

French in Action, Leçon 4 :

Before starting the video, read this entire worksheet and answer as much as you can.

Open your **French notebook** to the **Verb** section.

What did we write down for the definition of . . . ?

infinitive – _____

conjugate – _____

Now look at the **grammar section** of your notebook.

Find the page where we wrote sideways to make a table.

In the first column we wrote: **un / une / des** ->

What do these words mean? _____

What kind of “articles” are these? _____

In the second column we wrote : **le (l') / la (l') / les** ->

What do these words mean? _____

What kind of “articles” are these? _____

What is the difference between un and une? _____

What is the difference between le and la? _____

This episode of French in Action is getting you ready to start the story. It starts by teaching you different *genres* (the French word for “types”) of stories.

A **“roman”** is a novel (a fiction book).

Before watching the video, can you guess what these types of books or movies would be? Write the meaning in pencil so that you can change it if you need to as you watch the video.

policier

d’aventures

une comédie

d’amour

de science-fiction

une tragédie

un drame

You can use these genres to describe un roman or un film.

Before watching the video, can you guess what these words mean? Write the meaning in pencil so that you can change it if you need to as you watch the video.

un crime

à l’aéroport

une bibliothèque

un criminel

un taxi

une faculté

une victime

ça dépend

un voyage

un professeur

arrive

une aventure

un train

part

un jeu

un autobus

une maison

un chien

Here are some expressions used in the video that you have already learned. What do they mean?

vous aimez?
je n'aime pas
je détète
ça
elle aime

elle aime beaucoup
elle adore
elle préfère
les chocolats
écoutez bien

These words are a bit harder, and le professeur goes a little fast.

- **le Quartier Latin** – this is a neighborhood in Paris known for its university. This is where you go if you want to hang out with younger people and find some great comic book stands.
Look at the grammar section of your notebook. What is the name of the famous university in Paris?
_____.
- **à la duane** – customs (This is not a custom, like kissing on each cheek. This is where you go when you enter one country from another, to declare anything over a certain value that you brought in from the foreign country. First, security checks your passport to make sure that you have the right to enter the country. Next, customs verifies anything that you brought in with you. They check to make sure that you aren't smuggling in anything illegal. Also, if you bought something very expensive when on vacation in another country, you may need to pay an import tax when you return to the U.S. and pass through customs.
- **vous n'avez rien à déclarer** – you have nothing to declare (you did not bring anything of value with you into the country)
- **récapitule** – let's recap (sum up, review ; the professeur uses this expression quite a bit.)
- **les choux à la crème** - cream puffs (a yummy pastry ; I dare you to google images of cream puffs.)
- **les éclairs** (a super yummy pastry ; double dare.)
- **apprendre ses leçons** – to learn her lessons
- **les chatouille** – tickling

The following are nationalities. I have written them here in both the masculine and the feminine. (If they already end in "e," the masculine and feminine are the same.)

Write the English translations. Then, circle the ones that are used in the video.

suédois(e)	américain(e)	tunisien(ne)
japonais(e)	mexicain(e)	norvégien(ne)
chinois(e)	cubain(e)	cambodgien(ne)
anglais(e)	italien(ne)	arménien(ne)
allemand(e)	brésilien(ne)	suisse
espagnol(e)	égyptien(ne)	belge
néerlandais(e)	indien(ne)	arabe
hollandais(e)	canadien(ne)	
danois(e)	libyen(ne)	

Now for the new verbs in this lesson. We will be sure that everyone has them on the same page in their notebook at the beginning of next school year. For now, this may help you to understand the lesson:

pouvoir =	to be able to (can)	voir = to see
je peux tu peux il/elle/on peut	nous pouvons vous pouvez ils /elles peuvent	on va voir – we’re going to see /we’ll see je vais voir – I’m going to see il faut voir- we have to see voyons – let’s see

il peut = he can
être = to be
peut-être = can be / perhaps

commencer – to begin
commençons – let’s begin

Here are verbs that you should know by now. Write the ones that we have already learned in class, then listen for them in the video. Try to figure out the ones that you haven’t already learned by watching the video.

apprendre	être	commencer
choisir	faire	partir
avoir	adorer	voir
inventer	aimer	pouvoir
comprendre	détester	
prendre	aller	

He also lists these 2, but he doesn’t really demonstrate them:

venir – to come
savoir – to know

After watching the video, fill in the blanks according to the class in the video.

Moi, je suis le professeur, et vous, vous êtes _____. Nous allons apprendre _____ . Pour apprendre le français, nous allons inventer _____ . Ça va être une histoire de deux _____. Une jeune fille et un _____. Le jeune homme de l’histoire va être _____. Au début de l’histoire, le jeune homme arrive en _____. Il est à _____ . Il est avec deux autres _____. Il passe la _____ . Il passe la _____. Puis, il prend un _____ pour aller à _____ .