


# Beginning Conversational French

## Lesson 3: Culture, Conversation, and Conjugation

### Lesson 3 Introduction

#### Learning Objectives



## Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Identify and apply French vocabulary to visit museums, chateaux and other cultural sites.
2. Construct a basic sentence in French.
3. Demonstrate proper French verb conjugation for regular verbs.
4. Identify other French speaking countries.

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### Introduction

# The Three C's



In this lesson, we're going to look at the three C's: Culture, Conversation, and Conjugation, which will allow us to intersperse some fun with some skills that we are going to need to enjoy that culture and speak to the natives that we meet on our journeys. Most of us like to do lots of planning before we set off on our trip so that we can make every second of it count. That's what the goal of this lesson is: preparation and knowledge.

Traveling is lots of fun, and it's even more fun when you speak the local language.

In this lesson, we'll focus on "cultural" tourist spots. This will include museums, castles, cathedrals, and the theater. France has a lot of fascinating places to visit in each of these categories. We'll start with museums. You'll learn how to talk about natural history museums, art museums and science centers. If you ever wondered how to admire art in French, you've come to the right place!

Then, we'll move on to castles and cathedrals. France is famous for its castles, and everyone should see at least one. Cathedrals are popular tourist destinations, too. It's amazing that they were built hundreds of years ago. Visiting one is a great way to feel young!

Then we'll talk about the theater. You'll learn words for plays, musicals, operas and concerts. You'll even learn an insider hint about tipping!

Along these stops, we are going to talk about how to construct basic sentences so that you can talk to the people that you see at these places. We will also spend time learning how to conjugate regular verbs so that you can sound like a native.

Get ready for more fun!

## Download

[Lesson 3 Audio Files \(https://lo-ed2go-cdn.learn.ed2go.com/Resources/bcf-6/audio/L03\\_audio.zip\)](https://lo-ed2go-cdn.learn.ed2go.com/Resources/bcf-6/audio/L03_audio.zip)

## Download

[Lesson 3 Vocabulary List \(https://lo-ed2go-cdn.learn.ed2go.com/Resources/bcf-6/L03\\_Vocab.zip\)](https://lo-ed2go-cdn.learn.ed2go.com/Resources/bcf-6/L03_Vocab.zip)

### Chapter 1: Art and Museums

#### Museums

## Art and Museums



Museums are on almost everybody's travel itinerary! France is full of museums with famous artists, those that are dedicated to specific topics, and ones that are world renowned, like the Louvre. Do your research before you travel to find the best ones for you.

A few housekeeping tips: just about all French museums have a day of the week when they are closed, this is usually on a Monday or Tuesday, so be sure to check on this before planning your itinerary. Also, many museums offer one day during the month of free entry, called **entrée gratuite**, so you might want to check on this.

### Museum Vocabulary Flashcards and Dialogues

#### Museum Vocabulary Flashcards

Text equivalent start.

##### Term

**le musée d'histoire naturelle** {luhmoo-zay-dee-stwahr-nah-too-rehl}



##### Definition

natural history museum

► Play audio

## Term

la visite {lah-vee-zeet}



► Play audio

## Definition

tour

le guide {luh-geed}



► Play audio

tour guide

le plan du musée {luh-plan-doo-moo-say}



► Play audio

museum map

Les expositions {lay-zeks-poh-see-yon}



► Play audio

exhibitions

## Term

**La boutique de souvenirs**

{lah-boo-teek-duh-soo-vuh-neer}



## Definition

gift shop

► Play audio

## Great Job!

You've reached the end of the flashcards.

Review these as much as you'd like before moving on.

Instructions: Consider each term in the first column and try to recall what it means. Then read the second column to check if you were right!

Text equivalent stop.

---

Here is a little vocabulary you will want to use in a science museum

## Science Museum Vocabulary

- **ancien** {an-syen} = ancient ► Play audio
- **le fossile** {luh-foh-seel} = fossil ► Play audio
- **la relique** {lah-ruh-leek} = relics ► Play audio
- **l'animal** {lah-nee-mahl} = animal ► Play audio
- **le dinosaure** {luh-dee-noh-sohr} = dinosaur ► Play audio

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Madame Simone Macron:

Pouvez-vous m'indiquer le Musée de l'Homme?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *poo-vay-voo--man-dee-kay-luh-moo-zay-duh-lom?*

Translate

Can you tell me how to get to the Museum of Mankind?

Monsieur Pierre Chalamat:

Il est près de la station Trocadéro.  
L'adresse est Palais de Chaillot – 17.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *eel-eh-pray-duh-lah-stah-syon-trohk-ah-day-roh. lah-drehs-eh-pah-lay-duh-shah-yoh-dee-seht.*

Translate

It's near the Trocadéro station. The address is 17 Palais de Chaillot.

Dialogue One: Madame Simone Macron and Monsieur Pierre Chalamat

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 2 starts here



Madame Simone Macron:

Est-ce qu'ils ouvrent tous les jours?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *ehs-keel-zoovr-too-lay-zhoor?*

Translate

Are they open every day?

Monsieur Pierre Chalamat:

Tous les jours sauf le mardi.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *too-lay-zhoor-sohf-luh-mahr-dee*

Translate

Every day but Tuesday.

Dialogue One: Madame Simone Macron and Monsieur Pierre Chalamat

Slideshow Slide 2 ends here

Slideshow Slide 3 starts here

Madame Simone Macron:

Merci.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *mehr-see*

Translate

Thanks.

Dialogue One: Madame Simone Macron and Monsieur Pierre Chalamat

The most famous art museum in Paris is the Louvre. It's an old castle that's been converted into an art museum. Here's your chance to see the Mona Lisa in person! (Don't be startled by the bullet-proof glass and armed guard!)

In case you want to admire the paintings and sound French, here are some expressions you can use while at the Louvre!

## Expressions to Admire Artwork

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
Belle!	{behl} <a href="#">▶ Play audio</a>	Beautiful!
Magnifique!	{ma-nyi-feek} <a href="#">▶ Play audio</a>	Magnificent!
Très intéressant!	{tray-zin-tay-ruh-san} <a href="#">▶ Play audio</a>	Very interesting!
Impressionnant!	{an-pres-ee-oh-nan} <a href="#">▶ Play audio</a>	Impressive!

Translations



Madame Simone Macron:

Combien coûtent les billets au Louvre?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *kom-byen-koot-lay-bee-ay-oh-loovr?*

Translate

How much are tickets to the Louvre?

Monsieur Pierre Chalamat:

Un ticket d'entrée pour un jour coûte dix-sept euros.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *an-tee-kay-dan-tray-poor-an-zhoor-koot-dees-set-oe-roh*

Translate

A one-day pass is seventeen euros.

Dialogue Two

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 2 starts here

Madame Simone Macron:

Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup de voir?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *ehs-keel-ee-ah-boh-koo-duh-vvahr?*

Translate

Is there much to see there?

Monsieur Pierre Chalamat:

Oui! Il y a un tas d'oeuvres!



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *wee! eel-ee-ah-an-tah-duhvr!*

Translate

Yes! There are tons of works!

Slideshow Slide 2 ends here

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Madame Simone Macron:

Voudriez-vous un plan du musée?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *voo-dree-ay-voo-an-plan-doo-moo-zay?*

Translate

Would you like a map of the museum?

Monsieur Pierre Chalamat

Oui! Merci!



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *wee! mehr-see!*

Translate

Yes! Thank you!

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Madame Simone Macron:

Est-ce qu'il y a un musée d'art moderne à Paris?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *ehs-keel-ee-ah-an-moo-zay-dahrt-moh-dehrn-ah-pah-ree?*

Translate

Is there a modern art museum in Paris?

Dialogue Four

Monsieur Pierre Chalamat:

Oui. C'est le Pompidou



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *wee. seh-luh-pom-pee-doo*

Translate

Yes. It's the Pompidou.

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 2 starts here

Madame Simone Macron:

Est-ce que vous avez le visité?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *ehs-kuh-voo-zah-vay-luh-vee-zee-tay?*

Translate

Have you ever been there?

Monsieur Pierre Chalamat:

Oui. J'y vais souvent.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *wee. zhee-vay-soo-van.*

Translate

Yes. I go there often.

Whew! You sure know lots of French words for museums! It will come in handy. In the next chapter, we're going to talk about castles and cathedrals. Here we go! ***Allons-y!***

## Chapter 2: Sentence Structure and Sight Seeing

### Sentence Structure

### Castles and Cathedrals



Before we move on to our next sightseeing spot, let's stop and talk about how to put a French sentence together. After all, you are going to want to be able to interact with your tour guide and the other travelers you will see.

### Grammar Stop

The good news about French sentence structure is that if you already speak English or Spanish, you are already familiar with how the French construct sentences. We're going to spend a little time in grammar school to learn how to do this.

**Subject + Verb + Complement = Sentence**

**Subject** = who or what the sentence is talking about

**Verb** = what the subject is doing

**Complement** = what, why, where, or how is happening in the sentence

Let's look at some simple examples, using some vocabulary we learned earlier.

**Je veux visiter un musée. {zhuh-vuh-vee-see-tay-an-moo-say.} = I want to visit a museum.**

Subject	Verb	Complement
Je	veux	visiter un musée

Subject + Verb

There are a few things that you will want to keep in mind as you construct French sentences:

- The verb needs to agree with the subject. We are going to talk about how to conjugate regular verbs later in this lesson.
- If you use a noun, it needs to have a direct or indirect article with it that shows whether it is masculine or feminine (just like we did with un musée).

Here's another example:

**Je voudrais trouver la boutique de souvenirs**

{zhuh-voo-dray-troo-vay-lah-boo-teek-duh-soo-vuh-neer}

I would like to find the gift store.

Subject	Verb	Complement
Je	voudrais	trouver la boutique de souvenirs

Subject + Verb

Now, you try one. Coming up on the next page is a sentence you want to say, see if you can figure out what to say. Don't forget to make sure that the verb agrees with the sentence and the noun has an article.

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## Learning Check-Sentence Structure

# Let's Practice!

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Text equivalent start.

Question	Choices	Feedback
	a. Je voudrais trouver café.	a. Incorrect, you forgot the article that goes with café
	b. Je voudrions trouver le café.	b. Incorrect, the verb doesn't agree with the subject
	c. Je voudrais trouver les expositions.	c. Incorrect, here you want to find the exhibitions, not the café.
	d. Je voudrais trouver le café.	d. Correct!

Instructions: Read the questions in the first column and consider the answer choices in the second column. Check the third column to reveal the correct answers.

Text equivalent stop.

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## French Chateaux

## French Chateaux

France is famous for its chateaux and cathedrals. You will want to try to go and visit a few of them. There is something magical and breathtaking about them.

**Chateaux** {shah-toh} is a beautiful French word, isn't it? This regal fancy word is sometimes translated as castle, but it is much more than that and is sometimes translated as palace or country house. Chateaux were home to kings, nobles, and other wealthy homeowners. Back in medieval times, they were built to protect people. Centuries later during the Renaissance, they were built so that people could escape the city, welcome guests, and host fancy parties

## Vocabulary Flashcards

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Text equivalent start.

Term	Definition
le château {luh-shah-toh}	castle

► Play audio



Term	Definition
la salle {lah-sahl} ▶ Play audio	hall
la chambre {lah-shambr} ▶ Play audio	room
l'escalier {leh-skah-lee-yay} ▶ Play audio	stairs
les terres {lay-tehr} ▶ Play audio	grounds
le pont {luh-pon} ▶ Play audio	bridge
le jardin {luh-zhahr-dan} ▶ Play audio	garden
la fleur {lah-flur} ▶ Play audio	flower
le chemin {luh-shuh-man} ▶ Play audio	path
la fontaine {lah-fon-tin} ▶ Play audio	fountain

## Great Job!

You've reached the end of the flashcards.

Review these as much as you'd like before moving on.

Instructions: Consider each term in the first column and try to recall what it means. Then read the second column to check if you were right!

Text equivalent stop.

If you visit a castle, be sure to get a souvenir brochure or book. They often have interesting tidbits about people who lived in the castles. On to some dialogues!

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Madame Simone Macron:

Si on peut visiter seulement un château, lequel est-ce qu'on visiterait?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *see-on-puh-vee-zee-tay-sehl-man-an-shah-toh-luh-kehl-ehs-kon-vee-zee-tray?*

Translate

If I can only see one castle, which should I see?

Monsieur Pierre Chalamat:

Sans aucun doute le château de Versailles.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *san-zoh-kan-doot-luh-shah-toh-duh-vehr-sihy*

Translate

Definitely Versailles.

Dialogue Five: Madame Simone Macron and Monsieur Pierre Chalamat

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 2 starts here

Madame Elise Thibaut:

Combien de temps est-ce que j'y passerais?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *kom-byen-duh-tan-ehs-kuh-zhee-pah-suh-ray?*

Translate

How long should I spend there?

Monsieur Jacques Legrand:

Pensez de passer un jour entier. Ne manquez pas de voir la galerie des glaces.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *pan-say-duh-pah-say-an-zhoor-an-tyay. nuh-man-kay-pah-duh-vwahr-lah-gahl-ree-day-glahs.*

Translate

Plan on spending a whole day. Be sure to see the hall of mirrors.

Dialogue Five: Madame Elise Thibaut and Monsieur Jacques Legrand

Slideshow Slide 2 ends here

Slideshow Slide 3 starts here

Madame Elise Thibaut:

Quel roi a bâti ce château?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *kehl-rwah-ah-bah-tee-suh-shah-toh?*

Translate

Which king built this castle?

Monsieur Jacques Legrand:

Louis quatorze.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *loo-ee-kah-tohrz*

Translate

Louis XIV.

Dialogue Five: Madame Elise Thibaut and Monsieur Jacques Legrand

Slideshow Slide 3 ends here

Don't miss the hamlet on the grounds of Versailles. Marie Antoinette felt like playing house and wanted to pretend she was a commoner. The king built her a small village so she could play. Today, the little village is the hamlet. Imagine!

## French Cathedrals

## French Cathedrals

Cathedrals in France are spectacular. Most people have heard of Notre-Dame in Paris, but there are many other gorgeous cathedrals. Take time to look around and appreciate the cathedrals' architecture, stained glass windows, and spires that stretch to the sky. Some of them even have gargoyles.

## Vocabulary Flashcards

Text equivalent start.

Term

la cathédrale {lah-kah-tay-drahl}

► Play audio

Definition

cathedral

Term	Definition
l'église {lay-gleez} ▶ Play audio	church
le vitrail {luh-vee-triy} ▶ Play audio	stained glass window
la gargouille {lah-gahr-goy} ▶ Play audio	gargoyle
la cloche {lah-klosh} ▶ Play audio	bell
le clocher {luh-kloh-shay} ▶ Play audio	steeple
la croix {lah-kwah} ▶ Play audio	cross
le prêtre {luh-prehtr} ▶ Play audio	priest

## Great Job!

You've reached the end of the flashcards.

Review these as much as you'd like before moving on.

Instructions: Consider each term in the first column and try to recall what it means. Then read the second column to check if you were right!

Text equivalent stop.

Besides being tourist attractions, cathedrals still function as churches. Check the outdoor signs for a schedule of services. No tours are held during them.

Slideshow Slide 1 starts here

Madame Simone Macron:

Quelle cathédrale de Paris est le plus célèbre?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *kehl-kah-tay-drahl-duh-pah-ree-eh-luh-ploo-say-lehbr?*

Translate

Which cathedral in Paris is the most famous?

Monsieur Pierre Chalamat:

Notre-Dame de Paris.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *nohtr-dam-duh-pah-ree*

Translate

Notre Dame of Paris.

Dialogue Six: Madame Simone Macron and Monsieur Pierre Chalamat

Slideshow Slide 1 ends here

Slideshow Slide 2 starts here



Madame Simone Macron:

Est-ce qu'elle est ancienne?



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *ehs-kehl-eh-an-syen?*

Translate

Is it old?

Monsieur Pierre Chalamat:

Oui. La construction a commencé au douzième siècle et a fini au quatorzième siècle.



► Play audio

Pronunciation: *wee. lah-kon-streook-syon-ah-koh-man-say-oh-dooz-yehm-see-ehkl-ay-ah-fee-nee-oh-kah-tohrz-yehm-see-ehkl.*

Translate

Yes. Construction began in the 12th century and finished in the 14th.

Dialogue Six: Madame Simone Macron and Monsieur Pierre Chalamat

Slideshow Slide 2 ends here

In the next chapter, we're going to change gears and talk about verb conjugation. That way as you walk around all those museums, chateaux, and cathedrals, you will be sure to speak proper French.

## Chapter 3: Conjugation

### Conjugating Regular Verbs



Conjugating French verbs is something that can take a lifetime to master. The good news is that even native French speakers do not know how to conjugate every single verb. More good news is that there are some patterns that many verbs follow, although there are many irregular verbs as well.

Conjugating a verb simply means that you change it to agree with its subject. We do this in English when we say he learns vs I learn (where learn does not have an s on the end of it). You take the unconjugated verb, remove its ending, which leaves you with the stem (also known as a radical). Then you conjugate the verb according to the personal pronoun that precedes it.

The ending of the verb will change according to:

the verb's group (-er, -ir, -re)

the subject

the tense

## Conjugating Verbs Ending in -er, -ir, -re

### Verbs Ending in -er, -ir, -re

There are many irregular French verbs that will not follow the rules that we will be discussing. Don't worry, we will be looking at some of the most common verbs throughout this course. It's also OK to make some conjugating mistakes while you are speaking French. People will still understand what you are trying to communicate.

## Conjugating Present Tense Regular Verbs

There are some generalities that you will want to know to conjugate many French verbs. Look at this table (which works for all regular verbs):

Pronouns	-er verbs	-ir verbs	-re verbs
Je (I)	-e	-is (silent s)	-s
Tu (you)	-es (silent s)	-is (silent s)	-s
Il/elle (he/she)	-e	-it (silent t)	-
Nous (we)	-ons	-issons	-ons

Pronouns	-er verbs	-ir verbs	-re verbs
Vous (you)	-ez	-issez	-ez
Ils/ells (they)	-ent (silent nt)	-issent (silent nt)	-ent

Present Tense Regular Verbs

See some similarities? Notice the silent letter endings?

Now let's look at some examples, so that you understand how this works.

The verb aimer {eh-may}, which means to like is a verb that is useful to know, in order to tell people things you like: chocolate, traveling, their shirt, etc. So, to conjugate the verb, we are going to take the -er ending off the verb infinitive:

**aimer-er= aim**

And then we will add the appropriate ending from our chart above, so if you want to say, we like...

Nous aim**ons** {noo-sehm-on} = we like

or he likes...

Il aime {eel-ehm} = he likes

If you want to say I like, you're going to have to remember something that we talked about in lesson 2. Since je ends with a vowel and aime starts with a vowel and French doesn't like having two vowels that are pronounced in a row, we are going to make an elision:

**J'aime** {jehm}= I like

Here's the whole present tense conjugation for aimer:

Subject Pronoun	Verb	Pronunciation
J'	aime	
Tu	aimes	
Il/elle	aime	
Nous	aimons	
Vous	aimez	

Subject Pronoun   Verb   Pronunciation

Ils/elles                      aiment

Aimer Conjugation

(In case you were wondering, with aimer, the je, tu, il/elle, and ils/elles forms are all pronounced the same. You will have to pay attention to the pronoun to figure out the context, or if you are looking at written French, the spellings will tell you. That can be good news for a beginning French speaker, four of the conjugated verbs are pronounced the same! Less chance for error, right?!)

---

## Learning Check – Conjugation

We all need to eat, don't we? And France has some delicious food. Now we'll have you try conjugating the regular -er verb **manger**, which means to eat. Write down all 6 forms of it and then check it here .

---

Text equivalent start.

### Item to Match

Nous

### Matching Choices

- manges
- mangeons
- mange
- mangez

### Correct Match

- mangeons

Je/Il/elle

- mangeons
- mange
- manges
- mangez

- mange

Vous

- mangez
- manges
- mangent
- mangeons

- mangez

Tu

- mangeons
- mangent
- mangez
- manges

- manges

Ils/elles

- mangeons
- mangent
- mangez
- manges

- mangent

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.

## Nous Form

Take note in the nous form, we had to add an extra e to mangeons. That's for pronunciation reasons without the e, we would say mangons (with a hard g sound, think gone, instead of jon, which isn't a French sound).

## Conjugating -ir and -re Verbs

These verbs work the same as the -er verbs, with some slight differences with their endings.

Here's our table again:

Pronouns	-er verbs	-ir verbs	-re verbs
Je	-e	-is (silent s)	s
Tu	-es (silent s)	-is (silent s)	-s
Il/elle	-e	-it (silent t)	-
Nous	-ons	-issons	-ons
Vous	-ez	-issez	-ez
Ils/elles	-ent (silent nt)	-issent (silent nt)	-ent

Conjugation

Let's look at the verb **finir**, which means to finish. To conjugate it, we will do exactly what we did with the -er verbs. We will take off the -ir ending and add the conjugated endings that agree with the subject.

# Finir

Finir – ir

Subject Pronoun	Verb
Je	finis
Tu	finis
Il/elle	finit
Nous	finissons
Vous	finissez
Ils/elles	finissent

Finir Conjugation

So, we will say, "Je finis mon livre." I am finishing my book.

Nous finissons toujours. = We always finish.

Now you try to conjugate **choisir**, which means to choose.

## Choisir

---

Text equivalent start.

### Item to Match

Je/tu

### Matching Choices

- choisissent
- choisis
- choisissez
- choisissons

### Correct Match

- choisis

Nous

- choisissent
- choisissez
- choisis
- choisissons

- choisissons



**Item to Match****Matching Choices****Correct Match**

Vous

- choisissons
- choisissez
- choisit
- choisissent

- choisissez

Ils/elles

- choisis
- choisissent
- choisit
- choisissons

- choisissent

Il/elle

- choisit
- choisissent
- choisissons
- choisissez

- choisit

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.

---

## -re Verbs

Finally, let's look at -re verbs. A common one is vendre, which means to sell.

By now you've probably already figured out the process:

## Vendre

Subject Pronoun	Verb
Je	vends
Tu	vends
Il/elle	vend
Nous	vendons
Vous	vendez
Ils/elles	vendent

Vendre Conjugation

---

# Travel Journal

Meet Julie, she's a foreign exchange student living in France for a year. You will be getting to know her throughout the course. She will be updating her travel journal with all of her experiences.

## Julie's Travel Journal



I'm enjoying my time as a foreign exchange student and practicing my French language skills. In my research I've discovered that French is spoken in many other countries outside of France and there are 21 francophone countries in Africa! Guess what?! I now have 21 new places I want to travel to on my bucket list.

Whew ! We've covered a lot of ground in a short amount of time. Don't stress if you have found this lesson overwhelming. The biggest takeaway for you from this lesson is that French verbs are conjugated so that they agree with their subject. In upcoming lessons, we will practice this skill some more, as we talk about irregular verbs and different verb tenses.

In case you are wondering how French children learn conjugation, they learn it by speaking French every day. Even French people have to look up how to conjugate some of the verbs that they don't use often. There are wonderful books solely devoted to conjugating verbs. If you are serious about learning French, you will want to invest in one.

You will also want to invest time in learning the verbs that you use frequently. For example, if you like music, you will want to know how to conjugate the verb, **écouter**, which means to listen, or if you are an architect, you will probably want to know how to conjugate **bâtir**, which means to build.

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## Lesson 3 Review

### Review

## Let's Review!

In this lesson you learned about culture, conversation, and conjugation. All helpful things to know as you plan your next trip to France. We started with museums. You learned how to ask about tickets, maps, gift shops and cafeterias.

We spent some time learning how to construct sentences in French and learned that the verbs must agree with their subjects and that nouns need articles. Then, you learned about castles and cathedrals. You can ask about tickets, tours and entrance fees. Impress your fellow travelers by offering to arrange a tour. They'll be amazed to hear you asking in French!

Be aware that ticket lines for the most popular tourist spots can be really long. Try to buy your tickets in advance online and you won't have to wait in long lines at the ticket window.

Finally, we ended up learning how to conjugate regular verbs. The next time you are standing in one of those lines or traveling to your next tourist attraction, you can spend some time practicing your verb conjugations.

In the next lesson, we're going to talk about numbers. You're going to be ready to count to infinity and beyond – just kidding. See you then!

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## Lesson 3 Assignment

To practice, see if you can fill in the correct endings in these sentences, using the verb **répondre**, which means to respond.

## Practice Using The Verb **Répondre**

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## Lesson 3 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

Please visit one of the sites in the Resources for Further Learning. Share an interesting fact that is related to this lesson. Please include which site you visited.

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## Lesson 3 Quiz



5 correct out of 5 questions

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1. Which word is French for "museum"?

A. l'exposition

B. le mouton

✓ C. le musée

Correct!

D. l'oeuvre

2. Which continent has 21 countries with French as one of the official languages?

✓ A. Africa

Correct!

B. North and South America

C. Oceania

D. Europe

3. What is the correct conjugation for "I like"?

A. j'aimez

B. J'aimes

C. J'aimons



D. j'aime

Correct!

4. How would you say, "I would like to find the café?"



A. Je voudrais trouver le café.

Correct!

B. Je voudrais trouver café.

C. Je voudrais trouver les expositions.

D. Je voudrions trouver le café.

5. How would you say, "I respond to my mother."

A. Je répond à ma mère.



B. Je réponds à ma mère.

Correct!

C. Je répondent à ma mère.

D. Je répondez à ma mère.

## Lesson 3 Resources For Further Learning