

**BBA/DBA**  
**SEMESTER - 1**  
**BBASEC105**  
**DBASEC105**

**Foreign Language**

ДОБРЕДОЈДОВТЕ WELTKOMM स्वागत छ  
VÄLKOMMEN FÄILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH KΑΛΟΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ  
Laipni lūdzam كِب ال ه أ WILLKOMMEN  
BEM VINDA Сардэчна запрашаем 환영  
WELCOMЕ ÜDVÖZÖLJÜK 歡迎 ようこそ  
BIENVENUE DOBRODOŠLI स्वागत हे  
HOŠGELDİNİZ FÄILTE  
BENVENUTO Tuhiŋga o mua SELAMAT DATANG  
VELKOMINN wilujeung sumping  
SALUTATIO வரவரேல் BI XÊR HATÍ  
BINE ATI VENIT ಸವಾಗತೆ

## Message for the Students

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open (University is the only state Open University, established by the Government of Gujarat by the Act No. 14 of 1994 passed by the Gujarat State Legislature; in the memory of the creator of Indian Constitution and Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. We Stand at the seventh position in terms of establishment of the Open Universities in the country. The University provides as many as 54 courses including various Certificate, Diploma, UG, PG as well as Doctoral to strengthen Higher Education across the state.



On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Babasaheb Ambedkar, the Gujarat government secured a quiet place with the latest convenience for University, and created a building with all the modern amenities named 'Jyotirmay' Parisar. The Board of Management of the University has greatly contributed to the making of the University and will continue to this by all the means.

Education is the perceived capital investment. Education can contribute more to improving the quality of the people. Here I remember the educational philosophy laid down by Shri Swami Vivekananda:

***“We want the education by which the character is formed, strength of mind is Increased, the intellect is expand and by which one can stand on one’s own feet”.***

In order to provide students with qualitative, skill and life oriented education at their threshold. Dr. Babaasaheb Ambedkar Open University is dedicated to this very manifestation of education. The university is incessantly working to provide higher education to the wider mass across the state of Gujarat and prepare them to face day to day challenges and lead their lives with all the capacity for the upliftment of the society in general and the nation in particular.

The university following the core motto ‘स्वाध्यायः परमम् तपः’ does believe in offering enriched curriculum to the student. The university has come up with lucid material for the better understanding of the students in their concerned subject. With this, the university has widened scope for those students who

are not able to continue with their education in regular/conventional mode. In every subject a dedicated term for Self Learning Material comprising of Programme advisory committee members, content writers and content and language reviewers has been formed to cater the needs of the students.

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With all these efforts, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University is in the process of being core centre of Knowledge and Education and we invite you to join hands to this pious *Yajna* and bring the dreams of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar of Harmonious Society come true.



Prof. Ami Upadhyay

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University,  
Ahmedabad.

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## **FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

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**BBA**  
**SEMESTER-1**  
**FOREIGN LANGUAGE**  
**BLOCK: 1**

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Publisher's Name: Registrar,  
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University,  
'JyotirmayParisar', opp. Shri Balaji Temple, Chharodi,  
Ahmedabad, 382481,  
Gujarat, India.

Edition: 2024-25 (First Edition)

ISBN: 978-93-5598-701-3



978-93-5598-701-3

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**1.1 Objectives**

**1.2 The Alphabet and Their Pronunciation**

**1.3 Les Accents (The Accents)**

**1.4 Pronoms Sujets (Subject Pronouns)**

**1.5 Change of Gender**

**1.6 Les Verbes (The Verbs)**

**1.7 Les Nombres (The Numbers): Cardinal – Ordinal**

**1.8 Terminal Questions**

**1.1 Objective**

After reading this unit you should be able to:

1. To learn the pronunciation and the accents in French.
2. To understand the Subject Pronouns and French verbs and their conjugations.
3. To know about French numbers and time
4. To know common greetings and able to express weight and measures in French.

**1.2 The Alphabet and Their Pronunciation**

The French Alphabet		L'alphabet (Pronunciation)	français
A	a	A	
B	b	Bé	
C	c	Cé	
D	d	Dé	
E	e	E	
F	f	Ef	
G	g	Jé	
H	h	Ash	
I	i	I	
J	j	Ji	
K	k	Ka	
L	l	El	
M	m	Emm	
N	n	Enn	

O	o	O
P	p	Pé
Q	q	Ky
R	r	Err
S	s	Es
T	t	Té
U	u	Eu
V	v	Vé
W	w	Double vé
X	x	Iks
Y	y	I-grek
Z	z	Zéd

**VOWELS:( Les voyelles)** - There are six Vowels in French Language –

a, e, i, o, u, y.

‘h’ is the vowel mute. h is not pronounced in French and normally silent. It is usually followed by another vowel.

Example :hôtel (hotel) [ O-T-E]

**CONSONANTS-** There are nineteen consonants in French Language-

**CONSONANTS-** There are nineteen consonants in French Language-

B, C ,D, F ,G ,J ,K, L, M, N, P,  
Q, R, S, T, V ,W ,X, Z.

- French alphabet C is followed by a,o,u ; it is pronounced as (KA,KU) .
- If French alphabet C is followed by e,i,y ; it is pronounced as (SI) .

Example: Commencer ( C -O-M-A-N-S-E)

- If French alphabet G is followed by a,o,u ; it is pronounced as (GA, GU)
- If French alphabet G is followed by e,i,y ; it is pronounced as (JE,JI) .

Example: Garçon ( G-A-R-S-O)( Here C is pronounced as S due to assent La cédille ç on c .

**Silent letters:** In French certain letters are not pronounced depending on their position in the words:

- If a French word is ending with consonant and that consonant is preceded by a vowel, then that consonant is not pronounced.
- When masculine nouns and adjectives are converted to feminine by adding an -e the preceding consonant will be sounded/pronounced. Example: *étudiant* [E-T-U-D-I-A],---*étudiante* [E-T-U-D-I-A-T] ( Student)
- In French the word ‘\_ille’ combinedly pronounced as ‘\_EE’
  - Example:Mille (M-E-E)
- All the nouns in French language are either masculine or feminine. There is no neutral gender. Normally a French noun ending with ‘\_e’ is feminine.
- This is not universally applicable. Some exceptions do exist. Two French feminine nouns are given below:

**Example:** Actrice (actress); Maison (House)

**ÉLISION(Elision):** Usually when a word ends with a vowel and the next word begins with vowel, then last vowel of first word is dropped (elided) and it is replaced by an apostrophe.

Example: Le homme (the man) : e is dropped or elided = L’homme

La heure (the hour ) : a is elided = L’heure

Si il (if he) : I is elided = S’il

### LES SIGNES DE PUNCTUATION (PUNCTUATION MARKS)

Punctuation marks in the French language are used in a similar way of English language, but the dash or ‘\_tiret’ commonly serves to denote a change in the speaker in a written dialogue.....

For example: -C’est vous (It is you)

-rien (nothing).

The following punctuation marks are used in dictation practice:

- ( . ) - le point (the full-stop)
- ( , ) – la virgule (the comma)
- ( ; ) – le point et virgule (the semi-colon)
- ( : ) – les deux points (the colon)
- ( ? ) – le point d’interrogation (the question mark)
- ( - ) – le trait d’union (the hyphen)
- (   ) – le tiret (the dash)
- ( ) – la parenthese (the brackets)

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### 1.3 les accents(the accents) ou (or) les signes Orthographiques (Orthographic Signs)

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**L'accent aigu:** The **aigu (acute) accent** (é) points to the right and upward. It generally put above the letter *e* and it changes the letter's pronunciation to *ay*

—for example, : *Médecin* ( *doctor*), (M-E-D-S-O); *Marché* ( *market*).

**L'accent grave:** The **grave accent** (è) points to the left and upward. It can appear over vowel- a, e and u, but it only alters pronunciation when over the letter *e*. e with

grave accents is always pronounced EHH, like the e in the English word *set*.

Examples:

- Très ( *very*); Deuxième ( *in second place*).

When grave accent is put on a and u, the pronunciation does not change, but its meaning is changed.

For example: *ou* in French means (or) and *où* means (where), Similarly à means (at or to).

**La cédille:** In French, the **cedilla** is a little tail under the letter *c*: ç. It is used to give the c an s sound instead of a hard k sound (when C is followed by a or o in a word —for example:

- Garçon ( *boy*); Français ( *the French language*)

**Le tréma:** The **tréma** looks like two dots above a letter. It's usually placed above the second of two consecutive vowels when both vowels are to be pronounced separately.

- Jamaïque ( *Jamai- ca* ); Noël ( *Nö-EL*)

**Le circonflexe:** The **circonflexe** looks like a little pointed hat over vowels. It doesn't change pronunciation, but it must be included in written French.

Forêt ( *forest*); Hôtel ( *hotel*)

**Le trait d'union (-)**-This hyphen, is used to connect words

Avez-vous?

A-t-elle?

**L'apostrophe (')**-This sign indicates the omission of a vowel.

L'heure instead of La heure

L'ami instead of Le ami

## 1.4 PRONOMS SUJETS (SUBJECT PRONOUNS)

A sentence normally consists of subject and verb. Further object can be added to it. Subject pronouns indicate who or what is performing the action of a verb. They act as the subject of verbs. They may be singular or plural, masculine or feminine to agree with the noun (subject) they replace.

In French different subject pronouns are determined by number and person.

- Number is divided into —singular (one) and —plural (more than one).
- Person includes —first person (the speaker), —second person (the listener), and —third person (neither the speaker nor the listener).

Thus, with two numbers and three persons, there are a total of six grammatical persons, each of which has at least one subject pronoun:

### Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I	Je*	We	Nous
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	you	Tu	You	Vous
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He/ It	Il / Ce*	They	Ils
	She	Elle	They	Elles

\* \_Je\_ and \_Ce\_ will be written as J' or C' if it is followed by vowel.

Example :J'ai , C'est)

**Difference between French Subject ‘Tu’ and ‘Vous’:** The distinction between *tu* and *vous* is observed on verb conjugations, adjectives, and pronouns. But more than that, the choice of *tu* or *vous* is a matter of etiquette. It explains the relationship between two people and how they interact, and using the wrong pronoun can have negative consequences. In English, the second **person** subject pronoun is always —you, but French has two words: *tu* and *vous*. *Tu* is the informal *you*, while *Vous* is the formal *you*. *Tu* is informal and always singular, while *vous* is formal and can be used both singular and/or plural. If one is talking to more than one person, it doesn't matter what ever relationship it may be formal or informal – **vous is always used**. It is only while talking to a single person, the choice must be made between *tu* and *vous*. The informal, singular subject pronoun *tu* indicates an intimate, amicable, and/or equal relationship between two people, and as such it is used with family, friends, lovers, colleagues, and classmates. *Tu* is also used when talking to God, children, animals, and inanimate objects. Using *tu* with someone who doesn't fit any of these categories is likely to cause offense.

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### 1.5 Change Of Gender

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In general, we can make the feminine of the word by adding -e to the masculine adjective.

Example- Petit-Petite (Small), Client-Cliente( Client)

2- If in an adjective, last word ends in an –e mute, then there is no change. Example-

Jeune-Jeune (Young). This word denotes both masculine and feminine.

3- Doubling of the last consonants of the words.

Example- Gros-Grosse(Thick/Fat)

Bon-Bonne (Good)

Indien-Indienne (Indian)

Gentil-Gentille(Gentle )

4- Grave accent on the-e

Cher-chère( **Dear**)

5 - Modification of the final consonants in last words.( F-Ve),(Eur-Euse),(C-Che),(Eau-Elle)

Example-Actif-Active

Sportif-Sportive

Vendeur-Vendeuse (Seller)

Blanc-Blanche (White)

Beau-Belle (Beautiful)

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## 1.6 Les Verbes (The Verbs)

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Verbs are action words that express the action (He speaks/We play) or state of being (I am student) of a sentence. They are one of the key parts of speech. French verbs have to be —conjugated or —inflected. They are changed according to different subjects in different forms. There are six different conjugations for each verb for each tense and mood according to two numbers and three persons.

The basic form of a verb in French is called the infinitive and it is also the name of the verb. The English infinitive is —to followed by a verb, while the French infinitive is a single word with one of three infinitive endings with: **‘er’** , **‘ir’** and **‘re’**.

The verbs in French ending with **‘er’** are normally known as **regular verbs** and followed similar pattern of conjugation with different subjects **in simple present tense** as given below:

While conjugating with subject Je- **‘er’ is replaced by ‘e’**; While conjugating with subject Tu -**‘er’ is replaced by ‘es’**;

While conjugating with subject Il or Elle or any third person singular subject - **‘er’ is replaced by ‘e’**;

While conjugating with subject Nous- **‘er’ is replaced by ‘ons’**; While conjugating with subject Vous -**‘er’ is replaced by ‘ez’**;

While conjugating with subject Ils or Elles or any third person plural subject **‘er’ is replaced by ‘ent’**

Some French verbs like ‘Aller’ (to go) ends with **‘er’**,but it is an irregular verb. For irregular verbs there is no specific pattern/rule of conjugation. One has to remember or practice these conjugations of verbs to apply in framing French sentences.

**Example: Conjugation of regular French verb ‘Jouer’(To play) in simple *présent*(present) tense with different subjects:**

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of regular French verb <b>‘Jouer’(To play)</b>			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne	I Play	Je Joue	We Play	Nous Jouons

(1st person)				
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You Play	Tu Joues	You play	Vous Jouez
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He Plays	Il Joue	They play	Ils Jouent
	She plays	Elle Joue	They play	Elles Jouent

**Example : Conjugation of regular French verb ‘Aimer’(To love) in simpleprésent(present) tense with different subjects:**

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of regular French verb ‘Aimer’(To love)			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I Love	J’aime	We Love	Nousaimons
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You Love	Tu aimes	You Love	Vous aimez
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He Loves	Il aime	They Love	Ils aiment
	She Loves	Elle aime	They Love	Elles aiment

## AUXILIARY VERB OR HELPING VERB IN FRENCH

In French, when constructing compound **tenses**, such as the **passé composé (past tense)**, we use auxiliary verbs, also known as helping verbs. In French, there are two auxiliary verbs. They are **être** (eh-truh), which means 'to be,' and **avoir** (ah-vwar), which means 'to have.' The verbs *avoir* and *être* are important verbs in the French language. we use them to construct the compound tenses. *Avoir* and *être* are also used as main verbs in certain situations. They are categorized as irregular verb.

### Usage as a Main Verb

- referring to possession  
Example: Elle a une voiture. (She has a car)
- when talking about age

Example: J'ai 25ans. (I am 25 yearsold)

- with adjectives

Example: Tu es jeune. (You are Young)

- when identifying things/people (description, nationality, professions, ...)

Example: Il est français. (He is French)

Il est professeur. (He is professor)

- for dates and times

Example: Il est 10heures. (It is ten O'clock).

**Usage as an Auxiliary Verb in the passé compose (past tense)**

Elle est née .(She was born)

J'ai mangé. (I ate)

**Example : Conjugation of Auxiliary verbs : être (to be)-in simple présent (present) tense with different subjects:**

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of Auxiliary verbs : être (to be)			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I am	Je suis	We are	Nous sommes
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You are	Tu es	You are	Vous êtes
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He is	Il est	They are	Ils sont
	She is	Elle est	They are	Elles sont

**Example: Conjugation of Auxiliary verbs : avoir (to have/has)-in imple présent (present) tense with different subjects:**

Sujet Pronom  (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of Auxiliary verbs: avoir (to have/has)			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I have	J'ai	We have	Nous avons
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You have	Tu as	You have	Vous avez
Troisième personne (3rd person)	He has	Il a	They have	Ils ont
	She has	Elle a	They have	Elles ont

### Difference between French subject: 'Nous' and 'On'

In French, there are two subject pronouns to express 'we': 'nous' and 'on'. 'Nous' is strictly "we," indicating a specific group of people about whom we are speaking.

'On' is significantly less formal than **nous**, but can be used interchangeably in most normal conversations. Subject 'On' takes the conjugation of verb of 3rd person singular (He/Il).

**Example:** **Nous sommes** Indiens. (We are Indians)

**On est** Indiens. (We are Indians)

### ❖ CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-1

1. Écrivez la prononciation des mots .(Write the pronunciation of the following words).

- a) A
- b) E
- c) H
- d) J
- e) R
- f) T
- g) V
- h) W
- i) X
- j) Y
- k) Z

2. Correspondez aux mots avec leurs prononciations. (Match the words with their pronunciations).

- a. B Cé
- b. C Bé
- c. K I-grec
- d. N O
- e. O Enne
- f. YKa

3. Complétez avec Tu ou Vous. (Complete the sentence with Tu or Vous).

- A- ..... habitez à Delhi?
- B- ..... es Anglais.
- C- Je connais .....
- D- ..... êtes chanteur.
- E- ..... connaissez la France.

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### 1.7. Les Nombres (The Numbers): Cardinal – Ordinal

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A **Cardinal Number** is a **number** that says how many of something there are, such as one, two, three, four, five etc. An **Ordinal Number** is a **number** that tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th etc. Most **ordinal numbers** end in "th" except for: one ⇒ first (1st) in English. But in French it normally ends with ième as listed below.

#### The Numbers (Counting from 0 (Zéro) to 100 (Cent) in French

0	Zéro	26	Vingt -six	51	Cinquanteetun	77	Soixante-dix-sept
1	Un	27	Vingt -sept	52	Cinquante- deux	78	Soixante-dix-huit
2	Deux	28	Vingt -huit	53	Cinquante- trois	79	Soixante-dix-neuf
3	Trois	29	Vingt -neuf	54	Cinquante- quatre	80	Quatre-vingts
4	Quatre	30	Trente	55	Cinquante- cinq	81	Quatre-vingt-un
5	Cinq	31	Trenteetun	56	Cinquante- six	82	Quatre-vingt-deux
6	Six	32	Trente- deux	57	Cinquante- sept	83	Quatre-vingt-trois
7	Sept	33	Trente- trois	58	Cinquante- huit	84	Quatre-vingt-quatre
8	Huit	34	Trente- quatre	59	Cinquante- neuf	85	Quatre-vingt-cinq
9	Neuf	35	Trente- cinq	60	Soixante	86	Quatre-vingt-six
10	Dix	36	Trente- six	61	Soixante et un	87	Quatre-vingt-sept
11	Onze	37	Trente- sept	62	Soixante- deux	88	Quatre-vingt-huit
12	Douze	38	Trente- huit	63	Soixante- trois	89	Quatre-vingt-neuf
13	Treize	39	Trente- neuf	64	Soixante- quatre	90	Quatre-vingt-dix
14	Quatorze	40	Quarante	65	Soixante- cinq	91	Quatre-vingt-onze

15	Quinze	41	Quaranteet un	66	Soixante- six	92	Quatre-vingt-douze
16	Seize	42	Quarante- deux	67	Soixante- sept	93	Quatre-vingt-treize
17	Dix-sept	43	Quarante- trois	68	Soixante- huit	94	Quatre-vingt-quatorze
18	Dix-huit	44	Quarante- quatre	69	Soixante -neuf	95	Quatre-vingt-quinze
19	Dix-neuf	45	Quarante- cinq	70	Soixante -dix	96	Quatre-vingt-seize
20	Vingt	46	Quarante- six	71	Soixanteet onze	97	Quatre-vingt-dix-sept
21	Vingtet un	47	Quarante- sept	72	Soixante- douze	98	Quatre-vingt-dix-huit
22	Vingt- deux	48	Quarante- huit	73	Soixante -treize	99	Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf
23	Vingt- trois	49	Quarante- neuf	74	Soixante –quatorze	100	Cent
24	Vingt- quatre	50	Cinquante	75	Soixante –quinze		
25	Vingt- cinq	51	Cinquanteet un	76	Soixante –seize		

200= Deux Cents,300=Trois Cents .....

1000= Mille , 1,000,000= Un million.

### Ordinal Number in French

**First** Premier/ière

**Second** Deuxième

**Third** Troisième

**Fourth** Quatrième

Fifth	Cinquième
Sixth	Sixième
Seventh	Septième
Eighth	Huitième
Ninth	Neuvième
Tenth	Dixième
Eleventh	Onzième
Twelfth	Douzième
Thirteenth	Treizième
Fourteenth	Quatorzième
Fifteenth	Quinzième
Sixteenth	Seizième
Seventeenth	Dix-septième
Eighteenth	Dix-huitième

Nineteenth	Dix-neuvième
Twentieth	Vingtième

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### 1.8 Terminal Questions

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1. Explain different accents of French.
2. Explain the Pronoms Sujets (Subject Pronouns) in French. Also explain the difference between 'Vous' and 'Tu' and 'Nous' and 'On'.

**2.1 Objectives****2.2 How to Tell Time in French?****2.3 Formules De Politesse (Basic Greetings)****2.4 Poids Et Mesures (Weights and Measures)****2.5 Name Of The Countries And The Nationalities In French****2.6 Prepositions Of Place****2.7 Glossary****2.8 Terminal Questions**

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**2.1 Objective**

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After reading this unit you should be able to:

- To understand the Subject Pronouns and French verbs and their conjugations.
- To know about French time
- To know common greetings and able to express weight and measures in French.

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**2.2 How To Tell Time In French**

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Telling time in French is not very difficult, but it requires a little bit more thought than telling time in English. **By Knowing French numbers from 1-59, one can tell time in terms of hours and minutes in French.**

- 15, 30, 45: quinze, trente, quarante-cinq.

**By Using French statement "*Quelle heure est-il?*" means "What time is it?" one can ask for the time in French.**

**The answer will be "Il est \_\_\_\_\_ heure," to tell the hour.**

For example, two o'clock is "deux heures, and five o'clock is "cinq heures.

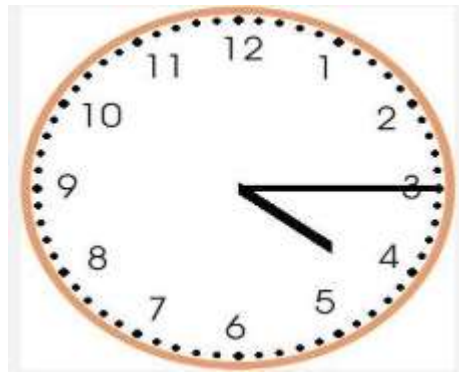
- 02.00-- Il est deux heures
- 03.00-- Il est trois heures
- 11.00-- Il est onze heures
- 16.00-- Il est seize heures

**Add minutes after "heure."** In French, the literal translation of 3:15 is "three hours fifteen." Thus, to say 3:15 in French one would say, "il est trois heures quinze." or "Il est trois heures et quart."

- 4:27 -- Il est quatre heures vingt-sept.

- 10:12 -- Il est dix heures douze.
- 19:30 -- Il est dix-neuf heures trente. (dix-neuf heures et demie)
- 12.00--Il est douze heures. (Il est midi)
- Il est minuit. (Il est zéro heure.)

❖ **Shortand popular terms for common times.** Half-hours or 30 minutes ("demie") and quarter hours or 15 minutes are denoted by words ("demie") and ("quart"), after "heure" along with "et" (the French word for "and"). Thus, one can say 4:15 'clock in French as, "il est quatre heures et quart."



**Il est quatre heures et quart.**



**Il est deux heures et demie. ( Il est deux heures trente)**

- 8.15-- Il est huit heures et quart. (Il est huit heures quinze)
- 8.30--Il est huit heures et demie. (Il est huit heures trente)
- 20.15--Il est vingt heures et quart. (Il est vingt heures quinze)
- 20.30--Il est vingt heures et demie. (Il est vingt heures trente)

**Use of "moins" to denote the minutes until an hour.** In English, we might say 6:45 as, "it is quarter-to seven," or 12:50 as, "10 'ten minuit less one." The French do the same thing using the word "moins," which means "minus" in English. So, to say 6:45, we might say, "Il est sept heures moins le quart."

- 7.45-- Il est huit heures moins le quart. (Il est sept heures quarante cinq.)
- 10.45--Il est onze heures moins le quart. (Il est dix heures quarante cinq.)
- 06.55--Il est sept heures moins cinq. (Il est six heures Cinquante cinq.)

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### 2.3 Formules De Politesse (Basic Greetings)

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Some of the basic greetings in French are listed below in box:

In French	In English
Some Common Greetings	
Salut	Hi!
À plus tard	See you later.
Bonjour!	Good morning!
Bonsoir!	Good evening!
Bonne nuit!	Good night
S'il vous plaît	Please (formal version)
S'il te plaît	Please (informal version)
Comment ça va?Ou Ça va?	How is it going? or How do you do?
Comment allez vous?	How is it going? or How do you do?
Pardon!	Excuse me!, sorry!
Enchanté or Enchantée	Nice to meet you.
Très heureux!	Pleasure!
Introducing yourself in French	
Je m'appelle...	I call myself..., or my name is...
Comment vous appelez-vous?	How do you call yourself? Or What is your name? (formal)
Comment tu t'appelles?	How do you call yourself? Or What is your name? (informal)
Expression of politeness in French	
Merci!	Thank you!
De rien	Not at all! no problem!
Je vous en prie	You are welcome (formal)
Excusez-moi!	Excuse me.
Je suis désolé	I am sorry.
Pardon!	Excuse me! sorry!

Vous permettez?	Do you mind?
Après vous!	After you!
Saying goodbye in French	
Au revoir!	Bye!
À plus tard!	See you later!
À tout à l'heure	See you soon!, see you in a while!
À bientôt!	See you soon!
À demain!	See you tomorrow!
À tout de suite!	See you in a second, See you in a little while!
Bonne journée!	Have a good day!
Bon courage!	Good luck!
Bonne chance!	Good luck!
Bonne route!	Have a good journey! safe Journey!
Bonne vacance!	Have a nice holiday!
Bon voyage!	Have a nice trip/Journey!
Bon appétit!	Have a good appetite!
Santé!	Cheers!
Oui	Yes
Non	No
Un peu	A little
Bon	Well
Bien sûr	Sure
D'accord	Agree
À propos	By the way
Seasonal greetings	
Joyeux Noël!	Merry Christmas!
Joyeux Noël à vous!	Merry Christmas to you !
Bonne année!	Happy New Year!
"Joyeuses fêtes!"	"Season's Greetings!"
Bonnes Pâques!	Happy Easter!
Bon anniversaire!	Happy Birthday! or Happy anniversary!
Joyeux anniversaire!	Happy Birthday!

Asking and answering some common questions in French

In French	In English
Très bien, merci.	Fine, thanks.
Ça va .Et vous?	I am fine and what about you?
Je vais bien, merci.	I am fine, thanks .
Assez bien.	ok
Ça va . Et toi?	I am fine and what about you?
Pas de problème	No problem. It is Okay.Do not worry.
Common words/statements	
Où est la école?	Where is the school?
Voilà.	There is.
Voici.	Here is.
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What is this?
Je t'aime.	I love you.
Je ne sais pas.	I do not know.
Parlez vous français?	Do you speak French?
Non.	No
Je ne comprends pas.	I do not understand

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## 2.4 POIDS ET MESURES (WEIGHTS AND MEASURES)

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English	French
Gram	Gramme
Kilogram	Kilogramme
100kg	Quintal
Miligram	Milligramme
Ton	Tonne
Kilometer	Kilomètre
Meter	Mètre
Decimeter	Décimètre
Centimeter	Centimètre
Milimeter	Millimètre
Liter	Litre
Gallon	Hectolitre

Deciliter	Décilître
Centiliter	Centilitre
Cubic feet	Stère
Half kilo	Demi kilo
Weight	Poids
Size	Taille
Kilometer square	Kilomètrescarrè
Centimeter square	Centimètrecarrè
Metre square	Mètrecarrè
Centimeter cube	Centimètre cube
Metre cube	Mètre cube
To weight	Peser
To calculate	Calculer
To count	Compter
To share	Partager
A little	Un peu
Few	Peu de
Several	Plusieurs
Enough	Assez de
Half	La moitié
Too much	Trop de
A quarter	Un quart
A third	Un tiers
Numerous	Nombreux
Innumerable	Innombrable
Most	La plupart
Less	Moins de
More	Plus
The whole	Toute le
A lot	Beaucoup

## CHECK YOU PROGRESS – I

1. Les mots cachés. Retrouvez les noms de nombres. (Hidden words. Find the names of numbers.)

D	Q	U	A	T	R	E	D
I	O	N	Z	E	S	T	E
X	K	C	R	Z	E	R	U
H	U	I	T	É	I	E	X
S	N	N	R	R	Z	N	N
E	E	Q	O	O	E	T	M
P	U	L	I	Z	Y	E	L
T	F	Y	S	I	X	A	B

2. Écrivez la prononciation du Nombres. (Write the pronunciation of the followings Numbers.)

a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.
0	6	19	20	30	60	69	80	85	90	100

3. Traduisez en français. (Translate in to French)

- A. It is 10.30 hrs.
- B. It is 12.00 hrs.
- C. It is 01.15 hrs.
- D. It is 03.45 hrs.
- E. It is 06.50hrs.
- F. It is 23.00 hrs.
- G. It is 24.00 hrs.
- H. It is 07.10 hrs.

4. Traduisez en français. (Translate in to French)

- a) How are you?
- b) Excuse me
- c) I am sorry.
- d) How do you call yourself? (formal)
- e) Happy to meet you!
- f) Have a good day!
- g) Happy Birthday!
- h) Happy New Year!

## 2.5 Nom Des Pays En Français Et Des Nationalités (Name Of The Countries And The Nationalities In French)

Les Continents (The Continents)

There are the seven continents of the world.

Continent (in English)	Continent (in French)
Africa	Afrique
Antartica	Antarctique
Asia	Asie`
Australia	Australie
Europe	Europe
North America	Amérique du Nord
South America	Amérique du Sud

NOM DES PAYS EN FRANÇAIS ET DES NATIONALITÉS (FRENCH NAME OF THE COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES)					
CONTINENTS (CONTINENT)	NOM DU PAYS EN ANGLAIS (COUNTRY NAME IN ENGLISH)	NOM DU PAYS EN FRANÇAIS (COUNTRY NAME IN FRENCH)	NATIONALITÉS EN ANGLAIS (NATIONALITIES IN ENGLISH)	MASCULINE	FEMININE
Asia	Afghanistan	L'afghanistan (M)	Afghan	Afghan	Afghane
Southeast Europe	Albania	L'albanie (F)	Albanians	Albanais	Albanaise
Northern Africa	Algeria	L'algérie (F)	Algerian	Algérien	Algérienne
Europe	Andorra	L'andorre (F)	Andorran	Andorran	Andorrane
Africa	Angola	L'angola (M)	Angolan	Angolais	Angolaise
North America	Antigua And Barbuda	L'antigua-Et- Barbuda (F)	Barbadians	Barbade	Barbudiens
South America	Argentina	L'argentine (F)	Argentinian	Argentin	Argentine
Western Asia	Armenia	L'arménie (F)	Armenian	Arménien	Arménienne
North America	The United States	Les États-Unis (M)	American	Américain	Américaine

Australia / Oceania	Australia	L'australie (F)	Australian	Australien	Australienne
Western Europe	Austria	L'autriche (F)	Austrian	Autrichien	Autrichienne
Europe/ Asian	Azerbaijan	L'azerbaïdjan (M)	Azerbaijani	Azerbaïdjana is	Azerbaïdjana ise
North America	Bahamas	Les Bahamas (F)	Bahamian	Bahamien	Bahamienne
Asia	Bahrain	Le Bahreïn	Bahraini	Bahreïni	Bahreïni
Southern Asia	Bangladesh	Le Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Bangladesh
North America	Barbados	La Barbade	Barbadian	Barbadien	Barbadienne
Europe	Belarus	La Biélorussie	Belarusian OrBelarusan	Biélorusse	Biélorusse
Western Europe	Belgium	La Belgique	Belgian	Belge	Belge
Central America	Belize	Le Belize (M)	Belizean	Bélizien	Bélizienne
Africa	Benin	Le Bénin	Beninese	Béninois	Bénoïse
Asia	Bhutan	Le Bhoutan	Bhutanese	Bhoutanais	Bhoutanaises
South America	Bolivia	La Bolivie	Bolivian	Bolivien	Bolivienne
Southeastern Europe	Bosnia	La Bosnie-Herzégovine	Bosnian	Bosnien	Bosnienne
South -Africa	Botswana	Le Botswana	Botswanan	Botswana	Botswanaise
Central Eastern South America	Brazil	Le Brésil	Brazilian	Brésilien	Brésilienne
South- East Asia	Brunei	Le Brunéi	Bruneian	Brunéien	Brunéiennes
Southeastern Europe	Bulgaria	La Bulgarie	Bulgarian	Bulgare	Bulgare
West Africa	Burkina-Faso	Le Burkina	Burkinese	Birman	Birmane
South- Central Asia	Burma	La Birmanie	Burmese	Briman	Brimane
Africa	Burundi	Le Burundi	Burundian	Burundais	Burundaise
South- East Asia	Cambodia	Le Cambodge (M)	Cambodian	Cambodgien	Cambodgien ne
Africa	Cameroon	Le Cameroun	Cameroonian	Camerounais	Camerounais e
North America	Canada	Le Canada	Canadian	Canadien	Canadienne

Africa	Cape Verde Island	Le Cap-Vert	Cape Verdean	Capverdien	Capverdienn e
Africa	Chad	Le Tchad	Chadian	Tchadien	Tchadienne
South America	Chile	Le Chili	Chilean	Chilien	Chilienne
Eastern Asia	China	La Chine	Chinese	Chinois	Chinoise
South America	Colombia	La Colombie	Colombian	Colombien	Colombienne
Central Africa	Congo	Le Congo	Congolese	Congolais	Congolaise
Central America	Costa Rica	Le Costa Rica	Costa Rican	Costaricain	Costaricaine
West Africa	Côte D'ivoire	La Côte D'ivoire	Ivorian	Ivoirien	Ivoirienne
Central Europe	Croatia	La Croatie	Croat <i>Or</i> Croatian	Croate	Croate
North America	Cuba	Cuba	Cuban	Cuban	Cubane
Europe	Cyprus	Chypre (F)	Cypriot	Chypriote	Chypriote
Central Europe	Czech Republic	La RépubliqueTchè que	Czech	Tchèque	Tchèque
Northern Europe	Denmark	Le Danemark	Danish	Danois	Danoise
Africa	Djibouti	Le Djibouti	Djiboutian	Djiboutien	Djiboutien
North America	Dominican Republic	La République Domi nicaine	Dominican	Dominicain	Dominicain
South America	Ecuador	L'équateur (M)	Ecuadorean	Équatorien	Équatorienne
Western Europe	Holland (Netherlands)	Les Pays-Bas	Dutch	Néerlandais	Néerlandaise
Africa, Middle East	Egypt	L'égypte (F)	Egyptian	Égyptien	Égyptienne
North America	El Salvador	Le Salvador	Salvadorean	Salvadorien	Salvadorien
Europe	England	L'angleterre (F)	English	Anglais	Anglaise
Africa	Eritrea	L'érythrée (F)	Eritrean	Érythréen	Érythréen
Europe	Estonia	L'estonie (F)	Estonian	Estonien	Estonienne
Africa	Ethiopia	L'éthiopie (F)	Ethiopian	Éthiopien	Éthiopienne
Oceania	Fiji	Les Fidji (F)	Fijian	Fidjien	Fidjien
Northern Europe	Finland	La Finlande	Finnish	Finlandais	Finlandaise
Western Europe	France	La France	French	Français	Française
Oceania	French Polynesia	La PolynésieFrançai se	Polynesian	FrançaisPoly nés ien	FrançaisPoly nésienne

Central Africa	Gabon	Le Gabon	Gabonese	Gabonais	Gabonaise
Africa	Gambia	La Gambie	Gambian	Gambien	Gambienne
Europe/ Asia	Georgia	La Géorgie	Georgian	Géorgien	Géorgienne
Western Europe	Germany	L'Allemagne (F)	German	Allemand	Allemande
Africa	Ghana	Le Ghana	Ghanaian	Ghanéen	Ghanéenne
Southern Europe	Greece	La Grèce	Greek	Grec	Grecque
North America	Grenada	La Grenade	Grenadian	Grenadien	Grenadienne
North America	Guatemala	Le Guatemala	Guatemalan	Guatémaltèq ue	Guatémaltèq ue
Africa	Guinea	La Guinée	Guyanese	Guyanais	Guyanaise
South America	Guyana	La Guyana	Guyanese	Guyanes	Guyanese
North America	Haiti	Haïti	Haitian	Haïtien	Haïtien
North America	Honduras	Le Honduras	Honduran	Hondurien	Hondurienne
Eastern Europe	Hungary	La Hongrie	Hungarian	Hongrois	Hongroise
Europe	Iceland	L'Islande (F)	Icelandic	Islandais	Islandaise
South-Central Asia	India	L'inde (F)	Indian	Indien	Indienne
Asia/Oceania	Indonesia	L'indonésie (F)	Indonesian	Indonésien	Indonésienne
Asia	Iran	L'iran (M)	Iranian	Iranien	Iranienne
Asia	Iraq	L'irak (M)	Iraqi	Irakien	Irakienne
Northern Europe	Ireland	L'irlande (F)	Irish	Irlandais	Irlandaise
Asia	Israel	Israël (M)	Israelis	Israélien	Israélienne
Southern Europe	Italy	L'italie (F)	Italian	Italien	Italienne
North America	Jamaica	La Jamaïque	Jamaican	Jamaïquain	Jamaïquaine
Eastern Asia	Japan	Le Japon	Japanese	Japonais	Japonaise
Asia	Jordan	La Jordanie	Jordanian	Jordanien	Jordanienne
Asia	Kazakhstan	Le Kazakhstan	Kazakh	Kazakh	Kazakh
Africa	Kenya	Le Kenya	Kenyan	Kényan	Kényane
Oceania	Kiribati	Kiribati (F)	Kiribati	Kiribatien	Kiribatienne
Asia	Kuwait	Le Koweït	Kuwaiti	Koweïtien	Koweïtienne
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	Le Kirghizstan	Kirghiz	Kirghiz	Kirghizes

Asia	Laos	Le Laos	Laotian	Laotien	Laotienne
Europe	Latvia	La Lettonie	Latvian	Letton	Lettonne
Asia	Lebanon	Le Liban	Lebanese	Libanais	Libanaise
Africa	Lesotho	Le Lesotho	Mosotho/ Basotho	Basotho	Basotho
Africa	Liberia	Le Libéria	Liberian	Libérien	Libérienne
Africa	Libya	La Libye	Libyan	Libyen	Libyenne
Europe	Lithuania	La Lituanie	Lithuanian	Lituanien	Lituanienne
Europe	Luxembourg	Le Luxembourg	Luxembourg er	Luxembourg eois	Luxembourg eois
Europe	Macedonia	La Macédoine	Macedonian	Macédonien	Macédonienne
Eastern Africa	Madagascar	Madagascar (M)	Madagascan	Malgache	Malgache
Africa	Malawi	Le Malawi	Malawian	Malawien	Malawienne
Asia	Malaysia	La Malaisie	Malaysian	Malaisien	Malaisienne
Asia	Maldives	Les Maldives (F)	Maldivian	Maldivien	Maldivienne
Africa	Mali	Le Mali	Malian	<b>Malien</b>	<b>Malienne</b>
Europe	Malta	Malte (F)	Maltese	Maltais	Maltaise
West Africa	Mauritania	La Mauritanie	Mauritanian	Mauritanien	Mauritanienne
Eastern Africa	Mauritius	Île Maurice (F)	Mauritian	Mauricien	Mauricienne
North America	Mexico	Le Mexique (M)	Mexican	Mexicain	Mexicaine
Europe	Moldavia	La Moldavie	Moldovan	Moldave	Moldave
Europe	Monaco	Monaco	Monégasque <i>Or</i> Monacan	Monaco	Monaco
Asia	Mongolia	La Mongolie	Mongolian	Mongol	Mongole
Europe	Montenegro	Le Monténégro	Montenegrin	Monténégrin	Monténégrine
Northern Africa	Morocco	Le Maroc	Moroccan	Marocain	Marocaine
Africa	Mozambique	Le Mozambique	Mozambican	Mozambicain	Mozambicaine
Africa	Namibia	La Namibie	Namibian	Namibien	Namibienne
Oceania	Nauru	La Nauru	Nauruan	Nauruan	Nauruane

Asia	Nepal	Le Népal	Nepalese	Népalais	Népalaise
Europe	Netherlands	Les Pays-Bas	Dutch	Hollandais	Hollandaise
Oceania; Australia	New Zealand	La Nouvelle-Zélande	New Zealander	Néo-Zélandais	Néo-Zélandaise
North America	Nicaragua	Le Nicaragua	Nicaraguan	Nicaraguayen	Nicaraguayenne
Africa	Niger	Le Niger	Nigerien	Nigérien	Nigérienne
West Africa	Nigeria	Le Nigéria	Nigerian	Nigérien	Nigérienne
Asia	North Korea	La Corée Du Nord	North Korean	Nord-Coréen	Nord-Coréenne
Northern Europe	Norway	La Norvège	Norwegian	Norvégien	Norvégienne
Asia	Oman	L'oman (M)	Omani	<b>Omanais</b>	<b>Omanaise</b>
South- Central Asia	Pakistan	Le Pakistan	Pakistani	Pakistanaï	Pakistanaïse
North America	Panama	Le Panama	Panamanian	Panaméen	Panaméenne
Oceania	Papua New Guinea	La Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	Papua New Guinean <i>Or</i> Guinean	Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	Papouas-Néo-Guinéens,
South America	Paraguay	Le Paraguay	Paraguayan	Paraguayen	Paraguayenne
South America	Peru	Le Pérou	Peruvian	Péruvien	Péruvienne
Asia	Philippines	Les Philippines (F)	Philippine	Philippines	Philippines
Eastern Europe	Poland	La Pologne	Polish	Polonaise	Polonaise
Southern Europe	Portugal	Le Portugal	Portuguese	Portugais	Portugaise
Asia	Qatar	Le Qatar	Qatari	Qatari	Qatarienne
Europe	Romania	La Roumanie	Romanian	Roumain	Roumaine
Eastern Europe - Northern Asia	Russia	La Russie	Russian	Russe	Russe
Africa	Rwanda	Le Rwanda	Rwandan	Rwandais	Rwandaise
Asia	Saudi Arabia	L'Arabie Saoudite (F)	Saudi Arabian	Saoudien	Saoudienne
Europe	Scotland	L'Écosse (F)	Scottish	Écossais	Écossaise
West Africa	Senegal	Le Sénégal	Senegalese	Sénégalais	Sénégalaise

Europe	Serbia	La Serbie	Serb <i>Or</i> Serbian	Serbe	Serbe
Africa	Seychelles	Les Seychelles (F)	Seychellois	Les Seychelles	Les Seychelles
Africa	Sierra Leone	La Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonian	Sierra Léonais	Sierra Léonais
Europe	Slovakia	La Slovaquie	Slovak	Slovaque	Slovaque
Europe	Slovenia	La Slovénie	Slovene <i>Or</i> Slovenian	Slovène	Slovène
Africa	Somalia	La Somalie	Somali	Somalien	Somalienne
Southern Africa	South Africa	L'afrique Du Sud (F)	South African	Sud-Africain	Sud-Africaine
Asia	South Korea	La Corée Du Sud	South Korean	Coréen Du Sud	Coréen Du Sud
Southern Europe	Spain	L'Espagne (F)	Spanish	Espagnol	Espagnole
South- Central Asia	Sri Lanka	Le Sri Lanka	Sri-Lankan	Srilankais	Srilankaise
Africa	Sudan	Le Soudan	Sudanese	Soudanais	Soudanaise
South America	Surinam	Le Surinam	Surinamese	Surinamais	<b>Surinamien ne</b>
Africa	Swaziland	Le Swaziland	Swazi	Swaziland	Swaziland
Northern Europe	Sweden	La Suède	Swedish	Suédois	Suédoise
Western Europe	Switzerland	La Suisse	Swiss	Suisse	Suisse
Asia	Syria	La Syrie	Syrian	Syrien	Syrienne
Asia	Tajikistan	Le Tadjikistan	Tajik <i>Or</i> Tadjik	Tadjik	Tadjik
Africa	Tanzania	La Tanzanie	Tanzanian	Tanzanien	Tanzanienne
Asia	Thailand	La Thaïlande	Thai	Thaïlandais	Thaïlandaise
Africa	Togo	Le Togo	Togolese	Togolaise	
South America	Trinidad And Tobago	La Trinité-Et-Tobago	Trinidadian Tobagan Tobagonian	Toboggan	Toboggan
Northern Africa	Tunisia	La Tunisie	Tunisian	Tunisien	Tunisienne
Southeast ern Europe,	Turkey	La Turquie	Turkish	Turc	Turque
Western Asia					

Asia	Turkmenistan	Le Turkménistan	Turkmen Or Turkoman	Turkmène	Turkmène
Oceania	Tuvalu	Le Tuvalu	Tuvaluan	Taliban	Talibane
Africa	Uganda	L'ouganda (M)	Ugandan	Ougandais	Ougandaise
Europe	Ukraine	L'ukraine (F)	Ukrainian	Ukrainien	Ukrainienne
Asia	United Arab Emirates	Les Émirats Arabes Unis (M)	Emirati	Émirati	Émirati
Europe	United Kingdom	Le Royaume-Uni	British	Britannique	Britannique
South America	Uruguay	L'uruguay (M)	Uruguayan	Uruguayen	Uruguayenne
Asia	Uzbekistan	L'ouzbékistan (M)	Uzbek	Ouzbek	Ouzbèke
Oceania	Vanuatu	Le Vanuatu	Vanuatuan	Vanuatais	Vanuataise
Europe	Vatican	Le Vatican	Citizen Of The Holy See	Citoyen Du Saint-Siège	Citoyen Du Saint-Siège
South America	Venezuela	Le Venezuela	Venezuelan	Vénézuélien	Vénézuélienne
Asia	Vietnam	Le Viêt-Nam	Vietnamese	Vietnamien	Vietnamienne
Europe	Wales	Le Pays De Galles	Welsh	Gallois	Galloise
Oceania	Western Samoa	Les Samoa Occidentales	Western Samoan	Oust-Occidental	Oust-Occidentale
Asia	Yemen	Le Yémen	Yemeni	Yéménite	Yéménite
Europe	Yugoslavia	La Yougoslavie	Yugoslav	Yougoslave	Yougoslave
Central Africa	Zaire (Congo)	Le Zaïre (M)	Zairean	Zaïrois	Zaïroise
Eastern Africa	Zambia	La Zambie	Zambian	Zambien	Zambienne
Eastern Africa	Zimbabwe	Le Zimbabwe (M)	Zimbabwean	Zimbabween	Zimbabweenne

## CHECK YOUR PROGRESS – II

1- Write the name and nationality of the following countries in French-

a	India	g	Japan
b	Srilanka	h	Russia
c	Australia	j	France
d	Germany	J	Italy
e	Spain	k	United states
f	U.S.A		

## COUNTRY AND LANGUAGES

Country Name	Language(s)
Algeria	<i>l'arabe, le français</i>
Australia	<i>l'anglais</i>
Belgium	<i>le flamand, le français</i>
Brazil	le portugais
Canada	le français, l'anglais
China	le chinois
Egypt	l'arabe
England	l'anglais
Algeria	<i>l'arabe, le français</i>
Australia	<i>l'anglais</i>
Belgium	<i>le flamand, le français</i>
Brazil	le portugais
Canada	le français, l'anglais
China	le chinois
Egypt	l'arabe
England	l'anglais
France	le français
Germany	l'allemand
India	<i>l'hindi (plus many others)</i>
Ireland	l'anglais, l'irlandais
Italy	l'italien
Japan	le japonais
Mexico	l'espagnol
Morocco	l'arabe, le français
Netherlands	le néerlandais
Poland	le polonais
Portugal	le portugais
Russia	le russe
Senegal	le français
Spain	l'espagnol
Switzerland	l'allemand, le français, l'italien
United States	l'anglais

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## 2.6 PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

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One of the eight French parts of speech, prepositions are the essential words which are placed after a verb, noun or adjective in order to indicate a relationship between that word and the noun or pronoun that follows. Many French prepositions have more than one English equivalent, depending on how they are used – and vice versa. Some common French prepositions and their English meaning are given below.

French prepositions	English meaning
à	to, at, in
à côté de	Beside,By the side
après	after
avant	before
avec	with
chez	at the home/office of,among
Contre	against, versus
dans	in
de	from, of, about
depuis	since, for
derrière	in back of,behind
devant	in front of
durant	during, while
en	in, to
entre	between
envers	toward
environ	approximately,around
jusque	until, up to
malgré	despite
par	by, through
parmi	among
pendant	during
pour	for
sans	without
sauf	except
selon	according to
sous	under
suivant	according to
sur	On, Over, above
vers	toward, near

**Par exemple(For Example)** Il est dans la rue, devant la maison.(He is inside the street,in front of house ).

Some basic rules to use preposition before the place, or going to a place in French are given below.

Preposition “**en**” and “**au**” are used before the name of country. —en is used before the country whose gender is feminine and —au is used before the country whose gender is masculine. —aux is used before the country whose name is plural. But preposition à ‘is used before a town or city .Meaning of —en and —au is in’ and that of à ‘ and de’ are in’ or at’ and from’ respectively. Country name ending with —El is (feminine) and Country name not ending with —El is normally masculine. Some exceptions are there like country Mexique ,although ending with —El ,but it is masculine.

**Some examples are:**

J’habite**en**Inde.(I live in India).

J’habite**au**Japon.(I live in Japan).

Nous habitons**au**Mexique.(We live in Mexico).

Nous habitons**aux** États-Unis. (We live in United States of America).

Il habite**à**Paris.(He lives in Paris)

Je vais **à**Paris.(I go to Paris)

Je viens de Paris.( I come from Paris.)

Il vient de Tokyo..( He comes from Tokyo.)

Preposition à ‘ is used when we describe going to a place and for coming from a place preposition—de is used as explained above.

Preposition used with other places

Aller	→	Au restaurant
		Au magasin
Rester	→	À la cafétéria
		À la banque
		À la plage
		À la mer
		À la piscine
		À la poste

## Vocabulaire : Décrire Une Famille (Vocabulary: Describing A Family)

En Anglais (In English)	En Français (In French)
Mother	Mère
Father	Père
Grand parents	Grand-parents
Paternal Grandfather	Grand-père paternel
Paternal Grandmother	Grand-mère paternelle
<i>Maternal Grandmother</i>	<i>Grand-mère maternelle</i>
Maternal Grandfather	Grand-père maternel
Husband	Mari
Wife	femme
Son	Le Fils
Daughter	La Fille
Brother	Frère
Sister	Sœur
Father in law/ Step father	Beau-père
Step mother, Mother in law	<b>Belle-mère</b>
Brother in law	<b>Beau frère</b>
Sister in law	<b>Belle soeur</b>
Male Cousin	Cousin

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### 2.7 Glossary

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**PRONOMS SUJETS (SUBJECT PRONOUNS):** Subject pronouns indicate who or what is performing the action of a verb. They act as the subject of verbs. They may be singular or plural, masculine or feminine to agree with the noun (subject) they replace. In French different subject pronouns are determined by number and person. Number is divided into —singular‖ (one) and —plural‖ (more than one). Person includes —first person‖ (the speaker), —second person‖ (the listener), and —third person‖ (neither the speaker nor the listener).

**LES VERBES (THE VERBS) :** Verbs are action words that express the action or state of being of a sentence. They are one of the key parts of speech. French verbs have to be —conjugated‖ or —inflected‖. They are changed according to different subjects in different forms. There are six different conjugations for each verb for each tense and mood according to two numbers and three persons. The basic form of a verb in French is called the infinitive and it is also the name of the verb.

**LES NOMBRES(THE NUMBERS)-CARDINAL:**A **Cardinal Number** is a **number** that says how many of something there are, such as one, two, three, four, five etc.

**LES NOMBRES(THE NUMBERS): CARDINAL – ORDINAL:**An **Ordinal Number** is a number that tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th etc. Most ordinal numbers end in "th" except for: one ⇒ first (1st) in English. But in French it normally ends with ‘ième’ as listed below.

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## **2.8 Terminal Questions**

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1. *Explain different accents of French.*
2. *Explain the Pronoms Sujets (Subject Pronouns) in French. Also explain the difference between ‘Vous’ and ‘Tu’ and ‘Nous’ and ‘On’.*
3. *Explain Auxiliary Verb or Helping Verb in French.*
4. *Write down some Common Greetings in French.*

- 3.1 Objectives
- 3.2 Conjugation of First Group of Verbs
- 3.3 Les Articles Définis Et Indéfinis (The Definite and Indefinite Articles)
- 3.4 Self Introduction and Introducing Others
- 3.5 Days of The Week; Months of The Year and Date
- 3.6 Nom Des Légumes En Français (Name of Vegetables in French)
- 3.7 Nom Des Fruitsen Français (Name of The Fruits In French)
- 3.8 Glossary
- 3.9 Terminal Questions

### 3.1. Objective:

After reading this unit you should be able to:

- To learn the conjugations of first group of verbs in French.
- To understand the definite and indefinite articles.
- To know about Days of the week; Months of the year and Date in French
- To know how to present and introduce self and another person.

### 3.2 Conjugation Of First Group Of Verbs

As discussed in Unit-1, there are two types of a verb in French-Regular and Irregular verbs. Verbs are grouped into three types ending with -er, -ir and -re.

The verbs in French ending with ‘er’ (except aller), **are normally known as regular first group of verbs and** followed similar pattern of conjugation with different subjects **in simple present tense** as given below:

While conjugating with subject Je- ‘er’ **is replaced by ‘e’**; While

conjugating with subject Tu -’er’ **is replaced by ‘es’**;

While conjugating with subject Il or Elle or any third person singular subject - ‘er’ **is replaced by ‘e’**;

While conjugating with subject Nous- ‘er’ **is replaced by ‘ons’**; While conjugating with subject Vous -’er’ **is replaced by ‘ez’**;

While conjugating with subject Ils or Elles or any third person plural subject ‘er’ **is replaced by ‘ent’**.

In order to **conjugate** a regular **-er verb**, in simple present tense the **-er** of the infinitive is omitted to get the stem. Then the six present tense **endings** specific to **-er verbs**: -e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent, according to the subject is added.

Some Common French Regular Verbs ending with -ER

Here is the list of some common regular verbs ending with -er. They all have the same conjugation patterns as discussed above.

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Accepter – to accept              | 36) Gagner – to win, to earn       |
| 2) Adorer- to adore                  | 37) Garder – to keep               |
| 3) Aimer-To Love                     | 38) Goûter - to taste              |
| 4) Annuler – to cancel               | 39) <i>Habiter</i> – to live       |
| 5) Apporter – to bring               | 40) Jouer - to play                |
| 6) Arriver - to arrive               | 41) Laver - to wash                |
| 7) Attraper – to catch               | 42) Manger - to eat                |
| 8) Arrêtêr-to stop,/to turn off      | 43) Marcher-to walk                |
| 9) Acheter-To purchase               | 44) Nager - to swim                |
| 10) Bavarder – to chat               | 45) Parler - to talk, to speak     |
| 11) Casser – to break                | 46) Payer/Paier-to pay             |
| 12) Commander – to order             | 47) Peser-to weigh                 |
| 13) Couper – to cut                  | 48) Passer - to pass, spend (time) |
| 14) Chanter - to sing                | 49) Porter - to wear, to carry     |
| 15) Changer-to change                | 50) Préférer- to prefer            |
| 16) Chercher - to look for/to search | 51) Présenter-to present           |
| 17) Commencer - to begin             | 52) Prêter – to lend               |
| 18) Côuter – To cost                 | 53) Oublier – to forget            |
| 19) Dessiner – to draw               | 54) Ranger-To arrange              |
| 20) Désirer-To desire                | 55) Rencontrer – to meet by chance |
| 21) Danser - to dance                | 56) Refuser – to refuse            |
| 22) Déjeuner-To take lunch           | 57) Regarder-to watch              |
| 23) Dîner - To take Dinner           | 58) Rester – to stay, to remain    |
| 24) Demander                         | 59) Rêver - to dream               |
| 25) Dépenser spend(money)            | 60) Saluer – To Greet              |

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 26) Détester - to hate     | 61) Sauter – to jump           |
| 27) Donner                 | 62) Skier - to ski             |
| 28) Écouter - to listen to | 63) Téléphoner – to telephone  |
| 29) Emprunter – to borrow  | 64) Tomber – to fall           |
| 30) Enlever – to remove    | 65) Travailler - to work       |
| 31) Exprimer – to express  | 66) Trouver - to find          |
| 32) Embrasser-To embrace   | 67) Utiliser – To Use          |
| 33) Étudier - to study     | 68) Visiter – to visit a place |
| 34) Fermer - to close      | 69) Voler - to fly, to steal   |
| 35) Fumer-To smoke         |                                |

**i) Conjugation of regular French verb ‘Écouter-To hear’ in simple *présent*(present) tense with different subjects:**

Sujet Pronom (Subject Pronoun)	Conjugation of regular French verb ‘Écouter-To hear/listen’			
	Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)	
	English	French	English	French
Première personne (1st person)	I hear/listen	J’écoute	We hear/listen	Nous <b>écoutons</b>
Deuxième personne (2nd person)	You hear/listen	Tu <b>écoutes</b>	You hear/listen	Vous <b>écoutez</b>
Troisième personne	He hears/listens	Il <b>écoute</b>	They hear/listen	Ils <b>écoutent</b>

(3rd person)	She	Elle écoute	They	Elles écoutent
	hears/listens		hear/listen	

**ii) Conjugation of verb ‘Parler’–’To speak’ in present tense**

Je parle - I speak

Tu parles - You speak

Il/Elle parle- He speaks/She speaks

On Parle- We speak

Nous parlons- We speak

Vous parlez- You speak

Ils/Elles parlent- They speak

**iii) Conjugation of verb ‘Chanter’–’To sing’ in present tense**

Je chante – I sing

Tu chantes -You sing

Il/Elle chante - He/She sings

On chante - We sing

Nous chantons - We sing

Vous chantez - You sing

Ils/Elles chantent-They sing

**iv) Conjugation of verb ‘Travailler’ - ‘ to work’ in present tense**

Je travaille -I work

Tu travailles - You work

Il/Elle travaille - He/She works

On Travaille - We work

Nous travaillons - We work

Vous travaillez - You work

Ils/Elles travaillent - They work

**vi) Conjugation of verb ‘Commencer’ –’ to begin’ in present tense**

Je commence -I start/commence

Tu commences -You start/commence

Il/Elle commence -He/She starts/commences

On commence -We start/commence

Nous commençons\* -We start/commence

Vous commencez -You start/commence

Ils/Elles commencent -They start/commence

\*Note- In the conjugation with subject Nous, **cé**dille under the letter c -i.e.( ç). is used to give the \_c' an \_s' sound instead of \_k' sound for maintaining the pronunciation (S-O) instead of (K-O), as the original pronunciation of infinitive form of verb is (C-O-M-O-N-C-E)

**vii) Conjugation of verb 'Donner' -' to give' in present tense**

Je donne - I give

Tu donnes - You give

Il/Elle donne - He/She gives

On donne - We give

Nous donnons - We give

Vous donnez - You give

Ils/Elles donnent - They give

**viii) Conjugation of verb 'acheter' -' to purchase' in present tense**

J'achète - I purchase

Tu achètes - You purchase

Il/Elle achète - He/She purchases

On achète - We purchase

Nous achetons - We purchase

Vous achetez - You purchase

Ils/Elles achètent - They purchase

**ix) Conjugation of verb 'Préférer' -' to prefer' in present tense**

Je Préfère -I prefer

Tu Préfères -You prefer

Il/Elle Préfère - He/She prefers

On Préfère - We prefer

Nous Préférons - We prefer

Vous Préférez - You prefer

Ils/Elles Préfèrent - They prefer

## FRENCH PRONOMINAL/REFLEXIVE VERB

—**Pronominal** is an adjective and, it means with pronoun. **Pronominal verbs** have a special pronoun before the verb: —**me, te, se, nous, vous, se** (in addition to the subject pronoun —je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles) .—Reflexive verb is also an alternative name for —pronominal verb.—Reflexive is an adjective which means —reflecting. It tells about the action on one self which means the action is carried out on the person who is doing the action.

Reflexive verbs are always conjugated with the reflexive **pronoun** that agrees with the **subject**: me(myself), te(yourself), se (himself, herself, itself), nous (ourselves) and and **vous** (yourself, yourselves). These **pronouns** generally precede the base verb.

Example: —Raser (base verb) – to shave another person (someone else, not yourself)  
—se raser (corresponding pronominal verb) – to shave one self

— Appeler (base verb) – to call another person (someone else, not yourself)

— S'appeler (corresponding pronominal verb) – to call one self

I call myself.

### i) Conjugation of pronominal verb 'se raser' – 'to shave oneself' in present tense

Je me rase	On se rase
Tu te rases	Nous nous rasons
Il/ Elle se rase	Vous vous rasez,
-I shave myself	-We shave ourselves
-You shave yourself	- We shave ourselves
-He/She shaves himself/herself	- You shave yourself

### ii) Conjugation of verb 'S'appeler' – 'to call oneself' in present tense

Je m'appelle	-	I call myself
Tu t'appelles	-	You call yourself
Il/ Elle s'appelle	-	He/She calls himself/herself
On s'appelle	-	We call ourselves
Nous nous appelons	-	We call ourselves
Vous vous appelez	-	You call yourself
Ils/Elles s'appellent	-	They call themselves.

—Reciprocal Verbs are subcategory of Pronominal/Reflexive verbs. The verb uses a reflexive pronoun to show the action is reciprocal. It means —done by both sides to each other or —felt by both sides about each other.

For example: *They love each other*

We wake each other up at 8AM

### List of French Reciprocal Verbs

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. to adore each other = s'adorer           | 11. to kiss each other = s'embrasser    |
| 2. to love each other = s'aimer             | 12. to talk to each other = se parler   |
| 3. to call each other = s'appeler           | 13. to leave each other = se quitter    |
| 4. to fight each other = se battre          | 14. to look at each other = se regarder |
| 5. to understand each other = se comprendre | 15. to meet each other = se rencontrer  |
| 6. to know each other = se connaître        | 16. to find each other = se retrouver   |
| 7. to hate each other = se détester         | 17. to smile at each other = se sourire |
| 8. to tell (things to) each other = se dire | 18. to see each other = se voir         |
| 9. to argue with each other = se disputer   | 19. to call each other = se téléphoner  |
| 10. to write to each other = s'écrire       |   |

### 3.3 Les articles définis et indéfinis (the definite and Indefinite articles)

One of the eight parts of speech, an article is a word that modifies a noun in a particular way, by stating whether the noun is specific, unspecific, or partial. These French articles are: le, la, les, l', au, à la, à l', aux un, une, des, du, de la and de l'.

French articles agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify, and they are of three types:

#### A )Les Articles Définis (The definite articles)

- ☐ Les hommes – Men
- ☐ Les garçons-Boys
- ☐ Les filles-Girls

		Singulier (Singular)		Pluriel (Plural)		
Masculin (Masculine)	le	le livre	the book		les livres	the books
Féminin(Feminine)	la	la maison	the house		les maisons	the houses
Avant( before)Vowel or h mute	l'	l'actrice	the actress		les	les actrices
	l'	l'hôtel	the hotel	les hôtels		the hotels

When preceded by the prepositions \_à‘ the definite articles le,la,l‘ and les become -Au ( à+le)- Je parle bonjour au musicien( I say good morning to the musician)

-à la (to the)- Je parle bonjour à la musicienne (I say good morning to the lady musician)

-à l‘, (to the)- Je parle bonjour à l‘étudiant( I say good morning to the student)

-aux(to the)-Je parle bonjour aux musiciens( I say good morning to the musicians)

Je parle bonjour aux étudiants ( I say good morning to the students)

## B ) Les Articles Indéfinis (The Indefinite articles)

The indefinite article indicates that the speaker is referring to either an unspecified noun or to one/ something. The English indefinite article has two forms, (a and an), while the French has three, depending on the gender and number of the noun. They are : Un, Une and Des. **Un** is used before masculine singular noun.

Examples-

- Un livre- A book
- **Un Garçon- A boy**

**Une** is used before a feminine singular noun.

Examples-

- Une femme- A lady
- Une table- A table

**Des** is used before a masculine&feminine plural noun.

Examples-

- **Des enfants-** Some children
- **Des chaises -**Some chairs
- **Des Garçon- Some boys**

The English equivalent of des is some, which is not considered an article in English.

	Singulier (Singular)			Pluriel (Plural)
Masculin (Masculine)	un	un abricot	an apricot	des livres some books

Féminin (Feminine)	une	une table	a table	des tables	some tables
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(des, du, de la an de l')

### C) L'article Partitif

The partitive article indicates that the speaker is referring to only a portion or some of an uncountable noun, often food or drink. There are four forms in French, depending on the gender and number of the noun as well as what letter it begins with.

Singulier (Singular)				Pluriel (Plural)		
Masculin (Masculine)	du	Du beurre	some butter	des	des asperges	some asparagus
Féminin (Feminine)	de la	de la tarte	some pie		des épinards	some spinach
Avant (before) )Vowel or h mute	de l'	de l'argent	some money		des pâtes	some pasta

### CHECK YOUR PROGRESS – I

1- Écrivez la conjugaison de verbessuivants au Present. (Write the conjugation of following verbs in present tense.)

- i. Arriver
- ii. Chanter
- iii. Chercher
- iv. Commencer
- v. Danser
- vi. Demander
- vii. Dépenser
- viii. Détester
- ix. Donner
- x. Écouter
- xi. Étudier
- xii. Se Laver

**2-Choisissez (choose)-Le, la, l'and les**

- i. ....place
- ii. ....avenue
- iii. ....chanteur
- iv. ....ami
- v. ....nom
- vi. ....prénom
- vii. ....secrétaire
- viii. ....musicien
- ix. ....livre
- x. ....chaise

**3-Choisissez (choose)-Un, Une and Des**

- i. ....enfants**
- ii. ....Maison
- iii. ....chose
- iv. ....cravate
- v. ....porte
- vi. ....amie
- vii. ....table
- viii. ....appartement
- ix. ....chaises**
- x. ....garçons

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**3.4 Self Introduction-**

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**la description physique (Physical description)**

la description physique (Physical description)				
Adjectifs (Adjectives)			Opposite Adjectifs (Adjectives)	
	Singulier (Singular)	Pluriel (Plural)	Singulier(Singular)	Pluriel (Plural)
Masculine	Grand (Tall)	Grands	Petit (Short)	Petits
Feminine	Grande (Tall)	Grandes	Petite (Tall)	Petites

Masculine	Jeune (Young)	Jeunes	Vieux (old)	Vieux
Feminine	Jeune (Tall)	Jeunes	Vieille (old)	Vieilles
Masculine	Gros (Fat)	Gros	Mince (Thin)	Minces
Feminine	Grosse (Fat)	Grosses	Mince (Thin)	Minces
Masculine	Brun(brown)	Bruns		
Feminine	Brune(brown)	brunes		
Masculine	Blond (Fair)	Blonds		
Feminine	Blonde (Fair)	Blondes		
Masculine	Roux (Red)	Roux		

### la description psychologique (Psychological description)

la description psychologique (Psychological description)				
Adjectifs (Adjectives)			Opposite Adjectifs (Adjectives)	
	Singulier (Singular)	Pluriel (Plural)	Singulier(Singular)	Pluriel (Plural)
Masculine	Gai/Souriant (Happy/ Cheerful/ smiling)	Gais/Souriant s	Triste (sad, mournful)	Tristes
Feminine	Gaie/Souriante (Happy/ Cheerful/ smiling)	Gaies/Sourian tes	Triste (sad, mournful)	Tristes
Masculine	Sympathique (sympathetic)	Sympathiques	Antipathique (Unpleasant/ Unsympathetic)	Antipathiques
Feminine	Sympathique (sympathetic)	Sympathiques	Antipathique (Unpleasant/ Unsympathetic)	Antipathiques

<b>Masculine</b>	Content (Satisfied/ Happy)	Contents	Mécontent (unhappy/ discontented)	Mécontents
<b>Feminine</b>	Contente (Satisfied/ Happy)	Contentes	Mécontente (unhappy/ discontented)	Mécontentes
<b>Masculine</b>	Gentil (kind, courteous)	Gentils	Méchant (Unkind/ bad/ wicked.)	Méchants
<b>Feminine</b>	Gentille (kind, courteous)	Gentilles	Méchante	Méchantes

### Épeler- To spell

**Nom**-Surname

**Prénom**- Name

Example -Maurya Abhishek

**Nom**-Maurya

**Prénom**-Abhishek

J'appelle Maurya - M, A,U,R,Y,A

### i )Self Introduction:-

1) **French** -Je m'appelle Utkarsh Verma.

**English** -I call myself UtkarshVerma (My name is Utkarsh Verma).

2) **French** -Je suis né à

Varanasi. **English** -Iwas

born in Varanasi.

**3) French** -J'habite à

Varanasi. **English** -I

live in Varanasi.

**4) French** -J'ai 18 ans.

**English** -I am 18 years old

**5) French** -Je suis

étudiant . **English** -I

am student.

**6) French** -Je suis Indien.

**English** -I am Indian.

**7) French** -J'aime écouter la

musique. **English** -I like to

listen music.

**8) French** -Je préfère le

cinema. **English** -I

prefer cinema.

**9) French** -J'aime beaucoup le voyager.

**English** -I love very much traveling.

**10) French**-Je déteste l'Opera.

**English**-I hate Opera.

**11) French**-J'adore la montagne.

**English**-I love the mountain.

**12) French**-Je n'aime pas du tout la discothèque.

**English**-I do not like the discotheque at all.

**13) French** - Je suis grand,jeune,gros et souriant garçon.

**English** - I am tall,young,fat and happy boy.

**ii) Introduction of some other person:**

**1) French** - Ils'appelle Manohar Das.

**English** -He call himself Manohar Das. (His name is Manohar Das).

**2)French** -Il est né à Lucknow.

**English** –He was born in Lucknow.

**3)French** –Il habite àAyodhya.

**English** -He lives inAyodhya.

**4 )French** –Il a 50 ans

**English** –He is 50 years old.

**5)French** –Il estprofesseur.

**English** –He isprofessor.

**6)French -Ilest Indien.**

**English** -He is Indian.

**7)French** –Il aime écouter de la musique.

**English** - He likes to listen to music.

**8)French** - Il préfère le théâtre.

**English** –He prefers the theatre.

**9)French** –Il aime beaucoup le voyager.

**English** –He likes very much travelling.

**10)French** - Il déteste l'opéra.

**English** –He hates the opera.

**11)French** –Il adore la campagne.

**English** - He loves the countryside.

**12)French** –Il n'aime pas du tout la discothèque.

**English** - He does not like the discothèque.

**13)French** – Il est petit, vieux, mince et sympathique homme.

**English** - He is small,old,thin and sympathetic man.

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### **3.5 Days Of The Week; Months Of The Year And Date**

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#### **Les Jours de la Semaine (Days of the week)**

- Lundi-Monday.

- Mardi- Tuesday.
- Mercredi- Wednesday.
- Jeudi- Thursday.
- Vendredi- Friday.
- Samedi- Saturday.
- Dimanche- Sunday.

### **Les Mois de l'année (Months of the Year )**

- Janvier = January
- Février = February
- Mars = March
- Avril = April
- Mai = May
- Juin = June
- Juillet = July
- Août = August
- Septembre = September
- Octobre = October
- Novembre = November
- Décembre = December

### **Dates in French**

*Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?* - What is the date today?

The above sentence or statement is normally used to **ask** someone the date in French .

The common way to **answer** the above question is :

C'est + le + number + month

For example: C'est le quatorze Juillet.(It is 14<sup>th</sup> July . )

This construction holds true for all of the days of the month exceptfor the first day .

To say the first day of the month the word —premier which means first is used .

For example: —C'est le premier Janvier—.--It's 1<sup>st</sup>January. |

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### 3.6 Nom Des Légumes En Français (Name Of Vegetables In French)

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1. French Vegetable Vocabulary
2. l'ail (m) – garlic (note we would say “une tête d'ail” for a head of garlic and “une gousse d'ail” for a clove of garlic.
3. l'artichaut (m) – artichoke
4. l'asperge (f) – asparagus
5. l'avocat (m) – avocado
6. la betterave jaune/rouge (f) – beetroot (red & golden)
7. la blette – chard
8. la carotte – carrot
9. le céleri-branche – stick celery
10. le céleri-rave – celeriac
11. le chou blanc/rouge/ vert – green/ red /white cabbage
12. le chou-fleur -cauliflower
13. les brocolis (m but usually used in the plural in French) – broccoli
14. le chou de Bruxelles – Brussels sprouts
15. le chou kale – kale
16. le concombre – cucumber
17. la courgette – zucchini
18. la courge d'hiver (Butternut) – winter squash
19. l'échalotte (f) – shallot
20. l'épinard (m) – spinach
21. la fève – broad bean
22. les fleurs comestibles (burrache/capucine/souci...) – edible flowers (borage, nasturtium, French marigold)
23. le haricot vert – green bean as in “le haricot d'Espagne/grimpant” – runner bean, climbing bean or “le haricot nain” – dwarf bean, French bean if you wanted to be really precise... Not to be mistaken with “les haricots secs” which are (dry) beans.
24. le lupin comestible – edible lupin
25. la mâche – lamb's lettuce
26. le maïs doux – sweetcorn
27. le navet – turnip
28. l'oignon (m) – onion
29. l'oignon vert (m) – scallion also called “les petits oignons”

30. le panais – parsnip
31. la patate douce – sweet potato
32. la patate – potato – also commonly called “la pomme de terre”.
33. le piment – chili pepper
34. le poireau – leek
35. le poivron doux – sweet pepper
36. le potimarron – pumpkin
37. le pois mangetout – mangetout pea
38. le radis – radish
39. la roquette – rocket
40. le rutabaga – swede
41. la salade verte (batavia, laitue, romaine etc) – lettuce (often known by the name of the variety). Note that by default, if someone asked you to buy “une salade” they’d expect some kind of green lettuce, not a potatoes salad...
42. la tomate – tomato... hum, [fruit or vegetable](#)? I’ll let you decide!
43. le topinambour – Jerusalem artichoke

En français	En français	En français	En français	En français	En français
En anglais	En anglais	En anglais	En anglais	En anglais	En anglais
En français	En français	En français	En français	En français	En français
En anglais	En anglais	En anglais	En anglais	En anglais	En anglais
En français	En français	En français	En français	En français	En français
En anglais	En anglais	En anglais	En anglais	En anglais	En anglais

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### 3.7 Nom Des Fruitsen Français (Name Of The Fruits In French)

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#### COMMON FRUITS – LES FRUITS COMMUNS

- **Cerise:** Cherry
- **Banane:** Banana
- **Pomme:** Apple
- **Abricot:** Apricot
- **Poire:** Pear
- **Pêche:** Peach
- **Prune:** Plum
- **Pastèque:** Watermelon
- **Melon:** Melon
- **Piment:** Chilli peppers
- **Courgettes:** Zucchini

- **Concombre:** Cucumber
- **Cornichon:** Pickle
- **Aubergine:** Eggplant
- **Citrouille:** Pumpkin
- **Tomate:** Tomato

Note: Fruits have inspired many idiomatic expressions, such as: "**Avoir la pêche**" which means to have energy. Or, "**se fendre la poire**" which means to laugh out loud.

#### ❖ **CITRUS FRUITS – LES AGRUMES**

- **Orange:** Orange
- **Citron :** Lemon
- **Lime:** Citron vert
- **Kumquat:** Kumquat
- **Pamplemousse:** Grapefruit
- **Mandarine:** Tangerine

#### ❖ **BERRIES – FRUITS ROUGES**

- **Mûre:** Blackberry
- **Myrtille:** Bleuberry
- **Canneberge:** Cranberry
- **Groseille à maquereau:** Gooseberry
- **Framboise:** Raspberry
- **Fraise:** Strawberry
- **Cassis:** Blackcurrant
- **Groseille rouge:** Redcurrant

#### ❖ **EXOTIC FRUITS - LES FRUITS EXOTIQUES**

- **Kiwi:** Kiwi
- **Papaye:** Papaya
- **Fruit du dragon / Pitaya :** Dragonfruit
- **Mangue:** Mango
- **Ananas:** Pineapple
- **Figue:** Fig
- **Litchi:** Lychee
- **Noix de coco:** Coconut
- **Grenade:** Pomegranate
- **Figue de barbarie:** Prickly pear

- **Fruit de la passion:** Passion fruit

## ❖ CHECK YOU PROGRESS -II

### 1. Complétez-

1. Je m'appelle....., je suis.....

Je ----- .à Lucknow.

1. Elles'appelle .....

Elle est .....

Elle .....à Varanasi.

### 2-Présentez- les (Introduce)

- Jyoti Tiwari: Canadien-Journaliste-Montréal
- Tejas Verma: Japonais-Professeur-Tokyo
- Ayushi: Indienne-Secrétaire-Varanasi
- Yoko Ozawa: Allemand-Acteur-Stuttgart
- Abhishek Legrand: Indien- Étudiant-Delhi

3- Écrivezles Jours de la Semaine dans le français. (Write the days of the week in French)

4- Écrivezles Mois de l'annéedans le français. (Write months of the year in French.)

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## 3.8 Glossary

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**FIRST GROUP OF VERBS :**The verbs in French ending with er (except aller),are normally known as regular first group of verbs and followed similar pattern of conjugation with different subjects in simple present tense.

**PRONOMINAL VERBS**or **REFLEXIVE VERB** : They have a special pronoun before theverb: —**me, te, se, nous, vous, se** (in addition to the subject pronoun —je, te, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles) . —Reflexive verb is also an alternative name for—pronominal verbs. —Reflexive is an adjective which means —reflecting. It tells about the action on one self which means the action is carried out on the person who is doing the action.

**LES ARTICLES DÉFINIS (THE DEFINITE ARTICLES):**The definite article indicates that the speaker is referring to either a **particular**/specific noun or to a class of nouns in a general sense. They are:Le,La,L',Les

**LES ARTICLES INDÉFINIS (THE INDEFINITE ARTICLES) :**The indefinite article indicates that the speaker is referring to either an unspecific noun or to one/ something.

The English indefinite article has two forms, (a and an), while the French has three, depending on the gender and number of the noun. They are : Un, Une and Des.

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### **3.9 TERMINAL QUESTIONS**

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1-Présentez- Vous (Introduce Yourself)

2- Présentez- Votre voisinou votre voisine. (Introduce Your neighbour)

3-Écrivez le Nom de 10 légumes dans le français. (Write the Name of 10 vegetables in french.)

4-Écrivez le Nom de 10 fruits dans le français. (Write the Name of 10 fruits in French)

- 4.1 Objectives
- 4.2 Conjugation of Irregular Verbs in Present Tense.
- 4.3 Vocabulaire: Décrire Une Famille (Vocabulary: Describing A Family)
- 4.4 Name of Dairy Products and Cereals In French
- 4.5 Negation
- 4.6 Adjectifs Démonstratifs (Demonstrative Adjectives)
- 4.7 Simple Translation
- 4.8 (Oral)
- 4.9 Terminal Questions

---

#### 4.1 Objective

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After reading this unit you should be able to:

- To learn the conjugations of irregular verbs in French.
- To understand the Demonstrative Adjectives and how to make negation in French.
- To know about name of the family relation and how to describe a family. To know the name of dairy products and cereals in French.
- To learn some simple translation and oral conversation in different situation.

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#### 4.2 Conjugation Of Irregular Verbs In Present Tense

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They are the third group of verbs and it includes all the irregular verbs. It can be divided into following main sub-category:

1. verbs ending with -IR (like MOURIR, VENIR, TENIR);
2. verbs ending with -OIR (like RECEVOIR);
3. verbs ending with -RE (like RENDRE:);
4. ALLER even if it is terminated by -ER

In the third group, verbs such as *tenir* ("to hold") and *venir* ("to come") and their derivatives follow a shared conjugation pattern in the present tense. The remaining irregular *-ir* verbs don't follow a pattern. Similarly, some verbs ending with *-oir* and *-re* and their derivatives follow a shared conjugation pattern in the present tense. The remaining irregular verbs ending with *-ir*, *-oir* and *-re*, don't follow a pattern. One has to memorize the conjugations for each of the verbs separately. Conjugations of various types of irregular verbs are given below:

**1) Conjugation of irregular verb „Aller“ (Togo)in present tense**

Je vais ( I go )  
Tu vas (You go )  
Il va (He goes )  
Elle va (She goes )  
On va (We go )  
Nous allons (We go )  
Vous allez ( You go )  
Ils vont ( They go ) ( Masculine)  
Elles vont ( They go ) (Feminine)

**2) (a) Conjugation of irregular verb \_Venir\_ ( To come ) in present tense**

Je viens ( I come )  
Tu viens ( You come )  
Il vient ( He comes )  
Elle vient ( She comes )  
On vient ( We come )  
Nous venons ( We come )  
Vous venez ( You come )  
Ils viennent ( They come )  
Elles viennent (They come )

**(b) Conjugation of irregular verb „Tenir“ (To hold ) in present tense**

Je tiens ( Ihold)  
Tu tiens ( You hold )  
Il tient ( He holds )  
Elle tient ( She holds )  
On tient ( We hold)  
Nous tenons ( We hold)  
Vous tenez ( You hold )  
Ils tiennent ( They hold )  
Elles tiennent ( They hold )

**3) (a) Conjugation of irregular verb „Lire“ ( To read ) in present tense**

Je	lis	( I read )
Tu	lis	( You read )
Il	lit	( He reads )
Elle	lit	( She reads )
On	lit	( We read )
Nous	lisons	( We read )
Vous	lisez	( You read )
Ils	lisent	( They read )
Elles	lisent	( They read )

**(b) Conjugation of irregular verb „Dire“ ( To say ) in present tense**

Je	dis	( I say )
Tu	dis	( you say )
Il	dit	( he says )
Elle	dit	( she says )
On	dit	( we say )
Nous	disons	( we say )
Vous	dites	( you say )
Ils	disent	( They say )
Elles	disent	( They say )

**(c) Conjugation of irregular verb „Interdire“ (To prohibit)in present tense**

J'	interdis	( I prohibit )
Tu	interdis	( You prohibit )
Il	interdit	( He prohibits )
Elle	interdit	( She prohibits )
On	interdit	( We prohibit )
Nous	interdisons	( We prohibit )
Vous	interdites	( You prohibit )
Ils	interdisent	( They prohibit )
Elles	interdisent	( they prohibit )

**(d) Conjugation of irregular verb**

**„Rire“ ( To laugh )in present tense**

Je	ris	( I laugh )
----	-----	-------------

Tu	ris ( You laugh )
Il	rit ( He laughs )
Elle	rit (She laughs )
On	rions ( We laugh )
Nous	ions ( We laugh )
Vous	iez ( You laugh )
Ils	rient (They laugh )
Elles	rient ( They laugh )

**(e) Conjugati on of irregular verb“Vivre” ( To live )in present tense**

Je	vis ( I live )
Tu	vis ( You live )
Il	vit (He lives )
Elle	vit ( She lives)
On	vit ( We live )
Nous	vivons ( We live )
Vous	vivez ( You live )
Ils	vivent ( They live )
Elles	vivent ( They live )

**4) (a) Conjugation of irregular verb“Prendre” (Totake) in present tense**

Je	prends ( I take )
Tu	prends (You take )
Il	prend (He takes )
Elle	prend (She takes )
On	prend (We take )
Nous	prenons (We take )
Vous	prenez (You take )
Ils	Prennent ( They take )
Elles	Prennent ( They take )

**(b) Conjugation of irregular verb“Apprendre” ( To learn )in present tense**

J'apprends	( I learn)
Tu	apprends ( You learn)
Il	apprend ( He learns)

Elle	apprend	( She learns)
On	apprend	( We learn)
Nous	apprenons	( We learn)
Vous	apprenez	( You learn)
Ils	apprennent	(They learn)
Elles	apprennent	(They learn)

**(c) Conjugation of irregular verb “Comprendre”(To understand )in present tense**

Je	comprends	( I understand )
Tu	comprends	(You understand )
Il	comprend	(He understands )
Elle	comprend	(She understands )
On	comprend	( We understand )
Nous	comprenons	( We understand )
Vous	comprenez	( You understand )
Ils	comprennent	( They understand )
Elles	comprennent	( They understand )

**(d) Conjugation of irregular verb “Attendre”( To expect )in present tense**

J'	attends	( I expect )
Tu	attends	(You expect )
Il	attend	(He expects )
Elle	attend	( She expects)
On	attend	( We expect )
Nous	attendons	( We expect )
Vous	attendez	(You expect )
Ils	attendent	( They expect )
Elles	attendent	( They expect )

**(e) Conjugation of irregular verb “Vendre”( To sell )in present tense**

Je	vends	( I sell )
Tu	vends	( You sell )
Il	vend	(He sells )

Elle	vend ( She sells )
On	vend ( We sell )
Nous	vendons ( We sell )
Vous	vendez ( You sell )
Ils	vendent ( They sell )
Elles	vendent ( They sell )

**(f) Conjugation of irregular verb “Mettre” ( To put ) in present tense**

Je	mets ( I put )
Tu	mets ( You put )
Il	met ( He put )
Elle	met ( She put )
On	met ( We put )
Nous	mettons ( We put )
Vous	mettez ( You put )
Ils	mettent ( They put )
Elles	mettent ( They put )

**(5) Conjugation of irregular verb “Peindre ” ( To paint) in present tense**

Je	peins ( I paint )
Tu	peins ( You paint )
Il	peint ( He paints )
Elle	peint ( She paints )
On	peint ( We paint )
Nous	peignons ( We paint )
Vous	peignez ( You Paint )
Ils	peignent ( They paint )
Elles	peignent ( They paint )

**(6) (a) Conjugation of irregular verb “Vouloir ” ( To want ) in present tense**

Je	veux ( I want )
Tu	veux ( You want )
Il	veut ( He wants )
Elle	veut ( She wants )
On	veut ( We want )

Nous voulons (We want )  
Vous voulez ( You want )  
Ils veulent ( They want )  
Elles veulent ( They want )

**(c) Conjugation of irregular verb“Pouvoir ”( Can)in present tense**

Je peux ( I can )  
Tu peux (You can )  
Il peut (He can )  
Elle peut (She can )  
On peut (We can )  
Nous pouvons (We can ) Vous  
pouvez (You can )  
Ils peuvent ( They can )  
Elles peuvent ( They can )

**(7) (a)Conjugation of irregular verb“Boire ”( To drink)in present tense**

Je bois ( I drink )  
Tu bois (You drink )  
Il boit (He drinks)  
Elle boit (She drinks)  
On boit (We drink )  
Nous buvons (We drink )  
Vous buvez (You drink )  
Ils boivent (They drink )  
Elles boivent (They drink )

**(b) Conjugation of irregular verb“Voir ”( To see)in present tense**

Je vois ( I see )  
Tu vois ( You see )  
Il voit (He see )  
Elle voit (She see )  
On voit (We see )  
Nous voyons ( We see )  
Vous voyez (You see)

Ils voient (They see )  
Elles voient ( They see )

**(c) Conjugation of irregular verb “Prévoir ”( To foresee)in present tense**

Je prévois ( I foresee )  
Tu prévois ( You foresee )  
Il prévoit ( He foresees )  
Elle prévoit ( She foresees )  
On prévoit ( We foresee )  
Nous prévoyons ( We foresee )  
Vous prévoyez ( You foresee )  
Ils prévoient ( They foresee )  
Elles prévoient ( They foresee )

**(8) Conjugation of irregular verb “Savoir”( To know)in present tense**

Je sais ( I know )  
Tu sais ( You know )  
Il sait ( He knows )  
Elle Sait ( She knows )  
On sait ( We know )  
Nous savons ( We know )  
Vous savez ( You know )  
Ils savent ( They know )  
Elles savent ( They know )

**(9) Conjugation of irregular verb “S'asseoir”( To sit)in present tense**

Je m'assieds ( I sit )  
Tu t' assieds ( you sit )  
Il s'assied ( he sit )  
Elle s'assied ( she sit )  
On s'assied ( we sit )  
Nous nous asseyons ( we sit )  
Vous vous asseyez ( you sit )  
Ils s' asseyent ( they sit )  
Elles s' asseyent ( They sit )

**(10) Conjugation of irregular verb “Devoir”(must)in present tense**

Je dois ( I must )  
Tu dois ( You must )  
Il doit ( He must )  
Elle doit ( She must )  
On doit ( We must )  
Nous devons ( We must )  
Vous devez ( You must )  
Ils doivent ( They must )  
Elles doivent ( They must )

**(11) Conjugation of irregular verb “Faire”( To do )in present tense**

Je fais ( I do )  
Tu fais ( You do )  
Il fait ( He does )  
Elle fait ( She does )  
On fait ( We do )  
Nous faisons ( We do )  
Vous faites ( You do )  
Ils font ( They do ) Masculine  
Elles font ( They do ) Feminine

**(12) Conjugation of irregular verb “Conduire”( To drive )in present tense**

Je conduis ( I drive )  
Tu conduis ( You drive )  
Il conduit ( He drives )  
Elle conduit ( She drives )  
On conduit ( We drive )  
Nous conduisons ( We drive )  
Vous conduisez ( You drive )  
Ils conduisent ( They drive )  
Elles conduisent ( They drive )

**(13) Conjugation of irregular verb “Croire” ( To believe ) in present tense**

Je crois ( I believe )  
Tu crois ( You believe )  
Il croit ( He believes )  
Elle croit ( She believes )  
On croit ( We believe )  
Nous croyons ( We believe )  
Vous croyez ( You believe )  
Ils croient ( They believe )  
Elles croient ( They believe )

**(14) Conjugation of irregular verb “Connaitre” ( To know ) in present tense**

Je connais ( I know )  
Tu connais ( You know )  
Il connait ( He knows )  
Elle connait ( She knows )  
On connait ( We know )  
Nous connaissons ( We know )  
Vous connaissez ( You know )  
Ils connaissent ( They know )  
Elles connaissent ( They know )

---

**4.6 Adjectifs Démonstratifs (Demonstrative Adjectives)**

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Demonstrative adjectives are used to indicate a specific noun or nouns. In French, they agree with the noun(s) in number and gender.

**In French there are three singular demonstrative adjectives.**

1. Masculine: Ce (this, that)

It is used before a masculine singular noun beginning with a consonant.

2. Masculine in front of a vowel: Cet (this, that)

It is used before a masculine singular noun beginning with a vowel.

3. Feminine: Cette (this, that)

It is used before a feminine singular noun.

Par exemple:

Ce livre-This/That book

Cet homme - This/That man Cette chaise- This/That chair

Je vais à cet hôtel - I am going to this hotel

Ce livre est très bon.- This/That book is very good

Je vais acheter cette chaise- I am going to buy this/that chair.

**There is only one plural demonstrative adjective: Ces.(These/Those)**

It is used before a masculine or feminine noun in the plural.

Ces chaises- those chairs

Je vais acheter ces chaises. -I am going to buy these/those chairs.

---

#### **4.7 Simple Translation**

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##### **Subject-**

Je- I

Tu- You II/Elle-

He/She Nous- We

Vous-You (Plural)

Ils/Elles- They (Plural)

Rule for Making a sentence in French:

##### **Subject + Verb + Objects**

1- My Name is Roland Brunot. Je m'appelle Roland Brunot.

2- He is Vikalp Tripathi.

Il s'appelle Vikalp Tripathi.

3- She is journalist Elle est journaliste.

##### **Some sentence start with there is/ there are (Il y a)**

1- There is a boy in the room.

Il y a un *garçon* dans la chambre.

2- There are some tables in the room. Il  
y a des tables dans la chambre.

3- Voici

Here is/ Here are

4- Voila

There is/ There are

5- Le voici

Here he is.

6- La voici

Here she is.

7- Le voila

There he is

8- La voila

There She is

9- Les voila

There they are

10- *Le garçon est jeune.*

*The boy is young.*

11- *L'homme est jeune.*

*The man is young*

12- *Les femmes sont jeunes.*

*The women are young.*

13- *La petite fille est intelligente.*

*The little girl is intelligent.*

14- *Three and six are nine.*

*Trois et six font neuf.*

**Où est means where is OÙ sont means where are**

1- Où est le *garçon*?

*Where is the boy?*

2- Où est la fille?

Where is the girl?

3- Où sont les cahiers?

Where are the notebooks?

---

## 4.8 (Oral Conversation)

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### Dialogue-1

#### Small Conversation between Waiter and client (In French)

Garçon- Bonjour, monsieur.

Ashish- Bonjour.

Garçon- Qu'est-ce-que vous voulez?

Ashish- Je veux un café.

Garçon- Voilà votre café, monsieur.

Ashish- Merci bien

Garçon- Derien.

*(In English)*

Waiter- Good Morning, Mr.

Ashish- Good Morning

Waiter- What do you want?

Ashish- Je want coffee .

Waiter- Here is your coffee

Ashish-- Thank you very much

Waiter- You are welcome.

### Dialogue-2

#### Small Conversation between Réceptionist and client (In French)

Réceptionnaire: Bon après *midi*, monsieur Gabriel.

M.Gabriel: Bon après *midi*, Où est ma voiture?

Réceptionnaire: Oui, monsieur. Regardez voila, il est votre chauffeur.

M.Gabriel: Merci bien, à *bientôt*.

Réceptionnaire: Bon voyage.

*(In English)*

Réceptionist: Good Afternoon, Gabriel sir.

M.Gabriel: Good Afternoon, where is my vehicle.

Réceptionist: Look at there, he is your driver.

M.Gabriel: Thank you, see you soon

Réceptionist: Happy journey

### **Dialogue-3**

#### **Small Conversation between Receptionist and client on reception counter(In French).**

M. Raphael: Bonjour, Nous avons Deux reservation.

Réceptionnaire: Bonjour monsieur, A quel nom, s\_\_il vous *plait*?

M. Raphael: Raphael

Réceptionnaire: Pardon monsieur, pouvez vous épeler votre nom?

M. Raphael: R, A, P, H, A, E, L

Réceptionnaire: Un instant, s\_\_il vous *plait!* *c'est correct. Deux chamber pour quatre nuits.*

M. Raphael: Oui, Nous avons besoin de la pièce.

Réceptionnaire: Bien, Vous avez la chamber au dernier étage

*(In English)*

M. Raphael: Good Morning, we have two reservations.

Réceptionist: Good Morning sir, name, please?

M. Raphael: Raphael

Réceptionist: Excuse me sir, can you spell your name please?

M. Raphael: R, A, P, H, A, E, L

Réceptionist: An instant, please! *This is correct, two rooms for four nights*

M. Raphael: Yes, we need peaceful room.

Réceptionist: Ok, You have the room on Second floor.

### **Dialogue-4**

#### **Small Conversation between Receptionist and client(In French).**

M. Georges: Bonjour, parlez vous anglais?

Réceptionnaire: Bonjour monsieur, Oui, Je parle anglais, Peux je vous aider?

M. Georges: Je voudrais deux chambre, pour deux homme.

Réceptionnaire: Avez Vous une reservation?

M. Georges: Non

Réceptionnaire: Combien de jour est-ce que vous voulez rester?

M. Georges: Trois Jours.

Réceptionnaire: Bien

M. Georges: Quel est le prix?

Réceptionnaire: 6000 Rs plus les taxes, pour trois jours.

M. Georges: D\_\_accord

*(In English)*

M. Georges: Good Morning, are you speaking English.

Réceptionist: Good Morning sir, Yes, I speaking English. May I help you?

M. Georges: I want two rooms for two men.

Réceptionist: Have you reservation.

M. Georges: No

Réceptionist: For how many days you want to stay?

M. Georges: Three Days

Réceptionist: Ok.

M. Georges: What is the price ( How many rupees we have to pay)?

Réceptionist: 6000 Rs with tax, for three days.

M. Georges: Agreed.

### **Dialogue-5**

#### **Conversationfor Booking anAir Ticket(In French).**

*M. Utkarsh: Bonsoir, Je m'appelle Utkarsh.*

*Employé: Bonsoir monsieur, Ce qui peut je faire pour vous?*

*M. Utkarsh: J'aime réserver une place sur un avion de Delhi à Paris.*

*Employé: Quelle date et quelle heure, s'il vous plaît ?*

*M. Utkarsh: Je voudrais voyager le 15 Mars, le soir.*

*Employé: Dans quelle la classe voulez-vous voyager des affaires ou une économie ?*

*M. Utkarsh: Je voudrais la classe d'affaires avec la place de fenêtre*

*Employé: Tiendrez-vous, s'il vous plaît ? Oui, il y a le vol direct de Delhi à Paris.*

*M. Utkarsh: D\_\_accord, merci beaucoup*

*Employé: Derien*

*(In English)*

*M. Utkarsh: Good evening, myself Utkarsh.*

*Employee: What can i do for you?*

*M. Utkarsh: I like to book a seat on a plane from delhi to paris*

*Employee: What date and what time, please?*

*M. Utkarsh: I would like to travel on 15th March, in the evening.*

*Employee: In which class do you want to travel business or economy?*

*M. Utkarsh: I would like business class with window seat*

*Employee: Will you hold, please?Yes there is direct flight from delhi to paris.*

M. Utkarsh: Agree, Thanks

Employee: You are welcome

## CHECK YOUR PROGRESS – II

### 1-Change the following

sentences in to negative sentences:

- I. Je travaille.
- II. J'ai trent ans.
- III. Je suis libre.
- IV. Je connais bien.
- V. Je veux mange
- VI. La maison est grande.
- VII. Je veux aller au cinéma.

### 2- Fill the blank with demonstrative adjectives.

- A ) Je n'aime pas -----femme.
- B) Il n'aime pas ----- garçon.
- C ) ----- homme est grand .
- D ) Il n'aime pas ----- patalon.

### 3-Translate following sentences in to French:

- a. My name is Utkarsh verma.
- b. I can speak French language.
- c. I love you.
- d. Jyoti is a beautiful and intelligent girl.
- e. Rishikesh is a good boy.

### 4-Translate following sentences in to English:

- I. Je deteste vous.
- II. Il s'appelle shalu pandey
- III. Pooja et Vipin sont les Grand-parents maternel des enfents Subash et Sarita
- IV. Vipin est le beau-père de Sunil et Pooja est la belle-mère de Sunil.
- V. Sunil est le beau frère de Ramesh.

---

## 4.9 Terminal Questions

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- 1- Describe your family members explaining the relationship.
- 2- Write ten dairy products and ten cereals in French.
- 3- What is demonstrative adjective? Define with appropriate example.
- 4- Present a conversation between the client and hotel staff.

**BBA**  
**SEMESTER-1**  
**FOREIGN LANGUAGE**  
**BLOCK: 2**

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Publisher's Name: Registrar,  
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University,  
'JyotirmayParisar', opp. Shri Balaji Temple, Chharodi,  
Ahmedabad, 382481,  
Gujarat, India.

Edition: 2024-25 (First Edition)

ISBN: 978-93-5598-941-3



978-93-5598-941-3

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**5.0 Introduction****5.1 First Group of Verbs****5.2 Forme Affirmative de Verbe Parler****5.3 Verbe Mener****5.4 Verbe Peler****5.5 Verbe Jeter****5.6 Answers for Check Your Progress****5.7 Verbe Mange****5.8 Verbe Acheter****5.9 Verbe Appeler****❖ Check Your Progress****Learning Objectives**

- Classification of verbs into the three groups
- First group of verbs
- The three forms of the verbs falling under the first group

**5.0 Introduction :**

In this unit you will learn about the first group of verbs, the infinitives (l'infinitif) that ends with 'er'. The verbs that fall under this category have the same formula to determine its different forms with different subject pronouns.

**5.1 first group of verbs :**

The verbs in French which ends with 'er' falls under the first category of the verbs except for a few which you will come to know about, later in this unit.

Some examples of the verbs that falls under this category are :

1. Parler : to speak
2. Aller : to go

Forme Affirmative de Verbe Parler :

<b>Je parle</b>	I speak, I am speaking, I do speak
<b>Tu parles</b>	You speak, You are speaking, you do speak
<b>Elle parle</b>	She speaks, she is speaking, she does speak
<b>Il parle</b>	He speak, he is speaking, he does speak
<b>Nous parlons</b>	We speak, we do speak, we are speaking

<b>Vous parlez</b>	You speak, you are speaking, you are speaking
<b>Elles parlent</b>	They speak, they are speaking, they do speak. (feminine)
<b>Ils parlent</b>	They speak, they are speaking, they do speak. (masculine)

In French there is no continuous form. Translate it simple present/affirmative. Formula of the 1st group verb.

Those verbs are ending with 'er' – delete 'er' and add the following suffix to the remaining word.

For 1st person singular – Je : add 'e'

2nd person singular – Tu : add 'es' For

3rd person singular – Elle/il : add 'e' For 1st person plural – Nous : add 'ons' For 2nd person plural – Vous : add 'ez'

For 3rd person plural – Elles/Ils : add 'ent'

Exactly like verbe parler is conjugated, thousands of other verbs in French whose infinitives end with 'er' are :

### French Language

<b>Porter</b>	To carry/wear
<b>Jouer</b>	To play
<b>Planter</b>	To plant
<b>Couler</b>	To flow
<b>Travailler</b>	To work
<b>Aimer</b>	To love/live
<b>Donner</b>	To give
<b>Chanter</b>	To sing

---

### 5.2 Forme Négative de Verbe Parler :

---

Formula : To convert a verb negative in French add 'ne' before the verb and 'pas' after the verb. The words 'ne' and 'pas' do not hold any meaning individually but together it simply means 'not' or 'do not'

**Example :**

**Forme affirmative :**

Je suis – I am.

Forme négative :

Je ne suis pas – I am not.

Here 'ne' ... 'pas' means 'not'.

Forme affirmative :

Je parle – I speak.

Forme négative :

Je ne parle pas – I do not speak.

Here 'ne'...'pas' means 'do not'.

<b>Je ne parle pas</b>	I am not speaking, I do not speak
<b>Tu ne parles pas</b>	You are not speaking, you do not speak
<b>Elle ne parle pas</b>	she is not speaking, she does not speak
<b>Il ne parle pas</b>	he is not speaking, he does not speak
<b>Nous ne parlons pas</b>	we do not speak, we are not speaking
<b>Vous ne parlez pas</b>	you are not speaking, you do not speak
<b>Elles ne parlent pas</b>	they are not speaking, they do not speak. (feminine)
<b>Ils ne parlent pas</b>	they are not speaking, they do not speak. (masculine)

---

### 5.3 Verbe Mener :

---

Forme affirmative :

<b>Je mène</b>	I lead, I am leading
<b>Tu mènes</b>	You lead, you are leading
<b>Elle mène</b>	She leads, she is leading
<b>Il mène</b>	He leads, he is leading
<b>Nous menons</b>	We lead, we are leading
<b>Vous menez</b>	You lead, you are leading
<b>Elles mènent</b>	They lead, they are leading (feminine)
<b>Ils mènent</b>	They lead, they are leading (masculine)

---

## 5.4 Verbe Peler :

---

### Forme affirmative :

<b>Je pèle</b>	I peel, I am peeling
<b>Tu pèles</b>	You peel, you are peeling
<b>Elle pèle</b>	She peels, she is peeling
<b>Il pèle</b>	He peels, he is peeling

---

## 5.5 Verbe Jeter

---

### Forme affirmative :

<b>Je jète</b>	I throw away, I am throwing away
<b>Tu jètes</b>	You throw away, you are throwing away
<b>Elle jète</b>	She throws away, she is throwing away
<b>Il jète</b>	He throws away, he is throwing away
<b>Nous jetons</b>	We throw away, we are throwing away
<b>Vous jetez</b>	You throw away, you are throwing away
<b>Elles jètent</b>	They throw away, they are throwing away (feminine)
<b>Ils jètent</b>	They throw away, they are throwing away (masculine)

- **Let us sum up :**

The verbs can be grouped into 3 types. The verbs ending with 'er' in their infinitive form belong to the first group of verbs except a few which end with 'er' in their infinitive form but do not comply with the formula stated for the first group of verbs.

For 1st person singular – Je : add 'e'.

For 2nd person singular – Tu : add 'es'

For 3rd person singular – Elle/il : add 'e'

For 1st person plural – Nous : add 'ons' For 2nd person plural – Vous : add 'ez'

For 1st person plural – Nous : add 'ons'

For 2nd person plural – Vous : add 'ez'

For 3rd person plural – Elles/Ils : add 'ent'

---

## 5.6 Answers For Check Your Progress

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- **Check Your Progress 1 :**

1. (a) Aiment (b) Jouons (c) Travaille  
(d) Coule (e) Joues (f) Arrose
2. Je parle Tu parles Elle parle Il parle  
Nous parlons Vous parlez Elles parlent Ils parlent.
3. (a) Tu ne parles pas, Il/elle ne parle pas.  
(b) Tu regardes le professeur. Il/elle regarde le professeur.  
(c) Tu écoutes la leçon, il/elle écoute la leçon

- **Check Your Progress 2**

- I. (1) Parlez (2) Travaillez (3) Habitez (4) Habitons  
(5) Parlons (6) Travaillons (7) Habite (8) Parle  
(9) Habitent (10) habite
- II. (a) To look at (b) To listen to (c) To look for
- III. (a) Regardons (b) écoute (c) cherchez  
(d) mangeons (e) achetez (f) commençons
- IV. Je cherche Tu cherches Elle cherche Il cherche  
Nous cherchons Vous cherchez Elles cherchent Ils cherchent

- **Check Your Progress 3 :**

1. Je ne mène pas Tu ne mènes pas  
Elle ne mène pas Il ne mène pas  
Nous ne menons pas Vous ne menez pas  
Elles ne mènent pas Ils ne mènent pas
2. (a) Jète (b) Appelle (c) Appelez (d) Jète
3. (a) Je pèle (b) Appeles-tu ? (c) Elle-appelle.  
(d) Tu jètes. (e) Je jète

**Notice the meaning of the three verbs :**

Regarder To look at  
Écouter To listen to

Chercher                      To look for

Verbs ending with 'cer', take a cedilla under the c when it precedes the vowels 'a' and 'o' in order to retain the soft sound of c.

**Example :** commençons.

The verbs which behave in the similar fashion are :

- Commencer.
- Placer
- Annoncer
- prononcer

• **Check Your Progress – 4**

**1. Mettez le verbe :**

- (a) Les enfants le jardin (aimer).
- (b) Vous dans la salle à manger. (jouer– to play)
- (c) Vivek sun l'here. (travailler)
- (d) L'eau dans le bassin.
- (e) Tu avec Arvind. (jouer)
- (f) J les plantes. (arroser)

**2. Écrivez le verbe parler au affirmative.**

**3. Mettez à toutes (all) les personnes.**

- (a) Je ne parle pas.
- (b) Je regarde le professeur
- (c) J'écoute la leçon.

Verbs ending in '-ger' retain the 'e' after the 'g' when it precedes the vowels a and o.  
Nous mangeons – in order to keep the soft sound.

**Example :** manger, voyager, arranger.

---

**5.7 Verbe Manger :**

---

The verb 'manger' simply means to eat.

**Forme Affirmative :**

<b>Je mange</b>	I eat, I am eating
<b>Tu manges</b>	You eat, you are eating
<b>Elle mange</b>	She eats, she is eating
<b>Il mange</b>	He eats, he is eating

<b>Nous mangeons</b>	We eat, we are eating
<b>Vous mangez</b>	You eat, you are eating
<b>Elles mangent</b>	They eat, they are eating (feminine)
<b>Ils mangent</b>	They eat, they are eating (masculine)

---

## 5.8 Verbe Acheter :

---

The verb 'acheter' simply means to buy.

### Forme Affirmative :

<b>J'achète</b>	I buy, I am buying
<b>Tu achètes</b>	You buy, you are buying
<b>Elle achète</b>	She buys, she is buying
<b>Il achète</b>	He buys, he is buying
<b>Nous achetons</b>	We buy, we are buying
<b>Vous achetez</b>	You buy, you are buying
<b>Elles achètent</b>	They buy, they are buying (feminine)
<b>Ils achètent</b>	They buy, they are buying (masculine)

---

## 5.9 Verbe Appeler :

---

### Forme affirmative :

<b>J'appelle</b>	I call, I am calling
<b>Tu appelles</b>	You call, you are calling
<b>Elle appelle</b>	She calls, she is calling
<b>Il appelle</b>	He calls, he is calling
<b>Nous appelez</b>	We call, we are calling
<b>Vous appelez</b>	You call, you are calling
<b>Elles appellent</b>	They call, they are calling (feminine)
<b>Ils appellent</b>	They call, they are calling (masculine)

• **Check Your Progress – 5**

**I. Écrivez le verbe mener au négative.**

**II. Completez :**

**III.**

- (a) Le clown une saucisse. (jeter)
- (b) N' elle pas son frère. (appeler)
- (c) Comment vous le journal ? (appeler)
- (d) L'argent des trésors devant la jeune fille. (jeter)

**IV. Écrivez au singulier :**

- (a) Nous pelons.
- (b) Appelez-vous ?
- (c) Elles appellent.
- (d) Vous jetez.
- (e) Nous jetons.

**6.0 Introduction****6.1 Second Group of Verbs****6.2 Verbe Choisir****6.3 Verbe Remplis****6.4 Verbe Reussir****6.5 Time Expression****6.6 Answers for Check Your Progress****❖ Learning objectives :**

- Second group of verbs in French with the formula to modify those.
- Common verbs with 'ir'
- French expression of time

---

**6.0 Introduction :**

---

In this unit you will learn about the second group of verbs, the infinitives (l'infinitif) that ends with 'ir'. The verbs that fall under this category have the same formula to determine its different forms with different subject pronouns. You will also learn about the different expressions to use in French to say the time.

---

**6.1 Second Group Of Verbs :**

---

The infinitive form of the verbs in French which ends with 'ir' falls under the second category of the verbs except for a few which you will come to know about, later in this unit.

Some examples of the verbs that falls under this category are :

1. Verbe finir – to finish
2. Verbe garantir – to guarantee.
3. Verbe choisir – to choose
4. Verbe grossir – to put on weight.
5. Verbe maigrir – to lose weight
6. Verbe remplir – to fill
7. Verbe réussir – to succeed

**Formula :**

Delete 'ir' and add the formula –

For 1st person singular – Je : add 'is'.

For 2nd person singular – Tu :add 'is'

For 3rd person singular – Elle/il : add 'it'

For 1st person plural – Nous : add 'issons'

For 2nd person plural – Vous : add 'issez'

For 3rd person plural – Elles/Ils : add 'issent'

---

## 6.2 Verbe Choisir :

---

The verbe 'chosir' simply means 'to choose'.

Forme Affirmative :

<b>Je choisis</b>	I choose, I am choosing, I do choose.
<b>Tu choisis</b>	You choose, you are choosing, You do choose.
<b>Elle choisit</b>	she chooses, She is choosing, She does choose.
<b>Il choisit</b>	He chooses, He is choosing, He does choose.
<b>Nous choisissons</b>	We choose, We are choosing, We do choose.
<b>Vous choisissez</b>	You choose, You are choosing, You do choose.
<b>Elles choisissent</b>	They choose, They are choosing, They do choose. (feminine)
<b>Ils choisissent</b>	They choose, They are choosing, They do choose. (masculine)

Forme Négative :

<b>Je ne choisis pas</b>	I do not choose, I am not choosing.
<b>Tu ne choisis pas</b>	you are not choosing, You do not choose.
<b>Elle ne choisit pas</b>	She is not choosing, She does not choose.
<b>Il ne choisit pas</b>	He is not choosing, He does not choose.
<b>Nous choisissons</b>	We are not choosing, We do not choose.
<b>Vous ne choisissez pas</b>	You are not choosing, You do not choose.
<b>Elles ne choisissent pas</b>	They are not choosing, They do not choose. (feminine)
<b>Ils ne choisissent pas</b>	They are not choosing, They do not choose. (masculine)

---

## 6.3 Verbe Remplir :

---

The verbe remplir simply means 'to fill'.

Forme Affirmative :

<b>Je remplis</b>	I fill, I am filling, I do fill.
<b>Tu remplis</b>	You fill, you are filling, You do fill.
<b>Elle remplit</b>	she fills, She is filling, She does fill.
<b>Il remplit</b>	He fills, He is filling, He does fill.

<b>Nous remplissons</b>	We fill, We are filling, We do fill.
<b>Vous remplissez</b>	You fill, You are filling, You do fill.
<b>Elles remplissent</b>	They fill, They are filling, They do fill. (feminine)
<b>Ils remplissent</b>	They fill, They are filling, They do fill. (masculine)

**Forme Négative :**

<b>Je ne remplis pas</b>	I do not fill, I am not filling.
<b>Tu ne remplis pas</b>	you are not filling, You do not fill.
<b>Elle ne remplit pas</b>	She is not filling, She does not fill.
<b>Il ne remplit pas</b>	He is not filling, He does not fill.
<b>Nous remplissons</b>	We are not filling, We do not fill.
<b>Vous ne remplissez pas</b>	You are not filling, You do not fill.
<b>Elles ne remplissent pas</b>	They are not filling, They do not fill. (feminine)
<b>Ils ne remplissent pas</b>	They are not filling, They do not fill. (masculine)

**Forme Interrogative :**

<b>Est-ce que je remplis ?</b>	Do I fill ?
<b>Est-ce que remplis-tu ?</b>	Do you fill ?
<b>Est-ce que remplit-elle ?</b>	Does she fill ?
<b>Est-ce que remplit-il ?</b>	Does he fill ?
<b>Est-ce que remplissons-nous ?</b>	Do we fill ?
<b>Est-ce que remplissez-vous ?</b>	Do you fill ?
<b>Est-ce que remplissent-elles ?</b>	Do they fill (feminine)
<b>Est-ce que remplissent-ils ?</b>	Do they fill ? (masculine)

---

**6.4 Verbe Réussir :**

---

The verb 'réussir' simply means 'to succeed'.

<b>Je réussis</b>	I succeed, I am succeeding, I do succeed.
<b>Tu réussis</b>	You succeed, you are succeeding, You do succeed.
<b>Elle réussit</b>	she succeeds, She is succeeding, She does succeed.
<b>Il réussit</b>	He succeeds, He is succeeding, He does succeed.

<b>Nous réussissons</b>	We succeed, We are succeeding, We do succeed.
<b>Vous réussissez</b>	You succeed, You are succeeding, You do succeed.
<b>Elles réussissent</b>	They succeed, They are succeeding, They do succeed. (feminine)
<b>Ils réussissent</b>	They succeed, They are succeeding, They do succeed. (masculine)

**Forme Négative :**

<b>Je ne réussis pas</b>	I do not succeed, I am not succeeding.
<b>Tu ne réussis pas</b>	you are not succeeding, You do not succeed.
<b>Elle ne réussit pas</b>	She is not succeeding, She does not succeed.
<b>Il ne réussit pas</b>	He is not succeeding, He does not succeed.
<b>Nous ne réussissons pas</b>	We are not succeeding, We do not succeed.
<b>Vous ne réussissez pas</b>	You are not succeeding, You do not succeed.
<b>Elles ne réussissent pas</b>	They are not succeeding, They do not succeed. (feminine)
<b>Ils ne réussissent pas</b>	They are not succeeding, They do not succeed. (masculine)

**Forme Interrogative :**

<b>Est-ce que je réussis ?</b>	Do I succeed ?
<b>Est-ce que réussis-tu ?</b>	Do you succeed ?
<b>Est-ce que réussit-elle ?</b>	Does she succeed ?
<b>Est-ce que réussit-il ?</b>	Does he succeed ?
<b>Est-ce que réussissons-nous ?</b>	Do we succeed ?
<b>Est-ce que réussissez-vous ?</b>	Do you succeed ?
<b>Est-ce que réussissent-elles ?</b>	Do they succeed (feminine)
<b>Est-ce que réussissent-ils ?</b>	Do they succeed ? (masculine)

---

**6.5 Time expressions :**

---

<b>L'heure(f)</b>	The hour
<b>Le temps</b>	The time
<b>L'horloge(f)</b>	The wall clock
<b>La pendule</b>	The wall clock
<b>La montre</b>	The wrist watch
<b>Le réveil</b>	The alarm clock

<b>Le cadran</b>	The dial
<b>La chiffre</b>	The number/figure
<b>L'aiguille (f)</b>	The needle (hand of the clock)
<b>Une heure</b>	A hour
<b>Une minute</b>	A minute
<b>Une second</b>	A second
<b>La demie–heure</b>	The half–hour/ half an hour
<b>La demie</b>	The half
<b>Le quart</b>	The quarter
<b>Le quarte d'heure</b>	The quater of an hour
<b>Le midi</b>	The noon
<b>L'après–midi</b>	The afternoon
<b>L'an(m)</b>	The year
<b>l' année (f)</b>	The year
<b>Le mois</b>	The month
<b>La semaine</b>	The week
<b>Le jour (m)</b>	The day
<b>La journée (f)</b>	The day
<b>Le matin (m)</b>	The morning
<b>La matinée (f)</b>	The morning
<b>Le soir (m)</b>	The evening
<b>La soirée (f)</b>	The evening
<b>La nuit</b>	The night
<b>La minuit</b>	The midnight
<b>Hier</b>	Yesterday
<b>Aujourd'hui</b>	Tomorrow
<b>Demain</b>	Tomorrow
<b>Le lendemain</b>	The day after

- **Let us sum up :**

The verbs can be grouped into 3 types. The verbs ending with 'ir' in their infinitive form belong to the second group of verbs and follows the following rule.

Delete 'ir' and add the formula –

For 1<sup>st</sup> person singular – Je : add 'is'.

For 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular – Tu :add 'is'

For 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular – Elle/il : add 'it'

For 1<sup>st</sup> person plural – Nous : add 'issons'

For 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural – Vous : add 'issez'

For 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural – Elles/Ils : add 'issent'

---

## 6.6 Answers for check your progress :

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### • Check Your Progress 1 :

- (a) Verbe finir                      (b) Verbe grossir  
(c) Verbe remplir                    (d) Verbe bondir
- (a) Finissez                          (b) Accomplissant  
(c) Saisissent                        (d) Bondissent  
(e) Finissent

### • Check Your Progress – 2 :

- Traduisez les mots en français :  
(a) The hour                          (b) The dial  
(c) The wall clock                  (d) The wristwatch  
(e) The quarter                      (f) The half  
(g) The alarm clock                (h) The time.
- Traduisez en anglais :  
(a) Dernier                          (b) Aujourd'hui  
(c) avant                              (d) demain  
(e) pendant                          (f) hier  
(g) Déjà                                (h) Combien de

### • Check Your Progress 3:

- Je choisis Tu choisis  
Elle choisit                          Il choisit  
Nous choisissons                    Vous choisissez  
Elles choisissent                    Ils choisissent
- (a) Nous choisissons                (b) Vous ne réussissez pas  
(c) Elles choisissent                (d) Nous remplissons  
(e) Vous garantissez                (f) Vous remplissez  
(g) Ils garantissent

### • Check Your Progress 4:

- (a) L'heure.                          (b) Le cadran                          (c) L'horloge                          (d) La montre  
(e) Le quart                          (f) La demi                          (g) Le réveil                          (h) Le temps.
- (a) Last                                (b) Today                                (c) Before                                (d) Tomorrow

(e) During (f) Yesterday (g) Already  
(h) How many/ how much.

3. (a) Oui, j'ai une montre. (b) Elle a trois aiguilles  
(c) Le cadran est blanc. (d) Ma montre est ronde.

**UNIT-7**
**VOCABULARY-1**

<b>Finir</b>	To finish	<b>Pendant</b>	During
<b>Votre</b>	Your	<b>Depuis</b>	Since
<b>Devoir</b>	Homework	<b>Déjà</b>	Already
<b>Combien de</b>	How many ? how muvh	<b>Bientôt</b>	Soon
<b>Tâche (f)</b>	Task, job	<b>Récemment</b>	Recently
<b>Accomplir</b>	To carry out, fulfil, perform	<b>Tout de suite</b>	Immediately/at once
<b>Garantir</b>	To guarantee	<b>Souvent</b>	Often
<b>Choisir</b>	To choose	<b>Rarement</b>	Rarely/seldom
<b>Grossir</b>	To put on weight	<b>De bonne heure</b>	Early
<b>Maigrir</b>	To lose weight	<b>Tard</b>	Late
<b>Remplir</b>	To fill	<b>Branche</b>	Branch
<b>Réussir</b>	To succeed	<b>Lapin</b>	Rabbit
<b>Blanchir</b>	To whiten, to bleach	<b>Bondir</b>	To bounce, to jump
<b>Grandir</b>	To grow, to grow up	<b>Herbe</b>	Grass
<b>Jaunir</b>	To turn yellow	<b>Voleur</b>	Thief
<b>Rougir</b>	To redden, to blush	<b>Hier</b>	Yesterday
<b>L'heure(f)</b>	The hour	<b>Aujourd'hui</b>	Tomorrow
<b>Le temps</b>	The time	<b>Demain</b>	Tomorrow
<b>L'horloge(f)</b>	The wall clock	<b>Le lendemain</b>	The day after
<b>La pendule</b>	The wall clock	<b>La fin de la semaine</b>	The weekend
<b>La montre</b>	The wrist watch	<b>La demie</b>	The half
<b>Le réveil</b>	The alarm clock	<b>Le quart</b>	The quarter
<b>Le cadran</b>	The dial	<b>Le quarte d'heure</b>	The quater of an hour
<b>La chiffre</b>	The number/figure	<b>Le midi</b>	The noon
<b>L'aiguille (f)</b>	The needle (hand of the clock)	<b>L'après-midi</b>	The afternoon
<b>Avant</b>	Before	<b>Oui</b>	Yes
<b>Combien de</b>	How many ? how muvh	<b>Non</b>	No
<b>Tâche (f)</b>	Task, job	<b>Bochaine</b>	Next
<b>Accomplir</b>	To carry out, fulfil, perform	<b>Connais (verbe connaître)</b>	To know
<b>Garantir</b>	To guarantee	<b>Leur</b>	Their
<b>Choisir</b>	To choose	<b>Travail</b>	Work
<b>Grossir</b>	To put on weight	<b>Fiches</b>	Cards
<b>Maigrir</b>	To lose weight	<b>Stylo</b>	Pen
<b>Remplir</b>	To fill	<b>Ce</b>	This (m)
<b>Réussir</b>	To succeed	<b>Cette</b>	This (f)
<b>Blanchir</b>	To whiten, to bleach	<b>Imparfait</b>	Past tense
<b>Grandir</b>	To grow, to grow up	<b>Commencer</b>	To begin
<b>Jaunir</b>	To turn yellow	<b>Manger</b>	To eat
<b>Rougir</b>	To redden, to blush	<b>Ennemi</b>	Enemy
<b>L'heure(f)</b>	The hour	<b>Occupier</b>	To occupy, busy
<b>Le temps</b>	The time	<b>Jouer</b>	To play
<b>L'horloge(f)</b>	The wall clock	<b>Marché</b>	Market
<b>La pendule</b>	The wall clock	<b>Acheter</b>	To buy
<b>La montre</b>	The wrist watch	<b>Malade</b>	Ill
<b>Le réveil</b>	The alarm clock	<b>Absent</b>	Absent

<b>Le cadran</b>	The dial	<b>Médecin</b>	Physician
<b>La chiffre</b>	The number/figure	<b>Tous les ans</b>	Every year
<b>L'aiguille (f)</b>	The needle (hand of the clock)	<b>Campagne</b>	Country

<b>Avant</b>	Before
<b>Fumer</b>	To smoke
<b>Famille</b>	Family
<b>Riche</b>	Rich
<b>Science</b>	science
<b>Accident</b>	Accident

**ASSIGNMENT:**

**1. Completez :**

- (a) Je (finir)                      (b) Nous (finir)                      (c) Ils (remplir)                      (d) Tu (bondir)  
 (e) Elle (grossir)                      (f) Vous (garantir)                      (g) Nous (réussir)                      (h) Ils (choisir)  
 (i) Je (maigrir)                      (j) Il (blanchir)                      (k) Tu (rougir)                      (l) Nous (grandir)  
 (m) Vous (finir)                      (n) Elles (garantir)

**2. Écrivez au singulier :**

- (a) Nous remplissons                      (b) Elles finissent  
 (c) Vous choisissez                      (d) Ils grandissent  
 (e) Nous finissons                      (f) Vous garantissez

**3. Choisissez la bonne réponse :**

- (a) Finish  
     (i) Finir (ii) Grossir  
 (b) Choose  
 (c) Gurantee  
     (i) Garantir (ii) garantir  
 (d) Succeed  
     (i) Grossir (ii) réussir  
 (e) To fill  
     (i) Remplir (ii) Finir

**4. Conjuguez les verbes entre la parenthèse :**

- (a) Tu le travail. (finir)  
 (b) Nous ce stylo. (choisir)  
 (c) Elles les fiches. (remplir)

(d) vous votre devoir ? (finir)

**Activity :**

Try to make 10 sentences with the all the new words that you have learnt in French up until now. Include 5 more sentences in which you denote the time in French.

Have a group discussion with your freinds in French with the help of all the owrds you have learnt.

**UNIT-8****VOCABULAR -2**

<b>Habiter</b>	To live
<b>Combien ?</b>	How many / how much ?
<b>Langue</b>	Language
<b>Langue maternelle</b>	Mother tongue
<b>Nationalité</b>	Nationality
<b>Adresse électronique</b>	Email address
<b>Passe temps</b>	Hobby
<b>demeurer / résider</b>	to live/to reside
<b>Comment</b>	How
<b>commencer</b>	To start / begin
<b>Prononcer</b>	To pronounce
<b>Phrase</b>	Sentence
<b>Erreur / faute</b>	Mistake
<b>À présent / maintenant</b>	Now
<b>clair</b>	Clean
<b>Étudier</b>	To study
<b>Blanchisserie</b>	Laundry
<b>fermer</b>	To shut / close
<b>Facilité</b>	Facility / amenities
<b>Apporter</b>	To bring
<b>Verre</b>	Glass
<b>Bureau de tourisme</b>	Tourist office
<b>Plan du guide de la ville</b>	City guide map
<b>Guide</b>	Guide
<b>Agence de voyage</b>	Travel agency
<b>La porte de l'Inde</b>	Gateway of India

<b>Musée</b>	Museum
<b>Autobus</b>	Bus
<b>Wagon–restaurant</b>	Dining car
<b>Réserver</b>	To reserve
<b>Première classe</b>	First–class
<b>Arriver / atteindre</b>	To arrive/to reach
<b>Place</b>	Seat/berth

<b>Quel est votre nom ?</b>	What is your name ?
<b>Mon nom est .....</b>	My name is .....
<b>Où habites–tu ?</b>	Where do you live ?
<b>J'habite à Jaipur</b>	I live in Jaipur
<b>Quel âge avez–vous ?</b>	How old are you ?
<b>J'ai vingt–deux ans.</b>	I am twenty–two years old.
<b>Quel est le nom de ta mère ?</b>	What is the name of your mother ?
<b>Le nom de ma mère est Mme Karima Singh</b>	The name of my mother is Mrs. Karima Singh
<b>Combien de frères avez–vous ?</b>	How many brothers do you have ?
<b>J'ai deux frères.</b>	I have two brothers.

<b>Combien de sœurs avez–vous ?</b>	How many sisters do you have ?
<b>J'ai une soeur.</b>	I have a sister.
<b>Quel âge a–t–elle ?</b>	How old is she ?
<b>Elle a dix–huit ans.</b>	She is eighteen years old.
<b>Quelle heure est–il ?</b>	What time is it ?
<b>Il est dix heures cinq</b>	It is 10:05 AM.
<b>Quel jour sommes–nous aujourd'hui ?</b>	What day is today ?
<b>Aujourd'hui, c'est samedi.</b>	Today, it is Saturday.
<b>Quel est le premier mois de l'année ?</b>	What is the first month of the year ?
<b>Janvier est le premier mois de l'année.</b>	January is the first month of the year.

<b>Parlez-vous français ?</b>	Do you speak French ?
<b>Oui, je parle français.</b>	Yes, I speak French.
<b>Combien de langues parlez-vous ?</b>	How many languages do you speak ?
<b>Je parle trois langues.</b>	I speak 3 languages.
<b>Etes vous indien ?</b>	Are you Indian ?
<b>Oui, je suis indien.</b>	Yes, I am Indian.
<b>Quelle est votre nationalité ?</b>	What is your nationality ?
<b>Ma nationalité est indienne ?</b>	My nationality is Indian. ?
<b>Quelle est votre adresse email ?</b>	What is your email address ?
<b>Mon adresse e-mail est.....</b>	My email address is.....
<b>Quel est ton passe-temps ?</b>	What is your hobby ?
<b>Mon passe-temps joue au cricket.</b>	My hobby is playing cricket.
<b>Où habites-tu ?</b>	Where do you live ?
<b>J'habite à Baroda.</b>	I live in Baroda.
<b>Combien de jours y a-t-il dans une année ?</b>	How many days are there in a year ?
<b>Il y a trois cents-soixante-cinq jours dans une année.</b>	There are 365 days in a year.
<b>Combien de mois y a-t-il dans une année ?</b>	How many months are there in a year ?
<b>Il y a douze mois dans une année.</b>	There are twelve months in a year.
<b>Combien y a-t-il de jours dans une semaine ?</b>	How many days are there in a week ?
<b>Il y a sept jours dans une semaine.</b>	There are seven days in a week.
<b>Combien de saisons y a-t-il dans une année ?</b>	How many seasons are there in a year ?

<b>Internat</b>	Boarding school	<b>Internat</b>	Boarding school
<b>Rentrer</b>	To get back home	<b>Rentrer</b>	To get back home
<b>Venir</b>	To come	<b>Venir</b>	To come
<b>Sortir</b>	To go out	<b>Sortir</b>	To go out
<b>Partir</b>	To leave	<b>Partir</b>	To leave
<b>Descendre</b>	To come down	<b>Descendre</b>	To come down
<b>Devenir</b>	To become	<b>Devenir</b>	To become

<b>Au bord de la mer</b>	Sea side	<b>Au bord de la mer</b>	Sea side
<b>Journal</b>	Newspaper	<b>Journal</b>	Newspaper
<b>Bibliothèque</b>	Library	<b>Bibliothèque</b>	Library
<b>Bibliothèque municipale</b>	Public library	<b>Bibliothèque municipale</b>	Public library
<b>Refarder</b>	To watch	<b>Refarder</b>	To watch
<b>Dessin</b>	Cartoon	<b>Dessin</b>	Cartoon
<b>Toujours</b>	Always	<b>Toujours</b>	Always
<b>Mûr</b>	Mature	<b>Mûr</b>	Mature
<b>Vendre</b>	To sell	<b>Vendre</b>	To sell
<b>Dire</b>	To say, tell	<b>Dire</b>	To say, tell
<b>Pouvoir</b>	To be able to	<b>Pouvoir</b>	To be able to
<b>Vouloir</b>	To want, wish	<b>Vouloir</b>	To want, wish
<b>Chanter</b>	To sing	<b>Chanter</b>	To sing
<b>Entrer</b>	To enter	<b>Entrer</b>	To enter
<b>Arriver</b>	To arrive	<b>Arriver</b>	To arrive
<b>Monter</b>	To go up	<b>Monter</b>	To go up
<b>Tomber</b>	To fall	<b>Tomber</b>	To fall
<b>Rester</b>	To stay	<b>Rester</b>	To stay
<b>Retourner</b>	To return	<b>Retourner</b>	To return
<b>Naître</b>	To be born	<b>Naître</b>	To be born
<b>Travail</b>	To work	<b>Travail</b>	To work
<b>Rencontrer</b>	To meet	<b>Rencontrer</b>	To meet
<b>Voir</b>	To see	<b>Voir</b>	To see
<b>Porter</b>	To carry, wear	<b>Porter</b>	To carry, wear
<b>Envoyer</b>	To send	<b>Envoyer</b>	To send
<b>Passer</b>	To spend	<b>Passer</b>	To spend

**ASSIGNMENT :**

**1. Répondez :**

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Quel est votre nom ?    | (b) Où habitez-vous ?      |
| (c) quel âge avez-vous ?    | (d) Comment allez-vous ?   |
| (e) Quelle heure est-elle ? | (f) Parlez-vous français ? |

- (g) Combien de langues parlez-vous ?
- (h) Quelle est votre langue maternelle ?
- (i) Quelle est votre nationalité ?
- (j) Quel est votre passe-temps ?

**2. Complétez :**

- (a) Janvier est le \_\_\_\_\_ mois de l'année.
- (b) ~~Il y a~~ \_\_\_\_\_ jours dans une semaine.
- (c) ~~Décembre est la~~ \_\_\_\_\_ mois l'année.
- (d) Une année a \_\_\_\_\_ mois.
- (e) Samedi est le \_\_\_\_\_ jour de la semaine.
- (f) Juillet est le \_\_\_\_\_ mois de l'année.
- (g) Il y a \_\_\_\_\_ jours dans un mois.
- (h) Une année a \_\_\_\_\_ saisons.

**3. Trouvez les questions : find the questions for the corresponding answers given below :**

- (a) Ma nationalité est indienne.
- (b) J'habite à Anand.
- (c) Il y a sept jours dans une semaine.
- (d) J'ai vingt-quatre ans.
- (e) Je suis très bien.
- (f) J'ai une sœur.
- (g) Je parle quatre langues.

યુનિવર્સિટી ગીત

સ્વાધ્યાય: પરમં તપ:

સ્વાધ્યાય: પરમં તપ:

સ્વાધ્યાય: પરમં તપ:

શિક્ષણ, સંસ્કૃતિ, સદ્ભાવ, દિવ્યબોધનું ધામ  
ડૉ. બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર ઓપન યુનિવર્સિટી નામ;  
સૌને સૌની પાંખ મળે, ને સૌને સૌનું આભ,  
દશે દિશામાં સ્મિત વહે હો દશે દિશે શુભ-લાભ.

અભણ રહી અજ્ઞાનના શાને, અંધકારને પીવો ?  
કહે બુદ્ધ આંબેડકર કહે, તું થા તારો દીવો;  
શારદીય અજવાળા પહોંચ્યાં ગુર્જર ગામે ગામ  
ધ્રુવ તારકની જેમ ઝળહળે એકલવ્યની શાન.

સરસ્વતીના મયૂર તમારે ફળિયે આવી ગહેકે  
અંધકારને હડસેલીને ઉજાસના ફૂલ મહેંકે;  
બંધન નહીં કો સ્થાન સમયના જવું ન ઘરથી દૂર  
ઘર આવી મા હરે શારદા દૈન્ય તિમિરના પૂર.

સંસ્કારોની સુગંધ મહેંકે, મન મંદિરને ધામે  
સુખની ટપાલ પહોંચે સૌને પોતાને સરનામે;  
સમાજ કેરે દરિયે હાંકી શિક્ષણ કેરું વહાણ,  
આવો કરીયે આપણ સૌ  
ભવ્ય રાષ્ટ્ર નિર્માણ...  
દિવ્ય રાષ્ટ્ર નિર્માણ...  
ભવ્ય રાષ્ટ્ર નિર્માણ

