

# Beginning Language – Level 1 (A)

## Paris et les Monuments

Name:	Class Period:
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I can find and use tourist info from city guides or the internet to plan activities.

I can say three things I WANT to do on my trip to Paris.

I can talk about three places I am going to go to and what I am going to do

I can talk about my vacation preferences.

I can list all of the forms of ALLER to tell where my friends and I are going.

I can use ALLER to tell what my friends are going to do in the future.

I can list and correctly use at least 20 different -er verbs.

I can use -er verbs in the present tense to talk about what I am doing.

I can use the present tense to talk about what people I know are doing.

I can identify at least 10 different Parisian monuments from photos.

I can identify at least 5 monuments from a brief description in French.

I can locate at least five monuments on a map.

I can describe at least one Parisian monument in French in a paragraph.

I can ask where a monument is located.

I can give simple directions from one place to another.

I can describe the Paris métro and how to use it.

I can use a métro map to answer questions.

I can give information about les arrondissements de Paris.

I can describe my favorite arrondissement including where it is and why I like it.

I can identify 10 familiar French words I hear in a song or podcast.

*Your homework stamps will be a little different for this unit. You will have at least five specific assignments to complete during this unit. You will receive homework stamps here as you complete each one.*

# Name of Monument

**Picture of Monument**

Please add color to your picture

What purpose does your monument serve?

When was the monument built? Who built it, and why? Where is it located in Paris? Name two interesting facts about your monument.

Would you like to visit this monument? Why or why not?

Name

Date

Hour

# A VOCABULAIRE Un week-end en ville



—Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire ce week-end?

Je vais | **sortir** avec des copains.  
| **travailler**  
| **rester** à la maison

**sortir** to go out

Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire ce week-end?

Je vais rester à la maison.



## Activités de week-end

OÙ?	POUR FAIRE QUOI?	
On va ... en ville	aller dans les magasins. faire des achats (to go shopping) chercher un nouveau CD	<b>chercher</b> to look for
au cinéma	voir un film.	<b>voir</b> to see
au café	rencontrer des copains. retrouver des amis	
au stade	assister à   un match de foot.   un concert de rock	<b>assister à</b> to attend
à la piscine	nager.	
à la plage	prendre un bain de soleil (sunbath) bronzer	<b>prendre</b> to take <b>bronzer</b> to get a tan
On reste ... à la maison	aider ses parents. laver la voiture nettoyer le garage ranger sa chambre ranger ses affaires (things)	<b>laver</b> to wash <b>nettoyer</b> * to clean <b>ranger</b> to pick up <b>ranger</b> to put away

\*Note the forms of **nettoyer** in the present tense: je **nettoie**, tu **nettoies**, il **nettoie**, nous **nettoyons**, vous **nettoyez**, ils **nettoient**

## 1 Et vous?

**PARLER/ÉCRIRE** Indiquez vos préférences en complétant les phrases suivantes. Comparez vos réponses avec vos camarades.

- Le week-end, je préfère ...
  - rester à la maison
  - sortir avec mes copains
  - faire du baby-sitting
  - ?
- Quand je sors avec mes copains, je préfère ...
  - aller dans les magasins
  - voir un film
  - dîner au restaurant
  - ?
- En général, je préfère assister à ...
  - un concert de jazz
  - un concert de rock
  - un concert de musique classique
  - ?
- Quand je vais à la plage ou à la piscine, je préfère ...
  - nager
  - rencontrer d'autres (other) gens
  - prendre un bain de soleil
  - ?
- En général, je préfère faire mes achats ...
  - dans un grand centre commercial
  - dans le quartier où j'habite
  - au centre-ville (downtown)
  - ?
- Quand je veux être utile (helpful) à la maison, je préfère ...
  - laver la voiture
  - nettoyer la cuisine
  - ranger ma chambre
  - ?



Aller = to go			
I am going		We are going	
You are going		You (pl) are going	
He is going		They are going	
She is going		They (f) are going	

### Les Verbes «ER»

<p>Acheter: to buy</p> <p>Adorer: to adore, to love</p> <p>Aider: to help, to aid</p> <p>Aimer: to like, to love</p> <p>Amener: to bring (someone)</p> <p>Apporter: to bring (something)</p> <p>Arriver: to arrive</p> <p>Arrêter: to stop, to arrest</p> <p>Attaquer: to attack</p> <p>Calculer: to calculate</p> <p>Chanter: to sing</p> <p>Chercher: to look for</p> <p>Commander: to order</p> <p>Commencer: to begin</p> <p>Couper: to cut</p> <p>Cuisiner: to cook</p> <p>Cultiver: to cultivate</p> <p>Danser: to dance</p> <p>Désirer: to desire</p> <p>Dessiner: to draw</p> <p>Détester: to hate</p> <p>Dévoré: to devour</p>	<p>Dîner: to dine, to have dinner</p> <p>Donner: to give, to donate</p> <p>Douter: to doubt</p> <p>Écouter: to listen (to)</p> <p>Entrer: to enter</p> <p>Etonner: to surprise, to amaze</p> <p>Étudier: to study</p> <p>Éviter: to avoid</p> <p>Exister: to exist</p> <p>Fatiguer: to tire</p> <p>Frapper: to hit</p> <p>Gagner: to win</p> <p>Habiter: to live</p> <p>Jouer: to play</p> <p>Manger: to eat</p> <p>Monter: to go up</p> <p>Montrer: to show</p> <p>Nager: to swim</p> <p>Oublier: to forget</p> <p>Organiser: to organize</p> <p>Parler: to speak</p> <p>Participer: to participate</p>	<p>Patiner: to skate</p> <p>Penser: to think</p> <p>Porter: to wear</p> <p>Pleurer: to cry</p> <p>Pousser: to push</p> <p>Préférer: to prefer</p> <p>Préparer: to prepare</p> <p>Quitter: to leave (NOT to quit)</p> <p>Regarder: to watch, to look at</p> <p>Remarquer: to notice</p> <p>Rencontrer: to meet</p> <p>Réparer: to repair</p> <p>Rêver: to dream</p> <p>Téléphoner: to call on the phone</p> <p>Texter: to text</p> <p>Tirer: to pull</p> <p>Tourner: to turn</p> <p>Toucher: to touch</p> <p>Travailler: to work</p> <p>Visiter: to visit</p> <p>Voler: 1) to fly, 2) to steal</p> <p>Voyager: to travel</p>
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Visiter = to visit			
I visit		We visit	
You visit		You (pl) visit	
He visits		They visit	
She visits		They (f) visit	

## B VOCABULAIRE Un week-end à Paris

—Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire samedi après-midi?

Je vais | voir un film au Quartier Latin.  
 assister à un concert à la Villette  
 faire une promenade sur les Champs-Élysées

—Comment vas-tu aller là-bas?

Je vais | marcher.  
**aller à pied**  
 prendre | le bus  
 le métro

**aller à pied** to walk

### Dans le métro

Je vais acheter | **un billet** (ticket) de métro.  
**un ticket** de métro

Je vais | prendre la direction Balard.  
**monter** à Opéra  
**descendre** à Concorde



**monter** to get on

**descendre** to get off



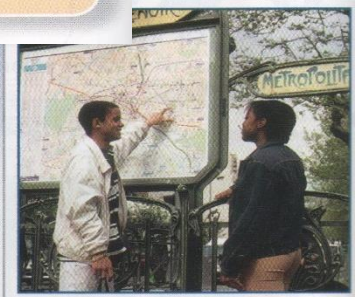
### Le métro de Paris

Comment visiter Paris? C'est simple! Faites comme les Parisiens. Prenez le métro! Le métro de Paris est pratique et très économique. Un billet de métro coûte 1,30 euros. Avec ce billet vous pouvez aller où vous voulez.

Le métro de Paris est très étendu. Il y a 16 lignes différentes et 297 stations. Pour savoir comment aller à votre destination, vous devez consulter le plan du métro. Dans certaines stations de métro, il y a un plan lumineux.

Ce plan indique la ligne que vous devez prendre, et si c'est nécessaire, la station où vous devez changer.

**pouvez** can **voulez** want  
**étendu** spread out, extensive  
**savoir** to know **devez** have to  
**plan** map **lumineux** with lights



#### Si vous voulez visiter:

l'Arc de Triomphe  
 la Tour Eiffel  
 le Centre Pompidou  
 le Louvre  
 le Musée d'Orsay  
 les Invalides  
 les Champs-Élysées

#### Votre station de métro:

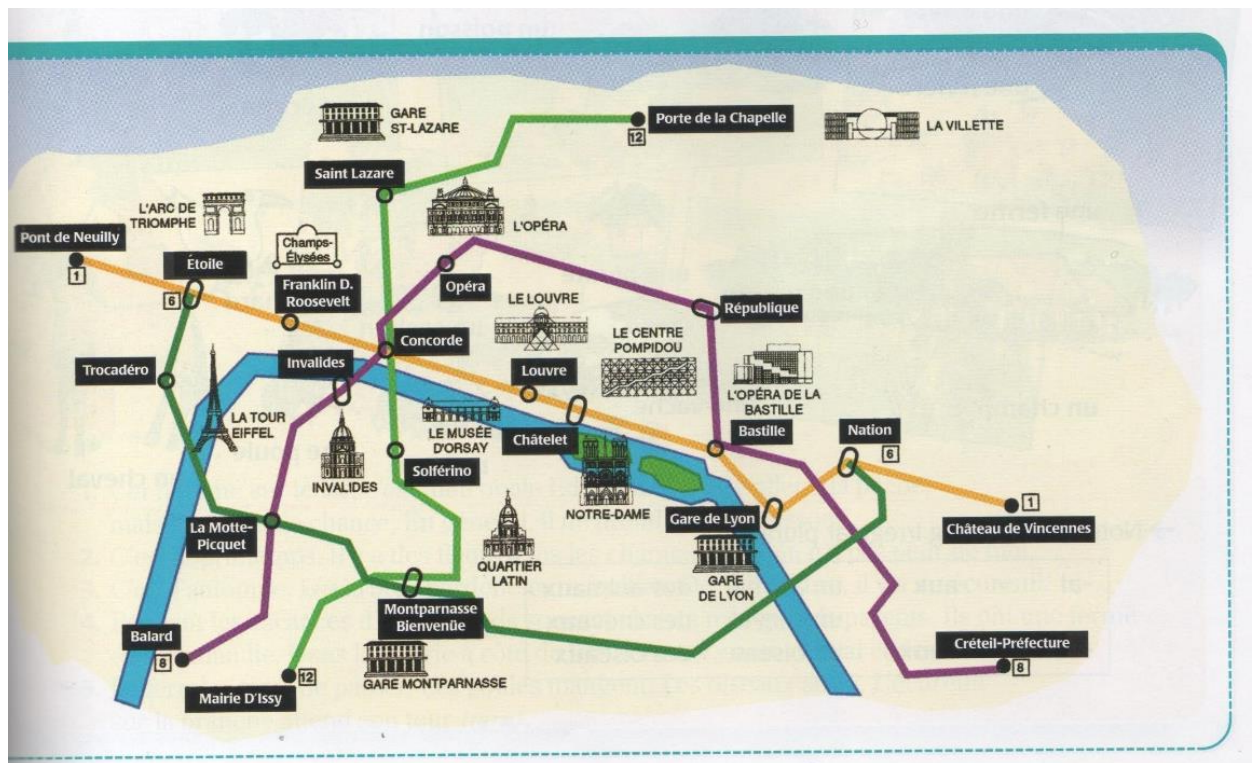
Étoile  
 Trocadéro  
 Châtelet  
 Louvre  
 Solférino  
 Invalides  
 Étoile ou Franklin-Roosevelt

## 3 À Paris en métro

**PARLER** Regardez le plan du métro. Utilisez ce plan pour répondre aux questions suivantes.

- Béatrice habite près de l'Arc de Triomphe. Où est-ce qu'elle prend le métro pour aller à l'école?
  - à Étoile
  - à Montparnasse Bienvenue
  - à Trocadéro
- Des touristes veulent visiter le Centre Pompidou. Où est-ce qu'ils vont descendre?
  - à Opéra
  - à République
  - à Châtelet
- Isabelle a rendez-vous avec un copain dans un café des Champs-Élysées. Elle prend le métro. À quelle station est-ce qu'elle va descendre?
  - à Invalides
  - à Franklin-Roosevelt
  - à Bastille
- Thomas et Christine vont aller voir une exposition. Ils descendent du métro à Solférino. Quel musée est-ce qu'ils vont visiter?
  - le Louvre
  - le Centre Pompidou
  - le Musée d'Orsay
- Des étudiants américains sont dans un hôtel du Quartier Latin. Ce matin, ils prennent le métro et descendent à Trocadéro. Quel monument est-ce qu'ils vont visiter?
  - la Tour Eiffel
  - l'Opéra de la Bastille
  - l'Arc de Triomphe
- Delphine et Lucie viennent de voir un film aux Champs-Élysées. Elles vont dîner dans un restaurant près de l'Opéra. Elles prennent le métro à Franklin-Roosevelt. À quelle station est-ce qu'elles vont changer de métro?
  - à Concorde
  - à Opéra
  - à Étoile

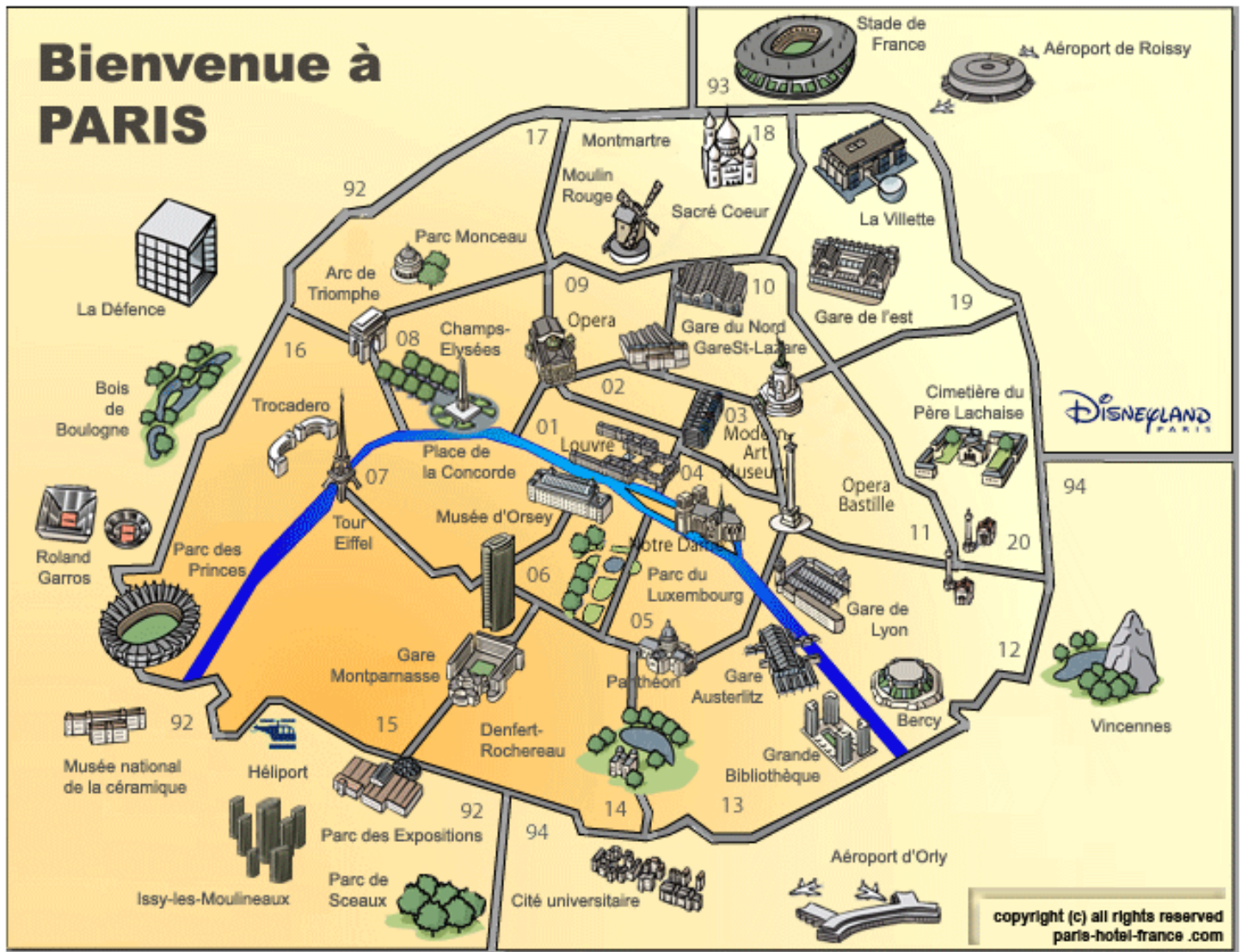




*Tell where in Paris the following monuments are located. Then write one interesting fact about each.*



## Les arrondissements de Paris



*Which arrondissement would you rather live in? Why? What sets it apart from the others? What monuments are located in your favorite part of Paris? Find one other interesting fact about your favorite arrondissement. Please answer in English in paragraph form and use complete sentences.*

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*What are the main characteristics of each of Paris' arrondissements?*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
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18. \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_

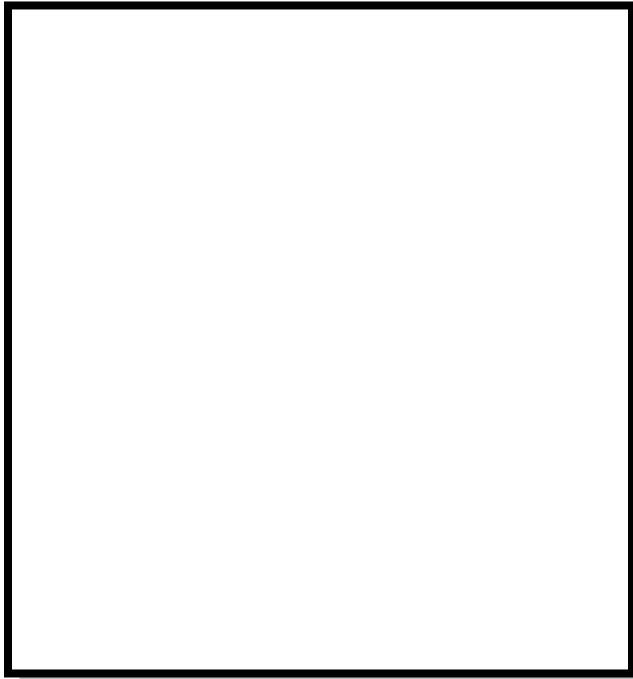


# *Le Musée du Louvre*

1. Is the Louvre located on the Left Bank or Right Bank of Paris?
2. What day(s) does the Louvre not charge an entrance fee?
3. How many people visit the Louvre daily?
4. Where does the word Louvre come from?
5. What was the Louvre before it was a museum?
6. Who was the only king to die inside of the Louvre?
7. Who built the controversial pyramids of the Louvre?
8. Why were the pyramids so controversial?
9. What purpose do the pyramids serve?
10. How many works of art are on display in the Louvre at one time?
11. How long would it take to see all of the displays?
12. How long would it take to see all of the 420,000 items that the Louvre has in its possession?
13. Arguably, the most famous painting in the Louvre is:
14. Who painted this picture?
15. They call the effect achieved in this painting “sfumato.” What is “sfumato”?
18. What are the two most famous sculptures in the Louvre named?
19. Approximately how old are they?
20. What is one interesting fact about the Louvre?

Imagine that you could borrow two works of art from the Louvre museum\*, one for your home, and one for school. Research the Louvre site, and choose your two masterpieces. Draw a picture of each. Write a **paragraph** explaining where in the school and where in your home you would put each one and why. Please include the artist's name and the title of each piece in your paragraph, and use complete sentences.

\*You may not choose the Mona Lisa, the Winged Victory, or the Venus de Milo



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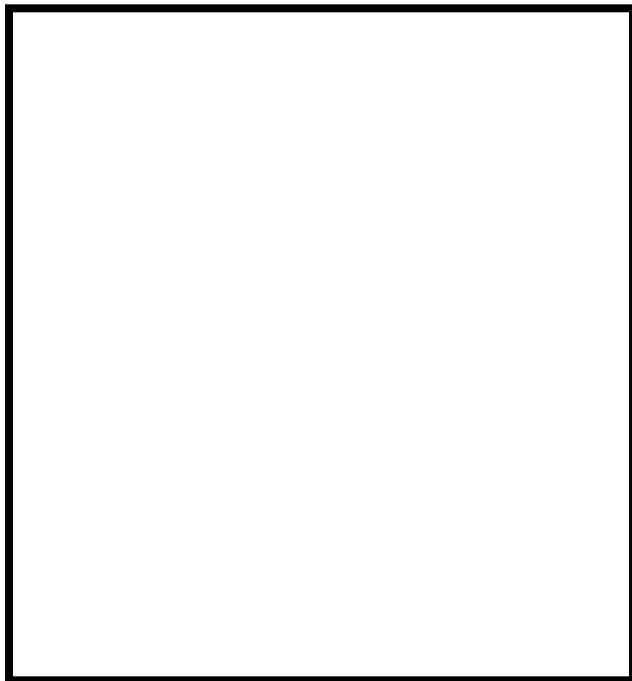
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# Worksheets 3: Tour de Paris

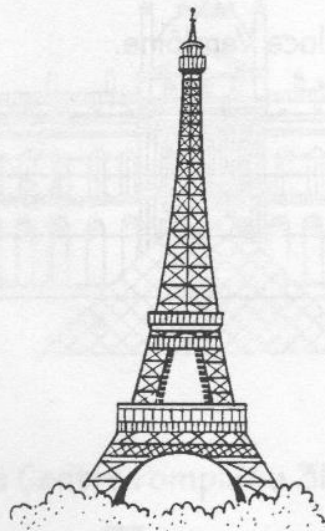
We are spending the day on a tour of Paris, the city of lights! We have our own bus to take us all around this beautiful city. Here we are at the world's most famous monument, la tour Eiffel!

Oh no! Did our bus just leave us?  
How are we going to finish our tour?  
Il faut "prendre le metro"!

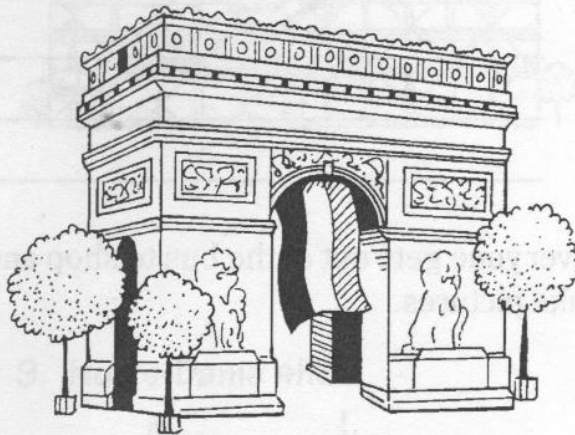
Example.

At each stop we make, we will have to check the time. We will visit the monument, then use our metro map to find out how to get to the next stop. We need to know which line to take, which direction to go, and at which stop the next monument is located.

## 1. La Tour Eiffel 9h00



## 2. L'Arc de Triomphe 10h15



## 2. Voilà l'Arc de Triomphe.

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## 3. Voici les Champs-Élysées.

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## 3. Les Champs-Élysées 10h20



**4. Voici la Place Vendôme.**

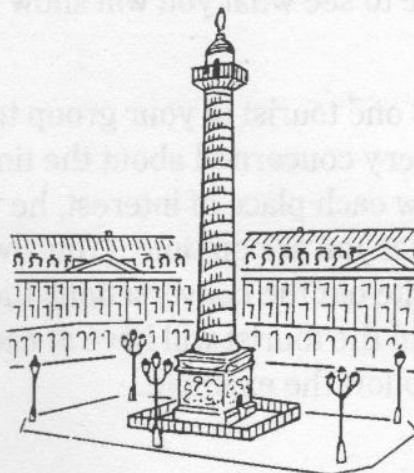
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**4. La Place Vendôme 10h30**



**5. Voilà l'avenue de l'Opéra.**

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Everyone gets out of the bus to shop and take pictures.

**5. L'avenue de l'Opéra 10h45**



**6. Voilà le Sacré-Coeur.**

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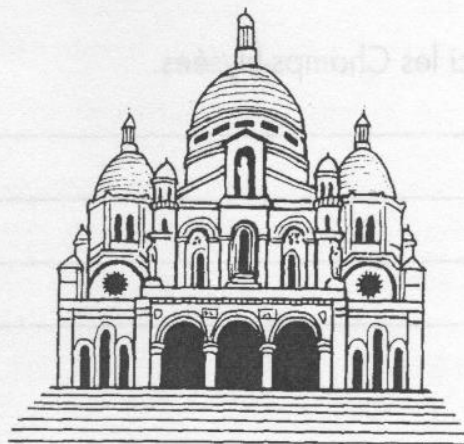
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This time people get off the bus to find a café for lunch.

**6. Le Sacré-Coeur 12h15**





**7. Voici le Louvre.**

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Now everyone gets off the bus to see some of the wonderful treasures in the museum.

**8. Voilà le Centre Pompidou.**

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Everyone wants to see the fountain beside this modern art museum and to watch the acrobats and listen to the musicians in the square.

**9. Voici la cathédrale de Notre-Dame.**

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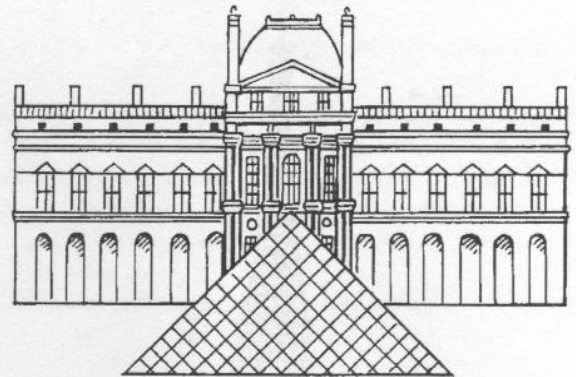
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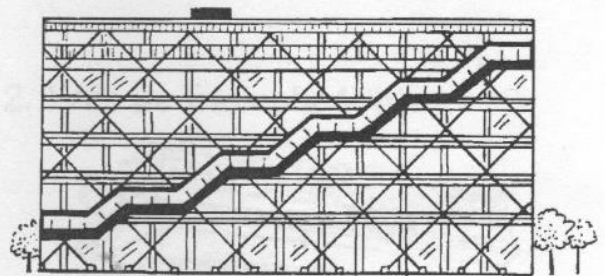
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Out of the bus and up into the towers for a view of the Seine and the Louvre; then a tour of the inside of the cathedral. Then everyone buys a snack from the vendors nearby before returning to the hotel.

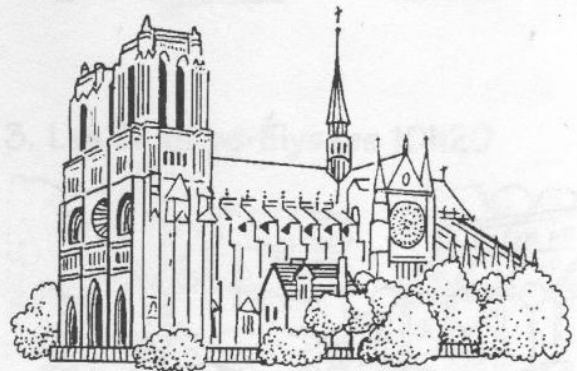
**7. Le Louvre 1h25**



**8. Le Centre Pompidou 3h05**



**9. Notre-Dame 4h30**




Maintenant, à toi!

*Imagine that you have a free afternoon in Paris. Answer the following questions about your day below. You do not have to use complete sentences.*

1. Quels monuments est-ce que tu vas visiter (Min 3)? Avec qui?
2. Qu'est-ce que tu vas voir (see) ou faire (do) aux monuments?
3. Comment est-ce que tu vas arriver aux monuments? À pied? Au métro?
4. Est-ce que tu es au rive gauche? Rive droite? Quel arrondissement(s) est-ce que tu visites?
5. Tu as faim. Où est-ce que tu vas manger? Qu'est-ce que tu vas manger?

*Now rewrite your answers in complete sentences on the postcard below:*

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## Clochette de Culture: <<Ghost Stations of Paris >>

Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet, French politician and former environment minister, has unveiled plans to turn the legendary “ghost stations” of the Paris Metro into art galleries, nightclubs, restaurants, and swimming pools. With the help of architects Manal Rachdi of OXO Associates and Nicolas Laisné, she hopes to repurpose these abandoned stations as sleek spaces to display art, open restaurants, or create parks.

“To swim in the metro seems like a crazy dream, but it could soon come true,” OXO Architects says. “Turning a former metro station into a swimming pool or a gymnasium could be a way to compensate for the lack of sports and leisure facilities in some areas.” Similarly, the architects propose that underground clubs could bring nightlife into neighborhoods without drawing noise complaints. And underground gardens — with skylights, of course — could give Parisians a place to enjoy nature on a rainy day.

Most of the ghost stations have been closed since France entered World War II in 1939. And although they haven’t seen passengers in 75 years, many of them have still been used: as a homeless shelter, as backdrops for films, as training centers for staff or testbeds for new equipment, even to debut new vehicles like the 2010 Nissan Qashqai crossover.

*Please answer the following questions in complete sentences:*

1. Who had the idea of repurposing abandoned Paris Métro stations?
2. What are some of the things these stations might be converted into?
3. What is one argument for the repurposing of these Métro stations?
4. How long have these “ghost stations” been closed?
5. Name two things these stations have been used as since being closed.



## <<Le Petit Chef>>

Introverts and utilitarians, today you have something to rejoice. No more heading to the restaurant with people and having to, heaven forbid, interact with them. There's nothing stopping anti-socials from texting or browsing the web at the table, but we all know that's not "socially acceptable." Now you have an appropriate excuse not to talk to your dinner-mates while your food is being prepared: Le Petit Chef.

Le Petit Chef was designed by SkullMapping, an artistic collective run by Belgians Filip Sterckx and Antoon Verbeeck. They use 3D projection mapping techniques and profound artistic knowledge to tell stories with stunning visuals. They add extra dimensions, optical illusions, and notions of movement to deal with art in an experimental, technology-related way.

Le Petit Chef is a performance projected onto your empty dinner plate and its environs as you wait for your meal. It features an animation of a tiny chef stepping out of a manhole and preparing your meal himself. Antics abound, as the minuscule culinary master converts your plate into a grill, chops down a broccoli tree, pulls up fresh digital potatoes, and faces off against his fly nemesis. In another adventure, le Petit Chef risks life and limb to make a tasty bouillabaisse.

*Please answer the following questions in complete sentences:*

1. What is the name of the company who created "Le Petit Chef"?

2. Who created this company?

3. What does this company do?

4. What is "Le Petit Chef"?

5. What is your opinion of this type of "performance"?



## <<L'Arc de Triomphe>>

The Arc De Triomphe is a 164 foot monument that stands in the middle of the Place Charles de Gaulle at the far end of the famous avenue des Champs Élysées in Paris. The Place Charles de Gaulle is also known as the Place de l'Étoile, because of the twelve avenues that converge there making a sort of star.

The construction of the arc started in 1806, but wasn't finished and opened to the public until 1836. The arc was built for all of the soldiers who fought for France, but mostly for those that fought during the Napoleonic Wars. Engraved all around the inside and the top of the arc are the names of the generals and the wars that were fought. Each of the Arc's pillars is adorned with one of four large sculptural reliefs: La Marseillaise by François Rude; Napoléon's Triumph of 1810 by Cortot; and Resistance of 1814 and Peace of 1815, both by Etex. The simple design and immense size of the Arc de Triomphe are typical of late 18th-century romantic neoclassicism.

Underneath the arc lies the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Every day at 6:30 pm a flame is lit up for his remembrance. This monument is one the most popular around Paris. Being located in one of the busiest streets in the world, the Arc De Triomphe has visitors all day and night.

*Please answer the following questions in complete sentences:*

1. Where in Paris is the Arc De Triomphe located?
2. Why was the arc built?
3. How long did the building of the arc take?
4. What is engraved on the arc?
5. What is located underneath the arc?





## <<Monoprix Graveyard>>

We have all heard of the catacombs of Paris, but a hidden tomb beneath the city's most popular supermarket? Archaeologists have made a strange and gruesome discovery under a Monoprix supermarket in central Paris: a mass grave containing the skeletal remains of more than 200 people.

The grave came to light in early 2015 after the Monoprix company called on the French National Institute for Preventive Archaeological Research to inspect the ground underneath its Boulevard Sebastopol store before moving forward with an expansion of its basement. The store has long been known to rest on the site of a hospital that operated from the 12th through the 17th century. "We had expected to find a few human remains as we knew it was a former hospital cemetery, but nothing like as many as we have found," said institute spokesman Solène Bonleu. "We've come across hospital cemeteries before, notably in Marseilles and Troyes, but it's the first discovery of its kind in Paris."

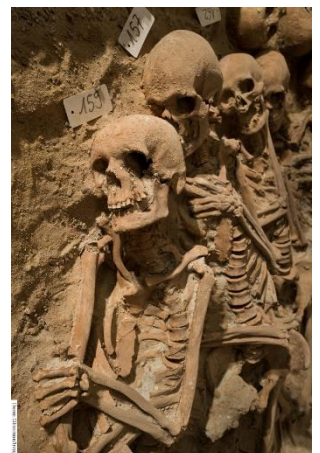
The institute said the grave encompassed at least eight separate sections, seven of which contained between five and 20 bodies each. The eighth section had more than 150 skeletons, laid to rest in an organized manner and layered on top of one another. "What is surprising is that the bodies were not thrown into the graves but placed there with care," said Isabelle Abadie, one of the archaeologists involved in the excavation. "The individuals - men, women and children - were placed head to toe no doubt to save space."

The bodies are believed to have been buried after one of a series of mass deaths swept Paris between the 14th and 17th centuries. "The fact that so many people were buried together, that the grave is this large, tends to show us that there was a major mortality crisis," Abadie told France24. "The crisis may have resulted from an epidemic, famine, or extreme fever."

Scientists are now carbon-dating the remains to determine their age. In the meantime, the excavation continues, shoppers keep shopping, and authorities are seeking a proper site to rebury the remains.

Please answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. What is Monoprix?
2. What gruesome discovery was made underneath the Monoprix?
3. Why, although shocking, was this not an entirely unexpected discovery?
4. What made the 8<sup>th</sup> section of the discovery different from the others?
5. What happened to the Monoprix while the tomb was being excavated?



## <<The Beret>>

Berets are an internationally recognized symbol of France. The national hat of France has a history that is said to date as far back as 5th century BC, and the beret has continued to be a fashion statement for over 175 years. Bearn shepherds in the south of France hand knitted the first berets. These flat hats were amazing at protecting against the harsh sun and cold winters.

The beret became fashionable when Napoleon III became interested in them during his travels to Biarritz, where he built the Palais de Biarritz. Many working class citizens began to wear berets for the same reasons the Bearn shepherds did. The military adopted the beret, and found them beneficial for both practical reasons and being able to identify people on the battlefield. The beret, with its snug fit around the head, can be “*shaped*” in a variety of angles. Whether pushed to one side, sitting atop one’s head, or pulled down to cover the forehead, the manner of wearing the beret has no universal rule.

It’s interesting to find a clothing item that represents such opposing cultures: the war and the arts. Either artists or the military wear the beret, and both give it their own connotations. Jazz trumpet player Dizzy Gillespie was often seen wearing a beret, and so was Marxist revolutionary Che Guevara. The Beat generation, French Infantry Commandants, artist Pablo Picasso, existentialist author Simone de Beauvoir, and American writer Ernest Hemingway—and many peasants all around the world made the beret their trademark.

Laulhère has become the world’s biggest producer of berets. The Laulhère factory stands on the same spot since its creation in 1840, nestled in the foothills of the Pyrenées Mountains in a town called Oloron-St-Marie.

Please answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. How long have berets been around?
2. Why did the Bearn shepherds wear berets?
3. When did Napoleon become interested in berets?
4. Why are berets beneficial for the military?
5. Who is the world’s biggest producer of berets?



## <<Notre Dame de Paris>>

The Notre Dame Cathedral or Notre Dame de Paris (Meaning 'Our Lady of Paris' in French) is located in the fourth arrondissement of Paris, on the eastern half of the Île de la Cité. With its sculptures and stained glass windows, Notre Dame was one of the very first Gothic cathedrals. Building work began on the Notre Dame Cathedral in the 12th century, but it was not until some 300 years later that construction finally ended. It is now one of the oldest and most prominent cathedrals in France.

Over its vast history, the Cathedral has suffered considerable damage. The cathedral was pillaged during the French revolution, as were a number of other cathedrals throughout France. Citizens mistook statues of saints above the entrances for representations of their kings, and, in the midst of their revolutionary fervor, tore them down. Some of these statues were found in the 1970s, almost two hundred years later, in Paris' Latin Quarter. Many of the cathedral's other treasures were either destroyed or plundered – only the great bells avoided being melted down. The church interior was even used as a warehouse for the storage of food.

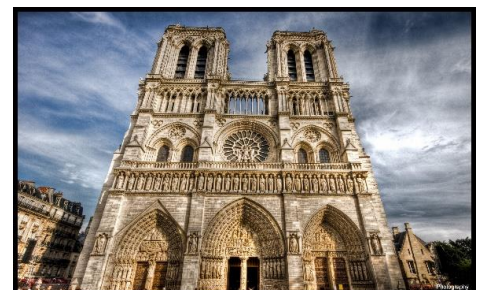
Fortunately, Notre Dame was restored and continued to attract attention from around the world. The cathedral has played host to many religious ceremonies and historical events, and people of all religious beliefs, faiths, and nationalities still marvel at its unique grandeur. It was here that Napoléon crowned himself emperor, and then crowned Joséphine, his Martinique-born wife, as his empress.

In 1909, Joan of Arc was famously beatified (sainted) in the Notre Dame Cathedral by Pope Pius X. The brave young girl who told all she had experienced visions from God, went on to assist the French in conflicts with English soldiers. The French trusted her word and ultimately won many battles against England. However not everyone was convinced by her religious visions and beliefs and she was later killed by Burundians' who accused her of heresy and burned her at the stake.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame is probably best known for its relation to Victor Hugo's story of the Hunchback of Notre Dame, made famous by the numerous cartoons and movies inspired by it. But it is the French Gothic Architecture that remains the biggest draw for visitors from around the world, an unrivaled, perfect example to this day.

Please answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. What is the English translation of "Notre Dame de Paris"?
2. Where in Paris is this famous cathedral located?
3. How long did construction of Notre Dame take?
4. What happened to Notre Dame during the French Revolution?
5. Describe one interesting event that took place at Notre Dame.





## <<Short Édition>>

See you later, smartphones; welcome back, good old-fashioned reading. In Grenoble, the capital of the French Alps, culture is back on the main stage.

The idea is to make waiting around in public places pass a little quicker with... short story dispensers. While these days it is customary to zone out staring at our smartphones, the Grenoble town council aims for its visitors and inhabitants to instead take advantage of these moments to bring back a bit of the culture we've lost in the technological revolution. Christophe Sibieude, co-founder and head of local publishing start-up Short Edition told *Agence-France Presse*, "The idea came to us in front of a vending machine containing chocolate bars and drinks. We said to ourselves that we could do the same thing with quality popular literature to occupy these little unproductive moments."

And it's free!

It is now possible to read stories in as much time as you've got to kill. The 'three minute' format, for example, takes the form of a piece of paper 8cm wide and 60cm in length; for the five-minute version, this is roughly doubled.

The one-meter high, screen-less orange and black distributors are a first in France. Their use is completely free with the initiative coming from a collaboration between the founders of publishing company Short Edition and the Green Party mayor of Grenoble, Eric Piolle. This is not the first time eco-friendly Piolle has been in the news: in 2014, he made headlines after banning advertisements on the streets of Grenoble.

In total there will be eight machines spread across the town: at the town hall, the tourist office, libraries and in social centres. Happy Reading!

*Please answer the following questions in complete sentences:*

1. What is the name of the company putting short story dispensers in public places?
2. In what French city could you find these story dispensers?
3. Why were these story dispensers installed?
4. How much does it cost to get a story from the dispenser?
5. Would you be interested in using this product? Why or why not?



## <<The Louvre Pyramid>>

The Louvre Pyramid is a large glass and metal pyramid designed by Chinese American architect I.M. Pei, surrounded by three smaller pyramids, in the main courtyard of the Louvre Palace in Paris. It was built as part of a project known as the 'Grand Louvre', first proposed in 1981 by the French president François Mitterrand, to expand and modernize the Louvre Museum. The famous painting *The Mona Lisa*, created by Leonardo da Vinci, is found in the Louvre Museum.

In the 1970s the centuries-old Louvre Palace struggled to cope with the rising number of visitors. The entrances were too small, each wing had a different entrance and the layout was so confusing that visitors struggled to find the entrance or the exit.

In 1989, President Mitterrand appointed I.M. Pei to modernize the Louvre and integrate the different wings. Pei suggested excavating the Cour Napoléon - a central courtyard - and create a subterranean entrance hall - the Hall Napoléon - with access to the three different wings and space for shops, restaurants and other amenities. The 68-foot-high Louvre Pyramid, which is finished with 793 glass panes, completed the new entrance. This solved the museum's accessibility problem.

As soon as word leaked that a modern pyramid would be built at the heart of the Louvre, most critics were quick to attack the design. The plans also caused an outcry with Parisians, who had become distrustful of modern projects after the construction of the Montparnasse Tower and the bland towers of La Défense. Polls indicated a large majority of the French citizens opposed the structure. Soon after the official inauguration of the pyramid in March 1989, the opposition quickly subsided. Attracting 4.5 million visitors a year, the Louvre Pyramid has become one of Paris's most beloved modern landmarks.

Please answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. Who built/created the Louvre Pyramid?

2. When did the pyramid first open?

3. What famous painting is in the Louvre Museum?

4. How many tourists visit each year?

5. How tall is the Pyramid and how many glass panes were used to complete it?



## <<Restaurant Etiquette in France>>

Restaurants in Paris range from casual to *haute cuisine*. A full meal at a French restaurant will often consist of several courses. Don't expect to have a quick meal in Paris, unless you are at a “fast-food”. Count on an hour to an hour and a half for lunch and two to three hours for dinner. Dining in France is an experience, and you will never feel rushed. Lunch is normally served from noon to 2pm. Most restaurants don't open until 7:00 to 7:30 pm for dinner and won't get crowded until 8:00 or 8:30 at night!

In France, you will not be brought the bill until you ask for it, as they don't want customers to feel rushed. In France, there is *service compris*, meaning that the tip is included (by law) in all French restaurants bills. Unlike in the United States, however, where waiters live mostly off tips and receive very low wages (less than the minimum wage), waiters in France are normally paid a fixed income, which is either an hourly wage or a monthly salary. French waiters also earn health care, paid vacations, and retirement benefits.

Here are a few hints for an enjoyable restaurant experience:

- Don't try to make substitutions or re-arrange the menu to suit your desires. French chefs take great pride in their creations and don't like to accommodate the whims of customers.
- Don't ask for a doggie bag. The French might love their dogs, but doggie bags are very rare in France.
- Don't be afraid to put your bread on the table if you don't see a bread plate.
- To save money, opt for the “menu,” which offers several courses at a lower price.
- The French rarely serve drinks with ice. If you ask for ice you will likely receive one or two cubes.
- Do speak softly to your neighbor (especially if you don't want to get dirty looks)...English speakers tend to speak much louder than the French and their voices carry.
- Dress up. It is not necessary to wear a jacket and tie, but most Parisians are still dressier than Americans. Casual is acceptable, but sloppy is not.

Please answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. At what time is lunch normally served in a French restaurant?
2. How much time should you expect your dinner to last?
3. What does “service compris” mean?
4. In addition to a fixed income, what else are French waiters given?
5. What is one hint for a successful experience at a French restaurant?





## <<World War II Paris>>

Between WWI and WWII, France was one of the more liberal countries in welcoming Jewish immigrants. Thousands of Jews viewed France as a land of equality and opportunity and helped to Paris a thriving center of Jewish cultural life. In the 1930s, unnerved by a significant influx of refugees fleeing Nazi Germany, leaders of the French Third Republic (1870-1940) began to reassess this “open-door” policy. By 1939 French authorities had imposed strict limitations on immigration and set up a number of internment and detention camps for refugees. When the Third Republic collapsed under German attack in 1940, there were approximately 350,000 Jews in France. Less than half of them were French citizens. Many of these individuals were refugees who had fled Nazi persecution in the Third Reich.

Following the Wannsee Conference of January 20, 1942, German authorities prepared for the deportation of Jews from France and other western European countries. An initial transport of more than 1,000 Jews left from Compiègne for Auschwitz on March 27, 1942. On May 29, 1942, German authorities issued a decree that Jews in occupied France wear the yellow star. After securing the agreement of the Vichy government, German officials and French police conducted round-ups of Jews in both occupied and unoccupied zones of France throughout the summer of 1942. Under the direction of Rene Bousquet, Secretary General of the Vichy police, French police arrested 13,000 Jews in Paris on July 16 and 17, 1942, interning them for several days under appalling conditions in the Velodrome d'Hiver sports arena.

By the autumn of 1942, some 42,000 Jews had passed through the Drancy transit camp on the outskirts of Paris. Nearly one third of these individuals came from unoccupied France. A significant percentage of these victims were foreign Jews, sacrificed by the Vichy government in a vain attempt to spare France's indigenous Jewish population. The final destination of these deportees was Auschwitz, where the SS murdered the vast majority by means of poison gas shortly after their arrival.

Please answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. Why did European Jews immigrate to France between the World Wars?
2. How did this policy change in the 1930's?
3. How many Jews were living in France by 1940?
4. What happened on March 27, 1942?
5. Once the French Jews reached their destination, what became of the majority of them?



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