

Beginning Conversational French

Lesson 8: Currency and Communications

Lesson 8 Introduction

Learning Objectives



Learning Objectives

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After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Identify and apply French vocabulary for currency
2. Identify and apply French vocabulary related to telephone communications.
3. Identify and apply French vocabulary related to internet communications.
4. Identify and conjugate envoyer, to send
5. Identify and apply direct and indirect object pronouns

Introduction

Currency and Communication



In this lesson, you'll learn about currency and different types of communication. First, we'll learn about money in France. Then we'll move on to telephones, the mail, and computers.

France changed its currency from the franc to the euro in 2002. In chapter 2, you'll learn all about the euro! You'll learn about its coins and bills, and you'll learn how to talk about exchanging your money in French.

Next, you'll learn about telephones. It can be scary to call somebody and hear them answer in a foreign language. After you finish chapter 3, you'll be prepared!

In chapter 3 you'll also learn about the post office. Almost all tourists send postcards back home. Now you'll learn how to buy stamps!

A lesson about communication must have a chapter on technology! Computers and the internet have really made global communications easier. In chapter 4 you'll learn how to talk about these necessities in French!

Along the way, we will take a grammar stop to learn all about direct and indirect object pronouns and we will also learn how to conjugate the verb **envoyer**, so that you will be able to send all kinds of letters and emails.

Ready to learn some more French? Let's go!

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[Lesson 8 Audio Files \(https://lo-ed2go-cdn.learn.ed2go.com/Resources/bcf-6/audio/L08_audio.zip\)](https://lo-ed2go-cdn.learn.ed2go.com/Resources/bcf-6/audio/L08_audio.zip)

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Chapter 1: Currency

The Euro

The Euro



France is one of 19 countries that adopted the euro (€). In this chapter, we'll learn about the euro, how to exchange your currency, and tips for using credit cards and ATMs.

The euro comes in seven different paper bills: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 euros. Each denomination is a different color and size. The 5 euro bill is the smallest, and the 500 hundred euro is the biggest.

Coins come in 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent pieces, as well as 1 and 2 euro coins. One hundred cents equal 1 euro.

Every coin has a common side and a nation-specific side. All coins for each value look alike on one side, the common side. The common side shows the number that represents the coin's value. The other side is the nation-specific side.

Each of the 19 countries that uses the euro as its currency has its own design on the nation-specific side. That means there are 19 different coins in circulation for each value.

All countries use all the coins. Don't worry if you're in France and your 20-cent coin has a picture of Italy. You'll still be able to spend it!

Julie's Travel Journal



If you're doing a tour of Europe, you'll really appreciate the euro. I remember having a terrible time deciding how much currency to get in each country I visited. I once waited six hours to eat because I didn't have any local money. I was just passing through the country, and I would be spending a few days in the next country. I decided it was easier to wait to eat until my bus arrived in the next country than to try to exchange just a little money for lunch. No more!

Currency Exchange

Currency Exchange



You have a few different options for exchanging your money for euros. It's wise to get a few euros before you leave for your trip. Most large cities have a bank that exchanges currency. They always charge a fee. It may be a flat fee, or they might charge a percentage of how much you're exchanging.

Some people wait until they reach their destination to exchange their money. These brave travelers hope for a more favorable exchange rate. They may get a better rate than they would have at home, but they're taking a big risk. If they get stuck in an airport, they won't have money to buy food or get on a bus. To each their own! Your hotel's concierge can point you in the right direction for the best place to exchange money.

If you're a bargain hunter, you can check out different banks' rates. You might pay a smaller fee at one of them. If you don't care about saving a little money, go wherever it's convenient!

Lots of places accept credit cards these days. It's wise to use credit because you'll usually get a good exchange rate. You also save money because you won't pay bank exchange fees. Be sure to notify your credit card company before you travel. You don't want your card to be flagged for fraudulent activity and have the company put a hold on your account. When you do this, you can also ask about the fees for international use and withdrawing money at ATM's.

Speaking of which, another money option is automated teller machines (ATMs) in Europe. You'll get local currency, and you won't have to pay an exchange fee. Be careful to save your receipts. ATMs are owned by banks, and the banks set their own ATM fees. Some fees might not be easy to find when you're withdrawing money. You don't want any unpleasant surprises on your bank statement when you get home! These ATM's can be found in airports, train stations, and throughout most major cities in France.

Think about your own needs and decide ahead of time what you'll do for exchanging money.

Are you ready to learn some French about money? Let's go! *Allons-y!*

Let's start with some vocabulary!

Currency Vocabulary and Dialogues

Currency Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
l'argent	{lahr-zhan} ▶ Play audio	money
l'euro	{loe-roh} ▶ Play audio	euro(€)
le billet	{luh-bee-ay} ▶ Play audio	bill
la pièce	{lah-pyehs} ▶ Play audio	coin
changer	{shan-zhay} ▶ Play audio	to exchange
le taux d'échange	{luh-toh-day-shawzh} ▶ Play audio	exchange rate
la carte de crédit	{lah-kahrt-duh-cray-dee} ▶ Play audio	credit card
le distributeur	{luh-dees-tree-boo-tur} ▶ Play audio	ATM
la banque	{lah-bank} ▶ Play audio	bank
la rémunération	{lah-ray-moo-nay-rah-syon} ▶ Play audio	fee

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
la monnaie	{lah-moh-nay} ▶ Play audio	change
le coûte	{luh-koot} ▶ Play audio	cost

Translations

Now for some practice dialogues!

Currency Dialogues

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Madame:

Où peut-on changer l'argent?



[▶ Play audio](#)

Pronunciation: oo-puh-ton-shan-zhay-lahr-zhan?

[Translate](#)

Where can I exchange my money?

Monsieur:

Il y a une banque trois rues plus loin au coin.



[▶ Play audio](#)

Pronunciation: eel-ee-a-oon-bank-twah-roo-ploo-lwan-oh-kwan

[Translate](#)

There's a bank three blocks down on the corner.

Dialogue One: Currency

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 2 starts here

Madame:

Merçi



► **Play audio**

Pronunciation: *mehr-see*

Translate

Thank you.

Dialogue One: Currency

Slideshow Slide 2 ends here

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Madame:

Je voudrais changer mon argent, s'il vous plaît.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *zhuh-voo-dray-shan-zhay-mon-ahr-zhan-seel-voo-play*

Translate

I'd like to exchange my money, please.

Dialogue Two: Currency Vocabulary

Monsieur:

Combien?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *kon-byen?*

Translate

How much?

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 2 starts here

Madame:

J'ai besoin de cent euros.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *zhay-bhu-zwan-duh-san-toe-roh*

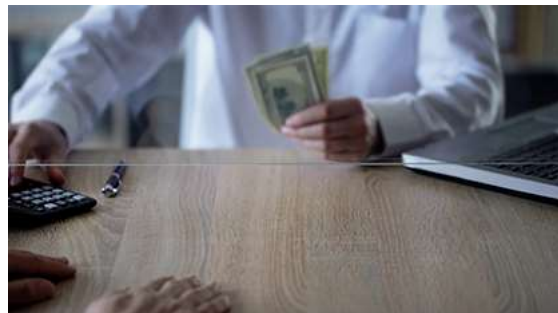
Translate

I need 100 euros.

Dialogue Two: Currency Vocabulary

Monsieur:

La rémunération est dix euros.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *lah-ray-moo-nay-rah-syon-eh-dee-soe-roh*

Translate

There's a fee of ten euros.

Slideshow Slide 2 ends here

Slideshow Slide 3 starts here

Madame:

C'est bien.



► **Play audio**

Pronunciation: *seh-byen*

Translate

That's alright.

Dialogue Two: Currency Vocabulary

Slideshow Slide 3 ends here

Are you ready to exchange some money?

In the next chapter, we'll talk about communication!

Chapter 2: Communication

Telephone and Postal Vocabulary and Dialogues

Telephones and Post Offices



To use your cell phone while you're abroad, you're going to need to do some research and check with your carrier. You will want to find out if your phone will be compatible and what the roaming charges are. If your carrier's options are not acceptable, you may want to upgrade your phone, switch carriers, rent a phone for travel, buy a prepaid phone when you get to France, and/or get a prepaid SIM card. Public phones can be hard to find, although train stations and hotels usually still have them.

Here is some telephone related vocabulary:

Telephone Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
le téléphone	{luh tay-lay-fohn} ▶ Play audio	telephone
téléphoner	{tay-lay-foh-nay} ▶ Play audio	to call
composer	{kohm-poh-zay} ▶ Play audio	to dial
décrocher	{day-kroh-shay} ▶ Play audio	to pick up

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
raccrocher	{rah-kroh-shay} ► Play audio	to hang up
un numéro de telephone	{an-noo-may-roh-duh-tay-lay-fohn} ► Play audio	telephone number
recharger la batterie	{ruh-shar-zhay-lah-bah-tay-ree} ► Play audio	to charge the battery
envoyer un SMS	{an-voy-yay-an-es-em-es} ► Play audio	to send a text

Telephone Vocabulary

Now let's learn some common phrases people say on the telephone .

Common Telephone Phrases



Allô?

Allô?{ah-loh} =hello?

[► Play audio](#) This is how French folks usually answer the phone. It means hello and is only used to answer the phone. You will want to ask it like a question and make your voice tilt up at the end like we do when we are asking something. The person on the other end will reply:

Bonjour, c'est Élodie.

Bonjour, c'est Élodie. {Bon-joor-seh-Ay-loh-dee.} = Hello, it's Élodie.

► Play audio

Or if you need to ask to speak to Élodie, you would say:

Bonjour! Je voudrais parler à Élodie, s'il vous plaît. {bon-joor-juh-voo-dray-pahr-lay-ah-Ay-loh-dee-seel-voo-play} = Hello! I would like to talk to Élodie, please.

► Play audio

The person might reply:

Un moment, s'il vous plaît. {an-moh-man- seel-voo-play}= One moment, please.

► Play audio

While they go to get Élodie. Or you might hear:

Ne quittez pas {nuh-kee-tay-pah} = Hold on.

► Play audio

If you're in France and want to communicate with friends and family back home, a cheap option is sending postcards and letters. You might return home before the mail reaches home, though. People love getting postcards, even late ones!

Let's learn some words about the mail!

Post Office Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
le bureau de poste	{luh-boo-roh-duh-pohst}	post office
	► Play audio	
le timbre	{luh-tinbr}	stamp
	► Play audio	

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
poster	{poh-stay} ► Play audio	to mail
envoyer	{an-vwah-yay} ► Play audio	to send
la lettre	{lah-lehtr} ► Play audio	letter
la carte postale	{lah-kahrt-poh-stahl} ► Play audio	post card
la boîte aux lettres	{lah-bwah-toh-lehtr} ► Play audio	mailbox
par avion	{pahr-ah-vyon} ► Play audio	airmail
par voie de terre	{pahr-vwah-duh-tayr} ► Play audio	by ground

Postal Vocabulary

Time for some postal dialogues!

Postal Dialogues

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Madame:

Je voudrais dix timbres à cartes postales.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *zhuh-voo-dray-dees-tambr-ah-kahrt-poh-stahl*

Translate

I'd like ten postcard stamps.

Monsieur:

Trois euros, s'il vous plaît.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *twah-zew-roh-see-voo-play*

Translate

Three euros, please.

Dialogue Three: Postal

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 2 starts here

Madame:

Quelles sont les tarifs postaux pour cette lettre?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *kehl-son-lay-tah-reef-poh-stoh-poor-seht-lehtr?*

Translate

What are the postage rates for this letter?

Monsieur:

Deux euros par voie de terre, trois euros par avion.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *duh-zoe-roh-pahr-vwah-duh-tehr-twah-zoe-roh-par-ah-vyon*

Translate

Two euros for ground, three euros for air mail.

Dialogue Three: Postal

Slideshow Slide 2 ends here

Slideshow Slide 3 starts here

Madame:

Par avion, s'il vous plaît.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *par-ah-vyon-seel-voo-play*

Translate

Air mail, please.

Dialogue Three: Postal

Slideshow Slide 3 ends here

If you don't want to spend money on phone calls or stamps, you can always e-mail! You can't get much cheaper than free! Your friends will also get the messages much faster than via snail mail. Even using air mail to send a letter will take a week or so.

Conjugation

Conjugation Corner

The verb we are going to learn today is **envoyer**, to send. This one is very important with today's lesson because of all of the things that you might send: letters, texts, and emails. The thing you will want to take note with this verb, is that the **y** changes to an **i** when it comes before a silent **e**, as it does in the *je, tu, il/elle, and ils/elles* present tense.

Boot Verb

Envoyer – to send

Text equivalent start.

J'envoie

Nous envoyons

Tu envoies

Vous envoyez

Il/elle envoie

Ils/elles envoient

Text equivalent stop.

Here are a few examples:

Text equivalent start.

Topic	Information
J'envoie une lettre à ma mère. {jan-vwah-oon-lehtr-ah-mah-mehr}	I am sending a letter to my mom.
Nous vous envoyons des e-mails tous les jours. {noo-voo-san-voy-on-day-zee-mahl-too-lay-zhor}	We are sending you emails every day.
Tu m'envoies une lettre? {too-man-vwah-oon-lehtr?}	Are you sending me a letter ?

Read the topic in the first column. Then read the second column for the information.

Text equivalent stop.

Learning Check - Conjugation

Learning Check

Text equivalent start.

Item to Match	Matching Choices	Correct Match
Tu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Envoie• Envoyons• envoient• Envoies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Envoies
Ils/elles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• envoient• Envoie• Envoyons• Envoies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• envoient

Item to Match

Nous

Matching Choices

- Envoie
- Envoie
- Envoyons
- Envoies

Correct Match

- Envoyons

J'

- Envoyons
- Envoie
- Envoyez
- Envoie

- Envoie

Il/elle

- Envoie
- envoient
- Envoies
- Envoie

- Envoie

Vous

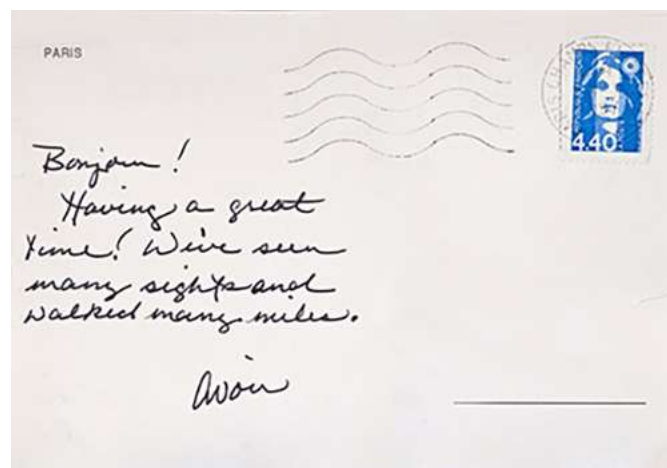
- Envoies
- envoient
- Envoyez
- Envoie

- Envoyez

Instructions: Read the item in the first column and consider which choice(s) it matches to in the second column. Read the third column to find out if you are correct.

Text equivalent stop.

Julie's Travel Journal





Remember to use the postage stamps in the country you bought them. One long weekend I used my Eur- Rail pass to do some traveling to Switzerland and Belgium. Unfortunately, I had a batch of postcards that didn't make it to my friends because I used the wrong country's stamps. It gets confusing when you're going in and out of countries every day. Be careful!

Chapter 3: Accessing the Internet

Technology Vocabulary and Dialogues

Technology



In this chapter, you're going to learn French words for computers and the Internet. Many technology words in foreign languages are derived from English. If you truly don't know a tech word, try saying it in English with a French accent. That doesn't normally work, but in the topic of technology, you just might get the word right!

When you're using a computer in a place where the people speak a foreign language, remember that everything will be in the local language. Most operating systems and software are similar to the English-speaking versions, though. For example, if you're using Windows, the words will be foreign, but you'll probably still be able to navigate well.

Web sites remain in their original language, no matter where you're viewing them. Wherever you are in the world, if you pull up your own Web site, the words will be the same as you put them in.

If you're planning to take your laptop to a foreign country, call the manufacturer's technical support before you go. Electricity and outlets are different everywhere. Don't just put an outlet adapter on your laptop's cord and plug it in to the wall. You might fry it!

Enough information! Let's learn more French words!

Technology Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
l'ordinateur	{lohr-dee-nah-tur} ► Play audio	computer
le portatif	{luh-pohr-tah-teef} ► Play audio	laptop
le moniteur	{luh-mon-ee-tur} ► Play audio	monitor
le clavier	{luh-klah-vyay} ► Play audio	keyboard
la souris	{lah-soo-ree} ► Play audio	mouse
l'imprimeur	{lin-pree-mur} ► Play audio	printer
le site web	{luh seet-wehb} ► Play audio	Website
Un email	{an-ee-mahl} ► Play audio	email

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
lire les messages	{leer-lay-meh-sazh} ► Play audio	to check e-mail
entrer dans le système	{in-tray-dan-luh-sees-tehm} ► Play audio	logon
sortir du système	{sohr-teer-doo-sees-tehm} ► Play audio	logoff
le nom d'utilisatrice	{luh-non-doo-tee-lee-zah-trees} ► Play audio	username
le mot de passe	{luh-moh-duh-pahs} ► Play audio	password

Translations

l'internet

Just like in English, the French have many words for the internet.

l'internet {lan-tehr-neht}

[► Play audio](#)

Le web {luh-wehb}

[► Play audio](#)

le wifi {luh-wee fee}

[► Play audio](#)

La toile {lah-twahl}

► **Play audio**

Le net {luh-neht}

► **Play audio**

Speaking of which, if you are trying to access the internet while in France, you have several options. It is usually free in major French airports via your smartphone. Also, in the larger cities, many hotels, museums, parks, cafes, and libraries have WiFi hotspots. If staying connected is important to you, you might want to also investigate renting or buying a mobile hotspot.

Wow! That's a lot of words! And we've only scratched the surface. Let's move on to some dialogues!

Technology Dialogues

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Female:

Où peut-on brancher mon portable?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *ooh-puh-ton-bran-sahy-mon-pohr-tah-teef?*

Translate

Where can I plug in my laptop?

Male:

Il y a une prise de courant derrière la lampe.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *eel-ee-ah-oon-preez-duh-koo-ran-deh-ree-ayr-lah-lanp*

Translate

There's an outlet behind the lamp.

Dialogue Four: Technology

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 2 starts here

Female:

Je la chercherai.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *zhuh-lah-shehr-rshay-ray*

Translate

I'll look for it.

Dialogue Four: Technology

Slideshow Slide 2 ends here

Slideshow Slide 3 starts here

Female:

Est-ce que j'emploierais votre ordinateur pour lire mes messages?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *ehs-kuh-zhan-pwah-ray-voh-tror-dee-nah-tur-poor-leer-may-meh-sahzh?*

Translate

May I use your computer to check my e-mail?

Male:

Sûr. Laissez-moi sortir du système.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *soor. leh-say-mwah-sohr-teer-doo-see-stehm.*

Translate

Sure. Let me log off.

Dialogue Four: Technology

Slideshow Slide 3 ends here

Slideshow Slide 4 starts here

Female:

Merci!



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *mehr-see!*

Translate

Thank you!

Dialogue Four: Technology

Slideshow Slide 4 ends here

Direct Pronouns

Grammar Stop: Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns

First, what is a direct object? A noun is the direct object in a sentence if it answers the question "whom?" or "what?" In the sentence "we are learning French." What are we learning? French. French is the direct object. This object can be replaced by it to avoid repetition: We are learning French. We are learning it quickly.

Direct Pronouns

Me me

Te	you (informal)
Le	him, it (masculine)
La	her, it (feminine)
Nous	us
Vous	you (formal, plural)
les	them

Translations

So how do you use direct object pronouns?

- They always come before the verb.
- They will always agree in number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine or feminine) with the word that they are replacing.
- If they come in front of a verb that starts with a vowel, they will use the élision, so you will drop the e and add an apostrophe.
- If you have a pronoun that is the object of an infinitive in the sentence, your pronoun will go in front of the infinitive.

Let's look at some examples.

Text equivalent start.

Topic

Pierre voit **la lettre**.

Je cherche **mon portable**.

Nous aimons **les euros**.

Information

Pierre *la* voit.

Je *le* cherche.

Nous *les* aimons.

Read the topic in the first column. Then read the second column for the information.

Text equivalent stop.

In all three of these examples, we replaced the direct object (**la lettre**, **mon portable**, **les euros**) with a direct object pronoun that matched it in gender and number. We placed them in front of the verb.

Je t'aime.

In this example, **aime** starts with a vowel, so we removed the e from **te** and inserted an apostrophe to create the elision, **t'aime**.

Now you try a few by replacing the direct object with the correct pronoun:

Learning Check – Direct Pronouns

Learning Check

Text equivalent start.

Topic	Information
Vous aidez Nathalie.	Vous l'aidez.
Nous étudions le français.	Nous l'étudions.
J'invite mes amis.	Je les invite.

Read the topic in the first column. Then read the second column for the information.

Text equivalent stop.

Indirect Object Pronouns

Indirect Object Pronouns

So, what is an indirect object? Indirect objects are the nouns that answer the question "to whom?" or "for whom?" For example, in the sentence, You give the letter to Jean. "to Jean" is the indirect object and we could replace to Jean with "to her", which would be the indirect object pronoun.

Here are the indirect object pronouns (and if you look carefully, you will see a lot of similarities to the direct object pronouns):

Indirect Object Pronouns

Me to me

Te to you (familiar)

Lui to him, her, it

Nous to us

Vous to you (formal or plural)

Leur to them

Translations

Indirect objects follow the same rules we discussed above with direct objects.

Here are a few examples:

Je veux vous parler.

Il leur donne dix euros.

Learning Check Indirect Object Pronouns

See if you can put these sentences in the correct order .

Text equivalent start.

Out of Order

- le
- donne
- Jacques
- me
- livre

Correct Order

- Jacques
- me
- donne
- le
- livre

Read the list in the left column and try to reorder the items. Then compare your order to the list in the second column.

Text equivalent stop.

Text equivalent start.

Out of Order

- veux
- pas
- lui
- Je
- parler
- ne

Correct Order

- Je
- ne
- veux
- pas
- lui
- parler

Read the list in the left column and try to reorder the items. Then compare your order to the list in the second column.

Text equivalent stop.

Text equivalent start.

Out of Order

- appelle
- je
- lui
- Appelles-tu ton frère?
- Oui

Correct Order

- Appelles-tu ton frère?
- Oui
- je
- lui
- appelle

Read the list in the left column and try to reorder the items. Then compare your order to the list in the second column.

Text equivalent stop.

Technology Dialogues

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Est-ce que je peux entrer dans le système?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *ehs-kuh-zhuh-puh-in-tray-dan-luh-see-stehm?*

Translate

Can I logon to the network?

Oui. Inscrivez votre nom d'utilisatrice et votre mot de passe.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *wee. in-skree-vay-vohtr-non-doo-tee-lee-zah-trees-ay-vohtr-moh-duh-pahs.*

Translate

Yes. Enter your username and password.

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 2 starts here

D'accord. Chouette!



► **Play audio**

Pronunciation: *dah-kohrd. shweht!*

Translate

OK. Great!

Dialogue Six: Technology

Slideshow Slide 2 ends here

Slideshow Slide 3 starts here

Comment fait-on accéder à l'internet?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *koh-moh-fay-ton-ahk-say-day-ah-lin-tehr-neht?*

Translate

How do I get on the Internet?

Cliquez ici.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *klee-kay-ee-see*

Translate

Click here.

Dialogue Six: Technology

Slideshow Slide 3 ends here

Slideshow Slide 4 starts here

A cette icône?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *ah-seht-ee-kohn?*

Translate

On this icon?

Oui



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *wee*

Translate

Yes

Dialogue Six: Technology

Slideshow Slide 4 ends here

Technology Dialogue

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Madame:

Avez-vous une site web?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *ah-vay-voo-oon-seet-wehb?*

Translate

Do you have a Web site?

Monsieur:

Bien sûr. C'est novotel.com.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *byen-soor. seh-noh-voh-tehl-pwan-kom*

Translate

Of course! It's novotel.com.

Dialogue Six: Technology

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Whew! You're ready to surf the web in France!

You've worked hard. Keep practicing. You might make a friend in France, and now you'll be able to ask for their e-mail address!

Lesson 8 Review

Review

Let's Review

In this lesson, you learned about currency and communication. First, you learned about the euro. You know about the bills and coins, and you know how to exchange your money. You even know how to speak French about credit cards and ATMs!

Then, you learned about telephones. You can even ask to speak with someone in French!

Next, you learned about mail. If you want to buy stamps in France, you'll be prepared!

In this lesson you also learned lots of words about computers. If you're a person who takes a laptop everywhere with you, you're ready!

In the next lesson, you're going to learn about shopping. *Get your credit cards ready!*

Lesson 8 Assignment

Text equivalent start.

Item to Match

leur

Matching Choices

- to them
- to you (familiar)
- to him, her, it
- to us

Correct Match

- to them

te

- to you (familiar)
- to them
- to him, her, it
- to us

- to you (familiar)

lui

- to them
- to you (formal or plural)
- to us
- to him, her, it

- to him, her, it

nous

- to them
- to us
- to you (formal or plural)
- to him, her, it

- to us

vous

- to you (familiar)
- to us
- to you (formal or plural)
- to them

- to you (formal or plural)

Instructions: Read the item in the first column and consider which choice(s) it matches to in the second column. Read the third column to find out if you are correct.

Text equivalent stop.

Lesson 8 Discussion Area

General Discussion

Please feel free to use the Discussion Area for this lesson to ask any questions that may have come to mind as you reviewed the lesson content or completed your assignment.

Discussion Activity

In this lesson, you were introduced to many helpful phrases and vocabulary words for currency and communications. Share two phrases or vocabulary words from the lesson that you think will be the most helpful when traveling regarding currency and communication needs.

Lesson 8 Quiz

This quiz will help you prepare for the final exam. **You can take each quiz as many times as you wish, and your score does not impact your eligibility for completion.** Your final exam score alone determines completion.

As you go through the quiz, you'll be able to save your answer choices and change them up until you submit your quiz for a score. To exit the Quiz, click the **Save and Close** button at the bottom of the page. To submit the quiz, click the **Submit** button at the bottom of the page. Once you click Submit you will be asked to confirm you are ready to submit the quiz. Upon clicking **Submit**, you will be presented with your score for the quiz.

Feel free to take the quiz as many times as you like to help you prepare for the final exam.

- This is your 1st of unlimited available attempts.
 - Your grade is determined by your last attempt.
 - This is not for credit and does not affect your overall grade.

Lesson 8 Resources for Further Learning
