

CHAPITRE 2

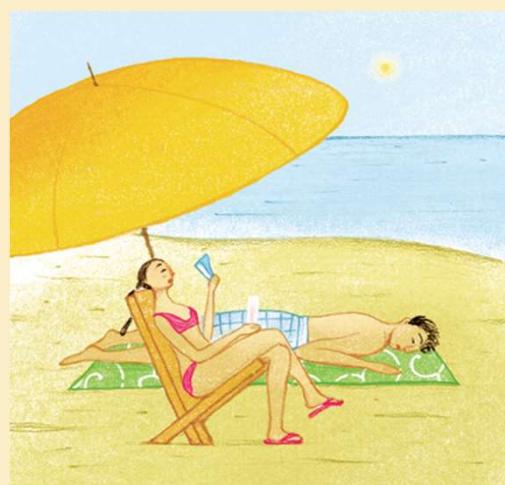
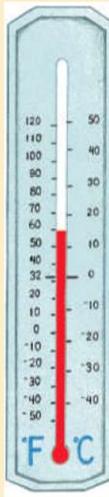
Les plaisirs de la vie

Vocabulaire 1

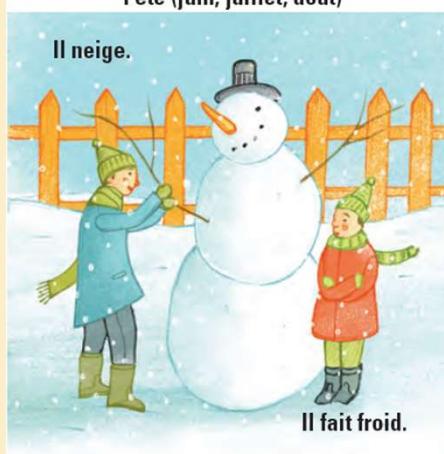
Le climat



Le climat



Le climat



Les saisons

1. With your partner, discuss your favorite season and why you like it.

Modèle: *J'aime l'automne parce que j'aime Halloween!*

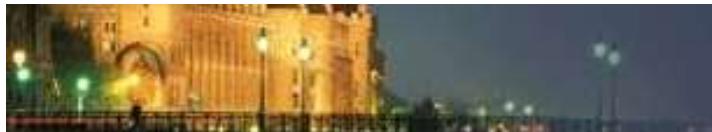
2. Determine which season is best-loved by your class and which activities are popular during that season.



Grammaire 1

Pour parler des destinations

Le verbe **aller** / La préposition **à**



Le verbe **aller**

The verb **aller** (*to go*) is an irregular verb.

The present tense of **aller** (*to go*)

je **vais**

nous **allons**

tu **vas**

vous **allez**

il/elle/on **va**

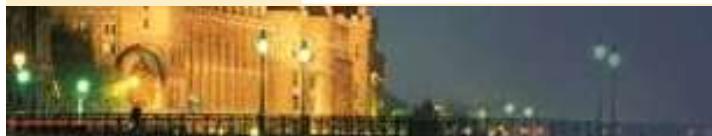
ils/elles **vont**



Le verbe *aller* / La préposition à

Aller is often used with prepositions to indicate locations or destinations, especially the preposition **à** (*to, at*). This preposition may appear by itself or it may contract with the definite article, depending on the gender and number of the object it is modifying.

à + le	au (masculine, singular)
à + les	aux (plural, masculine or feminine)
à + la	à la (feminine, singular)
à + l'	à l' (singular, before a vowel sound)



Le verbe *aller* / La préposition à

- Les étudiants **vont** tous les jours à l'école.
 - *Students go to school every day.*
- Le professeur ne **va** pas **au** bureau.
 - *The professor is not going to the office.*
- Mon professeur **va** à Paris en été.
 - *My professor goes to Paris in the summer.*



Le verbe *aller* / La préposition à

The verb **aller** may also be used to express events that will happen in the near future.

Called **le futur proche** (*the near future*), this construction consists of a form of the present tense of **aller** followed by an infinitive.



Le verbe **aller** / La préposition à

- Je **vais aller** à Paris cet été.
 - *I am going to go to Paris this summer.*
- Nous **allons aller** à l'université demain.
 - *We are going to go to the university tomorrow.*
- Abia **ne va pas aller** au café ce soir.
 - *Abia is not going to go to the café tonight.*



Les projets immédiats

1. Tell your partner what you are going to do this afternoon or evening.

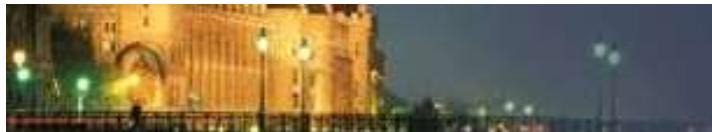
Modèle: *Ce soir, je vais aller au concert.*

2. Compare your answers with the class. Are there classmates with whom you could do these activities?

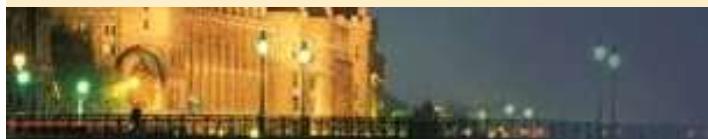
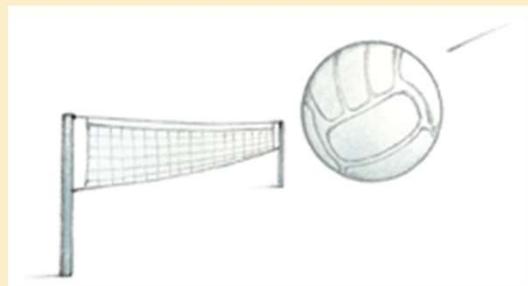
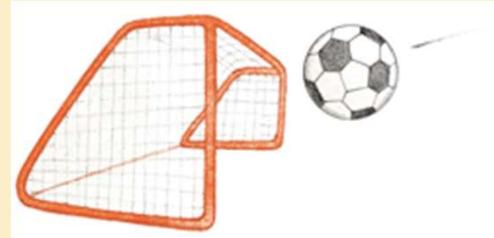
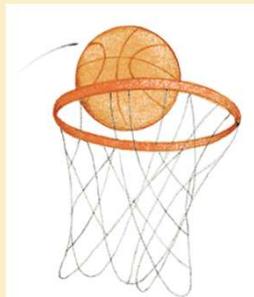


Vocabulaire 2

Les sports



Les sports



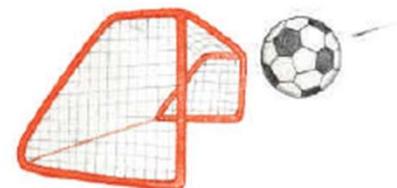
Les sports



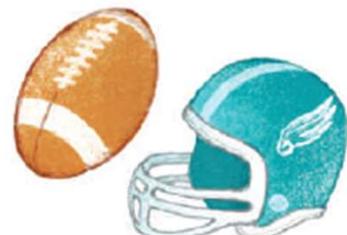
le baseball



le basket-ball / le basket



le football / le foot



le football américain



le golf



le hockey



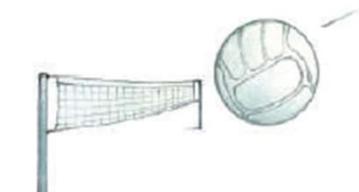
le rugby



le tennis



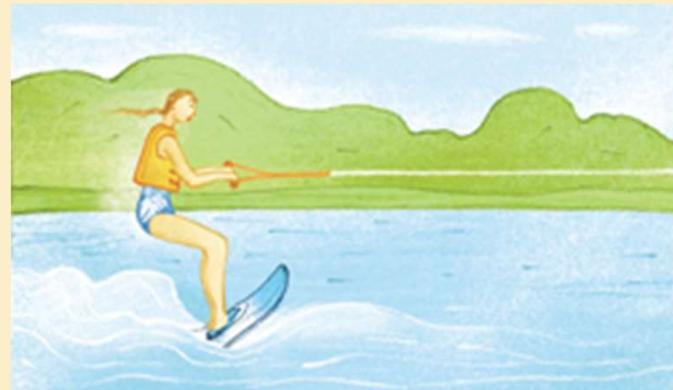
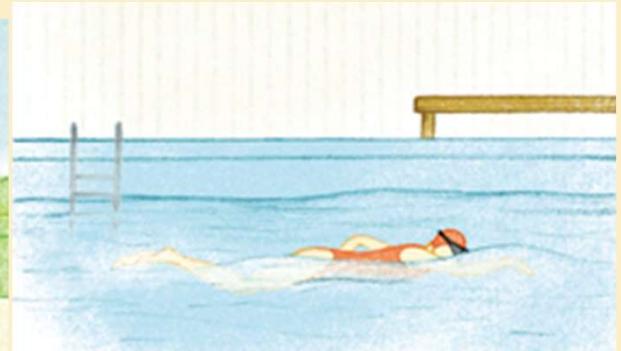
le tennis de table



le volley-ball



Les sports



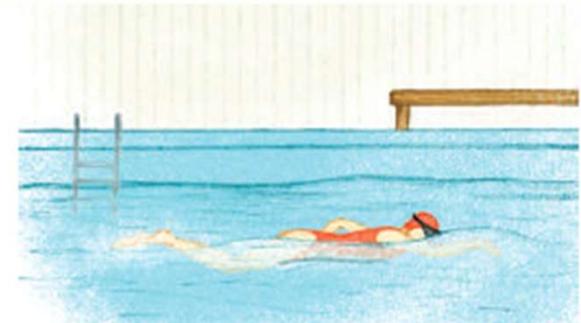
Les sports



faire du jogging



faire de la marche



faire de la natation



faire du vélo



faire du ski nautique



Vous et le sport

1. Do you prefer to watch or play sports? Which sports do you like to play?

Modèle: *Je préfère regarder le sport à la télé. / Je préfère jouer au baseball.*

2. Share your answers with your partner, then take a survey of the class. Who can play your favorite sports with you? With whom can you watch?



Grammaire 2

**Pour parler des activités et
Poser des questions**

Le verbe faire / L'inversion



Le verbe *faire*

Faire (*to do, to make*) is another irregular verb in French.

The present tense of **faire** (*to do, to make*)

je fais

nous faisons

tu fais

vous faites

il/elle/on fait

ils/elles font



Le verbe *faire*

Faire may be used with or without an object and may be used in questions as well as in general statements.

- —Qu'est-ce que **tu fais?**
 - *What are you doing?*
- —**Je fais** mes devoirs.
 - *I am doing my homework.*
- —Qu'est-ce qu'il **fait** à manger?
 - *What is he making to eat?*
- —**Il fait** des pâtes.
 - *He's making pasta.*



Le verbe *faire*

The questions **Qu'est-ce que tu fais?**, **Qu'est-ce qu'ils font?**, etc. may be answered with verbs other than **faire**.

- —Qu'est-ce qu'ils **font**?
 - *What are they doing?*
- —Ils **cherchent** un appartement.
 - *—They are looking for an apartment.*
- —Qu'est-ce que tu vas **faire** ce soir?
 - *—What are you going to do this evening?*
- —Je **vais jouer** au tennis avec un ami.
 - *—I am going to play tennis with a friend.*



Le verbe *faire*

As you learned in **Chapitre 1**, indefinite articles (**un, une, des**) are replaced by **de/d'** in negative sentences. The partitive articles that make up some expressions used with **faire (du, de la, de l', des)** also become **de/d'** in negative sentences.

- —Je fais **de la** gym tous les jours.
 - *I work out every day.*
- —Je **ne** fais **pas de** gym tous les jours.
 - *I don't work out every day.*



L'inversion

You have already learned two ways to ask questions in French: **est-ce que** (**Est-ce que tu as un stylo?**) and intonation (**Ça va?**). Another way to ask questions is to use inversion, which means inverting the subject pronoun and the conjugated verb. Generally speaking, inversion is considered more formal and is more often used in writing or more formal and polite conversation.

- **Parlez-vous** français?
 - *Do you speak French?*
- Claire et Abia **sont-elles** amies?
 - *Are Claire and Abia friends?*



L'inversion

If the verb ends in a vowel and the subject pronoun is **il**, **elle**, or **on**, a **-t-** is added to facilitate pronunciation.

- Comment **va-t-elles**?
 - *How is she doing?*
- Y **a-t-il** un examen aujourd'hui?
 - *Is there an exam today?*

In a negative question with inversion, **ne...** **pas** goes around the inversion.

- **Ne** mangent-ils **pas** avec nous?
 - *Are they not eating with us?*



Activités régulières

1. What do you do:

- several times a day (**plusieurs fois par jour**)
- each day (**tous les jours**)
- each week (**chaque semaine**)

Modèle: *Chaque semaine, je vais à la bibliothèque.*

2. Compare your responses with the rest of the class.



Vocabulaire 3

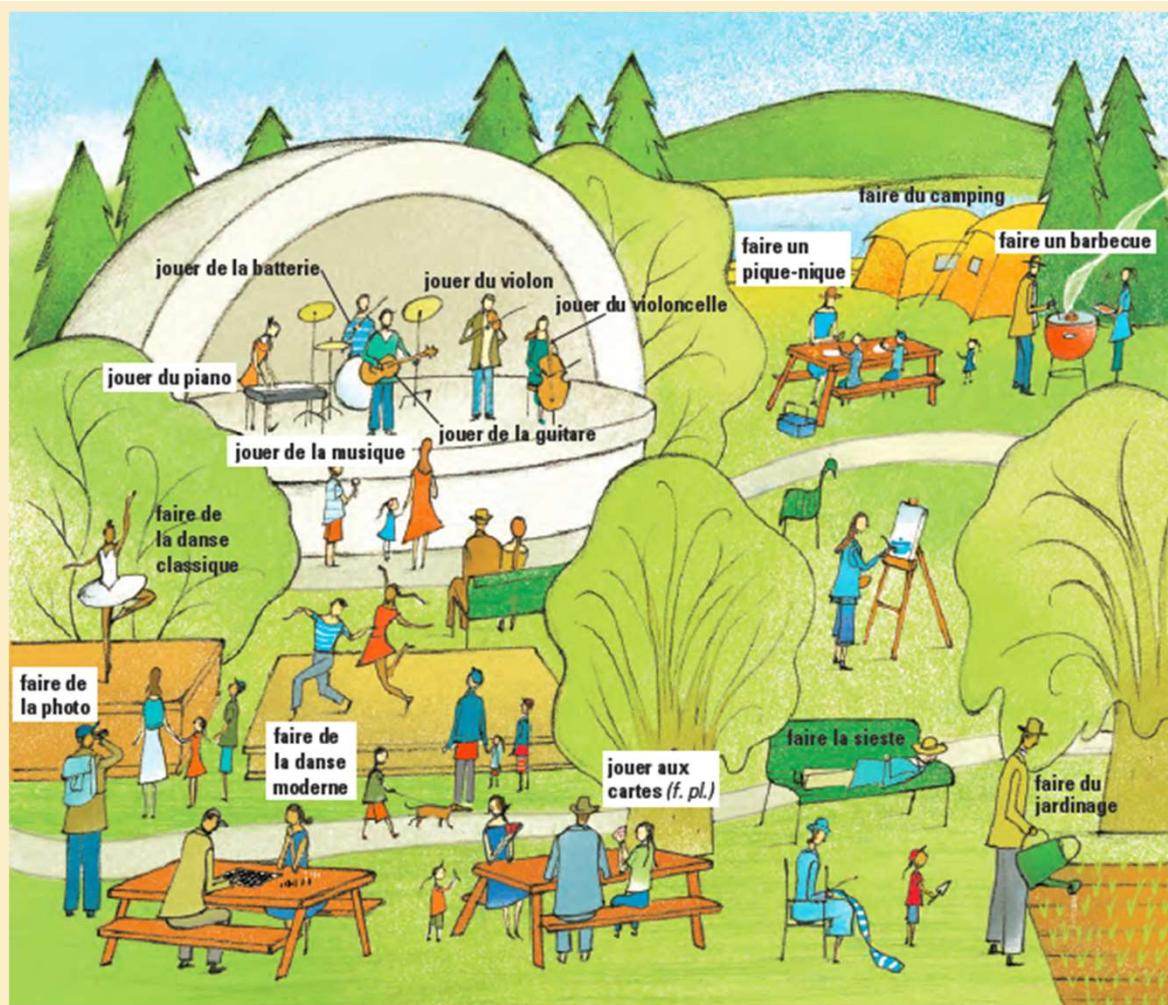
Les loisirs



Les loisirs



Les loisirs



On s'amuse.

1. What do you do when you are not in class or studying?

Do you do your favorite leisure activities on campus?

Discuss your answers with your partner.

Modèle: *J'aime le jardinage, mais je ne fais pas de jardinage au campus.*

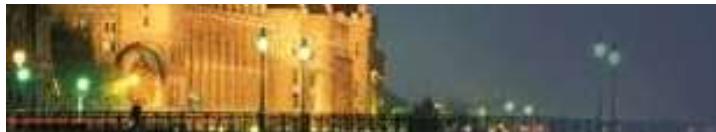
2. Survey the class to find out who likes the same leisure activities as you.



Grammaire 3

Pour parler de la communication

Les verbes **lire, écrire, dire** /
Les adverbes



Les verbes *lire*, *écrire*, *dire*

Lire, **écrire**, and **dire** are three useful verbs of communication. They share a similar conjugation pattern. Here are their present tense forms.

lire (<i>to read</i>)	
je lis	nous lisons
tu lis	vous lisez
il/elle/on lit	ils/elles lisent

dire (<i>to say</i>)	
je dis	nous disons
tu dis	vous dites
il/elle/on dit	ils/elles disent

écrire (<i>to write</i>)	
j'écris	nous écrivons
tu écris	vous écrivez
il/elle/on écrit	ils/elles écrivent



Les verbes *lire*, *écrire*, *dire*

- Nous **lisons** le journal.
 - *We are reading the newspaper.*
- Qu'est-ce que vous **dites**?
 - *What are you saying?*
- Je **lis** le texte rapidement.
 - *I am reading the text rapidly.*
- Elle **écrit** un courriel à son amie.
 - *She is writing an e-mail to her friend.*



Les adverbes

Adverbs allow you to be more precise in your descriptions. They modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. You already saw some adverbs like **beaucoup, souvent, trop,** and **très** in **Chapitre 1.**

Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ment** to the feminine form of an adjective.

Feminine Adjective	Adverb
active	activement <i>actively</i>
sérieuse	sérieusement <i>seriously</i>



Les adverbes

If the masculine form of the adjective ends in a vowel, add **-ment**.

Masculine Adjective	Adverb
absolu	absolument <i>absolutely</i>
poli	poliment <i>politely</i>
vrai	vraiment <i>really, truly</i>

If the masculine form of the adjective ends in **-ent** or **-ant**, replace the ending with **-emment** and **-amment**, respectively. Both endings have the same pronunciation.

Masculine Adjective	Adverb	Masculine Adjective	Adverb
évident	évidemment <i>evidently</i>	constant	constamment <i>constantly</i>
patient	patiemment <i>patiently</i>	courant	couramment <i>fluently</i>



Les adverbes

Some adverbs are irregular.

Adjective	Adverb
bon/bonne	bien <i>well</i>
mauvais/mauvaise	mal <i>badly</i>
gentil/gentille	gentiment <i>nicely</i>



Les adverbes

Vite means *quickly* or *fast* and can also be used as an exclamation to mean *hurry*.

- Il mange trop **vite**.
 - *He eats too fast.*
- **Vite! Vite!**
 - *Hurry! Hurry!*



Les adverbes

When adverbs modify adjectives or other adverbs, they usually precede them.

- Anne est **très** intelligente.
 - *Anne is very intelligent.*
- Tom regarde **trop souvent** la télé.
 - *Tom watches TV too often.*



Les adverbes

When an adverb modifies a verb, it usually goes after the verb.

- Je mange **rapidement**.
 - *I eat quickly.*
- On travaille **bien** ensemble.
 - *We work well together.*



Les adverbes

In a negative construction, the adverb comes after **pas**.

- Je ne parle pas **bien** le français.
 - *I don't speak French well.*
- Je ne fais pas **rapidement** les courses.
 - *I don't run errands quickly.*



La vie moderne

1. Ask your partner the following questions:

- Lis-tu les romans ou une liseuse?
- Écris-tu des lettres ou des courriels/des SMS?
- Lis-tu le journal ou les actualités sur Internet?
- Écris-tu en langage standard ou en langage SMS?

2. Share his/her responses with the class to find out who is the most and least modern.

