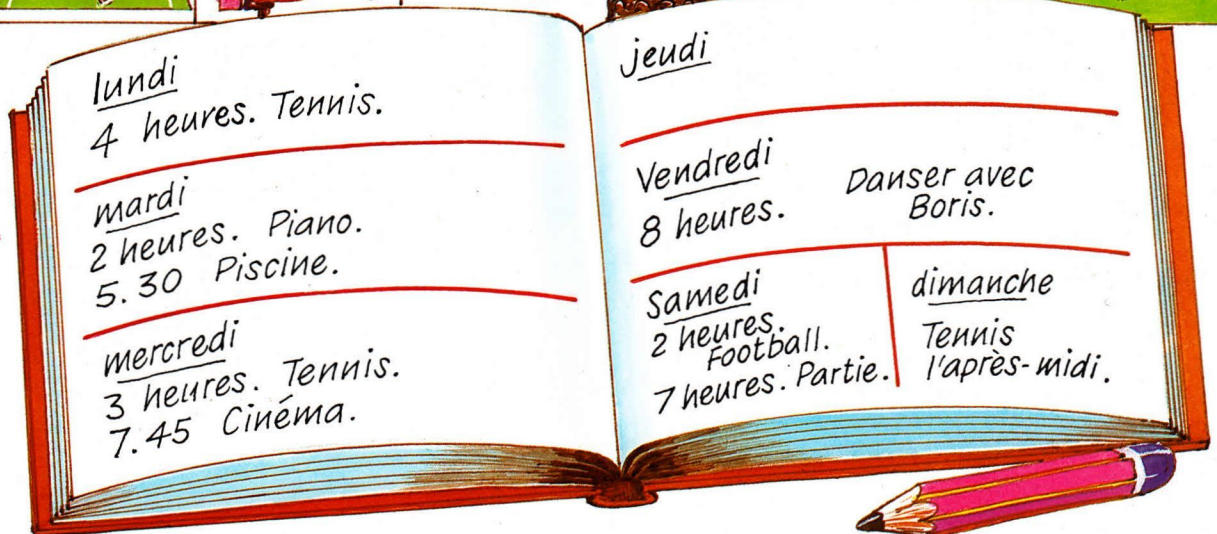
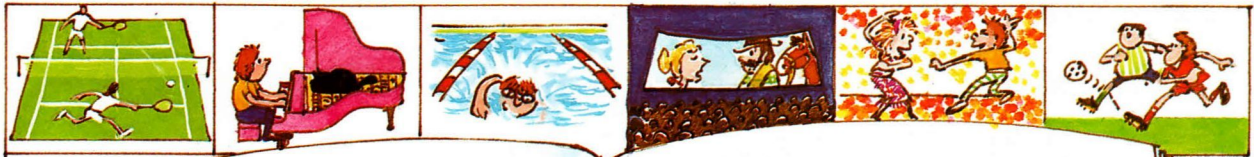
## Going to a party



## Your diary for the week

Here is your diary, showing you what you are doing for a week. Read it, then see if you can

answer the questions at the bottom of the page in French.



Qu'est-ce que tu fais vendredi?  
 Quand joues-tu au tennis?  
 Tu vas quand au cinéma?  
 Tu joues du piano jeudi?  
 Qu'est-ce que tu fais dimanche?  
 A quelle heure est la partie samedi?

### à + le

When **à** comes before **le**, you say **au** instead: **on va au cinéma?** (shall we go to the cinema?)\*

# Asking where places are

Here and on the next two pages you can find out how to ask your way around.

In French there are two words for "you" – **tu** and **vous**\*. You say **tu** to friends, but it is more polite to say **vous** when you talk to adults you don't know well.

## New words

<b>pardon</b>	excuse me
<b>je vous en prie</b>	not at all
<b>ici</b>	here
<b>là-bas</b>	over there
<b>la poste</b>	post office
<b>sur la place</b>	in the market
<b>du marché</b>	place
<b>l'hôtel</b>	hotel
<b>puis</b>	then
<b>tournez . . .</b>	turn . . .
<b>il y a . . . ?</b>	is there . . . ?
<b>près d'ici</b>	nearby
<b>la rue</b>	road, street
<b>juste</b>	just
<b>c'est loin?</b>	is it far?
<b>à cinq minutes</b>	five minutes
	away
<b>à pied</b>	on foot
<b>le supermarché</b>	supermarket
<b>en face de</b>	opposite
<b>à côté de</b>	next to
<b>la banque</b>	bank
<b>la pharmacie</b>	chemist's

## Being polite

Pardon, Monsieur...



Merci. Je vous en prie.



This is how to say "Excuse me". Always add **monsieur** or **madame**.

When people thank you, it is polite to answer "**Je vous en prie**".

## Where is . . . ?

Pardon, où est la poste?

Là-bas, sur la place du marché.



Où est l'Hôtel de la gare, s'il vous plaît?

Tournez à gauche ici, puis allez tout droit.



**Directions**

à gauche      tout droit      à droite



**Is there a . . . nearby?**



**Is it far?**



**Other useful places to ask for**

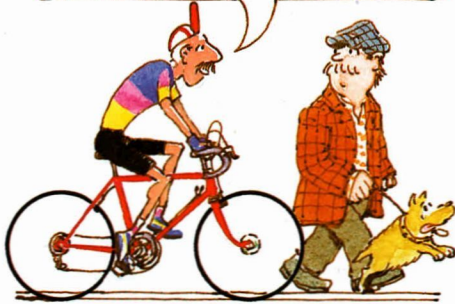
<p>la gare</p>	<p>une station service</p>	<p>les toilettes</p>	<p>une boîte aux lettres</p>
<p>the station</p> <p>une cabine téléphonique</p>	<p>a petrol station</p> <p>un camping</p>	<p>toilets</p> <p>l'hôpital</p>	<p>a letter box</p> <p>l'aéroport</p>
<p>a telephone box</p>	<p>a campsite</p>	<p>the hospital</p>	<p>airport</p>

# Finding your way around

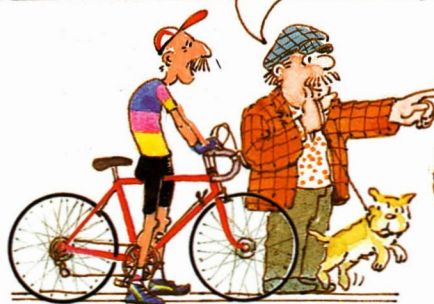
Here you can find out how to ask your way around and follow directions. When you

have read everything, try the map puzzle on the opposite page.

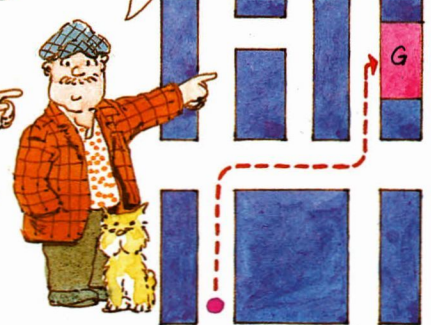
Pardon, pour aller à la gare, s'il vous plaît?



Prenez la première à droite, puis la deuxième à gauche.



La gare est à droite.



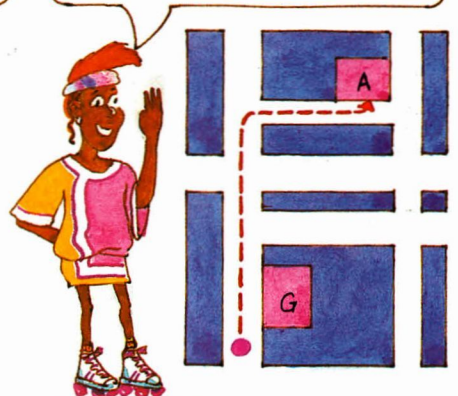
Pour aller à l'auberge de jeunesse, s'il vous plaît?



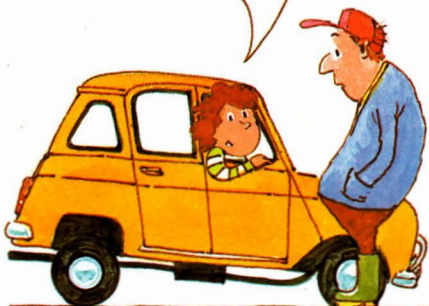
Allez tout droit jusqu'à la gare...



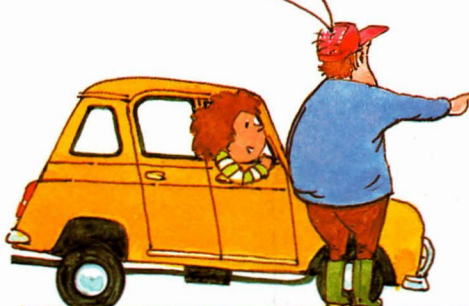
puis, prenez la troisième rue à droite.



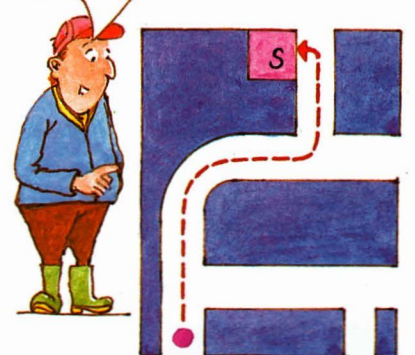
Pour aller au syndicat d'initiative, s'il vous plaît?



En voiture? Continuez tout droit...



Puis prenez la première rue à gauche.



## New words

**pour aller à?** how do I get to?  
**prenez . .** take . .  
**continuez . .** carry on . .  
**l'auberge de jeunesse (f)** youth hostel  
**le syndicat d'initiative** tourist office

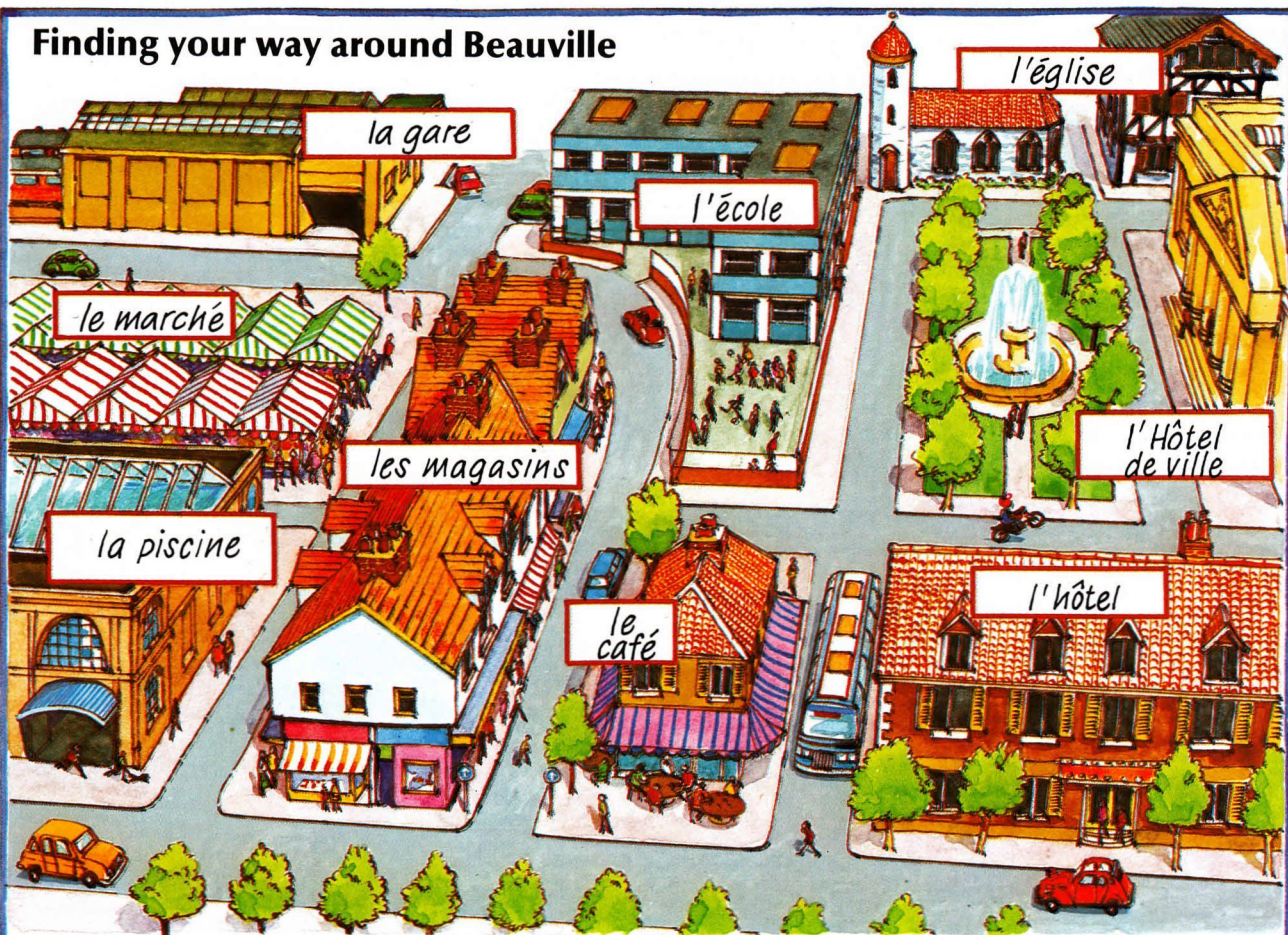
**jusqu'à en voiture** as far as by car  
**la première rue** the first street  
**la deuxième rue** the second street  
**la troisième rue** the third street  
**l'Hôtel de Ville** town hall  
**l'église(f)** church

**prendre** to take  
**je prends** I take  
**tu prends** you take  
**il/elle prend** he/she takes

**nous prenons** we take  
**vous prenez** you take  
**ils prennent** they take(m)  
**elles prennent** they take(f)

When people are telling you where to go, they use the **vous** part of the verb, e.g. **Prenez la première rue . . .**

## Finding your way around Beauville



How would you ask someone the way to the market place? How would you ask them if there is a café nearby? Ask how far it is.

Can you tell the person in the yellow car how to get to the church?  
 Can you direct someone from the hotel to the market?

Where would these directions take the yellow car?  
**Prenez la deuxième rue à gauche et c'est à droite.**

# Going shopping

Here and on the next two pages you can find out how to say what you want when you go shopping. When you go into a French shop you should say "**Bonjour, madame**" (or **monsieur**). If there are lots of people in there you say "**Bonjour, messieurs, mesdames**".

## Spending money

There are 100 **centimes** in a **euro**. On price labels, the symbol € is used after the price. For example, **deux euros** is written as **2€**, and **deux euros vingt** as **2,20€**. To understand prices you must know the numbers in French. They are listed on page 40.

## New words

**faire des**

**courses**

**acheter**

**la boulangerie**

**l'épicerie(f)**

**la boucherie**

**le lait**

**l'oeuf(m)**

**le fruit**

**le légume**

**la viande**

**le petit pain**

**la pomme**

**la tomate**

**vous désirez?**

**je voudrais**

**oui, bien sûr**

**c'est tout?**

**et avec ça?**

**ça fait**

**combien?**

**voilà**

**un litre**

**un kilo**

**une livre**

**alors**

to go shopping

to buy

baker's

grocer's

butcher's

milk

egg

piece of fruit

vegetable

meat

bread roll

apple

tomato

can I help

you?

I would like

with pleasure

is that all?

anything else?

how much

is that?

there you are

a litre

a kilo

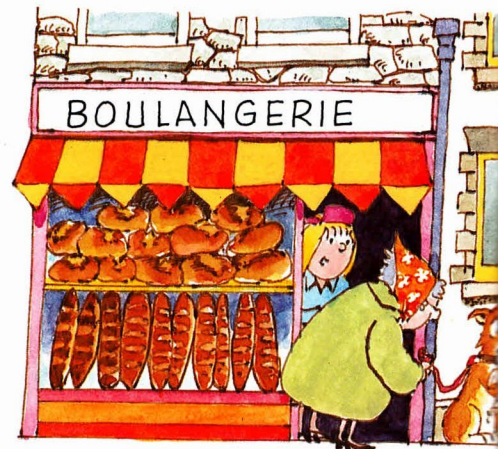
half a kilo

so, well then

## Madame Delon goes shopping

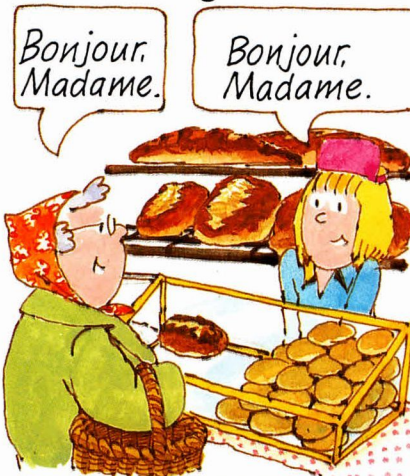


Madame Delon fait des courses.



Elle achète du\* pain à la boulangerie.

## À la boulangerie



Bonjour, Madame.

Bonjour, Madame.



Oui, bien sûr. C'est tout?

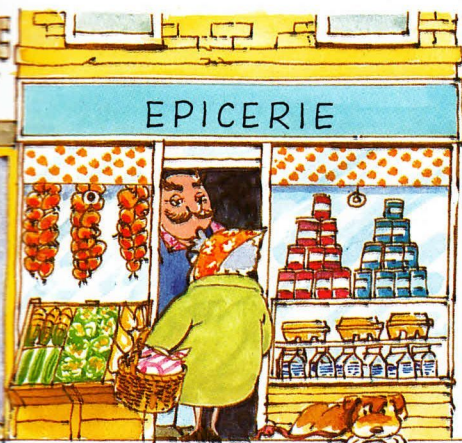
Oui, merci. Ça fait combien?



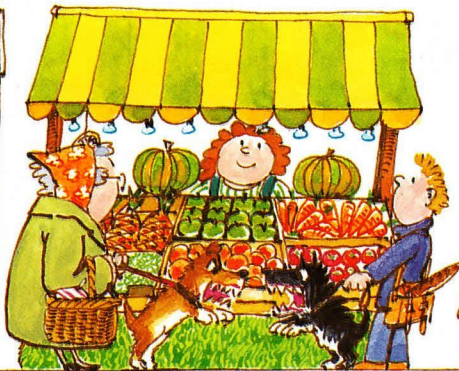
Je voudrais quatre petits pains.

Trois euros, s'il vous plaît.

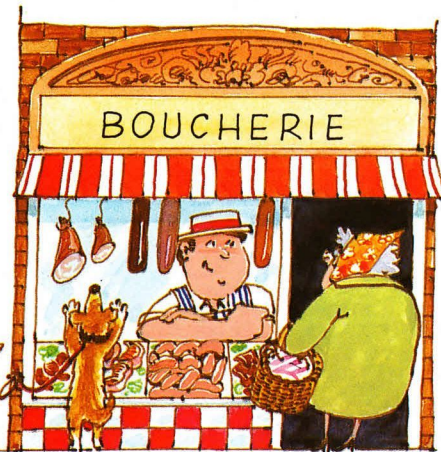
Voilà! Merci!



Elle achète du lait et des oeufs à l'épicerie.



Elle achète des fruits et des légumes au marché.



Elle achète de la viande à la boucherie.

### À l'épicerie



### Au marché



# More shopping and going to a café

Here you can find out how to ask how much things cost and how to order things in a café.

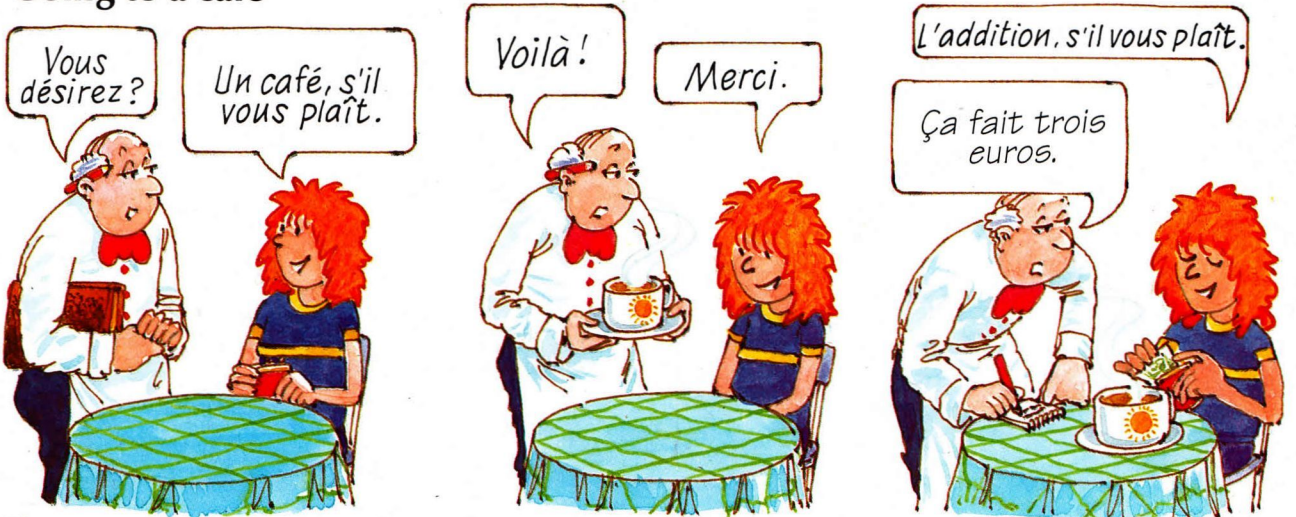
## Asking how much things cost

### New words

<b>coûter</b>	to cost
<b>combien coûte /coûtent?</b>	how much is /are?
<b>la carte postale</b>	postcard
<b>... le kilo</b>	... a kilo
<b>... la pièce</b>	... each
<b>la rose</b>	rose
<b>donnez m'en sept</b>	give me seven
<b>le café</b>	coffee
<b>l'addition(f)</b>	the bill
<b>le raisin</b>	grape
<b>l'orange(f)</b>	orange
<b>la banane</b>	banana
<b>l'ananas(m)</b>	pineapple
<b>le citron</b>	lemon
<b>la pêche</b>	peach
<b>la limonade</b>	lemonade
<b>le coca-cola</b>	coca cola
<b>le thé</b>	tea
<b>au lait</b>	with milk
<b>au citron</b>	with lemon
<b>le chocolat</b>	hot chocolate
<b>un verre de une glace</b>	a glass of ice cream



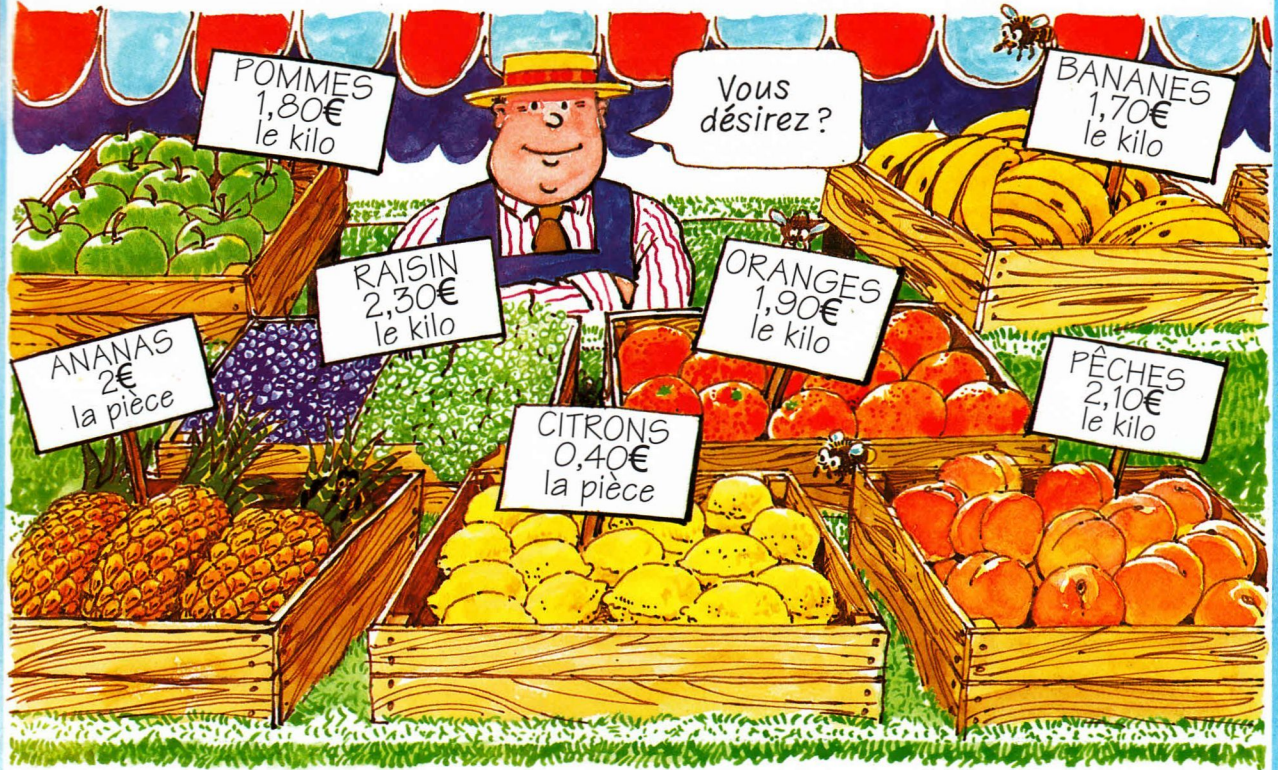
## Going to a café



## Buying fruit

Everything on the fruit stall is marked with its name and price.

Look at the picture, then see if you can answer the questions below it.



How do you tell the stallholder you would like four lemons, a kilo of bananas and a pineapple? How much do each of these things cost?

Qu'est-ce qui coûte deux euros la pièce?  
 Qu'est-ce qui coûte deux euros dix le kilo?  
 Qu'est-ce qui coûte deux euros trente le kilo?  
 Qu'est-ce qui coûte quarante centimes?

## Things to order

Here are some things you might want to order in a café.



			
une limonade	un coca	un thé au lait	un thé au citron
			
un jus d'orange	un chocolat	un verre de lait	une glace

# The months and seasons

Here you can learn what the seasons and months are called and find out how to say what the date is.

## New words

le mois	month
l'année	year
quelle est la date?	what is the date?
aujourd'hui	today
l'anniversaire(m)	birthday

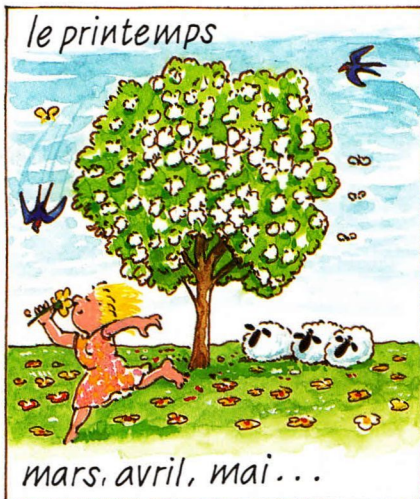
## The seasons

le printemps	spring
l'été(m)	summer
l'automne(m)	autumn
l'hiver(m)	winter

## The months

janvier	January
février	February
mars	March
avril	April
mai	May
juin	June
juillet	July
août	August
septembre	September
octobre	October
novembre	November
décembre	December

## The seasons



## First, second, third . . .

For "first" you say **premier** for **le** words and **première** for **la** words. For "second" and so on you add **ième** to the number, e.g. **deuxième**. If the number ends in "e" you leave the "e" out, e.g. **quatrième** (fourth).\*

With dates you say **le premier** for "the first", but for all the other dates you just say **le plus** the number.

Janvier est le premier mois de l'année.

Février est le deuxième mois de l'année.

Décembre est le douzième mois de l'année.



Can you say where the rest of the months come in the year?



### What is the date?



### Writing the date

Here you can see how a date is written. You put **le**, the number and the month. For "the first" you put **le 1er**.

### When is your birthday?



### When are their birthdays?

The dates of the children's birthdays are written below their pictures. Can you say in

French when they are, e.g. **L'anniversaire de Nicole est le deux avril.**

Nicole	Bertrand	Hélène	Claire	Claude	Roger
le 2 avril	le 21 juin	le 18 octobre	le 31 août	le 3 mars	le 7 septembre

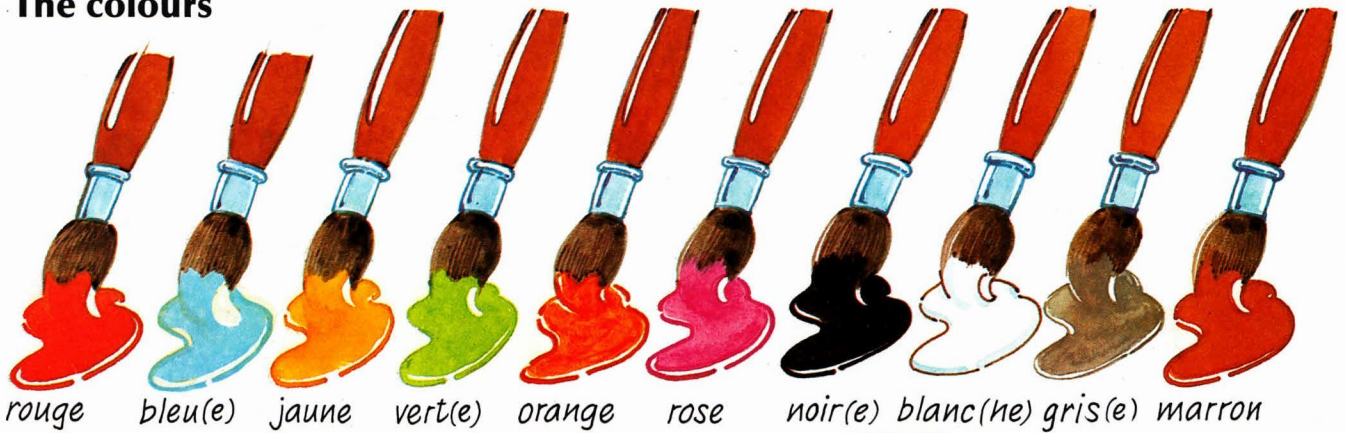
# Colours and numbers

*Internet links* For links to websites with lots of online games on colours and numbers, go to [www.usborne-quicklinks.com](http://www.usborne-quicklinks.com)

Colours are describing words, so you add "e" when they refer to a **la** word, unless

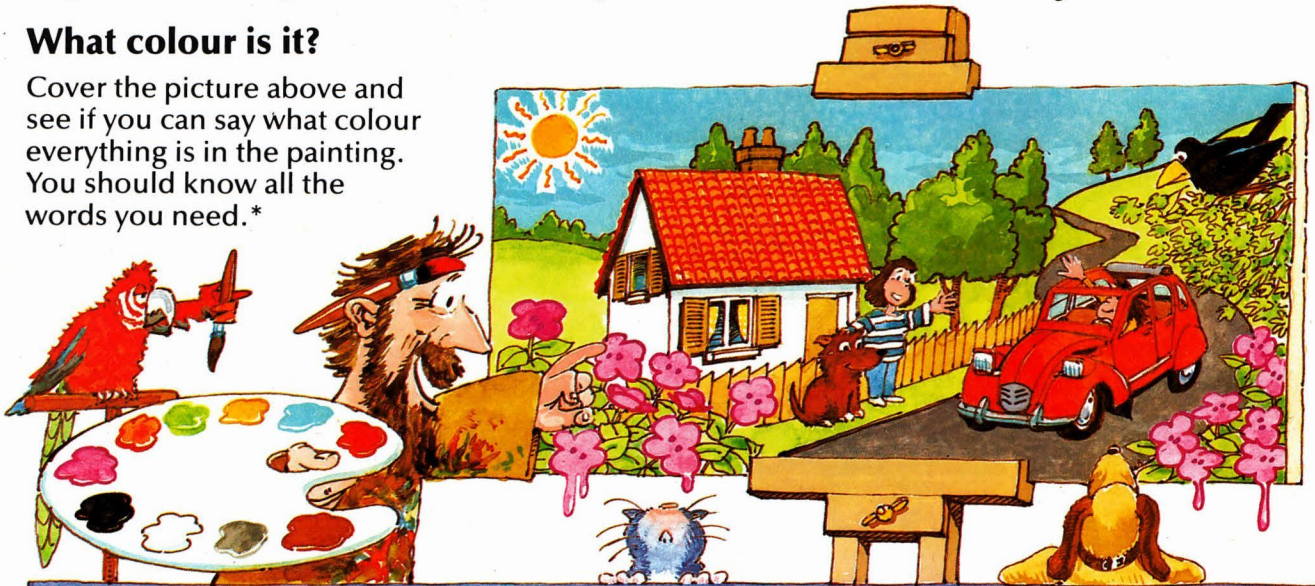
they end in 'e'. **Marron** does not change and **blanc** becomes **blanche**.

## The colours



## What colour is it?

Cover the picture above and see if you can say what colour everything is in the painting. You should know all the words you need.\*



## Numbers

You count the 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s and 80s in the same way as 20-29. For 70-79 you add 10-19 to

**soixante** (60) and for 90-99 you add 10-19 to **quatre-vingts** (80).

1 un	11 onze	21 vingt et un	40 quarante
2 deux	12 douze	22 vingt-deux	50 cinquante
3 trois	13 treize	23 vingt-trois	60 soixante
4 quatre	14 quatorze	24 vingt-quatre	70 soixante-dix
5 cinq	15 quinze	25 vingt-cinq	71 soixante et onze
6 six	16 seize	26 vingt-six	80 quatre-vingts
7 sept	17 dix-sept	27 vingt-sept	81 quatre-vingt-un
8 huit	18 dix-huit	28 vingt-huit	90 quatre-vingt-dix
9 neuf	19 dix-neuf	29 vingt-neuf	91 quatre-vingt-onze
10 dix	20 vingt	30 trente	100 cent

# Pronunciation Guide

In French many letters are pronounced differently from in English. The best way to learn to speak French is to listen carefully to French people and copy what they say, but here are some general points to help you.

Below is a list of letters, with a guide to how to pronounce each one. For each French sound we have shown an English word, or part of a word, which sounds like it. Read it out loud in a normal way to find out how to pronounce the French sound, then practise saying the examples shown beneath.

**a** Often like the "a" sound in "cat":  
**arriver, Paris, chat, mari**

**e** Like the "a" sound in "above":  
**le, petit, regarder**

**é** Like the "ay" sound in "late":  
**été, café, thé**

**ê** Like the "a" sound in "care":  
**même, vous êtes**

**i** Like the "i" in "machine":  
**il, dix, police, ville**

**o** Like the "o" in "holiday":  
**fromage, pomme**

**u** Round your lips as if to say "oo", then try to say "ee":  
**du, une, plus, musique**

**eau, au** Like the "oa" sound in "toast":  
**eau, beau, gauche, château**

**eu** Like the "u" sound in "fur":  
**deux, bleu, cheveux**

**ou** Like the "oo" sound in "food":  
**ou, tout, beaucoup**

**oi** Like the "wa" sound in "whack":  
**voix, poisson, boîte**

*Internet links* For links to websites where you can listen to examples of French pronunciation and try some French tongue-twisters, go to [www.usborne-quicklinks.com](http://www.usborne-quicklinks.com)

**on, an,** Like "ong" without the "g" sound at the end:  
**dans, bonjour, français, Avignon**

**un** Like the "u" sound in "sun". You do not pronounce the "n":  
**un, chacun**

**in, ain, im** Like the "an" sound in "rang" without the "g" at the end:  
**vin, prince, impossible, train**

**c** Before "i" or "e" it sounds like the "s" in "sun":  
**merci, France, certain**

Before other letters it sounds like the "c" in "cat":  
**café, coton, crabe**

Like the "s" in "sun":  
**garçon, français**

Like the "sh" sound in "shirt":  
**cochon, vache, chanter, Charles**

Before "i" or "e" it sounds like the "s" sound in "measure":  
**gendarme, girafe, âge**

Before other letters it is like the "g" in "get":  
**grand, gare, guitare**

Like the "ni" sound in "onion":  
**campagne, montagne**

Like the soft "g" in girafe above:  
**bonjour, jeune**

Like the "t" in "top":  
**thé, théâtre**

Like the "k" sound in "kettle":  
**question, musique**

This is not pronounced:  
**histoire, hôpital, hôtel**

A consonant at the end of a French word is not usually pronounced: **français, petit, les, tout.**

# Grammar

*Internet links* For links to websites where you can conjugate French verbs online and find an online guide to French grammar, go to [www.usborne-quicklinks.com](http://www.usborne-quicklinks.com)

Grammar is like a set of rules about how you put words together and it is different for every language. You will find French easier if you learn some of its grammar, but

don't worry if you don't understand all of it straightaway. Just read a little about it at a time. This is a summary of the grammar used in this book.

## le, la, l'

In French every noun is masculine (m) or feminine (f). The word you use for "the" shows whether the noun is masculine or feminine and whether singular or plural. The word for "the" is **le** before masculine nouns, **la** before feminine nouns and **l'** before nouns beginning with a vowel:

<b>le livre</b>	the book
<b>la maison</b>	the house
<b>l'arbre (m)</b>	the tree

## les

When you are talking about more than one thing the word for "the" is always **les**:

<b>les livres</b>	the books
<b>les maisons</b>	the houses
<b>les arbres</b>	the trees

You add "s" to most nouns to make the plural, but you don't pronounce it. Some plurals are formed differently and they are shown in brackets in the glossary on page 46.

## au, aux

If **le** comes after **à**, they join together and become **au**:

**Il est au cinéma** He is at the cinema.

**à + les** becomes **aux**:

**la tarte aux fruits** fruit tart

## du, des

If **le** comes after **de**, they join together and become **du**:

**le prix du pain** the price of the bread

**de + les** becomes **des**:

**le prix des oeufs** the price of the eggs

## un, une

The word for "a" or "an" is **un** before masculine nouns and **une** before feminine nouns:

<b>un livre</b>	a book
<b>une maison</b>	a house
<b>un arbre</b>	a tree

## some, any

The word for "some" or "any" is **du** before **le** words, **de la** before **la** words, **de l'** before nouns beginning with a vowel and **des** before plurals. The French often say "some" where there is nothing in English:

**Il mange du pain.** He is eating bread.

## Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word. French adjectives change their endings depending on whether they are describing a masculine or feminine word, and whether the word is singular or plural. In the word lists the masculine singular adjective is shown. You usually add "e" to this to make it feminine, unless it already ends in "e":

<b>il est petit</b>	he is small
<b>elle est petite</b>	she is small

You usually add "s" to an adjective to make it plural:

<b>ils sont petits</b>	they (m) are small
<b>elles sont petites</b>	they (f) are small

## My, your

The word for "my" or "your" depends on whether the word that follows it is masculine or feminine, singular or plural:

**mon/ton livre**  
**ma/ta maison**  
**mes/tes frères**

my/your book  
my/your house  
my/your brothers

## Pronouns

There are two words for "you" in French: **tu** and **vous**. You say **tu** to friends and **vous** when you want to be polite, or when you are talking to someone you don't know well, or more than one person. There are two words for "it": **il** for

**le** words and **elle** for **la** words. There are also two words for "they": **ils** for boys, men and **elles** for girls, women and **la** words. For masculine and feminine things together, you say **ils**.

I you	<b>je</b> <b>tu</b>	he/it (m) she/it (f)	<b>il</b> <b>elle</b>	we you	<b>nous</b> <b>vous</b>	they (m) they (f)	<b>ils</b> <b>elles</b>
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## Verbs

French verbs (doing words) change according to who is doing the action. Most of them follow regular patterns and have the same endings. The main type of verb used in this book ends in **er**, like **manger** (to eat). You can see what the different endings are on the right. There are some verbs in this book which do not follow this pattern, e.g. **avoir**, **être** and **aller**. It is best to learn them as you go along.

<b>manger</b>	to eat
<b>je mange</b>	I eat
<b>tu manges</b>	you eat
<b>il/elle mange</b>	he/she/it eats
<b>nous mangeons</b>	we eat
<b>vous mangez</b>	you eat
<b>ils/elles mangent</b>	they eat

## Ne . . . pas

To make a verb negative in French, e.g. to say "I do not . . .", "he does not . . ." etc., you put **ne** immediately before the verb and **pas** immediately after it. **Ne** becomes **n'** if the verb begins with a vowel:

**Je ne parle pas français.**  
I do not speak French.

**Il n'aime pas le jambon.**  
He does not like ham.

## Reflexive verbs

These are verbs which always have a special pronoun in front of them. Where in English we say "I get up", the French say "I get myself up". The pronoun changes according to who is doing the action, but **me** always goes with **je** and **te** with **tu** etc., as you can see on the right. **Me** becomes **m'** and **te** becomes **t'** if the verb begins with a vowel: **je m'appelle** (I am called), **tu t'appelles** (you are called).

<b>se lever</b>	to get up
<b>je me lève</b>	I get up
<b>tu te lèves</b>	you get up
<b>il/elle se lève</b>	he/she/it gets up
<b>nous nous levons</b>	we get up
<b>vous vous levez</b>	you get up
<b>ils/elles se lèvent</b>	they get up

# Answers to puzzles

p.5

## How are you?

The two people on the far right.

p.7

## What are they called?

Il s'appelle Pierre.  
Elle s'appelle Marie.  
Ils s'appellent Paul et Jean.  
Je m'appelle (your name).

## Who is who?

Michel is talking to Jean.  
Anne is talking to Pascale.  
Michel is next to the seal.  
Jean is talking to him.  
Anne is in the bottom left-hand corner.  
The man talking to Nicolas is going home.

## Can you remember?

Comment tu t'appelles?  
Je m'appelle . . .  
C'est mon amie. Elle s'appelle Pascale.  
Mon ami s'appelle Daniel.

p.9

## Can you remember?

la/une fleur, le/un chat, l'/un arbre, le/un nid,  
l'/un oiseau, le/un toit, le soleil, la/une fenêtre,  
la/une voiture, le/un chien

p.11

## Who comes from where?

Franz comes from Austria.  
They are called Hari and Indira.  
Lolita is Spanish.  
Yes, Angus comes from Scotland.  
Marie and Pierre come from France.  
Yuri lives in Budapest.  
Budapest is in Hungary.

## Can you remember?

Tu viens d'où?      Je viens de . . .  
Je parle français.      Tu parles français?

p.13

## How old are they?

Michel is 13. Diane and Sylvie are 15. Guy is 12.  
Odile is 11. Luc is 9. Colette is 5.

## How many brothers and sisters?

A = Diane et Sylvie. B = Luc. C = Michel.  
D = Guy. E = Odile.

p.17

## Where is everyone?

Simon est dans la cuisine.  
Pépé est dans la salle à manger.  
Maman est dans la chambre.  
Pierre est dans la salle de bains.  
Isabelle est en haut.  
Le fantôme est dans la chambre d'Isabelle.  
Mémé est dans le salon.

Pépé. Simon. Pierre. Maman.

Dans le salon.  
Dans la chambre d'Isabelle.  
Dans la salle à manger.  
Dans la salle de bains.

## Can you remember?

Tu habites où?  
Tu habites une maison ou un appartement?  
à la campagne  
en ville  
Je suis en haut.  
Je suis dans la cuisine.

p.19

## Where are they hiding?

Le hamster est dans le vase.  
Le petit chat est derrière la télévision.  
Le petit chien est dans le placard.  
La perruche est sur le rayon.  
Le serpent est derrière le canapé.  
La tortue est à côté du téléphone.

**p.21**

**Who likes what?**

1. Boris. 2. Jean. 3. Pépé.

**p.23**

**Who is saying what?**

"J'ai faim."

"Bon appétit."

"Sers-toi."

"Peux-tu me passer un verre?"

"Veux-tu encore des pommes frites?"

"Oui, merci. J'aime les pommes frites."

"Non, merci. J'ai assez mangé."

"C'est délicieux."

**p.25**

**What are they doing?**

A Il fait la cuisine. B Il nage. C Ils dansent.  
D Elle joue du violon. E Il fait de la peinture.

**p.27**

**Marc's day**

1b, 2e, 3f, 4a, 5h, 6g, 7d, 8c.

**What time is it?**

- A Il est trois heures cinq.
- B Il est onze heures cinq.
- C Il est neuf heures moins dix.
- D Il est quatre heures moins le quart.
- E Il est trois heures vingt-cinq.
- F Il est sept heures et demie.
- G Il est trois heures.
- H Il est quatre heures.
- I Il est neuf heures.
- J Il est une heure et demie.
- K Il est sept heures cinq.
- L Il est dix heures et demie.
- M Il est six heures.
- N Il est quatre heures moins vingt-cinq.
- O Il est deux heures moins cinq.

**p.29**

Vendredi soir je vais danser avec Boris.  
Je joue au tennis lundi, mercredi et dimanche.

Je vais au cinéma mercredi soir.

Non, je joue du piano mardi.

Dimanche après-midi je joue au tennis.

Elle est à sept heures.

**p.33**

Pour aller à la place du marché, s'il vous plaît?

Pardon, il y a un café près d'ici?

C'est loin?

Prenez la troisième à gauche, puis allez tout droit.

Prenez la troisième à droite, puis allez tout droit. Le marché est à gauche.

To the school.

**p.37**

Je voudrais quatre citrons, un kilo de bananes et un ananas.

Quatre citrons coûtent un euro soixante.

Un kilo de bananes coûte un euro soixante-dix.

Un ananas coûte deux euros.

un ananas. les pêches. le raisin. un citron.

**p.39**

L'anniversaire de Bertrand est le vingt et un juin.

L'anniversaire d'Hélène est le dix-huit octobre.

L'anniversaire de Claire est le trente et un août.

L'anniversaire de Claude est le trois mars.

L'anniversaire de Roger est le sept septembre.

**p.40**

La rue est grise.

Le soleil est jaune.

Le toit est orange.

Le ciel est bleu.

Les fleurs sont roses.

Le chien est marron.

L'oiseau est noir.

La voiture est rouge.

Les arbres sont verts.

La maison est blanche.

# Glossary

Adjectives are shown in their masculine singular form. You just add "e" to make them feminine. The feminine form is only shown as well when

it is different from usual. Irregular plurals are shown in brackets next to the letters "pl".

à	at, to
à bientôt	see you soon
à côté de	next to
à droite	on the right
à gauche	on the left
à la campagne	in the country
à peu près	about
à pied	on foot
acheter	to buy
l'addition (f)	bill
affectueux, affectueuse	friendly
l'Afrique (f)	Africa
aimer	to like
l'Allemagne (f)	Germany
allemand	German
aller	to go
alors	then
l'ami (m), l'amie (f)	friend
l'ananas (m)	pineapple
anglais	English
l'Angleterre (f)	England
l'année (f)	year
l'anniversaire (m)	birthday
août	August
l'appartement (m)	flat
l'après-midi (m)	afternoon
l'arbre (m)	tree
l'armoire (f)	wardrobe
assez	enough, quite
l'auberge(f) de la jeunesse	youth hostel
au bord de la mer	by the sea
aujourd'hui	today
au revoir	Goodbye
aussi	also, too
l'automne (m)	autumn
l'Autriche (f)	Austria
avec	with
avoir	to have
avoir . . . ans	to be . . . years old
avoir faim	to be hungry
avril	April
la banane	banana
la banque	bank
la barrière	fence
beaucoup	a lot, much, many
le beurre	butter
bien	good, well
bien sûr	of course
le bifteck	steak
blanc, blanche	white
bleu	blue
blond	blond
la boîte aux lettres	post box
bon appétit!	Enjoy your meal!
bonjour	Hello

bonne nuit	Good Night
bonsoir	Good Evening
la boucherie	butcher's
la boulangerie	baker's
bricoler	to make things
brun	dark-haired
la cabine téléphonique	telephone box
le café	café
le camping	campsite
le canapé	sofa
la carte postale	postcard
ça va ?	how are you?
ce, cette	this, that
le château (pl. châteaux)	castle
la chambre	bedroom
le chat	cat
la cheminée	chimney
chercher	to look for
le chien	dog
le chocolat	chocolate
le ciel	sky
le cinéma	cinema
le citron	lemon
le coca-cola	coca-cola
combien?	how much?
comment tu t'appelles?	what is your name?
coûter	to cost
la cuisine	kitchen
d'accord	O.K.
dans	in
danser	to dance
décembre	December
le déjeuner	lunch
de l'après-midi	in the afternoon
demain	tomorrow
derrière	behind
deuxième	second
devant	in front of
dimanche	Sunday
le dîner	supper, dinner
dommage!	it's a pity!
d'où?	from where?
du matin	in the morning
du soir	in the evening
l'eau (f)	water
l'école (f)	school
l'Ecosse (f)	Scotland
écouter de	to listen to
encore de . . .	more . . .
en face de	opposite
en français	in French
en haut	upstairs
entre	between
en ville	in the town



<b>en voiture</b>	by car	<b>la</b>	the
<b>l'épicerie (f)</b>	grocer's	<b>là-bas</b>	over there
<b>l'Espagne (f)</b>	Spain	<b>le</b>	the
<b>et</b>	and	<b>le lait</b>	milk
<b>l'été (m)</b>	summer	<b>le légume</b>	vegetable
<b>être</b>	to be	<b>le mieux</b>	best
		<b>la limonade</b>	lemonade
<b>faire</b>	to make, do	<b>lire</b>	to read
<b>faire de la peinture</b>	to paint	<b>le lit</b>	bed
<b>faire des courses</b>	to go shopping	<b>le litre</b>	litre
<b>faire la cuisine</b>	to cook	<b>la livre</b>	half a kilo
<b>la famille</b>	family	<b>le livre</b>	book
<b>le fantôme</b>	ghost	<b>loin</b>	far
<b>le fauteuil</b>	armchair	<b>lundi</b>	Monday
<b>la fenêtre</b>	window		
<b>février</b>	February	<b>madame</b>	Mrs.
<b>la fleur</b>	flower	<b>mademoiselle</b>	Miss
<b>le football</b>	football	<b>mai</b>	May
<b>le franc</b>	franc	<b>mais</b>	but
<b>français</b>	French	<b>la maison</b>	house
<b>la France</b>	France	<b>mal</b>	badly
<b>le frère</b>	brother	<b>maman</b>	Mum
<b>le fromage</b>	cheese	<b>manger</b>	to eat
<b>le fruit</b>	fruit	<b>le marché</b>	market
		<b>mardi</b>	Tuesday
<b>le garage</b>	garage	<b>marron</b>	brown
<b>la gare</b>	station	<b>mars</b>	March
<b>le gâteau (pl.gâteaux)</b>	cake	<b>le matin</b>	morning
<b>la glace</b>	ice-cream	<b>mémé</b>	Granny
<b>grand</b>	tall	<b>merci</b>	thank you
<b>la grand-mère</b>	grandmother	<b>mercredi</b>	Wednesday
<b>les grands-parents</b>	grandparents	<b>la mère</b>	mother
<b>le grand-père</b>	grandfather	<b>midi</b>	midday, noon
<b>gris</b>	grey	<b>mieux</b>	better
<b>gros, grosse</b>	fat	<b>mince</b>	thin
		<b>minuit</b>	midnight
<b>habiter</b>	to live	<b>la minute</b>	minute
<b>le hamburger</b>	hamburger	<b>moi</b>	me
<b>le hamster</b>	hamster	<b>moins</b>	less
<b>l'hiver (m)</b>	winter	<b>le mois</b>	month
<b>la Hongrie</b>	Hungary	<b>mon, ma, mes</b>	my
<b>l'hôtel (m)</b>	hotel	<b>monsieur</b>	Mr., sir
<b>ici</b>	here	<b>nager</b>	to swim
<b>l'Inde (f)</b>	India	<b>le nid</b>	nest
<b>il n'y a pas de quoi</b>	not at all	<b>noir</b>	black
<b>il ya</b>	there is, there are	<b>non</b>	no
		<b>novembre</b>	November
<b>le jambon</b>	ham		
<b>janvier</b>	January	<b>octobre</b>	October
<b>jaune</b>	yellow	<b>l'oeuf (m)</b>	egg
<b>jeudi</b>	Thursday	<b>l'oncle (m)</b>	uncle
<b>jeune</b>	young	<b>l'oiseau (m) (pl.oiseaux)</b>	bird
<b>je vous en prie</b>	don't mention it	<b>orange</b>	orange
<b>jouer</b>	to play	<b>l'orange (f)</b>	orange (fruit)
<b>juillet</b>	July	<b>ou</b>	or
<b>juin</b>	June	<b>où?</b>	where?
<b>le jus d'orange</b>	orange juice	<b>oui</b>	yes
<b>jusqu'à</b>	as far as		
		<b>le pain</b>	bread
<b>le kilo</b>	kilo	<b>papa</b>	Dad

<b>pardon</b>	excuse me	<b>samedi</b>	Saturday
<b>les parents</b>	parents	<b>la saucisse</b>	sausage
<b>parler</b>	to speak	<b>se lever</b>	to get up
<b>pas du tout</b>	not at all	<b>le serpent</b>	snake
<b>pas possible</b>	that's no good	<b>s'il te plaît</b>	please
<b>le passe-temps</b>	hobby	<b>s'il vous plaît</b>	please (polite)
<b>la pêche</b>	peach	<b>la soeur</b>	sister
<b>pépé</b>	Grandad	<b>le soleil</b>	sun
<b>le père</b>	father	<b>le soir</b>	evening
<b>la perruche</b>	budgie	<b>son, sa, ses</b>	his, her, its
<b>petit</b>	small	<b>sous</b>	under
<b>le petit chat</b>	kitten	<b>les spaghetti (m. pl.)</b>	spaghetti
<b>le petit chien</b>	puppy	<b>le sport</b>	sport
<b>le petit déjeuner</b>	breakfast	<b>la station service</b>	petrol station
<b>le petit pain</b>	bread roll	<b>le supermarché</b>	supermarket
<b>la pharmacie</b>	chemist's	<b>sur</b>	on top of
<b>le piano</b>	piano	<b>le syndicat d'initiative</b>	tourist office
<b>la pièce</b>	each (one)		
<b>la pizza</b>	pizza	<b>la table</b>	table
<b>le placard</b>	cupboard	<b>la tante</b>	aunt
<b>la place du marché</b>	market place	<b>le tapis</b>	carpet
<b>la plante</b>	plant	<b>la tarte aux fruits</b>	fruit tart
<b>le poisson</b>	fish	<b>le téléphone</b>	telephone
<b>la pomme</b>	apple	<b>la télévision</b>	television
<b>les pommes frites</b>	chips	<b>le tennis</b>	tennis
<b>la porte</b>	door	<b>le thé</b>	tea
<b>la poste</b>	post office	<b>le toit</b>	roof
<b>premier, première</b>	first	<b>la toilette</b>	toilet
<b>prendre</b>	to take	<b>la tomate</b>	tomato
<b>près d'ici</b>	nearby	<b>ton, ta, tes</b>	your (sing.)
<b>presque</b>	almost	<b>toujours</b>	always
<b>le printemps</b>	spring	<b>tourner</b>	to turn
<b>puis</b>	then	<b>tout droit</b>	straight ahead
		<b>la tortue</b>	tortoise
<b>quand?</b>	when?	<b>très</b>	very
<b>quel, quelle</b>	what	<b>tricoter</b>	to knit
<b>quelque chose</b>	something	<b>troisième</b>	third
<b>qui?</b>	who?	<b>trouver</b>	to find
<b>la quiche</b>	quiche		
		<b>un, une</b>	a, an
<b>le raisin</b>	grape		
<b>le rayon</b>	bookshelf	<b>le vase</b>	vase
<b>regarder</b>	to watch	<b>vendre</b>	to sell
<b>le rideau</b>	curtain	<b>vendredi</b>	Friday
<b>le riz</b>	rice	<b>venir de</b>	to come from
<b>rose</b>	pink	<b>le verre</b>	glass
<b>la rose</b>	rose	<b>vert</b>	green
<b>rouge</b>	red	<b>le vestibule</b>	hall
<b>la rue</b>	street	<b>veux-tu . . . ?</b>	would you like . . . ?
		<b>la viande</b>	meat
<b>la salade</b>	salad	<b>vieux, vieille</b>	old
<b>la salle à manger</b>	dining room	<b>le violon</b>	violin
<b>la salle de bains</b>	bathroom	<b>voici!</b>	here is . . . !
<b>le salon</b>	living room	<b>voilà!</b>	there is . . . !
<b>Salut!</b>	Hi!, Hello	<b>la voiture</b>	car



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