

Pause-café

French in Review • Moving Toward Fluency



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Table des matières

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Préface | ix |
| Cartes | xvii |
| Pour commencer: Les six amis | 1 |
| Entre amis | 2 |
| Points clés: Introduction | 9 |
| Décrire | 11 |
| Comparer | 11 |
| Parler du passé | 12 |
| Réagir et recommander | 13 |
| Poser des questions | 13 |
| Parler du futur | 14 |
| Faire des hypothèses | 15 |
| Pour écrire | 16 |



CHAPITRE 1

18

Perspectives:

Perceptions et impressions

Rencontres: Les premières impressions 19**Vocabulaire thématique** 21

Décrire Note culturelle: Une question de sensibilité 25

Points clés: Décrire et Comparer 26**Coin-culture** 35

Destination: Paris 35

La vie des artistes: Jean-Pierre Jeunet 37

Lecture: *L'Étudiant étranger* de Philippe Labro 39**Pour écrire** 43**Autres thèmes pour discuter** 43

CHAPITRE 2

45

Passions et sentiments:

Quelle est l'influence des autres sur notre vie?

Rencontres: Une soirée inoubliable 46**Vocabulaire thématique** 48

Note culturelle: Les relations sentimentales en France 53

**Points clés:** Parler du passé 54**Coin-culture**

Destination: La Provence 61

La vie des artistes: Les santons de Provence 64

Lecture: *Comment cuisiner son mari à l'africaine* de Calixthe Bélaya 65**Pour écrire** 68**Autres thèmes pour discuter** 69

CHAPITRE 3

70

Les relations familiales:

Quelle est l'importance de nos racines?

Rencontres: Maman vient me rendre visite. Que faire? 71**Vocabulaire thématique** 73

Note culturelle: La famille en France 77

**Points clés:** Réagir et recommander 78**Coin-culture** 84

Destination: Les Caraïbes francophones 84

La vie des artistes: Kassav' 87

Lecture: «Elle avait pris ce pli... » de Victor Hugo 89**Pour écrire** 93**Autres thèmes pour discuter** 93

CHAPITRE 4

95

Travail et loisirs:

Comment vous détendez-vous?

Rencontres: Il faut bien vivre! 96**Vocabulaire thématique** 98

Note culturelle: Comment éviter les faux pas culturels 103

Points clés: Poser des questions 104**Coin-culture** 112

Destination: L'Afrique francophone 112

La vie des artistes: Ousmane Sembène 115

Lecture: *La Grève des battu d'Aminata* Sow Fall 117**Pour écrire** 122**Autres thèmes pour discuter** 122



CHAPITRE 5

124

Le nouveau millénaire et l'avenir:

Que se passera-t-il dans le futur?

Rencontres: Les projets pour l'été 125

Vocabulaire thématique 128

Note culturelle: De l'Europe à l'Union européenne 133



Points clés: Parler du futur 134

Coin-culture 140

Destination: L'Europe francophone 140

La vie des artistes: René Magritte 144

Lecture: «Liberté» de Paul Éluard 146

Pour écrire 151

Autres thèmes pour discuter 151



CHAPITRE 6

153

Le monde actuel:

Quelle influence ont sur nous les problèmes dans le monde?

Rencontres: Parlons de la France! 154

Vocabulaire thématique 157

Note culturelle: La vie politique en France 161



Points clés: Faire des hypothèses 162

Coin-culture 169

Destination: Le Québec 169

La vie des artistes: Denys Arcand 172

Lecture: *La Noël d'Okarnak d'Yves Thériault* 173

Pour écrire 180

Autres thèmes pour discuter 181



Explications grammaticales: 182

Points clés

DÉCRIRE D

Décrire 182

- Gender of nouns 183
- Adjectives 185
- C'est vs. Il est / Elle est 188
- Negation 190
- Relative pronouns 191



Comparer 198

- Regular comparative forms 198
- Irregular comparative forms 200
- Superlatives 201



Parler du passé 204

- Formation of the **passé composé** 204
- Formation of the **imparfait** 208
- Using the **passé composé** and the **imparfait** 209
- Verbs with different meanings in the **imparfait** and the **passé composé** 212
- Plus-que-parfait** 213
- Passé simple** 215



Réagir et recommander 217

- Present subjunctive 217
- Using the subjunctive 221
- Conjunctions that require the subjunctive 227
- Past subjunctive 229
- Imperative mood (Commands) 230



Poser des questions 234

- Yes/No questions 234
- Information questions 236
- Interrogative pronouns **qui** and **que** 238
- Adjective **quel** 239
- Interrogative pronoun **lequel** 240



Parler du futur 241

- Near future 241
- Simple future 242
- Future perfect 244



Faire des hypothèses 245

1. Formation of the present conditional 245
2. Using the present conditional 246
3. **Si** clauses and hypothetical events 247
4. Past conditional 248



Autres points de grammaire 250

1. Determiners 250
 - 1.1 Definite articles 250
 - 1.2 Indefinite articles 251
 - 1.3 Partitive articles 252
 - 1.4 Possessive adjectives 254
 - 1.5 Demonstrative adjectives 255
2. Adverbs 255
 - 2.1 Types of adverbs 255
 - 2.2 Formation of adverbs 256
 - 2.3 Placement 257
3. Pronouns 258
 - 3.1 Direct object pronouns 258
 - 3.2 Indirect object pronouns 259
 - 3.3 **y** and **en** 260
 - 3.4 Double object pronouns 261

- 3.5 Disjunctive pronouns 262
- 3.6 Possessive pronouns 263
- 3.7 Demonstrative pronouns 264

4. Verbs 265

- 4.1 Expressions with **avoir** 265
- 4.2 **savoir** vs. **connaître** 266
- 4.3 Pronominal verbs 266
- 4.4 Verbs followed by a preposition 269
- 4.5 **faire causatif** 271

À votre tour! Answer Key A-1

Conjugaisons des verbes A-9

Vocabulaire français-anglais V-1

Index I-1

Credits

About the Authors

Préface

Welcome to *Pause-café*, a unique and exciting intermediate-level French program! Specifically designed to meet the challenges of second-year foreign language learning, *Pause-café* helps students overcome the frustrating “second-year plateau” and move toward increased fluency.

The Second-Year Plateau

Let’s face it—the second year of foreign language study can be difficult for both students and teachers. The relatively swift and easy progress of the first year of language study begins to slow down in the second year. Part of the problem stems from conventional intermediate foreign language textbooks that review the entirety of the first year’s grammatical content in a linear, item-by-item sequence. In most second-year courses this linear grammatical syllabus is “covered” in much less time than is typically allotted for first-year courses. In addition to this problem, many second-year textbooks do not recycle grammar or vocabulary from one chapter to the next. With so much content to cover in such an inefficient and artificial way, it is not surprising that the results are often frustrating.

A New Concept in Language Learning

Pause-café reviews grammar and vocabulary in a very systematic fashion. Taking the adage “use it or lose it” to heart, we have based *Pause-café* on the careful recycling of grammar and vocabulary via the repetition of communicative tasks or functions. Inspired by the successful *Punto y aparte*, an intermediate-level Spanish textbook also published by McGraw-Hill, *Pause-café* focuses on seven major communicative functions: describing, comparing, narrating in the past, recommending and expressing opinions, asking questions, talking about the future, and hypothesizing. This approach is unique because it focuses on these seven communicative functions,

all of which appear in every chapter from the very first day of the course.

Intermediate-level proficiency is characterized by three main factors: (1) an expanded vocabulary, (2) increased grammatical accuracy, and (3) paragraph-length discourse. We have designed *Pause-café* to help students achieve success in these three areas. First, we offer each chapter’s vocabulary in thematic groupings to facilitate association and then continually recycle and expand the active vocabulary from one chapter to the next. Next, we take a communicative approach to grammar while still emphasizing the importance of grammatical accuracy. To ensure success in this approach, we define seven major communicative functions and then focus on the key grammatical structures (*les points clés*) needed to perform those functions. Finally, we provide students with ample tasks that require them to continually use their expanding vocabulary and practice grammatical structures within the context of the seven communicative functions.

Icons are used throughout the text as mnemonic devices to remind students of the link between communicative function and grammatical form. For example, when students see the **Décrire** icon next to an activity, they remember to keep in mind various grammatical rules relevant to description, such as noun/adjective agreement, relative pronoun selection, and the choice of *c'est* vs. *il est*. In other words, grammatical forms are taught as tools needed to accomplish each of the seven communicative functions. Thus, “form follows function” throughout the *Pause-café* materials.

Moving Toward Fluency

One of the main goals of *Pause-café* is to give students a tangible feeling of accomplishment by providing ample communicative activities so that students begin to acquire the ability to see what they have learned in a variety of contexts. To ensure that students move forward in their understanding of

the forms that make their messages more accurate, consciousness-raising activities serve as an indirect way of helping them see how all of these functions work together in French. These activities require students to identify sentences that exemplify the seven communicative functions and explain their use or purpose. To this end, consciousness-raising activities are integrated throughout the textbook and the *Cahier d'activités*.

Increased fluency in a second language is also characterized by a more extensive vocabulary. Thus, *Pause-café* stresses vocabulary acquisition as one of its main goals. The vocabulary presented throughout *Pause-café* is arranged in semantically associated groups. Learning vocabulary in this way helps students remember words thematically, not as isolated items. In this manner, the words will be more readily available to students when they need them in the future. Besides learning vocabulary in associated groups, students learn to prepare for oral and written work by creating their own index cards or **fiches**.

Many of the vocabulary items in *Pause-café* are also geared toward a more intermediate-level vocabulary system, rather than a strict review of first-year terms. Although the vocabulary presentation lists in the **Vocabulaire thématique** sections of each chapter may seem daunting at first glance, some of the vocabulary will be a review for students who have studied it in their first-year courses. In addition, the vocabulary is constantly recycled throughout the text, offering the chance for students to continually use the new vocabulary they have acquired in order to talk about the different topics related to each chapter's theme. Other vocabulary items, such as the words and phrases found in **Pour mieux discuter** and **Expressions utiles** boxes, are not considered active terms but are often repeated throughout the text. An expanded vocabulary is one of the first and most tangible indicators to students that they are moving forward in the language-acquisition process.

It is also very important that students understand from the outset how this course differs from previous courses they may have taken. As they move toward fluency, they should progress from being list makers to being paragraph makers, from memorizing isolated words to learning groups of thematically related words, from studying grammar structures in a vacuum to studying grammar as a support for expressing language functions. Finally, students should attain a deeper understanding and appreciation of French and Franco-phone cultures through the textbook's rich and diverse

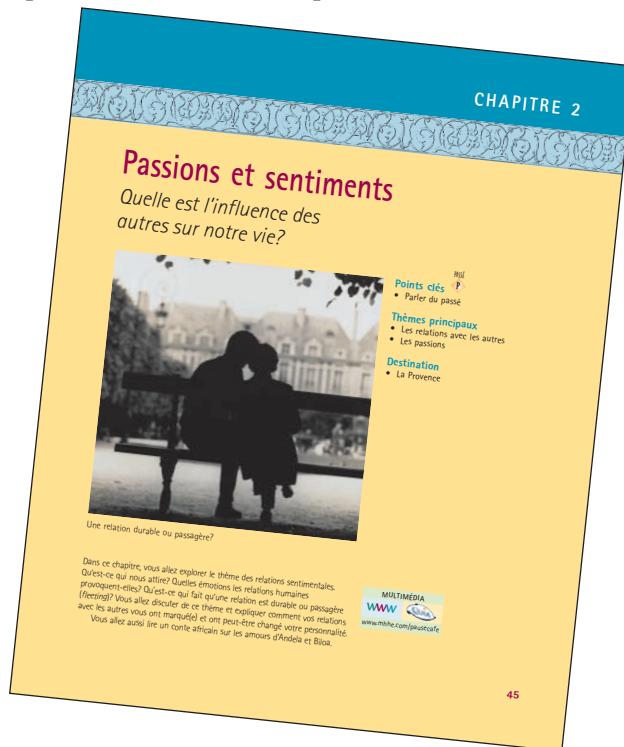
cultural features and through the lives of the six characters (**les six amis**) who appear throughout *Pause-café*. Above all, we hope that your students begin to see themselves moving toward fluency as they progress through the course.

A Guided Tour of *Pause-café* Organization

Each of the six main chapters in *Pause-café* focuses on a few countries or regions of the Francophone world and centers around a specific theme that is woven into the various components of the chapter. The chapters are connected by the lives of six friends, each hailing from a different part of the French-speaking world. The six main characters regularly meet in a Parisian café for conversation and conviviality (hence the title *Pause-café*). The preliminary chapter introduces students to these six friends as well as to the concept of the **points clés**. It also provides an overview of the grammatical structures integrated throughout all of the chapters. Each of the main chapters is divided into the following sections:

Chapter Opener

Each chapter-opening page includes a beautiful photo related to the chapter theme that instructors



can use to ask questions to activate students' knowledge of the topic. Also included are bulleted points listing the communicative functions, central themes, and the city, country, or region of focus for the chapter.

Rencontres

The chapter theme is presented through an introductory dialogue among the friends at their favorite gathering spot, a Parisian café. New thematic vocabulary, as well as several **points clés**, are introduced in the context of this dialogue. Comprehension questions, reactions, and student-generated dialogues follow.

Vocabulaire thématique

The vocabulary found in these sections is thematic and presented in semantic groups. Several words from the new vocabulary lists are then expanded in the **Expansion du vocabulaire** section by showing how they are related to similar words with different parts of speech, such as **la fête, fêter, festif/-ve**. To allow students ample opportunity to work with and acquire the new vocabulary before moving on to the rest of the chapter, there are a variety of communicative activities that follow each vocabulary presentation.



Rencontres

Une soirée inoubliable

Situation: Xavier est sorti avec Julie pendant presque deux ans mais leur relation était difficile. Ils avaient beaucoup de mal à se séparer parce qu'ils avaient souvent des difficultés à s'entendre. Dans ces conditions, il leur était difficile d'établir une relation solide. Mais le week-end dernier, ils se sont retrouvés à la Loco, une boîte de nuit parisienne. Ils étaient tous les deux de très bonne humeur, la musique était excellente et ils ont passé une soirée très agréable.

À propos... Xavier et Adama sont au Café des amis et discutent. Dialogue, puis répondent aux questions qui suivent. Faites particulièrement attention au nouveau vocabulaire en caractères gras.

XAVIER: Eh bien, après une soirée merveilleuse passée avec Julie à la Loco, j'ai l'impression d'être à nouveau tombé amoureux d'elle.

ADAMA: Ah bon! C'est ça? Enfin, j'espère que ça va pas finir comme la dernière fois. Tu te souviens, non? Vous vous disputez constamment et après avoir rompu avec elle, tu as été déprimé pendant un mois.

XAVIER: Je sais, mais malheureusement, je l'aime, cette fille, et elle me manque terriblement. Je ne sais pas quel faire. De plus, il y a un autre problème... Julie n'a pas qu'elle avait commencé à sortir avec un autre garçon et ça me rend super jaloux.

ADAMA: Mon pauvre, qu'est-ce que tu fais que je te dis? Je pense que tu dois bien faire face à la situation. Tu t'rends compte des risques que tu prends si tu continues de sortir à nouveau avec elle.

XAVIER: Des risques? Si je parle avec ce garçon, elle m'a dit qu'il n'avait rien de sérieux entre eux.

ADAMA: Je comprends que tu as raison, mais s'il te plaît, sois prudent. Tu sais bien que pour nous, c'est difficile de maintenir une relation durable.

XAVIER: Mais non, je t'assure pas, je vais prendre mon temps. J'ai vraiment l'impression qu'avec cette fois, ça va marcher! entre nous.

ADAMA: D'accord, on verra bien. Maintenant, parle-moi de cette soirée inoubliable avec Julie, qui est-ce que s'est passé?

XAVIER: Alors là, mon ami, prépare-toi parce que c'était comme dans un film.

Vocabulaire thématique

Pour parler des relations sentimentales

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| avoir confiance en | to trust |
| se disputer | to argue |
| embrasser | to kiss |
| être assez de | to be fed up with |
| être ensemble | to be pregnant |
| être en colère | to be angry |
| se fiancer | to get engaged |
| hâter | to hasten |
| manquer | to miss |
| Ex: Elle me manque. I miss her. | |
| mentir | to lie |
| poser un lapin à | to stand someone up |
| quelqu'un | |
| quiconque / un endroit | to leave s.o. / a place |
| rompre avec qqn | to break up with s.o. |
| sortir avec / voir tomber amoureux | to date |
| foie de | to fall in love with |

MOTS APPARENTS: consoler, divorcer, se marier avec, se réconcilier

—et des passions

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| avoir le coup de | to fall in love with |
| toujours pour | someone / something at first sight |
| quelqu'un / quelque chose | |
| se dévorer à | to devote oneself to |
| être passionné(e) de | to be passionate about |
| se passionner pour | to have a passion for |

Pour décrire les relations sentimentales et les passions

merveilleux/-se wonderful
passager/-tre fleeting
MOT APPARENTÉ: excessif/-ve

Pour décrire les émotions

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| attristé(e) | pained, saddened |
| déprimé(e) | depressed |
| émotif/-ve | moved |
| exaspétré(e) | annoyed, irritated |
| prudent(e) | cautious |

MOTS APPARENTS: embêté/-e, flatté/-e, farfouillé/-e, jalouse/-e, nostalgique, satisfait/-e

Autres mots utiles

EXPANSION du vocabulaire

Familles de mots

Étape 1. Vous pouvez facilement élargir votre vocabulaire en connaissant la signification d'un seul mot. Dérivez les mots qui manquent.

| Noms | Verbes | Adjectifs |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| le manque | manquer | manqué(e) |
| le ressentiment | émouvoir | ému(e) |
| le risque | risquer | ressenti(e) |
| le mensonge | mentir | déprimé(e) |

- Étape 2.** Lisez les phrases suivantes sur les six amis. Choisissez l'un des mots de l'Étape 1 pour compléter les phrases de façon logique.
1. Xavier est assez heureux, mais il est toujours _____ par sa rupture avec Julie.
 2. Xavier sait que la situation est _____, mais il espère que les choses vont s'améliorer avec Julie.
 3. Xavier ne veut pas _____ à Julie. Il va lui dire la vérité sur ses sentiments pour elle.
 4. Il va lui dire qu'elle lui _____ beaucoup, et qu'il aimeraït à nouveau passer du temps avec elle.
 5. Xavier a du _____ vis-à-vis de l'homme avec qui Julie passe du temps. Il est jaloux.
 6. Julie sera probablement _____ quand Xavier lui parlera de ses sentiments.

Points clés

Parler du passé

Dans cette partie du chapitre, vous allez utiliser la fonction communicative **Parler du passé**. Avant de commencer, étudiez dans les pages bleues (204-216) à la fin du livre les explications et les exemples sur la façon de former et d'utiliser le passé composé et l'imparfait. Étudiez aussi les formes du plus-que-parfait, que vous découvrez peut-être pour la première fois.

| LA FONCTION COMMUNICATIVE DE CE CHAPITRE | | POINTS CLÉS |
|--|------------------------|---|
| ICÔNE | FONCTION COMMUNICATIVE | |
| | Parler du passé | 1. Formation of the passé composé 2. Formation of the imparfait 3. Using the passé composé and the imparfait 4. Verbs with different meanings in the imparfait and the passé composé 5. Plus-que-parfait 6. Passé simple |

Faites votre diagnostic!

- A. Une décision difficile. Lisez le récit suivant, puis mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au passé composé ou à l'imparfait selon la situation. Quand Sandrine _____¹ (commencer) à étudier la peinture dans une école privée à la Martinique, elle ne _____² (croire) pas qu'elle _____³ (s'inscrire) dans le (aller) amourouse. En fait, quand elle _____⁴ (arriver) à Paris, elle _____⁵ (avoir) l'intention de se consacrer à sa passion. Mais lorsqu'elle _____⁶ (rencontrer) Ludovic dans son cours d'arts plastiques, leur amitié _____⁷ (se transformer) en une relation plus sérieuse que cette merveilleuse relation sera durable.
- Après deux ans, Sandrine _____⁸ (réaliser) que des études à Paris _____⁹ (être) un peu trop indispensables si elle voulait poursuivre une carrière artistique. Prendre la décision de quitter la Martinique _____¹⁰ (ne pas être) facile. Et Sandrine _____¹¹ (se sentir) compatible pendant plusieurs mois. Mais en même temps, elle _____¹² (savoir) qu'elle s'en voudrait de ne pas aller à Paris.

Coin-culture

Destination La Provence



La Provence et ses villes principales

Chaque région française a ses particularités, et la Provence ne fait pas exception. Située au sud-est de la France, cette région est influencée par sa proximité de la mer Méditerranée tant au niveau du climat (ensoleillé) que du patrimoine qui a hérité (hérité) des populations d'origines diverses, notamment les Romains dont l'héritage architectural est encore très visible aujourd'hui.

Activités Internet

- En utilisant les mots clés et les moteurs de recherche sur le site Internet de Pause-café (www.mhhe.com/pausecafe), cherchez des informations sur la Provence et les santons de Provence pour répondre aux questions suivantes.
- Trouvez des sites web sur un endroit en Provence qui vous intéresse. Trouvez des informations sur l'histoire, la population, les événements culturels et les activités touristiques de cet endroit et écrivez une petite description.
 - Cherchez des sites web sur les santons de Provence. Choisissez deux ou trois personnages de la crèche qui vous plairont le plus et décrivez-les. Quelles sont les activités représentées par ces personnages? En quoi sont-ils provençaux?

Points clés

Although each chapter highlights one or two of the seven communicative functions, all seven functions are integrated and reviewed in oral and written work throughout the text. The **points clés** are the key grammar points needed to accurately realize the communicative functions. Complete grammar explanations for the **points clés** appear in the **Explorations grammaticales** section, or “blue pages,” at the end of the text. In the **Points clés** section of every chapter, students are reminded to review the grammar explanations in the “blue pages” and to complete the accompanying **À votre tour!** exercises before continuing.

At the beginning of the **Points clés** section, there is a short review of the featured **fonction communicative** and a brief exercise section called **Faites votre diagnostic!** that students can use to check their command of the grammar points pertinent to the communicative function featured in that chapter. The remaining exercises in this section provide ample interactive opportunities to use the **points clés** and new vocabulary in conversation and in writing. **Expressions utiles** and **Expressions de coordination**, handy phrases that enhance fluid speech and writing, are presented according to the communicative function of the chapter.

Coin-culture

This section presents points of interest in the chapter’s region of focus. Colorful visuals, a map, and interesting facts are included in this section, as well as interactive activities that focus on the information presented. In addition to noteworthy places, this section also profiles French and Francophone artists from one of the regions of focus. Each culture reading in this section has corresponding Internet research activities. Suggested key words and links to French and Francophone search engines are provided at the *Pause-café* Online Learning Center at www.mhhe.com/pausecafe.

Lecture

Each chapter has an authentic reading that relates to the chapter theme, introduced through a brief biography of the author, who hails from one of the regions presented in the chapter. Pre-reading and follow-up activities emphasize reading strategies, comprehension, and expansion of ideas presented in the readings. The post-reading activities provide the opportunity for sustained group and class discussion. Three reading strategy icons are found in

Vocabulaire

the margin of the readings. The **Vocabulaire** icon signals new words that students should try to either decipher from context, look up in the end vocabulary, relate to words they do know, or ignore altogether.

Visualiser

The **Visualiser** icon encourages students to conjure up images of the people, places, things, and situations described at various points in the reading.

Vérifier

The **Vérifier** icon and a short set of questions, positioned at logical break points within longer readings and at the end of all readings, provide a quick comprehension check of the main points of the section or the entire reading.

Pour écrire

The multilayered writing activity for each chapter consists of a brief composition based on the chapter theme. The main composition is divided into three sections: a brainstorming activity, a peer-reviewed preliminary writing assignment, and a final composition based on the information gathered from the first writing phase of the activity.

Autres thèmes pour discuter

At the end of every chapter are additional speaking activities that encourage students to develop higher-level speaking skills to support an opinion, discuss advantages and disadvantages, hypothesize, and so on. Students are asked to prepare vocabulary index cards (**fiches**) to aid them in speaking. We suggest that students create a **fiche** with three nouns, three verbs, and three adjectives related to each topic at hand. This exercise builds on the strategy of learning vocabulary in associated groups.

Lecture

Comment cuisiner son mari à l'africaine
de Calixthe Belaya

Au sujet de l'auteur

Calixthe Belaya est une romancière célèbre née au Cameroun en 1961. Abandonnée par ses parents, elle a grandi seule avec sa sœur ainée et a vécu une enfance très pauvre. Calixthe Belaya a d'abord étudié dans un lycée Bilingue en République du Cameroun, puis dans un autre à Douala au Cameroun. À 17 ans, elle a obtenu une bourse d'études pour venir en France, où elle a passé son bac. Là, elle s'est mariée et a fait plusieurs métiers (mannequin, vendeuse et fleuriste) avant de commencer à écrire. Elle a beaucoup voyagé en Afrique et en Europe. En 1996, elle a reçu le prestigieux Grand Prix du Roman de l'Académie à l'africaine, publié en 2000, Calixthe Belaya raconte avec humour et poésie l'histoire d'Assatou, une jeune femme africaine qui utilise ses talents de cuisine pour séduire l'homme qu'elle aime.

Avant la lecture

A discuter. Avec un(e) partenaire, répondez aux questions suivantes.

1. Aimez-vous les contes (*fairy tales*)? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas? Quels sont les thèmes les plus fréquents dans les contes que vous connaissez?
2. Quelles sont les qualités d'un bon conte? Identifiez cinq éléments qui définissent un conte réussi.

(suite)

Pour écrire

Les relations sentimentales

Étape 1. Par petits groupes, répondez aux questions suivantes.

1. Faites une liste d'expressions qui s'utilisent pour exprimer une opinion, contraire.
2. Faites une liste d'expressions qui s'utilisent pour exprimer une opinion contrariale.
3. Dans la deuxième liste, quelles sont les expressions les plus fortes et quelles sont les expressions les plus polies?

Étape 2. Maintenant, imaginez que vous écrivez un article pour un magazine sur les relations sentimentales au 21^e siècle. Écrivez un petit essai dans lequel vous donnez votre opinion sur les trois déclarations suivantes. Justifiez votre opinion en donnant des exemples précis.

1. Dans cinquante ans, le mariage sera complètement démodé.
2. Le mariage de deux personnes venant de classes sociales différentes est souvent un échec.
3. Le romantisme a disparu dans la société moderne.

Étape 3. Échangez votre article avec celui d'une personne de la classe. Après avoir lu l'article de votre partenaire, réagissez à ce que vous avez lu et écrivez une réponse. Commencez par résumer les idées exprimées par votre partenaire, puis expliquez avec quoi vous n'êtes pas d'accord et pourquoi. Donnez des exemples précis et justifiez les expressions de coordination que vous connaissez. Pour finir, écrivez une conclusion convaincante.

Autres thèmes pour discuter

Étape 1. Préparez une fiche sur chacun des thèmes proposés pour pouvoir discuter à partir des questions qui suivent. Les icônes indiquent de quels points vous aurez probablement besoin pour formuler vos réponses.

Les amitiés intimes

- Quel est le sens des relations amicales, les plus intimes que vous avez.
- Quels points communs avez-vous avec cet(e) ami(e)?
- Comment avez-vous rencontré(e)?
- Qu'est-ce qui fait que deux amis fassent ou ne fassent pas pour établir une amitié intime et durable?

Les couples mixtes

- Quels problèmes peuvent rencontrer lorsqu'on a une relation avec une personne d'une autre culture?
- Quels sont les avantages et les inconvénients de se marier avec une personne d'une autre culture?

L'expression des sentiments amoureux

- Le téléphone portable est un objet individuel. Quel rôle joue-t-il dans les relations sentimentales?
- À votre avis, comment le courrier électronique influence-t-il l'art d'écrire des lettres d'amour?
- Que serait votre réaction si vous receviez des fleurs ou une carte de la Saint-Valentin «virtuelle» par Internet, au lieu de fleurs ou d'une carte «réelle»?

Les relations difficiles

- Décrivez une relation malsaine et comparez-la avec une relation harmonieuse.
- Imaginez que vous avez un(e) ami(e) qui est impliqué(e) dans une relation sentimentale malsaine. Essayez de le/la convaincre de rompre.
- Que feriez-vous si vous trouviez dans une relation malsaine?
- Est-ce que vous seriez prêts de changer votre partenaire? Combien de temps est-ce que vous tolérez la situation? Est-ce que vous souhaitez que votre famille intervienne?

Étape 2. Préparez une question pour chaque fiche en utilisant les différents points clés. Ensuite, posez vos questions à un(e) partenaire.

POINTS CLÉS

Réagir et recommander

To help you express your reactions, recommendations, and requests in French, this section will review some important tools, including (1) formation of the present subjunctive, (2) contexts for using the subjunctive, (3) conjunctions that require the subjunctive, (4) formation and use of the past subjunctive, and (5) imperative mood (commands).

1. Present subjunctive

- 1.1 Regular forms
- 1.2 Irregular forms

2. Using the subjunctive

- 2.1 Necessity and obligation
- 2.2 Doubt and uncertainty
- 2.3 Will and desire
- 2.4 Emotion
- 2.5 Opinion

3. Conjunctions that require the subjunctive

4. Past subjunctive

- 4.1 Formation of the past subjunctive
- 4.2 Using the past subjunctive

5. Imperative mood (Commands)

- 5.1 Regular forms
- 5.2 Irregular forms
- 5.3 Imperatives with *y* and *en*
- 5.4 Pronominal verbs
- 5.5 Imperatives expressing a wish

1. Present subjunctive

The subjunctive is one of four moods used to categorize verbs in French (indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and conditional). You are already familiar with the indicative mood used to express statements as factual or objective. In contrast, the subjunctive mood is used to express a speaker's subjectivity—that is, his or her wishes, hopes, dreams, emotions, and personal opinions. The subjunctive mood is typically found in dependent clauses introduced by *que*. Note that in the following example, the element of subjectivity expressed in the main clause (*Sandra*) in part triggers the use of the subjunctive mood in the dependent clause. Notice too that the subject in the main clause (*Sandra*) is different from the subject in the dependent clause (her mother).

Sandra a peur que sa mère ne comprende pas ses choix. *Sandra fears that her mother might not understand her choices.*

Autres points de grammaire

1. Determiners

- 1.1 Definite articles
- 1.2 Indefinite articles
- 1.3 Partitive articles
- 1.4 Possessive adjectives
- 1.5 Demonstrative adjectives

2. Adverbs

- 2.1 Types of adverbs
- 2.2 Formation of adverbs
- 2.3 Placement

3. Pronouns

- 3.1 Direct object pronouns
- 3.2 Indirect object pronouns
- 3.3 *y* and *en*
- 3.4 Double object pronouns
- 3.5 Disjunctive pronouns
- 3.6 Possessive pronouns
- 3.7 Demonstrative pronouns

4. Verbs

- 4.1 Expressions with avoir
- 4.2 savoir vs. connaître
- 4.3 Translational verbs
- 4.4 Verbs followed by a preposition
- 4.5 faire causatif

1. Determiners

A determiner is a word that *determines* or *qualifies* the meaning of a noun by expressing such concepts as quantity or definiteness. There is never more than one determiner per noun and it is always placed before the noun. Determiners always agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify.

1.1 Definite articles

Forms

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Masculine singular: | le (l') | le garçon | the boy | l'homme | the man |
| Feminine singular: | la (l') | la fille | the girl | la hostesse | the hostess |
| Plural: | les | les gens | the people | | |

250 Explications grammaticales

Explications grammaticales

Explanation of the grammatical structures associated with each of the communicative functions (**Points clés**) and accompanying practice exercises, **À votre tour**, are found in the blue pages at the back of the textbook. A tabbing system using the icons for each **fonction communicative** provides easy reference. An Answer Key to the **À votre tour** exercises is provided following the blue pages for students to check their own work.

Autres points de grammaire, which follows the **Points clés** section in the blue pages, contains additional grammar points not included in the seven **fonctions communicatives**.

Supplements

As a full-service publisher of quality educational products, McGraw-Hill does much more than just sell textbooks to students; we create and publish an extensive array of print and digital supplements to support instruction on your campus. Orders of new (versus used) textbooks help us to defray the substantial cost of developing the supplements that accompany *Pause-café*.

For Instructors and Students:

Cahier d'activités

The *Cahier d'activités* follows the organization of the main textbook. This workbook/laboratory manual contains a variety of written and oral exercises and activities that students can use to practice the seven communicative functions with all four skills: writing, reading, listening, and speaking. For a detailed description of the *Cahier d'activités* content, see the preface to that supplement.



The Online *Cahier d'activités* powered by Quia™

The *Online Cahier d'activités* offers the same outstanding practice as the printed version plus many additional advantages, such as integrated audio files, immediate feedback and scoring for students, and an easy-to-use grade book and class roster system for instructors. To gain access, students purchase a unique Student Book Key (passcode) in a bi-fold sleeve that is optionally packaged with the book. Instructors should contact their local McGraw-Hill sales representative to obtain an Instructor's Book Key.

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For use with the laboratory activities in the *Cahier d'activités*, the Audio Program on CD corresponds to the **Pratique orale** section of all chapters of the *Cahier d'activités*. In addition, the complete Audio Program can also be accessed free of charge on the *Pause-café* Online Learning Center (www.mhhe.com/pausecafe) under More Resources. The Audioscript is available only to instructors in the Instructor Edition of the Online Learning Center. Contact your McGraw-Hill sales representative for the instructor password.

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• Student Edition

The Student Edition of the Web site includes a set of key words and a list of French and Francophone search engines for the **Coin-culture** Internet activities found in each chapter. The complete Audio Program is also available at no cost, posted for each chapter under More Resources. These audio files are downloadable to laptops and mp3 players.

• Instructor Edition

The Instructor Edition of the Web site gives instructors access to the student resources described above, as well as the following instructor's materials:

■ Audioscript

The *Audioscript* contains the complete recording script of the Audio Program on CD and may be downloaded and printed from the Instructor's Edition of the Online Learning Center.

■ Instructor's Manual / Testing Program

The *Instructor's Manual / Testing Program*, available in the Instructor Edition of the Online Learning Center, provides scheduling suggestions, syllabus planning, sample lesson plans for one chapter (**Chapitre 1**), and general teaching suggestions. Also included are tips on grading oral presentations and compositions, guidelines for better writing, and a list of common errors.

The *Testing Program* contains a 20-minute quiz and a 50-minute exam for each chapter, as well as two final exams. Both the quizzes and the exams assess vocabulary, structures, and culture, as well as students' writing and oral comprehension skills. Instructors may use the exams "as is" or choose items from them to create their own chapter quizzes, exams, midterms, or finals. Instructors may also prefer to use the quizzes and exams as models to create their own assessment materials.

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L'EUROPE^f

- Le français est la langue maternelle majoritaire et/ou officielle
 - Le français est langue officielle ou administrative
 - Présence importante de la langue française, sans statut particulier
- m = masculin f = féminin

0 250 500 kilomètres
0 250 500 miles





PARIS

