**Chapitre 6 Study Guide**

* Know all the vocabulary on pg 197, as well as past vocabulary.
* **Know the verbs aller and vouloir**
* Aller = to go

 Je vais Nous allons

 Tu vas Vous allez

 Il/Elle/On va Ils/Elles vont

* Vouloir = to want

Je veux Nous voulons

Tu veux Vous voulez

Il/Elle/on veut Ils veulent

**Je voudrais is a more polite way of saying “I want”**

* **Going to places:**

Know how to talk about going to different places, making suggestions about going to different places, and accepting or rejecting offers.

**Examples:**

Je vais au café. = I am going to the café.

Tu vas au musée. = You are going to the museum.

Tu vas à l’école? = Are you going to school?

On va au café? = How about if we go to the café? **(suggestion)**

Tu veux aller aux magasins avec moi? = Do you want to go to the stores with me?

Est-ce que tu veux aller à la plage? – Do you want to go to the beach?

Allons au café! = Let’s go to the café! **(command)**

On peut faire du ski. = We can go ski.

Je voudrais aller faire du vélo. Tu viens? = I would like to go biking. Will you come?

**New ways to accept: New ways to refuse:**

Je veux bien. = I’d really like to. Je suis occupé(e) = I am busy.

Pourquoi pas? = Why not?

**To confirm a meeting:**

Bon, on se retrouve à… = Ok, we’ll meet at…

Rendez-vous mardi au café. = We’ll meet Tuesday at the café

Entendu = OK

**Make sure you know all the other ways to accept or refuse, learned in past chapters**

* **Using “to” (for direction to a place)**

Be careful how you translate the word “to” when you are talking about going to a place. This must agree with the noun that follows: if it is masculine, feminine, singular or plural.

1. à + city = to + city **Je vais à Paris**.
2. à la = to the + (feminine place) **Je vais à la plage.**
3. à l’ = to the + (word that begins with a vowel) **Je vais à l’école.**
4. à le = changes to **au** + (masculine place) **Je vais au café**
5. à les = changes to **aux** + (plural place) **Je vais aux parcs.**
* **Using aller + verb = to be going to do something**

To say that you are going to do something, you use the verb aller + another verb. You only conjugate the first verb, not eh second verb.

**Examples:**

Je vais étudier. = I am going to study.

Je vais faire mes devoirs. = I am going to do my homework.

On va étudier? = How about we go to study?

On va faire les devoirs? = How about if we do the homework?

**To make it negative:**

To make it negative, put the ne and the pas around the conjugated verb aller.

Je ne vais pas étudier. = I am not going to study.

* **Days of the week:**

To say that you do something every Monday, use "le" before the day of the week. To say that you are doing something this Monday, don't add anything before Monday.

**Examples:**

Je joue au foot le lundi. = I play soccer on Mondays.

Je joue au foot lundi. = I am playing soccer this Monday.

* **Telling time**

When you are talking about the time a class is, or schedules, you use military time. However, when someone asks you what time it is, you do **NOT** use military time. You do not say A.M. or P.M. Instead you can say “in the morning, in the afternoon, at night”

When you are giving the time, the sentence must start with “Il est…” which translates as “It is…”

**Examples:**

Quelle heure est-il? = What time is it?

A quelle heure…? = At what time…?

1:00 Il est une heure**. (no “s” after heure)**

3:00 Il est trois heures. **(there is an “s” after heure)**

12:50 Il est douze heures cinquante. **OR** Il est une heure moins dix.

12:30 Il est douze heures et demie/trente.

12:15 Il est douze heures quinze **OR** Il est douze heures et quart.

12:45 Il est douze heures quarante-cinq **OR** Il est une heure moins quinze **OR** Il est une heure moins le quart.

**Important time vocabulary:**

Demie = half

Quart = quarter

Moins = minus/less

Du matin = in the morning

De l’après-midi = in the afternoon

De la nuit = at night

Vers = around

Midi = noon

Minuit = midnight

* **Question words**

Make sure that you remember all the ways to ask questions, that we have learned from other chapters**.**

Qu’est-ce que… = What… **Qu’est-ce que tu vas faire? = What are you going to do?**

Est-ce que… = Do… **Est-ce que tu vas manger? = Are you going to eat?**

**New questions words**

Quand = when

Avec qui = with whom

Où = where

Quoi = what

**Example conversation:**

B: Tu veux faire quoi? = What do you want to do? **OR** Qu’est-ce que tu vas faire demain? =
 What are you going to do tomorrow?

A: Je vais au cinéma. = I am going to the movies.

B: Quand ça? = When?

A: lundi = On Monday.

B: Où ça? = = To where?  **OR** Tu vas où? = Where are you going? **OR** Où est-ce que tu vas? =

 Where are you going?

A: Je vais à Star Cinéma à Southfield. = I am going to Star Theater in Southfield.

B: A quelle heure? = At what time? **OR**  Tu vas au cinema à quelle heure? OR A quelle heure est-ce qu’on se retrouve? = At what time are we meeting?

A: A six heures. = At 6 PM

B: On se retrouve où? = Where are we meeting?

A: Au cinema = At the movies.

B: Avec qui? = With whom?  **OR** Tu vas au cinema avec qui? = With whom are you going? **OR** Avec

 qui est-ce tu vas? = With whom are you going?

A: Je vais avec Marie et Jean. = I am going with Marie and Jean

* **Culture**

The French use the military clock to talk about the times for schedules (planes, trains, buses, etc) and for when they have a class. When they are asking and telling each other the actual time, the use the 12 hour clock.