

FREN 1010 — Révision pour le Test 4

CORRIGÉS (ANSWER KEY)

Note that in some cases, more than one answer is possible. If you have questions, please don't hesitate to ask by email or set up a time to text/chat/etc. Bonne chance !

A-C) Listening sections, we did these together but some quick advice:

A) for example elle fait would be singular, elles font is plural; ils aident is plural, il aide is singular, etc.

B) For listening questions, understanding questions about time (quelle heure est-il, à quelle heure, etc.), different activities you do / like to do, and making sure you understand whether a question's in the present or future.

C) For choosing between present and future, listening out for the verb aller can help : je parle is present, but je vais parler is future, etc.

Da) Rock around the 12-hour clock. Look at the clock that your instructor shows you. First, note down what the time is on the clock in **unofficial** time in numbers. (e.g. Il est 9h10), then later, be ready to write it out in words.

See the horloges (clocks) on the website — [or clicking here should work on most devices \(if not, please go back to the Archives to see the clocks\)](#)

Le matin

1) 7h (sept heures) du matin

Note the spelling of heures and matin

2) 10h15 (dix heures et quart) du matin

Remember to say quarter past, half past, quarter 'til as appropriate

Le soir

5) 6h25 (six heures vingt-cinq) du soir

Like we discussed, « soir » roughly begins around 5:00 or 6:00 pm

6) 10h45 (onze heures moins le quart) du soir

It's moins *le* quart for quarter 'til, but et quart for quarter past (bizarre!)

You may want to review other times and notes we saw in the book, on handouts for practice

L'après-midi

3) 1h30 (une heure et demie) de l'après-midi

-e on demi (heure is feminine); careful spelling après-midi (it's the word après & the word midi)

4) 3h50 (quatre heures moins dix) de l'après-midi

After half past, say how long 'til the next hour literally "four hours minus ten" = ten 'til four

Db) 24. Now, take the times for #1, 3, and 5 above and write them in 24-hour **official** time.

1) 7h (sept heures) : no "matin" since it's already clear in the 24-hour clock

3) 13h30 (treize heures trente) : remember starting at 1 p.m., you add 12 to get the official time — $1h30 + 12h = 13h30$. Also, there's no "et demie" for official time, you give the numbers straight up.

5) 18h25 (dix-huit heures vingt-cinq) : $6h25 + 12h = 18h25$

E) Location, location, location. Where do the following people typically work? Write down a logical place, using the correct combination of à + the definite article (au, à la, à l', aux) and the place they work.

1) Il est secrétaire. Il travaille
au bureau, à l'entreprise

2) C'est un ouvrier. Il travaille
à l'usine, à la ferme, aux champs (note that ouvrier is any manual worker — these are a few places we've come across that could work)

3) Elle est vendeuse. Elle travaille
à la boutique

4) C'est un agent de police. Il travaille
au commissariat de police (au commissariat by itself is also fine)

5) Il est instituteur. Il travaille
au lycée, à l'école (note that an instituteur would NOT teach à l'université)

6) Elle est médecin. Elle travaille
à l'hôpital (note that doctors and lawyers don't typically work au bureau — the word for lawyers or doctor's offices is « cabinet », so you could say « au cabinet » or « dans son cabinet »)

7) Il est serveur. Il travaille
au café, au restaurant

8) C'est un cadre. Elle travaille
au bureau, à l'entreprise

F) Congratulations, it's a doctor! Decide **which form** is correct for the following sentences:

il / elle est c'est
ils / elles sont ce sont

General note: these expressions all mean the same thing, it's the grammatical structure that's different.

- 1) il / elle est and ils / elles sont are used without an article in front of the nationality / profession
- 2) c'est and ce sont are used with the indefinite article (un, une, des)
- 3) The forms in 1 versus those in 2 are completely interchangeable (Il est avocat = C'est un avocat) EXCEPT
- 4) When there's an adjective describing the profession or nationality, you just use C'est un(e) or Ce sont des

ANSWERS:

- 1) **C'est** une actrice célèbre. (C'est needed before un(e) for professions/nationalities)
- 2) **Il est** avocat. (Il/Elle est is used for professions/nationalities when there's no article or adjective)
- 3) **Ce sont** des pilotes français. (Ce sont before des. There's an adjective too. Ce sont des pilotes = They're pilots. Ce sont des pilotes français = They're French pilots)
- 4) **C'est** un bon professeur (C'est needed before un(e))
- 5) **Elle est** chanteuse. (Il/Elle est when there's no article or adjective)
- 6) **C'est** une Française sympa. (C'est before un(e). Nationalities are capitalized when they're nouns)
- 7) **Ils sont** agriculteurs. (Ils/Elles sont when there's no article or adjective)
- 8) **Il est** américain. (Il/Elle est when there's no article or adjective)

G) What do you do? Conjugate the following in the present tense, using the subjects indicated

- 1) Je (faire la cuisine)
Je fais la cuisine
- 2) Nous (faire les devoirs)
Nous faisons les devoirs
(Nous faisons nos devoirs is also fine)
- 3) Tu (jouer de la guitare)
Tu joues de la guitare
- 4) Vous (faire le ménage)
Vous faites le ménage
- 5) Il (faire du tennis)
Il fait du tennis
- 6) Elles (jouer au football)
Elles jouent au football

H) Are you pro-pronominal verbs? Conjugate the pronominal verbs correctly in the present tense.

- 1) Il se couche à minuit.
(se coucher)
 - 2) Je m'habille rapidement.
(s'habiller)
 - 3) Nous nous préparons pour l'examen. (se préparer)
 - 4) Elles ne se retrouvent pas au restaurant.
(ne pas se retrouver)
 - 5) Tu ne te dépêches pas le matin.
(ne pas se dépêcher)
 - 6) Vous vous levez à 7h du matin.
(se lever)
 - 7) Je ne me lève pas à 4h30 du matin. (ne pas se lever)
- Don't forget that for se lever, the boot forms (je, tu, il/elle, ils/elles) have an accent because the sound changes: je me lève (rhymes with "Kev") versus nous nous levons (the e is like in "le", similar to the sound in "book" in Engl.)

I) Everybody play the game. Put the correct form of **à + definite article OR de + definite article** in the blank

- 1) Tony Parker fait du basketball.
- 2) Federer et moi, nous jouons au tennis.
- 3) Slash joue de la guitare.
- 4) Kerri et Misty font du volleyball.
- 5) Patrick Bruel joue aux cartes.

Reminder from Tuesday's post about how to use the prepositions

- For **jouer**, it depends on the activity
 - **jouer + (à + article) + sport/game**
 - **au, à la, à l', aux**
 - Exemple : Je joue au tennis. Je joue aux cartes
 - **jouer + (de + article) + music/instrument**
 - **du, de la, de l', des**
 - Exemple : Je joue de la guitare. Je joue de l'accordéon.
- **Faire + (de + article) + sport OR music**
 - **du, de la, de l', des**
 - Exemple : Je fais du ski. Je fais de la guitare
- If it's NOT a sport or music, you just have to **memorize** it
 - Je fais la cuisine
 - Je fais un voyage
 - Etc.

J) Chef of the future. Now, say what these people are going to do next week (la semaine prochaine). Use the **futur proche** with *aller*.

General reminder — *aller* + infinitive (the “to do” form of the verb: *étudier* = to study, *être* = to be, etc.)

1) Je (faire la cuisine)

Je vais faire la cuisine

2) Nous (regarder un film)

Nous allons regarder un film

3) Tu (jouer de la clarinette)

Tu vas jouer de la clarinette

4) Vous (faire le ménage)

Vous allez faire le ménage

5) On (faire un voyage)

On va faire un voyage

6) Il (aller à un concert)

Ils vont aller à un concert

(similar to English: they're going to go)

Note: We also went over the negative: *Je ne vais pas faire la cuisine, Nous n'allons pas regarder un film, etc.* (the *ne...pas* goes around the conjugated verb)

K) Culture Club. Be able to talk about topics similar to these (in French or English):

1) What are some big French companies? All they all related to stereotypically French things (like food and fashion?) Which company would you like or not like to work for?

p. 104. Some examples we discussed and/or that are mentioned in the book both of more stereotypical French fare (luxury/fashion/food) and other less stereotypical ones in other industries

LVMH [Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessey] = parfums/perfumes (Dior), cosmétiques (Sephora), sacs/handbags (Louis Vuitton), champagne (Moët).

L'Oréal = cosmétiques

Total = le pétrole / gas (and other petroleum products)

GDF Suez [Gaz de France] = le pétrole / gas (and other petroleum products)

BNP Paribas = la finance. C'est une banque. (in Europe and big cities around the world, including NY)

La Société générale = la finance. C'est une banque. (in Europe and subsidiaries esp. out west in the US)

Michelin = les pneus (tires). They also have the famous guides Michelin ranking hotels and restaurants

Danone = les produits laitiers (milk products) : le yaourt, etc.

[Bonus info: In one class we talked about Peugeot and Renault (French automakers) and someone asked about Bugatti. Bugatti is currently a model of car owned by Volkswagen (a German company), but they ARE manufactured in France. (It turns out Bugatti was a German company founded by an Italian artist/designer in the early 1900s and someone else just decided to revive the name, and Volkswagen bought them out.)]

2) In what way is the idea of work changing for young French people? What are some activities they like to do?

We didn't have time to discuss this in class, although you did do an iLrn exercise related to that page (p. 107). The brief intro at the top mentions that while salary is important, French youth are looking more for an adventure: personal development and the human side of the workplace (interacting with coworkers/clients, etc.). New technologies

interest them, they actually want to move around as way to enrich themselves (unlike previous generations, where it was pretty uncommon to leave your native town or region)

3) Is the Cirque du Soleil a French troupe? How long have they been around? What sorts of things do they do?
p. 110-111. They're from the province of Le Québec, from a town just outside Québec (in English, Quebec City). They were founded in the early 1980s (1984 officially under the current name), so they've been around 30 years and have people from around 50 countries as part of the troupe. People mentioned several activities they do in their shows: ils font de la gymnastique (which is the original background for most of the troupe), de l'acrobatie (acrobatics), de la danse, du théâtre, du jonglage (juggling), de la musique. Several students have seen them in person and they travel around the world.

4) Who is Francis Cabrel? What song did we listen to from him? What was it about?

He's a famous French singer from the south of France, known especially for his simple folk-style songs. We listened to the song « Octobre », which is about the month of October. It mentions a variety of different things related to the month, somewhat bittersweet with some positive aspects and some negative ones. Leaves everywhere, less sun, colder weather, empty vases. But the narrator finds a way to make it positive, too — colorful tablecloths, cuddling up together in scarves, making drawings on misty windows, playing outside like kids do in the north. You can look at a copy of the words on the website for Oct. 30 (which have an English translation as well as the French) for more.

L) Just do it. Write a paragraph about some leisure activities you do often (present tense), some pastimes you like to do (aimer + infinitive) and some things you are going to do this weekend (futur proche: aller + infinitive). Try to think of a variety of activities (faire and jouer expressions from this chapter, activities from previous chapters, etc.)

Answers will obviously vary for this — you can see sample vocab, sentences in the book and in iLrn.

Bonne chance pour l'examen !