

BEGINNER1. LESSON #45. UNE BABY-SITTER POUR VICTOR

- Tu sais que je sors ce soir ?
- Tu vas où ?
- Je vais au restaurant.
- Avec qui ?
- Avec Jean, le monsieur qui est gentil avec toi.
- Et moi, je reste tout seul ?
- Tu restes à la maison avec la dame que tu aimes bien : Sandrine.
- La dame qui apporte toujours des bonbons. Chouette !

TRANSLATION

- You know that I'm going out tonight ?
- Where are you going ?
- I'm going to the restaurant.
- With who ?
- With Jean, the man who is nice to you.
- What about me ? Do I stay alone ?
- You stay home with the lady you like : Sandrine.
- The lady who always brings candies. Great !



Baby-sitter (masc. et fém) : baby-sitter.
Restaurant (masc.) : restaurant.
Dame (fém.) : lady.



About interrogative sentences :

Here is a new interrogative word : *où* (where).
Victor asks his mother : *Tu vas où ?*
A more correct way of asking that would have been : *Où vas-tu ?*

We met again here the word *qui*, this time with a preposition. Do you remember it always refers to a person ? (see lesson 41)

About relative clauses :

No real difficulties at expressing them. That's the same as in English. You will just have to learn the relative pronouns when you meet them.

Here we have a few relative clauses :

*Jean, le monsieur **qui est gentil avec toi.***
*Tu restes à la maison avec la dame **que tu aimes bien.***
*La dame **qui apporte toujours des bonbons.***

We use *qui* when it is the subject of the relative clause.

Qui can also be an indirect object but in this case, it can only refer to a person. For a thing we use another pronoun.

We use *que* for a person or a thing. It is always a direct object in the relative clause.



Translate in French :

1. He's my husband who is nice to me.
2. The girl who always sings.
3. You know that I'm leaving.

Translate in English :

1. Tu vas où ? (où vas-tu ?)
2. Je vais au restaurant qui est à côté de la banque.
3. Ce sont les dames qui aiment le chocolat.

Banque (fém.) : bank.