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FRENCH ETC.

Advanced Podcast @ [www.frenchetc.org](http://www.frenchetc.org)

Welcome to this FRENCH ETC. advanced Podcast where you can learn every day French every day and new vocabulary and grammar in the companion worksheet that you can get on the Web site.

This unit is called "Pique-nique en France", which translates as "Picnic in France". France and Henri are getting ready to go for a picnic before they hike with a group of friends. They are deciding who is going to bring what sort of food to the picnic. After you've listened to the new words and expressions, you can learn tons more in the culture capsules and the grammar worksheet: read about French picnics, get two quick and easy recipes for a French potato salad to bring to your next picnic, and learn about the different meanings of the word 'd'abord', about compound nouns, and master the pronoun EN, such as in 'Elle EN a une'.

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phone tutorial



## Pique-nique en France

## Picnic in France

## culture capsules - clins d'œil culturels

### Culture Capsules

#### A French picnic

A French picnic is no small affair. A *pique-nique* is a complete meal with three courses, including cheese and wine. Although sandwiches - called *casse-croûte* - are sometimes part of the main course, appetizers and desserts are also served, on china and silverware. A picnic is a meal taken outside, to enjoy the countryside, the nice weather and the company of friends or family. It is where you see the best example of a potluck, as generally, each picnic goer brings a dish -- not the case if you are invited to someone's house.

#### A typical picnic meal

There are probably as many ways to prepare a picnic as there are people preparing a picnic. However, a French picnic seems to follow the culinary rules of French tradition: There are often three courses and a nice bottle of wine. Common picnics are composed of hard boiled eggs with homemade mayonnaise or *salade de pomme de terre* - roasted chicken - green salad with homemade *vinaigrette* - cheese/s - pound cake - red wine and *limonade* (a clear sweet carbonated drink) for the kids.

## Two Quick and Easy Recipes

### Breton *Salade de pomme de terre*

Cook the potatoes thoroughly, dice them. Add fresh raw strips of salted sardines, sliced tomatoes and green beans. Dress with a vinaigrette with diced shallots instead of garlic.

### Homemade Vinaigrette:

Mix one tablespoon of Dijon mustard and three of four cloves of diced garlic. Add three tablespoons of olive oil with one tablespoon of apple cider vinegar. Add rock salt and black ground peppercorn. Mix well and serve.

## **Un petit plus - And More -**

### **Picnics in the Arts:**

- There is a marvelous song by Nino Ferrer, which is entirely dedicated to picnics. It is called "Les cornichons."

Copy-paste <http://www.frenchetc.org/2010/10/25/cornichons/>

- Manet's controversial '*Déjeuner sur l'herbe*' features a different kind of a picnic, the rage in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



## vocab in context

Écoutez la baladodiffusion /frenchetc.org/ et répétez

m	pique-nique	picnic
∅	s'occuper de	be in charge, to take care of
m	casse-croûte*	sandwich
f	entrée	appetizer
∅	qui s'y colle [fam]	who is in charge
f	patate [fam.] = pomme de terre	potato
∅	d'abord	first
∅	passer par	to swing by
f	épicerie	grocery store
m	thon	tuna fish
∅	Ça te dit ?	What do you think?
∅	d'ac [fam]= d'accord	alrighty
∅	déposer quelqu'un	to drop someone off
∅	en ville	downtown
f	charcuterie	deli, cold cuts place
∅	d'abord	anyway
m	saucisson	dry sausage
f	côte	cutlet
m	cornichon	gherkin, small pickle
f	mayo-maison	homemade mayonnaise
∅	c'est du tout cuit	it's a no-brainer
∅	se lécher les babines	to have a culinary feast
f	couverture	blanket
∅	se retrouver	to meet so. at a certain place
fp	les courses	the errands
m	apéro [fam.] = apéritif	lunch or dinner drink
f	la bande	the gang (of friends)
∅	se marrer	to laugh, to have fun
∅	j'ai hâte à	I can't wait to/for
f	randonnée	hike
∅	surtout	above all, especially

\*Note that the word "casse-croûte" (sandwich) literally means break the crust - the crust of the baguette, of course. And casse-croûte does not take the plural S (see more below)

## text

Écoutez la baladodiffusion /frenchetc.org/ et répétez

### Pique-nique en France

F. Bon, tu **t'occupes des casse-croûte**, et je prends l'**entrée** et le dessert, d'accord ?

H. Et le vin, qui s'en occupe ?

F. C'est Gigi **qui s'y colle**. Je pensais faire une salade de **patates**, mais il faut **d'abord** que je **passe par l'épicerie**. Je n'ai plus de **thon**. Pour le dessert, je fais un gâteau au chocolat.

**Ça te dit ?**

H. **D'ac.**

F. Bien, tu peux **me déposer en ville** si tu vas à la **charcuterie** ? Tu prends quoi **d'abord** ? Du **saucisson**, du jambon et des **côtes** ? Avec des **cornichons**, de la **mayo-maison** et du pain, **c'est du tout cuit** ! On va **se lécher les babines**.

H. C'est comme si c'était fait.

F. T'as [tu as] une **couverture** ?

H. Non, mais j'ai un panier.

F. Gigi en a une, de couverture. Bon, on **se retrouve** après **les courses**, au café pour l'**apéro**. Y'aura toute **la bande**. On va **se marrer**. **J'ai hâte à la randonnée**, mais **surtout**, j'ai hâte au pique-nique.

## text translation

Listen to the Podcast /frenchetc.org/ and repeat

### Picnic in France

F. Okay, you **are in charge of the sandwiches**, and I'll take care of the **appetizer** and dessert, okay?

H. What about wine, who is in charge?

F. Gigi **is in charge**. I was thinking of making a **potato** salad, but I have to **swing by the grocery store first**. I don't have any more **tuna fish**. For dessert, I'm making a chocolate cake. **What do you think?**

H. **Alrighty.**

F. Good, can you **drop me off down town** if you are going to the **deli**? Hey, what are you getting **anyway**? How about **dry sausage**, ham, and **cutlets**? With **gherkins**, **homemade mayonaise** and bread, **it's a no-brainer**. It is going **to be a feast**.

H. It's a done deal.

F. Do you have a **blanket**?

H. No, but I have a basket.

F. Gigi has one, a blanket I mean. All right, let's **meet** after **the errands**, at the café for a **drink**. **The whole gang** will be there. We'll **have a blast**. **I can't wait for the hike**, and **above all** for the picnic.

## Grammar Points

### “d’abord” means three things

“Tu prends quoi, d’abord ?” What are you getting, anyway?

d’abord = anyway

In that case, it is often used at the end of a sentence, and after a coma.

“Il est d’abord facile.”

d’abord = of reach

It is easy to reach, to access, to understand.

“Il faut d’abord que je passe par l’épicerie.”

d’abord = first

I have to swing by the grocery store first.

### “d’abord, ensuite, finalement”

The way to build a story, in writing or in speaking, is to use connecting words that will unfold the story, and make the paragraph or the speech appear smoother and easier to follow.

- “d’abord” = first. You can also say “premièrement” or “en premier (lieu)”
- Then, you say “ensuite” to express then. You can also say “deuxièmement” or “en deuxième/second (lieu)”
- You can go on by saying “et” or “et puis”, meaning furthermore. You can also say “troisièmement” or “En troisième (lieu)”
- When you are about to conclude, you can say “finalement” or “enfin”.

English	French	Alternative
first	d’abord	premièrement
then adding information	ensuite	deuxièmement
furthermore	et puis	et
then stating a sequence or a consequence	alors	
finally	finalement	enfin

Related topics:

Linking + Narrating Words <http://www.frenchetc.org/grammar-games/>  
Ordinal Numbers <http://www.frenchetc.org/2010/05/02/ordinal-numbers/>

## Grammar Point

### “... il a fabriqué des voitures-jouets ...” Plural of Compound Nouns

Compound nouns may or may not have a dash: un arc-en-ciel, tout à coup or s'il vous plaît. Sometimes, they even become one word: un bonhomme

Most compound nouns have two parts, but you can find longer compound nouns: *des tête-à-tête*, *des va-t-en-guerre*.

1. In a compound noun, the noun and adjective parts generally take the plural, although it depends on the meaning:

a. *des pauses-café* : pauses to drink coffee

b. *des cafés-concerts* : coffee shops where concerts are played

2. The verb, adverb and preposition parts, do not take the plural.

Noun + Noun: both nouns take the plural, unless ending in -O, except for radios-réveils

des	choux-fleurs
des	stations-service
des	pauses-café
des	grand/s-mères
des	franco-américains
des	micro-ondes
des	cafés-théâtres
des	maniaco-dépressifs
des	radios-réveils

Noun + Preposition + Noun: the noun takes the gender and number, according to the meaning, unless the 'S' makes a unsoundly liaison\*

des	hors-d'œuvre
des	chefs-d'œuvre
des	arcs-en-ciel
des	tête-à-tête*

Verb + Noun: the verb stays ms, the noun varies according to its meaning.

des	chasse-neige
des	porte-monnaie
des	tire-bouchons
des	couvre-lits
des	gratte-ciel
des	arcs-en-ciel

Verb + Verb: both verbs stay ms

des	savoir-vivre
des	va-et-vient
des	laissez-passer
des	savoir-faire
des	m'as-tu-vu

Adverb + Noun: the adverb stays ms, noun varies according its meaning

des	arrière-boutiques
des	avant-gardes
des	tout-petits

## Grammar Points

### “Gigi **en** a une.” Pronoun EN

- EN is a pronoun. A pronoun replaces a noun, a word or a phrase.
- EN means of it/them, from it/them, some. EN replaces a word/phrase – that doesn't refer to a person – in two instances:
  1. The pronoun **EN** refers to a part of a quantity word/phrase.

Look at this sentence:

Il achète 10 tomates. He's buying 10 tomatoes.

10 tomates is a quantity. If you want to replace 10 tomates, and want to say He's buying 10 of them, you'll say Il en achète 10.

Note that in that instance, the verb is followed by the actual quantity word.

On prend 50 <u>plantes</u> .	On en prend 50.	We're taking 50 of them.
Ils voulaient beaucoup <u>de pain</u> .	Ils en voulaient beaucoup.	They wanted a lot of it.
Vous avez voulu peu <u>de frites</u> .	Vous en avez voulu peu.	You wanted a few of them.

2. Most accurately though, the pronoun **EN** replaces a word/phrase **introduced by de** (de la, de l', du, des).

Look at this sentence:

Elle sort de la voiture. She's coming out of the car.

la voiture is introduced by de. If you want to replace la voiture, and want to say She's coming out of it, you'll say Elle en sort.

Note that the pronoun EN always goes before the verb.

- 6 common verbs to start you up that use the preposition **de** : avoir de, être fier/fière de, parler de, sortir de, venir de, vouloir de

Vous voulez <u>des fleurs</u> ?	Vous en voulez ?	Do you want some?
Tu as parlé <u>du châte</u> .	Tu en as parlé.	You talked about it.
Ils étaient fiers <u>de leur diplôme</u> .	Ils en étaient fiers.	They were proud of it.

- And last, you know the expression J'**en** ai marre = I'm fed up

## Practice

Translate these French sentences into English.

Français	English
J'en veux encore un.	
J'en ai lu trois.	
Tu n'en achètes pas ?	
Est-ce qu'elle en a parlé ?	
Il n'en conduit pas.	
On en fait beaucoup.	
En avons-nous ?	
Vous en êtes sortis.	
Ils n'en ont pas beaucoup.	
Elles en sont fières.	
J'en prendrais bien deux.	
Je n'en dis rien.	
Tu en as fait ?	
Elle en a vu quelques uns.	
Est-ce qu'il en a trouvé ?	
On en vient.	
Nous en avons marre.	
En enlevez-vous ?	
Ils en versent sur le gâteau.	
Elles s'en servent toujours.	

## Solution – Answers

Français	English
J'en veux encore un.	I want one more.
J'en ai lu trois.	I read three.
Tu n'en achètes pas ?	Don't you buy any?
Est-ce qu'elle en a parlé ?	Did she talk about it?
Il n'en conduit pas.	He doesn't drive any.
On en fait beaucoup.	We make a lot.
En avons-nous ?	Do we have some?
Vous en êtes sortis.	You are out of it.
Ils n'en ont pas beaucoup.	They don't have a lot.
Elles en sont fières.	They are proud of them.
J'en prendrais bien deux.	I'd like to take two.
Je n'en dis rien.	I don't say anything about it.
Tu en as fait ?	Have you done some?
Elle en a vu quelques uns.	She saw a few.
Est-ce qu'il en a trouvé ?	Has he found some?
On en vient.	We're coming from it.
Nous en avons marre.	We're fed up.
En enlevez-vous ?	Are you taking any out?
Ils en versent sur le gâteau.	They pour some on the cake.
Elles s'en servent toujours.	They always use them.

Related : Pronoun **EN** online

Games

<http://quizlet.com/5719926/en-pronoun-flash-cards/>

Test

[http://quizlet.com/5719926/test/?mult\\_choice=on&tf=on&ignore-case=1&ignore-punct=1&ignore-spaces=1&ignore-parenth=1&prompt-def=1&limit=10](http://quizlet.com/5719926/test/?mult_choice=on&tf=on&ignore-case=1&ignore-punct=1&ignore-spaces=1&ignore-parenth=1&prompt-def=1&limit=10)

Flashcards

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## Exercice - Practice

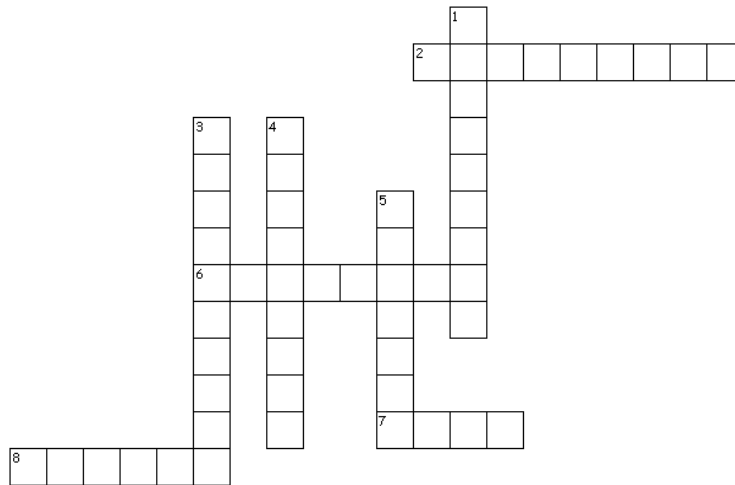
Traduire (translate) les phrases suivantes :

1. What do you want, anyway?
2. This book is easy to understand.
3. We first have to swing by the bread store.
4. Who is in charge of the errands?
5. I am first going to the charcuterie, then to the bread shop, and finally to the cellar for wine.

Correction (Answers):

1. Qu'est-ce que tu veux, d'abord ?
2. Ce livre est d'abord facile.
3. Il faut d'abord que nous passions pas la boulangerie.
4. Qui s'y colle pour les courses ?
5. Je vais d'abord à la charcuterie, ensuite à la boulangerie, et enfin à la cave pour le vin.

## Mots croisés - Crossword Puzzle



### Définitions - Clues

#### Horizontal - Across

2. dry sausage
6. grocery store
7. tuna fish
8. potato

#### Vertical - Down

1. hike
3. blanket
4. gherkin, pickle
5. especially

### Solution - Answers

#### Horizontal - Across

2. saucisson
6. épicerie
7. thon
8. patate

#### Vertical - Down

1. randonnée
3. couverture
4. cornichon
5. surtout