

LANGUAGE GARAGE™



sample

français : niveau 1

french : level 1

leçons 1-4

lessons 1-4



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Here's what you'll learn in **français niveau 1**

1-1	bonjour	greetings, introductions, basics, do you speak english?	1
1-2	un café, s'il vous plaît.	say how you are, order a drink and a snack, say what you like and don't like	--
1-3	je suis...	I am, you are, are you? are they? where is? describe people	--
1-4	qui est-ce ?	use possessives, describe things, review	--
	grammar summary		24

how to use this student book

This student book is meant to be used with live instruction at www.thelanguagegarage.com. The content of each lesson follows what you'll learn in your lesson with a real, live instructor using a method designed to get you speaking - a lot - right away. The way it works is simple:

- First, join the lesson at the time given for the section you've enrolled in. If you're not enrolled in a section, visit the site for more information or to enroll.
- Then, in between your live lessons, use your Student Book and Audio Workouts to review, practice, and let everything sink in.
- The book gives you a simple-to-follow schedule. All you have to do is try to follow the schedule that's laid out for you. If you have **twenty to thirty minutes a day** to set aside for your new language, that will be enough.
 - **Day 1:** Listen to the Audio Workout for Sandbox 1
 - **Day 2:** Review the audio, then read Sandbox 1 in your Student Book.
 - **Day 3:** Listen to the Audio Workout for Sandbox 2
 - **Day 4:** Review the audio, then read Sandbox 2 in your Student Book.
 - **Day 5:** Listen to the Audio Workout for Sandbox 3
 - **Day 6:** Review the audio, then read Sandbox 3 in your Student Book.
 - **Day 7:** Go back online and join your instructor for your next lesson
- The Student Book and Audio Workouts are your chance to review, practice, speak, hear, and read some further explanations, and reinforce what you've learned. **They're your contact with your new language when you're not with your instructor.** The more time you spend with the student book, the more you'll remember, the better you'll be prepared for the next live session, and the more you'll get out of the course in general.
- All of your student content - the Student Book and Audio Workouts - can be found when you log into your account on www.thelanguagegarage.com and go to "My Courses." The Student Book is a PDF, and the Audio Workouts are short mp3 files.

- If you're on a computer, simply open the files or download them. If you're on a phone or tablet, you may need to download the free DropBox app to access the mp3 files.

some tips

The content in Language Garage lessons is designed to be practical for use when you travel, but also to be a legitimate way to *really* learn a language. By *really* learn a language, we mean learn so that you can form your own sentences, go off script, adapt to your needs, get creative, and not simply parrot what you've memorized in some phrase book.

Learning a language is like going to the gym. Create a routine that works for you and your schedule and stick to it as well as you can to get the most out of your lessons. If you can find twenty or thirty minutes a day, you can make real progress and retain what you've learned. We made it easy to manage your learning - spend an hour on day one in your live lesson, then just follow the prompts in the book to stay on track. For example:

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
Live lesson 60 minutes	Sandbox 1 audio	Sandbox 1 book	Sandbox 2 audio	Sandbox 2 book	Sandbox 3 audio	Sandbox 3 book

Don't get too caught up on having perfect pronunciation. That takes time and practice, and it will come. If you're too worried about sounding like a native, you'll work against yourself. You may have perfect or very good pronunciation some day, or you may have an accent. It's all good.

Grammar is your friend. Seriously. Trying to learn a language without learning grammar is very much like trying to learn how to swim without ever getting wet. Languages are systems of sounds, words, and ways of putting all of that together to express yourself in new ways. Learning grammar is key to being able to do that. It may seem academic or unnecessary, but it's the exact opposite. And we've got a lot of experience making grammar understandable even to the greatest of grammarphobes. We take it slow, easy, and only give you just as much as you need for the task you're focusing on. Then we give you a chance to practice with practical vocabulary in a practical situation, so it all sinks in nicely. Trust us on this.

Vocabulary is something that needs to be memorized, one word at a time. We use a system of repetition, review, and recycling so that after you first learn a new word, you're using it over and over again, immediately, then in this student book and audio, and then again in later lessons. This moves the new vocabulary from your short-term memory into your long-term memory, where you want it.

We're here to help. If you get caught up on something, or confused, just ask your instructor, sign up for a review session, or even email us at info@thelanguagegarage.com. We want you to enjoy learning a language and have an enjoyable and successful experience with us.



leçon 1-1

bonjour

sandbox

1

- Greetings
- Introductions
- Give your name and ask someone else's
- Say how you're doing and ask about someone else

sandbox

2

- Basic vocabulary: people and common objects
- **C'est un/une...** (*This is a...*)
- **C'est un/une...?** (*Is it a...*)
- **Oui, c'est un/une...** (*Yes, it's a...*)
- **Non, ce n'est pas un/une...** (*No, it's not a...*)
- **Qu'est-ce que c'est ?** (*What is this?*)

sandbox

3

- **Je parle/je ne parle pas...** (*I speak/I don't speak*)
- **Je comprends/je ne comprends pas** (*I understand/I don't understand*)
- **J'apprends/je n'apprends pas** (*I'm learning/I'm not learning*)
- **Parles-tu...? Parlez-vous...?** (*Do you speak...?*)
- Languages and survival expressions

sandbox 1



jour 1

Listen to your audio workout for Sandbox 1 of Lesson 1. First read along while you listen. Be sure to repeat everything you hear. After you've listened one time with the script, listen again without the script.



écoutez 1

Pronunciation Practice: Liaison

Et vous, madame ?
 Comment vas-tu, Claude ?
 Vous vous s appelez Claude.
 Comment t allez-vous ?



comment vous s appelez-vous ?

comment t allez-vous ?

Key Vocabulary : Listen and repeat. **Écoutez et répétez.**

Hello.

What's your name? (informal)

What's your name? (formal)

My name is...

How are you doing? (informal)

How are you doing? (formal)

Very well, thanks.

Bonjour.

Comment t'appelles-tu ?

Comment vous appelez-vous ?

Je m'appelle...

Comment vas-tu ?

Comment allez-vous ?

Très bien, merci.

Listen and repeat. **Écoutez et répétez.**

M: Bonjour.

C: Bonjour. Je m'appelle Christelle Durand. Comment vous appelez-vous ?

M: Enchanté. Je m'appelle Marc Fournier.

C: Enchantée. Comment allez-vous ?

M: Très bien, merci. Et vous ?

C: Très bien.

Now take part, using the English cues.

M: **Bonjour.**

C: (Say hello.) **Bonjour.** (Give your name.) **Je m'appelle...** (Ask what his name is.) **Comment vous appelez-vous ?**

M: **Enchanté. Je m'appelle Marc Fournier.**

C: (Say good to meet you.) **Enchanté(e).** (Ask how he's doing). **Comment allez-vous ?**

M: **Très bien, merci. Et vous ?**

C: (Say very well.) **Très bien.**

Listen and repeat again. **Écoutez et répétez.**

C: **Salut, ça va ?**

J: **Ouais, ça va. Et toi ?**

C: **Pas mal.**

J: **Je m'appelle Jean-Claude. Et toi ?**

C: **Christelle. À plus tard.**



Now take part, using the English cues.

C: (Say, hey, how's it going?) **Salut, ça va ?**

J: **Ouais, ça va. Et toi ?**

C: (Not bad.) **Pas mal.**

J: **Je m'appelle Jean-Claude. Et toi ?**

C: (Give your name.) **Je m'appelle...**

J: **Ciao.**

C: (Say, see you later.) **À plus tard.**



Listen once more to the Essential Vocabulary on your audio workout for Sandbox 1. Then read the Sandbox 1 content in your student book. To really make things stick, use a notebook to write out the vocabulary, do the exercises, and take notes on the grammar explanations. But even just reading the section and doing the exercises aloud while you're curled up in bed will help.



vocabulaire 1



Let's start by taking a quick look at the new words and phrases from sandbox 1. See how much of it you remember, and then check the **traductions** (*translations*) at the end of the section.

Bonjour !
Salut !
Enchanté(e).
Et vous ? Et toi ?
oui – non
Au revoir.
Ciao.
À plus tard.
À bientôt.

Comment t'appelles-tu ?
Comment vous appelez-vous ?
Je m'appelle...
Comment vas-tu ?
Comment allez-vous ?
Ça va ?
Comment ça va ?
Très bien.
Pas mal.



Your student book is divided into sandboxes, just like your live lesson. This is so that you can do a little bit of French every day. If you want to try to do the full lesson at once, that's great, but for best results, you should spend some time (nearly) every day with French. If the full lesson is too much, you can also plan to spend one or two days with each sandbox. First read the book and do the exercises, and then listen to the audio for that sandbox. Fifteen or twenty minutes every day is much better than two hours on just one day.





note

Remember that French has two ways of saying *you*: **vous** and **tu**. **Vous** is polite, and **tu** is familiar. Use **vous** with a stranger, especially an older one, or anyone you want to show respect to, for example your boss if you're in a formal work setting, your professor, a shop keeper, a security guard, or a police officer. Unless you're speaking to a child, it's always good to use **vous** if you're unsure.

Use **tu** with your family and friends, your colleagues if they're your age or younger, children, and anyone who signals that it's okay by calling you **tu**.

Not only do the pronouns change depending on level of formality, but the verb forms do as well. You've already seen that: **comment vous appelez-vous** and **comment t'appelles-tu**. We'll cover verbs gradually though.

One last thing: **vous** is also plural, for *all of you, you guys, or y'all*. When it's plural, it's both familiar and polite, so you'd call a bunch of friends **vous** or a bunch of strangers **vous**.



révisez

Review these short dialogues from the lesson. The first is a formal, and the second is more casual.

- Bonjour.
- Bonjour. Je m'appelle Christelle Durand.
Comment vous appelez-vous ?
- Enchanté. Je m'appelle Marc Fournier.
- Enchantée. Comment allez-vous ?
- Très bien, merci. Et vous ?
- Très bien.





- Salut, ça va ?
- Ouais, ça va. Et toi ?
- Pas mal.
- Je m'appelle Jean-Claude. Et toi ?
- Paul.
- Ciao, Paul.
- À plus tard.



infos

Bonjour is a flexible way of saying hello. You can use it with friends or strangers, formally or casually, early in the morning or into the afternoon. You can switch to **bonsoir** (good evening) after that. **Salut** is more casual, like *hey* or *hi*.

To ask *how are you?* you can use **comment allez-vous ?** formally, or **comment vas-tu ?** with friends. You're literally asking *how are you going?* **Comment ça va ?** is *how's it's going?* If someone asks you any of those, you can say **bien** (*well/good*), **très bien** (*very well/good*), **pas mal** (*not bad*). Throw in a **merci, et vous/toi ?** (*thanks, and you?*) to be polite. **Vous** is formal, **toi** is informal.

Ça va ? is very common and casual, a bit like *are you well?* or *everything okay?* You can answer with **oui, ça va** (*yes, I'm well/everything's good*).



pratiquez

1.1 Which answer makes sense? Choose and then translate question and answer.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Comment allez-vous ? | a. Oui. | b. Très bien. | c. Je m'appelle Paul. |
| 2. Comment t'appelles-tu ? | a. Ça va, merci. | b. Je m'appelle Sylvia. | c. Au revoir. |
| 3. Ça va ? | a. A bientôt. | b. Oui, ça va. | c. Salut. |
| 4. Salut. | a. Salut. | b. Non. | c. Oui. |
| 5. Comment vas-tu ? | a. Bien, et toi ? | b. Salut. | d. À plus tard. |
| 6. Au revoir. | a. Bonjour. | b. Ça va. | c. À plus tard. |



note

You may have noticed some extra stuff happening in the French for *my name is* and *your name is*.

Je m'appelle Jean. *My name is Jean.*
Tu t'appelles Christine. *Your name is Christine.*
Vous vous appelez Rita. *Your name is Rita.*

Appelle, appelles, and appelez are forms of the verb *call*, and the **me (m') te (t')** and **vous** mean *myself* and *yourself*. So **je m'appelle** is *I call myself*, or simply *My name is...*



When you're learning a new language, remember that languages do things in different ways, so a word for word translation of something you'd say in English is not necessarily what you'd say in French, or any other language for that matter. We'll point out literal translations if it makes sense for you to see what's going on under the hood, but otherwise, remember: English is English, and French is French.



pratiquez

1.2 Complete the following. Check your answers at the end of the lesson.

— _____. Je m' _____ Sophie. Comment t'appelles- _____ ?
 — _____ m'appelle Martine.
 — Enchantée, Martine. _____ va ?
 — Ouais, ça _____, merci. Et _____ ?
 — Pas _____.
 — À plus _____, Sophie.
 — Au _____, Martine !

— _____. Je m' _____ Sylvie Richard. _____ vous appelez- _____ ?
 — Enchanté. Je m' _____ Alain Moreau.
 — Enchantée. Comment _____ -vous ?
 — Très _____, merci. Et _____ ?
 — Très bien.
 — _____ revoir, Madame Richard.
 — Au _____.



note

If you're wondering about the **(e)** in **enchanté(e)**, it's because of gender, specifically something called "adjective agreement." If you're a woman, you're **enchantée**, and if you're a man, you're **enchanté**. In this case, they're pronounced exactly alike, but that feminine **-e** ending often means a pronunciation change. More on that later.



note

You know that final consonants like the **s** in **vous** or the **t** in **comment** are usually silent, but they get activated and pronounced if the next word begins with a vowel sound. This is called a **liaison** (*linking*), and it happens a lot in French. Let's compare two situations, first without any liaison. Listen to the audio for this section to hear these pronounced.

Et vous, madame ? *And you, ma'am?*
Comment vas-tu, Claude ? *How are you, Claude?*

Now, let's see the same words with liaison. See how the **s** in **vous** gets stuck onto **appelez**, and the **t** in **comment** gets stuck onto **allez**? This may seem complicated, but you'll get the hang of it.

Vous vous_s appelez Claude. *Your name is Claude.*
Comment_t allez-vous ? *How are you?*



pratiquez

1.3 Let's look at some of that vocabulary again. **Traduisez.** Translate. The answers are at the end of the lesson.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bonjour. | 9. À plus tard. |
| 2. Comment vous appelez-vous ? | 10. Je m'appelle Sophie. |
| 3. Enchanté. | 11. Comment t'appelles-tu ? |
| 4. Ça va ? | 12. Pas mal. merci. |
| 5. Bien, et toi ? | 13. Comment ça va ? |
| 6. Comment vas-tu ? | 14. Et vous ? |
| 7. très | 15. À bientôt. |
| 8. Salut. | 16. Au revoir. |



traductions 1

Here are the translations for sandbox 1.

Bonjour !	<i>Hello!</i>
Salut !	<i>Hi!</i>
Enchanté(e).	<i>Nice to meet you.</i>
Et vous ? Et toi ?	<i>And you? (fml, infml)</i>
oui – non	<i>yes - no</i>
Au revoir.	<i>Goodbye.</i>
Ciao.	<i>Ciao. See you.</i>

À plus tard.	<i>See you later.</i>
À bientôt.	<i>See you soon.</i>
Comment t'appelles-tu ?	<i>What's your name? (infml)</i>
Comment vous appelez-vous ?	<i>What's your name? (fml)</i>
Je m'appelle...	<i>My name is...</i>
Comment vas-tu ?	<i>How are you? (infml)</i>
Comment allez-vous ?	<i>How are you? (fml)</i>
Ça va ?	<i>How are you? What's up?</i>
Comment ça va ?	<i>How are you?</i>
Très bien.	<i>Very well.</i>
Pas mal.	<i>Not bad.</i>

sandbox 2



jour 3

Listen to your audio workout for Sandbox 2 of Lesson 1. First read along while you listen. Be sure to repeat everything you hear. After you've listened one time with the script, listen again without the script.



écoutez 2

Pronunciation Practice

ou	où, d'où, vous, jour, beaucoup
u	tu, du, salut, plus, du sucre, le jus
on	bon, non, le jambon, mon, ton
an(t), en(t)	étudiant, étudiante, j'apprends, je comprends, le croissant, la France
un, in, ain, ien	un, américain, bien, l'italien, le mandarin, du pain, le vin

Key Vocabulary: Listen and repeat. **Écoutez et répétez.**

What's this?
It's a man.
It's a woman.
It's a computer
It's a tablet.
It's a telephone.

Qu'est-ce que c'est ?
C'est un homme.
C'est une femme.
C'est un ordinateur.
C'est une tablette.
C'est un téléphone.

Answer the questions following the cues.

C'est un homme ? (Oui.)

C'est une tablette ? (Non.)

C'est un café ? (Oui.)

C'est un thé ? (Non.)

Qu'est-ce que c'est ? (un ordinateur)

Qu'est-ce que c'est ? (un téléphone)

Qu'est-ce que c'est ? (une table)

Oui, c'est un homme.

Non, ce n'est pas une tablette.

Oui, c'est un café.

Non, ce n'est pas un thé.

C'est un ordinateur.

C'est un téléphone.

C'est une table.



jour 4

Listen once more to the Essential Vocabulary on your audio workout for Sandbox 2. Then read the Sandbox 2 content in your student book. To really make things stick, use a notebook to write out the vocabulary, do the exercises, and take notes on the grammar explanations. But even just reading the section and doing the exercises aloud while you're curled up in bed will help.



vocabulaire 2



un homme

une femme

un café

un thé

une table

un ordinateur

un téléphone

une tablette

C'est un/une...

C'est un/une... ?

Oui, c'est un/une...

Non, ce n'est pas un/une...

Qu'est-ce que c'est ?



grammaire

You noticed in the lesson and the vocab list above that there are two ways of saying *a* (or *an*) in French: **un** and **une**. This is because every noun (person, place, or thing) in French is masculine or feminine. With people and animals, it's a no-brainer:

un homme *a man*
un garçon *a boy*
un taureau *a bull*

une femme *a woman*
une fille *a girl*
une vache *a cow*

But, all nouns in French are either masculine or feminine. Don't overthink it. It's not like natural gender where tables are literally female and computers are literally male, it's just a grammatical category. There are sometimes endings and other clues that will tell you whether a noun is masculine or feminine, but for now, just memorize each new one with **un** (m.) or **une** (f.) when you learn it.

un thé *a tea*
un café *a coffee*
un ordinateur *a computer*
un téléphone *a phone*

une table *a table*
une tablette *a tablet*



Un and **une** have two vowel sounds that are particularly French, and that don't exist in English.



To say the nasal **un**, say *eh* as in *bed* or *red*, but say it a bit through your nose. This sounds a lot like a kid saying *uh-uh!* while refusing to eat the broccoli. Don't say the **-n**. It's just there to show that the vowel is nasal.

The vowel in **une** is just like German **ü**. If you don't know German **ü**, no worries. Say *ee* as in *sleep*, but with rounded (puckered) lips. Everything but your lips are saying *ee*, but the puckering makes it a French **u**.

In **une** you pronounce the **-n** because it's followed by **-e**. Don't panic, French spelling makes sense, we promise. It's just a different system, and it actually makes a lot more sense than English spelling.



pratiquez

1.4 Traduisez. Translate.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. une femme | 3. un thé | 5. une table | 7. un homme |
| 2. une tablette | 4. un ordinateur | 6. un café | 8. un téléphone |



grammaire

C'est means *this is* or *it is*. It's **ce** (*this/it*) and **est** (*is*), and **ce** becomes **c'** before the vowel in **est**: **c'est**. The same thing happens to **me** in **je m'appelle**. French hates two vowel sounds in a row, so to make the pronunciation flow more smoothly, it will delete **-e** in short words like **ce** or **me**, or it will use **liaison**, with the same effect of not having two consecutive vowel sounds.



pratiquez

1.5 Complete with **un** or **une** and translate.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. C'est _____ femme. | 5. C'est _____ café. |
| 2. C'est _____ ordinateur. | 6. C'est _____ table. |
| 3. C'est _____ thé. | 7. C'est _____ téléphone. |
| 4. C'est _____ tablette. | 8. C'est _____ homme. |



note



French spelling and pronunciation are nutty, right? So many vowels, weird accent marks, silent consonants all over the place... It's actually not that bad, though. Believe it or not, French is pretty close to a phonetic language. You pronounce what you see in spelling a heck of a lot more than can be said for English. The only problem is, you have to be familiar with the spelling system. Once you know which letter(s) mean which sounds, you can more or less pronounce any word you see.

Let's start with just a few vowel sounds and spellings that are probably unfamiliar to you. We'll slowly fill in the rest. Listen to the audio for this section to hear them pronounced.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| ou | This is really just like the <i>oo</i> in <i>pool</i> , <i>tool</i> , <i>spool</i> , or the <i>ou</i> in <i>soup</i> . |
| u | This doesn't exist in English, but it's easy to make. If you know German, it's <i>ü</i> . But if you don't know German, no problem. Say <i>ee</i> as in <i>see</i> . Now, keep saying |

ee, but round your lips like you're going to give someone a kiss on the cheek. So **tu** (*you*) is just English *tea* with rounded, puckered lips.

on This is one of the three French nasal vowels. It's an *o* as in *go* (but a nice, pure *o*, none of the *oow* that we add on in English.) Now make some of the air go through your nose, and you've got a nasal **on**.

an(t), en(t) To make this nasal vowel, start with *ah* as in *father*, and let some of the air go through your nose. If you say "on top" without really pronouncing the *n* in *on*, that's pretty close to the vowel sound you want.

un, in, ain, ien To make this nasal sound, start with *eh* in *bet*, and release some of the air through your nose. Imagine that your friend is asking you what you thought of a film that you really didn't particularly enjoy. "Eh... I've seen better."



grammaire

The negative of **c'est** (*this is*) is **ce n'est pas** (*this isn't*).

C'est un café. *This is a coffee.*
Ce n'est pas un café. *This isn't a coffee.*

Let's break that down. The verb is **est** (*is*), and to make a verb negative - what we do in English with *not* - you stick **ne** and **pas** around the verb. **Ne + est** becomes **n'est** just like **ce + est** become **c'est**.



pratiquez

1.6 Make these sentences negative, and then translate both affirmative and negative sentences. We know, it's a bit tedious, but trust us - this will help you. It's like doing reps at the gym.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. C'est une femme. | 5. C'est un homme. |
| 2. C'est un ordinateur. | 6. C'est une tablette. |
| 3. C'est un café. | 7. C'est un téléphone. |
| 4. C'est une table. | 8. C'est un thé. |



grammaire

One way of asking a question in French is just to use question intonation.

Ça va. *I'm good/fine.* **Ça va ?** *Are you good/fine?*
C'est un ordinateur. *It's a computer.* **C'est un ordinateur ?** *Is it a computer?*

To answer *yes*, just say **oui** (*yes*). To answer *no*, say **non** (*no*) and then put **ne + pas** around the verb, as you've already seen: **c'est** (*it is*) → **ce n'est pas** (*it's not*).

C'est un téléphone ? *Is it a telephone?*
 —**Oui, c'est un téléphone.** —*Yes, it's a telephone.*
 —**Non, ce n'est pas un téléphone.** —*No, it's not a telephone.*

C'est une tablette ? *Is it a tablet?*
 —**Oui, c'est une tablette.** —*Yes, it's a tablet.*
 —**Non, ce n'est pas une tablette.** —*No, it's not a tablet.*

Ne and **pas** can go around any verb to make it negative. We'll get more into that later, but here are a few more examples with verbs you've learned so far.

Je m'appelle Martin. *My name is Martin.*
Je ne m'appelle pas Martin. *My name is not Martin.*
Ça va bien. *Things are going well.*
Ça ne va pas bien. *Things are not going well.*



pratiquez

1.7 More tedium that's good for you. Answer in full sentences with both **oui** and **non**.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. C'est une femme ? | 5. C'est un homme ? |
| 2. C'est un ordinateur ? | 6. C'est une tablette ? |
| 3. C'est un café ? | 7. C'est un téléphone ? |
| 4. C'est une table ? | 8. C'est un thé ? |



French has a delightfully complicated way of asking *what is this?*

Qu'est-ce que c'est ?

You don't need to know what's going on in all of that, but if you're curious it's:

que (*what*) **est** (*is*) **ce** (*it*) **que** (*that*) **ce** (*this*) **est** (*is*)

There is a much simpler **c'est quoi ?** (*it's what?*) but that's a bit familiar. The regular way of asking the question is **qu'est-ce que c'est**.

You already know why **que + est** becomes **qu'est** and **ce + est** becomes **c'est**.

The hyphen is there because the verb **est** and the subject **ce** are inverted, another way of asking a question: **c'est (it's) becomes est-ce (is it?)** You've

seen this question hyphen before: **comment t'appelles-tu ?** and **comment vous appelez-vous ?**



traductions 2

un homme	<i>a man</i>
une femme	<i>a woman</i>
un café	<i>a coffee</i>

un thé	<i>a tea</i>
une table	<i>a table</i>
un ordinateur	<i>a computer</i>
un téléphone	<i>a phone</i>
une tablette	<i>a tablet</i>
C'est un/une...	<i>It/This is a...</i>
C'est un/une... ?	<i>Is it/this a...?</i>
Oui, c'est un/une...	<i>Yes, it's a...</i>
Non, ce n'est pas un/une...	<i>No, it's not a...</i>
Qu'est-ce que c'est ?	<i>What is it?</i>



jour 5

Listen to your audio workout for Sandbox 3 of Lesson 1. First read along while you listen. Be sure to repeat everything you hear. After you've listened one time with the script, listen again without the script.



écoutez 3

Key Vocabulary : Listen and repeat. **Écoutez et répétez.**

I speak French.

You speak French (informal).

You speak French (formal).

I'm learning French.

I understand French.

Je parle français.

Tu parles français.

Vous parlez français.

J'apprends le français.

Je comprends le français.

Answer the questions following the cues.

Comprends-tu ? (oui)

Comprenez-vous ? (non)

Parlez-vous anglais ? (oui)

Parles-tu japonais ? (non)

Oui, je comprends.

Non, je ne comprends pas.

Oui, je parle anglais.

Non, je ne parle pas japonais.



jour 6

Listen once more to the Essential Vocabulary on your audio workout for Sandbox 3. Then read the Sandbox 3 content in your student book. To really make things stick, use a notebook to write out the vocabulary, do the exercises, and take notes on the grammar explanations. But even just reading the section and doing the exercises aloud while you're curled up in bed will help.

sandbox 3



vocabulaire 3



je parle
tu parles
vous parlez
je comprends
tu comprends
vous comprenez
j'apprends
tu apprends
vous apprenez

le français
l'anglais
l'espagnol
l'italien
le mandarin
l'arabe
un peu
Répétez, s'il vous plaît
ou



We'll spend a lot of time on verbs later, but let's do a quick review of the ones you saw in lesson 1 and point out some big picture verb stuff.



Je parle français. *I speak French.*
Tu parles français. *You (infml) speak French.*
Vous parlez français. *You (fml) speak French.*

Verbs change form, usually taking different ending, depending on the subject. This is called a conjugation, and you just saw this with **je m'appelle**, **tu t'appelles**, and **vous vous appelez**. If you compare those forms to **je parle**, **tu parles**, and **vous parlez**, you can see that the ending for **je** is **-e**, the ending for **tu** is **-es**, and the ending for **vous** is **-ez**. Note that the **je** and **tu** forms are pronounced alike.

But there are different types of verbs in French, with different endings, all of which you'll learn later. For now, just note that **parle** (*speak*) and **appelle** (*call*) are one type, and **comprends** (*understand*) and **apprends** (*learn*) are another.

Je comprends/J'apprends le français. *I understand/am learning French.*
Tu comprends/Tu apprends le français. *You (inf) understand/are learning French.*
Vous comprenez/Vous apprenez le français. *You (fml) understand/are learning French.*

In this type of verb, the **je** and **tu** forms both end in **-s**, and the **vous** form ends in **-ez**. (The **d** also disappears, because these two verbs are a tad irregular, but just memorize these forms for now.)



Note that you say **je comprends le français** (*I understand French*) and **j'apprends le français** (*I'm learning French*) but just **je parle français** (*I speak French*) without **le**. Languages like to throw these little irregularities around. Don't stress over them.



One other note about French verbs. In the present tense, French doesn't distinguish between a habitual action (*I speak, I learn*) and a continuous action (*I am speaking, I am learning.*) So **je parle** can mean either *I speak* or *I am speaking*, depending on context. Don't be tempted to look for a form of *be* when you want to say *I am speaking*. Just say **je parle**.



pratiquez

1.8 **Traduisez.** Translate.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Je parle un peu français. | 5. Tu comprends l'espagnol et l'italien. |
| 2. Je comprends le français. | 6. Tu apprends l'arabe. |
| 3. J'apprends le français. | 7. Vous parlez anglais et français. |
| 4. Tu parles bien français. | 8. Vous comprenez bien l'anglais. |



grammaire

To make a verb negative, remember that you just stick **ne** and **pas** around the verb. Don't be tempted to look for something that means *don't* or *doesn't*. English uses *do* in negatives and questions, but French doesn't.

Je ne parle pas français. *I don't speak French.*
Tu ne comprends pas. *You don't understand.*
Vous n'apprenez pas l'anglais. *You're not learning English.*



pratiquez

1.9 Make these sentences in negative by using **ne** and **pas**. Translate your answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Je parle français. | 5. Tu comprends l'italien. |
| 2. Je comprends bien le français. | 6. Tu apprends l'arabe. |
| 3. J'apprends l'anglais. | 7. Vous parlez anglais. |
| 4. Tu parles mandarin. | 8. Vous comprenez bien l'anglais. |



grammaire

You've already seen that you can ask questions just by using question (rising) intonation. You can also change the order of the subject and the verb. So **tu parles** becomes **parles-tu ?** In writing, there's a hyphen between the inverted verb and subject. Don't be tempted to look for a translation for *do* or *does* in French, as is the case in English questions (do you speak... does she speak...?)

Parlez-vous anglais ? *Do you speak English?*
Comprends-tu le français ? *Do you understand French?*
Apprenez-vous le mandarin ? *Are you learning Mandarin?*



pratiquez

1.10 Answer in full sentences with both **oui** and **non**. Translate your answers. Remember to use **le** or **l'** with the language after **apprends** and **comprends**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Parles-tu français ? | 4. Apprends-tu le mandarin ? |
| 2. Apprenez-vous le français ? | 5. Parlez-vous anglais ? |
| 3. Comprends-tu l'espagnol ? | 6. Comprenez-vous l'italien ? |



traductions 3

je parle	<i>I speak</i>
tu parles	<i>you (infml) speak</i>
vous parlez	<i>you (fml) speak</i>
je comprends	<i>I understand</i>
tu comprends	<i>you (infml) understand</i>
vous comprenez	<i>you (fml) understand</i>
j'apprends	<i>I am learning</i>
tu apprends	<i>you (infml) are learning</i>
vous apprenez	<i>you (fml) are learning</i>
le français	<i>French</i>
l'anglais	<i>English</i>
l'espagnol	<i>Spanish</i>
l'italien	<i>Italian</i>
le mandarin	<i>Mandarin</i>
l'arabe	<i>Arabic</i>
un peu	<i>a little</i>
Répétez, s'il vous plaît	<i>Repeat, please.</i>
ou	<i>or</i>



Félicitations! Congratulations! You've finished the first lesson of Language Garage French 1, and you're ready for your live lesson with your instructor for Lesson 2.



réponses

1.1

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Comment allez-vous ? b. Très bien. | How are you? Very well, thanks. |
| 2. Comment t'appelles-tu ? b. Je m'appelle Sylvia. | What's your name? My name is Sylvia. |
| 3. Ça va ? b. Oui, ça va. | Are you well? Yes, I'm well. |
| 4. Salut. a. Salut. | Hi. Hi. |
| 5. Comment vas-tu ? a. Bien, et toi ? | How are you? Good, and you? |
| 6. Au revoir. c. À plus tard. | Goodbye. See you later. |

1.2

- | | |
|---|--|
| - <u>Salut/Bonjour</u> . Je m' <u>appelle</u> Sophie. Comment t'appelles-tu ? | - <u>Bonjour</u> . Je m' <u>appelle</u> Sylvie Richard. <u>Comment</u> vous appelez-vous ? |
| - <u>Je</u> m'appelle Martine. | -Enchanté. Je m' <u>appelle</u> Alain Moreau. |
| -Enchantée, Martine. <u>Ça</u> va ? | -Enchantée. Comment <u>allez</u> -vous ? |
| -Ouais, ça <u>va</u> , merci. Et <u>toi</u> ? | -Très <u>bien</u> , merci. Et <u>vous</u> ? |
| -Pas <u>mal</u> . | -Très bien. |
| -À plus <u>tard</u> , Sophie. | - <u>Au</u> revoir, Madame Richard. |
| -Au <u>revoir</u> , Martine ! | -Au <u>revoir</u> . |

1.3

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Hello./Hi. | 9. See you later. |
| 2. What's your name? (fml) | 10. My name is Sophie. |
| 3. Pleased/nice to meet you (m.) | 11. What's your name? (infml) |
| 4. How are you? How's it going? | 12. Not bad/pretty good, thanks. |
| 5. Fine, and you? | 13. How's it going? |
| 6. How are you? | 14. And you? (fml) |
| 7. very | 15. See you soon. |
| 8. Hi./Hey. | 16. Bye./Good bye. |

1.4

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. a woman | 3. a tea | 5. a table | 7. a man |
| 2. a tablet | 4. a computer | 6. a coffee | 8. a phone |

1.5

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. C'est une femme. (This/It is a woman.) | 5. C'est un café. (This/It is a coffee.) |
| 2. C'est un ordinateur. (This/It is a computer.) | 6. C'est une table. (This/It is a table.) |
| 3. C'est un thé. (This/It is a tea.) | 7. C'est un téléphone. (This/It is a phone.) |
| 4. C'est une tablette. (This/It is a tablet.) | 8. C'est un homme. (This/It is a man.) |

1.6

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. C'est une femme. It's a woman. | Ce n'est pas une femme. It's not a woman. |
| 2. C'est un ordinateur. It's a computer. | Ce n'est pas un ordinateur. It's not a computer. |
| 3. C'est un café. It's a coffee. | Ce n'est pas un café. It's not a coffee. |
| 4. C'est une table. It's a table. | Ce n'est pas une table. It's not a table. |
| 5. C'est un homme. It's a man. | Ce n'est pas un homme. It's not a man. |
| 6. C'est une tablette. It's a tablet. | Ce n'est pas une tablette. It's not a tablet. |
| 7. C'est un téléphone. It's a phone. | Ce n'est pas un téléphone. It's not a phone. |
| 8. C'est un thé. It's a tea. | Ce n'est pas un thé. It's not a tea. |

1.7

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Oui, c'est une femme. Non, ce n'est pas une femme. | 5. Oui, c'est un homme. Non, ce n'est pas un homme. |
| 2. Oui, c'est un ordinateur. Non, ce n'est pas un ordinateur. | 6. Oui, c'est une tablette. Non, ce n'est pas une tablette. |
| 3. Oui, c'est un café. Non, ce n'est pas un café. | 7. Oui, c'est un téléphone. Non, ce n'est pas un téléphone. |
| 4. Oui, c'est une table. Non, ce n'est pas une table. | 8. Oui, c'est un thé. Non, ce n'est pas un thé. |

1.8

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. I speak a little French. | 5. You understand Spanish and Italian. (infml) |
| 2. I understand French. | 6. You're learning Arabic. (infml) |
| 3. I am learning French. | 7. You speak English and French. (fml/pl) |
| 4. You speak French well. (infml) | 8. You understand English well. (fml/pl) |

1.9

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Je ne parle pas français. | I don't speak French. |
| 2. Je ne comprends pas bien le français. | I don't understand French well. |
| 3. Je n'apprends pas l'anglais. | I'm not learning English. |
| 4. Tu ne parles pas mandarin. | You don't speak Mandarin. |
| 5. Tu ne comprends pas l'italien. | You don't understand Italian. |
| 6. Tu n'apprends pas l'arabe. | You aren't learning Arabic. |
| 7. Vous ne parlez pas anglais. | You don't speak English. |
| 8. Vous ne comprenez pas bien l'anglais. | You don't understand English well. |

1.6

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Oui, je parle français. Non, je ne parle pas français. | Yes, I speak French. No, I don't speak French. |
| 2. Oui, j'apprends le français. Non, je n'apprends pas le français. | Yes, I'm learning French. No, I'm not learning French. |
| 3. Oui, je comprends l'espagnol. Non, je ne comprends pas l'espagnol. | Yes, I understand Spanish. No, I don't understand Spanish. |

4. Oui, j'apprends le mandarin. Non, je ne comprends pas le mandarin.

5. Oui, je parle anglais. Non, je ne parle pas anglais.

6. Oui, je comprends l'italien. Non, je ne comprends pas l'italien.

Yes, I'm learning Mandarin. No, I'm not learning Mandarin.

Yes, I speak English. No, I don't speak English.

Yes, I understand Italian. No, I don't understand Italian.

lessons 2 - 4 available on enrollment



level 1 grammar summary

Nouns & Articles

Nouns are the words that refer to people, places, things, ideas. All nouns in French are either masculine or feminine. Definite and indefinite articles change depending on the gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) of the noun. Both **le** and **la** become **l'** before nouns beginning with a vowel or silent **h**. The preposition **de** (*of*) + the definite article is used to mean *some*.

definite (<i>the</i>)	masculine	feminine
singular	le / l'	la / l'
plural	les	les
partitive (<i>some</i>)	masculine	feminine
singular	du / de l'	de la / de l'
plural	des	des
indefinite (<i>a/an</i>)	masculine	feminine
singular	un	une

Nouns referring to people or animals will follow biological gender.

masculine	feminine
le garçon (<i>boy</i>)	la fille (<i>girl</i>)
le taureau (<i>bull</i>)	la vache (<i>cow</i>)
l'ami (<i>friend, m.</i>)	l'amie (<i>friend, f.</i>)

Otherwise, the gender of nouns must be memorized. There are some patterns that can help. Generally, nouns ending in consonants or vowels other than **-e** are masculine. The endings **-age** and **-ment** are also typically masculine. Nouns ending in **-e** are often feminine, although there are plenty of exceptions. Other typically feminine endings are **-tion**, **-son**, and **-té**.

masculine	feminine
le travail (<i>work</i>)	la table (<i>table</i>)
le lait (<i>milk</i>)	la glace (<i>ice cream</i>)
le vélo (<i>bike</i>)	la voiture (<i>car</i>)
le menu (<i>menu</i>)	la maison (<i>house</i>)
le gouvernement (<i>government</i>)	la conversation (<i>conversation</i>)
le sondage (<i>poll</i>)	la liberté (<i>freedom</i>)

To form plurals, most nouns simply add **-s**.

singular	plural
l'homme (<i>man</i>)	les hommes (<i>men</i>)
la femme (<i>woman</i>)	les femmes (<i>women</i>)
l'hôtel (<i>hotel</i>)	les hôtels (<i>hotels</i>)
l'ordinateur (<i>computer</i>)	les ordinateurs (<i>computers</i>)

Singular nouns that end in **-s** or **-x** don't change in the plural, and singulars that end in **-au** or **-eu** take an **-x** instead of an **-s**. Nouns that end in **-al** or **-ail** in the singular end in **-aux** in the plural.

singular	plural
le fils (<i>son</i>)	les fils (<i>sons</i>)
la voix (<i>voice</i>)	les voix (<i>voices</i>)
le jeu (<i>game</i>)	les jeux (<i>games</i>)
le bureau (<i>office</i>)	les bureaux (<i>offices</i>)
le travail (<i>work</i>)	les travaux (<i>works</i>)

Demonstratives

Demonstratives are words like *this* and *that*, which point to a noun. They agree in gender and number with the noun. The masculine singular form **cet** is used before nouns beginning with a vowel or silent **h**.

(<i>this</i>)	masculine	feminine
singular	ce (cet)	cette
plural	ces	ces

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that stand in for nouns. There are different forms of pronouns depending on the role that they play in a sentence. Subject pronouns are the pronouns that function as the subject of the sentence - the doer of the action or the experiencer of the state expressed by the verb.

singular	plural
je, j' (<i>I</i>)	nous (<i>we</i>)
tu (<i>you, inf.</i>)	vous (<i>you, pl. or polite</i>)
il (<i>he</i>)	ils (<i>they, m. or mixed</i>)
elle (<i>she</i>)	elles (<i>they, f.</i>)
ça, cela (<i>it, that</i>)	

Adjectives

Adjectives are descriptive words. They always agree in gender and number with the noun they modify or describe. Typically, there is no ending for masculine singular, **-e** for feminine singular, **-s** for masculine plural, and **-es** for feminine plural.

(big)	masculine	feminine
singular	grand	grande
plural	grands	grandes

Several common adjectives are irregular.

	m. sing.	f. sing.	m. pl.	f. pl.
<i>good</i>	bon	bonne	bons	bonnes
<i>beautiful</i>	beau / bel*	belle	beaux	belles
<i>old</i>	vieux / vieil*	vieille	vieux	vieilles
<i>new</i>	nouveau / nouvel*	nouvelle	nouveaux	nouvelles

*The forms **bel**, **vieil**, and **nouvel** are used before masculine singular nouns that begin with a vowel or silent **h**: **un bel hôtel** (*a beautiful hotel*), **un vieil homme** (*an old man*), **un nouvel ordinateur** (*a new computer*). But: **l'hôtel est beau, l'homme est vieux, l'ordinateur est nouveau**.

Adjectives that end in **-eux** in the masculine singular end in **-euse** in the feminine singular. The masculine plural doesn't change, and the feminine plural adds **-s** to the feminine singular.

heureux (<i>happy</i>)	masculine	feminine
singular	heureux	heureuse
plural	heureux	heureuses

Adjectives in **-er** in the masculine singular end in **-ère** in the feminine singular. The plurals add **-s**.

cher (<i>dear, expensive</i>)	masculine	feminine
singular	cher	chère
plural	chers	chères

Adjectives typically follow the nouns they modify: **un film intéressant** (*an interesting film*), **des voitures françaises** (*some French cars*). But many common adjectives that describe size, beauty, age, and goodness come before the noun they modify.

une grande maison (*a big house*)
une belle voiture (*a beautiful car*)
un jeune garçon (*a young boy*)
un nouveau livre (*a new book*)
un mauvais film (*a bad film*)

un petit appartement (*a small apartment*)
un joli village (*a pretty village*)
une vieille femme (*an old woman*)
un bon vin (*a good wine*)
une longue journée (*a long day*)

Prepositions

The prepositions **à** (*to, at*) and **de** (*of, from*) form contractions with **le** and **les**.

	+ le	+ l'	+ la	+ les
à	au	à l'	à la	aux
de	du	de l'	de la	des

Possessives

Possession is shown in French with the preposition **de** (*of*) or a possessive adjective. The forms for *my*, *your* (inf. sing.), *his*, and *her* have three forms: masculine singular, feminine singular, and plural. The forms for *our*, *your* (pl. or fml.), and *their* have only two: singular and plural. Agreement is with the possession, not the possessor: **ma mère** (*my mother*, whether I am male or female).

Jean's brother
the student's computer
the teacher's phone

le frère de Jean
l'ordinateur de l'étudiante
le téléphone du professeur

mon/ma/mes (*my*)
ton/ta/tes (*your*, inf.)
son/sa/ses (*his, her*)

notre/nos (*our*)
votre/vos (*your*, pl. or fml.)
leur/leurs (*their*)

Interrogatives

who?
where?
when?
how?
how much/many?
why?
what?

qui ?
où ?
quand ?
comment ?
combien (de) ?
pourquoi ?
qu'est-ce que...? que ? quoi ?

What is normally expressed as **qu'est-ce que**: **Qu'est-ce que c'est ?** (*What is this?*) **Qu'est-ce que tu veux ?** (*What do you want?*) After prepositions, **quoi** is used: **avec quoi ?** (*with what?*)

Verbs

The verbs **être** (*to be*), **avoir** (*to have*) and **aller** (*to go*) are irregular.

	être	avoir	aller
je (j')	suis	ai	vais
tu	es	as	vas
il / elle	est	a	va
nous	sommes	avons	allons
vous	êtes	avez	allez
ils / elles	sont	ont	vont

Many other common verbs in French are irregular. In Level 1 you've seen:

	comprendre (<i>to understand</i>)	apprendre (<i>to learn</i>)	vouloir (<i>to want</i>)	venir (<i>to come</i>)	dire (<i>to say</i>)
je (j')	comprends	apprends	veux	viens	dis
tu	comprends	apprends	veux	viens	dis
il / elle	comprend	apprend	veut	vient	dit
nous	comprenons	apprenons	voulons	venons	disons
vous	comprenez	apprenez	voulez	venez	dites
ils / elles	comprennent	apprennent	veulent	viennent	disent

Regular verbs in French are divided into three main categories: infinitives ending in **-er** (**parler**, *to speak*), infinitives ending in **-re** (**entendre**, *to hear*), and infinitives ending in **-ir** (**finir**, *to finish*). To conjugate a regular verb, take off the **-er/-re/-ir** of the infinitive, and add:

	parler	entendre	finir
je (j')	parle	entends	finis
tu	parles	entends	finis
il / elle	parle	entend	finit
nous	parlons	entendons	finissons
vous	parlez	entendez	finissez
ils / elles	parlent	entendent	finissent

Reflexive verbs are conjugated with reflexive pronouns **me** (**m'**), **te** (**t'**), **se** (**s'**), **nous**, **vous**, and **se** (**s'**). They sometimes correspond to verbs that take *myself*, *yourself*, etc., in English, but not always. **S'appeler** (*to call oneself, to be named*) is an example.

je m'appelle	nous nous appelons
tu t'appelles	vous vous appelez
il/elle s'appelle	ils/elles s'appellent



Merci !