

Module 5

Part A – Chapter 10: *On fait des achats*

Part B – Chapter 11: *Être bien dans sa peau*

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French Individualized Instruction Policies

For information on the policies and procedures for French II and for additional information on French 102i66, please [click here](#).

Required Appointments

Listed below are the minimum number of appointments that will be required to complete this module. You are, however, free to see an instructor as many times as you like. *Italicized* components are not required if you have scored a 90+ in the preceding module part.

<p>Part A</p> <p><i>1 appointment to check workbook</i> <i>1 appointment to have the PMAT checked</i> 1 appointment to have the written MAT graded 1 appointment to have the oral MAT graded</p>	<p>Part B</p> <p><i>1 appointment to check workbook</i> <i>1 appointment for conversation</i> <i>1 appointment to have the PMAT checked</i> 1 appointment to have the written MAT graded 1 appointment to have the oral MAT graded</p>
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Total: 9 appointments

Part A: Chapter 10 Objectifs

Communication Goals	Vocabulary and Grammar Goals	Cultural Goals
You will learn to...	You will learn...	You will learn...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about what you can buy in different stores • Talk about your purchases and sales • Give suggestions, advice, and commands • Make comparisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary related to stores and shopping • Verbs like <i>vendre</i> • The imperative • The comparative and the superlative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going shopping in France • About the European Union • About Morocco, a French-speaking nation in North Africa, and the markets of Marrakesh

Liste des activités obligatoires

Required activities will appear in boxes in the pas-à-pas sections that follow this page.

Module Requirements

_____ Workbook: Complete oral and written workbook activities for chapter 10. Please print the last composition exercise. (If you need additional practice, you can do exercises and activities in *Invitation au monde francophone*. You can then check your work by going to the Supplementary activity section of this module where you will find answers to the textbook exercises.)

_____ Practice MAT

Modular Achievement Test

Written Test (Score: ___/ 75)

Oral Test (Score: ___/ 25)

Grade for this module: _____

Pas-à-pas: Point de départ

Les achats

Throughout this chapter you will use the following vocabulary related to shopping.

LES ACHATS (m.) purchases **et LES MAGASINS (m.)** shops, stores

le magasin de vêtements clothing store You will learn many other words relating to clothing later in Chapter 12.

un pantalon pants

une robe dress

une veste jacket

la librairie the bookstore

la papeterie the paper supply store Very often the **librairie** and the **papeterie** are combined into one store where one can buy stationary, notebooks, pens, some art supplies, and books in one stop. Some **librairie-papeteries** also carry some magazines and the daily papers.

des livres books

du papier paper

des fournitures (f.) scolaires school supplies

du papier et des enveloppes (f.) paper and envelopes

un classeur notebook

une gomme eraser

des trombones paperclips

une règle ruler

des ciseaux (m.) scissors

une agrafeuse a stapler

le magasin de chaussures shoe store

des chaussures (f. pl.) shoes

des chaussures de marche walking shoes

des chaussures de sport sport shoes

des chaussons (m.) slippers

des sandales (f.) sandals

des espadrilles (f.) espadrilles

des chaussures à talon high-heeled shoes

la parfumerie perfume store

des produits de beauté beauty products

une lime à ongles a nail file

une mousse coiffante hair mousse

de la laque hairspray

un fer à friser a curling iron

du maquillage makeup
 du rouge à lèvres lipstick
 du fond de teint foundation
 un crayon pour les yeux eyeliner
 du maquillage pour les yeux eyeshadow
du parfum perfume
la bijouterie jewelry store
 des bijoux jewelry One article of jewelry is **un bijou**.
 des boucles (f.) d'oreille earrings
 un bracelet bracelet
 une bague a ring
 une bague de fiançailles engagement ring
 un collier necklace
 une chaîne en or / en argent a gold/silver chain
 une alliance a wedding ring
 une montre watch
le kioske newspaper stand One can buy newspapers and magazines plus maps of the area which can be helpful for tourists. If the **marchand (m.) de journaux** has a store, he sells the same items:
 des journaux newspapers The singular is **un journal**.
 des revues (f.) magazines
 des cartes (f. pl.) postales postcards
 un plan de la ville a city map
 des timbres (m.) stamps
 une carte routière a road map, usually for a region or an entire country
le magasin de jouets toy store
 des jouets (m) toys
 une poupée doll
 des jeux games. The singular is **un jeu**.
 un jeu électronique electronic game
la maroquinerie leather goods store (When Morocco was under French rule it provided the bulk of leather products to the rest of the French Empire. You can see the remnants of the French word *Maroc* in the name of the products sold there.)
 des accessoires (m.) accessories
 un sac purse
 un sac à main handbag
 un porte-monnaie change purse
 un sac à dos backpack
 une valise suitcase
 une serviette briefcase
 un portefeuille wallet
 un parapluie umbrella
 une ceinture (en cuir) (leather) belt
 un porte-clés keyring
la pharmacie pharmacy In a French pharmacy one can buy:
 des médicaments (m.) prescription and over-the-counter medicines

du sirop pour la gorge (m.) cough syrup
des pastilles pour la gorge (f.) throat lozenges
des gouttes pour le nez (f.) nosedrops
des gouttes pour les yeux (f.) eyedrops
un désinfectant disinfectant
une pommade ointment
des pansements (m.) bandages
des antibiotiques (m.) antibiotiques

des comprimés (m.) **d'aspirine** aspirin tablets

des produits (m. pl.) **pour la santé et pour l'hygiène** (f.) **personnelle** personal health and hygiene products

du dentifrice toothpaste
une brosse à dents toothbrush
du shampooing shampoo
du déodorant deodorant
du savon soap

la droguerie This store does not correspond to our notion of a drugstore, because although it also sells health and hygiene products, it also sells a variety of other household products. A pharmacist does not work there, and they don't sell prescription medications.

des produits pour la maison, la voiture et le jardin home, auto, and garden products

des produits pour l'hygiène personnelle

du papier hygiénique toilet paper
un rasoir razor
une brosse brush
un sèche-cheveux hair dryer
un balai broom
un aspirateur vacuum sweeper
un torchon dish towel
du détergent / de la lessive detergent
un chiffon rag, such as a dust "rag"

le/la fleuriste florist (the change of gender indicates the gender of the store owner, but the tendency is to use the masculine)

des fleurs (f.) flowers

des plantes (f.) **vertes** houseplants

l'opticien/l'opticienne optician (the change of gender indicates the gender of the optician, but the tendency is to use the masculine)

des lunettes (f.) glasses

des lunettes de soleil sunglasses

des verres (m.) **de contact** contact lenses

LES BONNES OCCASIONS bargains

QU'ACHETER ET COMMENT PAYER What to buy and how to pay

l'acheter neuf ou d'occasion to buy it new or used (secondhand)

l'acheter au prix (m.) **normal ou en solde** at regular price or on sale

les soldes (f.) sales

payer comptant pay cash **ou l'acheter à crédit** or buy it on credit

Vous pouvez payer You can pay
avec l'argent (m.) liquide with cash (money)
par chèque (m.) by check
avec votre carte de crédit with your credit card

_____ Complete the *point de départ* activities in the workbook.
 Your instructor will check the free responses during your workbook check appointment. If you have questions regarding these exercises or the responses, take notes so that you can be sure to ask your instructor during your workbook appointment.

Info-Culture: Faire du shopping en France. Read the information on p. 277 and complete the activity in the [Pour mieux comprendre la culture francophone](#) section.

Pas-à-pas: Exploration I

Parler de vos achats et ventes: Les verbes comme *vendre*

_____ In this section, you will learn to use verbs that have infinitives that end in *-re* like *vendre*. To conjugate these verbs one adds the following endings to the stem which is provided by removing the *-re* of the infinitive

-s	-ons	je vend <u>s</u>	nous vend <u>ons</u>
-s	-ez	tu vend <u>s</u>	vous vend <u>ez</u>
--	-ent	il, elle vend <u></u>	ils, elles vend <u>ent</u>

Other verbs that are conjugated like *vendre* are:

attendre to wait for, to expect
défendre to forbid, to defend
entendre to hear

perdre to lose, to waste

répondre (à) to answer

rendre + noun to hand back, return
rendre + adjective to make

rendre visite à to visit (a person)

Notice the difference in meaning between this verb, to hear, and *écouter*, to listen.

This verb is often used with *du temps* to mean “to waste time.”

When you notice the preposition *à* after a verb that means you need to memorize it along with the verb and use it after the verb when it is followed by an infinitive.

The French don't use the verb *faire* in the sense of “to make someone happy.” They use *rendre* instead.

One visits a place: *On visite la Tour Eiffel.*

But

On rend visite à une personne.

Less formally, one can also “go see someone.” *On peut aller voir sa tante.*

One forms the past participle of all of these verbs by replacing the *-re* with *-u*.

_____ Read the *Exploration* on p. 279.

_____ Complete the activities in the *Les verbes comme vendre* section in the workbook. Your instructor will check the free responses during your workbook check appointment. If you have questions regarding these exercises or the responses, take notes so that you can be sure to ask your instructor during your workbook appointment.

Pas-à-pas: Exploration II

Donner des suggestions, des conseils et des ordres: L'impératif

_____ In this section you will learn about the *l'impératif* which are verb forms that are used to give orders or advice, to make requests, or to explain how to do something. Just like in English, the “you” (*tu* and *vous*) are understood and should not be written or spoken in a French command. Unlike English, the “us” or “s” of “let’s” is also understood in French suggestions. The imperative is used in many common expressions; but on signs, in advertisements, billboards, instruction manuals, and recipes the imperative is often replaced by an infinitive structure.

_____ Read the *Exploration* on pp. 282-283.

_____ Complete the activities in the *L'impératif* section in the workbook. Your instructor will check the free responses during your workbook check appointment. If you have questions regarding these exercises or the responses, take notes so that you can be sure to ask your instructor during your workbook appointment.

Pas-à-pas: Exploration III

Le comparatif et le superlatif

_____ In this section, you will learn how to compare things or to point out the best, the worst, or the most interesting elements from a group. It is important to have remembered the small group of adjectives that always precede the noun, because their comparative and superlative adjective constructions will also precede the nouns whereas all other adjectives follow the noun.

_____ Read the *Exploration* on pp. 287-288.

_____ Complete the activities in the workbook. Your instructor will check the free responses during your workbook check appointment. If you have questions regarding these exercises or the responses, take notes so that you can be sure to ask your instructor during your workbook appointment.

**Intégration et perspectives:
Acheter ou ne pas acheter? Maintenant ou plus tard?
Voilà la question!**

Pas-à-pas: Pour mieux lire...

_____ Read the *Chez nous en France: Destination la Bresse* in the workbook and complete the *Avez-vous compris?* exercises that follow. Next, read *À vous de lire: On fait du shopping en ligne* and answer the questions.

Pas-à-pas: Pour mieux écrire...

_____ Complete *À vous de lire: Bienvenue sur le FORUM* in the workbook. Your instructor will go over your work during the workbook check.

Pas-à-pas: Pour mieux comprendre...

Partie orale

_____ Complete the listening passage, dictation, and pronunciation for chapter 10 in the workbook.

Info-Culture: Petite histoire de l'Union européenne. Read the information on pp. 294-295 and complete the activity in the [Pour mieux comprendre la culture francophone](#) section.

Pour mieux comprendre la culture francophone

The following readings on Francophone culture are strongly recommended. In addition to increasing your understanding of Francophone cultures, these readings will help prepare you for the culture section on each Modular Achievement Test.

Info-culture: Faire du shopping en France

_____ Read the cultural information on pp. 277-278 in your text and then answer the following questions. Answers to these exercises are found [at the end of the module](#).

4. How have shopping habits changed in France over the last 30 or so years?
5. What have *les petits commerçants* (small shopkeepers) had to do to compete with shopping centers?
6. What is a *marché en plein air*? How often do they take place and what can you buy there?
7. Name two large department stores in France. When did the idea of the department store start in France and what was the name of the first department store?
8. Name several megastore chains in France.

9. What is a *centre commercial*?
10. What are *La Redoute* and *Les Trois Suisses*?
11. Do the French shop on the Internet? What are the advantages of shopping *en ligne*?

Info-culture: Petite histoire de l'Union européenne

_____ Read *Info-culture: Petite histoire de l'Union européenne* on pp. 294-295 and then answer the questions below. Answers to these exercises are found [at the end of the module](#).

1. What two countries proposed the idea of a common Europe, and what was their justification for it?
2. In what year was the European Union created?
3. What does the strong union between the member nations enable them to do?
4. What is the common currency of the EU, and when was it created?
5. What EU project is projected for 2006, and what is the goal of this project?
6. What is the goal of the euro? To what other currency does it resemble in value? How do the euro coins vary among member countries?

Chez nous: Au Maroc

_____ Read the information on Morocco on p. 302 of your text and answer the *Avez-vous compris?* questions and exercise A on p.303. You may check your answers in the key [at the end of this module](#).

Plus de pratique?

Quiz yourself on the language and grammar presented in this chapter at the [website](#) for *Invitation au monde francophone*. Quizzes over chapter 10 can be found by selecting “chapter 10” on the scrollbar, then clicking on “tutorial quiz.” Here, you can also find a glossary and virtual flashcards to practice new vocabulary.

Watch the video for chapter 10 at <http://telr.osu.edu/languagelab>. Click on “French,” then log in to your OSU account and follow the instructions.

Pas-à-pas: Examens

PRACTICE MODULAR ACHIEVEMENT TEST

_____ Take the Practice MAT at <http://frit.osu.edu/students/undergraduatestudies/ii/pmats/PMAT9.doc>. The oral sections for the Practice MAT are located at <http://telr.osu.edu/languagelab>. Click on “French,” then log in to your OSU account and follow the instructions. If you have a 90+, it is optional but recommended.

Print out a copy and write your answers on that copy. Then go to the answer key at <http://frit.osu.edu/students/undergraduatestudies/ii/pmats/AK9.doc> and check your answers. Correct your answers with a different color ink and make an appointment to have it checked by an instructor.

On a separate piece of paper, record feedback from your instructor after the grading of your Practice MAT. What might you improve before taking the MAT?

_____ You are now ready to take the Modular Achievement Test (Written and Oral sections) for this module.

MODULAR ACHIEVEMENT TEST

The two parts of the MAT, oral and written, can be completed in any order.

_____ Take the written MAT in the Individualized Instruction testing room. Because there is a listening section, you will need to bring headphones to listen to it. You will have as much time as you like to complete the written MAT. You will not need an appointment to take the written section, but you will need one appointment to have it graded.

_____ Take the oral MAT by scheduling an appointment with an instructor. It will be a one-on-one session in which you will complete one *conversation* and one *situation*, taken from the list below. Your score will be based on your instructor's assessment of your skills in grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension.

Oral Test

Part I: Conversations

I. Quel beau cadeau! Dites quels cadeaux vous allez acheter pour vos amis, votre professeur, votre patron(ne), les différents membres de votre famille, etc. pour des occasions différentes (e.g., Noël, anniversaire, anniversaire de mariage, la naissance d'un enfant). Indiquez aussi dans quels magasins vous allez faire ces achats.

II. Encore des conseils! Un(e) de vos ami(e)s (joué par votre professeur) veut savoir comment réussir mieux à l'université. Quels conseils est-ce que vous allez lui donner? Utilisez l'impératif.

Part II: Situations

I. Mon nouveau quartier. Vous venez de trouver un petit appartement à Paris et vous voulez savoir quels magasins et services il y a dans le quartier pour déterminer si vous allez louer l'appartement. Vous posez au moins cinq questions au concierge (joué par votre professeur) qui connaît bien le quartier.

II. Petit sondage. Vous interviewez des gens pour savoir leur opinion des différents magasins et services ici à Columbus. Préparez au moins cinq questions pour ce sondage et posez-les à votre professeur de français. Utilisez le superlatif et le comparatif dans vos questions: e.g., quel est le meilleur xxx de la ville, est-ce que le magasin x est plus cher que le magasin y, etc.

Réponses

ANSWER KEY TO TEXTBOOK/MODULE EXERCISES

Info-culture: Faire du shopping en France (pp. 277-278)

1. Traditional stores and business still exist, but they have had to face competition from new types of sellers (by mail, by Internet) and the appearance of major stores: supermarkets, megastores, department stores, and malls.
2. They have emphasized the special attention given to the needs of each client, the superior quality of their products, and the artisanal aspect of their business.
3. *A marché en plein air* is a flea market. They take place one to two times a week, and one can buy all sorts of foodstuffs, clothing, shoes, and products for the home and garden.
4. Two large department stores in France are Les Galeries Lafayette and Le Printemps. The idea of the department store dates from the mid-19th century (1852) with the opening in Paris of the first department store, Le Bon Marché.
5. Auchan, Carrefour, Continent, and Casino.
6. A *centre commercial* is composed of one or several large stores and a wide variety of specialized stores and boutiques, restaurants, movie theaters, and various services. (It is similar to the American concept of a mall.)
7. *La Redoute* and *Les Trois Suisses* are the best-known catalogues in France.
8. Yes, the French shop on the Internet. The advantages of shopping online include the ability to shop without leaving home, no long lines at the cash register, and 24/7 shopping.

Info-culture: Petite histoire de l'Union européenne (pp. 294-195)

1. France and Germany are at the origin of a common Europe. They proposed it in order to consolidate the reconciliation of the 2 countries that had been longtime enemies in the past and to become economically and politically stronger.
2. In 1992.
3. It enables them to be better prepared in order to face the demands of the modern world and to be more economically and politically competitive on a world level.
4. The common currency of the EU is the euro, and it was created in 1999.
5. The creation of a European Constitution is projected for 2006. The goal of this project is to facilitate the effective functioning of a union composed of 25 States so that the economic link of the EU does not threaten their individual cultural identities.
6. The goal of the euro is to facilitate the free circulation of goods and people in the EU member nations. It resembles the US dollar in value. Each coin has a national side which is different for each country and a common side, which allows the same coins and bills to be used when going from one country to another.

Comprehension Questions for Chez nous: Au Maroc (p. 303)

1. Rabat
2. monarchie
3. le dirham marocain
4. Marrakesh
5. dans des souks
6. On peut simplement regarder.

A. On va au souk.

1. le Souk Qassadine
2. la place Smartine
3. le Souk Ghazal
4. le Souk Rabia
5. le Souk Cherratine
6. le Souk Fagharine
7. le Souk Fagharine

Part B: Chapter 11 Objectifs

Communication Goals	Vocabulary and Grammar Goals	Cultural Goals
You will learn to...	You will learn...	You will learn...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about your health and some sports that you practice • Talk about your daily activities • Talk about past activities • Give advice, suggestions and orders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary related to health and sports • The infinitive and the present of reflexive verbs • The <i>passé composé</i> of reflexive verbs • The <i>impératif</i> of reflexive verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About the French and sports • Good and bad methods of staying in shape • About Quebec, the French-speaking province of Canada

Liste des activités obligatoires

*Required activities will appear in boxes in the **pas-à-pas** sections that follow this page.*

Module Requirements

_____ Workbook: Complete oral and written workbook activities for chapter 11. If you need additional practice, you can do exercises and activities in *Invitation au monde francophone*. You can then check your work by going to the Supplementary activity section of this module where you will find answers to the textbook exercises.

_____ Conversation: Select a scenario from one of the following activities from this chapter in the textbook to act out with the instructor:

- p. 313 *Et vous?*
- p. 321 *C'est votre tour.*
- p. 325 *C'est votre tour.*
- p. 328 *C'est votre tour.*
- p. 334 ex. C, *Au club de gym*

_____ Practice MAT

Modular Achievement Test

Written Test (Score: ____ / 75)

Oral Test (Score: ____ / 25)

Grade for this module: _____

Pas-à-pas: Point de départ

Être bien dans sa peau

Throughout this chapter you will use the following vocabulary related to health and sports.

ÊTRE BIEN DANS SA PEAU feeling great (physically) or quite at ease (mentally)

la peau the skin

LA SANTÉ ET LE SPORT health and sports (note that **le sport** is always singular when speaking of *sports* in general, unless you are specifically referring to more than one sport.)

LE CORPS HUMAIN the human body

le visage / le front face

la bouche mouth

le bras arm

les cheveux (m.) hair

les dents (f.) teeth

le nez nose

l'oeil (m.) eye **les yeux** is the irregular plural of **un oeil**

l'oreille (f.) ear

les joues (f.) cheeks

le menton chin

le cou neck

les lèvres (f.) lips

les sourcils (m.) eyebrows

les cils (m.) eyelashes

les narines (f.) nostrils

la figure body

le doigt finger

le dos back

l'estomac (m.) / **le ventre** stomach

le genou knee

la gorge throat

la jambe leg

la main hand

le pied foot

la tête head

les épaules (f.) shoulders

les hanches (f.) hips

la taille waist / height

le cœur heart

les poumons lungs

la foie liver

les reins kidneys
les membres (m.) limbs
le coude elbow
le poignet wrist
le pouce thumb
la cheville ankle
la cuisse thigh
les orteils (m.) / **les doigts de pied** toes

LA SANTÉ health

RESTER EN BONNE SANTÉ to stay in good health

EN MAUVAISE SANTÉ in poor health

LES DOULEURS (f.) pains **ET LES SYMPTÔMES** (f.) symptoms

avoir mal à la gorge to have a sore throat

à la tête to have a headache

à l'estomac to have a stomachache Sometimes *avoir mal au ventre* may be substituted for *avoir mal à l'estomac*. *Avoir mal à l'estomac* refers to ailments such as indigestion, acid stomach or pain from ulcers that occurs above the belt. *Avoir mal au ventre* refers to intestinal pains and problems and to menstrual cramps.

au dos to have a backache

aux pieds to have feet that hurt

aux reins to have a lower backache

avoir de la fièvre to have a fever (Notice that the French uses the partitive *de la* before *fièvre*)

tousser to cough

avoir sommeil to be sleepy

être fatigué(e) to be tired

être allergique à to be allergic to

avoir envie de vomir to feel like vomiting

avoir la diarrhée to have diarrhea

être paralysé(e) to be paralyzed

être déprimé(e) to be depressed

LES MALADIES

la grippe the flu

un rhume a cold

une infection an infection

le cancer cancer

une crise cardiaque a heart attack

le SIDA AIDS (The acronym *SIDA* refers to *Syndrome Immunodéficientaire Acquis.*)

une angine sore throat

une bronchite bronchitis

une pneumonie pneumonia

le diabète diabetes

les oreillons (m.) mumps

la rougeole measles

la varicelle chicken pox

LES REMÈDES

une ordonnance a prescription

un médicament a medicine

une pilule a pill

un comprimé d'aspirine (f.) an aspirin tablet

une piqûre a shot, an injection

LES SOLUTIONS POSSIBLES

aller chez le médecin to go to the doctor's office

aller chez le kiné to go to the physical therapist's office

aller à l'hôpital to go to the hospital

consulter le pharmacien to ask the pharmacist

appeler les services d'urgences to call the emergency number

LE SPORT

faire du sport to do sports

faire de la gymnastique to participate in physical education of some kind, such as to do exercises

faire de la marche à pied to go walking

faire du judo ou du karaté to do judo or karate

faire de la musculation to do weightlifting

faire de la natation to swim

faire du jogging to go jogging

faire du vélo to go biking

faire du ski to ski

faire du patinage to ice skate

faire du cheval to go horseback riding

faire de l'alpinisme to go mountain climbing

faire du patin à roulettes to rollerskate

faire du rollerblading to rollerblade

faire de l'athlétisme to do track and field

faire de la boxe to box

faire de la lutte to wrestle

faire de la course automobile to participate in auto racing

faire de la planche à voile to go sailboarding

faire du surf to surf

faire du ski de randonnée to cross-country ski

faire de la course à pied to run (on a track)

jouer au tennis to play tennis

jouer au basket to play basketball

jouer au football to play soccer

jouer au base-ball to play baseball

jouer au golf to play golf

jouer au hockey sur glace to play ice hockey

jouer au rugby to play rugby
jouer à la pétanque to play bocce

_____ Complete the *point de départ* activities in the workbook.
Your instructor will check the free responses during your workbook check appointment. If you have questions regarding these exercises or the responses, take notes so that you can be sure to ask your instructor during your workbook appointment.

Info-Culture: Les Français et le sport. Read the information on pp. 311-313 and complete the activity in the [*Pour mieux comprendre la culture francophone*](#) section.

Pas-à-pas: Exploration I

Parler de vos activités quotidiennes: L’infinitif et le présent des verbes réfléchis

_____ In this section you will learn to use verbs in which the subject and the object refer to the same person. Therefore the object “reflects” the subject. Compare the objects in the following two sentences:

Je couche mon petit frère. I put my little brother to bed.

Je me couche. I go to bed. (Put myself to bed.)

You choose the same direct object pronouns that you have already learned to use as reflexive pronouns, except in both the third persons singular and plural where **se** is used.

There are 3 main categories of reflexive verbs.

(1) Verbs in which the subject performs the action on himself or herself.

EX. Je me brosse les cheveux.

(2) Verbs that are often used non-reflexively but can be made reflexive to indicate a reciprocal action.

EX. J’écris à ma meilleure amie. Elle m’écrit.>>>>>Nous nous écrivons.

(3) Verbs that have an idiomatic meaning, which cannot be translated word-for-word and therefore must be learned as a whole expression. Often the verb in these idiomatic expressions means something slightly or entirely different when it is not associated with the reflexive pronoun.

EX. **entendre** - to hear

s’entendre - to get along with

_____ Read the *Exploration* on pp. 316-317.
_____ Complete the activities in *L’infinitif et le présent des verbes réfléchis* section in the workbook.
Your instructor will check the free responses during your workbook check appointment. If you have questions regarding these exercises or the responses, take notes so that you can be sure to ask your instructor during your workbook appointment.

Pas-à-pas: Exploration II

Parler de vos activités passées: Le passé composé des verbes réfléchis

_____ In this section you will learn that *être* is the auxiliary verb used to conjugate reflexive verbs in the *passé composé* and that the past participle must agree in number and gender with the subject just as it does with the verbs of motion that you learned in the last chapter. When you are just beginning to use reflexive verbs in the *passé composé* it is sometimes difficult to keep all of the small but important words in the correct order. Just remember that the reflexive pronoun and the verb form a unit that must not be separated by the *ne* in the negative.

_____ Read the *Exploration* on p. 322.

_____ Complete the activities in the *Le passé composé des verbes réfléchis* section in the workbook.

Your instructor will check the free responses during your workbook check appointment. If you have questions regarding these exercises or the responses, take notes so that you can be sure to ask your instructor during your workbook appointment.

Pas-à-pas: Exploration III

Donner des conseils, des suggestions et des ordres: L'impératif des verbes réfléchis

_____ In this section, you will learn how to tell or suggest that someone do or not do something using reflexive verbs.

_____ Read the *Exploration* on p. 326.

_____ Complete the activities in the workbook.

Your instructor will check the free responses during your workbook check appointment. If you have questions regarding these exercises or the responses, take notes so that you can be sure to ask your instructor during your workbook appointment.

Intégration et perspectives: Être et rester en forme: Les bonnes et les mauvaises méthodes

Pas-à-pas: Pour mieux lire...

_____ Read *Chez nous en France: Destination les Alpes* in the workbook. Then complete the *Avez-vous compris?* exercise. Next, read *À vous de lire: Le canyoning* and answer the *Avez-vous compris?* questions.

Pas-à-pas: Pour mieux écrire...

_____ Write an original composition on topic C, *À vous d'écrire: Les Américains et le sport*, in the workbook. Your instructor will go over your work during the workbook check.

Pas-à-pas: Pour mieux comprendre...

Partie orale

_____ Complete the listening passage, dictation, and pronunciation for chapter 11 in the workbook.

Info-Culture: Les Français et la santé. Read the information on p. 332 and complete the activity in the [*Pour mieux comprendre la culture francophone*](#) section.

Pour mieux comprendre la culture francophone

The following readings on Francophone culture are strongly recommended. In addition to increasing your understanding of Francophone cultures, these readings will help prepare you for the culture section on each Modular Achievement Test.

Info-culture: Les Français et le sport

_____ Read the cultural information on pp. 311-313 in your text and answer the following questions. Answers to these exercises are found [at the end of the module](#).

1. What percentage of the French practice a sport regularly?
2. Do young people prefer team or individual sports?
3. What are *vacances de neige*?
4. What are especially good areas for skiing in France?
5. What are the favorite sports of people who enjoy being out in the fresh air?
6. What new sports have recently been introduced in France?
7. What role do sports play in French high schools? In universities?
8. What is the favorite sport of the French and what is its premiere event of the year?
9. What is the Tour de France? How long does it last and what area does the race cover? What is the significance of *le maillot jaune*?
10. Name two important auto races in France.

Info-culture: Les Français et la santé

_____ Read the cultural information on p. 332 in your text and answer the following questions. Answers to these exercises are found [at the end of the module](#).

1. In what way does the French health care system differ from that in America?

2. What is the goal of Social Security? What percentage of medical expenses does it cover?
3. How much do the French spend on health care? Is this number increasing or decreasing, and why?
4. Why are the French the greatest consumers of medications in Europe?
5. Has the use of alcohol and tobacco in France been increasing or decreasing?
6. Why do the French take part in sports?

Chez nous: Au Québec

Read the information on Quebec on page 336 of your text and answer the following questions. Check your answers in the key [at the end of this module](#).

1. What is the capital of Quebec?
2. What is the official language of Quebec?
3. What percentage of the population of Quebec speak French?
4. Describe Quebec's terrain.
5. What winter sports are practiced in Quebec?
6. What is found on the streets of Quebec during *le Carnaval*? And on the Saint Lawrence River?

Pas-à-pas: Pour mieux parler...

_____ Practice the following role-play activities from the chapter in preparation for your oral test. Your instructor will ask you to play one or several of these activities in your conversation appointment.

- p. 313 *Et vous?*
- p. 321 *C'est votre tour.*
- p. 325 *C'est votre tour.*
- p. 328 *C'est votre tour.*
- p. 334 ex. C, *Au club de gym*

You should also be prepared to talk about health issues and sports and activities.

Plus de pratique?

Quiz yourself on the language and grammar presented in this chapter at the [website](#) for *Invitation au monde francophone*. Quizzes over chapter 11 can be found by selecting “chapter 11” on the scrollbar, then clicking on “tutorial quiz.” Here, you can also find a glossary and virtual flashcards to practice new vocabulary.

Watch the video for chapter 11 at <http://telr.osu.edu/language/ab>. Click on “French,” then log in to your OSU account and follow the instructions.

Pas-à-pas: Examens

PRACTICE MODULAR ACHIEVEMENT TEST

_____ Take the Practice MAT at <http://frit.osu.edu/students/undergraduatestudies/ii/pmats/PMAT10.doc>. The oral sections for the Practice MAT are located at <http://telr.osu.edu/languagelab>. Click on “French,” then log in to your OSU account and follow the instructions. If you have a 90+, it is optional but recommended.

Print out a copy and write your answers on that copy. Then go to the answer key at <http://frit.osu.edu/students/undergraduatestudies/ii/pmats/AK10.doc> and check your answers. Correct your answers with a different color ink and make an appointment to have it checked by an instructor.

On a separate piece of paper, record feedback from your instructor after the grading of your Practice MAT. What might you improve before taking the MAT?

_____ You are now ready to take the Modular Achievement Test (Written and Oral sections) for this module.

MODULAR ACHIEVEMENT TEST

The two parts of the MAT, oral and written, can be completed in any order.

_____ Take the written MAT in the Individualized Instruction testing room. Because there is a listening section, you will need to bring headphones to listen to it. You will have as much time as you like to complete the written MAT. You will not need an appointment to take the written section, but you will need one appointment to have it graded.

_____ Take the oral MAT by scheduling an appointment with an instructor. It will be a one-on-one session in which you will complete one *conversation* and one *situation*, taken from the list below. Your score will be based on your instructor’s assessment of your skills in grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension.

Oral Test

Part I: Conversations

I. Pour rester en bonne forme. Parlez de ce que vous faites pour rester en bonne forme et en bonne santé. Par exemple, quels sports pratiquez-vous? Êtes-vous membre d’un club de gymnastique? À quelle heure est-ce que vous vous levez d’habitude? A quelle heure est-ce que vous vous couchez? Que mangez-vous d’habitude pour le petit déjeuner (le déjeuner, le dîner)?

II. Hier. Racontez votre journée d’hier. Utilisez autant de verbes réfléchis que possible dans votre description (e.g., Hier, je me suis réveillé(e) à 7 heures, etc.)

Part II: Situations

I. Chez le médecin. Imaginez que vous avez accompagné un(e) ami(e) français(e) (joué[e] par votre professeur) chez le médecin. Pour pouvoir expliquer les symptômes de votre ami(e) au médecin, vous lui posez au moins cinq questions pour savoir quels sont ses symptômes et comment il/elle se sent.

II. Au club de gym. Imaginez que vous travaillez pour un club de gymnastique et vous avez devant vous un(e) futur(e) client(e) (joué[e] par votre professeur). Vous lui posez au moins cinq questions pour savoir ses intérêts, ses habitudes de vie, son horaire (*schedule*). Utilisez autant de verbes réfléchis que possible.

Réponses

ANSWER KEY TO TEXTBOOK/MODULE EXERCISES

Info-culture: Les Français et le sport (pp. 311-313)

1. 50%
2. team sports
3. a period of 2-3 weeks during which teachers and students go to the mountains and spread their time between skiing and studying
4. the Alps and the Pyrenees
5. walking and hiking in the mountains
6. golf, baseball, paragliding, hang gliding, and acrobatic sports
7. Sports and gymnastics are an integral part of the high school program in France. High schoolers can take a sportive test as an elective for the bac. However, universities do not have their own sports teams as in the United States.
8. The favorite sport of the French is soccer. The main event of the year is the World Cup.
9. The Tour de France is a cycling race that lasts several weeks during the month of July and covers almost all of France. The *maillot jaune* is awarded to the winner of each stage.
10. the 24 Hours of Le Mans and the Monte Carlo Rally

Info-culture: Les Français et la santé (p. 332)

1. The French state takes charge of the majority of the French's medical expenses, as opposed to the United States where Americans are required to have private medical insurance.
2. The goal of Social Security is to ensure that all people, and in all circumstances, has the possibility of access to the necessary means to ensure their subsistence and that of their family in case of death. It covers 75% of all health expenses.
3. They spend nearly 10% of their budget on health care. This number is increasing because of the aging of the population, the growing preoccupation about health, and the appearance of new medical techniques.

4. It may be due to the fact that many medications are paid for by Social Security. There are also more and more people who suffer from modern maladies such as cancer and stress.
5. It has decreased among adults, but tobacco use remains high for young people.
6. They want to combat stress and remain young and in shape.

Comprehension Questions for Chez nous: Au Québec (p. 336)

1. Quebec
2. French
3. 80%
4. There are thousands of lakes, mountains, immense forests, and tundra.
5. downhill skiing, cross-country skiing, snowboarding, snowshoeing, walking and riding in a dogsled
6. ice sculptures, a canoe race