

chapitre

2

Qu'est-ce qui te plaît?

Objectifs

In this chapter, you will learn to

- ask about likes or dislikes
- agree and disagree
- ask how often you do an activity
- ask how well you do something and to ask about preferences

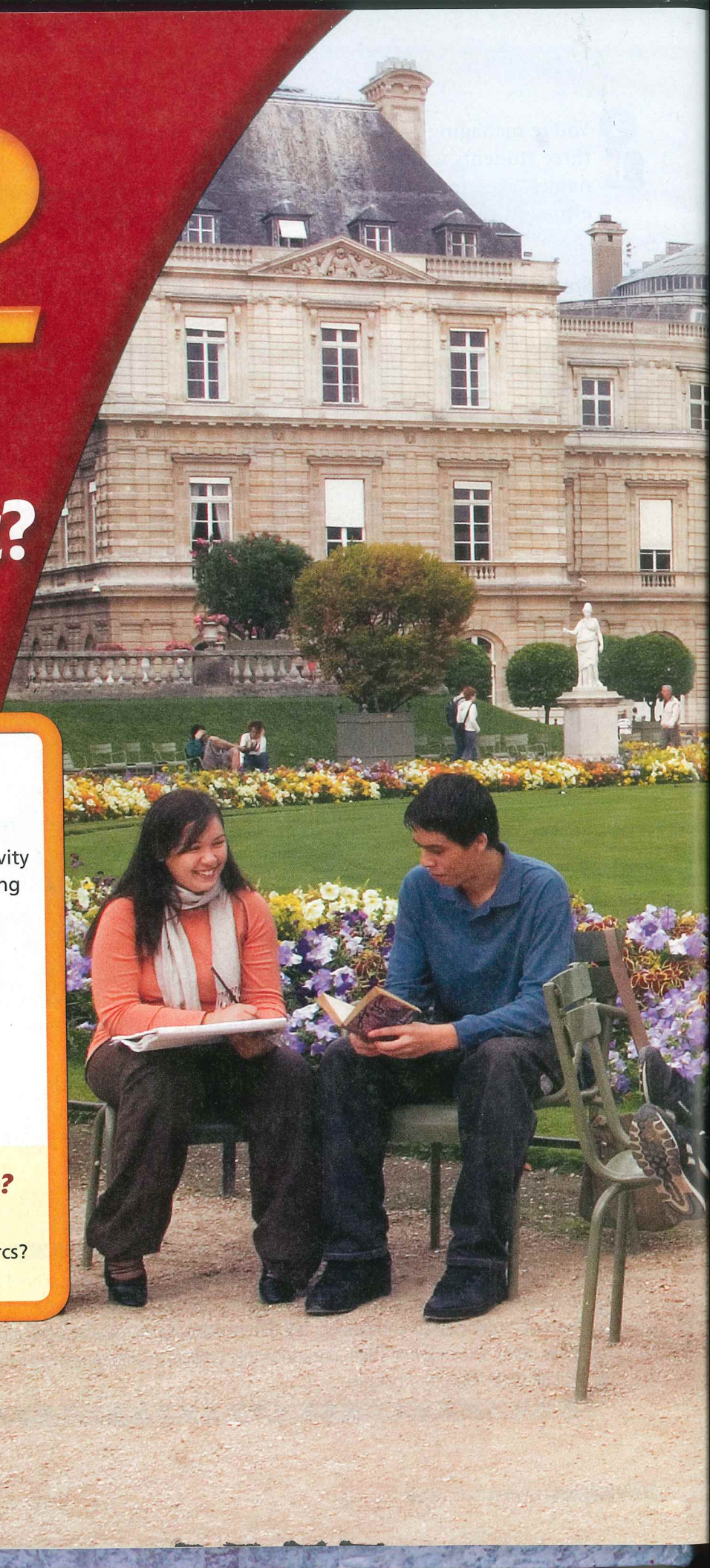
And you will use

- definite articles
- -er verbs
- irregular plurals
- contractions with à
- conjunctions
- est-ce que

▶ *Que vois-tu sur la photo?*

Où sont ces personnes?

Et toi, est-ce que tu aimes les parcs?
Et la musique?





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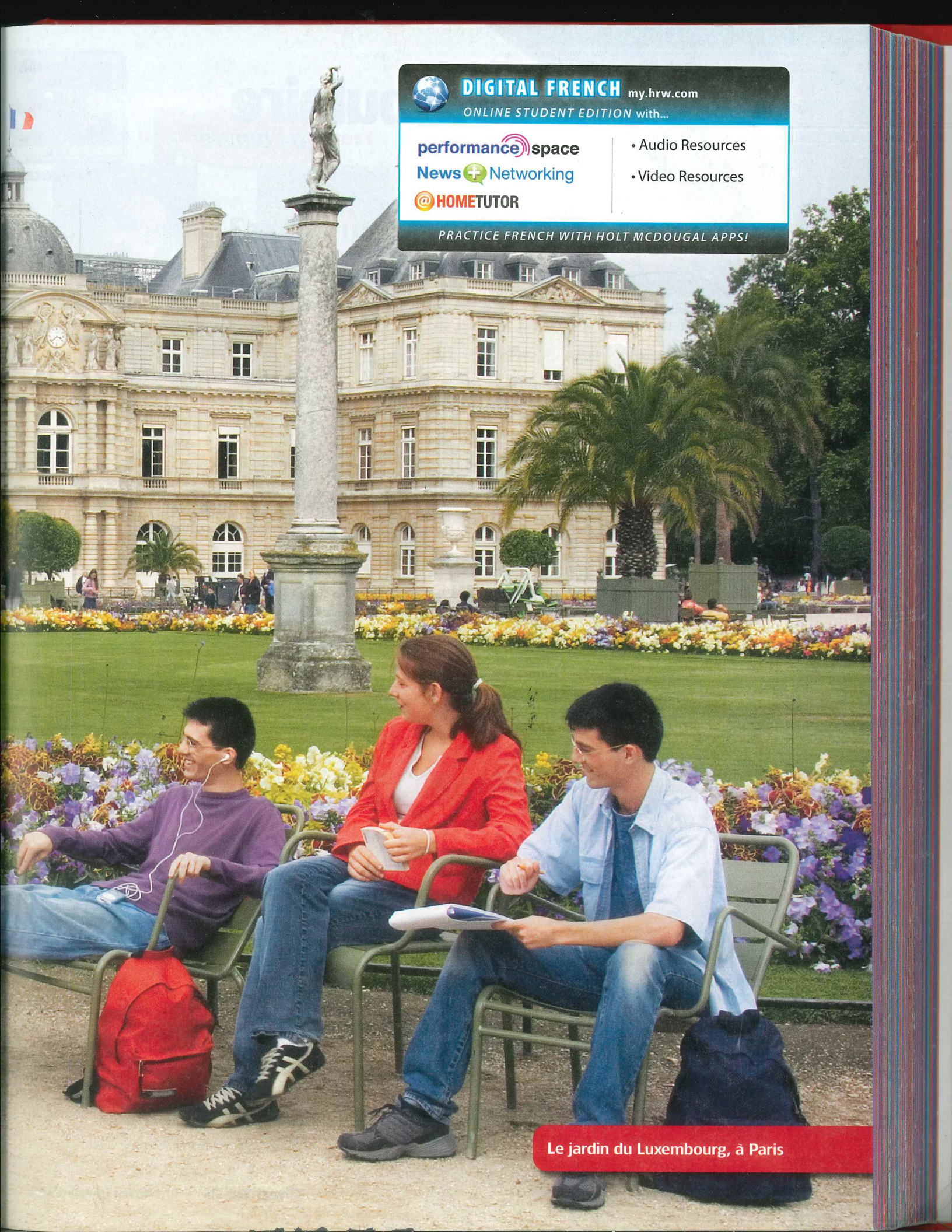
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Le jardin du Luxembourg, à Paris

Objectifs

- to ask about likes and dislikes
- to agree and disagree

Vocabulaire

à l'œuvre **1**



DVD
Télé-vocab

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes?

Moi, j'aime manger.

J'aime bien dessiner.



le chocolat



les frites



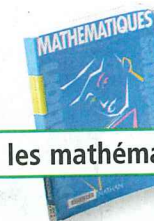
la glace

un crayon
(de couleur)

un dessin

Moi, j'aime l'école.

J'adore lire!



les mathématiques



un journal



un roman



le français



l'anglais



une bande dessinée
(une BD)



un magazine



Online Practice

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Vocabulaire 1 practice

On aime beaucoup de choses!



écouter de la musique



téléphoner (à des amis)



chanter



surfer sur Internet

les écouteurs



le baladeur (MP3)



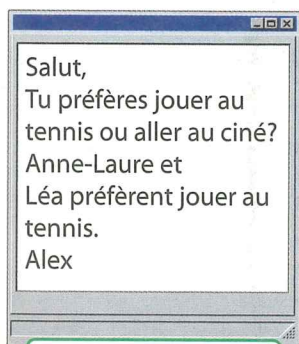
la musique moderne



la radio



la musique classique



envoyer un e-mail



envoyer un SMS/
un texto

D'autres mots utiles

les vacances (f.)

vacation

la voiture de sport

sports car

dormir

to sleep

travailler

to work

étudier

to study

parler français/anglais

to speak French/English

regarder la télé(vision)

to watch T.V.

Exprimons-nous!

To ask about likes and dislikes

Tu aimes étudier?
Do you like . . . ?

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire?
What do you like to do?

To respond

Oui, j'aime étudier. *Yes, I like . . .*

Non, je n'aime pas étudier.
No, I don't like . . .

Non, je déteste étudier.
No, I hate . . .

J'aime bien/J'adore dessiner.
I really like/I love . . .

Vocabulaire et grammaire,
pp. 13-15



► Vocabulaire supplémentaire—Les matières, p. R10



1 Écoutons



You overhear the following conversations in the cafeteria. Select the photo that corresponds to each conversation you hear.



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.

Flash culture

French music is very diverse, ranging from classic singers like Edith Piaf and Charles Trenet to rock singers like Alain Souchon, Axelle Red and Pascal Obispo. Rap and Raï, a kind of music from North Africa are very popular among French teens. The law requires that at least 40% of the music played by radio stations be French. On June 21, you will find people playing music on the streets all over France, to celebrate the **Fête de la musique**.

What kind of music is popular among American teens?

2 Associations

Lisons Select the item in the right column that you would logically associate with each activity on the left.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. dessiner | a. un ordinateur |
| 2. lire | b. un crayon de couleur |
| 3. surfer sur Internet | c. l'école |
| 4. écouter de la musique | d. une bande dessinée |
| 5. étudier | e. un baladeur MP3 |

3 Tu aimes ou pas?

Lisons/Parlons How do you feel about these activities?

MODÈLE Tu aimes surfer sur Internet?

Non, je déteste surfer sur Internet.

1. Tu aimes écouter de la musique classique?
2. Tu aimes lire le journal?
3. Tu aimes étudier le français?
4. Tu aimes regarder la télé?
5. Tu aimes envoyer des SMS?

Exprimons-nous!

To agree and disagree

Moi, j'aime la musique moderne. **Et toi?**
I like . . . And you?

Moi aussi.
Me too.

Pas moi.
Not me.

Moi, je n'aime pas chanter.
I don't like . . .

Moi, si. J'adore chanter.
I do.

Moi non plus. Je n'aime pas chanter.
Me neither.

Vocabulaire et grammaire,
pp. 13–15



4 On est différent!

Lisons/Écrivons Complete this conversation between Lin and Tran with the expressions from the box.

Moi non plus.	Moi, si.	Pas moi!
Moi aussi	Et toi?	

LIN Moi, je n'aime pas l'école. 1

TRAN 2 J'aime beaucoup l'école. J'adore le français, mais je n'aime pas les mathématiques.

LIN 3 Je déteste les maths. J'aime beaucoup l'anglais.

TRAN 4 Je n'aime pas l'anglais. Moi, j'aime bien la musique. Et toi?

LIN 5, j'adore la musique!

5 La lettre de Noémie

Lisons/Écrivons Read this letter from your new pen pal, Noémie. First, indicate whether Noémie would be a) **likely** or b) **unlikely** to make each statement that follows. Then, write a response to Noémie's letter.

1. J'adore la musique classique.
2. Je déteste envoyer des SMS.
3. J'adore discuter avec des amis.
4. Je n'aime pas les ordinateurs.
5. J'aime écouter la radio.

Bonjour,
 Ça va? Je m'appelle Noémie. Et toi, tu t'appelles comment? J'ai quinze ans. J'adore surfer sur Internet. Tu aimes surfer sur Internet? J'aime bien envoyer des e-mails. J'adore aussi écouter de la musique moderne, mais je n'aime pas la musique classique. J'aime bien téléphoner à des amis et j'aime bien envoyer des SMS. Et toi, qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire?

À plus, Noémie

Communication

Digital performance space

6 Opinions personnelles



Parlons Take turns asking your partner about three things and activities that he or she likes. For each activity that your partner mentions, be sure to tell him or her how you feel about it as well.

MODÈLE —Tu aimes écouter de la musique?
 —Oui, j'adore la musique moderne.
 —Moi aussi. Tu aimes... ?

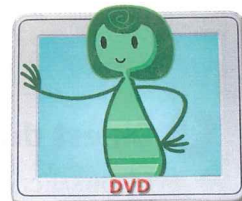


Objectifs

- definite articles
- -er verbs

Grammaire

à l'œuvre 1



Grammavision

Definite articles

In French, there are four different words, **le**, **la**, **l'** and **les**, that mean *the*. You'll choose one of these four words depending on the gender and number of the noun it goes with.

	MASCULINE (BEGINNING WITH A CONSONANT)	FEMININE (BEGINNING WITH A CONSONANT)	MASCULINE OR FEMININE (BEGINNING WITH A VOWEL)
SINGULAR	le	la	l'
PLURAL	les	les	les

Nathalie aime bien **l'**école.

Patrick adore **les** bandes dessinées.

There are no set rules to determine which nouns are masculine and which are feminine, so you'll need to memorize the gender of new words as you learn them.

En anglais

In English, when you say that you like something in general, you omit the article before the noun.

I like music.

Can you think of instances where you need to use the definite article before the noun?

In French, you must always use the definite article before a noun.

J'aime **la** musique.

Vocabulaire et grammaire, pp. 16–17
Cahier d'activités, pp. 11–13



7 Chacun ses goûts!

Lisons Select the correct definite articles to complete these sentences about what Amina and her friends like and dislike.

1. Amina adore (l' / le) anglais.
2. J'aime bien (la / les) glace.
3. Nous aimons (la / les) vacances.
4. Xavier n'aime pas (le / la) chocolat.
5. David et moi, nous aimons regarder (le / la) télé.

8 Les préférences

Écrivons Fill in the blanks with the correct definite article.

1. J'adore _____ frites.
2. Tu aimes écouter _____ radio?
3. Moi, j'aime bien _____ école.
4. Je déteste étudier _____ mathématiques.
5. Tu aimes _____ roman *Le Comte de Monte Cristo*?



9 Et toi?

Parlons You're writing a short scene for a play. Complete the scene below using expressions from the box. Add definite articles where needed.

Moi aussi	vacances	lire
bandes dessinées	romans	école

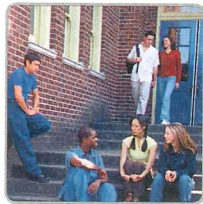
LUDIVINE Est-ce que tu aimes 1 ?
 SACHA Oui, j'adore 2 ! Et toi?
 LUDIVINE 3. J'aime Alexandre Dumas.
 Et j'adore 4 d'Astérix!
 SACHA Pas moi. Je n'aime pas les BD.
 LUDIVINE Dis, tu aimes 5 ?
 SACHA Non, moi, j'aime 6 !

10 On aime?

Écrivons Based on the cues, tell whether these people like or don't like the following things. Use the correct definite articles.



1. Julien



2. Charlotte et Claire



3. nous



4. tu



5. vous



6. Théo et Alexia

Flash culture

The first comic strip book was published by a Swiss named Rodolphe Töpffer in the mid 1800s. Some comic books popular among French teens are Astérix, Lucky Luke and Gaston Lagaffe (humor); Tintin and Spirou (adventure); Blake et Mortimer and Yoko Tsuno (science-fiction). Every year, comic book fans gather at the Festival International de la bande dessinée d'Angoulême where they can meet their favorite authors and new ones.

What genres of comic books are popular among American teens?

Communication

11 Opinions personnelles

Parlons Take turns with a classmate telling whether you like or dislike each of these items and ask your classmate's opinion. He/She will agree or disagree.

- 1. school
- 2. chocolate
- 3. magazines
- 4. sports cars
- 5. English
- 6. modern music





-er verbs

- 1 There are three groups of verbs in French: verbs that end in **-er**, **-ir**, and **-re**. To form regular verbs that end in **-er**, drop the **-er** and add the appropriate ending that goes with each subject. Notice that you need to pronounce the **s** in **nous**, **vous**, **ils** and **elles** when the verb form begins with a vowel sound.

aimer (to like)	
j' aime	nous aimons
tu aimes	vous aimez
il/elle/on aime	ils/elles aiment

Tu **aimes** la glace?

Ils **téléphonent** à des amis.

Nous ne **regardons** pas la télé.

- 2 Use the appropriate form of **aimer** plus the **infinitive** of another verb to say what you and others *like* or *don't like to do*.

Elle **aime lire**.
She likes to read.

Vous n'**aimez pas travailler**?
You don't like to work?

Vocabulaire et grammaire, pp. 16-17
Cahier d'activités, pp. 11-13



À la francophone

In spoken language, French speakers will often leave out the **ne** in a negative sentence.

Moi, j'aime pas chanter.

In writing, you should always include the **ne** in negative sentences.

12 Mes amis et moi

Lisons Yves is telling what he and his friends do or like to do. Complete his statements by matching elements from the two columns.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. J' | a. aimons le chocolat. |
| 2. Hélène et Mia | b. surfes sur Internet. |
| 3. Nous | c. il adore lire. |
| 4. Tu | d. aiment bien la glace. |
| 5. Et Patrick, | e. étudie le français. |

13 Écoutons



Sophie's talking to her friends on the phone, but the battery is running low so parts of her conversations are not clear. Choose the word that best completes each statement you hear.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. écoute | d. lire |
| b. téléphonons | e. aimes |
| c. aimez | f. dessinent |

14 Et le week-end?

Parlons/Écrivons Create six complete sentences using a word from each of the boxes below.

Je
Tu
Monique
Nous
Vous
Ils

ne... pas
aimer
étudier
surfer
téléphoner
adorer

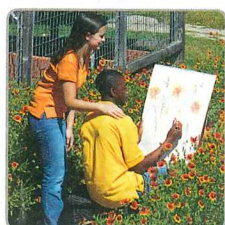
à des amis
sur Internet
lire un magazine
le français
travailler
étudier

15 Après l'école

Écrivons Eva has taken photos of her friends doing various activities. Write captions telling what activities her friends do after school.



1. elles



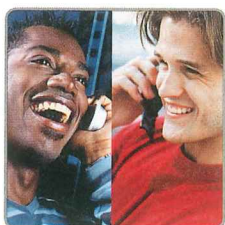
2. Léo et Laure



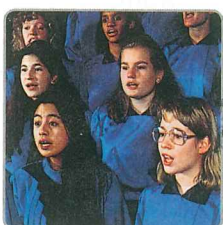
3. il



4. tu



5. vous



6. nous

Communication

Digital performance space

16 Sondage

Parlons Work in groups of three to find out what activities you and your partners like or don't like to do. Then, take turns reporting the likes and dislikes of your group to the rest of the class.

MODÈLE —Moi, j'aime bien... Et toi, David?
—Moi aussi, j'adore... Et toi, Michelle?
—Moi, non. Je n'aime pas...
(To the class) David et moi, nous aimons...
Michelle n'aime pas...



Synthèse

- Vocabulaire 1
- Grammaire 1

Application 1

17 Écoutons



Océane and her friends are giving their opinions about things and activities. For each conversation, decide if Océane a) agrees or b) disagrees with her friend's opinion.

18 Une lettre à Clément

Lisons/Écrivons Help your classmate Romane send an e-mail to her new e-pal by inserting the correct definite articles.

Cher Clément,
Je m'appelle Romane Bourrigault. J'ai quinze ans. Et toi?
Tu as quel âge? Tu aimes 1 école? Moi, j'aime bien 2 maths
et 3 anglais. Tu aimes lire? J'aime bien lire 4 journal,
mais je n'aime pas 5 bandes dessinées. J'adore 6 musique
moderne et j'aime écouter 7 radio. Et toi?
À plus tard!
Romane

Un peu plus

Irregular plurals

1. You already know that to form the plural of most nouns in French, you add **-s** to the end of the singular form.

le magazine → les magazines

2. If the singular noun ends in **-eau** or **-eu**, add **-x** to form the plural. The pronunciation of the word does not change.

le table**au** → les table**aux** le jeu (game) → les jeu**x**

3. If the singular noun ends in **-al**, replace **-al** with **-aux**.

le journal → les jour**naux** l'animal → les anima**ux**

Vocabulaire et grammaire, p. 18
Cahier d'activités, pp. 11-13



19 Fais des phrases

Écrivons Write complete sentences using the words below. Make all the necessary changes.

Souviens-toi! Irregular plurals, see p. 24

1. trois / dans la classe / bureau / il y a
2. animal / aimer / Marie / les
3. de musique classique / ils / CD / écouter / des
4. deux / dans la classe / tableau / il y a
5. aimer / les / Hélène / ne / et / journal / pas / lire / Jeanne

20 Mes passe-temps

Écrivons What do you like to do when you have free time? Write a paragraph telling about some of the activities you enjoy. Mention a few activities you don't like.

Communication

21 Scénario



Parlons You've received a brochure for a French store in the mail. With your classmate, take turns commenting on what items you like or dislike.

FOURRETOUT

EN SOLDE!
jusqu'au 12 octobre

- 17,15 € (Headphones)
- 1.323 € (Laptop)
- 22,65 € (Walkman)
- 99,90 € (DVD Player)
- 11,60 € (DVDs)
- 10,97 € (Comic book: Boule & Bill)
- 4,50 € (Book: Le Petit Prince)
- 22 € (DVDs)



Culture

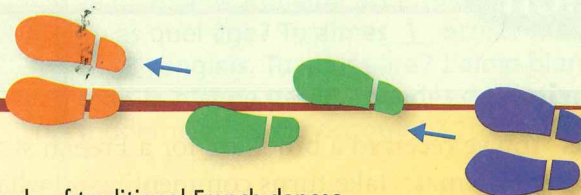


Une danse traditionnelle bretonne

Culture appliquée

Danses traditionnelles

Each region of France has its own traditional dance. In Brittany, the **danses bretonnes**, which have their origins in the Celtic traditions, are still very popular. In the South, the traditional dances are the **farandole** and the **rigaudon**. The **bouffée** is another traditional French dance, which is danced in many parts of France and varies greatly from one region to another. The **bouffée** was introduced to the French court in the late 16th century. Later on, operas and ballets started incorporating a more elegant form of the **bouffée**.



Danse la bouffée!

The **bouffée** is one of the more simple of traditional French dances. The basic steps are based on walking steps. However, the steps are quick and lively. The rhythm of the music is in double time.



Step 1 Face your partner three to four feet apart. Take a fairly long step forward with your left foot moving towards your partner.

Step 2 Lift your right foot and place it just behind your left foot. Repeat four times.



Step 3 Move forward again toward your partner, this time turning slightly left.

Step 4 Cross your partner's path and take his or her place, turning again to face him or her.



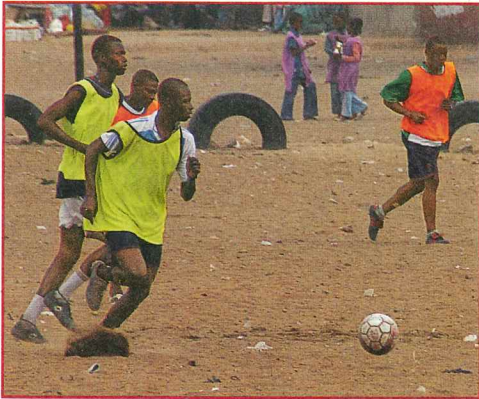
Step 5 Start over. With the **bouffée**, there is always room for improvisation. You can add extra turns and spins as well as many other variations.



Research the steps of another dance mentioned in the introductory paragraph and teach the dance to the class.



Comparaisons



De jeunes Sénégalais jouant au football.

On joue au foot?

You are in Saly, Senegal, and your friend Naago asks you: **On joue au football?**

Do you expect to play:

- a. football?
- b. a video game?
- c. soccer?

Le football" in French-speaking Africa and Europe means soccer. Most Europeans and Africans are passionate soccer fans. Everywhere you go in Africa you'll see young boys playing soccer in the streets or in parks.

French World Cup winner Patrick Vieira, born in Senegal, is co-founder of the Diambars Institute, which provides excellent training in the sport and a balanced academic education at their academy in Saly. In recent years, African women have begun forming soccer teams.

ET TOI?

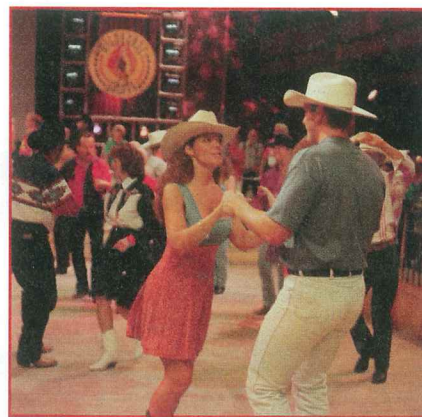
1. Are there soccer teams in your area? Where do they play? Do you play soccer?
2. What opportunities are available for high school and college soccer players in the United States?



Communauté

Folk dances

Many cultures express themselves through traditional folk dancing. Which folk dances represent the different cultures in your community? Find out if there are any folk dance troops or French music groups in your city or town and ask them to visit your French club or class. You could also arrange a field trip to see one of their performances.



La danse western





Grammaire 1

- definite articles
- -er verbs

Un peu plus

- irregular plurals
- pp. 44–49

Résumé: Grammaire 1

In French there are four definite articles that mean *the*: **le**, **la**, **l'**, and **les**.

Here is the conjugation of a regular -er verb.

aimer (to like)			
j'	aime	nous	aimons
tu	aimes	vous	aimez
il/elle/on	aime	ils/elles	aiment

Use the appropriate form of **aimer** plus the **infinitive** of another verb to say what you and others *like* or *don't like to do*.

To form the plurals of nouns that end in **-eau** or **-eu**, add **-x**. If the singular noun ends in **-al**, replace **-al** with **-aux**.

Grammaire 2

- contractions with à
- conjunctions

Un peu plus

- *est-ce que*
- pp. 56–61

Résumé: Grammaire 2

The preposition **à** usually means *to* or *at*. When you use **à** with definite articles, make the following contractions:

à + le → **au** **à + les** → **aux**

When **à** appears before **la** or **l'**, there is no contraction. It remains as **à la** or **à l'**.

Use conjunctions like **et** (*and*), **mais** (*but*) and **ou** (*or*) to link two ideas or two sentences together.

To ask a yes-no question, add **est-ce que** before a statement and raise your voice at the end of the question.

Est-ce qu'il aime danser?



Lettres et sons

La liaison

In French, you don't usually pronounce consonants at the end of a word, such as the **s** in **les** and the **t** in **c'est**. But, you do pronounce the final consonant if the word that follows it begins with a vowel sound. The linking of the final consonant of one word with the beginning vowel of the next word is called **liaison**.

les élèves vous avez C'est un copain.
 z z t

There are some exceptions: you never do the **liaison** with **et** or with a proper name.

un journal et un livre Lucas et Élise
 no liaison no liaison

Jeux de langue

Lois et Léo sont deux amis. Ils aiment jouer aux échecs et manger des escargots.

Dictée

Écris les phrases de la dictée.

Résumé: Vocabulaire 1

To ask about likes and dislikes

l'anglais (m.)	English
le baladeur (MP3)	MP3 player
une bande dessinée (une BD)	comic strip/comic book
chanter	to sing
le chocolat	chocolate
un crayon (de couleur)	(colored) pencil
un dessin/dessiner	drawing/to draw
dormir	to sleep
l'école (f.)	school
écouter de la musique	to listen to music
les écouteurs (m.)	headphones
envoyer un e-mail (m.)	to send e-mail
étudier/lire	to study/to read
le français	French
les frites (f.)	french fries
la glace	ice cream
un journal	newspaper
un magazine	magazine
manger	to eat

les mathématiques (maths) (f.)	mathematics (math)
la musique classique/moderne	classical/modern music
parler anglais/français	to speak English/French
la radio	radio
regarder la télé(vision)	to watch T.V.
un roman	novel
un SMS (un texto)	text message
surfer sur Internet	to surf the Internet
téléphoner (à des amis)	to telephone friends
travailler	to work
les vacances (f.)	vacation
la voiture de sport	sports car
Tu aimes...?	Do you like...?
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes (faire)?	What do you like (to do)?
Oui, J'adore/J'aime bien...	Yes, I love/I rather like...
J'aime mieux/Je préfère...	I prefer...
Non, je déteste...	No, I hate...
Je n'aime pas...	I don't like...

To agree and disagree see p. 42

Résumé: Vocabulaire 2

To ask how often you do an activity

aller à la piscine	to go to the pool
aller au café	to go to a café
aller au cinéma	to go to the movie theater
la balle/le ballon	ball
la batte	bat
la bibliothèque	library
le centre commercial	mall
danser	to dance
discuter (avec des amis)	to chat (with friends)
faire du sport	to play sports
faire la fête	to party
faire les magasins (m.)	to go shopping
faire un pique-nique	to have a picnic
jouer au base-ball/foot(ball)	to play baseball/soccer
jouer aux cartes/aux échecs	to play cards/chess
le lycée	high school
la Maison des jeunes et de la Culture (MJC)	recreation center
nager	to swim

le parc	park
le stade	stadium
sortir	to go out
voir un film	to see a movie
Tu aimes... régulièrement?	Do you usually like to...?
Oui, souvent.	Yes, often.
De temps en temps.	From time to time.
Non, rarement./Non, jamais.	No, rarely./No, never.

To ask how well you do something see p. 55

To ask about preferences see p. 55

