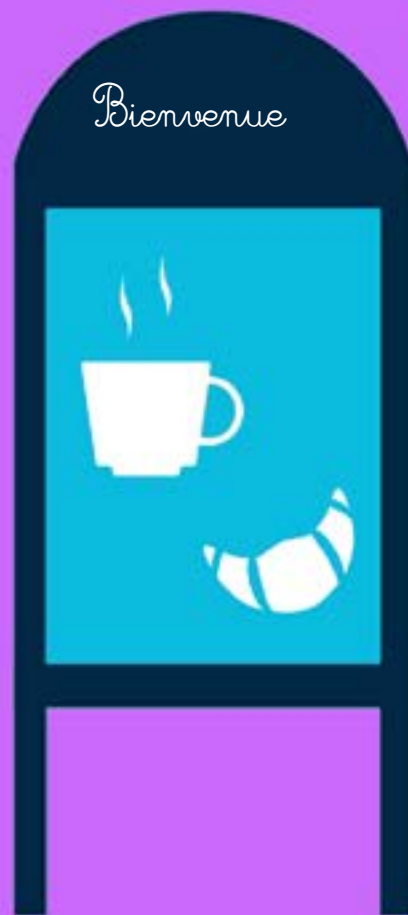


MY FRENCH ROUTINE



WITH
MP3

Vol 5 - Intermediate

By Talk in French

My French Routine Volume 5

By Frederic Bibard

Talkinfrench.com

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the fifth volume of the My French Routine series. You've either come to this point after studying the previous volumes, or you've jumped to this lesson because you already have previous experience with French. Regardless of how you arrived here, let me extend a warm merci beaucoup and wish you well on the start of your 4-week long journey with this book.

If you have studied the previous volumes, you'll find that this book picks up where the fourth volume left off. Just like volumes one through four, this is a complete step-by-step learning method to help you practice your French and learn to speak it fluently, and it consists of one month's worth of lessons.

How 'My French Routine' works:

This book is divided into twenty lessons and is designed for you to work on a single lesson each day, five days a week, for four weeks. There is also a recap lesson that you can tackle during the weekends.

Each daily lesson includes the following:

- One to three topics per day
- Sample dialogues recorded by native French speakers to illustrate grammar points
- MP3 guides to help with the pronunciation
- Exercises and practice activities
- Vocabulary lists
- So much more!

The lessons are carefully selected and arranged to make learning a breeze and to ensure that comprehension flows naturally. We have also made sure that the lessons are short enough to grab your interest but still challenging enough to keep you going and make you feel a sense of progress day after day.

Why learn French with My French Routine?

There are so many books available on the market. Believe me, I know. The range of choices is enough to make any learner's head spin. But, why this ebook? What makes this different?

The answer is simple: the method.

I carefully selected the most effective lessons, techniques, and exercises that worked for my students during the years I taught French. Then, I incorporated them into a method specially designed for French learners who want to learn French on their own.

IT HAS A STRONG FOCUS ON LISTENING

Listening is a key skill that requires thorough practice, whether you are a beginner, intermediate, or advanced learner. But just any type of listening is not enough. I want you to have audio materials that are specially crafted to help boost your learning. These are embedded into the material itself.

Unlike all the other audio books you will find on the market, the listening exercises that I included in this book have been carefully placed into the daily lessons in order to fully maximize your comprehension.

As part of the lessons, you can listen to and follow along with French conversations that illustrate a grammar topic as well as practice your pronunciation of the vocabulary. The audio material is narrated by native French speakers and recorded for you to easily follow along.

IT HELPS YOU DEVELOP A LEARNING HABIT

Any French learner knows that learning French is not easy. Some days are harder than others, and sometimes your motivation is so low that you feel you can't go on. However, if you break the tasks into small daily doses and build a learning habit as you go along, the learning process will become less difficult and more painless.

This is the core concept behind all of my products at www.talkinfrench.com. This book, like the rest of the Talk in French resources, is built on the idea that, if you spend time consistently following the daily lessons, you will learn much more and progress more quickly than if you study irregularly. This book, plus the other volumes in this series, will help you with that.

So if you are an intermediate French learner with some knowledge of the French language, you are looking at the book that is crafted with your needs in mind. If you already have a background in French, you may want to skip the previous books in the series and start here, but if you are a complete beginner, I suggest you head over to the previous volumes and move forward from there.

After completing the lessons in this book, you should be able to:

- Convey your ideas clearly and have meaningful conversations in French
- Demonstrate your knowledge of and skills with the French language
- Put to use the grammar structures you have learned
- Confidently navigate various scenarios using the French language
- Use a total of ____ vocabulary words in your daily conversations

I sincerely hope you find this book helpful.

Bonne chance, good luck!

Frédéric BIBARD

Founder, Talk in French

Week 17 Day 1: Imperative

Bonjour, how are you today? For the very first day of your lessons, we will begin with a topic that is simple enough for you to quickly grasp: The French imperative mood, or l'impératif.

You should already be familiar with the imperative in English. You use it every day to make a demand or request, give an order, express a desire, recommend something, or give advice as well as directions to people.

Chef : Vous, venez avec moi.

Ouvrier : Je suis là, allons-y.

Chef : Attendez-moi là.

Ouvrier : Revenez vite, j'ai du travail.

Chef : Restez ici, je reviens !

Chief: You, come with me.

Worker: I'm here, let's go.

Chief: Wait for me here.

Worker: Come back soon, I have work.

Chief: Stay here, I'll be back!

For the French imperative, here are some things you should remember:

- You use the imperative mood to directly address one or more people. This covers:
 - Second person singular (tu): to be used for people you are familiar with
 - First person plural (nous): to be used when addressing a group of people or a single person with whom you'd like to be more formal
 - Second person plural (vous): to be used when you are including yourself among those who will complete the action.

Here's how to form the imperative mood:

- 2nd person singular (tu):
 - For –ER verbs: take the 2nd person singular (tu) form of any -ER verb (except the verb Aller) in the present tense and drop the subject pronoun. Then remove the s.

Example: Tu parles → Parles → Parle! (Speak!)

- For verbs that end in –IR and some verbs ending in RE: the verbs will end with s.

Examples:

Tu finis – finis!

Tu vends -- vends!

- 1st person plural (nous):
 - For –ER/-RE verbs including irregular verbs, use the 1st person plural (nous) form of the verb in the present tense and drop the subject pronoun. Add –ons

Examples:

Nous parlons – Parlons!

Nous vendons – Vendons!

- For –IR verbs, add –issons.

Example:

Nous finissons – Finissons!

- • 2nd person plural (vous):
 - For –ER/-RE verbs including irregular verbs, use the first-person plural (vous) form of the verb in the present tense and drop the subject pronoun. Add -ez.
 - For –IR verbs, add -issez.

Examples:

Vous parlez – Parlez!

Vous finissez – Finissez!

Vous vendez– Vendez!

Le Directeur : Monsieur Martin, entrez s'il vous plaît !

M. Martin : Bonjour monsieur le directeur.

Le Directeur : Fermez la porte. Merci. Asseyez-vous je vous prie. Je suis très mécontent de votre travail Monsieur Martin.

M. Martin : Soyez plus clair s'il vous plaît.

Le Directeur : Je vais vous montrer. Suivez-moi. Regardez! Expliquez-moi ce que c'est, je ne comprends pas pourquoi vous êtes si désordonné.

M. Martin : Restez calme monsieur le directeur, je peux tout vous expliquer, sortons.

The Director: Mr. Martin, please enter!

Mr. Martin: Hello Mr. Director.

The Director: Close the door. Thank you. Sit down please. I am very unhappy with your work, Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin: Be more clear, please.

Director: I'll show you. Follow me. Look! Tell me what it is, I do not understand why you're so messy.

Mr. Martin: Stay calm, sir, I can explain everything to you, come out.

As you may notice, the topics discussed above are all commands that tell someone to do something (affirmative commands). But, how about commands that tell people NOT to do something?

To form negative commands in French, simply add ne...pas around the verb in its imperative form.

Example:

Ne parle pas! Don't speak!

Professeur : Ne parlez pas !

Élève : Ne soyez pas si fâché monsieur.

Professeur : Ne continuez pas !

Élève : Ne criez pas, j'ai compris, pardonnez-moi.

Professor: Do not talk!

Student: Do not be so angry, sir.

Teacher: Don't continue!

Student: Don't shout, I understood, forgive me.

So, are there any exceptions?

Well, there's some good news: there are only three verbs that are totally irregular in the imperative mood. These are avoir, être, and savoir:

Avoir : Aie → Ayez → Ayons

Être : Sois → Soyez → Soyons

Savoir : Sache → Sachez → Sachons

Exercise:

1. Bonjour à toutes et à tous, _____ (asseoir) vous s'il vous plaît. _____ (être) calme et ne _____ (parler) pas!

Hello to all of you, sit down please. Be quiet and don't talk!

2. _____ (écouter) moi bien monsieur. _____ (savoir) que vous êtes incorrect! _____ (avoir) conscience de vos erreurs!

Listen to me sir. Know that you are not correct! Be aware of your mistakes!

3. _____ (sortir) de la voiture et _____ (montrer) vos papiers. _____ (négation) parlez _____ (négation) et restez là.

Get out of the car and show your papers. Don't speak and stay there.

4. _____ (finir) ton travail, c'est clair ? _____ (être) plus attentif et ne _____ (traîner) pas!

Finish your work, is that clear? Be more careful and don't linger!

5. _____ (partir) d'ici, je ne veux plus te voir ! _____ (savoir) que je ne suis pas content, _____ (revenir) ce soir !

Leave here, I don't want to see you anymore! Know that I'm not happy, come back tonight!

Answers :

1. Asseyez/Soyez/Parlez 2. Écoutez/Sachez/Ayez 3. Sortez/Montrez/Ne pas/Restez

4. Finis/Sois/Traîne 5. Pars/Sache/Reviens

Additional Exercises:

Listening Corner

Answer the questions about the dialogue:

Que demande le père d'Antoine? (What is Antoine's father asking?)

- a. venez me voir (come to see me)
- b. viens me voir (come to see me)
- c. venir me voir (come to see me)
- d. ne pas venir me voir (don't come to see me)

Que dit Antoine pour manifester son incompréhension? (What is Antoine saying that shows his incomprehension?)

- a. Je ne comprendre pas, expliquer-moi
- b. Je ne comprenez pas, expliquez-moi
- c. Je ne comprends pas, explique-moi
- d. Je comprends, explique-moi

Quelle est la réponse apportée par Antoine? (What is Antoine's answer?)

- a. Sachez que je peux tout t'expliquer
- b. Savoir que je peux tout t'expliquer
- c. Sais que je peux tout t'expliquer
- d. Sache que je peux tout t'expliquer

Réponses/ Answers:

b - c - d

Transcription

Père : Antoine, viens me voir tout de suite.

Antoine : J'arrive papa, attends quelques instants.

Père : Je ne suis pas satisfait de toi, travaille mieux !

Antoine: Je ne comprends pas, explique-moi ce qui ne va pas.

Père : Très bien, suis-moi ! Je vais te montrer le problème.

Antoine: S'il te plaît, ne crie pas.

Père : Regarde, dis-moi pourquoi ton bureau est ainsi.

Antoine: Sache que je peux tout t'expliquer. Mais ne sois pas fâché contre moi.

Father : Antoine, come to see me right now.

Antoine: I'm coming dad, wait a few moments.

Father: I'm not pleased with you, work harder!

Anthony: I don't understand, explain to me what is wrong.

Father: Okay, follow me! I'll show you the problem.

Antoine: Please, do not shout.

Father: Look, tell me why your office is like that.

Antoine: I can explain everything. But don't be angry at me.

Writing Corner

Write five sentences using the French Imperative mood:

Example:

Sortez d'ici et ne revenez pas avant ce soir. (Get out of here and don't come back until tonight.)

Mangez votre repas et finissez votre assiette. (Start eating and finish your plate.)

Ne parlez pas ! Restez calme et soyez gentil. (Don't speak! Stay calm and be nice.)

Range tes affaires tout de suite et va dans ta chambre. (Get your things now and go to your bedroom.)

Arrête de bavarder et commence tes devoirs. (Stop talking and start your homework.)

Grammar Corner

Fill in the gaps using the French Imperative mood:

1. ____ (partir) vite sinon vous allez être en retard. (Leave quickly or you'll be late.)

2. Ne ____ (être + négation) méchants avec votre grand-mère. (Don't be nasty with your grandmother.)

3. ____ (savoir) que vous êtes très sympathique, mais ____ (rester) en dehors de tout ça. (Know that you are very friendly, but stay out of this.)

4. ____ (dessiner) moi un oiseau et ____ (négation + parler) pas pendant le cours. (Please draw me a bird, and don't talk while working.)

5. ____ (envoyer) un mail et ____ (être) clair dans ta demande. (Send an email and be clear in your request.)

Réponses/ Answers:

1. partez 2. soyez pas 3. sachez/restez 4. dessinez/ne parlez 5. envoie/sois

Vocabulary Corner

Make links to match the sentences with their correct French Imperative mood:

- a. Antoine s'il te plaît (Antoine please)
- b. Monsieur Martin, ne (Mister Martin, don't)
- c. Montrez-moi vos papier et (Show me your papers and)
- d. Nous ne sommes pas bons (We are not good)

- e. sortez de la voiture (get out of the car)
- f. viens me voir tout de suite (come to see me right now)
- g. soyez pas fâché (be angry)
- h. Soyons plus attentifs (be more careful)

Réponses/ Answers:

a - f / b - g / c - e / d - h

Additional Vocabulary:

avoir des dispositions pour	to be good at
s'épanouir	to flourish
licencier quelqu'un	to make someone redundant
renvoyer	to sack, to fire
la formation continue	lifelong learning
faire la grève	to go on strike
gagner un bon salaire	to earn a good salary
être son propre patron	to be one's own boss
des heures supplémentaires	overtime
changer d'emploi	to change jobs
le lieu de travail	the workplace
le salaire	salary
travailler à mi-temps	to work part-time
travailler à plein temps	to work full-time
le marché du travail	the job market
la formation	training
les offres d'emploi	job adverts
poser sa candidature	to apply for a job
se faire embaucher	to get employment
un emploi stable	a secure job

A quick recap of this lesson:

In this lesson, we learned all about l'impératif.

- The imperative mood is used to directly address one or more people to make a request, give an order, suggest something, and other similar uses.
- For 2nd person singular (tu): use the 2nd person singular form in the present tense and drop the s for verbs that end in –er (except the verb aller). –IR or –some verbs in RE verbs will end with s.
- For 1st person plural (nous): use the 1st person plural (vous) form of the verb in the present tense. Add –ons for –ER/-RE verbs and –issons for –IR verbs.
- For 2nd person plural (vous): use the 1st person plural (vous) form of the verb in the present tense. Add –ez for –ER/-RE verbs and –issez for –IR verbs.
- To form negative commands in French, simply add ne...pas around the verb in its imperative form.