**Chapter 5 Study Guide**

* **Making suggestions/making excuses**:

To ask someone to do something, you can use the pronoun "On" followed by the verb and activity.

**Examples:**

On va au café? = How about going to the cafe?

On fait du ski? = How about we go skiing?

On joue au base-ball? = how about we play baseball?

**When using the pronoun “on”, you use the he/she form of the verb.**

* **To make excuses:**

Desolé(e). J'ai des devoirs à faire. = Sorry, I have homework to do.

 J'ai des courses à faire = I have errands to do.

 J'ai des trucs à faire = I have some things to do.

 J'ai des tas de choses à faire - I have lots of things to do.

 Je ne peux pas parce que... = I can't because...

Ça ne me dit rien. = That doesn't interest me.

J'aime mieux... = I prefer to...

* **To accept:**

D'accord = OK

Bonne idée = Good idea.

**+**

* **Restaurant vocabulary:**

To say that you are hungry or thirsty in French, you use the verb **avoir**, and you say that you **have** hunger and thirst. Students learned various typical foods and drinks found at French cafes.

**Examples:**

J'ai faim. = I am hungry.

J'ai soif. = I am thirsty.

Je voudrais... = I would like...

* **Making a recommendation for something to eat or drink:**

Prends une limonade. (informal) = Have a lemon soda?

Prenez un sandwich. (formal, or plural) = have a sandwich.

* **The verb Prendre** = to take, to have food or drink. (This is an irregular verb.)

Je prends Nous prenons

Tu prends Vous prenez

Il/Elle/On prend Ils/Elles prennent

**Examples:**

Tu prends des frites? = You are having fries?

Nous prenons une omelette. = We are having an omelette.

* **The imperative form (Commands)**
* A command is when you are telling something to do something, whether it is something like doing their homework, or even passing you the salt at the dinner table. Sometimes you will add please to the end of the sentence, but it is still a command.
* Commands are only used when talking to someone, so there is only a command form for you (singular and plural forms) and we. There is no command form for he, she, or they.
* In French and in English, when you form a command, you leave out the subject pronoun:

 You say: "Do your homework!" instead of "You do your homework!"

* In English, the verb doesn't change. In French, regular -er verbs do change, but only for the **tu** form.

 When you write the tu form, you simply drop the "s":

 Tu écoutes de la musique ----- Ecoute de la musique! = Listen!

 Tu regardes ----- Regarde! = Watch!

 Ecoutons de la musique. = Let’s listen to music!

 Regardez la télé! = Watch tv!

**If the verb is not an -er verb, there is no change to the verb.:**

 Tu fais les devoirs.---- Fais les devoirs!

 (You do homework. ---- Do your homework!)

 Tu prends un coca.---- Prends un coca!

 (You have a coke.----- Have a coke!)

**Remember to use the tu form with friends and family, and the vous form with either a group of people or to be polite to one person.**

**Culture Notes:**

* To get a waiter's attention, never yell "Garçon!" this is very rude, as you are yelling "Boy!" to a man. Say Monsieur to a waiter, or Madame or Mademoiselle to a woman to get their attention.
* In France, being a waiter or waitress is a profession. They get paid more, have health insurance, and do not rely on tips. They are knowledgeable about food and drinks, and are proud of their job. -They do not rush their clients, away, and are ok with them spending hours at the table.
* Quiche is a type of omelette with cheese and vegetables. A croque-monsieur is a grilled ham and cheese sandwich, and a croque-madame

is a grilled ham and cheese sandwich, with a fried egg on top. Finally a crêpe is a very thin pancake, served as dessert, and they put chocolate Nutella, whipped cream on top. People in France drink fizzy, bubbly water known as eau minérale, like Perrier water, Lacroix, or the Soda Stream everyone uses now.