

COLLEGE EDITION

# REPRISE

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*A Complete  
Review Workbook for  
Grammar,  
Communication,  
and Culture with  
Answer Key and  
Audiocassettes*

# REPRISE

**COLLEGE EDITION**

**A Complete Review Workbook  
for Grammar, Communication,  
and Culture with Answer Key  
and Audiocassettes**



**National Textbook Company**

*a division of* NTC/CONTEMPORARY PUBLISHING GROUP

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# PREFACE

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*Reprise, College Edition—A Complete Review Workbook for Grammar, Communication, and Culture with Answer Key and Audiocassettes* is a powerful tool for review and progress in French. The text offers intermediate through advanced learners of French clear, concise, and well-organized **grammar explanations** with examples derived from everyday usage, most often in the format of conversational exchanges. These presentations of structure are easy to read and encourage students to see grammar as a stepping stone to communication. Learners are helped in their study by the straightforward format of *Reprise, College Edition*, by the ample space provided to write answers, and by the side-of-page referencing of the chapter topic.

The exercises in *Reprise* provide practice of all the grammar topics that learners of French at this level should know. Most of the engaging **exercises are contextualized**, with **instructions in French** that help set the scene and prepare students for the task at hand.

**Vocabulary boxes** provide a review of the vocabulary common to most French textbooks at the beginning through intermediate levels, and present additional vocabulary that empowers learners to express themselves on a broad range of topics. Vocabulary items and expressions are grouped thematically and integrated with the exercises. Self-expression exercises encourage learners to use the target grammar and vocabulary to express their own ideas. A **final examination** of grammar topics is included so students can assess their progress and prepare for comprehensive examinations. And for easy reference, the text supplies easy-to-read **verb charts** and an **end glossary** that contains all the words used in the exercises and the culture chapters.

Toward the end of most chapters of *Reprise* is an **Exercice oral** that encourages spoken expression. This oral exercise is often followed by a section called **Grammaire en action**, a reading comprehension exercise based on authentic documents that contain examples of the chapter's grammar topics. Users of *Reprise* will measurably increase their oral and written mastery of structure and vocabulary as they work through these informative and interesting materials selected from French-language newspapers, periodicals, and advertisements. Oral comprehension is further strengthened by a series of oral exercises on the accompanying audiocassettes. The exercises are adapted from written activities throughout the text. The cassettes also serve as excellent models for pronunciation as students listen to speakers whose native language is French.

Chapter 28, *Idioms, Expressions, and Proverbs*, is an especially useful compendium of frequently used language, and the **Notes culturelles** found in every chapter enhance the grammar exercises by situating practice in authentic French contexts. The high interest level of this material further motivates students to work toward mastery of French.

*Reprise* is organized into twenty-eight grammar chapters and four culture chapters. The **culture chapters** address the history of the French language, the history of

France, the literature of France and the French-speaking world, and French art, music, science, and technology. Following each culture chapter is a **short self-test** of the material covered.

To check comprehension, there is a complete **Answer Key** to all the written exercises. The key can be found in the back of the book.

*Reprise* bridges grammar practice and communication by emphasizing authentic language use and providing a cultural context for its structural exercises. It is practical, inviting, and easy to use. It will help learners acquire knowledge that will increase their confidence in using French to express their own thoughts, to comprehend those of French speakers, and to communicate in both speech and writing in a wide variety of settings.

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




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## PART ONE

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*Verbs—  
Basic  
Forms and  
Uses*

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## PRESENT TENSE

A verb is a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being. In French, most verbs are divided into three classes, or conjugations, according to the ending of the infinitive:

- first conjugation: **-er** verbs like **parler**
- second conjugation: **-ir** verbs like **finir**
- third conjugation: **-re** verbs like **rendre**

Verbs that fall into those three categories are called *regular* verbs.

### A The present tense of regular **-er**, **-ir**, and **-re** verbs

The present tense of a regular verb is formed by dropping the infinitive ending (**-er**, **-ir**, or **-re**) and adding the appropriate present tense ending.

- Verbs of the first conjugation (**-er** verbs) are conjugated like **parler** (to speak).

	singular	plural
first person	je parle	nous parlons
second person	tu parles	vous parlez
third person	il/elle parle on parle	ils/elles parlent

#### Some common **-er** verbs:

<b>accepter</b> to accept	<b>dépenser</b> to spend (money)	<b>jouer</b> to play
<b>accompagner</b> to accompany	<b>dessiner</b> to draw	<b>laisser</b> to let, leave behind
<b>adorer</b> to adore, love	<b>détester</b> to hate	<b>laver</b> to wash
<b>aider</b> to help	<b>dîner</b> to have dinner	<b>marcher</b> to walk
<b>aimer</b> to like, love	<b>donner</b> to give	<b>monter</b> to go up(stairs)
<b>apporter</b> to bring	<b>écouter</b> to listen to	<b>montrer</b> to show
<b>apprécier</b> to appreciate (value, rate highly)	<b>emporter</b> to carry/take away, carry off	<b>organiser</b> to organize
<b>arriver</b> to arrive	<b>emprunter</b> to borrow	<b>oublier</b> to forget
<b>bavarder</b> to chat	<b>enseigner</b> to teach	<b>parler</b> to speak
<b>cesser</b> to stop	<b>entrer</b> to enter, come/go in	<b>passer</b> to pass; spend (time)
<b>chanter</b> to sing	<b>étudier</b> to study	<b>penser</b> to think
<b>chercher</b> to look for	<b>fermer</b> to close	<b>porter</b> to carry
<b>continuer</b> to continue	<b>gagner</b> to earn, win	<b>pratiquer</b> to practice
<b>danser</b> to dance	<b>garder</b> to keep	<b>préparer</b> to prepare
<b>décider</b> to decide	<b>habiter</b> to live (reside)	<b>présenter</b> to present
<b>déjeuner</b> to have lunch	<b>hésiter</b> to hesitate	<b>prêter</b> to lend
<b>demander</b> to ask	<b>inviter</b> to invite	<b>raconter</b> to tell, tell about, relate

Continued.



**refuser** to refuse  
**regarder** to look at  
**remercier** to thank  
**rencontrer** to meet (by chance)  
**rentrer** to return, go back

**retourner** to return, come/go back  
**retrouver** to meet (by appointment)  
**saluer** to greet  
**supporter** to bear, stand

**téléphoner** to phone  
**travailler** to work  
**traverser** to cross  
**trouver** to find

- Verbs of the second conjugation (-ir verbs) are conjugated like **finir** (to finish).

	singular	plural
first person	je <b>finis</b>	nous <b>finissons</b>
second person	tu <b>finis</b>	vous <b>finissez</b>
third person	il/elle <b>finit</b> on <b>finit</b>	ils/elles <b>finissent</b>

Some common **-ir** verbs:

**applaudir** to applaud  
**avertir** to warn  
**bâtir** to build  
**choisir** to choose  
**désobéir** to disobey  
**établir** to establish

**finir** to finish  
**grossir** to get fat  
**guérir** to cure, make better  
**maigrir** to get thin  
**mincir** to get thin  
**obéir** to obey

**réfléchir** to think, reflect  
**remplir** to fill  
**réussir** to succeed  
**rougir** to blush

- Verbs of the third conjugation (-re verbs) are conjugated like **rendre** (to give back).

	singular	plural
first person	je <b>rends</b>	nous <b>rendons</b>
second person	tu <b>rends</b>	vous <b>rendez</b>
third person	il/elle <b>rend</b> on <b>rend</b>	ils/elles <b>rendent</b>

Some common **-re** verbs:

**attendre** to wait for  
**confondre** to confuse  
**défendre** to forbid  
**descendre** to go down(stairs)  
**entendre** to hear

**interrompre** to interrupt  
**perdre** to lose  
**prétendre** to claim  
**rendre** to give back  
**répondre** to answer

**rompre** to break, break off  
 (especially figuratively)  
**vendre** to sell



Notes:

1. If the verb begins with a vowel or a mute **h**, then **je** becomes **j'**.

j'arrive    j'entends    j'habite

2. The subject pronoun **on** refers to people in general or to a nonspecific subject. It is often equivalent to the passive voice in English.

Ici **on parle** français.

*French is spoken here.*

**On cherche** un secrétaire.

*Secretary wanted.*

In colloquial language, **on** + the third person singular verb means *we*.

Aujourd'hui **on dîne** au restaurant.

*Today we're having dinner at a restaurant.*

**On habite** à Paris maintenant.

*We live in Paris now.*

3. Most verbs of the third conjugation (**-re** verbs) have a stem ending in **d** like **vendre**. Those few whose stems don't end in **d**, such as **rompre** (*to break*) and **interrompre** (*to interrupt*), add a **t** in the third person singular.

il/elle rompt    il/elle interrompt

- A. Une soirée en famille.** Hélène Poirot décrit une soirée passée en famille. Formez des phrases pour savoir ce qu'elle dit.

**MODÈLE**    aujourd'hui/nous/passer la soirée/à la maison  
→ Aujourd'hui nous passons la soirée à la maison.

1. maman / préparer / un bon dîner

---

2. papa / finir / son livre

---

3. ma sœur Lise / attendre / un coup de téléphone

---

4. moi, je / écouter / une nouvelle cassette

---

5. maman / inviter nos cousins / à prendre le dessert avec nous

---

6. ils / accepter

---

7. mon cousin Philippe / jouer de la guitare

---

8. nous / chantons / ensemble

---

9. nous / applaudir

---

10. après, nous / bavarder / jusqu'à une heure du matin

---