**Chapitre 3 Study Guide**

* Know all the vocabulary
* **Shopping expressions**

Combien coutent les pommes? = How much do the apples cost?

Ça fait combine? = How much does it all cost? (to ask for the total price of all your purchases)

Combien de pommes voulez-vous (vous voulez)? = How many apples do you want?

Avoir besoin de = to need

Ex. J’ai besoin de… = I need

J’ai besoin d’un kilo de bananes. = I need a kilo of bananas.

Je vais prendre. = I am going to take

Je voudrais… = I would like..

Combien en voulez-vous? = How much (of the item mentioned previously) do you want?

Combien coute/coutent… = How much do/does… cost?

C’est tout? = = Is that all?

* **Using the pronoun “en”**

The pronoun “en” is used to replace a noun previously mentioned, dealing with a quantity of something.

**En replaces a QUANTITY**

This quantity is likely to be introduce by a partitive article “De, du, de la, de l’, des” , or a number such as “un, une, trois, vingt-huit”… or a fraction “un quart”… or an adverb of quantity “beaucoup de, un peu de”… or an expression of quantity “un kilo de, un litre de, une boîte de…”.

Je veux 6 pommes.= I want 6 apples.

J’en veux 6. = I want 6 (of them)

Je mange du gateau. = I eat some cake.

J’en mange. = I eat some.

J’achète des pommes. = I buy some apples.

J’en achète. = I buy some.

**Negative sentences with “en”:**

Remember that PAS is also a quantity:

Je ne veux pas de lait. = I don’t want any milk.

Je n’en veux pas. = I don’t want any.

* **Accent-changing verbs**

Acheter = to buy

J’achète nous achetons

Tu achètes vous achetez

Il achète ils achètent

* **Phrases/sentences used on past worksheets**

Que dit-on.. = what do they say…

Que dis-tu… = what do you say…

Que dit-il… = what does he say..

* **Review of past grammar**

1. **BAGS adjectives**

Don’t forget that it is obnly BAGS adjectives that go before the noun. Other adjectives (eg colors) still go after the noun.

B = beauty belle

A = age vieux/nouveaux/jeune

G = goodness bon

S = size grand petit

1. **Using definite and indefinite articles**

It is very important to use the correct definite or indefinite article since it changes the meaning of the sentence.

A definite article is to name something specific, and an indefinite article is to name something general:

Je veux un lit = I want a bed (not specific)

Je veux le lit dans le magasin Sleep Number. = I want the bed in the Sleep Number store.

Je veux le lit que Paul a. = I want the bed that Paul has.

**NOTE:**

If you use a possessive adjective, you do not use a definite or indefinite article.

J’aime mon lit. = I like my bed.

1. **Giving directions**

Be careful when giving directions. The order of words is different, and you have to make sure to use the correct verb (either tu or vous form), and that you do not forget to use prepositions and the definite article.

Prenez la Rue de la Poste et tournez à droite. = Take De la Poste Road and turn right.

Prenez la Rue Charlemagne et allez tout droit. = Take Charlemagne Road and go straight ahead.

Traversez Rue de la Poste et tournez à la gauche. = Cross De la poste road and turn left.

Tout droit = straight ahead

À droite = to the right

Tournez à droite sur/en/dans la rue Bla = Turn right on Bla road

**NOTE:**

De + le = du

De + les = des

À + le =au

À + les = aux

Prés du cinéma = next to the movies.

1. **Partitive**

Je veux la pizza = I want the pizza.

Je veux de la pzza. = I want some of the pizza.

Je veux le pain. = I want the bread.

Je beux du pain. = I want some of the bread.

* **Culture**
* In many French-speaking countries, people often do their grocery shopping in small neighborhood stores, even if the bigger more convenient supermarkets are cheaper  
  They prefer to get fresh food every day, of high quality
* Meals are a central place in French family and social life. Lunch and dinner usually consist of several courses: an appetizer, main course, then a salad, then cheese and finally dessert.

A special meal might have nine different courses.

1. Appetizers: cold cuts, vegetables in a vinaigrette sauce, or soup.
2. Main course: meat or seafood.

Meats can include: fowl, duck, goose, guinea hen and rabbit

1. Vegetables: potatoes, turnips, endive, eggplant, leeks

D Dessert: fresh fruit. Pastries and ice cream are only for special occasions.

Evening meals tend to be lighter, and normally meatless.

Eggs: are eaten at dinner, but rarely at breakfast

* Don’t forget that an entrée is an appetizer, and the plat principal is the main course.
* Meals are a way to celebrate friendship or a special occasion. New Year’s dinner is usually spent with friends, while birthdays and Christmas dinners are traditionally for family only, and people exchange gifts and cards. Young people also get a card for the saint’s day.