

BEGINNER1. LESSON #9. LE GOÛTER2

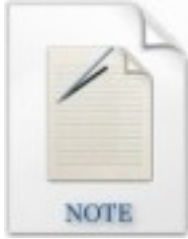
Le goûter :

- (Jean) Les enfants sont contents
- (Marie) Et nous, nous sommes tranquilles.
- (Jean) Les enfants
- (Les enfants) Oui ?
- (Jean) Voulez-vous manger quelque chose ?
- (Les enfants) Non, merci.
- (Jean) Voulez-vous boire quelque chose ?
- (Suzanne) Oui, de la limonade.
- (Victor) Oui, du jus d'orange.
- (Marie) Vous êtes morts de soif !

TRANSLATION

4 PM :

- (Jean) The children are happy.
- (Marie) And how peaceful it is for us.
- (Jean) Kids ?
- (Les enfants) Yes ?
- (Jean) Would you like to eat something ?
- (Les enfants) No, thank you.
- (Jean) Would you like to drink something ?
- (Suzanne) Yes, some lemonade.
- (Victor) Yes, some orange juice.
- (Marie) You are very very thirsty !



Voulez-vous is a formal way to ask *would you like*. A grown-up would probably choose the casual *Vous voulez manger quelque chose ?* talking to a group of children. There is another way, still casual but correct to ask this question : *Est-ce que vous voulez manger quelque chose ?* First, we'd like you to be very familiar with the formal way to ask a question, but at the end, we'll teach you all the ways to do so explaining et repeating when one is preferable to another.

Non merci is a polite way to answer this kind of question. Here's a little dialogue you can hear every day in a traditional French family :

- (Maman) Tu veux encore quelque chose ?
- (Enfant) Nan !
- (Maman) On dit *Non merci* !
- (Enfant, désolé) Non merci.

And here's how we could translate it :

- (Mom) Do you want something else ?
- (Kid) Nope !
- (Mom) One should say *No, thank you* !
- (Kid, looking sorry) No, thank you

de la limonade (some lemonade), *du* jus d'orange (some orange juice) : *de* and *du* will be explained later.



Content : Happy.
Tranquille : Peaceful, in peace.
Manger : to eat.
Boire : to drink.
Limonade (fém.) : lemonade.
Jus (masc.) d'orange : orange juice.
Soif (fém.): the thirst.
Mort de soif : really really thirsty.



In the sentence *Et nous, nous sommes tranquilles*, why saying *nous* twice ? That's our way of emphasizing the *nous*. We repeat the pronoun after a comma. The form of the pronoun never changes as long as it is *nous* or *vous*. It changes when it is *je, tu, il* or *ils*.

Here are the next forms of *être* on present :

Nous sommes	We are
Vous êtes	You are
Ils sont, elles sont	They are

de la limonade (some lemonade), *du* jus d'orange (some orange juice) : *de* and *du* will be explained later.



Translate in English :

1. Voulez-vous boire du soda ?
2. Voulez-vous quatre ou six croissants ?
3. Les enfants sont contents, les parents aussi.
4. Non merci.
5. Nous, nous mangeons.

Parent : parent

Finish the following table :

Je mange
Tu
Il mange, elle mange
Nous
Vous mangez
Ils, elles