

# **SOLT French Module 3 Lesson 1**

## **Student Manual**



**Food and Drink**



At the end of this lesson, you will be able to talk about West African food and drinks.

### **Offer Food and Drink**

- Invite somebody to dinner at your house
- Plan a dinner party
- Plan a picnic
- Compare different types of food in the US and Francophone Africa
- Talk about table manners in Francophone Africa

### **Discuss Quality and Quantity of Food Items**

- Specify the meal times for breakfast, lunch, and dinner
- Discuss dishes and utensils

### **Order a Meal in a Restaurant**

- Identify food items and beverages
- Make a restaurant reservation
- Talk about cafeteria and fast foods
- Read and ask about items on the menu
- Talk about the variety of ethnic dishes

### **Shop for Goods/Services**

- Plan the grocery list
- Shop for groceries
- Recognize types of packaging used in the markets
- Purchase items at the butcher shop, bakery, grocery store, open-air market, and a supermarket
- Purchase personal items
- Purchase fuel
- Purchase water
- Purchase wood for construction

Like many other places in the world, in Senegal, there are 3 main meals: breakfast, lunch and dinner. There are usually specific dishes for each mealtime. Breakfast is less formal than the other two main meals in that it does not require people eating together at the same time. It usually consists of having something as simple as a cup of coffee and a slice of bread or having a bowl of one of the many local puddings. Following the French, lunch represents the most important meal of the day. Family members and guests usually converge at home around noon to share their meal together. Chances are that you will have Thiébou Diène as a lunch meal in ninety-nine percent of Senegalese households. For some Senegalese, there is just not lunch without Thiébou Diène. Yassa and Maffé are also popular lunch meals and, if prepared by an expert, they can also be a delight. Dinner is the second most important meal in Senegal. In urban centers, it is gaining in importance because of the long working hours. Dinner usually consists of Thiéré (made of sorghum or millet grain) and meat. Read the scenario below and have a class discussion about cultural traditions and invitations to dinner.

### Scenario:



### *A Dinner Invitation*

*Amadou invites John to dinner for a local meal prepared by his wife.*

**Amadou:** Est-ce que tu es libre demain soir?

**John:** Oui, pourquoi?

**Amadou:** Je t'invite à manger chez moi. Ma femme est une excellente cuisinière. Elle va préparer un plat typique du pays. *Cook / dish*

**John:** D'accord. A quelle heure?

**Amadou:** A six heures et demie.

**Exercise 1 (Class Work)**

Go over the following questions with your class for a group discussion. Share ideas about meals and invitations. For example, do we follow a standard practice when inviting someone to eat at our place?

1. What is the most important time for a meal in your household?
2. Would you invite someone over early before the meal to have a drink? How much earlier?
3. When you invite someone to dinner, is it more common to go out or stay at home for a home-cooked meal?
4. Would you have a formal or an informal dinner the first time you invite someone over or to go out and eat?

**To extend an invitation for a meal:**

Practice these ways of inviting someone to dinner. Follow your instructor's model.

Formally: je **vous** invite à manger.

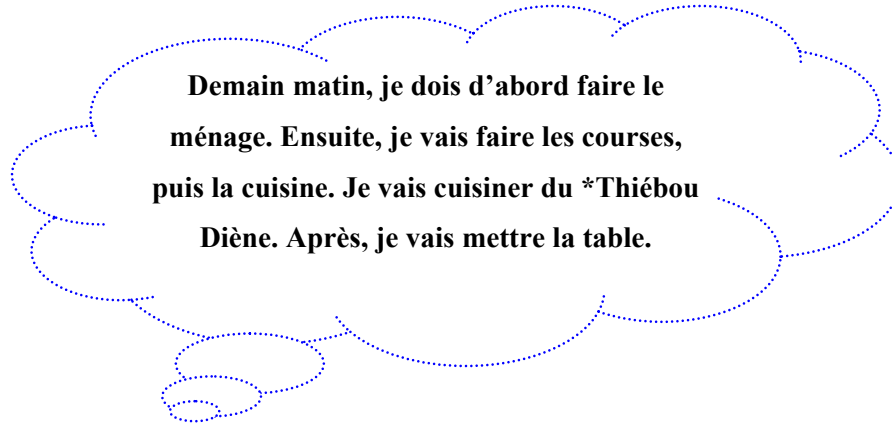
Informally: je **t'**invite à manger.

**Exercise 2 (Pairs)**

Invite your partner to eat dinner at your place. Begin the dialogue with the expressions above and decide between an informal or formal invitation. Continue your conversation and be ready to present.

**Plan a dinner party**

Amadou's wife is making a list of things to do for the dinner party.



**\*Thiéboudienne**—au Sénégal, ce plat traditionnel est généralement composé de poisson et de légumes.

Spelling of names for special regional dishes like *thiéboudienne* or *maffé* may vary.

**Exercise 3**

Put in the right sequence the steps that Penda will follow. Next, list the adverbs of sequence and their English equivalents.

cook                      do the house work                      set the table                      do the shopping

**d'abord (first/firstly), ensuite (next/then), puis (next/then), après (afterwards/after)**

**Exercise 4 (Pair Work)**

Answering the following questions in French should give you an idea on how to plan a dinner party. Once you have answered these questions get with a partner and invite him/her to your party.

1. Why are you planning this party?
2. What do you want to celebrate?
3. When and where is the party going to take place?
4. At what time is it going to be?
5. What are you going to cook? Is someone going to give you a hand?
6. Who are you going to invite?

**Exercise 5 (Pair Work)**

You and your partner/roommate are inviting a friend for a meal at your house. You are also inviting two other classmates, for a total of five people. Make a list of the items you need, as well as a to-do list to get everything ready. Your partner has already made a list of ingredients. Begin with his or her command and present to the class:

*Fais ton menu avec les ingrédients listés ci-dessus:*

After making your list, have a class discussion and answer the questions below:

1. Compare the the party list with what you buy when you go grocery shopping.
2. What types of food do you like and dislike from the list you compiled?
3. What are the items you regularly buy from this list?
4. Add an item to a list that represents a regular shopping list for language school students.



**Plan a picnic**

Listen as your instructor review the names for each picnic item below. Practice saying each item in the singular and plural. Your instructor will ask a few students to read aloud.



**goblet transparent**

**couverts plastique**



**barquette avec couvercle**



**bouteille thermos**

**glacière**

Read the following dialogue and answer the questions to follow.

*Julie is making plans to take her family for a picnic.*

**Julie:** Les enfants, qu'est-ce que vous voulez emmener pour le pique-nique demain? *Bring*

**Isabelle:** Moi, je veux des chips et un sandwich au fromage. *Cheese*

**Julie:** Et toi, Mike, qu'est-ce que tu veux?

**Mike:** Moi, je veux un sandwich au jambon. *Ham*

**Julie:** Et en dessert?

**Isabelle et Mike:** Un gâteau au chocolat! *Cake*

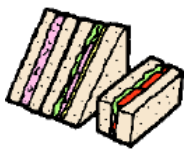
**Julie:** Bon. Nous allons emmener des boissons fraîches et un thermos de café. Je vais préparer des sandwichs et des chips. Je vais faire un gâteau au chocolat. Nous allons aussi emmener des fruits et des goblets. Vous apportez une glacière et aussi des couverts. *Cold drinks*

### *Vrai ou Faux?*

1. Ils vont faire un pique-nique aujourd'hui.
2. Mike va manger un sandwich au jambon.
3. Ils vont manger des sandwichs, des chips, du gâteau et des fruits.

### **Exercice 6 (Pairs)**

You and a classmate are planning a picnic for four to six people. Discuss what type of food and drinks you want to prepare and/or buy and who should bring what. Include paper plates, cups, plastic utensils, and condiments to your list. Here are some food items mentioned in the dialogue above. Use these to get started.



des sandwichs



une boisson fraîche



des chips

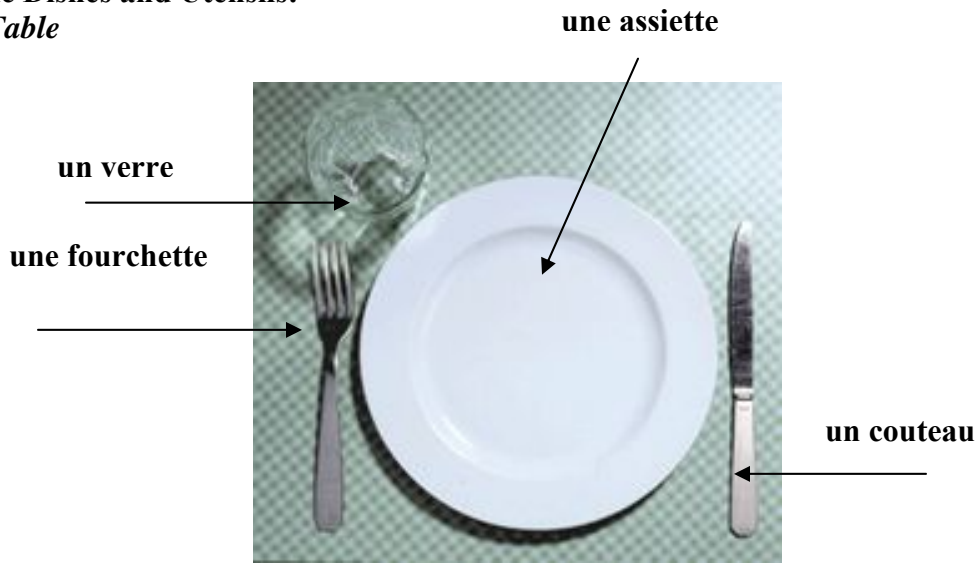


des fruits



un gâteau

**Basic Dishes and Utensils:**  
*La Table*



**une tasse**



**diverses vaisselles en plastiques**



**serviettes (sets  
de table)**

**Exercice 7 (Pairs)**

All of the dishes are dirty! Use the plastic silverware to describe how you will set the table. Take turns adding to the setting. Begin with: *Je vais mettre la table.*



**couverts**

*Je vais mettre la table avec ...*

**Tip of the day: Eating habits in West Africa**

In West Africa, eating with your hands is a very common practice, especially in predominantly Muslim countries. Usually people share their meals together around a big bowl after washing their hands with soap and clean water. The practice is to eat with the right hand. If you are left handed, you should try and practice using your right hand before you get in a real life situation. If you have trouble, your hosts would be glad to teach you the intricacies of this “art” and they will certainly get a kick out of it. Africans appreciate anyone who tries to adapt to their culture and regional or local customs. Eating with your hands as you dine with the local people is certainly the ultimate proof of your willingness to accept their way of life.



Senegalese meal seated on the floor and serving from the common platter

**Food in West Africa**

Read as Amadou talks about his eating habits and a speciality of Senegal.

**Amadou:**

Je prends le petit-déjeuner à sept heures. Je bois du café et je mange du pain avec de la confiture. Je déjeune à midi. Au déjeuner, je mange du Thiébou Diène (du riz au poisson).

Ensuite, je bois un verre de thé à la menthe. Le soir, je dîne vers huit heures. Je mange du Thiéré (du couscous) et de la viande.

*Have breakfast/drink  
Have lunch (verb)*

John is curious about the dish Amadou talked about. He asks what it is made of and Amadou continues to explain:

**Amadou:**

Au Sénégal, ce plat traditionnel est généralement composé de Tiof, un poisson local. Le colin est le poisson qui lui ressemble le plus mais on peut aussi lui substituer un poisson maigre tels marlu, aiglefin, dorade, congre, etc.

**Exercise 8 (Group Work)**

In groups of 3, discuss the speciality Amadou describes. Look up each new vocabulary word such as ingredients and be prepared to have a discussion with your opinions about the meal.

**Meal times**

**Le petit déjeuner**



**Le déjeuner**



**Le dîner**



**Exercise 9**

Your instructor will start a chain by asking *À quelle heure est-ce que tu prends le petit déjeuner?* Each student answers, and then asks a similar question to another student. Ask about all meals of the day. Have your answers ready to present. Also, think of using expressions with *nous*, *on*, etc. Examples: *Chez moi, nous mangeons / dinons vers 19h. Mais, Paul et sa famille mangent vers 20h le soir.*

**Compare different types of food in the US and Francophone Africa**

**Exercise 10 (Class Work)**

Go over the “breakfast philosophy” and a breakfast menu. Discuss differences between this style and an American breakfast. Be prepared to present your answers.

**Breakfast philosophy:** eat what you might for dinner, only earlier, when you need the most energy.

*A protein-packed power breakfast menu:* Juicy fried chicken spiked with loads of black pepper and garlic, served with salad and a hefty spoonful of mayonnaise, and sautéed kidneys and onions with petits pois.

<b>Petit-déjeuner américain</b>		<b>Petit-déjeuner (afrique)</b>	
<b><u>PROS</u></b>	<b><u>CONS</u></b>	<b><u>PROS</u></b>	<b><u>CONS</u></b>

**Food preparation*****MAFFE AUX CACAHUETES***

Découper le boeuf (ou le poulet) en morceaux d'environ 50g. Dans une cocotte, faire chauffer l'huile et bien dorer les morceaux de viande. Retirer.

Mettre dans la cocotte les oignons émincés et faire blondir doucement. Ajouter les tomates pelées, épépinées et concassées.

Remuer et faire cuire pendant cinq minutes. Mouiller, ajouter les légumes, le sel, le poivre et couvrir. Laisser mijoter très doucement pendant trente minutes. Ajouter la viande et la pâte d'arachides diluée dans un peu d'eau.

Couvrir et servir après 1/2 heure avec du riz créole (cuit à la vapeur).

**Exercise 11**

The recipe above is approximately translated below, but the various steps are not in the right order. Reconstitute the correct order.

- a. Put the onions in the pot and cook till golden. Add the tomatoes.
- b. Cover and serve 30 minutes later with steamed rice.
- c. Cut the meat in small pieces. Warm the oil in a pot and cook the meat until brown. Put aside.
- d. Stir and cook for 5 minutes. Add water, the vegetables, salt, pepper, and cover. Simmer for 30 minutes. Add the meat and the peanut paste diluted with a little bit of water.

**Exercise 12 (Class Work)**

Your instructor will ask a student to read the excerpt below. Discuss the following menu that describes a traditional Senegalese dish. Share your opinions about the ingredients. Would you like to try this dish? Why or why not?

***Yassa au poulet***

*C'est le parfum du citron vert, de l'ail, et du clou de girofle.*

*On le sert généralement sur un lit de riz dans un grand plat de service placé au centre de la table et les convives le dégustent ... avec les doigts.*

*Au Sénégal, on a l'habitude de battre chaque morceau avec un couperet pour l'attendrir avant de le déposer dans sa marinade.*

**Exercice 13 (Pair Work)**

Now that you know what **Yassa** is made up of, read the steps for preparation. With your partner, go through each step and be prepared to act out a couple of steps in front of the class.















**Préparation**

1. déposer le poulet dans la marinade: jus des 10 citrons verts, l'oignon et le piment coupés en lamelles; assaisonner (sel, poivre, thym, laurier) et laisser mariner 12 heures;
2. retirer le poulet de la marinade; éponger; faire griller sur le gril ou dans un four bien chaud pendant 45 à 60 min.;
3. pendant ce temps, préparer la sauce: chauffer l'huile dans une casserole; ajouter les oignons, la marinade préalablement passée au chinois et porter à ébullition;
4. ajouter le poulet et laisser mijoter 15 min.;
5. servir avec du riz.



Food items and beverages

 du lait	 de la viande	 du poisson	 du fromage
 des céréales	 des légumes	 de la soupe	 du jus d'orange
 de l'eau	 de la confiture	 du vin	 de la salade
 du pain	 de la bière	 des fruits	 du gâteau

Viandes	Légumes	Fruits
 du poulet	 des pommes de terre	 des pommes
 du bœuf	 des haricots verts	 des fraises
 du veau	 des petits-pois	 des poires
 du porc	 des tomates	 de la pastèque
	 des concombres	 du raisin

**Tip of the day: the Cola Nut, *Goro***

After a copious meal, especially during holidays and ceremonies, a cola nut is used to complete the meal. The cola nut is broken into small pieces and shared between family and friends.

The cola nut has a very special meaning in West African Cultures. It is used to seal agreements and contracts. For example it is widely distributed at weddings, naming ceremonies, and conflict mediation.



**Exercise 14 (Group Work)**

In groups of 3, describe the picture above. Imagine three large platters of rice, vegetables and fish for two euros. With your group discuss lunch dishes and preference. Present your description to the class.

**Types of packaging (food shopping)**

With a partner, practice the mini-dialogues where you use expressions for food shopping at the **marché**. First, review different types of quantity expressions such as:



une boîte de  
consERVE



une bouteille de vin



un pot de confiture à  
la fraise



un paquet de  
biscuits

**Exercise 15 (Pair Work)****Vous désirez?**

Je voudrais | un kilo de tomates.  
| une livre de carottes.

un kilo = 1000 grams une livre = 500 grams
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**Et avec ça? {Anything else?}**

Donnez-moi aussi une douzaine d'œufs.

une douzaine = a dozen
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**C'est tout? (Is that all?)**

Oui, c'est tout.

**Ça fait combien? (How much is it?)**

Alors ça fait trois mille francs (CFA).

**Shop for groceries**

Read Penda's shopping list:

- ✓ **3 litres d'eau**
- ✓ **1 litre de jus de fruit**
- ✓ **1 poulet**
- ✓ **2 kilos de tomates**
- ✓ **un paquet de riz**

Amadou adds a few items that Penda has forgotten for the meal and some important information about how long it will take, if it will cost a lot, etc.:

- ✓ 200 g de patates douces
- ✓ 200 g de carottes

**Temps de préparation:** moins de 30 min.

**Temps de cuisson:** environ 1H15

**Coût:** raisonnable

### Exercise 16 (Pair Work)

Tell your partner information about a meal you like to make or one you like to eat. Do you know how long it takes to prepare? To cook? How much it costs? If it is easy or hard to make? Fill in the chart:

**Temps de préparation:**

---

**Temps de cuisson:**

---

**Coût:**

---

**Difficulté:**

---

**Where will Penda go to do her shopping?** Your instructor will ask a few students to read the following sentences about stores where you can buy different food items.



**On va à la *boucherie* pour acheter de la viande.**



**On va à la *boulangerie* pour acheter du pain.**



**On va au *supermarché* ou à l'*épicerie* pour acheter ...**



**On va au *marché* pour acheter des légumes et des fruits.**



**Ou on va au *centre commercial*.**

**Exercise 17 (Pairs)**

Correct your partner's errors in the following sentences: C'est faux, on va à la, au, à l' [...] pour acheter [...]. Tell him where he goes (should go) to buy certain foods.

1. On va à la boulangerie pour acheter un poulet.
2. On va à l'épicerie pour acheter du sel. (ou au ...)
3. On va à la boucherie pour acheter du pain.
4. On va au marché pour acheter des pommes. (ou au ...)
5. On va au marché pour acheter du Coca.

**Exercise 17 (Class Work)**

Take turns asking your partner about running errands. Begin with: Où est-ce que tu vas pour faire les courses? Continue the conversation naming at least 3 stores you like to shop in.

**Tip of the day: Best places to eat in Africa.**

While almost all types of restaurants serve traditional food, it is generally admitted by the local population that the best cuisine is found not in high standing restaurants but in those situated in popular neighborhoods. In order to have the best Athiéke or Poisson Braisé, for instance, Ivorians of all social or economic standing, rush to the Maquis (neighborhood restaurants/bars often run by a family or a single owner. Maquis are the most lively places in the Ivory Coast) to satisfy their craving because of the home cooking “feeling” they get out of eating in these places.

**Restaurant reservations**

Read the scene where John makes a reservation to have dinner in a restaurant. Your instructor will ask 2 students to role-play the situation in front of the class.

**Réceptionniste:** Restaurant Keur Samba, je vous écoute.

**John:** Bonjour Madame. Je voudrais réserver une table pour trois personnes pour dîner ce soir.

**Réceptionniste:** A quelle heure?

**John:** A 19 heures.

**Réceptionniste:** Votre nom, s’il vous plaît.

**John:** John Ryan.

**Réceptionniste:** Bien. J’ai donc une réservation pour trois personnes à 19 heures sous le nom de John Ryan. A ce soir, monsieur.

**John:** Merci. Au revoir.

**Make a restaurant reservation**

**Exercise 18 (Pair Work)**

Imagine that your best friend has just married and you want to celebrate this happy event in a restaurant. To do that you need to reserve a table for four people. You also would like to try some traditional dishes.

Prepare a simple telephone conversation between the restaurant manager and you. Then read your script in front of the classroom.

**Mention:**

(The day) le jour (time) l’heure (number of people) nombre de personnes



**Exercise 19 (Pair Work)**

In this exercise, prepare a telephone conversation to invite your friends mentioned above to explain your dinner plan. Read your script with your partner.

**Talk about cafeteria and fast foods**

Fast food is taking a large place in traditional restaurants.

**Exercise 20 (Pair Work)**

Fast food restaurants, many of which belong to multi-national American companies like Coca Cola or KFC, are becoming increasingly popular in Francophone countries. Practice some expressions that may be used in those restaurants with your partner.

**Examples:**



**Menu Best of**



**Le Croque**



**Dessert (milk-shake)**

**\*Super size = *Menu maxi best of***

**Exercise 21 (Class Work)**

How do you think you would translate a slogan like “I’m loving it?” Would the slogan be completely different in another country? Would it be word for word? What do you think about the fast-food invasion?

**Tip of the day: Bills and tips in restaurants**

Even though people bargain for almost everything in Africa, it is not customary to haggle over prices in restaurants. A regular customer might be allowed to pay lower than the running prices. However, this would be more of a social gesture than a usual business practice.

Furthermore, bills handed at the end of meals do not include tips. Even though there is not a fixed amount, most servers expect tips from their customers and, in general, they expect fatter tips from their Western guests than from local diners.

**To ask for the bill:** L'addition, s'il vous plaît!

**Ordering a meal**

John, Amadou, and Penda are looking at a menu. Three students will role-play the scene for the class.

Menu	Prix
Omelette	200 F
Yassa	300 F
Poulet	750 F
Maffé	275 F
Thiébou Diène	300 F
Steak	800 F
Poisson grillé	500 F
Chawarma	600 F
Couscous marocain	700 F
Thiakri	150 F
Bissab	150 F
Coca	200 F
Lait caillé sucré	250 F

**Serveur:** Bonjour.

**Penda:** Bonjour. Nous sommes ici avec notre ami John. On voudrait lui faire goûter quelques plats sénégalais.

**Serveur:** Nous avons une grande variété ici. Préfère t-il de la viande ou du poisson?

**John:** En réalité, ça m'est égal.

**Serveur:** Peut-être un Yassa au poulet serait un bon choix.

**Amadou:** Il peut aussi essayer le Maffé.

**John:** Je crois que je vais prendre du Thiébou Diène.

**Penda:** C'est un bon choix. Moi, je prends du Yassa. John, qu'est-ce que tu aimerais comme boisson?

**John:** J'ai assez bu de coca dans ma vie. Je vais prendre un Bissab.

**Penda et Amadou:** Nous aussi.

**Amadou:** Je n'ai pas trop faim. Je vais prendre un Thiakri.

**Serveur:** D'accord. Merci beaucoup. Vos plats et vos boissons seront là dans un instant.

### Discuss Items on a Menu

#### Exercise 22 (Pair Work)

Discuss with your partner what you want to order for a dinner meal. Prepare a take out food order for your whole family.

#### Exercise 23

Look at the menu from a local restaurant. What food items do you recognize? What words are unfamiliar and perhaps, specialities of the region? Try to find the meanings for words that are new.



<http://www.au-senegal.com>

**Personal items** (*Articles de toilette*)



du savon



du dentifrice



une brosse à dents



une brosse à  
cheveux



un peigne



du déodorant



du fil dentaire



un rasoir



de la mousse à raser

**Exercise 24**

What toiletries do you need to ...? Prepare oral responses.

- 1) shave?
- 2) take a shower?
- 3) brush and clean your teeth?
- 4) smell nicely?
- 5) groom your hair?

**Purchasing fuel and water**

John inquires about the drinking water.

John: Est-ce que l'eau du robinet est potable?

*Drinkable*

Amadou: Ça dépend. Il vaut mieux boire de l'eau minérale, c'est plus sûr. Tu peux l'acheter au supermarché.

*It depends. It's better to / it's safer*

John: Je dois y aller de toute façon. Je n'ai plus de dentifrice.

Amadou: Allons-y. Mais d'abord, je dois faire le plein d'essence.

*Fill the gas tank*

***Vrai ou Faux?***

1. Amadou a besoin de dentifrice.
2. Amadou veut faire le plein d'essence.
3. Amadou et John vont aller au supermarché.

**Exercise 25 (Pair Work)**

Re-read the dialogue and create a similar situation with your partner. Be prepared to present it in front of the classroom.

**Flavors and Specialties** ⇔ How to indicate *flavored with* or *containing*

To talk about flavors, use the preposition *à* followed by the definite article and the noun.

<b>Quelque chose de <i>salé</i>:</b>	<i>Something salty</i>
Un sandwich au fromage	<i>a cheese sandwich</i>
Une omelette aux fines herbes	<i>an omelette with mixed herbs, spices</i>

<b>Quelque chose de <i>sucré</i>:</b>	<i>Something sweet</i>
Une glace à la vanille	<i>vanilla ice cream</i>
Un gâteau au chocolat	<i>a chocolate cake</i>
Une tarte aux fraises	<i>a strawberry tart</i>

**Note the use of both *à* and *de* in describing foods:**

- ⇒ ***à* / flavored with:** un sandwich au jambon, une glace à la vanille, une pizza aux anchois
- ⇒ ***de* / made from, consisting (entirely of):** un jus d'orange, une salade de tomates

**Exercise 1**

Ask your partner the following questions. Be ready to report his or her answers to the class. Add one sentence for each question that explains why s/he likes or dislikes certain foods.

1. Tu préfères la glace au chocolat ou la glace à la vanille?
2. Est-ce que tu manges souvent de la tarte aux fraises?
3. Tu fais souvent des gâteaux au chocolat?
4. Quel est ton dessert préféré?
5. Tu préfères les sandwichs au jambon ou au poulet?

**Exercise 2**

What are the meanings for the foods below?

- Un pain aux raisins
- Un croissant aux amandes
- Une tartelette aux fraises
- Un chausson aux pommes

**The verb *prendre* (to take, to have)**

The verb *prendre* means *to take*, but it can also mean *to have / to take in* (a meal, a drink). It is irregular. Some verbs that are conjugated like *prendre* are *comprendre* (to understand) and *apprendre* (to learn).

Je prends <del>ds</del>	Nous prenons	
Tu prends <del>ds</del>	Vous prenez	
Il/elle/on prend <del>d</del>	Ils/elles <u>prennent</u>	*n sound

**The verb *boire* (to drink)**

The verb *boire* is irregular and is conjugated in the present tense as follows:

Je bois [bwa]	Nous buvons
Tu bois	Vous buvez
Il/elle/on boit	Ils/elles boivent [bwav]

**The verb *manger*: –ger types**

**Reminder:** Verbs ending in –ger keep the *e* when it comes before the vowels *a* and *o*. In the present tense, *manger* is conjugated like other –er verbs except for the *nous* form:

Je mange	Nous mange <u>ons</u>
Tu manges	Vous mangez
Il/elle/on mange	Ils/elles mangent

**Exercise 3**

Fill in the blanks with the verbs *boire*, *comprendre*, *prendre*, or *apprendre*.

1. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ le français à Fort Bragg.
2. Elle \_\_\_\_\_ du thé au petit-déjeuner.
3. Vous êtes de Russie? Alors, vous \_\_\_\_\_ le russe, n'est-ce pas?
4. Qu'est-ce que tu \_\_\_\_\_ au petit-déjeuner?
5. Elles \_\_\_\_\_ de l'eau minérale.

**Exercise 4**

Fill in the missing information with the correct form of *prendre*.

- ❖ Qu'est-ce que Samba prend d'habitude au café ? (un café noir)
- ❖ Et vous deux? (une limonade)
- ❖ Et les autres? (un / des coca –s)

**The partitive article**

As all articles, the partitive has to agree in gender with the noun it precedes. Like the indefinite article, the partitive becomes *de* in a negative sentence.

	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>With a noun starting with a vowel</b>
<b>Affirmative</b>	Je mange du poulet	Je mange de la viande	Je bois de l'eau
<b>Negative</b>	Je ne mange pas de poulet	Je ne mange pas de viande	Je ne bois pas d'eau

The partitive article is used:

- With noncountable or mass nouns such as *viande* (meat), *sel* (salt), *eau* (water). While in English, *some* or *any* is optional, the partitive article in French has to be used:  
 Je mange de la viande au déjeuner      *I eat (some) meat for lunch*  
 Je ne bois pas de café au petit-déjeuner      *I don't drink (any) coffee for breakfast*
- To express part of a whole:  
 Je mange un poulet      *I eat a chicken* (the whole bird)  
 Je mange du poulet      *I eat some chicken* (part of a chicken)

**Exercise 5**

Fill in the blanks with the right form of the partitive article.

Au petit-déjeuner, je bois café et je mange pain avec confiture. Je ne prends pas lait avec mon café. A midi, je mange souvent poisson avec salade et je bois jus de fruit. Le soir, je mange viande, en général poulet, et je bois bière. Je ne bois pas vin et je ne mange pas fromage.

**The partitive OR the definite article?**

- With verbs that indicate consumption (such as *boire*, *manger*, *acheter*, *prendre*), use the partitive or the indefinite article (because you refer to a limited quantity).  
 Je bois de l'eau      *I drink some water*  
 Nous mangeons des fruits.  
 Il prend du sucre avec son café.  
 Au marché, achétez-vous du poisson?



- With verbs that indicate preferences (such as aimer, préférer, adorer, détester) use the definite article (because you refer to a category with le, la, l', les).

J'aime l'eau. *I (really) like water.*  
Je préfère les pommes. *(In general), I prefer apples.*  
\*Je n'aime pas le lait. *I don't like milk.*

\*The definite article does not change in a negative sentence.

\*Pay attention to: beaucoup de / d' versus beaucoup as an adverb / j'aime beaucoup...

### Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks with the partitive or the definite article. Prepare oral answers.

Le matin, je bois jus d'orange. Je ne bois pas de boissons chaudes, je déteste café et thé. Je n'aime pas viande rouge, alors le midi, je mange poulet avec salade. J'adore fromage, et je mange souvent brie (m) et fromage de chèvre (goat). Je bois vin avec fromage. En dessert, je prends gâteau au chocolat. J'aime beaucoup chocolat!

### Exercise 7

Fill in the blanks with the partitive or definite article.

A: Aimez-vous poulet?

B: Oui, j'aime beaucoup poulet. Je vais prendre poulet rôti avec riz.

A: Et les enfants?

B: Ils n'aiment pas viande. Ils vont prendre pâtes avec légumes.

A: Et en dessert? Je recommande gâteau au chocolat. Il est excellent.

B: Je préfère fruits. Et les enfants vont prendre glace.

A: Et comme boissons?

B: eau minérale pour moi et coca pour les enfants.

### Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

With a partner, take turns and indicate your preferences for each suggestion below:

Use je préfère...

1. pour le petit déjeuner ? une orange ou un pamplemousse ?
2. après le déjeuner ? une pomme ou une poire ? des fraises ou des cerises ?
3. avec le poulet ? des haricots verts ou des petits pois ?
4. avec le bifteck ? des pommes de terre ou des carottes ?
5. comme salade ? une salade de tomates ou une salade de concombre ?
6. pour le dessert ? une tarte aux pommes ou une tarte aux poires ?
7. comme glace ? une glace à la fraise ou une glace à la vanille ?

**Phrases to indicate quantity**

Phrases that indicate a quantity are followed by the preposition *de* (or *d'* when followed by a vowel) and the noun with no article in between: *une bouteille de vin, une bouteille d'eau, un kilo d'oranges.*

Use ⇒ **expression of quantity + de + noun**



Un verre



Une cuillère



Une tranche, une part de (pizza)



Un morceau

un peu de  
assez de  
beaucoup de  
trop de

*A little bit of*  
*Enough of*  
*A lot of*  
*Too much of*

une cuillère de  
une tranche de  
un morceau de  
un paquet  
(pack/package)  
un pot (jar)  
un sac (bag)  
une boîte  
une bouteille

*A spoon of*  
*A slice of*  
*A piece of*

**Types of Packaging**

**Reminder:**

- ✓ un litre is slightly less than a quart
- ✓ une livre = 500 grammes (1.1 us pounds)
- ✓ un kilo = 1 000 grammes (2.2 us pounds)

**Other words to express quantities**

Here are some basic words that can also indicate quantity: (un/une) autre, quelques, d'autres, plusieurs.

Examples: d'autres sandwichs, un autre croissant, etc.

A combination of more than one expression is another way to indicate amount or quantity. French may use one word like *beaucoup* whereas English uses two:

- ✓ beaucoup = very much
- ✓ trop = too much
- ✓ **Combination: beaucoup trop** = much too much

**Exercise 9**

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate phrase of quantity.

1. Je voudrais \_\_\_\_\_ sucre dans mon café, s'il vous plaît.
2. Je voudrais quatre \_\_\_\_\_ jambon fumé.

3. Il reste gâteau. Qui le veut?
4. Attention! Tu verses eau! Le verre déborde!
5. C'est délicieux, je vais prendre encore riz, mais pas beaucoup, car je n'ai plus faim.

### Exercise 10

Make a list of food and beverages in your refrigerator at home. Give at least one quantity, and 6 individual items: Example: Dans mon réfrigérateur (mon frigo), il y a... deux bouteilles de lait, six tranches de jambon, une douzaine d'oeufs, une livre de beurre, un sac de pommes, deux pots de yaourts

### The definite article and prices

Unit prices are expressed by placing the definite article before the unit in question:

Example: six francs la livre                      6 CFA / livre  
              trente francs le kilo                    30 CFA / kg

### Exercise 11

You are opening a store and have to write price tags for each item. Follow the model given in the preceding grammar note to write tags. Next, think about how to say each tag label: per pound, per gram, etc. Prepare oral answers.

1. treize francs cinquante le kilo
2. cinq francs la livre
3. douze francs le kilo

### The partitive and indefinite articles

Partitive articles are used to refer to **a certain quantity** of a **certain amount** of something.

While the words "some" or "any" are often omitted in English the articles *du* and *de la* must be used in French.

Look at the following examples + indefinite articles:

→ un poulet	=	an entire / a whole chicken
→ un melon	=	a whole melon
→ une salade	=	a whole salad

In certain contexts, you may use either the partitive or the indefinite article with the same noun. Consider the following examples:

1. Je voudrais du Coca. *I'd like some Coke.*
2. Je voudrais un Coca. *I'd like a Coke.*

In example 1, you are ordering **some** Coke, whereas in example 2, you are ordering a **serving of** Coke (it is implied that you mean a glass, bottle or can of Coke). Example 2 is more likely to be used when ordering in a restaurant or café.

### Exercise 12 (Pairs)

Look at the following menu and, with your partner, alternate role-playing a customer and a waiter. Order a complete meal. Then get the bill and leave a tip. Present to your classmates.

Item	Price
Omelette	200 F
Yassa	300 F
Poulet	750 F
Maffé	275 F
Thiébou Diène	300 F
Steak	800 F
Poisson grillé	500 F
Chawarma	600 F
Couscous marocain	700 F
Thiakri	150 F
Bissab	150 F
Coca	200 F
Lait caillé sucré	250 F
Café au lait	100 F
Thé à la menthe	150 F
Lipton	100 F

Addition (n.f)	<i>Bill</i>
Assiette (n.f)	<i>Plate (container)</i>
Bœuf (n.m)	<i>Beef</i>
Boire (verb)	<i>To drink</i>
Boisson (n.f)	<i>Drink</i>
Boucherie (n.f)	<i>Butcher's shop</i>
Bouillir (verb)	<i>To boil (faire bouillir)</i>
Boulangerie (n.f)	<i>Baker's shop</i>
Bouteille (n.f)	<i>Bottle</i>
Café (n.m)	<i>Coffee</i>
Comprendre (verb)	<i>To understand</i>
Cuillère (n.f)	<i>Spoon</i>
Cuisiner (verb)	<i>To cook</i>
Déjeuner (n.m)	<i>Lunch, to have lunch</i>
Délicieux (euse) adj.	<i>Delicious</i>
Dentifrice (n.m)	<i>Toothpaste</i>
Désirer (verb)	<i>To desire</i>
Dessert (n.m)	<i>Dessert</i>
Dîner (n.m)	<i>Dinner</i>
Eau (n.f)	<i>Water</i>
Épicerie (n.f)	<i>Grocery shop</i>
Essence (n.f)	<i>Gas (car)</i>
Fourchette (n.f)	<i>Fork</i>
Frites (n.f.pl)	<i>Fries</i>
Fromage (n.m)	<i>Cheese</i>
Fruit (n.m)	<i>Fruit</i>
Gâteau (n.m)	<i>Cake</i>
Jamais	<i>Never</i>
Jambon (n.m)	<i>Ham</i>
Jus de fruit (n.m)	<i>Fruit juice</i>
Lait (n.m)	<i>Milk</i>
Légume (n.m)	<i>Vegetable</i>
Manger (verb)	<i>To eat</i>
Marché (n.m)	<i>Market</i>
Morceau (n.m)	<i>Piece</i>
Oignon (n.m)	<i>Onion</i>
Pain (n.m)	<i>Bread</i>
Paquet (n.m)	<i>Packet</i>
Petit déjeuner (n.m)	<i>Breakfast</i>
Poisson (n.m)	<i>Fish</i>
Poulet rôti (n.m)	<i>Roasted chicken</i>
Réservation (n.f)	<i>Reservation</i>
Sandwich (n.m)	<i>Sandwich</i>
Verre (n.m)	<i>Glass</i>
Viande (n.f)	<i>Meat</i>

Alcool (n.m)	<i>Alcohol</i>
Arachide (n.f)	<i>Peanut</i>
Beurre (n.m)	<i>Butter</i>
Bière (n.f)	<i>Beer</i>
Boisson gazeuse (n.f)	<i>Soda</i>
Boîte (n.f)	<i>Box, can</i>
Carotte (n.f)	<i>Carrot</i>
Céréale (n.f)	<i>Cereal</i>
Concombre (n.m)	<i>Cucumber</i>
Confiture (n.f)	<i>Jelly</i>
Crevette (n.f)	<i>Shrimp</i>
Cuisine (n.f)	<i>The kitchen</i>
Douzaine (n.f)	<i>Dozen</i>
Faire le plein d'essence (verb)	<i>To fill up with gas</i>
Four (n.m)	<i>Oven</i>
Fraise (n.f)	<i>Strawberry</i>
Glace (n.f)	<i>Ice-cream</i>
Goûter (verb)	<i>To taste</i>
Haricot vert (n.m)	<i>Green bean</i>
Huile (n.f)	<i>Oil</i>
Menthe (n.f)	<i>Mint</i>
Pâtes (n.f.pl)	<i>Pasta</i>
Pâtisserie (n.f)	<i>Pastry/ pastry shop</i>
Petits pois (n.m)	<i>Peas</i>
Poire (n.f)	<i>Pear</i>
Poivre (n.m)	<i>Pepper</i>
Pot (n.m)	<i>Jar</i>
Pomme (n.f)	<i>Apple</i>
Pomme de terre (n.f)	<i>Potato</i>
Pourboire (n.m)	<i>Tip</i>
Raisin (n.m)	<i>Grape</i>
Restaurant (n.m)	<i>Restaurant</i>
Riz (n.m)	<i>Rice</i>
Salade (n.f)	<i>Salad</i>
Sel (n.m)	<i>Salt</i>
Service compris	<i>Service included</i>
Serviette (n.f)	<i>Napkin</i>
Souvent	<i>Often</i>
Sucre (n.m)	<i>Sugar</i>
Table (n.f)	<i>Table</i>
Terminer (verb)	<i>To finish</i>
Tomate (n.f)	<i>Tomato</i>
Tranche (n.f)	<i>Slice</i>

### **West African foods**

African culinary repertoire is very diverse and, in many regards, very different from the types of foods that are common in America. Almost every ethnic group has its own specialty but depending on the region, some dishes are more predominant than others. While it not possible to talk about a dish that is commonly consumed by all Africans because of taste, the presence or absence of some ingredients in certain areas and so on, there are, however, some types of foods that are recognized as national dishes because their consumption has spilled over ethnic or regional boundaries. In general, there are one or two dishes that impress themselves at the national level in every country. Thus in the Ivory Coast, Athiéké (made of yam roots and served with grilled chicken or fish) has become the most popular and favorite meal of Ivorians. Guineans everywhere relish their national “sauce au poisson fumé” (steamed rice served with smoked fish in a delicious sauce) or their “sauce aux feuilles de patate” (sauce made of potato leaves and served with steamed rice) In Senegal, the famous “Thiébou Diène” (fish and rice prepared with a lot of vegetables) has reached endemic proportions as some Senegalese claim to have an addiction to it, and therefore, need to take their daily intake to feel their best. The Yassa (fish or chicken cooked in a thick onion sauce) and, to a certain extent, the Maffé (peanut sauce served with steamed rice) also have national recognition in Senegal but they lag far behind the specialty of Saint Louis (the Saint Louisiens are said to be the best in preparing “Thiébou Diène) in the eyes of many Senegalese.

Some dishes, such as fried plantain bananas, are popular in many parts of West and Central Africa, and no one country can claim to have popularized the dish. Mauritians, on the other hand, profess having introduced Méchoui (lamb or goat meat grilled in a special way) to the rest of West Africa. However, it seems that every country has adapted it so well to its own preferences that the result is a differently tasting meal depending on where you are.

Fast food chains such as McDonalds or Burger King have not invaded African markets yet, and it is very unlikely that they will succeed in doing it in the predictable future. The majority of Africans relish their traditional food, and even as expatriates, they make sure that they can get it. Paris is one of the cities where you can eat any African dish of your choice with unbelievable ease, as traditional restaurants are set up in different Foyers (low-income housing in France). The same kind of setup is slowly taking place in certain areas of New York.

So if you are a hamburger junky, do not expect to satisfy your craving everywhere in Africa. Even though hamburger places exist, they are very different from McDonalds and might not be available everywhere. The solution is to try every African dish you can lay your hands on, and very likely you will find one or two that will gratify and maybe temporarily calm your craving for juicy McDonald hamburgers.

### Drinks and desserts

Even though most of the drinks commercialized in the West are also available in Africa, Senegalese are very fond of their local drinks and are proud to serve them to their most honored guests. Among the drinks that the Senegalese enjoy the most, is *Bissab* (made of hibiscus juice), which is certainly their favorite and their most popular beverage outside the country. *Bissab* has won many hearts over and is praised for its quenching ability and health benefits. *Touffam* (mixture of buttermilk, sugar and water) is the only drink that rivals *Bissab* in popularity. Indeed, in certain regions of Senegal, *Touffam* is more consumed than the *Bissab*, and many neighboring countries have their own adaptation of the *Touffam*.

Another popular Senegalese beverage is the *Bohé* juice (made of baobab fruits, locally known as *pain de singe*). While the *Bohé* drink is well liked by most of the population, its strenuous preparation has limited its popularity. Ginger juice is also another local beverage that Senegalese love very much. However, like the *Bohé* juice its preparation is not a simple process and the produce is available only seasonally.

Desserts are not commonly featured in Senegalese regular meals. In most cases, a meal consists of a main course and a round of tea. While a number of fruits are available in the country (the most abundant being mangoes), desserts are not viewed as integral parts of meals. Most poor Senegalese see desserts as an indulgence that they cannot afford. A *Thiakri*, often taken as dessert, is a form of local couscous served with sweetened buttermilk.



A market in Gambia



### **Outdoor markets and supermarkets**

The overwhelming majority of markets in Africa are outdoor markets, and despite the apparent anarchy, they are well regulated and function according to well-established rules. Who sells where and what is not determined on a first come first serve basis. Rather, new sellers have to be given permission (mostly verbal agreement) to occupy a spot by previously established neighboring vendors. In certain instances, there is an elected head of the market in charge of assigning stalls and making sure that the market functions smoothly. He is also in charge of solving any problems that might arise among fellow sellers.

There are a few advantages in having outdoor markets from both the sellers and the buyers' perspectives. While the local government levies a daily tax on the vendor in outdoor markets, it is very minimal compared to that imposed on merchants in a well-built marketplace, for example. Consequently, people with little or almost no operating capital can set up in these markets and sell whatever it is they are trying to sell. It is therefore not surprising that most of the vendors are poor women trying to sell their products to make ends meet. In this regard, outdoor markets help vendors who cannot afford renting shops.

Outdoor markets are usually set up in popular neighborhoods where access to a central market might create problems for some of the residents. People around the outdoor market can thus purchase the items they need at any time of the day. In countries where grocery shopping is done on a daily basis, outdoor markets become, therefore, a source of great convenience.

Even though supermarkets exist in Africa, they are mostly confined to the affluent areas of urban centers. Indeed, supermarkets in Africa, most often, cater only to the needs of expatriate clientèle or to those of the local moneyed class. They usually carry imported items that are not commonly used by most of the population. As a result, prices in supermarkets tend to be extremely high compared to those in outdoor markets. Consequently, most indigenous people prefer to shop in outdoor markets for their grocery needs.

### **Cafeteria and fast food stands**

Cafeterias and fast food places, as known and run in the West, are growing steadily in Africa, especially in downtown areas. However, they have not been able to take away the clientèle from the traditional fast food places and cafeterias. Part of the reason is that, in general, prices in modern fast food stands are a lot higher than those in the traditional fast food places.

Traditional eating-places, called *Tanganas*, are often set in open air or in an old barrack where coffee, bread, and Méchoui are served all day long. In Senegalese *Tanganas*, for instance, one is sure to get something whatever his budget, even if it means cutting in half or third the quantity of the normal serving. This sort of flexibility is not

available in fast food restaurants in Africa. In addition, the type of socialization taking place in the Tanganas is so special that most people prefer to go back every time they can to catch up with every kind of gossip and rumor.

### Activity 1

What items do you need for each of the following situation?

1. You need to shave.
2. You need to brush your teeth.
3. You need to take a shower.
4. You need to comb your hair.
5. You have sweated a lot after running but have no time for a shower.

### Activity 2

Read the small text about les fast-food and be ready to give a summary with your opinions.

**Les fast-food**

**Quand ils ont faim, les jeunes vont souvent dans un fast-food. Ces restaurants simples et bon marché, servent des repas à l'américaine: salades, poulet ou hamburgers, frites...**

### Activity 3

Determine which category the following foods belong to by writing the right number next to each item.

1. boisson      2. viande      3. légumes      4. fruits

bière	café
haricots verts	barottes
pommes de terre	bœuf
coca	porc
petits-pois	vin
poulet	jus de fruit
thé	eau
veau	

#### Activity 4

Listen to several sentences, each containing information about either weight, measure, or packaging. Write the number of each sentence under its appropriate drawing.



#### Activity 5

Read the recipe for one of Senegal's specialty and check whether the statements that follow are vrai or faux. Correct the ones that are faux.

#### **YASSA AU POULET**

*INGREDIENTS : (pour 4 personnes) - 1 poulet - 4 citrons - 4 gros oignons  
- 4 cuillères à soupe d'huile d'arachide - 250 g de riz - sel - poivre - 1 piment - eau*

Coupez votre poulet en morceaux et le faire macérer pendant 2 heures avec l'huile, le jus et l'écorce des citrons, les oignons émincés, le piment coupé en morceaux, le sel et le poivre.

Bien remuer les morceaux de poulet pour qu'ils soient imprégnés de la marinade.

Egouttez les morceaux de poulet, les faire griller de tous les côtés.

Faire revenir les oignons égouttés dans leur cocotte avec l'huile d'arachide, laisser cuire doucement.

Rajouter la marinade et les morceaux de poulet grillés et mouiller avec de l'eau. Laisser mijoter 3/4 d'heure et servir avec du riz.

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. This recipe gives you proportions for 6 people. | V / F |
| 2. You need 4 teaspoons of peanut oil.             | V / F |
| 3. The chicken should be marinated for 2 hours.    | V / F |
| 4. This dish is served with rice.                  | V / F |

### Activity 6

Choose the most appropriate answer to each of the questions. Next, act out each scene, adding to the conversation.

1. Vous désirez?
  - a. Non, merci.
  - b. Un kilo
  - c. Un morceau de fromage, s'il vous plaît.
2. Vous avez des légumes frais?
  - a. Oui, nous avons des fraises.
  - b. Oui, des haricots verts et des pommes de terre.
  - c. Oui, des croissants.
3. Combien coûtent les bananes?
  - a. Trois francs le kilo
  - b. C'est pas cher.
  - c. Deux francs la bouteille.

### Activity 7

Pair activity. Take turns role-playing the following situation:

- A: Enter the store and greet the salesperson  
B: Greet the customer and ask what s/he would like  
A: Ask for several food items  
B: Ask him/her if s/he needs anything else  
A: Decline and ask how much you owe  
B: State the total

















### Activity 8

You overhear someone making a purchase in the market. Reconstruct the dialogue by putting the following sentences in the right order.

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| a. 2 500 Francs.   | 1. |
| b. Bon appétit!  | 2. |
| c. Qu'est-ce que vous avez comme jus de fruit?                     | 3. |
| d. Et comme boisson?   | 4. |
| e. Un jus de goyave, s'il vous plaît.                              | 5. |
| f. Bonjour Madame. Qu'est-ce que vous prenez?                      | 6. |
| g. Nous avons du jus d'orange, du jus de pomme et du jus de goyave | 7. |
| h. Merci. Combien je vous dois?                                    | 8. |
| i. Je voudrais une omelette au fromage et une salade de tomates.   | 9. |

**Activity 9**

Pair activity. You and your partner are going to a buffet. One of you will eat everything in the odd-numbered squares, while the other will gobble up the food in the even-numbered squares. Take turns stating what you eat and how it tastes.

1  croissant	2  banane	3  barbecue	4  bière
5  jambon	6  poisson	7  crevettes	8  glace
9  poulet	10  pomme	11  gâteau	12  melon
13  thé	14  café	15  des oeufs	16  eau

2. Il n'y a plus rien. Que faites-vous ?

Suggestions : Vous allez prendre

- un taxi
- un Alka-Seltzer
- une bière au bar
- autre ?

**Activity 10**

Listen to some prices and circle the one you hear.

- |                |             |              |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. 1 400,80 F  | 4 000, 90 F | 40 000, 40 F |
| 2. 313,60 F    | 1 300, 70 F | 3 000, 16 F  |
| 3. 660, 13 F   | 1 600, 30 F | 616, 03 F    |
| 4. 8 900, 99 F | 9 800, 80 F | 980, 90 F    |
| 5. 780, 70 F   | 870, 80 F   | 970, 90 F    |

### Activity 11

Determine in which category these foods and drinks belong and enter the appropriate number next to each item.

Entrée: 1      plat principal: 2      dessert: 3      boisson: 4

Poisson	Café	Vin rouge
Poulet	Agneau	Jus de fruit
Bière	Bœuf	Concombre
Haricots verts	Riz	Soupe
Coca	Frites	Thé
Glace	Pâtes	Eau minérale
Petits-pois	Gâteau	Tarte aux fraises
Salade de tomates	Œufs mayonnaise	

### Activity 12

Find the most appropriate answer for each of these questions. There is one answer that does not fit anywhere.

- A: Vous avez de la soupe de poisson?      1. Oui, surtout les haricots verts.  
B: Tu aimes les légumes?      2. 1 200 F  
C: C'est bon?      3. Non, mais nous avons de la soupe à l'oignon.  
D: Ça fait combien?      4. Non, c'est du veau.  
E: C'est du bœuf?      5. Oui, c'est délicieux.  
F: Vous voulez du thé ou du café?      6. Nous avons des fruits, de la glace, et de la tarte aux pommes.  
G: Qu'est-ce qu'il y a comme dessert?      7. Du café, s'il vous plaît.  
H: Tu veux un fruit?      8. Encore un peu, s'il vous plaît.  
9. Je veux bien du raisin.

### Activity 13

Find the word that does not belong in each group.

quiche omelette petit pois fromage	bière coca jus de fruit eau minérale	ketchup moutarde mayonnaise pêche	ananas citron orange carotte	confiture croissant gâteau tarte
lait yaourt fromage pomme	steak haché poulet porc dinde	porc poisson poulet boeuf	dessert entrée pain plat	café jus de pomme limonade jus d'orange

### Activity 14

Listen to the conversation between a waitress and a customer and answer the following questions:

1. What kind of drink does the customer order? Pineapple juice
2. How much was the check? 400F
3. How much tip did he leave? 100F

### Activity 15

You will hear short sentences read by your instructor. Mark the correct statement.

1. John is      a. hungry      Je voudrais un Coca, s'il vous plaît  
                    b. thirsty  
                    c. broke





### Activity 17

Put the following sentences in the right order and then role-play the scene with a classmate.

- a. Je voudrais du poulet rôti et ma femme va prendre un steak.
- b. Ça fait 2 300 F. Le service est compris.
- c. Garçon! La carte, s'il vous plaît.
- d. Ce restaurant est formidable.
- e. Une bouteille d'eau minérale.
- f. Une table pour deux personnes s'il vous plaît.
- g. L'addition, s'il vous plaît.
- h. Vous désirez?
- i. Et comme boissons?
- j. Bon appétit.

### Activity 18

Listen to the following exchanges, and check the correct answer. Note: Have 6 different students read sentence scripts for 1-6 (volunteers or selected).

1. The customer is ordering
  - a. his first drink
  - b. his second drink
  - c. his dessert
2. The customer is ready to
  - a. order
  - b. reorder
  - c. pay
3. Both customers ordered
  - a. a main course
  - b. a dessert
  - c. the same thing
4. This man is being served by
  - a. a waiter
  - b. a waitress
  - c. his wife

5. This customer is ordering
- a. an alcoholic drink
  - b. a soft drink
  - c. a hot drink
6. This customer
- a. loves the dessert
  - b. declines the dessert
  - c. complains about the dessert

### Activity 19

Listen to this announcement for supermarket specials. For each item, write down what is being offered and at what price.

- 1. bœuf:
- 2. poulet:
- 3. lait frais:
- 4. œufs:
- 5. oignon:
- 6. coca:

### Activity 20 (Pair Work)

Role-play. Purchase fuel. In this activity, one student will play the role of an SOF soldier and the other an attendant at a service station. The situation is that you need to buy fuel both for vehicles and for the generators. Fortunately, they both use diesel! Your partner will ask how much you need and tell you the price. Role-play the situation to the class. Your classmates will give you a feedback.

### Activity 1

Pair activity. Your partner and yourself plan to have a party. Decide when to have the party, whom to invite and what to offer to eat and drink. One of you takes notes. Be ready to report to the class.

### Activity 2

Pair activity. Divide the shopping chores. Refer to the list you drew of the items you need for the party you are preparing and take turns stating where you will go to buy each item.

### Activity 3

Pair activity. Ask your partner about his food habits for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Take notes. After you have interviewed each other, write a paragraph with complete sentences to describe what your partner eats. Do not mention his/her name.

### Activity 4

Class activity. Your instructor will collect and randomly redistribute the paragraphs written during the previous activity. Find out whose food habits it describes by going around the room and asking questions such as, *Est-ce que tu bois du lait au petit-déjeuner?* or *Qu'est-ce que tu bois au petit-déjeuner?*

### Activity 5

Pair activity. With your partner, decide on a dish, dessert or cocktail, and then write the recipe with the approximate amounts needed to prepare it. Example: *on a besoin d'une cuillère de...*

### Activity 6

Class activity. Each pair of students read their recipe to the whole class without saying the name of the dish. The class has to guess what the recipe is for.

### Activity 7

Group activity. The class will be divided in groups of three or four. One student plays the role of the waiter/waitress while the others order dinner. The customers will have to change their choices since most of their first choices are not available anymore today.

**Activity 8**

Class activity. Following the format in the previous activity, compose what would, to you, be the ideal menu for the mess hall. Your instructor will collect all the menus and redistribute them randomly. Find out whose menu you have by asking questions such as *Tu aimes...?*

**Activity 9**

Pair activity. Your partner and yourself would like to have a snack, but you are a little short and have only 1 700 F between the two of you. Look at the following menu of a fast food stand and find something to drink and eat for both of you within your budget. Report what you will order to the class.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Price</b>
Hamburger	600 F
Chawarma	600 F
Omelette	200 F
Pizza	450 F
Sandwich	250 F
Coca	250 F
Glace	175 F

**Pair Activities, Student A**

**Activity 10**

One student looks at chart A while the other looks at chart B. Find out who is having the food items that are listed with no name next to them. Make sure you use the right form of the partitive article. Example: *Qui mange du poulet?*

A

	poulet
	salade
	gâteau
	eau
Boubacar	fromage
Anta	jus d'orange
Mamadou	viande
Aïssatou	poisson

**Activity 11**

You have one half of the weekly mess hall menu and your partner has the other half. Take turns asking for the information you need to fill out your half.

Example: *Qu'est-ce qu'il y a au petit déjeuner samedi?*

A

	lun	mar	mer	jeu	ven	sam
Petit déjeuner		Lait Croissants	Chocolat Pain Confiture			Chocolat Croissants
Déjeuner		Salade de tomates Steak-frites	Soupe de poissons Omelette			Poulet Haricots verts
Dîner		Spaghettis Salade Pomme	Steak au poivre Légumes			Poisson Pommes de terre

**Pair Activities, Student A**

**Activity 12**

Find the missing prices on the bill by taking turns asking questions such as *Combien coûte...?* Then total the bill and see if you come up with the same number as your partner.

Facture de restaurant A

<b>Restaurant le Teranga</b>	
<i>Facture</i>	
<b>Plat</b>	<b>Prix</b>
	200 F
Yassa	300 F
Poulet	
Maffé	275 F
Thiébou Diène	
Steak	800 F
Poisson grillé	
Chawarma	
	700 F
Thiakri	150 F
Bissab	160 F
	220 F
	250 F
Café au lait	100 F
Thé à la menthe	
Lipton	100 F

**Pair Activities, Student B**

**Activity 10**

One student looks at chart A while the other looks at chart B. Find out who is having the food items that are listed with no names next to it. Make sure you use the right form of the partitive article. Example: *Qui mange du poulet?*

*B*

Amadou	poulet
Mariama	salade
Aminata	gâteau
Amin	eau
	fromage
	jus d'orange
	viande
	poisson

**Activity 11**

You have one half of the weekly mess hall menu and your partner has the other half. Take turns asking for the information you need to fill out your half. Example: *Qu'est-ce qu'il y a au petit déjeuner samedi?*

*B*

	lun	mar	mer	jeu	ven	sam
Petit déjeuner	Thé Pain Beurre			Café Pain Beurre	Céréales Lait	
Déjeuner	Soupe aux lentilles Pizza			Saucisses Pommes de terre	Poisson Petits- pois Fraises	
Dîner	Sandwich au jambon			Soupe à la tomate Poire	Brochette de boeuf Gâteau	



**Pair activities, Student B**

**Activity 12**

Find the missing prices on the bill by taking turns asking questions such as *Combien coûte...?* Then total the bill and see if you come up with the same number as your partner.

**Facture de restaurant B**

<b>Restaurant le Teranga</b>	
<i>Facture</i>	
<b>Plat</b>	<b>Prix</b>
Omelette	200 F
	300 F
Poulet	750 F
Maffé	
Thiébou Diène	320 F
Steak	
Poisson grillé	500 F
	600 F
Couscous marocain	700 F
	150 F
Bissab	
Coca	220 F
Lait caillé sucré	250 F
Café au lait	
Thé à la menthe	155 F
Lipton	

**Activity 1**

Write a paragraph in which you describe your food preferences. State the beverage, meat, vegetable, fruit, and dessert you like; then explain how often or when you eat these items.

**Activity 2 Track 31**

CD. Listen to a conversation between 2 friends who are planning a party. Underline the items they decide to buy on the list below.

Riz	Menthe
Sel	Poisson frais
Tomates	Sucre
Piment	Poisson séché
Lait caillé	Café
Arachide	Eau
Huile	Aubergines
Choux	Lait
Oignons	Carottes

**Activity 3 Track 32**

CD. Listen to four short dialogue excerpts and decide in what type of store they took place. Numbers one and four include 2 speakers.

1. la boulangerie
2. la boucherie
3. l'épicerie
4. le marché

Activity 4

Read the following ads and answer the questions.

	<p>This firm is a food and beverage distributor. T / F</p>
	<p>The word <i>four</i> most likely means</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>flour</li> <li>oven</li> <li>financial aid</li> </ol>
	<p>One can expect to find fresh vegetables here. T / F</p>

**Activity 5**

Be prepared to order a complete meal and a drink at a restaurant. You can prepare an order by phone or in person.

**Activity 6 Track 33**

CD. Listen to the following dialogue in which Amadou and Penda discuss what food should be bought for a party. Look at the shopping list, check off the food items mentioned and write in the amounts given.

Farine (2 kilos)	Viande	Moutarde (un pot)
Œufs (une douzaine)	Oranges	Oignons
Poisson	Huile	Carottes
Pain	Fraises	Vinaigre (1 bouteille)
Raisin	Sel	Haricots

**Activity 7**

Read the conversation between a waitress and Amadou and Penda and mark the following statements as vrai ou faux.

Serveuse: Est-ce que je peux vous servir quelque chose?

Penda: Je voudrais des pâtes, s'il vous plaît.

Amadou: Moi, j'aimerais avoir des côtelettes de veau.

Serveuse: Je suis désolée, mais nous ne servons pas de pâtes ici. Ensuite, nous n'avons plus de côtelettes de veau.

Penda: Qu'est-ce que vous avez donc?

Serveuse: Nous avons du riz à la viande, du poulet et du Thiébou Diène.

Penda: Je vais prendre du riz à la viande et une glace à la vanille.

Amadou: Je vais prendre du poulet.

1. Amadou wants to order veal. V / F
2. He orders chicken. V / F
3. The restaurant is out of rice. V / F
4. Penda wants to order pasta V / F
5. Penda orders chocolate ice cream. V / F