

SOLT French Module 2 Lesson 2

Student Manual



Time and Measurement

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to understand and use French for time and measurements, including the metric system.

Tell Time

- Ask the time (conversational time)
- Tell military official time
- Use the 12-hour system for telling time
- Ask and answer questions about clock times

Use the Metric System

- Use numbers from 101-1, 000,000
- Compare metric system with the English system
- Tell distance in metric system
- Recognize and use metric system weights and measures
- Recognize types of packaging used in the French-speaking markets

Scenario:*Au guichet de la gare*

Read the following scenario with conversational time and jump to the vocabulary list for all of the underlined words. Your instructor will ask two students to role-play the scene after you have discussed the comprehension questions on the next page.

Amadou: Excusez-moi Monsieur, À quelle heure arrive le train pour Bissau?

Un passant (passer-by): Le train rentrera en gare à 11 heures 45. C'est à dire dans 20 - 25 minutes environ.

Amadou: Donc il doit être 11 heures et quart, onze heures vingt maintenant, c'est ça?

Un passant : Oui, Monsieur.

Amadou: J'ai le temps de manger un morceau avant de partir. Est-ce qu'il y a un restaurant dans la gare?

Un passant: Oui, sur votre gauche, il y a une petite brasserie, mais dépêchez-vous car elle ferme à 11 heures et demie et ne sert que le petit-déjeuner.

Amadou: Très bien, je vous remercie!

Un passant: Je vous en prie. Bon voyage!

Exercise 1 (follow-up)

Answer the following questions to get a better understanding of the conversation at the train station.

- 1) Why does Amadou need to find out about the train schedule?
- 2) Where will Amadou eat his lunch?
- 3) How much time before the train for Bissau arrives?
- 4) Does Amadou have a watch?
- 5) What does 11 heures et quart mean?

Tip of the day: Asking for the time / Politeness formulas

To stop people in the street and ask for some information such as the time, say, *Pardon Monsieur / Mademoiselle / Madame*, **or** *Excusez-moi Monsieur / Mademoiselle / Madame*. Remember to thank the person (*Merci Monsieur / Mademoiselle / Madame*). A few ways to say, “You’re welcome” are *Il n’y a pas de quoi*, *De rien* **or** *Je vous en prie*. *De rien* (don’t mention it) is considered more informal than *Je vous en prie* that includes “vous”.

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

With your partner, practice this conversation where Amadou stops a lady in the street.

Amadou: Pardon Madame, quelle heure est-il s’il vous plaît?
What time is it?

La femme: Il est deux heures et quart.
It’s 2:15

Amadou: Merci Madame.

La femme: De rien.
You’re welcome

Amadou (To himself): Zut! Je suis en retard!
Darn! I’m late

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

You have an appointment and noticed that your watch does not work. It is very important that you are on time. You see a passer-by who looks friendly. Ask for the time along with the appropriate greetings and expressions of gratitude. Your partner will answer you with the time (use both dialogues as a guide).

Introduction

Ask the Time

Quelle heure est-il?



Il est huit heures

Il est huit heures
cinqIl est huit heures et
quartIl est huit heures et
demieIl est neuf heures
moins vingtIl est neuf heures
moins le (un) quart

Il est midi



Il est minuit

*There are specific words to use for **conversational** time:

Le midi / Il est midi. Noon / It's noon.

Il est minuit. It's midnight.

Et quart = (and) plus fifteen

Il est huit heures et quart / It's 8:15

Moins le (un) quart = minus fifteen

Il est neuf heures moins le quart / It's 8:45

Et demie = and 30 / + one half

Il est huit heures et demie / It's 8:30

Since "midi" and "minuit" are masculine, no -e is added when demi (e) follows these two expressions: Il est minuit et **demi**.

To indicate a.m. / p.m. in French, use:Du matin (from 1 to 11 a.m.) → In the morningDe l'après-midi (from 1 to 5 p.m.) → In the afternoonDu soir (from 6 to 11 p.m.) → In the evening

*Note that *le temps* is **time (duration)** or used for weather expressions. **Clock time** is indicated by the word, "heure". Examples: Je n'ai pas *le temps* (I don't have the time...) versus Quelle *heure* est-il ? What time is it ? or A cette *heure* du jour = At this time of day.

Exercise 4 (Pairs)

Working with a partner, match the pictures with the times listed below.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J

1. Il est midi moins cinq.
2. Il est sept heures et demie.
3. Il est huit heures.
4. Il est deux heures moins le quart.
5. Il est quatre heures.
6. Il est cinq heures moins vingt-cinq.
7. Il est onze heures cinq.
8. Il est quatre heures dix.
9. Il est dix heures dix.
10. Il est neuf heures vingt-cinq.
11. Il est cinq heures et quart.
12. Il est minuit.



À quelle heure est-ce que tu fais tes devoirs de français?



Je fais mes devoirs de quatre heures jusqu' à six heures.

The preposition *à* is used to ask and answer about the time when something occurs: *À quelle heure* = at what hour (time). When someone asks, "À quelle heure...?" the response requires either the preposition *à* (exact time) or *vers* (approximate time).

J'arrive (vais arriver) chez moi à 9h.

I'll arrive at 9.

J'arrive (vais arriver) chez moi vers 9h.

I'll arrive around 9.

- To ask someone when something occurs, you can also use *quand*: *Quand est-ce qu'on va au café?*

- To indicate that something happens *between* two times, use either “entre...et” or “de...jusqu’ à”. The construction *de...à* is used to express start and finish times; *de* (from) ... *jusqu’ à* (until).

Q : Quand est-ce que tu fais ton français?

R : Je fais mon français entre 8h et 9h. *I do my French work between 8 and 9.*

Q : Quand est-ce que tu travailles?

R : Je travaille de 4h jusqu’ à minuit. *I work from 4 until midnight.*

Military Time

In Francophone Africa, a 24-hour clock is widely used for schedules and timetables. Electronic devices usually show the time with the 24-hour system. The official time uses numbers only.

A.M. / P.M.	24-Hour Clock / Official Time	Official Time (written form)
2:45 p.m.	14:45	Il est quatorze heures quarante-cinq
5:50 p.m.	17:50	Il est dix-sept heures cinquante
10:15 a.m.	10:15	Il est dix heures quinze
12:30 p.m.	12:30	Il est douze heures trente
12:10 a.m.	00:10	Il est zéro heure dix

Look at the following examples that show the differences between conversational time and official time and repeat after your instructor:

Conversational Time:

10 a.m. dix heures du matin

→

Official Time :

Il est dix heures.

1 p.m. une heure de l’après-midi

→

Il est treize heures.

9 p.m. neuf heures du soir

→

Il est vingt et une heures.

12:30 p.m. **midi et demi**

→

Il est douze heures trente.

*Note that the word for hour, *heure* is feminine. It agrees with the number of hours given (dix heures = 10 hours).

Exercise 5 (Group Work)

Match the following times. Your instructor will call on a few students to give their answers.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| a. 10:25 | 1. Il est vingt heures quarante. |
| b. 13:30 | 2. Il est vingt-trois heures cinquante. |
| c. 16:15 | 3. Il est dix heures vingt-cinq. |
| d. 20:40 | 4. Il est seize heures quinze. |
| e. 22:05 | 5. Il est vingt-deux heures cinq. |
| f. 23:50 | 6. Il est treize heures trente. |

Exercise 6 (Class Work)

Listen to the instructor as s/he reads the times. Tell the time in another way according to the example.

Example: Il est deux heures et demie de l'après-midi. Il est quatorze heures trente.

You hear:

- 1) Il est midi et demi.
- 2) Il est huit heures du soir.
- 3) Il est minuit moins dix.
- 4) Il est deux heures et quart du matin.
- 5) Il est trois heures de l'après-midi.
- 6) Il est dix heures moins vingt du soir.

Another way to tell the time:

Use Numbers from 100 through 1,000,000

Practice the numbers with your instructor

100	cent	
101	cent un	
200	deux cents	<i>cent</i> takes an <i>s</i> in the plural, except when followed by another number
210	deux cent dix	
300	trois cents	
562	cinq cent soixante-deux	
1 000	mille	French uses a coma for the decimal and a space for 3 unit digits, except for dates: <i>10 décembre 1999</i>
2 000	deux mille	<i>mille</i> is invariable
1 000 000	un million	<i>million</i> should be followed by <i>de</i> + a plural noun: un million de dollars
3 456 789	trois millions quatre cent cinquante-six mille sept cent quatre-vingt-neuf	

Exercise 7 (Group Work)

Listen to your instructor and circle the number you hear in each set. Be prepared to give your answer orally.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| a. 224 | 284 | 240 | j. 848 | 884 | 874 |
| b. 543 | 453 | 413 | k. 999 | 989 | 949 |
| c. 823 | 283 | 328 | l. 1 850 | 1 085 | 805 |
| d. 444 | 414 | 404 | m. 2 783 | 2 873 | 2 860 |
| e. 545 | 514 | 554 | n. 45 623 | 54 623 | 45 723 |
| f. 399 | 319 | 389 | o. 78 117 | 68 116 | 68 117 |
| g. 781 | 741 | 791 | p. 902 402 | 902 432 | 902 232 |
| h. 212 | 222 | 202 | q. 321 689 | 321 699 | 301 689 |
| i. 912 | 972 | 962 | r. 884 701 | 894 601 | 804 711 |
| s. 1 732 946 | 1 630 946 | 1 702 956 | | | |
| t. 10 385 927 | 11 382 928 | 11 985 928 | | | |

Exercise 8 (Class Work)

Listen to your instructor and repeat the following numbers after him/her. Your instructor will ask a few students to repeat individually.

1,670	4,897,429	387	2,650,000
10,487	645	3,478	105
478,829	90,736	4,500	444
998,372	100,000	3,300,000	89,300

Exercise 9 (Pair Work)

Working with a partner, match the numbers with their written form.

56,802	cinq cent soixante sept mille huit cent soixante douze
546,622	cinq mille neuf cent quatre vingt deux
5,762	cinq mille cinq cent soixante deux
53,622	cinq cent quarante six mille six cent vingt deux
523,072	cinquante trois mille six cent vingt deux
5,982	cinquante six mille huit cent deux
5,562	cinq mille sept cent soixante deux
567,872	cinq cent vingt trois mille soixante douze

Tip of the day

Here are some tips to make rough approximations when you don't have a calculator handy:

- 1 meter equals 3 feet
- 1 meter is 1 yard
- 1 kilometer is $\frac{1}{2}$ mi
- 1 kilogram equals 2 lbs.
- 1 liter equals 1 quart
- 1 liter is $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon

The Metric System

The metric system is the most prevalent measurement system in the world. It is based on the decimal system, therefore multiples and submultiples are always related to powers of ten. For example, *kilo* means one thousand times, thus one kilometer equals 1,000 meters and one kilogram equals 1,000 grams. Note that the coma is used to mark the decimal: 1 kilomètre = 0,625 miles, and is read *virgule*.

1Lb = 454g	1 livre = 500g
Une livre américaine est égale à 454 grammes	La livre métrique est égale à 500 grammes

Length: 1 inch = 2.54 centimeters (cm)
 1 foot = 30.48 cm
 1 yard = 0.914 meter (m)
 1 mile = 1.609 kilometer (km)
 1 km = 0.62 mi.
 1 m = 3.28 feet = 1.09 yard
 1 cm = 0.394 inch

Weight: 1 ounce = 28.35 grams (g)
 1 pound = 0.4536 kilograms (kg)
 1 quart = 0.946 liter (l)
 1 gallon = 3.785 liters

Approximate conversion factors between inch-pound units and the metric system:

From US to metric	From metric to US
inches to cm: multiply inches by 2.54 (this conversion factor is exact)	cm to inches: divide by 2.54
feet to meters: multiply feet by 0.305	m to feet: divide m by 3.3 m to yards: divide meters by 0.91
mi to km: multiply miles by 1.6	km to mi: multiply kilometers by 0.62
lb to kg: multiply pounds by 0.453	kg to lb: multiply kg by 2.2
oz to grams: multiply ounces by 28	g to oz: divide grams by 28
fl. oz to milliliters: multiply fluid ounces by 30	ml to fl. oz: divide ml by 30
gallons to liters: multiply gallons by 3.78	liter to gallon: multiply liters by 0.26

***Note about Temperature Conversion**

You will learn later about temperature and expressions for weather. For now, note that in Francophone countries, Celcius is commonly used to measure temperature. The following are the conversion formulas for Celcius and Fahrenheit:

From Fahrenheit to Celcius $C = (F - 32) \times 5/9 \rightarrow (59-32) \times 5/9 = 15^\circ C$

From Celcius to Fahrenheit $F = (C \times 9/5) + 32 \rightarrow (20 \times 9/5) + 32 = 68^\circ F$

Exercise 10 (Class Work)

Convert your weight in pounds into kilograms. This is done by dividing your weight in pounds by 2.2. So, using the example of a 220 person:

$$220/2.2 = 100 \text{ kilograms}$$

Exercise 11 (Pair Work)

Using the conversion table section, work with your partner to convert the following mileage speed into kilometers.

20 mph	50 mph	60 mph	75 mph	86 mph	140 mph
40 mph	55 mph	65 mph	90 mph	100 mph	150 mph

Exercise 12 (Group Work)

Working in groups of four, ask each other about your weight and height and convert them to the metric system.

Exercise 13 (Class Work)

Use the **Tip of the day** to decide which of the numbers is the closest approximation of the distance or weight given. Do not use calculators or pens and paper for this exercise and be prepared to share your answers with the class.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 100 meters | a. 100 feet | b. 100 yards | c. 150 feet |
| 2. 55 kilograms | a. 110 lbs | b. 100 lbs | c. 90 lbs |
| 3. 80 km | a. 120 mi | b. 40 mi | c. 70 mi |
| 4. 15 liters | a. 3 gallons | b. 6 gallons | c. 8 gallons |

Tip of the day: Marking Time in Pulaar (Senegal)

Telling time by the hour and the minute is something which you probably won't have much use for in Pulaar. However, people mark the times of the day either by noting the position of the sun or by the five Muslim prayers which are called out from the mosque. In addition to *gnalowma e jamma*, day and night, the times of day are divided as follows:

During the day time: *Subaka* (morning), *fegnange* (mid-day), *kikidhe* (late after noon)

At night: *kikidhe jamma* (evening), *nder Jamma* (middle of the night), *weendogo* (dawn). These are the units of time more or less measured by the position of the sun. Other units are: *weeti*, day time, *hiiri*, evening time, *nange fudhi* sun rise, *nange muti*, sun set. The subsequent cardinal directions are: *fut nange*, east, the direction from which sun rises and *hirr nange*, the west, where the sun sets. In the specific case of Fuuta Toro, *rewo* is the north and *worgo* the south. It is these factors that divide everyone's day, and people make their plans accordingly.

Tell Distance

Combien de kilomètres y a-t-il jusqu'à Dakar? *How many kilometers are there to Dakar?*
Il y a 50 km. *There are 50 km*

Exercise 7

Listen to the statements about how much the following people drive per week, month, or year. Then write the correct distances and frequency next to each name. Compare answers with those of your classmates and say how much you drive daily, weekly, on the weekends. Reasons?

Model: You hear: *Aminata fait 50 kilomètres par semaine.*

<u>Noms</u>	<u>distances</u>	<u>fréquence</u>
<i>Aminata</i>	<i>50 km</i>	<i>semaine</i>
Mariama	<u>890km</u>	<u>mois</u>
Amin	<u>15500km</u>	<u>an</u>
Birago	<u>33km</u>	<u>jour</u>
Mamadou		
Aissatou	<u>40250km</u>	<u>an</u>

Exercise 10 (Pair Work)

Ask and answer questions with your partner about the distances between the following cities. Be ready to read them in class.

Exercise 11 (Pair Work)

Say the lengths of the borders, which Senegal shares with the following countries. Then listen to your partner for the same task.



Gambia:
Guinea:
Guinea-Bissau:
Mali:
Mauritania:

Exercise 12 (Class Work)

With your classmates, go over some of the distances (from small village to city) shown in this table for Senegal. Practice saying the numbers aloud. Your instructor will ask some students to write out the answers on the board.

	Dakar	Bakel	Bissau	Diouloulou	Diourbel	Kaolack	Matam	M'bour	Oussouye	St. Louis	Thiès
Dakar	0	705	550	476	146	189	716	83	493	266	70
Bakel	705	0	757	683	580	516	141	622	700	591	656
Banjul	299	626	252	84	174	110	767	216	195	446	289
Bignona	423	630	127	53	318	234	771	340	70	570	413
Bissau	550	757	0	180	445	361	898	467	143	697	540
Bandafassi	710	489	762	742	585	521	632	627	705	857	661
Cap Skiring	525	732	175	155	420	336	873	442	32	672	515

Recognize Types of Packaging

Here are some terms used for specific quantities, weights, and measures for package labels (products such as foods, supplies, etc.). Go over these terms as your instructor reads them aloud.

Note that all of these expressions must be followed by de + noun without the definite or partitive article. For example, a kilogram of apples = un kilo (gramme) de pommes, NOT un kilo des pommes. You will learn more about food items and expressions quantity in Module 3.

Materials:	Plastique / Métal / Verre / Papier et carton
une boîte de	can, box, tin
une bouteille de	bottle
un brique	carton (of milk, juice)
l'emballage	packaging (type)
un kilogramme de un kilo de	kilogram
un litre de	liter
une livre de	pound
un pot de / pots en verre	jar, cup (glass)
un pouce	inch
un sac / sachet de	small bag or sachet
une tasse de	cup
un verre de	glass

Exercise 13 (Pair Work)

Based on the pictures in the left column of the table below and the package type names, converse with your partner using the following sentences as examples:

	Package type names
	<p><i>Les bouteilles (transparentes)</i></p>
	<p><i>Un paquet (de cigarettes)</i></p>
	<p><i>Les emballages (en verre)</i></p>

 A stack of flat cardboard boxes, including a colorful one with a landscape scene and a red and blue one labeled 'Fruits & Fibres'.	<p><i>Les boîtes en carton plat</i></p>
 A collection of opaque packaging: a white plastic jug, a red plastic jug, and a purple plastic jug.	<p><i>Les emballages (opaques)</i></p>
 Two types of 'briques' (cartons): a white and blue carton with a bird logo and a tall, colorful carton with a '100%' label.	<p><i>Les briques</i></p>

Adverbs of sequence (a series of events / actions)

You can also mark time with particular adverbs of sequence. Many of these are used in everyday conversation. Read over the following words and the dialogue that follows:

D'abord	<i>first</i>
Puis	<i>then</i>
Ensuite	<i>then</i>
Après	<i>after</i>
Enfin	<i>finally</i>



Isabelle : D'abord, le matin, je vais à l'école. Puis, l'après-midi, je rentre à la maison. Ensuite, je fais mes devoirs. Après, je regarde la télé. Enfin, je vais au lit.

go home
to bed

Exercise 2

Put the activities mentioned above by Isabelle in the right order. Be prepared to answer orally.

Watch TV go to school go to bed do homework
Go home

Exercise 3

Pair activity. Take turns telling your daily schedule using adverbs of sequence. For certain events, include the times when these actions usually happen. Use the present tense to indicate frequency of these actions.

The verb ouvrir (to open)

Although the verb *ouvrir* does not end in *er*, it is conjugated like *er* verbs:

J'ouvre	nous ouvrons
Tu ouvres	vous ouvrez
Il/elle/on ouvre	ils/elles ouvrent

The verbs **couvrir**, **offrir**, **souffrir** and their compounds are conjugated in this way:
j'offre, tu offres, il/elle/on offre, etc.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verb *ouvrir*.

1. Aujourd'hui le restaurant à midi.
2. En semaine, nous à huit heures.
3. A quelle heure -vous le jeudi?

-ir verbs—second group

You have learned the conjugation for regular verbs that end in *er*. You will now learn the conjugation of second group verbs that have their infinitive ending in *ir*. To obtain the stem, omit the *ir* ending of the infinitive. Then add the proper endings (to the stem) as shown in the examples below:

FINIR

Je finis	Nous finissons
Tu finis	Vous finissez
Il/elle/on finit	Ils/elles finissent

CHOISIR (stem = **chois**)

Je chois	Nous choisissons
Tu chois	Vous choisissez
Il/elle/on choisit	Ils/elles choisissent

There are about 300 verbs ending in –ir that are conjugated in this way. Some verbs that follow this pattern are:

grossir	<i>to gain weight</i>	maigrir	<i>to lose weight</i>
grandir	<i>to grow up</i>	choisir	<i>to choose</i>
*réussir à	<i>to succeed in/at</i>	*obéir à	<i>to obey</i>
*réfléchir (à /sur)	<i>to ponder, to consider, to reflect, to think (about something)</i>		

*Examples:

Je réussis toujours aux examens.

I always pass the tests.

Tu obéis à tes parents?

Do you obey your parents?

Il réfléchit à votre proposition.

*He's thinking about your suggestion /
proposition.*

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with verbs from the following list.

Grossir, maigrir, grandir, choisir, réussir, obéir, réfléchir, finir

1. Les sergents _____ aux lieutenants.
2. On _____ quand on mange beaucoup.
3. Elles font un régime (*diet*) et elles _____ .
4. Les enfants _____ vite.
5. Est-ce que vous _____ toujours vos devoirs?
6. Tu _____ toujours à tes examens.
7. Je _____ à ce problème.
8. Vous préférez aller au cinéma ou au café?
Nous _____ d'aller au café.

Après-midi	<i>Afternoon</i>
Avec	<i>With</i>
Commencer (verb)	<i>To commence, to start</i>
Cours (n.m)	<i>Course, class</i>
De rien	<i>You are welcome</i>
Déjeuner (n.m)	<i>Lunch</i>
Devoirs (n.m.pl)	<i>Homework</i>
Difficile (adj.)	<i>Difficult</i>
Distance (n.f)	<i>Distance</i>
En général	<i>In general</i>
Être en avance	<i>To be early</i>
Être en retard	<i>To be late</i>
Examen (n.m)	<i>Exam</i>
Excuser (verb)	<i>To excuse</i>
Finir (verb)	<i>To finish, to end</i>
Grandir (verb)	<i>To grow up</i>
Gratuit (e) adj.	<i>Free</i>
Grossir (verb)	<i>To put on weight</i>
Horloge (n.f.)	<i>Clock</i>
Informations (n.f. pl.)	<i>News, information</i>
Itinéraire (n.m)	<i>Itinerary</i>
Je vous (t') en prie	<i>You are welcome</i>
Journal (n.m)	<i>News (on TV or radio), newspaper</i>
Kilomètre (n.m)	<i>Kilometer</i>
Livraison (n.f)	<i>Delivery</i>
Maigrir (verb)	<i>To lose weight</i>
Marque (n.f)	<i>Brand</i>
Match (n.m)	<i>Game</i>
Médecin (n.m)	<i>Doctor (M.D)</i>
Mètre (n.m)	<i>Meter</i>
Minuit	<i>Midnight</i>
Nouvelles (n.f.pl.)	<i>News (TV or radio)</i>
Obéir à (verb)	<i>To obey someone or something</i>
Once (n.f.)	<i>Ounce</i>
Pardon	<i>Pardon</i>
Pied (n.m.)	<i>Foot</i>
Pouce (n.m.)	<i>Inch</i>
Préférer (verb)	<i>To prefer</i>
Quelle heure est-il?	<i>What time is it? Il est...</i>
Regarder (verb)	<i>To watch / to look at</i>
Rendez-vous (n.m)	<i>Appointment / date</i>
Rentrer à la maison	<i>To go home</i>
Réunion (n.f)	<i>Meeting</i>
Sortie (n.f)	<i>Departure / Exit / Show (movie), Outing</i>
Sortir (verb)	<i>To go out</i>
Vite	<i>Quickly, rapidly</i>

Brique (n.m.)	<i>Carton</i>
Causerie (n.f.)	<i>Talk</i>
Centimètre (n.m.)	<i>Centimeter</i>
Choisir (verb)	<i>To choose</i>
Convertir (verb)	<i>To convert</i>
Chômeur (n.f.)	<i>Unemployed</i>
Dieu (n.m.)	<i>God</i>
Emballage (n.m.)	<i>Packaging</i>
Film d'action (n.m.)	<i>Action movie</i>
Film d'amour	<i>Romance movie</i>
Fin (n.f.)	<i>End</i>
Heure (n.f.)	<i>Time (by clock)</i>
Kilogramme (n.m.)	<i>Kilogram</i>
Mesure de longueur (n.f.)	<i>Linear measure</i>
Mètre carré (n.m.)	<i>Square meter</i>
Mètre cube (n.m.)	<i>Cubic meter</i>
Mile (n.m.)	<i>Mile</i>
Montre (n.f.)	<i>Watch</i>
Opaque (adj.)	<i>Opaque (solid, not clear)</i>
Paquet (n.m.)	<i>Pack</i>
Réel (le) adj.	<i>Real</i>
Réfléchir à (verb)	<i>To think (about)</i>
Réussir à (verb)	<i>To succeed</i>
Rougir (verb)	<i>To blush</i>
Santé (n.f.)	<i>Health</i>
Série (n.f.)	<i>Series</i>
Soldes (n.f.pl.)	<i>Clearance sales</i>
Soninké	<i>An ethnic group in West Africa</i>
Supérieur (n.m.)	<i>Superior</i>
Taille (n.f.)	<i>Height</i>
Téléphoner (verb)	<i>To phone</i>
Transparent (e) adj.	<i>Transparent</i>

Being on time

The problem of unpunctuality is one of the major issues an American visitor has to face when in Africa. Africans in general are very flexible about time, and this, unfortunately affects their dealings with foreigners. In Africa, it is expected to be 45-minutes to one-hour late whenever an appointment is set. Despite a lack of strict adherence to the clock, there are many other factors that might contribute to frequent tardiness. In most African urban centers, transportation is a nightmare. It is very common to stand on the side of a road for more than an hour looking for a ride. Furthermore, one can receive unannounced visits even as he or she is ready to leave for an appointment—remember the cultural importance of being a good host. Since the social decorum prescribes that guests be given due time and attention, this might be a factor in explaining some cases of tardiness.

For single men, don't be frustrated or discouraged if a date does not show up on time or at all. Many young girls have to take care of family chores before they are allowed to go anywhere. These household tasks might be overwhelming on the day of the date and might cause them to be late. Moreover, the dating rule in most African countries dictates that women be late for their date, for fear that they could be branded as "easy" and perhaps more interested in the relationship itself than the men who have asked them out in the first place. For this reason most dates arrive deliberately late to their social engagements.

In any event, chances are that in Africa, people will not show up precisely on time but this should not be a reason for you to be late as well. To their credit, many Africans change their time habits when dealing with Westerners to avoid frustrating them, and this, fortunately, has become a growing trend.



Senegalese gendarme timing the movement of his troops

Activity 1

Pair activity. Role-play the following situation with your partner, and then invert the roles. You have a meeting with your instructor at 3pm. Your watch is broken. Stop someone in the street and ask for the time. Depending on the time said, conclude by *Zut!* *Je suis en retard* or *Je suis en avance* (I'm early). Act out the scene in front of your classmates.

Activity 2

Role-play the following dialogue.

A: Ask when the cafeteria opens.

B: Say it opens at 11am today.

A: Ask what time it is.

B: Say it is 10.45am.

Activity 3

Look at the following breakdown of the prices at a movie theater and answer the questions dealing with clock time.

MELIES**38 RUE GAMBETTA - 42000 SAINT ETIENNE****08.36.68.03.62****TN: 44 F. TR: 35 F.: mercredi, mardi à
partir de 20h, du dimanche 20h au vendredi 18h
pour les étudiants, chômeurs, familles nombreuses...****25 F.: -13 ans tlj. 19 F.: groupes. Abonn.: 300 F./10 pl. ou 160 F./5 pl.**


1. A partir de quelle heure commence le tarif réduit (TR) le mercredi?
2. A quelle heure finit la période de tarif réduit le vendredi pour les étudiants?

Activity 4

Read the following advertisement and check the correct statements.

Des horaires d'ouverture exceptionnels

Printemps ouvrira exceptionnellement dès 8 heures le mercredi 12 janvier et fermera ses portes à 20h00. Un timing idéal pour dénicher la bonne affaire avant ou juste après les horaires de bureau !



Le magasin sera ouvert de 9h35 à 22h00 le jeudi 13 janvier, de 9h35 à 20h00 les 14 et 15 janvier et le dimanche 16 janvier de 10h00 à 19h00.

The store will open Wednesday:

- a. from 9.30am to 7pm
- b. from 10am to 7pm
- c. from 8am to 8 pm

On Friday, the store:

- a. opens during lunch
- b. is closed during lunch
- c. closes at 8pm.

The store will:

- a. open on weekends
- b. open on Saturday
- c. open on Sunday

During the weekend:

- a. it will be open until 11pm.
- b. it will be open until 7pm.
- c. it will close at 10pm.

Activity 5

You are asked to give a quick approximation of the following measures and distances. Use paper and pencil. Round the numbers down.

1. 100 km =

6. 100 kg =

2. 50 km =

7. 55 kg =

3. 500 km =

8. 3 kg =

4. 84 km =

9. 12 l =

5. 530 km =

10. 2 l =

Activity 6

Write your schedule for a typical week. Indicate the times you perform various activities using the 12-hour system.

Activity 7

Ask each other the following:

1. Est-ce que tu grossis après Thanksgiving?
2. Quand est-ce que tu maigris?
3. Est-ce que tu réussis toujours à tes examens?
4. Finis-tu toujours tes devoirs de français?
5. Est-ce que tu obéis toujours à tes supérieurs?
6. Est-ce que tu rougis (*blush*) quelquefois? Pourquoi?
7. Quand tu vas au cinéma, tu choisis les films d'action ou les films d'amour (*love*)?
8. Est-ce que notre professeur choisit des exercices difficiles?

Activity 8

Class activity. Up for bid are items with an allotted amount of *time*. Transform your classroom into a live auction house. Each student has a total budget of \$1,500,000. Your instructor will ask a student to conduct the auction. Bid by shouting out your offer.

Items to bid on:

1. Michael Jackson's diary—2 hours of reading
2. 15 minutes on *American Idol* (your chance at fame)
3. McGuire's homerun record ball—a day in the park
4. Round-trip on the Concorde (its last flight) to your choice location—one full day.
5. 20 minutes with your favorite sports icon—on his/her turf.
6. A week with Michael Jordan's Chicago Bulls shirt and a signed copy to keep.
7. An afternoon in the company of Heidi Klum (or Brad Pitt, depending on preference)
8. A day with Donald Trump
9. A 1 hour ride with a professional driver in a Formula 1 or Nascar
10. (Your suggestion)

Activity 9

Class activity. Play clock bingo! Your instructor will give you a card with clocks indicating various times. S/he will then announce different times. Check the ones that are on your card as they are announced. The first student whose card is completely checked shouts “bingo” and assumes the role of the announcer.

Activity 10

Listen to the short dialogues (read by your instructor), and fill in the blanks. When you have finished, practice each with a partner.

1. A: A quelle heure est-ce que la caf  teria le samedi?
B: Elle est ouverte (*open*) de du matin   du soir.
2. A: A quelle heure est-ce que les restaurants aujourd’hui?
B: Ils   cinq heures .
3. A: A quelle heure -vous votre restaurant?
B: En g  n  ral, nous   .
4. A: A quelle heure -tu le samedi?
B: Je/J’ouvre de huit heures et quart du matin   .
5. A: La caf  teria est ouverte de neuf heures   du soir.
B: A quelle heure ouvre-t-elle le ?
A: A onze heures .

Activity 11

Mark the correct time for each sentence you hear and share your answers with the class.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1. 10h50 | 10h11 | 11h10 |
| 2. 7h45 | 7h56 | 8h15 |
| 3. 4h45 | 5h00 | 5h15 |
| 4. 20h40 | 20h30 | 20h15 |
| 5. 17h20 | 17h40 | 17h50 |
| 6. 11h47 | 11h30 | 12h13 |
| 7. 5h10 | 10h05 | 9h55 |
| 8. 3h30 | 4h00 | 4h30 |
| 9. 6h45 | 7h00 | 7h15 |
| 10. 14h30 | 14h35 | 4h05 |

Pair Activities, Student A

Activity 1

Reconstitute Julie's schedule. Your partner has the information you need and vice versa. Take turns asking questions such as: *à quelle heure a-t-elle une réunion avec M. Dubois lundi?* Your partner will answer: *elle a une réunion à.../de ... à*

A

	lundi	mardi
matin	8.00-9.00: réunion avec M. Dubois	téléphoner à M. Dubois
	réunion avec Mme Blanchot	rendez-vous chez le dentiste
après-midi	12.05: déjeuner avec Marie	12.00: déjeuner avec Marie
	5.15-6.05: classe d'aérobic	
soir		7.30-8.45: cours de marketing
	cinéma	

Activity 2

You want to go to the movie theater. Look at the movie schedule and alternate with your partner in asking and answering questions in order to fill in the missing information.

Example: *A quelle heure y a-t-il une séance pour le film ... lundi?*
Il y a une séance à une heure et à trois heures.

 **SORTIE DE LA SEMAINE**

- NADIA ET LES HIPPOPOTAMES

séances: MER - JEU 14H05 18H05 - VEN - SAM 14H05 18H05 - DIM
16H05 20H05 - LUN 16H05 20H15 + DEBAT

 **FISH AND CHIPS**

film en VO sous-titré -
séances: MER 14H - JEU 20H - VEN 14H - SAM 18H - DIM 20H - LUN - MAR
18H

 **LA COUPE**

film en VF -
séances: MER - JEU 16H05 20H05 22H - VEN 14H05 18H05 22H - SAM 16H05 20H05 22H
- DIM - LUN 14H05 18H05 - MAR 16H05 20H05 22H

Pair Activities, Student A

Activity 3

You and your partner each have a list of cities and their distances in kilometers from Dakar and Libreville. You each have information that the other needs to complete the tables. Take turns asking questions (*combien de kilomètres /miles y a-t-il de ... à ...?* to complete the tables.

	Nouakchott	Yamoussoukro	Tombouc -tou	Lomé	Libreville	Djibouti	Kinshasa
Nouakchott							
Yamoussoukro	1058 miles 1702 km						
Tombouctou		701 miles 1128 km					
Lomé	1421 miles 2287 km	450 miles 724 km	785 miles 1264 km				
Libreville	2095 miles 3372 km	1093 miles 1759 km		675 miles 1086 km			
Djibouti	3953 miles 6362 km		3101 miles 4991 km	2877 miles 4630 km	2434 miles 3916 km		
Kinshasa	2641 miles 4250 km	1625 miles 2616 km	1925 miles 3098 km		546 miles 878 km	2190 miles 3524 km	
Dakar		993 miles 1597 km	974 miles 1568 km	1403 miles 2259 km	2074 miles 3338 km	4070 miles 6550 km	2614 miles 4206 km

Pair Activities, Student B

Activity 1

Reconstitute Julie's schedule. Your partner has the information you need and vice versa. Take turns asking questions such as: *à quelle heure a-t-elle une réunion avec M. Dubois lundi?* Your partner will answer: *elle a une réunion à.../de ... à*

B

	lundi	mardi
matin	8.00-9.00: réunion avec M. Dubois	9.00: téléphoner à M. Dubois
	10.00-10.30: réunion avec Mme Blanchot	10.00: rendez-vous chez le dentiste
après-midi	déjeuner avec Marie	déjeuner avec Marie
	classe d'aérobic	
soir		cours de marketing
	9.00: cinéma	

Activity 2

You want to go to the movie theater. Look at the movie schedule and alternate with your partner in asking and answering questions in order to fill in the missing information.

Example: *A quelle heure y a-t-il une séance pour le film ... lundi?*

Il y a une séance à une heure et à trois heures.



- NADIA ET LES HIPPOPOTAMES

séances: MER 14H05 20H05 - JEU 14H05 18H05 - VEN 16H05 20H05 - SAM 14H05
18H05 - DIM - LUN 16H05 20H15 + DEBAT



- FISH AND CHIPS

film en VO sous-titré -
séances: MER 14H - JEU - VEN 14H - SAM - DIM 20H - LUN 14H - MAR
18H



- LA COUPE

film en VF -
séances: MER 16H05 18H05 22H - JEU - VEN 14H05 18H05 22H - SAM
16H05 20H05 22H - DIM 14H05 18H05 22H - LUN 14H05 18H05 - MAR

Pair Activities, Student B

Activity 3

You and your partner each have a list of cities and their distances in kilometers from Dakar and Libreville. You each have information that the other needs to complete the tables. Take turns asking questions (*combien de kilomètres /miles y a-t-il de ... à ... ?*) to complete the tables.

	Nouakchott	Yamoussoukro	Tombouc -tou	Lomé	Libreville	Djibouti	Kinshasa
Nouakchott							
Yamoussoukro	1058 miles 1702 km						
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Libreville		1093 miles 1759 km	1392 miles 2241 km	675 miles 1086 km			
Djibouti	3953 miles 6362 km	3310 miles 5326 km	3101 miles 4991 km	2877 miles 4630 km			
Kinshasa	2641 miles 4250 km	1625 miles 2616 km		1220 miles 1963 km	546 miles 878 km	2190 miles 3524 km	
Dakar	252 miles 406 km	993 miles 1597 km	974 miles 1568 km		2074 miles 3338 km	4070 miles 6550 km	2614 miles 4206 km

Activity 4

Take turns in telling Julie's schedule using adverbs of sequence.

Activity 5

Look at the chart on the following page and contrast the time in two cities using the 24-hour clock.

Example: A: A Paris, il est une heure. Quelle heure est-il à New York?

B: A New York, il est sept heures.

Activity 1

Be prepared to ask and answer questions about clock times.

Activity 2

Imagine that you just won \$10,000,000 at the lottery and you are busy spending it. You are writing checks and need to write the following numbers in letters.

1. 103
2. 567
3. 800
4. 4078
5. 98 200
6. 539 054
7. 3 485 945

Activity 3 Track 23

CD. The sentences you will hear each contain an official time. Write the time in numbers.

Activity 4

Here is a train schedule. Answer the questions to find out about the arrival times of trains leaving from Cergy to Dammartin. Write those times in official time and using am/pm.

H. Dép. H. Arr.	Départ Arrivée	Durée	Changements	Mode(s)
15:47 17:15	CERGY PREFECTURE GARE DAMMARTIN JUILLY ST MARD GARE	01h28	2	Détail de l'itinéraire
16:21 17:44	CERGY PREFECTURE GARE DAMMARTIN JUILLY ST MARD GARE	01h23	2	Détail de l'itinéraire
17:11 18:32	CERGY PREFECTURE GARE DAMMARTIN JUILLY ST MARD GARE	01h21	2	Détail de l'itinéraire

1. A quelle heure le train de 16:21 arrive-t-il à Dammartin?
2. A quelle heure le train de 17:11 arrive-t-il à Dammartin?
3. A quelle heure le train de 17:15 part-il de Cergy?

Activity 5 Track 24

CD. You will hear questions and answers about the distance in kilometers between two cities. Write down the distance in the table.

Model: *Combien de kilomètres y a-t-il de Niamey à Dakar? Il y a 2122 km.*

Villes africaines	Dakar	
Niamey	<u>1318 miles</u> 2122 km	
Ouagadougou	<u>1087 miles</u> 1749 km	
Djaména	2195 miles <u>3533 km</u>	
Kigali	3454 miles <u>5559 km</u>	
Bujumbura	3444 miles <u>5542 km</u>	
Douala	<u>1996 miles</u> 3211 km	

Activity 6

Read the TV program for Monday and answer the questions.

Radiodiffusion Télévision sénégalaise

Lundi

12H00 : Télé services

12H10 : Magazine- Diaspora

12H45 : Journal

13H00 : Magazine- Le journal de l'Afrique

13H133 : Série - Le Coupable (rediffusion)

14H18 : Documentaire

15H30 : Cinéma (rediffusion)

17H00 : Jeunesse- Les jules

17H24 : Jeunesse- Urmel

17H50 : Nouvelles en Soninké

18H00 : Annonces + Magazine

18H30 : Causeries sur le Ramadan

18H50 : Nouvelles en wolof

19H00 : Magazine- Santé Vision

19H26 : Série- Tendresse et passion

20H00 : Journal

21H00 : Cinéma

22H41 : Annonces + Magazine + Télé foot

23H51 : Dernières infos

00H06 : Série- Riviera

01H00 : Fin du programme

1. At what time(s) can one watch children's programs?
2. At what time(s) can one watch the news?
3. At what time is there a program in Wolof?
4. At what time is there a program on a religious holiday?
5. At what time can one watch a program about sports?