



4 AUDIO CDs



**Berlitz**

# French Guaranteed



*Dedicated about Language*

The all-audio course  
that delivers French  
you can really use



# French Guaranteed

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Text: Rosi McNab

Editorial Director: Sheryl Olinsky Borg

Senior Editor/Project Manager: Juergen Lorenz

Editor: Lorraine Sova

Editorial Assistant: Emily Bernath

Audio Producer: Paul Ruben Productions

Cover Design: Wee Design Group

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# French Guaranteed

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# Berlitz French Guaranteed

## [CD 1]

Welcome to Berlitz French Guaranteed. This all audio program will teach you the basics of French without a book. Everything you will hear is available for download from our website [www.berlitzpublishing.com](http://www.berlitzpublishing.com). So, are you ready to learn French? Then let's begin.

### Chapter 1

**Bonjour!** Hello!

In this chapter you'll practice greetings, introducing yourself, and giving a little information about yourself. Are you ready?

#### Activity 1

We'll begin by practicing some ways of greeting people and we'll leave pauses so you can repeat the phrases if you want to. When you meet someone in the daytime, you can greet them with:

**Bonjour.**

Hello.

If you are talking to a man, you usually add **monsieur**.

**Bonjour, monsieur.** (Hello, sir.)

And if you are talking to a woman, you say:

**Bonjour, madame.** (Hello, madam.)

And if you are talking to a young woman, you say:

**Bonjour, mademoiselle.** (Hello, miss.)

In the evening you say:

**Bonsoir, monsieur.** (Good evening, sir.)

or

**Bonsoir, madame.** (Good evening, madam.)

To say good-bye you say:

**Au revoir, monsieur.** (Good-bye, sir.)

or

**Au revoir, madame.** (Good-bye, madam.)

or

**Au revoir, mademoiselle.** (Good-bye, miss.)

If you are entering or leaving a place where there are several people, such as a restaurant, or a hotel foyer, it is normal to say:

**Messieursdames.** (Ladies and gentlemen.)

In very informal situations, when you are greeting good friends, they might say:

**Salut.** (Hi.)

And you can answer:

**Salut.**

And at night when you are going to bed you say:

**Bonne nuit.** (Good night.)

But it's not time to say good night yet. Don't worry if you can't remember all these phrases at the moment. We'll be giving you lots of opportunities to hear them again later in the unit. Now listen to the short conversation. Don't worry if you don't understand everything the people are saying at this point. Just listen to the way they greet each other and try to work out what else you think they say. Are you ready?

**Bonjour, monsieur.** (Hello, sir.)

**Bonjour, madame. Comment ça va?** (Hello, madam. How are you?)

**Ça va bien, merci. Et vous?** (I'm fine, thank you. What about you?)

**Ah oui; ça va.** (Yes, I'm fine.)

After greeting someone, it is usual to ask how they are:

**Comment ça va?** (How are you?)

Or simply:

**Ça va?**

And the reply is:

**Ça va.**

or

**Ça va bien, merci.**

I'm well, thank you.

**Ça va bien, merci.**

Or if you're not feeling so good, you can say:

**Comme ci comme ça.**

So so. Try it:

**Comme ci comme ça.**

OK, good.

## Activity 2

Listen to these people greeting each other. Decide what time of day it is and whether they are arriving or departing.

1

**Bonsoir, mademoiselle. Comment ça va?** (Good evening, miss. How are you?)

**Ça va bien, merci. Et vous?** (I'm fine, thank you. What about you?)

**Ça va.** (I'm fine.)

2

**Bonjour, madame.** (Hello, madam.)

**Bonjour, monsieur. Comment ça va?** (Hello, sir. How are you?)

**Ça va bien, merci.** (I'm fine, thank you.)

3

**Au revoir, Céline; bonne nuit.** (Good-bye, Céline; good night.)

**Bonne nuit!** (Good night!)

4

**Salut, Nicole.** (Hi, Nicole.)

**Salut, Alain.** (Hi, Alain.)

**Ça va?** (How are you?)

**Ah oui, ça va bien, merci.** (Yes, I'm fine, thank you.)

Did you get them? Number 1 was in the early evening and they had just met.

**Bonsoir, mademoiselle.**

Number 2 was in the daytime and they had just met.

**Bonjour, madame.**

Number 3 was later at night. They were saying good night to each other and were leaving.

**Céline; bonne nuit.**

And number 4 was less formal: two friends greeting each other, but it could be any time of day.

**Salut, Alain.**

**Ça va?**

### Activity 3

**Bonjour, monsieur Albert.**

Hello, Monsieur Albert.

Monsieur Albert works in a bakery. Listen to him greet five different customers. Who is he talking to? Notice that you add **monsieur, madame, mademoiselle, or messieursdames** when greeting someone or saying good-bye.

**Bonjour, monsieur; vous désirez?** (Hello, sir. What would you like?)

**Bonjour, mademoiselle, vous voulez?** (Hello, miss. What do you want?)

**Monsieur, madame, qu'est-ce que vous voulez?** (Sir, madam, what do you want?)

**Bonjour madame, vous désirez?** (Hello, madam. What would you like?)

**Messieursdames.** (Ladies and gentlemen.)

Did you get it right? The first customer was a man.

**Bonjour, monsieur.**

The second customer was a young woman.

**Bonjour, mademoiselle.**

The customers in the third dialog were a woman and a man.

**Monsieur, madame.**

The fourth customer was a woman.

**Bonjour madame.**

And in his last greeting monsieur Albert addressed several people.

**Messieursdames.**

Activity 4

Listen to these people coming into monsieur Albert's shop. What do they buy?

**Bonjour, madame Renoir; ça va?** (Hello, Mrs. Renoir. How are you?)

**Pas mal. Et vous, monsieur Albert, ça va?** (Not too bad. What about you, Mr. Albert, how are you?)

**Très bien, merci.** (Very well, thank you.)

**Une baguette et six croissant.** (One baguette and six croissant.)

**Une baguette et six croissants. Voilà.** (One baguette and six croissants. Here you are.)

**Au revoir monsieur.** (Good-bye, sir.)

**Au revoir madame.** (Good-bye, madam.)

Madame Renoir came into his shop to buy a baguette.

**Une baguette.**

And six croissants.

**Et six croissants.**

Who is Monsieur Albert talking to now?

**Bonsoir, monsieur Albert.** (Good evening, Mr. Albert.)

**Ah, bonsoir, mademoiselle Meujot. Ça va?** (Ah, good evening, Miss Meujot. How are you?)

**Oh oui pas mal. Et vous, monsieur?** (Oh yes, not bad. What about you, sir?)

**Ça va très bien merci. Vous désirez?** (I'm very well, thank you. What would you like?)

**Deux baguettes.** (Two baguettes.)

**Deux baguettes? Voilà.** (Two baguettes? Here you are.)

**Au revoir, monsieur.** (Good-bye, sir.)

**Au revoir, mademoiselle.** (Good-bye, miss.)

This time it was Mademoiselle Meujot who came into the shop to buy fresh bread to accompany the evening meal. She bought two baguettes.

**Deux baguettes.**

**Bonsoir, messieursdames.** (Good evening, sir and madam.)

**Bonsoir, monsieur Albert. Ça va?** (Good evening, Mr. Albert. How are you?)

**Très bien, merci et vous?** (Very well, thank you. What about you?)

**Oh oui, très bien. Deux baguettes, s'il vous plaît.** (Oh yes, very well. Two baguettes, please.)

**C'est tout?** (Is that all?)

**Et et deux croissants.** (And and two croissants.)

**Voilà.** (Here you are.)

At this time, it was a man and a woman, Monsieur and Madame Duval, who came into the shop to buy two baguettes and two croissants. Did you notice how Madame Renoir said one baguette, **une baguette**? In French all nouns are either masculine, e.g. **un croissant** or feminine, e.g. **une baguette**. To form the plural most nouns add an **-s** but it is not pronounced, as in **deux baguettes**, two baguettes.

#### Pronunciation Practice

Listen carefully and repeat the following words trying to imitate the pronunciation:

**monsieur** (sir)

**messieurs** (gentlemen)

**madame** (madam)

**mesdames** (ladies)

**messieursdames** (ladies and gentlemen)

**mademoiselle** (miss)

**mesdemoiselles** (young ladies)

In French all syllables are stressed equally. Listen carefully and repeat these words, remembering to stress both parts of the word:

**monsieur** (sir)

**madame** (madam)

**bonjour** (hello)

**croissant** (croissant)

**baguette** (baguette)

Good! Now you can greet someone, ask how they are and say how you are, and say good-bye.

## **Chapter 2**

**Je suis américaine.** I am American.

This chapter is about meeting someone for the first time and saying who you are and where you are from.

### Activity 1

These people are attending an international conference in Paris. Listen to Monsieur Martin ask them for their names and where they're from.

**Bienvenue à Paris. Vous êtes...?** (Welcome to Paris. You are...?)

**Je suis Gilles Bernard et j'habite à Genève en Suisse. Je suis suisse.** (I am Gilles Bernard and I live in Geneva in Switzerland. I am Swiss.)

**Monsieur Bernard est suisse. Et vous êtes...?** (Mr. Bernard is Swiss. And you are...?)

**Je m'appelle Sylvie Verlaine et j'habite en France, à Paris.** (My name is Sylvie Verlaine and I live in France, in Paris.)

**Mademoiselle Verlaine est française et elle habite à Paris.** (Miss Verlaine is French and she lives in Paris.)

Did you get that? The first person is Gilles Bernard. Repeat:

**Je suis Gilles Bernard.**

He lives in Geneva in Switzerland.

**Et j'habite à Genève en Suisse.**

He's Swiss.

**Je suis suisse.**

And the young lady? Her name is Sylvie Verlaine.

**Je m'appelle Sylvie Verlaine.**

She lives in France, in Paris.

**Et j'habite en France, à Paris.**

Here are two more conference delegates. Listen.

**Et vous êtes madame...?** (And you are...?)

**Je m'appelle Lucienne Briand. J'habite à Bruxelles en Belgique. Je suis belge.** (My name is Lucienne Briand. I live in Brussels in Belgium. I am Belgian.)

**Et madame Briand est belge. Et vous, monsieur?** (And Mrs. Briand is Belgian. What about you, sir?)

**J'habite à Québec, au Canada et je m'appelle Patrice Millerioux.** (I live in Quebec, in Canada and my name is Patrice Millerioux.)

**Monsieur Millerioux est canadien, d'origine française.** (Mr. Millerioux is Canadian of French origin.)

Can you guess where Madame Briand lives? Repeat:

**J'habite à Bruxelles en Belgique.**

Right, she lives in Brussels in Belgium.

**Je suis belge.**

She's Belgian. And the last gentleman?

**J'habite à Québec, au Canada.**

He lives in Quebec in Canada.

**Monsieur Millerioux est canadien, d'origine française.**

He is French-Canadian.

By the way, sometimes the adjective changes depending on the gender. So you'd say **Monsieur**

**Millerioux est canadien** but if you were talking about his wife you'd say **Madame**

**Millerioux est canadienne.**

## Activity 2

Sylvie Verlaine hasn't been paying attention and is asking you about some delegates. Listen to her. If she is wrong, say **Non, il n'est pas...**, No, he isn't..., when talking about a man, or

**Non, elle n'est pas...**, No, she isn't..., when talking about a woman. Then say what their nationality is. For example:

**Monsieur Bernard est américain?** (Is Mr. Bernard American?)

Repeat:

**Non, il n'est pas américain, il est suisse.** (No, he isn't American, he is Swiss.)

Now you try.

**Madame Briand est suisse?** (Is Mrs. Briand Swiss?)

**Non, elle n'est pas suisse, elle est belge.** (No, she isn't Swiss, she is Belgian.)

**Monsieur Millerioux est anglais?** (Is Mr. Millerioux English?)

**Non, il n'est pas anglais, il est canadien.** (No, he isn't English, he is Canadian.)

### Activity 3

People from different countries speak different languages. Here's how they say their nationalities in French. Repeat each time:

I'm French.

**Je suis français.**

I speak French.

**Je parle français.**

I'm German.

**Je suis allemande.**

I speak German.

**Je parle allemand.**

I'm American.

**Je suis américain.**

I speak English.

**Je parle anglais.**

I'm Japanese.

**Je suis japonais.**

I speak Japanese.

**Je parle japonais.**

I'm Brazilian.

**Je suis brésilienne.**

I speak Portuguese.

**Je parle portugais.**

### Activity 4

Listen to these contestants on a television quiz show. Where are they from and which languages does each speak or not speak?

**Bonjour. Je m'appelle Gérard et je suis français. J'habite à Rouen et je parle français et anglais.** (Hello. My name is Gérard and I am French. I live in Rouen and I speak French and English.)

**Ah, vous êtes français!** (Ah, you are French!)

**Moi, je m'appelle Anja et je suis allemande. J'habite à Berlin en Allemagne. Je parle allemand et un peu de français.** (My name is Anja and I am German. I live in Berlin in Germany. I speak German and a little French.)

Did you get that? Repeat:

**Je m'appelle Gérard et je suis français.**

Gerard is French and he speaks, yes, French. And he also speaks, yes, English. Repeat:

**Et je parle français et anglais.**

Now hear Anja again.

**Et je suis allemande.**

She's German, she speaks German.

**Je parle allemand.**

And a little French.

**et un peu de français.**

Here are the other quiz contestants.

**Et vous, monsieur?** (What about you, sir?)

**J'habite à New York, aux Etats-Unis et je m'appelle Nigel et je suis américain. Je ne parle pas français.** (I live in New York City, in the United States and my name is Nigel and I am American. I don't speak French.)

**Ah, vous êtes américain! Et vous, vous êtes...?** (Ah, you are American! And you, you are...?)

**Je m'appelle Kenji et j'habite à Tokyo au Japon. Je suis japonais et je parle japonais et anglais.** (My name is Kenji and I live in Tokyo in Japan. I am Japanese and I speak Japanese and English.)

**Japonais...et vous, mademoiselle, vous êtes espagnole?** (Japanese...What about you, miss, are you Spanish?)

**Moi? Je m'appelle Rosa. Non, je ne suis pas espagnole. Je suis brésilienne, j'habite à Rio au Brésil. Je parle portugais, anglais et un peu de français.** (Me? My name is Rosa. No, I am not Spanish. I am Brazilian. I live in Rio in Brazil. I speak Portuguese, English, and a little French.)

Did you get it? Where does Nigel live? Repeat:

**J'habite à New York, aux Etats-Unis.**

Nigel lives in New York, in the United States. Does he speak French?

**Je ne parle pas français.**

No, he doesn't. What about Kenji? Where is he from?

**Je m'appelle Kenji. J'habite à Tokyo au Japon.**

Kenji lives in Tokyo, in Japan. What languages does he speak?

**Je parle japonais et anglais.**

He speaks Japanese and English. And Rosa, where does she live?

**J'habite à Rio au Brésil.**

She lives in Rio in Brazil. What languages does she speak?

**Je parle portugais, anglais et un peu de français.**

Right, she speaks Portuguese, English, and a little French.

Activity 5

Now it's your turn. The presenter is asking you some questions. Answer like in the following example:

**Vous habitez à Londres?** (Do you live in London?)

**Oui, j'habite à Londres.** (Yes, I live in London.)

or

**Non, je n'habite pas à Londres.** (No, I don't live in London.)

Now you try.

**Parlez-vous français?** (Do you speak French?)

**Oui, je parle un peu de français.** (Yes, I speak a little French.)

**Vous êtes américain?** (Are you American?)

**Oui, je suis américain.** (Yes, I am American.)

or

**Non, je ne suis pas américain.** (No, I'm not American.)

**Parlez-vous japonais?** (Do you speak Japanese?)

**Oui, je parle japonais.** (Yes, I speak Japanese.)

or

**Non, je ne parle pas japonais.** (No, I don't speak Japanese.)

**Comment vous appelez-vous?** (What is your name?)

**Je m'appelle Michel.** (My name is Michel.)

Pronunciation Practice

Practice running these words together:

**Etats-Unis**

**Au revoir.**

Now practice saying these phrases. Remember to stress all the syllables and run the words together:

**Mark habite au Canada.**

**Jon habite aux Etats-Unis.**

**Lucy habite en Angleterre.**

**Lee habite au Japon.**

**J'habite à Bruxelles en Belgique.**

**Non, elle n'est pas suisse.**

**Elle est belge.**

**Monsieur Bernard est américain?**

**Je m'appelle Rosa.**

Well done! Now you can introduce yourself, say your name, where you live, what nationality you are, and what languages you speak.

### **Chapter 3**

**Votre nom, s'il vous plaît.** Your name, please.

This chapter is about checking into a hotel, spelling your name and giving days and dates.

#### Activity 1

First listen to the alphabet and repeat each letter. Try to remember the letters you need to spell your own name. Repeat after each letter and, as always, try to imitate the sounds as closely as possible:

**A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z**

Now let's practice the letters in groups:

**A, B, C**

**D, E, F**

**G, H, I**

**J, K, L**

**M, N, O, P**

**Q, R, S, T**

**U, V, W**

**X, Y, Z**

Now try to spell your own name starting with your first name.

#### Activity 2

Listen to this group of tourists at the reception desk of your hotel and how they spell their names. Repeat after each one:

**Madame Graham, comment ça s'écrit?** (How do you spell Mrs. Graham?)

**Graham, G- R- A- H- A -M**

**Pouvez-épeler ça, monsieur?** (Can you spell that, sir?)

**Schwartz, S- C- H- W- A- R- T- Z**

**Merci, et madame?** (Thank you, and madam?)

**Fernandez, F- E -R -N- A- N- D- E- Z**

**Et le monsieur?** (What about the gentleman?)

**Macintosh, M- A- C- I- N- T -O- S- H**

**Bon. Merci, monsieur.** (Good. Thank you, sir.)

**Je vous en prie.** (You are welcome.)

### Activity 3

Now you check in. Answer the clerk's questions. First, she is asking you if you have a reservation.

**Vous avez une reservation?**

Say yes.

**Oui.**

**Votre nom, s'il vous plaît.** (Your name, please.)

Tell her your name.

**Comment ça s'écrit?** (How do you spell it?)

Tell her how you spell it.

**Vous venez d'où?** (Where are you from?)

Sorry, you didn't get that. Ask her to speak more slowly.

**Parlez plus lentement, s'il vous plaît.**

**Vous venez d'où? Vous êtes Suisse?** (Where are you from? Are you Swiss?)

Tell her what nationality you are.

**Vous habitez où?** (Where do you live?)

Tell her where you live.

**Vous voulez une chambre avec douche ou salle de bains?** (Do you want a room with a shower or a bath?)

Wow, that was fast! You didn't get that. Tell her you don't understand.

**Je ne comprends pas.**

**Vous voulez une chambre avec douche ou salle de bains?** (Do you want a room with a shower or a bath?)

A shower would be just fine.

**Avec douche.** (With a shower.)

How did you do? Listen again, but this time you'll hear the questions without any help. See if you can answer them.

**Vous avez une reservation?** (Do you have a reservation?)

**Votre nom, s'il vous plaît?** (Your name, please?)

**Comment ça s'écrit?** (How do you spell it?)

**Vous venez d'où?** (Where are you from?)

**Vous habitez où?** (Where do you live?)

**Vous voulez une chambre avec douche ou salle de bains?** (Do you want a room with a shower or a bath?)

Well done! Now, let's move on to the next activity.

#### Activity 4

In a moment the clerk will tell everyone their room numbers. But let's practice some numbers first. We'll start with 0 to 20.

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

Now repeat them in groups:

**0, 1, 2, 3**

**4, 5, 6**

**7, 8, 9, 10**

**11, 12, 13**

**14, 15, 16**

**17, 18, 19, 20**

OK, back to the receptionist. Repeat how she assigns the room numbers:

**Monsieur Schwartz est à la chambre numéro sept.** (Mr. Schwartz is in room number 7.)

Monsieur Schwartz is at number 7. And Madame Fernandez?

**Madame Fernandez, c'est la chambre numéro dix-neuf.** (Mrs. Fernandez, it's room number 19.)

Is she in room 9 or 19? Room 19. And Mr. Macintosh's room number? 3 or 13?

**Monsieur Macintosh, euh, la chambre treize.** (Mr. Macintosh, hm, room 13.)

The answer is 13. How about Madame Graham? Room number 9 or 19?

**Madame Graham est dans la chambre neuf.** (Mrs. Graham is in room 9.)

She's in room 9.

### Activity 5

Imagine calling the Beauvin company, **société Beauvin**, and asking to speak to Monsieur Duval.

First listen to Mr. Smith making the call.

**Allo, Société Beauvin.** (Hello, Beauvin Enterprise.)

**Je peux parler avec monsieur Duval?** (May I speak to Mr. Duval?)

**C'est de la part de qui?** (Who is calling?)

**Je m'appelle Martin Smith.** (My name is Martin Smith.)

**Vous pouvez épeler?** (Can you spell that?)

**Martin, M-A-R-T-I-N, Smith, S-M-I-T-H**

**Ne quittez pas.** (Hold on.)

Some of the expressions here you know already, some are new. Repeat after the receptionist and Mr. Smith:

Hello, Beauvin Enterprise.

**Allo, Société Beauvin.**

May I speak to Monsieur Duval?

**Je peux parler avec monsieur Duval?**

Who is calling?

**C'est de la part de qui?**

My name is Martin Smith.

**Je m'appelle Martin Smith.**

Can you spell that?

**Vous pouvez épeler?**

Martin, M-A-R-T-I-N, Smith, S-M-I-T-H

**Martin, M- A- R- T- I- N, Smith, S- M- I- T- H**

Hold on.

**Ne quittez pas.**

Now, it's your turn.

**Allo, Société Beauvin.** (Hello, Beauvin Enterprise.)

Ask if you can speak to Monsieur Duval.

**Je peux parler avec monsieur Duval?**

**C'est de la part de qui?** (Who is calling?)

Say your name.

**Vous pouvez épeler?** (Can you spell that?)

Spell it.

**Ne quittez pas.** (Hold on.)

### Activity 6

Listen to the host of a quiz show introducing the contestants. Where are they from?

**Ici ce soir au studio de Sat quinze, on présente notre nouveau quiz pour les étudiants, "Qui le sait?" Dans le studio ce soir il y a des représentants de six pays. Nous avons Jean-Marc du Canada, bonjour Jean-Marc, et Catherine du..., ah, tu habites la Guadeloupe, ah...super! Et toi, tu t'appelles Noura, tu viens de.. aah, de la Côte d'Ivoire; et toi, Benoît, tu viens de... L'Algérie, aah. Et Virginie, tu es suisse, n'est-ce pas? Oui. Et finalement, Nadjet, tu viens d'où? Ah, du Maroc. Bon, on commence.** (Tonight in Studio Sat 15, we are introducing our new quiz for students, "Who knows it?" In the studio tonight there are representatives from six countries. We have Jean-Marc from Canada, hello Jean-Marc, and Catherine from... oh you live in Guadeloupe, oh...neat! And you, your name is Noura, you come from... aha, Côte d'Ivoire; and you, Benoît, you come from...Algeria, aha. And Virginie, you are Swiss, aren't you? Yes. And finally, Nadjet, where do you come from? Oh, from Morocco. Good, let's start.)

**Parfait! C'est très bien!** (Great! Very good!)

### Pronunciation Practice

Practice with accents. Repeat these words:

**écrit** (write)

**activité** (activity)

**frère** (brother)

**frère Jacques** (brother Jacques)

**Ça va.** (I'm fine.)

**français** (French)

**garçon** (boy)

And now, listen carefully and repeat these phrases:

**Il est français. Elle est française.** (He is French. She is French.)

**Il est anglais. Elle est anglaise.** (He is English. She is English.)

**Il est japonais. Elle est japonaise.** (He is Japanese. She is Japanese.)

Listen to the names of the countries where French is spoken.

**En Europe: la France, la Belgique, le Luxembourg et la Suisse.** (In Europe: France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland.)

**En Amérique du Nord: le Québec. Aux Antilles: la Martinique, la Guadeloupe, Saint-Martin et Haïti.** (In North America: Quebec. In the Caribbean: Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Martin, and Haiti.)

**En Afrique: la Mauritanie, le Sénégal, la Côte d'Ivoire, la Guinée, le Burkina Faso, le Bénin, le Niger, Le Tchad, la République Centrafricaine, le Cameroun, le Gabon, le Congo, la République démocratique du Congo, Le Rwanda, Le Burundi, l'Algérie, le Maroc et la Tunisie.** (In Africa: Mauritania, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger, Chad, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.)

Listen to find out whether French is considered the native, the official, or the administrative language of these countries.

**En Europe, en Suisse, le français est la langue maternelle pour 18% de la population.**

**En Belgique, on a soit le français, soit le flamand pour langue maternelle.** (In Europe, in Switzerland, French is the native language of 18% of the population. In Belgium, French and Flemish are the native languages.)

**Au Luxembourg, on a le français ou l'allemand comme langue maternelle.** (In Luxembourg, French and German are the native languages.)

**En Afrique, le français est la langue officielle dans les pays suivants: la Mauritanie, le Sénégal, la Côte d'Ivoire, la Guinée, le Burkina Faso, le Bénin, le Niger, le Tchad, la République Centrafricaine, le Cameroun, le Gabon, le Congo, La République démocratique du Congo, le Rwanda et le Burundi, et c'est la langue administrative du Maroc, de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie.** (In Africa, French is the official language of the following countries: Mauritania, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger, Chad, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and it's the administrative language of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.)

**En Amérique du Nord, au Québec, le français est la langue maternelle pour la majorité de la population, et aux Antilles, à la Martinique et à la Guadeloupe, c'est la langue maternelle de la majorité de la population.** (In North America, in Quebec, French is the native language of the majority of the population, and in the Caribbean, in Martinique and Guadeloupe, it's the native language of the majority of the population.)

Well done! Now you can ask to speak to someone on the telephone and give your own name.

Before we move on to the next chapter here's a learning tip:

Try to spend a few minutes each day listening to the dialogs to become more familiar with French sounds. You may find it difficult at first to distinguish individual words. But don't be discouraged. Keep listening and soon you'll be able to recognize what is being said. And, when you practice your French, always add **monsieur, madame, mademoiselle**, or **messieursdames** when greeting someone or saying goodbye.

## Chapter 4

**Vous désirez?** What would you like?

In this chapter you are going to learn how to order drinks and light refreshments, and make small purchases. First let's practice ordering drinks at a café.

### Activity 1

Monsieur and Madame Albert are at a café in Rouen with their daughters Nathalie and Delphine. Listen to them ordering drinks. What does Monsieur Albert order?

**Monsieur?** (Sir?)

**Messieursdames. Vous désirez?** (Ladies and gentlemen, what would you like?)

**Je voudrais un café.** (I would like a coffee.)

He orders coffee.

**Je voudrais un café.**

Now, what does Madame Albert order for herself?

**Un crème pour moi.** (A coffee with milk for me.)

**Bon, un crème. Grand ou petit?** (OK, a coffee with milk; large or small?)

**Grand.** (Large.)

She orders a coffee with milk.

**Un crème pour moi.**

To be more specific, a large coffee with milk, after the waiter asked her:

**Grand ou petit?**

Large or small? And here's what she ordered for her daughter Nathalie. Repeat:

**Et un jus d'orange pour Nathalie.** (And an orange juice for Natalie.)

**Un café, un grand crème et un jus d'orange.** (A coffee, a coffee with milk, and an orange juice.)

She ordered her an orange juice.

**Et un jus d'orange pour Nathalie.**

What does Delphine order?

**Et pour toi Delphine?** (And for you Delphine?)

**Je voudrais un chocolat chaud.** (I would like a hot chocolate.)

**Un chocolat chaud. C'est tout?** (One hot chocolate. Is that all?)

She orders a hot chocolate.

**Un chocolat chaud.**

Monsieur Albert is feeling hungry. What does he ask for?

**Avez-vous des croissants?** (Do you have croissants?)

**Oui, bien sûr.** (Yes, of course.)

**Quatre croissants, s'il vous plaît.** (Four croissants, please.)

**Quatre croissants. Tout de suite.** (Four croissants. Right away.)

He orders four croissants.

**Quatre croissants, s'il vous plaît.**

Now see if you can order for them. Use the phrase **Je voudrais**, I would like, when placing their orders.

**Messieursdames, vous désirez?** (Ladies and gentlemen, what would you like?)

Monsieur Albert wants a coffee. Tell the waiter.

**Je voudrais un café.**

And Madame Albert wants coffee with milk.

**Et un crème.**

**Bon, un crème. Grand ou petit?** (OK, a coffee with milk. Large or small?)

Say a large one.

**Grand.**

And now order an orange juice for Nathalie.

**Un jus d'orange pour Nathalie.**

And ask Delphine what she would like.

**Et pour toi, Delphine?** (And for you, Delphine?)

She wants a hot chocolate.

**Un chocolat chaud.**

**Un chocolat chaud. C'est tout?** (A hot chocolate. That's all?)

No, they are hungry. Ask if they have any croissants.

**Avez-vous des croissants?**

**Oui, bien sûr.** (Yes, of course.)

Order four.

**Quatre croissants, s'il vous plaît.**

**Quatre croissants. Tout de suite.** (Four croissants. Right away.)

Well done! Now let's go on to the next activity.

## Activity 2

Now you are going to hear some of the other people in the café. What do they order?

**Vous désirez, monsieur?** (What would you like, sir?)

**Deux crème.** (Two coffees with milk.)

**Grands ou petits?** (Large or small?)

**Grands.** (Large.)

**Deux grands crème.** (Two large coffees with milk.)

Did you get it? He ordered two large coffees with milk. Repeat:

**Deux grands crème.**

**Monsieur, un café, un chocolat et deux croissants.** (Sir, one coffee, one hot chocolate, and two croissants.)

**Un café, un chocolat et deux croissants. C'est tout?** (One coffee, one hot chocolate, and two croissants. That's all?)

**Oui, c'est tout.** (Yes, that's all.)

She ordered a coffee, a hot chocolate, and two croissants. Repeat:

**Un café, un chocolat et deux croissants.**

**Vous désirez?** (What would you like?)

**Une bière et de l'eau minérale.** (A beer and mineral water.)

**Gazeuse ou non gazeuse?** (Sparkling or non-sparkling?)

**Gazeuse.** (Sparkling.)

**Une bière et de l'eau minérale gazeuse. Très bien.** (One beer and a sparkling mineral water. Very well.)

She ordered a beer. Repeat:

**Une bière**

And a sparkling water. Repeat:

**et de l'eau minérale.**

Notice how the waiter asked if the customer wanted sparkling or non-sparkling water:

**Gazeuse ou non gazeuse?**

Here are more people ordering food and drinks.

**Madame?** (Madam?)

**Un jus d'orange.** (One orange juice.)

**C'est tout?** (Is that all?)

**Non, un croissant.** (No, one croissant.)

**Un jus d'orange et un croissant.** (One orange juice and one croissant.)

She asked for an orange juice and a croissant.

**Un jus d'orange et un croissant.**

**Un déca, un grand crème et un thé au lait.** (A decaffeinated coffee, a large coffee with milk, and one tea with milk.)

**Un déca et un grand crème...et un thé au lait. C'est tout?** (A decaffeinated coffee and one large coffee with milk...and one tea with milk. Is that all?)

**Avez-vous des croissants?** (Do you have any croissants?)

**Oui, bien sûr.** (Yes, of course.)

**Deux croissants alors.** (Two croissants then.)

**Un déca, un grand crème, un thé au lait et deux croissants.** (A decaffeinated coffee, a large coffee with milk, tea with milk, and two croissants.)

He ordered a decaffeinated coffee,

**Un déca,**

a large coffee with milk,

**un grand crème,**

tea with milk,

**un thé au lait,**

and two croissants.

**et deux croissants.**

**Messieursdames?** (Ladies and gentlemen?)

**Quatre cafés et quatre croissants.** (Four coffees and four croissants.)

**Ah! Je regrette, je n'ai plus de croissants.** (Ah! I am sorry. I am out of croissants.)

**Bon, quatre cafés alors.** (Very well, so four coffees then.)

They order four coffees and four croissants.

**Quatre cafés et quatre croissants.**

But the waiter tells them he's out of croissants.

**Je n'ai plus de croissants.**

So, it's just four coffees.

**Bon, quatre cafés alors.**

### Activity 3

You are in a café in France with some friends who want you to order for them. Practice what you would say to the waiter, then listen to see if you got it right.

I would like a large coffee with milk.

**Je voudrais un grand crème.**

A cup of tea with milk please.

**Un thé au lait, s'il vous plaît.**

Two coffees.

**Deux cafés.**

Do you have any croissants?

**Avez-vous des croissants?**

I would like a decaffeinated coffee.

**Je voudrais un déca.**

A beer please.

**Une bière, s'il vous plaît.**

### Activity 4

All those orders have to be paid for, eventually. So, we need more numbers. Let's count from 20 to 29. Repeat after you hear each one starting with:

20 - **vingt**

21 - **vingt et un**

22 - **vingt-deux**

23 - **vingt-trois**

24 - **vingt-quatre**

25 - **vingt-cinq**

26 - **vingt-six**

27 - **vingt-sept**

28 - **vingt-huit**

29 - **vingt-neuf**

Here come 30 to 60:

30 - **trente**

40 - **quarante**

50 - **cinquante**

60 - **soixante**

Let's practice a little. What's:

24 - **vingt-quatre**

36 - **trente-six**

28 - **vingt-huit**

47 - **quarante-sept**

39 - **trente-neuf**

21 - **vingt et un**

### Activity 5

Now it's time for Monsieur Albert to pay. Listen to find out how he asks for the bill.

**L'addition, s'il vous plaît.** (The bill please.)

**Un café, un grand crème, un jus d'orange, un chocolat chaud et quatre croissants. Ça fait neuf euros vingt.** (One coffee, one large coffee with milk, one orange juice, one hot chocolate, and four croissants. That's €9.20).

**Tenez, dix euros.** (Here is €10.)

**Merci monsieur. Au revoir et bonne journée.** (Thank you sir. Good-bye and have a nice day.)

How much did he have to pay? Repeat:

**Neuf euros vingt.** (€9.20.)

9 euros 20. How much did he give the waiter? Repeat:

**Dix euros.** (€10.)

10 euros. And how did he ask for the bill? Repeat:

**L'addition, s'il vous plaît.**

Listen again.

**L'addition, s'il vous plaît.** (The bill please.)

**Un café, un grand crème, un jus d'orange, un chocolat chaud et quatre croissants. Ça fait neuf euros vingt.** (One coffee, one large coffee with milk, one orange juice, one hot chocolate, and four croissants. That's €9.20).

**Tenez, dix euros.** (Here is €10.)

**Merci monsieur. Au revoir et bonne journée.** (Thank you sir. Good-bye and have a nice day.)

By the way, the term **garçon**, which means boy, was once used to signal the waiter. Today, to attract a waiter's attention you should say **Monsieur** or, for a waitress, **Madame** or **Mademoiselle**.

#### Pronunciation Practice

Listen carefully to distinguish between the indefinite masculine article **un** and **une**, the feminine. Then repeat:

**un thé**

**un café**

**une bière**

**une orange**

Remember how some words are run together. Repeat these phrases:

**C'est tout?** (Is that all?)

**Tout de suite.** (Right away.)

**S'il vous plaît.** (Please.)