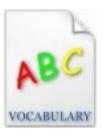# BEGINNER1. LESSON #6. AU CAFÉ2

Au café :
- Vous avez un enfant, c'est ça ?
- Oui, un fils. Et toi ?
- Tutoyons-nous, tu as raison. J'ai aussi un enfant. Une fille. Elle a quatre ans. Elle est très joyeuse.
- Mon fils a trois ans. Il est très intelligent.
- Prenons le goûter ensemble, demain.
- OK.

TRANSLATION

- At the coffee house :
- You have a child, haven't you ?
- Yes, a son. What about you ?
- You're right. Let's use the "Tu" form. I also have a child. A daughter. She's four et she's very happy.
- My son is three. He's very smart.
- Let's have a snack, tomorrow, at four.
- Ok.

OK is used in French as well as it is in English, but mostly by young (let's say not too old) people. Nonetheless, we have our own word to express our agreement: *d'accord*.

NOTE

Enfant (masc.) : a child.
Joyeux, joyeuse : happy.
Intelligent, intelligente : intelligent, clever, smart.
Goûter (masc.) : a snack (at 4 PM).
Ensemble : together.
Demain : tomorrow.

Avoir is one very important French verb. We use it on different occasions. It literally means « to have » but it's also an auxiliary verb and it's used in many expressions as *Tu as raison* (you're right) ou *Elle a quatre ans* (She's four).

Avoir is an irregular verb. Let's see now how to conjugate it :

J'ai	I have
Tu as	You have
Il a, elle a	He has, she has

Tutoyons-nous and *prenons* are – as well as *Allons boire un verre* in lesson 4 – the French imperative form. We'll explain it soon.

Translate in English :
1. Vous avez deux enfants.
2. Tu as un fils. Il a trois ans.
3. Elle a une fille. Elle a quatre ans.

Translate in French :
1. You have a son. He's four.
2. He has a daughter. She's three.
3. I have two kids.