Comment dit-on...? p. 55
Asking for and giving information
To ask about someone’s classes:
- Tu as quels cours aujourd’hui?  
  What classes do you have ... ?
- Tu as quoi le matin?  
  What do you have ... ?
- Vous avez espagnol l’après-midi?  
  Do you have ... ?

To tell what classes you have:
- J’ai arts plastiques et physique.  
  I have ...
- J’ai algèbre, DPS et sport.
- Oui, et nous avons aussi géo.  
  ... we have ...

Vocabulaire p. 55
- le matin  in the morning
- l’après-midi (m.)  in the afternoon
- aujourd’hui  today
- demain  tomorrow
- maintenant  now
The verb *avoir*

*Avoir* is an irregular verb. That means it doesn’t follow the pattern of the -er verbs you learned in Chapter 1.

\[
\begin{array}{l}
J'ai \quad Tu as \quad Il/Elle/On a \\
Nous avons \quad Vous avez \quad Ils/Elles ont
\end{array}
\]

As you saw in Chapter 1, you often use an article (*le, la, l’, or les*) before a noun. When you’re telling which school subjects you have, however, you don’t use an article.

**Elle a chimie maintenant.**

**Vous avez** quoi le matin?

---

sequently, the table can be read for the specific days of the week. The table is titled *Emploi du temps* which means *schedule* or *time table.* Each column represents a day of the week: **Lundi** (Monday), **Mardi** (Tuesday), **Mercredi** (Wednesday), **Jeudi** (Thursday), **Vendredi** (Friday), **Samedi** (Saturday), and **Dimanche** (Sunday). The rows are categorized as **Matin** (Morning) and **Après-midi** (Afternoon). Each cell contains the subject listed with the appropriate time. For example, on the **Lundi** (Monday), **Matin** (Morning) at **8h00**, the subject is **Allemagne**. Additionally, the table includes a section for **APRES-MIDI** (Afternoon) and **LIBRE** (Free), indicating periods without scheduled activities. This table provides a clear and structured overview of Stéphanie Lambert’s scheduled activities for the week.
### Vocabulaire

You’ve already learned the numbers 0–20. Here are the numbers 21–59 in French.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vingt et un(e)</td>
<td>vingt-deux</td>
<td>vingt-trois</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vingt-quatre</td>
<td>vingt-cinq</td>
<td>vingt-six</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27</th>
<th>28</th>
<th>29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vingt-sept</td>
<td>vingt-huit</td>
<td>vingt-neuf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>30</th>
<th>31</th>
<th>32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trente</td>
<td>trente et un(e)</td>
<td>trente-deux</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40</th>
<th>41</th>
<th>42</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quarante</td>
<td>quarante et un(e)</td>
<td>quarante-deux</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>50</th>
<th>51</th>
<th>52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cinquante</td>
<td>cinquante et un(e)</td>
<td>cinquante-deux</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>59</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cinquante-neuf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comment dit-on...?

#### Telling when you have class

To find out at what time someone has a certain class:

Tu as maths à quelle heure?

To tell at what time you have a certain class:

J’ai maths à neuf heures.

huit heures
Chapitre 2 Deuxième Etape

dix heures quinze

sept heures vingt

quinze heures trente

seize heures quarante-cinq

Note culturelle

Although in familiar conversation people may use the 12-hour system to give the time, they use the 24-hour system (l’heure officielle) to give schedules for transportation, schools, stores, and movies. For example, the school day generally begins at 8h00 (huit heures) and continues until 17h00 (dix-sept heures) or 18h00 (dix-huit heures) with a break from 12h00 (douze heures) to 14h00 (quatorze heures). You will learn about the 12-hour system in Chapter 6.
In casual conversation, you might try using the abbreviated forms of words just as French teenagers do. For example, \textit{la récréation} can be abbreviated to \textit{la récré}. Do you recall the abbreviated forms of the words listed to the right? If not, look for them in \textit{La rentrée} or in Stéphanie’s schedule.