

BEGINNER1. LESSON #18. CHEZ LE FLEURISTE

Chez le fleuriste :

- Suzanne, achetons des fleurs pour la maman de Victor.
- J'aime beaucoup ces fleurs.
- Oui mais elles sont un peu chères.
- Ces fleurs, alors ?
- Les roses vertes ? Pourquoi pas ?
- Oui, achète les roses, papa.
- D'accord. M. le fleuriste, nous achetons les roses vertes.
- Très bien, monsieur, voici. Passez une bonne soirée.

TRANSLATION

At the flower shop :

- Suzanne, let's buy some flowers for Victor's mom.
- I like these flowers a lot.
- Yes but there are a little expensive.
- These flowers, then ?
- Green roses ? Why not ?
- Yes, daddy, buy the roses.
- Ok. Mr florist, we buy the green roses.
- Very well, sir, here. Have a good evening.



In English, adjectives are always found in front of the noun but it's different in French. Adjectives can be placed before or after the noun. It depends on different things we'll explain later. Just notice that here *white roses* is translated by *roses blanches*.

Exactly as it is in English, we use the same noun for a florist who is a man or a florist who is a woman.

When it's a man, the word is masculine : **le fleuriste**.

When it's a woman, the word is feminine : **la fleuriste**.



Acheter : to buy.
Fleur (fém.) : flower.
Cher, chère : expensive.
Rose (fém.) : rose
Vert : green.
Pourquoi pas : Why not.
D'accord : okay, ok.
Fleuriste (masc. et fém.) : florist.
Passez une bonne soirée : Have a good evening.
Bon, bonne : good.
Soirée (fém.) : evening



In French, we use the preposition **de** to express possession. We use it between two nouns or a noun and a name in place of 's in English.

Attention !

The order of the nouns is inverted in French.

la maman de Victor (Victor's mom)
la grand-mère de Suzanne (Suzanne's grandma)

When you want to give an order or ask someone to do something (including you), you use the imperative mood.

As long as you know how to conjugate an *-er* verb (like *entrer*, *chanter* or *parler*) at the present tense, it is not very difficult to use its imperative mood.

You only have to remember two rules :

- Three grammatical persons only are used in the imperative : *tu*, *nous* and *vous*.
- The subject pronoun is not used in the imperative.

Achète	Buy
Achetons	Let's buy
Achetez	Buy



Translate in French :

1. Look at the monkeys. They are funny !
2. Eat the lemon.
3. The white roses aren't pretty.

Translate in English :

1. Achetons des croissants.
2. D'accord. Achète huit baguettes, aussi.
3. Mangez les bonbons.

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