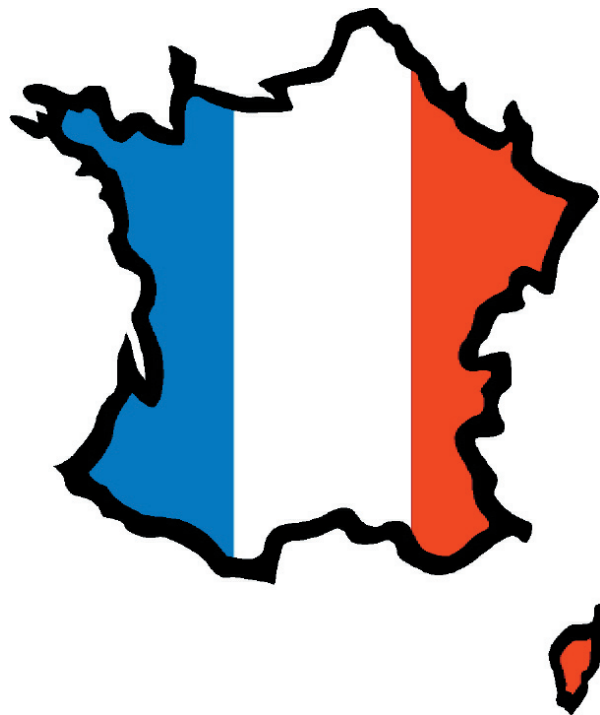


Explorer Ma Ville (Exploring My Town)

A Fun Way to explore and learn French



Written by

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Purpose

Diversity is the ingredient that makes the world the rich environment that it is. In this diverse society there is the meshing of cultures, customs and languages which creates a rich portrait that can only be created by God. Language is a tool that is used to share ideas and communicate. Learning a different language is the process of equipping oneself with the key needed to unlock the door of communication with those who speak other languages.

The technology available in the 21st century makes it easy to live a comfortable life without learning a new language. Children find that it is a challenge because in their eyes there seems to be no relevance to their daily lives. The Bible says, “Train up a child in the way that he should go and when he is old, he will not depart from it.” Teaching children a different language is teaching them to accept their differences. Whether we are red, yellow black or white we are all God’s children. Exposing children to a different language early in their lives will broaden their horizons and allow them to communicate with their brothers and sisters and share God’s world together. If we teach the children early to accept each other and realize that although they may live in different places they still have the same needs and learn the same things.

The role of educators is to equip students with all of the necessary tools needed to survive in this world. Learning to speak another language is difficult but not the lessons in this unit. This unit provides an easy introduction to the French language. The purpose of this unit is to enable teachers who are not familiar with the French language to learn and to teach their students in a fun and engaging way. The activities provided are easy to accomplish. They make learning a new and different language interesting and fun. Have fun as you discover how to speak one of the most beautiful languages in the world. If there are challenges on the way, remember God tells us in his word “I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me.”



Content Goals

This unit will enable the students to be able to develop the necessary skills needed to learn a new language.

1. To learn the basic elements of reading by learning phonics and pronunciation. Learning the letters of the alphabet is the key to begin the process.
2. Mathematics is essential to daily living. To be able to learn mathematical processes by identifying colors, shapes, and learning numbers.
3. To learn the basic skills required to greet others and daily living by identifying class room objects, weather, and months of the year.

Attitudinal Goals

At the conclusion of this unit the students will be able to:

1. Learn to appreciate a new language and a new culture.
2. Feel equipped with the necessary tools needed to develop a lifelong love for learning different languages.
3. Have the foundation needed to communicate effectively with French speakers.
4. Respect the language and culture of those who speak another language.
5. Appreciate diversity.

Process Goals

1. Students will listen to the sounds.
2. Students will practice pronouncing sounds, letters and French vocabulary words.
3. Students will be able to form simple sentences with the new acquired vocabulary.



Pronunciation Guide

J

The French “J” has a soft sound, like the sound in the middle of the English language word “leisure”. There are many French words that have a “nasal” sound which we do not have in English.

R

The French “R” should be rolled at the back of the throat, rather like the sound you make when you gargle.

H

The “H” is silent.

U

In French the “U” is pronounced like the “ew” in the English work “dew”.



Vowel Sounds

French Letters

a, à

a,â

e,eu

é, final –er, final –ez, et

e + two consonants, e, ê, é

eu

eu, oeu

i + vowel, ill

y + vowel

o + final pronounced

ô, au, eau

o

ou

oi, oî

u

u + vowel

ou + vowel

English Sounds

short a (*cat*)

a long *AH* (*father*)

e as in the English word *the*

A in the word *day*

short e as in the word

ever

ūh This sound does not exist

in English. The sound is

between *UH* and *EW*.

short i as in the word *sir*

y (*yes*)

short o (*lost*)

long o (*rose*)

short o (*oh*) When used as

the last-sound radio of a

word and before –s

oo (*tooth*)

wa (*watch*)

There is no English sound

equivalent. Round your lips

and try saying *oo* or *ee* at the

same time.

wee (*whee*)

Examples

ma = my

pas (pah) = step

le (luh) = the

musée (mew-zay)=

museum

appelle (a-pehl)

= call

peu (pūh) = little

soeur (suhr) = sister

étudier = to study

yeux = eyes

homme (om) = man

hôtel (oh-tel) = hotel

homme (om) = man

ouvrir (oo-vreer) =

to open

trois (twah) = three

tu (tew) = you

huit (weet) = eight

oui (wee) = yes



Consonant Sounds

In the French language, most of the final consonants are not pronounced except for final **c**, **f**, and **r**.

French Letters	English Sounds	Examples
c (before e, i, y)	s	merci (mehr-see) = thank you
ç (before a, o, u)	s	garçon (gar-sohn) = boy
c (before a, o, u)	k	comment (ko-mahn) = how
ch	sh	chez (shay) = at the house of
g (before e, i, y)	similar to zh	rouge (roozh) = red
g (before a, o, u)	hard g	Chicago (Shee-kah-goh)
ge (before a,o,u,)	zh	Pronounced like the soft s found in the word pleasure.
gn	ny	oignon (o-nyohn) = onion
h (silent) at the beginning of word	word begins with the sound of the vowel	hôtel (oh-tehl) = hotel
h (aspirate) at the beginning or in the middle of the word	far less aspirated than in English	cahier (kahyay) = notebook
j	zh	je (zhuh) = I
qu, final q	k	cinq (sank) = five
r	There is no English sound equivalent. Imitate the sound when you gargle.	rouge (roozh) = red
s between vowels	z	poison (pwa-zohn) = poison
s at beginning of word	s	son (sohn) = his/hers
ss	s	poisson (pwa-son) = fish
t before i + vowel	s	nation (na-syon) = nation
th	t	thé (tay) = tea
x	ks	excellent (eck-se-lahn) = excellent
x	s	only in six (sees), dix (dees) & soixante [swahsah (n) t]





Nasal Sounds

Nasal sounds are produced by emitting breath through the nose and mouth at the same time. Nasal sounds occur when you have vowel + **n** or **m**. Be careful, because there is no nasal sound for vowel + **nm**, + **mm**, + **n/m** + another vowel.

Nasal Combinations

an, en, am, em

in, ain, im, aim

ien

on, om

un, um

English Sounds

ahn

an

an

ohn

uhn

Examples

France (frahns) = France

faim [fa(n)] = hungry

bien (byan) = good

bon (bohn) = good

un (uhn) = one

Liaison and Elision

Liaison and elision are two pronunciation techniques that make the French language sound so beautiful. The final consonant of a word is usually not pronounced. Sometimes, however, we do pronounce this final consonant.

les^amis

(z)

lay-ahmee = the friends

nous^arrivons

(z)

noo-ahreenohn =

we are arriving

sept^hommes

(t)

seht ohm = seven men

Liaison means to link one word with the word that follows it. We link the final consonant sound of the first word with the beginning vowel sound of the word that follows it to create a liaison.

Elision on the other hand occurs when words such as le, la ("the"), and some pronouns, adverbs and conjunctions which end with an "e" precede a word that begins with a vowel sound. In these cases, the final vowel is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe.

Example:

la + auto = l'auto (lohtoh) = the car

le homme = l'homme (lohmn) = the man



Introduction

Bonjour! Comment allez vous? Hello again and welcome to the 2nd French Unit. On our last trip we learned how to greet each other, the days of the week, the weather, the months of the year and the numbers. Now we are ready to explore our town and visit some of the places in our town.

In this unit we will be reviewing our numbers, the days of the week, the different times of the day and the colors. In addition we will be visiting two exciting places: the church and the school. Our first stop is the church. At church we will talk about the different services and look at some activities that occur in church. We will learn some exciting songs. Our second stop is the school. At school, we will learn the alphabet, identify the classroom equipment and the school supplies. I hope you enjoy this new adventure.

Can you identify the pictures below? Of course you can! Get ready for our new trip to another country. Are you ready? See you soon!

école (ehcoal) = school



église (Ayglease) = church



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L'Église / The Church



In this section we are going to take a trip to church. Shh! Remember, walk softly in the sanctuary. On what day do we worship God? During what service do we study the lesson? What is the name of the book that contains the greatest stories ever told? Did you answer, Le Samedi, l'école du sabbat and la Bible? If those were your answers then you are correct. If not, then as you go through this lesson you will become familiar with the different services and things associated with the church.

We will learn some songs and some Bible verses. I hope that you are ready for our new adventure today. Turn the page and we will be ready to begin. **Let's Go!**



Activities for This Lesson

- Teachers can print the vocabulary cards on different color paper and have the students match the english cards with the card that matches the word in French.
- Students can draw the objects that they see in the box that correspond with the name of the object.
- The students can use the worksheet to unscramble the words to enrich their vocabulary skills.
- The students can review the days of the week and the numbers. They can count the days of the week beginning with Sunday and end on the seventh day. Then they can draw pictures to show what they do on the different days.
- Match the days of the week with the numbers.
- Students can ask each other questions about church and activities associated with the church using the vocabulary that they learned in unit one.
- The songs included in this lesson can be taught and sung as a group for chapel programs or in church.



Key Words and Phrases

English	Français	Prononciation Guide
the church	L'église	laygleez
the Bible	la Bible	lah Beebl
the hymnal	le livre de chants	luh leevr duh shahn
the pastor	le pasteur	luh passtuhr
sabbath school	l'école du sabbat	laykohl dew sa-bah
divine service	le culte	luh kuult
the choir	la chorale	lah koralh
the organ	l'orgue	lorg
the piano	le piano	luh pee□noh
the pews	les bancs	lay buhn
Jesus	Jésus	jay-zu
God	Dieu	Dee-□h
angels	Anges	ahn-zh
the sky/heaven	le ciel	luh cee-el
the stars	les étoiles	lay eh-twal
the sun	le soleil	luh soh-lehy
the moon	la lune	lah lewn
the earth	la terre	lah tehr



SONGS

Chante, Hosanna!

Que ma lampe brille et quelle éclaire
Pour guider mes frères perdus,
Que sa flamme luise, vive et claire,
A la gloire du Seigneur Jésus.

Refrain (2x)

Chante, Hosanna!
Chante, Hosanna!
Chante, Hosanna!
Devant le Seigneur.

Sing, Hosanna!

Give me oil in my lamp keep me burning
Give me oil in my lamp I pray,
Give me oil in my lamp keep me burning
Keep me burning till the break of day.

Chorus (2x)

Sing, Hosanna!
Sing, Hosanna!
Sing, Hosanna!
To the King of Kings.

Il y a de la joie!

Il Y a d'la joie, joie, joie, joie,
joie, dans mon coeur, joie dans mon coeur.
Joie dans mon coeur.
Il Y a d'la joie, joie, joie, joie,
joie, dans mon coeur, Grâce au Seigneur.

Down my heart!

Oh, there is joy, joy, joy, joy
down in my heart, down in my heart.
down in my heart.
Oh, there is joy, joy, joy, joy
down in my heart, down in my heart to
day.

Viens dans mon coeur

Viens dans mon coeur! (2x)
Oui, viens dans mon coeur, ô Jésus,
Viens des ce jour, viens pour toujours,
Oui, viens dans mon coeur, ô Jésus.

Into my heart

Into my heart! (2x)
Come into my heart Lord Jesus.
Come in today, come in to stay,
Come into my heart Lord Jesus.

SONGS

Père, je t'adore

Père, je t'adore
Je te donne ma vie
Je t'aime tant.

Jésus, je t'adore
Je te donne ma vie
Je t'aime tant.

Saint-Esprit, je t'adore
Je te donne ma vie
Je t'aime tant.

Father, I adore you

Father, I adore you
I lay my life before you
How, I love you.

Jesus, I adore you
I lay my life before you
How, I love you.

Spirit, I adore you
I lay my life before you
How I love you.

Chante Alléluia

Chante Alléluia au Seigneur.
Chante Alléluia au Seigneur.
Chante Alléluia, chante Alleluia,
Chante alléluia au Seigneur.

Sing Hallelujah

Sing Hallelujah to the Lord.
Sing Hallelujah to the Lord.
Sing Hallelujah, sing Hallelujah,
Sing hallelujah to the Lord.

Alléluia
Allélu..., allélu..., allélu..., Alléluia,
gloire au Seigneur (2x)
Gloire au Seigneur, alléluia
Gloire au Seigneur, alléluia
Gloire au Seigneur, alléluia
Gloire au Seigneur!

Hallelu.... Hallelu....
Hallelu..., hallelu..., hallelu..., hallelujah,
praise ye the Lord. (2x)
Praise ye the Lord, Hallelujah
Praise ye the Lord, Hallelujah
Praise ye the Lord, hallelujah
Praise ye the Lord.



The Bible

**The Hymnal/
The Song Book**

The Organ

The Piano

The Pastor

The Choir



La Bible

**Le livre de
chants**

L'orgue

Le piano

Le pasteur

La Chorale



The Church

**Sabbath
School**

Divine service

Jesus

God

The angels



L'Église

**L'école du
Sabbat**

Le culte

Jésus

Dieu

Les anges



The pews

Heaven

The stars

The moon

The sun

The earth



Les bancs

Le ciel

Les étoiles

La lune

Le soleil

La terre



Can you find the following things? Draw a picture of the items you have found.

<p>La Bible</p>	<p>Le livre de chants</p>
<p>l'orgue</p>	<p>Le piano</p>
<p>Le pasteur</p>	<p>La chorale</p>

Talk to the children about different activities that take place in church.



Unscramble the words in the boxes.

<p>panoiel</p> <p>French: _____</p> <p>English: _____</p>	<p>acnelssb</p> <p>French: _____</p> <p>English: _____</p>
<p>urego'l</p> <p>French: _____</p> <p>English: _____</p>	<p>utlecle</p> <p>French: _____</p> <p>English: _____</p>
<p>élc'oelsbdatuda</p> <p>French: _____</p> <p>English: _____</p>	<p>suéJs</p> <p>French: _____</p> <p>English: _____</p>



Unscramble the words in the boxes. (Answer Key)

<p>panoiel</p> <p>French: le piano</p> <p>English: the piano</p>	<p>acnelssb</p> <p>French: les bancs</p> <p>English: the pews</p>
<p>urego'l</p> <p>French: l'orgue</p> <p>English: the organ</p>	<p>utlecle</p> <p>French: le culte</p> <p>English: Divine service</p>
<p>élc'oelsbdatuda</p> <p>French: l'école du sabbat</p> <p>English: sabbath school</p>	<p>suéJs</p> <p>French: Jésus</p> <p>English: Jesus</p>



Unscramble the words in the boxes.

psaleort

French: _____

English: _____

chleraoal

French: _____

English: _____

e'élgsil

French: _____

English: _____

utlecle

French: _____

English: _____

élc'oelsbdatuda

French: _____

English: _____

suéJs

French: _____

English: _____



Unscramble the words in the boxes. (Answer Key)

<p>psaleerut</p> <p>French: le pasteur</p> <p>English: the pastor</p>	<p>chleraoal</p> <p>French: la chorale</p> <p>English: the choir</p>
<p>e'élgsil</p> <p>French: l'église</p> <p>English: the church</p>	<p>utlecle</p> <p>French: _____</p> <p>English: _____</p>
<p>élc'oelsbdatuda</p> <p>French: _____</p> <p>English: _____</p>	<p>suéJs</p> <p>French: _____</p> <p>English: _____</p>



Activity Cards

Les jours de la semaine/The days of the week

Dimanche	Lundi
Mardi	Mercredi
Jeudi	Vendredi
Samedi	

Activity Cards

Les jours de la semaine/The days of the week

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday



Activity Cards

Les nombres/The numbers

un

deux

trois

quatre

cinq

six

sept



Activity Cards

Les nombres/The numbers

one

two

three

four

five

six

seven





This conversation is one that could occur between the teacher and the students.

Teacher: Bonjour les enfants.
Students: Bonjour Madame/Monsieur _____.
Teacher: Comment allez-vous?
Students: Ça va bien merci, et vous ?
Teacher: Ça va bien merci.

Teacher: Aujourd'hui, est quel jour?
Students: Aujourd'hui est _____.
Teacher: Quel jour de la semaine vas-tu a l'église?
Student: Je vais a l'église le _____, et toi?
Teacher: Je vais a l'église le _____.

(English)

Teacher: Good morning children.
Students: Good morning Mr. /Mrs. _____.
Teacher: How are you?
Students: I am fine thank you, and you?
Teacher: I am fine thank you.

Teacher: What day is today?
Student: Today is _____.
Teacher: On what day do you go to church?
Student: I go to church on _____, and you?
Teacher: I go to church on _____.

L'École / School

In this section we will go to school. At school we will learn how to identify many of the tools we use in school everyday. Are you ready to visit the classroom? What do you think you will see? Do you have a best friend at school? Do you have a class pet? Well, fasten your seat belt, turn the page and let the adventure begin.



Activities for this lesson

- ✦ The students can practice saying the letters of the alphabet.
- ✦ The students can identify the items in the picture in English and in French.
- ✦ The teacher can use the sheet with the cards to cut out review cards and match the English words with the French words.
- ✦ The students can cut out the alphabet cards and paste pictures of objects beginning with that letter in the box.
- ✦ There are verbs that describe activities that are done in school included in this lesson the students need to be able to identify the verbs.
- ✦ The students will also learn the pronouns and with the pronouns, verbs and vocabulary from the 1st unit they will be able to form simple sentences.



Key Words and Phrases

English	Français	Pronunciation Guide
Aa	Aa	ah
Bb	Bb	bay
Cc	Cc	say
Dd	Dd	day
Ee	Ee	uh
Ff	Ff	eff
Gg	Gg	zhay
Hh	Hh	ash
Ii	Ii	ee
Jj	Jj	zhee
Kk	Kk	kah
Ll	Ll	ell
Mm	Mm	em
Nn	Nn	en
Oo	Oo	oh
Pp	Pp	pay
Qq	Qq	coo
Rr	Rr	ehr
Ss	Ss	ess
Tt	Tt	tay
Uu	Uu	tew
Vv	Vv	vay
Ww	Ww	doo-ble-vay
Xx	Xx	eex
Yy	Yy	ee-grek
Zz	Zz	zed



Aa



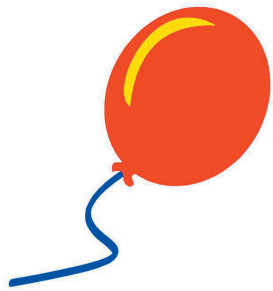
avion (ahvyohn)=airplane

Dd



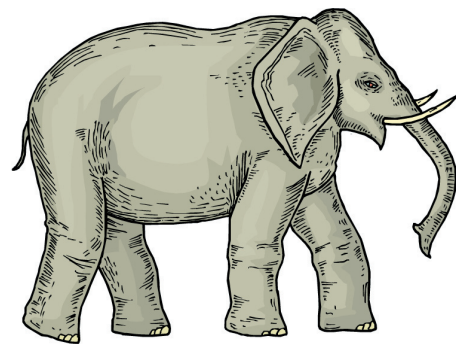
dent(dahn)=tooth

Bb



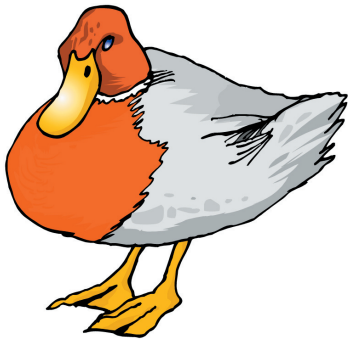
le ballon (balohn)=balloon

Ee



l'éléphant (lay-lay-phun) = elephant

Cc



le canard (ka-narh)=duck

Ff



le feu (fuh)=fire

Gg



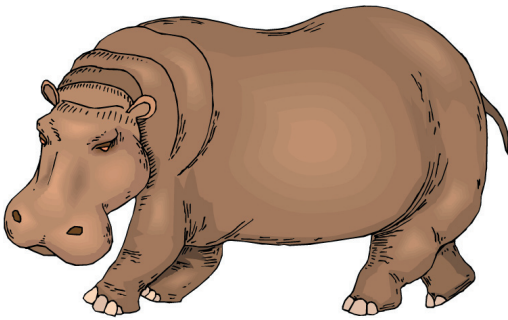
la giraffe (zhee-rahf)=the giraffe

Jj



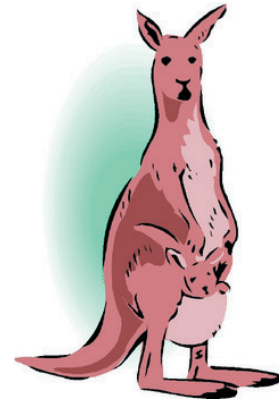
la jupe (zhewp)=the skirt

Hh



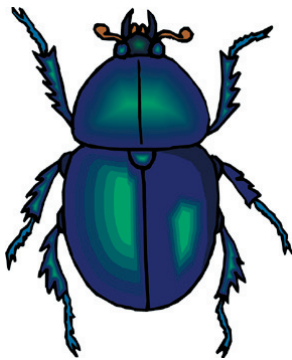
l'hippopotame

Kk



le kangourou

Ii



l'insecte

Ll



le lion(lee-yon)=lion

Mm



le mouton[mootoh(n)]=sheep

Pp



le poisson[pwah-soh(n)]=fish

Nn



nez (nay)=nose

Qq



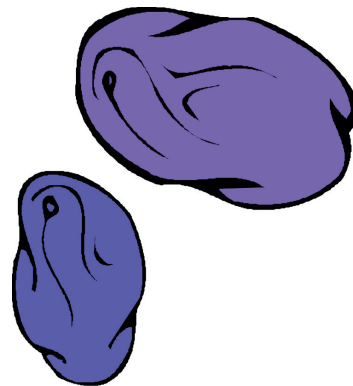
quartier(kahrtyay)=neighborhood

Oo



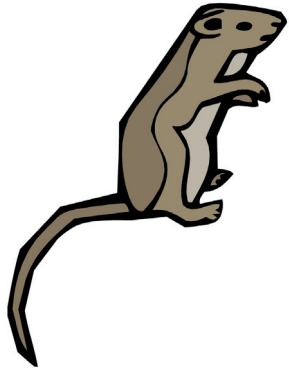
L'ours(loor)=bear

Rr



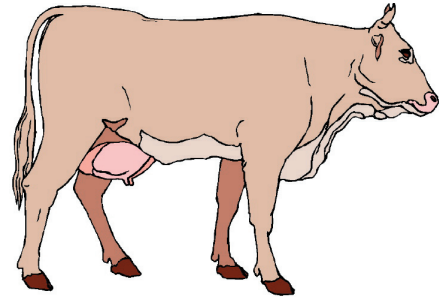
raisin [reh-zoh(n)]= dried grape

Ss



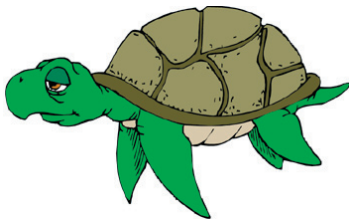
la souris(sooree)=mouse

Vv



la vache (vahsh)=cow

Tt



la tortue(tohr-tew)=turtle

Ww



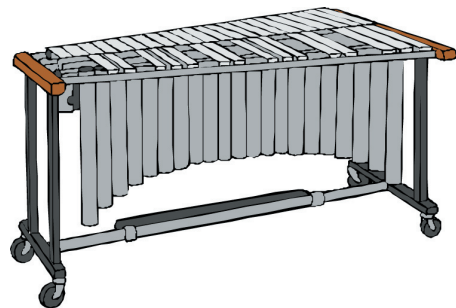
le w.c.(doo-bul-vay-say)=toilet, bathroom,
watercloset

Uu



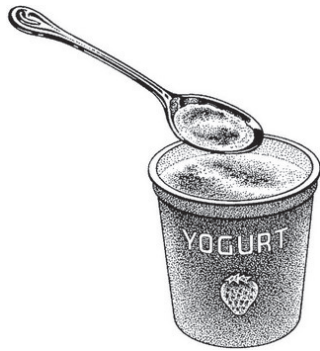
l'uniforme(eu-nee-fohm)=uniform

Xx



le xylophone(zee-loh-fon)=xylophone

Yy



yaourt(yahoort)=yogurt

Zz



le zèbre(zehbrah)=zebra



Key Words and Phrases

English	Français	Pronunciation Guide
At school	À l'école	Ah -lay-kohl
the classroom	la salle de classe	lah sahl duh klahs
the male teacher	l'instituteur	l'a(n)-stee-tew-tehr
the female teacher	l'institutrice	l'a(n)-stee-tew-trees
the student	l'élève	lay-lev
the students	les élèves	lays-eh-lev
the book	le livre	lay leevr
the books	les livres	lays leevr
the notebook	le cahier	lay kah-yay
the notebooks	les cahiers	lays kah-yay
the pen	le stylo	lay stee-loh
the pens	les stylos	lays stee-loh
the pencil	le crayon	lay krayoh(n)
the pencils	les crayons	lays krayoh(n)
the eraser	la gomme	lah gohm
crayons	les crayons couleurs	lays krayoh(n) koo-luhr
the paper	le papier	lay pah-pyay
the papers	les papiers	lays pah-pyay
the board	le tableau	lay tah-bloh
the chalk	la craie	lah kreh
the desk	le pupitre	lay pew-peetruh
the desk (Plural)	les pupitres	lays pew-peetruh
the chair	la chaise	lah shehz
the chairs	les chaises	lays shehz
the door	la porte	lah pohrt
the window	la fenêtre	lah fuh-nehtr
the windows	les fenêtres	lays fuh-nehtr

the school

the classroom

male teacher

female teacher

the student

the students



l'école

**la salle de
classe**

l'instituteur

l'institutrice

l'élève

les élèves



the book

the books

the notebook

the notebooks

the pen

the pens



le livre

les livres

le cahier

les cahiers

le stylo

les stylos



the pencil

the pencils

the eraser

the crayons

the paper

the papers



le crayon

les crayons

la gomme

**les crayons
couleurs**

le papier

les papiers



the board

the chalk

the desk

the desks

the chair

the chairs



le tableau

la craie

le pupitre

les pupitres

la chaise

les chaise



the door

the window

the windows

the bus

the car

the subway



la porte

la fenêtre

les fenêtres

l'autobus

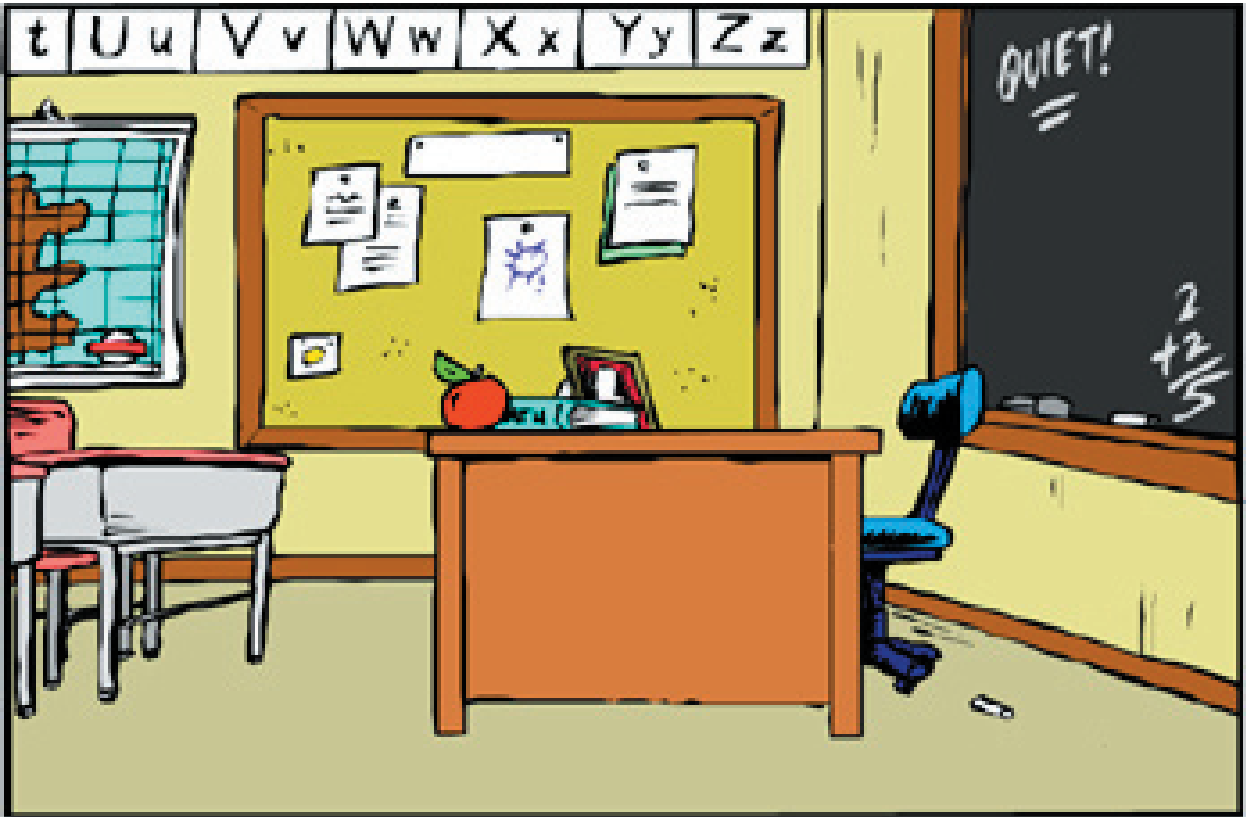
la voiture

le métro



La Salle de Classe

(The Classroom)



Circle all of the items you see in this picture.

Le tableau

Le crayon

La chaise

La craie

L'alphabet

Le pupitre

Le stylo

L'élève

Le cahier

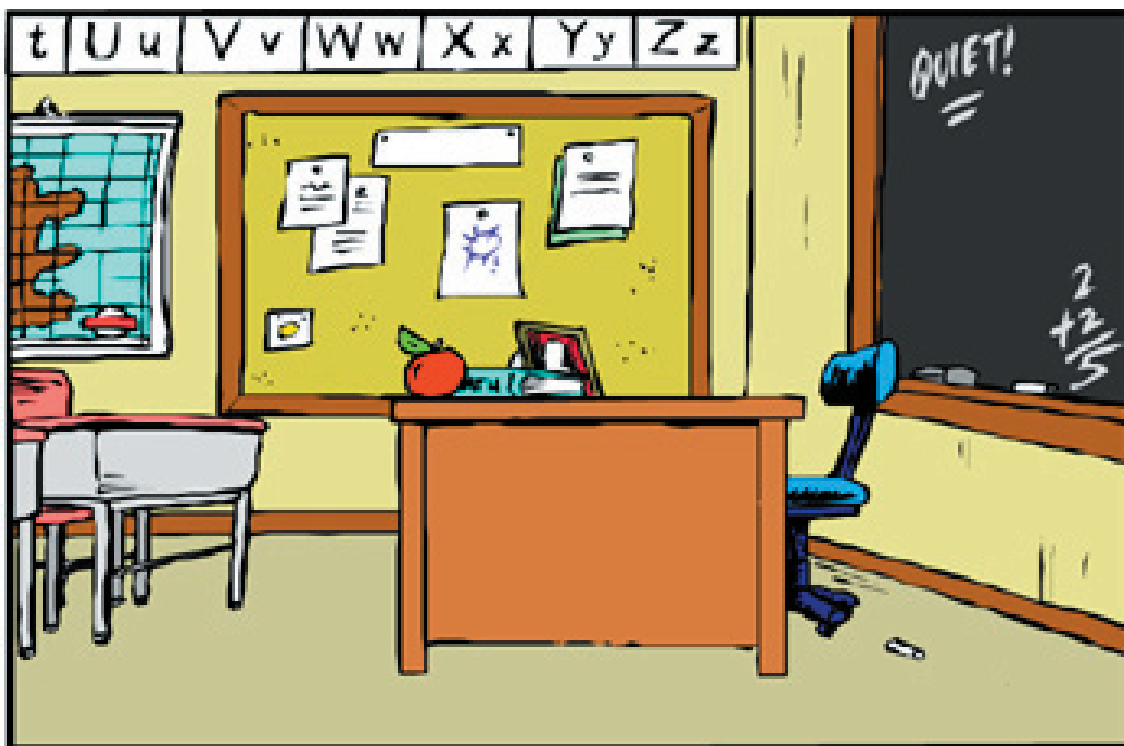
Les numeros

Le livre

Le papier

La Salle de Classe

(The Classroom) Answer Key



Circle all of the items you see in this picture.

Le tableau

Le crayon

La chaise

La craie

L'alphabet

Le pupitre

Le stylo

L'élève

Le cahier

Les numeros

Le livre

Le papier

Écrivez votre nom/Write your name _____

L'ÉCOLE

Directions: Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is a place where you go to learn.
2. When you open the _____ you are able to get some fresh air.
3. On the _____ we write with chalk.
4. We sit on the _____.
5. Listen to the _____.
6. Le _____ of luke ran out of ink.
7. I made a mistake can I use your _____ to erase my error.

école, instituteur, élève, livre, cahier, stylo, crayon, gomme, papier, tableau, craie, pupitre, chaise, porte, fenêtre



Écrivez votre nom/Write your name _____

L'ÉCOLE (*Answer Key*)

Directions: Fill in the blanks

1. **école** is a place where you go to learn.
2. When you open the **fenêtre** you are able to get some fresh air.
3. On the **tableau** we write with chalk.
4. We sit on the **chaise**.
5. Listen to the **l'instituteur** in school.
6. The **stylo** of Luke ran out of ink.
7. I made a mistake can I use your **gomme** to erase my error.

école, l'instituteur, élève, livre, cahier, stylo, crayon, gomme, papier, tableau, craie, pupitre, chaise, porte, fenêtre



Key Words and Phrases

verbs & nouns

English	Français	Pronunciation Guide
to learn	apprendre	a-prahndr
to read	lire	leer
to write	écrire	ay-kreer
to speak	parler	pahr-lay
to listen	écouter	ay-koo-tay
to look at	regarder	ruh-gahr-day
to see	voire	vwahr
to play	jouer	zhooay
to run	courir	koo-reer
to walk	marcher	mahr-shay
to eat	manger	mah(n)zhay
to drink	boire	bwahr
the bus	l'autobus	l'oh-toh-bews
the car	la voiture	lah-vwahtewr
the male friend	l'ami	lah-me
the female friend	l'amie	lah-me



Les Verbes/The Verbs

In French there are several types of verbs. There are verbs that end in -er, -ir, -re, and the irregular verbs that have no particular ending. Verbs that end in -er, -ir, or -re follow the same basic pattern. The first thing you do is drop the final "er", "ir" or "re" from the basic verb form or stem.

In French, we conjugate verbs. Conjugating meant changing the ending of the verb to agree with the subject.

Subject pronouns such as je, tu il/elle, nous, vous, ils/elles are always necessary because in many instances, the verbs sound exactly the same.

- ✦ With "je", "il", or "elle" add "e" to the basic verb form.
- ✦ With "nous" add "ons" to the basic verb form.
- ✦ With "vous" add "ez" to the basic verb form.
- ✦ With "ils" and "elles" simply add "ent" to the basic verb form. The "ent" is silent.

To make any verb negative, put **Ne** (**N'** before a vowel) before the verb and **Pas** (pah) after the verb.

Example: Ne _____ pas = Ne parle pas
= N'ecoute pas



<p>apprendre (a-prahndr)</p> <p>j'apprends (a-prahnd)</p> <p>tu apprends (a-prahnd)</p> <p>il/elle apprend (a-prahnd)</p> <p>nous apprenons (a-pruh-nohn)</p> <p>vous apprenez (a-pruh-nay)</p> <p>il/elles apprennent (a-pren)</p>	<p>lire (leer)</p> <p>je lis (lee)</p> <p>tu lis (lee)</p> <p>il/elle lit (lee)</p> <p>nous lisons (lee-zohn)</p> <p>vous lisez (lee-zay)</p> <p>il/elles lisent (leez)</p>
<p>écrire (ay-kreer)</p> <p>j'écris (ay-kree)</p> <p>tu écris (ay-kree)</p> <p>il/elle écrit (ay-kree)</p> <p>nous écrivons (ay-kree-vohn)</p> <p>vous écrivez (ay-kree-vay)</p> <p>il/elles écrivent (ay-kreev)</p>	<p>parler (par-lay)</p> <p>je parle (parl)</p> <p>tu parles (parl)</p> <p>il/elle parle (parl)</p> <p>nous parlons [parloh (n)]</p> <p>vous parlez (parlay)</p> <p>il/elles apprennent (parl)</p>
<p>écouter (ay-koo-tay)</p> <p>j'écoute (j'ay-koot)</p> <p>tu écoutes (ay-koot)</p> <p>il/elle écoute (ay-koot)</p> <p>nous écoutons (ay-koo-tohn)</p> <p>vous écoutez (ay-koo-tay)</p> <p>il/elles écoutent (ay-koot)</p>	<p>regarder (ruhghahrd)</p> <p>je regarde (ruhghahrd)</p> <p>tu regardes (ruhghahrd)</p> <p>il/elle regarde (ruhghahrd)</p> <p>nous regardons (ruh-gahr-dohn)</p> <p>vous regardez (ruh-gahr-day)</p> <p>il/elles regardent (ruhghahrd)</p>



<p>jouer (zhooay)</p> <p>je joue (zhoo)</p> <p>tu joues (zhoo)</p> <p>il/elle joue (zhoo)</p> <p>nous jouons (zhooohn)</p> <p>vous jouez (zhooay)</p> <p>il/elles apprennent (zhoo)</p>	<p>marcher (mahrshay)</p> <p>je marche (mahrsh)</p> <p>tu marches (mahrsh)</p> <p>il/elle marche (mahrsh)</p> <p>nous marchons (mahrshohn)</p> <p>vous marchez (mahrshay)</p> <p>il/elles marchent (mahrsh)</p>
<p>manger (mahn-zhay)</p> <p>je mange (mahnzh)</p> <p>tu manges (mahnzh)</p> <p>il/elle mange (mahnzh)</p> <p>nous mangeons (mahn-zhohn)</p> <p>vous mangez (mahn-zhay)</p> <p>il/elles mangent (mahnzh)</p>	<p>voire(vwa)</p> <p>je vois (vwa)</p> <p>tu vois (vwa)</p> <p>il/elle voit (vwa)</p> <p>nous voyons (vwa-ohn)</p> <p>vous voyez (vwa-ay)</p> <p>il/elles voient (vwa)</p>
<p>boire (bwa)</p> <p>je bois (bwa)</p> <p>tu bois (bwa)</p> <p>il/elle boit (bwa)</p> <p>nous buvons (bew-vohn)</p> <p>vous buvez (bew-vay)</p> <p>il/elles boivent (bwahv)</p>	<p>courir (koo-reer)</p> <p>je cours (koo)</p> <p>tu cours (koo)</p> <p>il/elle court (koo)</p> <p>nous courons (koo-rohn)</p> <p>vous courez (koo-ray)</p> <p>il/elles courent (koo)</p>



to learn

to read

to write

to speak

to listen

to look at



apprendre

lire

écrire

parler

écouter

regarder



to see

to play

to run

to walk

to eat

to drink



voir

jouer

courir

marcher

manger

boire



Écrivez votre nom/Write your name _____

Les Verbes

Directions: Add the endings to the verb stems in the following list.

manger

1. Je man_____

2. Nous man_____

3. Vous man_____

regarder

Tu re_____

Elles re_____

Il re_____

courir

1. Ils cour_____

2. Elle cour_____

3. Tu cour_____

lire

Nous li_____

Je li_____

Vous li_____



Écrivez votre nom/Write your name _____

Les Verbes (*Answer Key*)

Directions: Add the endings to the verb stems in the following list.

manger

1. Je mange
2. Nous mangeons
3. Vous mangez

regarder

1. Tu regardes
2. Elles regardent
3. Il regarde

courir

1. Ils cours
2. Elle court
3. Tu cours

lire

1. Nous lisons
2. Je lis
3. Vous lisez



Key Words and Phrases

- - - Pronouns - - -

English	Français	Pronunciation Guide
I	je	zhuh
you	tu	tew
you	vous (is used when speaking with an adult or a stranger)	voo
he	il	eel
she	elle	el
we	nous	noo
they (masculine or a mixed group)	ils	eel
they (feminine)	elles	el

Note to teacher:

Pronouns stand for or replace nouns. They perform several distinct functions. In this unit we will learn the subject pronouns in French. The subject pronouns are usually the subjects of sentences or clauses. They are usually found at the beginning of sentences.

Example: *I am going to church.*
We speak French.

Je vais a l'église.
Nous parlons Français.



I	you
you	we
he	she
they	they



je

tu

VOUS

nous

il

elle

ils

elles

Écrivez votre nom/Write your name _____

Activity Sheet

Directions: match the French word with the English word. There is one words that do not belong here so be careful.

elles

I, me, my

elle

they (Marie & Sandra)

vous

we

je

he

il

she

ils

you

nous

they (Billy & Jean)

tu

I have

j'ai

you



Activity Sheet

Directions: match the French word with the English word. There is one words that do not belong here so be careful.

elles I, me, my
elle they (Marie & Sandra)
vous we
je he
il she
ils you
nous they (Bob & Jean)
tu I have
j'ai you

Answer Sheet



Écrivez votre nom. /write your name. Je m'appelle_____

Review Sheet

Directions: Complete the sheet by filling in the blanks with the appropriate french word.

1. Les jours de la semaine sont/The days of the week are?

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

e. _____ f. _____

g. _____

2. Aujourd'hui est Jeudi. Hier etait _____.

Today is Thursday. Yesterday was _____.

3. Demain sera _____.

Tomorrow will be _____.

4. Le _____ je vais à l'église.

On _____ I go to church.

5. Le _____ je vais a l'école.

On _____ I go to school.

6. A l'école j' _____ l'institutrice.

In school I listen to the teacher.



Écrivez votre nom. /write your name. Je m'appelle _____

Review Sheet (Answer Sheet)

Directions: Complete the sheet by filling in the blanks with the appropriate french word.

1. Les jours de la semaine sont/The days of the week are?

a. **Dimanche**

b. **Lundi**

c. **Mardi**

d. **Mercredi**

e. **Jeudi**

f. **Vendredi**

g. **Samedi**

2. Aujourd'hui est Jeudi. Hier etait **Mercredi**.

Today is Thursday. Yesterday was _____.

3. Demain sera **Vendredi**.

Tomorrow will be _____.

4. Le **Samedi** je vais à l'église.

On _____ I go to church.

5. Le **** any of the 5 days would be correct** je vais a l'école.

On _____ I go to school.

6. A l'école j' **écoute** l'institutrice.

In school I listen to the teacher.



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