

7 FRENCH courses over 7 days – Days 1 to 6




FAST.
FRENCH LEARNING

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Day 6 – City and transportation

1 - Vocabulary	The places in the city Means of transportation Advanced prepositions of place
2 – Grammar and Conjugation	The imperative for giving instructions The use of adverbs of place
3 – Dialogue	Routes and places in the city
4 - Exercises	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <p>1 - Take paper and a pen, and write down the answers by hand, this way what you learn is more likely to be ingrained in your long-term memory.</p> <p>2 - Do them without looking at the lesson. Then, check the lesson to see what you need to improve if necessary.</p>

1 – Vocabulary - The places in the city

1 - La rue
Street

2 - Le parc
Park

3 - L'église
Church

4 - Le musée
Museum

5 - Le cinéma
Cinema

1 – Vocabulary - Means of transportation

1 – La voiture
Car

2 – Le vélo
Bicycle

3 – Le train
Train

4 – Le bateau
Boat

5 – L'avion
Plane

1 – Vocabulary - Advanced prepositions of place

1 - Entre
Between

2 - Parmi
Among

3 - Au-dessus de
Above

4 - En-dessous de
Below

5 - À côté de
Next to, beside

2 – Grammar - The imperative for giving instructions

The imperative is a verb form used to give orders, advice, invitations, or suggestions directly. Here we are going to explore its specific use for giving instructions.

Verbs of the first group (ending in -er):

Manger → Mange ! / Mangeons !

To eat → Eat! / Let's eat!

Verbs of the second group (ending in -ir):

Finir → Finis ! / Finissons !

To finish → Finish! / Let's finish!

Verbs of the third group (irregular):

Aller → Va ! / Allons !

To go → Go! / Let's go!

Using the imperative for giving instructions.

Positive form:

Ferme la porte.

Close the door.

Mange tes légumes.

Eat your vegetables.

Negative form:

Ne ferme pas la porte.

Don't close the door.

Ne mange pas de bonbons.

Don't eat candy.

Special case with 'tu':

Avoir → Aie confiance en toi.

To have → Have confidence in yourself.

Être → Sois gentil(le).

To be → Be kind.

2 – Grammar - The use of adverbs of place

Adverbs of place in French are used to indicate where an action takes place. They answer the question 'where?' and provide information about the location or direction of an action.

1 – Ici / *here*

Je suis ici / *I am here*

2 – Là / *there*

Regarde là / *look there*

3 – Là-bas / *there – over there*

Il va là-bas demain / *he is going there tomorrow*

4 – Partout / *Everywhere*

Les enfants ont dispersé leurs jouets partout / *the children have scattered their toys everywhere*

5 – Nulle part / *nowhere*

Il n'est nulle part / *he is nowhere*

6 – Au-dessus / *above*

Les oiseaux volent au-dessus de la ville / *the birds are flying above the city*

7 – En-dessous / *below*

Le trésor est en dessous du pont / *the treasure is below the bridge*

8 – Près / *near - close*

Il habite près du parc / *he lives near the park*

9 – Loin / *far*

La plage est loin d'ici / *the beach is far from here*

10 – Dedans / *inside*

Il est dedans / *he is inside*

11 – Dehors / *outside*

Il est dehors / *he is outside*

3 – Dialogue - Routes and places in the city

Magalie : Salut Olivier, est-ce que tu peux me dire comment aller à la bibliothèque ?
Hi Olivier, can you tell me how to get to the library?

Olivier : Bien sûr, Magalie. D'abord, sors de chez toi, tourne à droite après l'église et marche tout droit pendant deux pâtés de maisons.

Of course, Magalie. First, leave your house, turn right after the church, and walk straight for two blocks.

Magalie : D'accord. J'arriverai entre la Mairie et le cinéma, c'est ça ?
Okay. I'll arrive between the Town Hall and the cinema, right?

Olivier : Oui, près du carrefour. Là, prends à gauche et continues jusqu'au feu de signalisation, à côté du magasin de chaussures.

Yes, near the intersection. There, turn left and continue until the traffic light, next to the shoe store.

Magalie : Et après le feu?
And after the traffic light?

Olivier : Traverse la rue au feu, puis continue tout droit jusqu'à ce que tu vois un grand bâtiment en verre sur ta gauche.

Cross the street at the traffic light, then continue straight until you see a large glass building on your left.

Magalie : C'est la bibliothèque ?
Is that the library?

Olivier : Oui, c'est ça. Tu ne peux pas la manquer. Juste en face de la bibliothèque, il y a un petit café sympa où tu peux prendre un café après ta visite.

Yes, that's right. You can't miss it. Right in front of the library, there's a nice little café where you can grab a coffee after your visit.

Magalie : Super, merci pour les indications. Ça semble assez simple.
Great, thanks for the directions. It sounds pretty straightforward.

Olivier : Oui, c'est assez facile. Profite bien de ton temps à la bibliothèque !
Yes, it's quite easy. Enjoy your time at the library!

4 – Exercises



1 - Take paper and a pen, and write down the answers **by hand**, this way what you learn is more likely to be ingrained in your **long-term memory**.

2 - Do them without looking at the lesson.
Then, check the lesson to see what you need to improve if necessary.

List three *Places in the city*

(see the answers in the lesson – **after doing the exercise**)

1 –

2 –

3 –

List three *Means of transportation*

(see the answers in the lesson – **after doing the exercise**)

4 –

5 –

6 –

List three *Advanced prepositions of place*

(see the answers in the lesson – **after doing the exercise**)

7 –

8 –

9 –

Conjugate these 3 verbs in the 2nd person singular of the imperative in both positive and negative forms

(see the answers below – [after doing the exercise](#))

10 – Chanter →

To sing

11 – Choisir →

To choose

12 – Courir →

To run

Identify the adverbs of place in these 5 sentences

(see the answers below – [after doing the exercise](#))

13 – Il a cherché ses clés partout dans la maison, mais il ne les a pas encore trouvées.

He searched for his keys everywhere in the house, but he hasn't found them yet.

14 – Le chat est monté au-dessus du mur pour explorer le jardin voisin.

The cat climbed above the wall to explore the neighboring garden.

15 – J'ai laissé mes clés de voiture là-bas, sur la table près de la porte d'entrée.

I left my car keys over there, on the table near the front door.

16 – La plage est loin de notre hôtel, mais cela vaut la peine d'y aller pour la vue magnifique sur l'océan.

The beach is far from our hotel, but it's worth going there for the beautiful view of the ocean.

17 – Le restaurant que nous cherchons est ici, juste à côté du parc.

The restaurant we are looking for is here, right next to the park.

Answers

Conjugate these 3 verbs in the 2nd person singular of the imperative in both positive and negative forms

10 – Chanter → chante / ne chante pas

11 – Choisir → choisis / ne choisis pas

12 – Courir → cours / ne cours pas

Identify the adverbs of place in these 5 sentences

13 – Il a cherché ses clés **partout** dans la maison, mais il ne les a pas encore trouvées.

14 – Le chat est monté **au-dessus** du mur pour explorer le jardin voisin.

15 – J'ai laissé mes clés de voiture **là-bas**, sur la table près de la porte d'entrée.

16 – La plage est **loin** de notre hôtel, mais cela vaut la peine d'y aller pour la vue magnifique sur l'océan.

17 – Le restaurant que nous cherchons est **ici**, juste à côté du parc.

