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Second Edition

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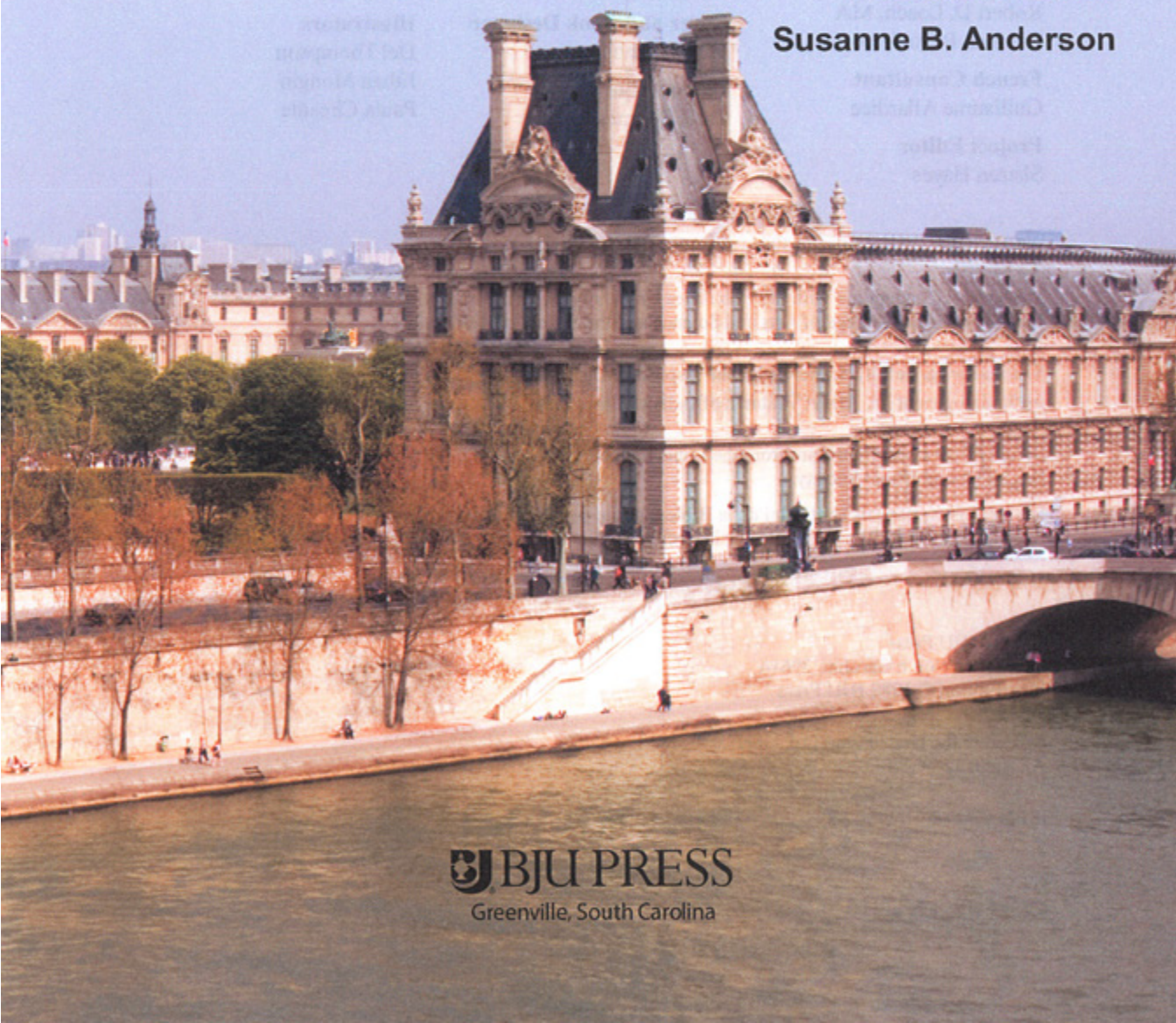
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Second Edition

Bruce A. Byers

Robert D. Loach

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to the student

France: A Mission Field in Need

When the average person thinks of France, he thinks of art, the Eiffel Tower, fine dining, perfume, designer clothing, and more. Does France, with so much refinement, civilization, and centuries of tradition, really need missionaries? Most French people are indifferent to religion; some are antagonistic, and others are actively involved in the occult. Those who claim to be Bible-believing, born-again Christians represent a very small portion of the population. In a recent poll, nearly half of the French people interviewed said that they did not have a Bible in their homes. Accordingly, one of the purposes of this book is to equip young people to be used of the Lord in meeting the spiritual needs of French-speaking people around the world.

The dialogues and reading in this book will center on an American family arriving in France for missionary service. With the Dupont family, you, as a student, will encounter the various experiences of everyday life in an unfamiliar setting and the adjustments that every missionary in a foreign culture must make. Certainly this will not include every facet of life in France; however, this presentation is from the perspective of a newcomer who is eager to adapt in order to reach the lost more effectively. Of course, you may not be called to foreign missionary service, but at least you will be made aware not only of French language and culture but also of the spiritual needs of the French people.

The Dupont family has a natural interest in France since, as is obvious from the name Dupont, their family heritage is French. Mr. Dupont studied French for several years in high school, and he will now need some further training in language school in France to increase his fluency. However, his wife studied French in high school and college and, therefore, will not need to attend language school. They have taught their children some basic sentences during deputation so that they would be familiar with a few expressions. The children will have very little difficulty learning the language and in a relatively short time will be fluent. During the time of language school and adjusting to life in France, the Dupont family will be working with a French pastor, Philippe Plouvin, and his family, none of whom speak English. Thus, they will try to communicate in French right from the start. This will help them become involved in the ministry of the church in Toulouse, the city where Mr. Dupont will also be attending language school.

FRANCE



Based on recent reports, fewer than 10% of people in France go to church regularly. The Revolution of 1789 broke the chokehold of the monarchy and the vast ties that the Roman Catholic Church had exercised over the state. As a result, many French people are humanists or atheists. Most of those who claim to be religious are either practicing Islam or have combined beliefs to form their own religion.

chapitre un

faire connaissance



Marc 16, 15 Allez par tout le monde, et prêchez la bonne nouvelle à toute la création.

1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1

Philippe and Sophie Plouvin and their sons Jean-Luc and Denis are meeting Robert and Alice Dupont and their children Anne and Paul at the airport. Although they have corresponded and exchanged pictures in preparation for the arrival of the Dupont family, there are still some formal introductions which must be made as they meet for the first time and become acquainted.

- M. Plouvin: Bonjour, M. Dupont. Bienvenue en France.
 M. Dupont: Merci, monsieur. Comment allez-vous?
 M. Plouvin: Je vais très bien, merci, et vous?
 M. Dupont: Un peu fatigué, mais pas mal.
 M. Plouvin: Voici ma femme, Sophie.
 M. Dupont: Enchanté, madame.
 Mme Plouvin: Ravie, monsieur.

supposons . . .

The adults in the above dialogue already know each other, and they have a brief encounter on the street. The conversation would then be less formal.

- M. Dupont: Bonjour, M. Plouvin. Comment ça va?
 M. Plouvin: Ça va bien, merci. Et vous?
 M. Dupont: Comme ci, comme ça.
 (After a bit of small talk, they say good-bye.)
 M. Plouvin: Eh bien, au revoir.
 M. Dupont: À bientôt.

supposons . . .

Sometime after becoming friends, two of the children meet on the street.

- Denis: Salut, Paul. Ça va?
 Paul: Oui, ça va. Et toi?
 Denis: Bien, merci.
 (Their good-byes might go something like this.)
 Paul: Bon, à tout à l'heure.
 Denis: À tout à l'heure.

maintenant en anglais . . .

Mr. Plouvin: Hello, Mr. Dupont. Welcome to France.
Mr. Dupont: Thank you, sir. How do you do? (idiomatic)
Mr. Plouvin: I am doing (idiomatic) very well, thank you, and you?
Mr. Dupont: A little tired, but not bad.
Mr. Plouvin: This is my wife, Sophie.
Mr. Dupont: Pleased (to meet you), ma'am.
Mrs. Plouvin: Delighted, sir.

let us suppose . . .

Mr. Dupont: Hello, Mr. Plouvin. How are you doing? (idiomatic)
Mr. Plouvin: I'm doing well, thanks. (idiomatic) And you?
Mr. Dupont: So-so.
Mr. Plouvin: Well, good-bye.
Mr. Dupont: See you later. (idiomatic)

let us suppose . . .

Denis: Hi, Paul? How's it going? (idiomatic)
Paul: (Yeah), fine. (idiomatic) And you?
Denis: Well, thanks.
Paul: Good, see you soon.
Denis: See you soon.

formal and informal

French, like English, has formal and informal levels of expression. A speech given by a political figure would differ somewhat from a conversation between friends. In the conversation between M. Dupont and M. Plouvin, who were meeting for the first time, more formal structures were used, such as *Bonjour, monsieur* and *Comment allez-vous?* In the exchanges which followed, much less formal structures were used, such as *Salut, ça va?* and *Comment ça va?* The student learning French will need to keep these distinctions in mind in order to avoid causing an uncomfortable situation by what he says.

A. Match the remark or question with the correct response. Some responses may be used more than once.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Salut. | a. À bientôt. |
| 2. Ça va bien? | b. Bonjour, madame. |
| 3. Bonjour, monsieur. | c. Je vais très bien, merci. |
| 4. Enchanté. | d. Salut. |
| 5. Comment allez-vous? | e. Non, ça va mal. |
| 6. Au revoir. | f. Bonjour, mademoiselle. |
| 7. Voici ma femme. | g. Ravi. |

B. How would you respond to each of these remarks or questions?

- Comment allez-vous?
- Bonjour, monsieur/madame/mademoiselle.
- À tout à l'heure.
- Ça va?
- Ça va bien, merci, et toi?
- Salut.

C. Construct a brief conversation to fit each of these situations:

- You greet a friend in the hall after the weekend.
- You meet your teacher at the mall.
- You are a business man meeting a new client.
- You are a missionary greeting a young person from your church.
- You say good-bye to a classmate after a basketball game.
- You say good-bye to your pastor after a church service.

Since the Dupont children are still timid about trying to speak French, Mme Dupont initiates a conversation with the Plouvin children.

- Mme Dupont: Comment t'appelles-tu?
Jean-Luc: Je m'appelle Jean-Luc.
Mme Dupont: Et lui, comment s'appelle-t-il?
Jean-Luc: Il s'appelle Denis. *(to Anne)* Et toi, comment t'appelles-tu?
Anne: Je m'appelle Anne.

supposons . . .

Mme Dupont and Anne make the acquaintance of a young lady after church. Since adults are meeting for the first time, the conversation will be more formal.

- Mme Dupont: Bonsoir, mademoiselle. Je m'appelle Alice Dupont. Comment vous appelez-vous?
Mlle Lafond: Je m'appelle Suzanne Lafond. *(pointing to Anne)* Et elle, comment s'appelle-t-elle?
Mme Dupont: Elle s'appelle Anne.

maintenant en anglais . . .

- Mrs. Dupont: What's your name? (idiomatic)
Jean-Luc: My name is Jean-Luc. (idiomatic)
Mrs. Dupont: And him, what's his name? (idiomatic)
Jean-Luc: His name is Denis. *(to Anne)* And you, what's your name? (idiomatic)
Anne: My name is Anne. (idiomatic)

let us suppose . . .

- Mrs. Dupont: Good evening, miss. My name is Alice Dupont. What's your name? (idiomatic)
Miss Lafond: My name is Suzanne Lafond. *(pointing to Anne)* And her, what is her name? (idiomatic)
Mrs. Dupont: Her name is Anne. (idiomatic)

les prénoms . . .

The following is a list of common French names. See if you can find one similar to your own.

Elle s'appelle . . .

Adélaïde	Catherine	Émilie	Louise	Patricia
Adèle	Cécile	Emmanuelle	Luce	Paulette
Adrienne	Céline	Florence	Lucie	Pauline
Agathe	Chantal	Françoise	Madeleine	Pénélope
Agnès	Charlotte	Frédérique	Manon	Philippine
Aimée	Christelle	Gabrielle	Marcelle	Renée
Alexandrie	Christiane	Geneviève	Margot	Rosalie
Alice	Christine	Georgette	Marguerite	Rose
Amélie	Claire	Hélène	Marianne	Sabine
Anaïs	Claude	Henriette	Marie	Simone
Anatasie	Claudine	Hortense	Marine	Sophie
Andrée	Clémence	Inès	Marthe	Stéphanie
Anne	Colette	Isabelle	Martine	Susanne
Annick	Constance	Jacqueline	Mélanie	Sylvie
Antoinette	Corinne	Janine	Michèle	Thérèse
Arnaude	Danielle	Jeanne	Mireille	Valentine
Astride	Denise	Jeannette	Monique	Valérie
Audrey	Diane	Joséphine	Myriam	Véronique
Aurélie	Dominique	Josette	Nadine	Victoire
Aurore	Dorothée	Judith	Nathalie	Virginie
Bernadette	Édith	Julie	Nicole	Yvette
Brigitte	Éléonore	Juliette	Noémi	Yvonne
Camille	Élisabeth	Laetitia	Océane	Zoé
Capucine	Élise	Laure	Odette	
Caroline	Élodie	Lorraine	Olivie	



Il s'appelle . . .

Adrien	Claude	Grégoire	Luc	Robert
Aimé	Daniel	Guillaume	Lucas	Roger
Alain	David	Gustave	Marc	Roland
Albert	Denis	Guy	Marcel	Romain
Alexandre	Didier	Henri	Martin	Sébastien
Alexis	Dominique	Hervé	Matthieu	Samuel
Alfred	Edmond	Honoré	Maurice	Serge
Alphonse	Édouard	Hugues	Michel	Siméon
Amaury	Émile	Jacques	Nicolas	Simon
André	Emmanuel	Jean	Noël	Stéphane
Antoine	Éric	Jean-Claude	Olivier	Théodore
Anton	Étienne	Jean-Marc	Pascal	Théophile
Arnaud	Eugène	Jean-Philippe	Patrice	Thibaut
Arthur	Francis	Jean-Pierre	Patrick	Thibault
Auguste	Franck	Jérôme	Paul	Thierry
Benjamin	François	Joseph	Philippe	Thomas
Benoît	Frédéric	Jules	Pierre	Timothée
Bernard	Gabriel	Julien	Pierrick	Tristan
Bertrand	Gaston	Kévin	Raymond	Victor
Bruno	Georges	Laurent	Rémi, Rémy	Vincent
Charles	Gérard	Léo	René	Xavier
Christian	Gilbert	Léon	Richard	Yves
Christophe	Gilles	Louis	Raymond	Zacharie



tu and vous

When French people speak to each other, they use two different words for *you*. If they are speaking to family members, to friends, to children, or even to pets, they use *tu*. In other situations they use *vous*, which is considered more formal. In speaking to the Lord in prayer, born-again French Christians have traditionally used *tu* whereas all other religious groups have customarily used *vous*. Can you think of any reasons for this difference?

- D. If you were a(n) _____ speaking to a(n) _____, which would you use, *tu* or *vous*?
1. child . . . teacher
 2. adult . . . child
 3. teacher . . . university student
 4. pastor . . . adult member of your church
 5. elementary teacher . . . child in your class
 6. grown-up . . . dog
 7. patient . . . doctor
- E. Answer each question according to the partial response in parentheses.
modèle: Comment s'appelle-t-il? (Pierre) Il s'appelle Pierre.
1. Comment vous appelez-vous? (Gustave)
 2. Comment s'appelle-t-elle? (Louise)
 3. Tu t'appelles Odette? (Non, . . . Annick)
 4. Il s'appelle Hugues? (Oui, . . .)
 5. Comment t'appelles-tu? (your French name)
- F. Ask your classmate his name. He will answer your question, and then he will ask the next person the same question, and so on all around the room.
- G. Give the question that would elicit the following responses.
modèle: Je m'appelle Paulette. Comment t'appelles-tu?
1. Je m'appelle Solange.
 2. Elle s'appelle Line.
 3. Il s'appelle Jacques-Yves.
 4. Non, je m'appelle Hubert.
 5. Je m'appelle M. Boulanger.
 6. Non, elle s'appelle Charlotte.

- H. Construct a brief conversation with another person in which you greet each other, find out how the other person is doing, find out each other's name, and say good-bye. How would this conversation differ for each of these situations?
1. two students
 2. two adults
 3. an adult and a student

pronunciation

/i/, /u/, and /y/

The three French vowel sounds introduced in this chapter are presented as symbols surrounded by slashes (/ /). The slashes are used as a reminder that the symbols between them represent sounds rather than actual French spelling. In many cases you will find that the sound symbols and the letters used in spelling are identical; in other cases, however, they are not. While it is necessary for us to use these symbols in order to focus discussion on a particular sound and to describe that sound precisely, you will not be required to memorize the sound symbols. Rather, you should concentrate on articulating the sounds accurately and on learning how to spell them correctly in French.

The /i/ sound, spelled in French with the letters *i* or *y*, is pronounced much like the letters *ee* in *feet* in English. In French the lips are spread in a smiling position and the jaw remains motionless during the production of the /i/ sound. The tongue is forward in the mouth. Observe the /i/ sound in these words.

ravi
merci
Alice

il
Sylvie
fatigué

The sound /u/ is spelled in French with the letters *ou*. Its pronunciation is similar to *oo* in the English word *moose*. During the articulation of the French /u/ sound the lips are tightly rounded and the tongue is in the back of the mouth. Note the /u/ sound in the following words.

vous
Plouvin
bonjour

Louise
tout
Boulangier

The sound /y/ has no equivalent in English. It is spelled in French with the letter *u*. Its articulation combines those of /i/ and /u/. That is, the lips are tightly rounded as in /u/, but the tongue is forward as in /i/. Thus the sound can be produced by pronouncing the /i/ sound with the lips rounded. The /y/ sound can be heard in the following words.

Luc
Dupont
tu

salut
bienvenue
Suzanne

Pronounce the following pairs of words.

Louis–Luc
bonjour–salut
vous–tu

Plouvin–Dubois
Louise–Suzanne
tout–tu

culture

Normally, when French people greet one another and take leave of each other, they shake hands, give each other a kiss on the cheek, or both. There is physical contact, which is usually missing when Americans say, “Hi” or “Bye” and give a quick wave of the hand. Whenever and wherever acquaintances meet or part, they will exchange *la poignée de main* (handshake). The closer the relationship or friendship, the more likely will be *la bise* (kiss). This practice is not very comfortable for most Americans who visit France, particularly when they see or experience this between men. However, since the French do not find this at all unusual, a missionary may feel it necessary to avoid offending someone by making some adjustments in his effort to make friendships.



chapitre deux

la famille



Proverbes 1, 8 Ecoute, mon fils, l'instruction de ton père, Et ne rejette pas l'enseignement de ta mère.

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Now that we have met the Plouvin and the Dupont families, let's read about them in French.

M. et Mme Plouvin ont deux fils. Ils s'appellent Jean-Luc et Denis. Jean-Luc a neuf *ans* et son frère quinze ans. M. et Mme Dupont ont deux *enfants*—un fils et une. Le fils s'appelle Paul et sa sœur Anne. Il a neuf ans et elle a quatorze ans.

years

children

Plouvin



Philippe



Sophie



Jean-Luc



Denis

Dupont



Robert



Alice



Anne



Paul

A. Complete the description of the Dupont family tree using the description of the Plouvin family tree as a model.

1. M. Plouvin est le mari de Mme Plouvin.

M. Dupont est le ____ de ____.

2. Mme Plouvin est la femme de M. Plouvin.

Mme Dupont est la ____ de ____.

3. M. Plouvin est le père de Jean-Luc et Denis.

M. Dupont est le ____ de ____ et ____.

4. Mme Plouvin est la mère de Jean-Luc et Denis.

Mme Dupont est la ____ de ____ et ____.

5. Jean-Luc est le fils de M. et Mme Plouvin.

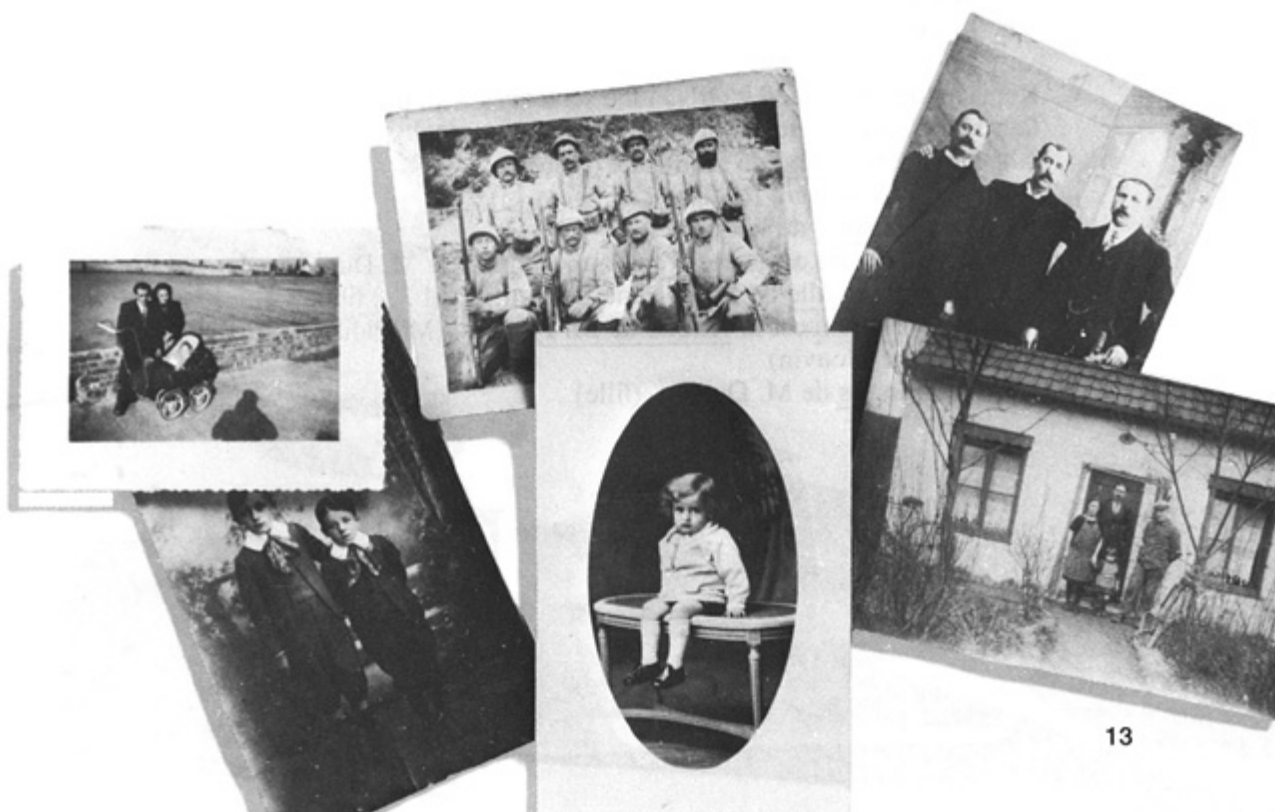
Paul est le ____ de ____ et ____.

Anne est la ____ de ____ et ____.

6. Denis est le frère de Jean-Luc.

Paul est le ____ d' ____.

Anne est la ____ de ____.



gender and definite articles

In French, as in English, nouns referring to people are considered either masculine or feminine. For example, the father is spoken of as "he" and the mother as "she," just as we have already learned in French with *il s'appelle* and *elle s'appelle*. Unlike English, however, French has a masculine and a feminine word for the definite article *the*. The father, for instance, is *le* père, but the mother is *la* mère. *Le* and *la* are called definite articles because they refer to definite or specific nouns. Consider the difference in meaning implied in these two questions:

Who has a book?

Who has the book?

The person asking "Who has *the* book?" has a specific book in mind, while the first question could be referring to any book.

- B. Give the masculine or feminine counterpart for each of these family relationships.

modèle: le fils la fille

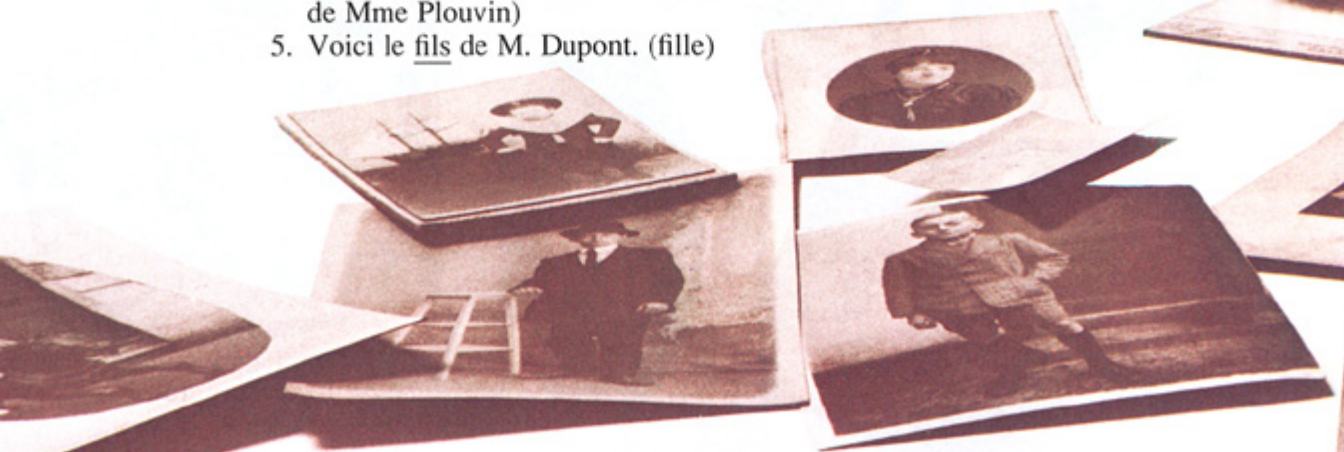
1. le père
2. la fille
3. le frère
4. la femme
5. la mère
6. la sœur

- C. Replace the underlined words in the sentences with the words in parentheses. Be sure to use the appropriate definite article.

modèle: Voici le père de Jean-Luc. (mère)

Voici la mère de Jean-Luc.

1. Voici la sœur de Paul. (père)
2. Mme Dupont est la mère de Paul. (femme de M. Dupont)
3. Anne est la fille de M. et Mme Dupont. (Paul . . . fils)
4. Mme Plouvin est la femme de M. Plouvin. (M. Plouvin . . . mari de Mme Plouvin)
5. Voici le fils de M. Dupont. (fille)



D. Answer the following questions based on the family trees.

1. Comment s'appelle le père de Jean-Luc?
2. Qui est la sœur de Paul?
3. Anne est la fille de Mme Plouvin? (Non, Anne est . . .)
4. Denis est le fils de Jean-Luc?
5. Comment s'appelle la femme de M. Dupont?
6. Qui est la mère de Paul?

dialogue

supposons . . .

If the Plouvin and Dupont families had not previously met, the children's conversations could sound like this:

- Paul: Combien de frères as-tu?
Jean-Luc: J'ai un frère. Et toi, tu as un frère?
Paul: Non, j'ai une sœur. Elle a 14 ans. Quel âge a ton frère?
Jean-Luc: Mon frère a 15 ans. Et toi, quel âge as-tu?
Paul: J'ai 9 ans.
Jean-Luc: Tiens! J'ai 9 ans aussi.

maintenant en anglais . . .

- Paul: How many brothers do you have?
Jean-Luc: I have one brother. And you, do you have a brother?
Paul: No, I have a sister. She is 14 years old. (idiomatic) How old is your brother?
Jean-Luc: My brother is 15 years old. And you, how old are you?
Paul: I am 9 years old.
Jean-Luc: Hey! I'm 9 years old, too.



les nombres

zéro	0				
un	1	six	6	onze	11
deux	2	sept	7	douze	12
trois	3	huit	8	treize	13
quatre	4	neuf	9	quatorze	14
cinq	5	dix	10	quinze	15
				seize	16
				dix-sept	17
				dix-huit	18
				dix-neuf	19
				vingt	20

E. Comptez.

- Count from 1 to 10.
- Count from 11 to 20.
- Count from 2 to 20 using even numbers.
- Say all the numbers divisible by three from 0 to 20.
- Count from 1 to 19 using odd numbers.
- Count backwards from 20 to 0.

F. Express the following problems in words.

modèle: $1 + 1 = 2$ *Un plus un font deux.*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. $2 + 3 =$ | 6. $9 + 9 =$ |
| 2. $4 + 6 =$ | 7. $10 + 7 =$ |
| 3. $5 + 7 =$ | 8. $6 + 13 =$ |
| 4. $8 + 3 =$ | 9. $11 + 9 =$ |
| 5. $10 + 4 =$ | 10. $15 + 1 =$ |

You may use either *plus* (plus) or *et* (and) when adding.

possessive adjectives

Consider the following sentence from the reading on page 15: Quel âge a **ton** frère? *How old is your brother?* If Paul had wanted to ask "How old is your sister?" he would have said, "Quel âge a **ta** sœur?"

Notice that there are two different words for *your*: *ton* and *ta*. These possessive adjectives reflect the different genders, just as *le* and *la* do. Likewise to say *my*, it is necessary to choose *mon* or *ma*, depending on the gender of the noun following.



G. Express the following in French.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. my brother | 6. my mother |
| 2. your sister | 7. your father |
| 3. my son | 8. my sister |
| 4. my daughter | 9. your husband |
| 5. your wife | 10. my husband |

H. Looking at the family tree on page 12, pretend that you are Paul, and answer the following questions from his perspective.

modèle: Ta mère s'appelle Sophie? Non, ma mère s'appelle Alice.

1. Comment s'appelle ton père?
2. Ta sœur s'appelle Anne?
3. Comment s'appelle ta mère?

Now pretend you are M. Plouvin.

1. Comment s'appelle ta femme?
2. Denis est ton frère?

Now pretend you are Jean-Luc.

1. Comment s'appelle ton frère?
2. Comment s'appellent ton père et ta mère?

Now consider the following sentences from the reading on page 12:

Jean-Luc a neuf ans et **son** frère quinze ans.

Jean-Luc is nine years old and his brother fifteen.

Le fils s'appelle Paul et **sa** sœur s'appelle Anne.

The son's name is Paul and his sister's name is Anne.

There are two different words for *his*—*son* and *sa*. Since *frère* is masculine, it is preceded by *son*, the masculine form of the possessive adjective. *Sa*, the feminine counterpart, is used with *sœur*. *Son* and *sa* mean not only *his* but also *her*. Therefore, *son frère* means either “his brother” or “her brother,” depending on the context and the antecedent. This is not a problem for the French since to use *son frère* out of context would be just as confusing as to do so in English. For example, if someone asked you, “Do you know his brother?” you would have to ask, “Whose brother?” since there is no antecedent in your conversation.



I. Express the following in French.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. his father | 5. her sister |
| 2. her father | 6. his son |
| 3. his mother | 7. her husband |
| 4. her mother | 8. his wife |

J. Referring to the family trees on page 12, give the names of Paul's family members.

modèle: mère Sa mère s'appelle Alice Dupont.

1. père
2. sœur

Now give the names of Mme Dupont's family members.

révision

	masc.	fem.	
definite articles	le	la	<i>the</i>
possessive adjectives	mon	ma	<i>my</i>
	ton	ta	<i>your</i>
	son	sa	<i>his</i>
	son	sa	<i>her</i>

dialogue

supposons . . .

A conversation between two of the parents could sound like this:

Mme Dupont: Combien d'enfants avez-vous?

Mme Plouvin: Nous avons deux fils. Et vous?

Mme Dupont: Nous avons un fils et une fille.

maintenant en anglais . . .

Mrs. Dupont: How many children do you have?

Mrs. Plouvin: We have two sons. And you?

Mrs. Dupont: We have a son and a daughter.

subject pronouns

In the sentence, *Nous avons deux fils*, from the dialogue, the subject of the sentence is *nous* (we). The other subject pronouns in English are *I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, and *they*. Perhaps a clearer way of seeing how these pronouns relate to one another is in the form of a table indicating the person and number:

	singular	plural
1st person	I	we
2nd person	you	you
3rd person	he, she, it	they

The first person is the speaker (I), or the speaker and others (we).

The second person is the person or persons spoken to (you).

The third person is any other person(s) or thing(s) spoken about (he, she, it, they, and the nouns they would replace).

In French this table looks like this:

	singulier	pluriel
1 ^{ère} personne	je	nous
2 ^e personne	tu, vous	vous
3 ^e personne	il, elle	ils, elles

Note the following:

- The subject pronoun *je* is capitalized only when it is the first word in a sentence.
- You have already learned that *vous* is used as a singular pronoun in formal address. Here you see that it also serves as the second person plural pronoun. In the plural there is no distinction between formal and informal address.
- The lack of a separate pronoun for *it* in French will be discussed in Chapter 4.
- There are two words for *they*. *Elles* replaces two or more feminine nouns. *Ils* replaces two or more masculine nouns or a mixed group containing at least one masculine noun.



K. Match the French sentence with its English translation in the list below, using your knowledge of **subject pronouns**.

1. Il ne veut pas manger les escargots.
2. Je crains les ours.
3. Elles aiment jouer avec leurs amis.
4. Nous voudrions aller dans la lune.
5. Tu prends du café.
6. Ils feront un bonhomme de neige.
7. Vous comprenez la leçon.
8. Elle décroche le téléphone.

- a. They (fem.) like to play with their friends.
- b. You (singular informal) are having coffee.
- c. He does not want to eat the snails.
- d. She picks up the phone.
- e. We would like to go to the moon.
- f. I am afraid of bears.
- g. They (masc.) will make a snowman.
- h. You (plural) understand the lesson.

L. Tell which subject pronoun you would use to begin each sentence if you were writing the pronoun in French.

modèle: He rides the train. il

1. *We* spend a long time at the table.
2. M. and Mme Dupont, *you* are sitting in the wrong seats.
3. *She* is going to Toulouse.
4. *They* are handsome.
5. *I* forgot to send the letter.
6. Paul, *you* are my best friend.

