

COLLINS EASY LEARNING

EASY LEARNING FRENCH CONVERSATION

The Clear, Structured Guide to Everyday Spoken French Mastery

Trusted Support for Learners

Designed for Beginners, Refreshers, and Independent Language Students

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INTRODUCTION & LEARNING STRATEGY

Welcome to *Collins Easy Learning French Conversation*. This book has been crafted to bridge the gap between textbook grammatical rules and real, dynamic conversational fluency. Many students master vocabulary and complex conjugations but freeze when encountering a native speaker in everyday contexts. This resource prevents that by centering your learning entirely on situational authenticity.

Each chapter inside this volume guides you through a specific social layout—from simple introductions and casual socializing to modern micro-transactions like navigating public transportation, booking boutique hotels, making complex telephone inquiries, and handling healthcare emergencies.

| The Structural Methodology

To maximize memory retention, every single chapter is systematically broken down into five core pillars:

1. **The Core Conversation:** A real-world, natural dialogue simulating standard interactions between native French speakers.
2. **Key Vocabulary & Expressions:** Highly targeted matrices of phrases you can lift directly from the page and use instantly.
3. **Grammar Breakdown:** Explanations showing exactly how these conversational patterns are assembled, empowering you to substitute your own words.
4. **Culture & Etiquette Tips:** Crucial social insights detailing French customs, behavior, and unspoken socio-cultural rules.
5. **Practice Exercises:** Interactive situational drills to cement what you have learned.

Whether you are an absolute beginner or an intermediate learner seeking a practical refresher, this guide provides the foundational frameworks required to express yourself with confidence, poise, and absolute clarity. Let us begin your journey to French conversational fluency.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTIONS & GREETINGS

First impressions dictate the tone of any interaction in France. Learning when to use formal versus informal modes of address is the bedrock of natural communication.

1.1 Real-World Dialogue

Thomas: **Bonjour, madame. Je m'appelle Thomas Lefèvre.**

Hello, madam. My name is Thomas Lefèvre.

Chantal: **Enchantée, monsieur. Je suis Chantal Moreau. Comment allez-vous ?**

Pleased to meet you, sir. I am Chantal Moreau. How are you?

Thomas: **Je vais très bien, merci. Et vous-même ?**

I am doing very well, thank you. And yourself?

Chantal: **Tout va bien. Bienvenue à Paris !**

Everything is fine. Welcome to Paris!

1.2 Key Phrases Matrix

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
Comment vous appelez-vous ?	What is your name? (Formal)	[1.1]
Comment t'appelles-tu ?	What is your name? (Informal)	[1.2]
Je vous présente mon collègue.	I would like to introduce my colleague.	[1.3]
D'où venez-vous ?	Where are you from? (Formal)	[1.4]
Je viens des États-Unis / du Canada.	I come from the United States / Canada.	[1.5]
Ça fait plaisir de vous rencontrer.	It is a pleasure to meet you.	[1.6]

1.3 Grammar Foundations: Tu vs. Vous

GRAMMAR FOCUS: SOCIAL PROXIMITY

French possesses two pronouns for "you". Discerning between them is vital:

- **Vous:** Used for plural subjects and singular individuals in formal, professional, or unfamiliar settings (e.g., with shopkeepers, strangers, older individuals). Conjugate with the *-ez* ending: *Vous parlez.*
- **Tu:** Reserved strictly for children, close friends, family members, and classmates. Conjugate typically with an *-s* ending: *Tu parles.*

Moving from *vous* to *tu* is a social transition called **le tutoiement**. Never initiate this transition unless explicitly invited by a native speaker saying: "*On peut se tutoyer ?*"

1.4 Cultural Insights & Etiquette

CULTURE CORNER: LE BONJOUR & LA BISE

In France, dropping a greeting entirely when entering a boutique or bakery is considered incredibly offensive. Always say "*Bonjour*" or "*Bonsoir*" to the employee before stating your needs. When greeting acquaintances, the French practice *la bise*—lightly touching cheeks while making a kissing sound. The number of cheeks kissed varies by geographic region (usually two in Paris, but up to four in the south!).

1.5 Practical Conversation Exercises

EXERCISE 1: SITUATIONAL REALIGNMENT

Transform the following informal sentences into their correct formal expressions using the *vous* structural format:

1. Salut ! Comment ça va ? → _____
2. Tu habites où ? → _____
3. Tu parles anglais ? → _____

CHAPTER 2: CASUAL SOCIALISING & MAKING FRIENDS

Once initial introductions conclude, the ability to sustain a casual conversation, express personal preferences, and set up future social appointments becomes paramount.

2.1 Real-World Dialogue

Lucas: **Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant ton temps libre, Sophie ?**

What do you do during your free time, Sophie?

Sophie: **J'aime beaucoup faire de la randonnée et visiter les musées. Et toi ?**

I really like going for hikes and visiting museums. And you?

Lucas: **Moi, je préfère jouer au football et lire des romans historiques.**

Me, I prefer to play football and read historical novels.

Sophie: **Tu es libre ce week-end ? On pourrait aller voir une exposition.**

Are you free this weekend? We could go see an exhibition.

2.2 Key Phrases Matrix

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
Quels sont vos centres d'intérêt ?	What are your interests/hobbies?	[2.1]
Pendant mes loisirs, je fais du vélo.	During my leisure time, I go cycling.	[2.2]
Ça te dit d'aller prendre un café ?	Are you up for getting a coffee?	[2.3]
Avec plaisir ! Quelle heure te convient ?	With pleasure! What time suits you?	[2.4]
Désolé, je suis pris(e) ce soir.	Sorry, I am busy/engaged tonight.	[2.5]

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
On se donne rendez-vous où ?	Where shall we meet up?	[2.6]

2.3 Grammar Foundations: Jouer vs. Faire

GRAMMAR FOCUS: EXPRESSING ACTIVITIES

French systematically differentiates between structured sports/instruments and general leisure activities:

- **Jouer à + Sport/Game:** Used for team sports or competitive games using a ball or cards. *Je joue au tennis (à + le = au), je joue aux échecs (à + les = aux).*
- **Jouer de + Instrument:** Used for musical instruments. *Je joue du piano (de + le = du).*
- **Faire de + Activity:** A structural umbrella verb for hobbies, dynamic exercises, or unorganized leisure. *Je fais de la natation, je fais du vélo.*

2.4 Cultural Insights & Etiquette

CULTURE CORNER: CAFÉ CULTURE LOGISTICS

When meeting a new acquaintance at a French café, remember that spaces are communal and compact. It is completely customary to sit very close to adjacent tables. If you want to invite someone out casually, phrases like "*Prendre un verre*" (to have a drink) apply to both alcoholic beverages and soft drinks or coffees. Splitting a bill down to the exact cent is rarely seen among close companions; instead, alternating who treats for the entire round is far more common.

2.5 Practical Conversation Exercises

EXERCISE 2: VERB SELECTION MASTERY

Complete the following conversational blanks with the correct form of **jouer** or **faire** along with the appropriate contracted articles:

1. Chaque samedi morning, je _____ (guitare).
2. Est-ce que tu _____ (football) avec tes amis ?
3. Marie _____ (randonnée) dans les Alpes.

CHAPTER 3: SHOPPING & SIGHTSEEING

Navigating French boutiques and purchasing dynamic admission entries at architectural monuments requires solid vocabulary for currencies, item parameters, and formal assistance.

3.1 Real-World Dialogue

- Vendeur:** **Bonjour monsieur, je peux vous aider ?**
Hello sir, can I help you?
- Client:** **Oui, je cherche un pull noir en coton. Quelle est la taille de celui-ci ?**
Yes, I am looking for a black cotton sweater. What size is this one?
- Vendeur:** **C'est une taille M. Vous désirez l'essayer ? Les cabines sont là-bas.**
It's a size M. Would you like to try it on? The changing rooms are over there.
- Client:** **Il me va parfaitement. Combien coûte-t-il ?**
It fits me perfectly. How much does it cost?

3.2 Key Phrases Matrix

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
Je regarde seulement, merci.	I am just looking, thank you.	[3.1]
Avez-vous ce modèle en bleu ?	Do you have this model in blue?	[3.2]
C'est trop grand / trop serré.	It is too big / too tight.	[3.3]
Puis-je payer par carte bancaire ?	Can I pay with a debit/credit card?	[3.4]
Où se trouve la caisse, s'il vous plaît ?	Where is the cash register, please?	[3.5]
Je prends cet article.	I will take this item.	[3.6]

3.3 Grammar Foundations: Demonstrative Adjectives

GRAMMAR FOCUS: POINTING THINGS OUT

To pinpoint specific physical items ("this" or "that") in a store layout, use demonstrative adjectives that match the noun's gender and pluralization:

- **Ce:** Masculine singular. *Ce magasin (This shop).*
- **Cet:** Masculine singular before a vowel or mute H. *Cet imperméable (This raincoat).*
- **Cette:** Feminine singular. *Cette jupe (This skirt).*
- **Ces:** Plural (both masculine and feminine). *Ces vêtements (These clothes).*

To stress the proximity contrast between "this one here" and "that one there", append **-ci** or **-là** to the noun: *Ce pull-ci (this sweater), ce pull-là (that sweater).*

3.4 Cultural Insights & Etiquette

CULTURE CORNER: THE FRENCH RETAIL ECOSYSTEM

When entering a French independent apparel store, do not begin handling items across shelves without acknowledging the presence of the clerk. Doing so is viewed as intrusive. Wait for a mutual greeting, then express your query. Furthermore, haggling prices in physical French brick-and-mortar shops is strictly forbidden except during local flea markets (known as *les puces* or *la brocante*).

3.5 Practical Conversation Exercises

EXERCISE 3: DEMONSTRATIVE INTEGRATION

Insert the missing demonstrative adjective (**ce**, **cet**, **cette**, **ces**) into each conversational line:

1. Combien coûte _____ robe rouge derrière la vitrine ?
2. Je trouve que _____ ordinateur fonctionne très bien.
3. Regarde _____ magnifiques chaussures en cuir noir !

CHAPTER 4: DINING OUT & GASTRONOMY

French cuisine is globally recognized, making restaurant interactions central to your cultural journey. Politeness rules and a firm grasp of menu vocabulary ensure an enjoyable experience.

4.1 Real-World Dialogue

- Serveur:** **Bonsoir. Vous avez réservé une table ?**
Good evening. Have you reserved a table?
- Client:** **Oui, au nom de Martin. Pour deux personnes.**
Yes, under the name of Martin. For two people.
- Serveur:** **Parfait, suivez-moi. Voici la carte. Désirez-vous un apéritif ?**
Perfect, follow me. Here is the menu. Would you like an aperitif?
- Client:** **Un verre de vin blanc et une carafe d'eau, s'il vous plaît.**
A glass of white wine and a jug of tap water, please.

4.2 Key Phrases Matrix

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
Quel est le plat du jour ?	What is today's special?	[4.1]
Je voudrais mon steak saignant / à point.	I would like my steak rare / medium.	[4.2]
Je suis végétarien(ne) / J'ai une allergie.	I am a vegetarian / I have an allergy.	[4.3]
L'addition, s'il vous plaît.	The bill, please.	[4.4]
Où sont les toilettes ?	Where are the restrooms?	[4.5]
C'était absolument délicieux.	It was absolutely delicious.	[4.6]

4.3 Grammar Foundations: The Partitive Article

GRAMMAR FOCUS: UNQUANTIFIED QUANTITIES

When ordering food or drinks where you are specifying an indefinite amount ("some"), French requires partitive articles instead of definite terms:

- **Du:** Masculine singular. *Je mange du pain (I eat some bread).*
- **De la:** Feminine singular. *Je bois de la limonade (I drink some lemonade).*
- **De l':** Singular nouns starting with a vowel. *Je veux de l'eau (I want some water).*
- **Des:** Plural nouns. *Je prends des frites (I'm having some fries).*

In a negative sentence structure, all partitive articles drop down uniformly to **de** or **d'**: *Je ne mange pas de viande (I do not eat meat).*

4.4 Cultural Insights & Etiquette

CULTURE CORNER: THE RULES OF THE FRENCH TABLE

Waiters in France do not rush your dining experience. The table is yours for the entire evening; consequently, the waiter will almost never bring the bill until you explicitly ask for it with the phrase "*L'addition, s'il vous plaît*". Service charges are legally built into the menu item pricing (marked as *Service Compris*). Leaving an extra tip is entirely optional, though dropping 1 or 2 Euros for excellent service in a standard restaurant is a kind gesture.

4.5 Practical Conversation Exercises

EXERCISE 4: PARTITIVE PRECISION DRILL

Insert the correct partitive article (**du, de la, de l', des, de**) into these dining statements:

1. Pour le petit-déjeuner, je prends _____ café noir.
2. Est-ce qu'il y a _____ salade fraîche ce midi ?
3. Non merci, je ne veux pas _____ sucre dans mon thé.

CHAPTER 5: TRAVEL, TRANSPORT & NAVIGATION

Whether navigating the subterranean corridors of the Paris Métro system or booking high-speed TGV rail links to the south, practical travel terminology is essential.

5.1 Real-World Dialogue

- Voyageur:** **Bonjour, je voudrais un billet pour Lyon, s'il vous plaît.**
Hello, I would like a ticket to Lyon, please.
- Guichetier:** **Aller simple ou aller-retour ? En première ou seconde classe ?**
One-way or round-trip? First or second class?
- Voyageur:** **Un aller simple en seconde classe. Le train part de quelle voie ?**
A one-way ticket in second class. Which track does the train leave from?
- Guichetier:** **Il part de la voie numéro 4 à 14h15. N'oubliez pas de composer !**
It leaves from track number 4 at 2:15 PM. Don't forget to validate!

5.2 Key Phrases Matrix

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
Où se trouvent les guichets automatiques ?	Where are the automatic ticket machines?	[5.1]
Est-ce que ce train est direct ?	Is this train direct?	[5.2]
Je cherche la correspondance pour Bordeaux.	I am looking for the connection to Bordeaux.	[5.3]
À quel arrêt devons-nous descendre ?	At which stop do we need to get off?	[5.4]
Le train a du retard / est annulé.	The train is delayed / canceled.	[5.5]
Pouvez-vous m'indiquer le chemin ?	Can you show me the way?	[5.6]

5.3 Grammar Foundations: Prepositions with Places

GRAMMAR FOCUS: TRANSIT AND DESTINATIONS

When tracking your route to various geographic locations, match your choice of preposition with the destination's grammatical gender:

- **Au:** Masculine country or structural destination. *Je vais au Portugal / au guichet.*
- **En:** Feminine country (ending in -e) or continent. *Je voyage en France / en Italie.*
- **Aux:** Plural nations or regions. *Je vais aux États-Unis / aux Pays-Bas.*
- **À:** Dedicated municipal entities and cities. *J'arrive à Paris / à Lyon.*

5.4 Cultural Insights & Etiquette

CULTURE CORNER: COMPOSTAGE COMPLIANCE

French physical train stations require passengers to punch and validate traditional paper tickets prior to stepping onboard an active car. Look for the small posts labeled *Composter votre billet* at the platform entrance. If you board without stamping, you must find the conductor (*le contrôleur*) immediately to report the oversight, or risk a steep fine during ticket checks.

5.5 Practical Conversation Exercises

EXERCISE 5: SPATIAL PREPOSITION ASSIGNMENT

Supply the matching preposition (**au, en, aux, à**) based on the destination's gender:

1. Cet été, nous partons en vacances _____ Espagne.
2. Le train à destination _____ Japon partira sous peu.
3. Mon frère travaille actuellement _____ Montréal.

CHAPTER 6: FINDING ACCOMMODATION

Checking into hotels, independent vacation rentals, or traditional countryside bed-and-breakfasts (*chambres d'hôtes*) requires clear communication regarding reservation details, amenities, and technical issues.

6.1 Real-World Dialogue

Réceptionniste: **Bonjour monsieur. Comment puis-je vous aider ?**

Hello sir. How can I help you?

Client: **Bonjour. J'ai une réservation au nom de Smith pour trois nuits.**

Hello. I have a reservation under the name of Smith for three nights.

Réceptionniste: **Oui, tout à fait. Une chambre double avec vue sur le jardin. C'est bien ça ?**

Yes, absolutely. A double room with a view of the garden. Is that correct?

Client: **C'est exact. Est-ce que le code Wi-Fi est disponible dans la chambre ?**

That's right. Is the Wi-Fi code available in the room?

6.2 Key Phrases Matrix

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
Avez-vous des chambres disponibles ?	Do you have any rooms available?	[6.1]
Le petit-déjeuner est servi à quelle heure ?	What time is breakfast served?	[6.2]
La climatisation ne fonctionne pas.	The air conditioning is not working.	[6.3]
Puis-je avoir une couverture supplémentaire ?	Can I have an extra blanket?	[6.4]
Où puis-je laisser mes bagages aujourd'hui ?	Where can I leave my luggage today?	[6.5]

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
Je voudrais régler la note, s'il vous plaît.	I would like to settle the bill, please.	[6.6]

6.3 Grammar Foundations: Il y a & Interrogatives

GRAMMAR FOCUS: INQUIRING ABOUT AMENITIES

To state that something exists or to ask if it is available, use the expression **il y a** (there is / there are):

- *Il y a un ascenseur dans l'hôtel. (There is an elevator in the hotel.)*

To turn this into a question, you have three options depending on the level of formality:

1. **Inversion (Formal):** *Y a-t-il un parking disponible ?*
2. **Est-ce que (Standard):** *Est-ce qu'il y a un parking disponible ?*
3. **Intonation (Informal):** *Il y a un parking disponible ?*

6.4 Cultural Insights & Etiquette

CULTURE CORNER: THE TAXE DE SÉJOUR

When settling your final hotel or rental bill in France, you will spot a minor line item called the **Taxe de Séjour**. This is a local municipal tourist tax levied per person, per night. It is rarely included in the initial online booking platform rate and must be paid directly to the accommodation provider upon check-out. It ranges from a few cents to several Euros depending on the hotel's star rating standard.

6.5 Practical Conversation Exercises

EXERCISE 6: STRUCTURAL INTERROGATIVE REMODELING

Convert the following basic hotel questions using the formal **Est-ce que** phrasing technique:

1. Il y a un coffre-fort dans la chambre ? → _____
2. L'hôtel ferme à quelle heure de la nuit ? → _____
3. Je peux payer demain matin ? → _____

CHAPTER 7: MAKING TELEPHONE CALLS

Speaking on the phone in a foreign language can be intimidating due to the lack of visual cues. Mastering standard phrasing helps you manage calls smoothly.

7.1 Real-World Dialogue

- Secrétaire:** **Allo, Cabinet Médical Durand. Bonjour.**
Hello, Durand Medical Office. Good day.
- Appelant:** **Bonjour madame. Je voudrais parler au Docteur Durand, s'il vous plaît.**
Hello madam. I would like to speak to Doctor Durand, please.
- Secrétaire:** **C'est de la part de qui ? Un instant, s'il vous plaît.**
Who is calling? One moment, please.
- Appelant:** **De la part de Monsieur Richardot. C'est pour prendre un rendez-vous.**
This is Mr. Richardot calling. It is to make an appointment.

7.2 Key Phrases Matrix

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
Ne quittez pas, je vous le passe.	Hold the line, I will transfer you to him.	[7.1]
La ligne est occupée pour le moment.	The line is currently busy.	[7.2]
Je sors d'un tunnel, ça capte mal.	I am leaving a tunnel, reception is bad.	[7.3]
Pouvez-vous répéter votre numéro ?	Could you repeat your phone number?	[7.4]
Je vous rappelle plus tard dans la journée.	I will call you back later in the day.	[7.5]
Laissez un message après le bip.	Leave a message after the beep.	[7.6]

7.3 Grammar Foundations: Direct Object Pronouns

GRAMMAR FOCUS: STREAMLINING YOUR SPEECH

To avoid repeating pronouns or people names over long calls, use direct object pronouns (**le, la, les**):

- *Je cherche le directeur.* → *Je **le** cherche.* (I am looking for him.)
- *Je rappelle Marie.* → *Je **la** rappelle.* (I am calling her back.)
- *Je prends les messages.* → *Je **les** prends.* (I am taking them.)

Note that object pronouns are placed directly **before** the active conjugated verb in French, which differs from English syntax order rules.

7.4 Cultural Insights & Etiquette

CULTURE CORNER: PHONE ANSWERING CONVENTIONS

When pick up an informal residential phone line, French citizens routinely say "**Allo ?**" with an ascending interrogative pitch. This word is exclusively utilized for telephone interactions. In professional contexts, executives state the corporate name followed by their personal surname: "*Société Générale, Marc Léger à votre écoute.*"

7.5 Practical Conversation Exercises

EXERCISE 7: PRONOMINAL SUBSTITUTION CHALLENGE

Re-architect these sentences by replacing the underlined direct object nouns with their matching pronoun forms:

1. Je passe le directeur à mon collègue. → _____
2. Elle écoute la secrétaire attentivement. → _____
3. Nous laissons les messages sur le répondeur. → _____

CHAPTER 8: HEALTH & MEDICAL SITUATIONS

If you fall ill or experience an emergency while abroad, communicating your specific symptoms clearly helps healthcare professionals provide prompt assistance.

8.1 Real-World Dialogue

- Médecin:** **Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas ? Où avez-vous mal ?**
What is wrong? Where does it hurt?
- Patient:** **Je ne me sens pas bien du tout. J'ai de la fièvre et j'ai mal à la gorge.**
I do not feel well at all. I have a fever and a sore throat.
- Médecin:** **Depuis quand avez-vous ces symptômes ? Prenez-vous des médicaments ?**
Since when have you had these symptoms? Are you taking any medication?
- Patient:** **Depuis hier soir. Je n'ai pris que du paracétamol.**
Since yesterday evening. I have only taken paracetamol.

8.2 Key Phrases Matrix

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
J'ai mal à la tête / au ventre.	I have a headache / stomachache.	[8.1]
Je suis allergique à la pénicilline.	I am allergic to penicillin.	[8.2]
Où se trouve la pharmacie de garde ?	Where is the on-duty pharmacy open tonight?	[8.3]
Il me faut une ordonnance médicale.	I need a medical prescription document.	[8.4]
Appelez une ambulance immédiatement !	Call an ambulance immediately!	[8.5]
Je souffre de vertiges constants.	I am suffering from constant dizziness.	[8.6]

8.3 Grammar Foundations: Avoir Mal À

GRAMMAR FOCUS: PINPOINTING PAIN AREAS

To state that you are experiencing physical pain in a specific body region, use the structure **avoir mal à** + definite article:

- **À + le = Au:** Masculine singular. *J'ai mal au dos (I have a backache).*
- **À + la = À la:** Feminine singular. *J'ai mal à la tête (I have a headache).*
- **À + l' = À l':** Before a vowel area. *J'ai mal à l'oreille (I have an earache).*
- **À + les = Aux:** Plural parameters. *J'ai mal aux pieds (My feet hurt).*

8.4 Cultural Insights & Etiquette

CULTURE CORNER: THE FRENCH PHARMACY LANDSCAPE

French pharmacies are easily recognized by their bright, blinking neon green crosses. Unlike in other countries, medication—even basic over-the-counter painkillers like ibuprofen—cannot be found on open supermarket shelves. You must speak directly to a pharmacist behind the counter. On Sundays and holidays, each city operates a rota system to ensure at least one *Pharmacie de Garde* remains open for emergencies.

8.5 Practical Conversation Exercises

EXERCISE 8: PAIN ALIGNMENT INTEGRATION

Translate the following descriptions of physical pain into correct French using the **avoir mal à** framework:

1. My stomach hurts. → _____
2. Her throat hurts. → _____
3. Their teeth hurt. → _____

CHAPTER 9: DIGITAL & SOCIAL MEDIA PHRASING

Modern daily conversation frequently extends into digital formats, such as sending smartphone text messages (*textos*) or connecting via public Wi-Fi networks.

9.1 Real-World Dialogue

- User A:** Tu as réussi à te connecter au réseau Wi-Fi gratuit ?
Did you manage to connect to the free Wi-Fi network?
- User B:** Non, la page d'accueil ne charge pas. Quel est le mot de passe ?
No, the landing page isn't loading. What is the password?
- User A:** Il n'y en a pas, mais il faut s'identifier avec son adresse e-mail.
There isn't one, but you have to log in with your email address.

9.2 Digital Vocabulary Matrix

FRENCH PHRASE	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	AUDIO
Envoyer un courriel / un texto	To send an email / text message	[9.1]
Mon téléphone n'a plus de batterie.	My phone is out of battery.	[9.2]
Où puis-je recharger mon appareil ?	Where can I recharge my device?	[9.3]
Le lien est mort / ne fonctionne plus.	The link is broken / no longer works.	[9.4]
Suivez-nous sur les réseaux sociaux.	Follow us on social media networks.	[9.5]

RICK'S TECH TIP: TEXT SLANG

French teenagers and adults routinely use shorthand abbreviations when texting. For instance, you might see **MDR** which stands for *Mort de Rire* (the French equivalent of LOL - Laughing Out Loud), or **A+** representing *À plus tard* (See you later).

WORKBOOK ANSWER KEYS & MASTERY METRICS

Review your work from the practical exercises in this volume to verify your understanding of French conversational frameworks.

Chapter 1: Introductions & Greetings

1. *Bonjour ! Comment allez-vous ?*
2. *Où habitez-vous ?*
3. *Parlez-vous anglais ?*

Chapter 2: Casual Socialising

1. *Chaque samedi matin, je joue de la guitare.*
2. *Est-ce que tu joues au football avec tes amis ?*
3. *Marie fait de la randonnée dans les Alpes.*

Chapter 3: Shopping & Sightseeing

1. *Cette robe rouge.* (Feminine singular)
2. *Cet ordinateur.* (Masculine before vowel)
3. *Ces magnifiques chaussures.* (Plural parameter)

Chapter 4: Dining Out & Gastronomy

1. *du café noir.* (Masculine singular partitive)
2. *de la salade fraîche.* (Feminine singular partitive)
3. *de sucre.* (Drops to 'de' following negative particle)

Chapter 5: Travel, Transport & Navigation

1. *en Espagne.* (Feminine nation country)
2. *au Japon.* (Masculine country format)
3. *à Montréal.* (Dedicated municipal city indicator)

Chapter 6: Finding Accommodation

1. *Est-ce qu'il y a un coffre-fort dans la chambre ?*
2. *À quelle heure de la nuit est-ce que l'hôtel ferme ?*
3. *Est-ce que je peux payer demain matin ?*

Chapter 7: Making Telephone Calls

1. Je *le* passe à mon collègue.
2. Elle *l'*écoute attentivement. (La turns to l' before vowel)
3. Nous *les* laissons sur le répondeur.

Chapter 8: Health & Medical Situations

1. *J'ai mal au ventre.*
2. *Elle a mal à la gorge.*
3. *Ils ont mal aux dents.*