En Ville

 Paquet de Vocabulaire

  Nom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Nom de Classe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 

 

 

Révision des Sports

 les sports \_\_\_\_the sports\_\_\_\_\_\_ le tennis \_\_tennis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le hockey \_\_\_\_hockey\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le baseball \_\_\_baseball\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le volley \_\_\_\_volleyball\_\_\_\_\_\_ le golf \_\_\_golf\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la course \_\_\_\_track\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le basket \_\_\_basketball\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le ping pong\_\_\_\_ping pong\_\_\_\_\_\_ le ski \_\_\_skiing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la natation \_\_\_swimming\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le foot \_\_\_soccer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le football américain le cyclisme \_\_\_biking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_football \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le skateboarding\_skateboarding\_

 l'equitation \_\_\_horseback riding\_\_

Révision des Activités

 faire un voyage\_\_to take a trip\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faire du camping\_\_to go camping\_\_

 faire du ski \_\_\_\_to go skiing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faire un match\_\_\_\_to play a game\_\_\_

 faire du vélo\_\_\_to go biking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faire du shopping\_\_to go shopping\_\_

 faire une promenade\_\_to take a walk\_\_ nager \_\_\_to swim\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 skier \_\_\_to ski \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jouer aux cartes\_to play cards\_\_\_\_\_\_

 jouer aux échecs\_\_to play chess\_\_\_\_\_\_ jouer aux dames\_\_to play checkers\_\_

 jouer les jeux vidéo\_to play videogames jouer les jeux d'ordinateur

 patiner \_to skate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_to play computer games

 lire \_\_to read\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aller à la pêche\_\_to go fishing\_\_\_\_\_

Révision des Endroits

 l'endroit \_\_\_\_the place\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le gymnase \_\_\_the gymnasium\_\_\_

 la rivière \_\_\_\_the river\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le théatre \_\_\_the theater\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le cinéma \_\_\_\_the cinema\_\_\_\_\_\_ le terrain \_\_\_the field\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la montagne\_\_\_the mountain\_\_\_\_ la plage \_\_\_the beach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la bibliothèque\_\_the library\_\_\_\_\_ le parc \_\_\_the park \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le lac \_\_\_the lake\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la campagne\_\_\_the country\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le musée \_\_\_the museum\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la piscine \_\_\_\_the pool \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la maison \_\_\_the house\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le centre commercial\_\_the mall\_\_\_\_

 la pharmacie\_\_\_the pharmacy\_\_\_\_

 le stade \_\_\_\_the stadium\_\_\_\_\_

 1.

 **Les Nouveaux Endroits**

 la place \_\_\_\_the place\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l'hôtel \_\_\_the hotel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 l'église \_\_\_\_the church\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l'aéroport \_\_\_the airport\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le supermarché\_\_the supermarket la banque \_\_\_the bank \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le bureau \_\_\_the office \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l'université\_\_\_the university\_\_\_\_\_

 le lycée \_\_the high school\_\_\_\_\_ le zoo \_\_\_the zoo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le magasin \_\_the store \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le commissariat the police station

 la gare \_\_the train station\_\_\_ le fleuve \_\_the river\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le quartier \_\_the neighborhood\_\_\_ l'endroit \_\_the place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le grand magasin\_the department store la poste \_\_the post office\_\_\_\_\_

 le centre ville\_downtown \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le petit village \_\_the small town\_\_\_

 le lieu \_\_the place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l’office de tourisme \_the tourism office

 le parc d’attractions la grande ville \_the big city \_\_\_

 \_\_the amusement park \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la crémerie \_\_the dairy shop \_\_\_\_\_

 la confisserie\_\_the candy shop\_\_\_ la boucherie\_\_the butcher shop\_\_\_

 l'épicerie the (small) grocery store

 la boulangerie\_\_the bakery \_\_\_\_\_ la charcuterie\_\_the deli \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la librairie the bookstore (only books) la papeterie\_\_the bookstore \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Aller**

 aller\_\_\_\_to go\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 je \_\_\_vais\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_\_allons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 tu \_\_\_vas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_\_allez\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 il, elle, on\_\_va\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ils, elles\_\_vont\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Aller + infinitive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Je vais nager à la piscine. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.**

**Related Expressions**

 Tu veux...? \_\_\_\_\_Do you want….? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Je veux.... \_\_\_\_\_I want ….. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Tu peux...? \_\_\_\_\_Can you….?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Je peux... \_\_\_\_\_I can … \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 avec moi \_\_\_with me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ avec toi \_\_\_with you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 C’est fermé.\_\_\_\_\_It’s closed.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 C’est ouvert.\_\_\_\_It’s open.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 allons \_\_\_\_Let’s go\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **à + definite article**

 à la au aux

 **de + definite article**

 de la du des

**Les Verbes Irréguliers**

 boire \_\_\_to drink\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 je \_\_\_bois\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_buvons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 tu \_\_\_bois\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_buvez\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 il, elle, on\_\_boit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ils, elles\_\_boivent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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 vouloir\_\_to want\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 je \_\_\_veux\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_voulons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 tu \_\_\_veux\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_voulez\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 il, elle, on\_\_veut\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ils, elles\_\_veulent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.

 prendre\_\_to order, to take

 je \_\_prends\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_\_prenons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 tu \_\_prends\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_\_prenez\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 il, elle, on\_\_\_prend\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ils, elles\_\_prennent\_\_\_\_\_\_

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

 pouvoir\_\_to be able to\_\_\_\_

 je \_\_\_peux\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_pouvons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 tu \_\_\_peux\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_pouvez\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 il, elle, on\_\_peut\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ils, elles\_\_peuvent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- devoir\_\_\_to must, to ought to

 je \_\_\_dois\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_\_devons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 tu \_\_\_dois\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_\_devez\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 il, elle, on\_\_doit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ils, elles\_\_doivent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

 venir\_\_\_to come\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 je \_\_viens\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_venons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 tu \_\_viens\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_\_venez\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 il, elle, on\_\_\_vient\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ils, elles\_\_viennent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Les Prépositions**

 dans \_\_\_in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ à côté de \_\_next to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 sur \_\_\_on\_top of\_\_\_\_ à gauche de \_\_to the left of\_\_

 sous \_\_\_under\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ à droite de \_\_to the right of\_

 devant \_\_\_in front of\_\_\_\_ entre \_\_between\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 derrière \_\_\_behind\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en face de \_\_facing\_\_\_\_\_

 autour de \_\_\_around\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.

**More regular \*ER Verbes**

 arriver \_\_to arrive\_\_\_\_\_\_ rester \_\_to remain, to stay

 rentrer \_\_to return\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **rester**

 je \_\_\_reste\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nous \_\_restons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 tu \_\_\_restes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vous \_\_restez\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 il, elle, on\_\_reste\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ils, elles\_\_restent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**À La Poste**

 la lettre \_\_\_the letter\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le paquet \_\_\_the package\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 par avion \_\_\_air mail\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la télécarte \_\_\_\_the phone card\_\_\_

 l'envelope \_\_\_the envelope\_\_\_\_\_\_ le timbre \_\_\_the stamp\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 envoyer \_\_\_to send \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recevoir \_\_\_to receive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la carte postale \_\_the post card\_\_\_\_

**Les Moyens de Transport**

 la voiture \_\_\_the car\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l’avion \_\_\_the plane\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le taxi \_\_\_the taxi\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le train \_\_\_the train\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 l’autobus \_\_\_\_the bus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le camion \_\_\_the truck\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le vélo \_\_\_\_the bicycle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la bicyclette\_\_\_the bicycle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la moto \_\_\_the motorcycle\_\_\_\_\_ le métro \_\_\_the subway\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le pied \_\_\_the foot\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le bateau \_\_\_the boat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 les moyens de transport \_\_\_\_\_the means of transportation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 en + transport (except à pied & à vélo)

5.

**Les Directions**

 C'est loin. \_\_\_\_\_It’s far.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ C'est près. \_\_\_It’s close by.\_\_\_\_\_\_

 allez \_\_\_\_\_go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tournez \_\_\_turn\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 prenez \_\_\_\_\_take\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continuez \_\_\_continue\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la carte \_\_\_\_\_the map\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tout droit \_\_\_straight\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 à gauche \_\_\_\_\_t0 the left\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ à droite \_\_\_to the right\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la rue \_\_\_\_\_the street\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ l'avenue \_\_\_the avenue\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le pays \_\_\_\_\_the country\_\_\_\_\_ l'état \_\_\_the state\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 la ville \_\_\_\_\_the city\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le village \_\_\_the town\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Où est...? \_\_\_\_\_Where is? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Je suis perdu.\_\_\_I am lost.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Aide-moi! \_\_\_\_\_Help me!\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Où vas-tu? \_Where are you going?

 Allons-y! \_\_\_\_\_Let’s go!\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vas-y! \_\_\_\_\_Let’s go!\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 nord \_\_\_\_\_north \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sud \_\_\_\_\_south\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 est \_\_\_\_\_\_east\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ouest \_\_\_\_\_west\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 le plan \_\_\_the map/itinerary\_

 nord

ouestest

sur



**6.**

**Useful French Phrases**

*Il y a un accident.*
There is an accident.

*La limite de vitesse est 90 km.*
The speed limit is 90 km.

*Le rond point est sur la gauche.*
The roundabout is on the left.

   

**La Place**

A town square is an open area in the middle of a village or town. Large cities may have several such squares, and over time as a city expands, a town square may shift to a location other than the center geographically, although it remains the heart of the town psychologically. Town squares usually become the hub of the community, with numerous groups taking advantage of the open space to hold events which can vary from political rallies to concerts. Visitors often enjoy visiting the town square as well, to get a taste for the community.

The tradition of creating a common open space in a town is ancient, as has been discovered on numerous archaeological digs. The Romans, for example, had the forum, a space which was often designated for political activities such as debates.

[**Suggest Edits**](http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-town-square.htm#suggestEditForm)

Town squares are known by a number of alternate names. In France, a town square is a *place*, while Italians prefer *piazza*. You may also hear a town square referred to as a market square, city square, public square, or a civic center. A typical town square has some landscaping, especially around the edges and the middle, along with a statue or two and possibly fountains, trees, and other amenities.

**7.**

Sometimes, civic institutions such as a city hall, courthouse, etc are located on the edges of a town square; Civic Center in San Francisco, for example, is laid out in front of City Hall. In other cases, a town square is simply surrounded by local shops offering a variety of items. In fair weather, vendors may also set up in the square for farmers' markets and other marketing events. Historically, town squares were used for open-air executions and gibbeting, although these practices are much less common today.

[**Suggest Edits**](http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-town-square.htm#suggestEditForm)

Some notable town squares around the world include Times Square in New York, Red Square in Moscow, and Trafalgar Square in [London](http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-somerset-house-london.htm). Many communities greatly value their town squares, appreciating the open space and the opportunities it provides to hold events and interact with other residents of the town. As a general rule, town squares are controlled by city hall, with public works being responsible for keeping the square in order, and people who wish to hold events at a town square must apply to city hall for a permit.

(<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-town-square.htm>)

 **Public Squares of Paris**

**Paris is known for its majestic squares, often with tall monuments at the center and lined with grand buildings. The city's most famous squares, inluding the** [**Place de la Concorde**](http://www.aviewoncities.com/paris/placedelaconcorde.htm) **and** [**Place des Vosges**](http://www.aviewoncities.com/paris/placedesvosges.htm)**, are located in the historic center.

Below is an overview of some of the most famous and/or interesting public squares in Paris, listed in alphabetical order. You can move the mouse over the map on the right to see where they are located.**

****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Place Charles de Gaulle** |  |

Until the death of former president Charles de Gaulle this square was aptly named l'Etoile (star) as twelve avenues radiate from the square, often resulting in traffic chaos. At the center is the [Arc de Triomphe](http://www.aviewoncities.com/paris/arcdetriomphe.htm), which can be accessed via an underground tunnel. One of the streets leading to the square is the famous [Champs-Elysées](http://www.aviewoncities.com/paris/champselysees.htm).



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Place Dauphine** |  |

The Place Dauphine is a quiet public square which, despite being located on the [Île de la Cité](http://www.aviewoncities.com/paris/iledelacite.htm) near famous landmarks such as the [Pont Neuf](http://www.aviewoncities.com/paris/pontneuf.htm), [Sainte Chapelle](http://www.aviewoncities.com/paris/saintechapelle.htm) and [Notre Dame](http://www.aviewoncities.com/paris/notredame.htm), has kept a low-key character. The triangular shaped square was laid out in the early 17th century and is one of the oldest in Paris.

**8.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Place de Furstenberg **Place de Furstenberg** |  |
|  |  |

Tiny Place de Furstenberg, in the attractive Saint-Germain-des-Prés quarter, is one of the most romantic squares in Paris. Eugène Delacroix lived in an apartment at the Place de Furstenberg until his death in 1863. His apartment is now home to the Musée Delacroix, a museum dedicated to the artist.



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Place de l'Hôtel de Ville** |  |

This square in front of the city hall was originally named Place de Grève, rougly translatable as 'sandy beach square'. It was renamed in 1830 to Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, for the [city hall](http://www.aviewoncities.com/paris/hoteldeville.htm) that dominates the square. Once the site of public executions, the pedestrianized square now regularly hosts events; depending on the time of the year you can find an ice rink or even a volleyball beach.



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [**Place de la Bastille**](http://www.aviewoncities.com/paris/placedelabastille.htm) |  |

Nothing is left of the bastille fortress after which the square is named. Originally built to protect Paris and later turned into a prison, it was destroyed during the French Revolution. The column at the center of the square commemmorates another revolution in 1830.

**DRIVING IN FRANCE**

The minimum driving age is 18 for most categories of vehicles. Learner drivers must be 18 before they can pass the practical driving test for cars.

***Mopeds***

A moped or scooter up to 50cc must be registered and have certain certificates displayed:

* If the driver is between 14 and 16 years of age, they must participate in a seven-hour training course to obtain a license.
* A certificate of insurance stating: the name of the insurance company, the identification number of the insurance holder and the engine number of the vehicle
* The proof of insurance certificate

**9.**

***Microcars***

Microcars (also known as *voiturettes* or *quadricycles*) require a license. This is available after a seven-hour training course to drivers over 16 years old. Microcars have:

* a maximum of two seats, an engine size up to 50cc (petrol engines)
* a maximum power of 1 KW (electric cars) or 4 KW (other forms of propulsion, including diesel)
* a maximum speed of 45 Km/h, a maximum unladen kerb weight of 350 Kg
* a maximum load capacity of 200 Kg

***Motorcycles***

Motorbikes of 50cc to 125cc require a licence, obtainable from the age of 16.

[***http://brittany.angloinfo.com/information/transport/driving-licences/french-driving-licences/***](http://brittany.angloinfo.com/information/transport/driving-licences/french-driving-licences/)

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- **French Street Names**

French street names are traditionally displayed printed in white on blue panels, attached to buildings or walls near the street corners.

In Paris and Lyon, cities which have “arrondissements” or numbered suburbs, they indicate which “arrondissement” or district of the city are in. This one is in the 6th “arrondissement” of Paris.



**Origins of the street names**

The street names have their derivation from a variety of sources: They may be blatantly patriotic, for example: Rue de la République, Place de la Libération, or Boulevard de la Paix.

**10.**

They may commemorate local history, or people who died for the country. Street names may relate to an important historical event, or even dates.

* Boulevard du quatorze juillet (Storming of the Bastille - French National Day)
* Rue de la Révolution
* Rue du huit mai (Victory in Europe after World War II)
* Avenue du onze novembre (Armistice Day, end of World War I)
* Place du six juin (D Day)

Some streets may have a traditional name, handed down over centuries. These names related to who lived, or what took place in the streets, or a dominant feature:

* rue des petits puits - lots of little wells in this street
* cour de corbeau - crows must have been a nuisance
* rue des juifs - laws in the Middle Ages forced all Jewish people to live in the same street.

Other streets commemorate a famous person (political, artist, writer, scientist etc) Here are some people who can be found in just about every French town.

* Place [**Victor Hugo**](http://www.caloundracity.asn.au/Francofiles/famous_people/hugo.htm)(France's greatest writer; Hugo wrote plays, poetry, books (The Hunch Back of Notre Dame, Les Misérables) and even found time to be a prominent politician.
* Boulevard Jean Jaurès
(M. Jaurès was a socialist politician who was assassinated for his political views at the outbreak of World War I)
* Rue Jules Ferry
(He was the first Minister of Education who established free primary schooling in the 1870s. Many thouroughfares bearing his name are near schools).

Street names may relate to an important building or place in the street. Often the names of these streets date back hundreds of years.

* Place de la Gare,
* Avenue de l’Église,
* Rue du Marché



[*http://www.caloundracity.asn.au/Francofiles/larue/noms\_des\_rues.html*](http://www.caloundracity.asn.au/Francofiles/larue/noms_des_rues.html)

**11.**