

Apprenons le Français **(Let's Learn French)**

A fun way to explore, study and learn French



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Table of Contents

Table des Matière

Introduction

- ❖ Purpose
- ❖ Goals
- ❖ Pronunciation Guide

Mini Units

- ❖ Les Salutations/Greetings
- ❖ Les Numéros/Numbers
- ❖ Les Couleurs/Colors
- ❖ Les Jours de la Semaine/The Days of the Week
- ❖ Les Mois de l'année
- ❖ Les Saisons/Seasons





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 beginning 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 converse in daily living by identifying classroom 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	English Sounds	Examples
a	ah (<i>mama</i>)	la
e	un (<i>until</i>)	je
é, final -er, final -ez, et	ay (<i>day</i>)	musée, parler, adorez, et
e + two consonants, ê, é	eh (<i>ever</i>)	sept, être, élève
eu	There is no English sound equivalent. Round your lips and try to say eh at the same time.	deux
eu, oeu	l (<i>sir</i>)	seul, soeur
i + vowel, ill	y (<i>yes</i>)	étudier, fille famille
y + vowel	yeux	
o + final pronounced	o (<i>lost</i>)	homme
ô, au, eau	o (<i>rose</i>)	hôtel, au, eau
o	(<i>oh</i>) When used as the last sound radio of a word and before -s	rose
ou	oo (<i>tooth</i>)	ou
oi, oî	wa (<i>watch</i>)	trois
u	There is no English sound equivalent. Round your lips and try saying oo or ee at the same time.	tu
u + vowel	we (<i>we</i>)	huit, suis
ou + vowel		oui



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	ce, cinéma, Nancy
ca (before a, o, u)	s	ça, garçon
c (before a, o, u)	k	carotte, comme
ch	sh	chez, Michel
j, g (before e, i, y)	similar to zh	juge, nageons, je, Jim
g (before a, o)	hard g	gant, gomme
h (silent) at the beginning of word	word begins with the sound of the vowel	hôtel
h (aspirate) at the beginning or in the middle of the word	far less aspirated than in English	haine, cahier
qu, final q	k	que, cinq
r	There is no English sound equivalent. Imitate the sound when you gargle.	rouge, train
s between vowels	z	poison, desert
s at beginning of word	s	six
s before a consonant	s	disque
ss	s	poisson, dessert
th	t	thé, théâtre
x	x	excellent, expert
x	s	only in six, dix and soixante



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**

France, Henri, lampe, member

industrie, pain, important, faim

bien

bon, bombe

lundi, parfum

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)**nous^arrivons** (z)**sept^hommes** (t)

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 a vowel sound is dropped (usually **e** or **i**) at the end of one word if the next word begins with a vowel sound. The vowel that is dropped does not disappear. It is replaced by an apostrophe. The elision will most likely occur with the final **e** of **je**, **ne**, **de**, **que**.

Je-arrive**Il ne-étudie pas****La classe de-histoire****Que-est-ce que****J'arrive****Il n'étudie pas****La classe d'histoire****Qu'es-ce que**

Let's begin our trip!

Pack your bags!



Get on the plane!

Let's go to France

Did you know that there are many words and phrases that are used in the English language that are adopted from the French language? Here are a few. I hope that you enjoy your trip. 😊

Words adopted from the French language

1. amour
2. au gratin
3. avant-garde
4. beret
5. bistro
6. bonbon
7. bourbon
8. cadet
9. cadre
10. café
11. camaraderie
12. camouflage
13. carafe
14. cartel
15. champagne
16. chef
17. chiffon
18. cliché
19. clique
20. collage
21. commune
22. corsage
23. Crêpe
24. crevasse
25. critique
26. crochet
27. croutons
28. décor
29. enclave
30. entrée



31. foyer
32. fuselage
33. garage
34. lecture
35. levee
36. litre
37. mademoiselle
38. masseur
39. montage
40. motif
41. naïveté
42. parfait
43. parole
44. partisan
45. pastel
46. penchant
47. portage
48. purée
49. rapport
50. reprise
51. revue
52. ricochet
53. rouge
54. roulette
55. sabotage
56. saboteur
57. sauté
58. savant
59. suite
60. timbre
61. toupee
62. vignette

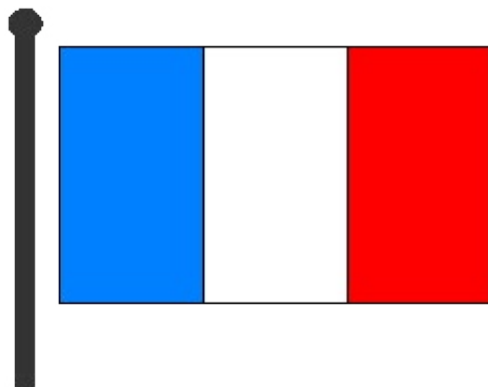


Phrases borrowed from French

French

English

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. á la carte | meal dishes separately priced |
| 2. au contraire | on the contrary |
| 3. au courant | up to date |
| 4. au naturel | in a natural state |
| 5. au revoir | goodbye |
| 6. bête noir | pet aversion |
| 7. bon voyage | have a good journey |
| 8. cause célèbre | situation arousing attention; noted incident |
| 9. c'est la vie | that's life |
| 10. cherchez la femme | a woman caused it: look for the woman |
| 11. coup de grâce | final, decisive action |
| 12. coup d'état | a sudden change in government, often caused by
force |
| 13. crème de la crème | the very best |
| 14. de rigueur | indispensable; required by fashion or custom |
| 15. double entendre | double meaning |
| 16. en masse | as a group |
| 17. fait accompli | an accomplished and irrevocable fact or action |
| 18. faux pas | a social error |
| 19. hors d'œuvre | appetizer |
| 20. joie de vivre | zest or enthusiasm for the pleasures of life |
| 21. laissez faire | policy of non-interference |
| 22. nom de plume | pen name |
| 23. nouveau riche | newly or recently rich |
| 24. par excellence | of highest quality |
| 25. pièce de résistance | major or chief item of a series |
| 26. raison d'être | reason for being |
| 27. sans souci | without worry |
| 28. savoir faire | sophistication; know-how |
| 29. tour de force | feat of strength or brilliance |
| 30. vis-à-vis | face to face; in relation to |



Activity Sheet 1

Grades K – 2

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

Color the map of a country where French is spoken.



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

Activity Sheet 1

Grades 3 – 5 (Suggested grades, however can be used for grades 6 – 8 also.)

There are many countries where French is spoken. There are some that you know and some you may not know. See if you can complete this puzzle.

1. L _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2. _ _ E _ _ _

3. M _ _ _ _ _ _ _

4. _ O _ _ _ _ _ _

5. _ _ N _ _ _ _ _

6. _ _ _ D _ _ _ _ _ _

7. _ E _ _ _ _ _ _

8. _ F _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

9. _ R _ _ _ _ _

10. A _ _ _ _ _ _ _

11. _ _ _ _ _ N _ _ _ _

12. C _ _ _ _ _ _ _

13. _ O _ _ _ _ _

14. _ _ _ _ _ P _ _ _ _ _ _

15. H _ _ _ _ _

16. _ _ O _

17. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ N _

18. _ _ _ E _ _ _ _ _ _



Écrivez votre nom. /Write your name. Je m'appelle KEY

Activity Sheet 1

Grades 3 – 5 (Suggested grades, however can be used for grades 6 – 8 also.)

There are many countries where French is spoken. There are some that you know and some you may not know. See if you can complete this puzzle.

Answer Key

1. LOUISIANA
2. QUEBEC

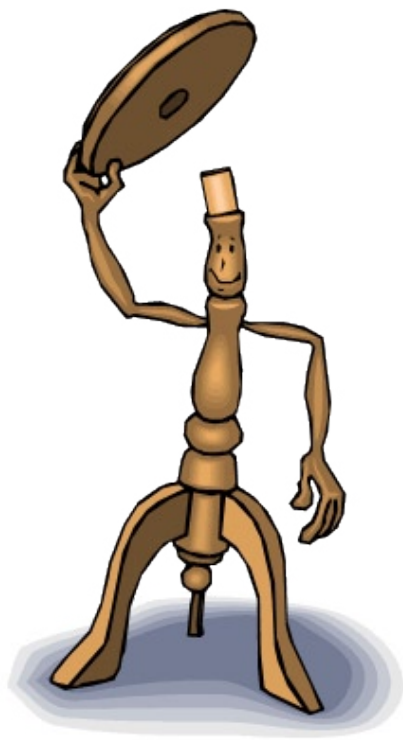
3. MOROCCO
4. MONTREAL
5. TUNISIA
6. GUADELOUPE
7. BELGIUM

8. FRENCH GUIANA
9. FRANCE
10. ALGERIA
11. MARTINIQUE
12. CORSICA
13. MONACO
14. NEW HAMPSHIRE
15. HAITI
16. LAOS
17. SWITZERLAND
18. LUXEMBOURG



Salutations





Bonjour!
Hello!

Comment allez-vous?
How are you?

Très bien merci. Et vous ?
Very well thank you. And you?



In this lesson you will learn:

- ⇒ how to say hello and goodbye
- ⇒ how to exchange greetings
- ⇒ how observe basic courtesies

English	French	Pronunciation
Good morning/Good day	Bonjour	Bohn-zhoor
Good evening (<i>after 5:00 p.m.</i>)	Bonsoir	Bohn-swahr
Hello/Hi	Salut	Sah-lew
How are you?	*Comment allez- vous?	Koh-mahn tah lay-voov?
How are you?	Comment vas tu?	Koh-mahn vah too?
How are you?	Ça va?	Sah vah?
How are things?	Comment ça va ?	Koh-mahn sah vah?
I am fine thank you.	Ça va bien merci.	Sah vah byan mair-see.
And you?	Et toi? / *Et vous?	Ay twah? / Ay voo?
Very well.	Très bien.	Treh byan.
Quite well.	Assez bien.	A-say byan.
So-so	Comme ci, comme ça.	Kohm see, kohm sah.
Not very well.	Pas très bien.	Pah treh byan.
Terrible.	Très mal.	Treh mahl.
Thank you	Merci	Mair-see
You are welcome.	De rien.	Duh ryan.
What is your name?	*Comment vous appelez vous?	Koh-mahn voo zah-puh-lay voo?
What is your name?	Comment t'appelles- tu?	Koh-mahn tah-pel too?
My name is _____.	Je m'appelle _____.	Zhuh mah-pel_____.
<u>What is he/she called?</u>	Comment il/elle s'appelle?	Koh-mahn eel/el sah-pel?
He/She is called _____.	Il/Elle s'appelle _____.	Eel/el sah-pel_____.
What are they called?	Comment ils s'appellent?	Koh mahn eel sah-pel?
They are called _____.	Ils/Elles s'appellent _____	Eel/el sah-pel _____.
Pleased to meet you.	Enchanté.	Ahn-shan-tay.



How old are you?	Quel âge as-tu?	Kel ah-zh ah too?
I am _____ years old.	J'ai _____ ans.	Zha ____ ahn
Until later.	A plus tard.	A plew thar.
Until next time.	À la prochaine.	Ah lah proh-shen.
See you soon.	À bientôt	Ah byan toe
Good bye.	Au revoir.	Oh ruh-vwahr
Good night.	Bonne nuit	Bun nwee
Yes	Oui	Wee
No	Non	Nohn
Please	S'il vous plaît.	Seel voo play
Okay	D'accord	D'ahk-or
Sorry	Pardon	Par-dohn
Nothing	Rien	Ryan
Mr., Mrs. & Miss	Monsieur, Madame & Mademoiselle	Muh-syuh, Mah-dahm & Mahd-mwah-zel
Write your name	Écrivez votre nom.	Ay-kree-vay voh-truh nohn
I	Je	Zhuh
You	tu	Yoo
He	il	eel
She	elle	el
They (male)	ils	eel
They (female)	elles	el
Who is that?	C'est qui ?	Say key
That is _____.	C'est _____.	Say _____.
my friend (male)	mon ami	mohn ah-me
my friend (female)	mon amie	mohn ah-me



***Note to the teacher:**

- I. In French there are different greetings for different times of the day. **Salut!** is how you say hello to your friends. **Salut**, can mean “goodbye as well as “hello”. **Bon jour** is a more polite way to say hello or have a good day. In France, it is polite to add **Monsieur, Madame** or **Mademoiselle** when you greet people you don’t know. You say **Monsieur** to men, **Madame** to women and **Mademoiselle** to girls. There are two ways to say see you later: “**Au revoir!**” or “**À bientôt**”. When you say, “**Ça va?**” you are not only greeting people but you are asking them how they are.
- II. There are two words for «they» in French: **ils** and **elles**. When you are speaking about boys or men, you use **ils**. When you are talking about girls or women, you use **elles**. If you are speaking about both boys and girls together, then you use the word **ils**.
- III. «**Vous**» is used when speaking to an adult or when talking to someone you do not know.
- IV. When you see a linking mark between two words, it is important that you sound the last letter of the first word as though it were attached to the next word: Example (**Vous parlez anglais?**)
- V. Pardon can be used to apologize or asked to be excused. It can also be used when you want something repeated (**pardon?**).



Activities to do with greetings

- ✓ Ask the children to repeat after you when you say the different French greetings.
- ✓ Use the sample conversation page to have a conversation with your students, then encourage them to have conversations with one another. Ask them to go home and greet their parents in French.
- ✓ The children can take turns using the dolls/puppets to have a conversation.
- ✓ The students should cut out the vocabulary cards and match the French number with the English number.
- ✓ The children can draw a picture where two or more individuals are having a conversation.
- ✓ Practice writing the greetings by copying them in their notebooks.
- ✓ Find the greetings in the word search puzzle.



Première Leçon /Lesson 1

Grades K – 2

Goal: To be able to learn the different greetings used in the French language.

Materials:

1. 2 puppets or dolls (preferably a boy and a girl)
2. The map of France.
3. The French flag
4. The French national anthem

Procedure:

- I. Tell the children that they are going on an adventure to another country.
- II. Place the map on the board and play the national anthem. Ask them if they know which country they are going to visit.
- III. Ask them if they know what language is spoken there.
- IV. Let them meet the puppets/dolls who will be their tour guides on this journey.
- V. Together name the puppets/dolls. You may give them any name but a French name would be nice.
Names: Adèle, Brigitte, Carine, Dominique, Evelyne, Francine, Gertrude, Joanne, Lisbeth, Lisa, Marie, Martine, Nathalie, Nicole, Régine, Sabine, Valérie. (girls)
Amos, Francis, Henri, Herve, Lionel, Pierre, or Quesnel. (boys)
- VI. Let's say hello !
 - a. Have one of the dolls say hello to the boys and girls and have them repeat after the doll. Then have them take turns holding the puppet/doll and allowing them to share personal greetings with the puppet/doll.



Let's greet one another!



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 biens merci, et vous ?
Teacher: Ça va bien merci.

(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.



(Double click on this when the lesson has ended)
Congratulations! Now let's have a conversation between students.



This is a sample conversation between students.

Michelle: Bonjour Anne, comment ça va?
Anne: Ça va très bien, et toi ?
Michelle: Ça va bien, merci.
Anne: Salut Jean.
Jean: Salut Anne.
Anne: Comment ça va ?
Jean: Ça va bien, et toi ?
Anne: Ça va très bien.
Michelle: Au revoir Anne et Jean.
Anne: Au revoir Michelle.
Jean: A la prochaine Michelle.



(English)

Michelle Good morning Anne, how are things?
Anne Very well thank you, and you?
Michelle I am fine, thank you.
Anne Hello Jean.
Jean Hello Anne.
Anne How are things?
Jean I am fine, and you?
Anne I am very well.
Michelle Goodbye Anne and Jean.
Anne Goodbye Michelle.
Jean Until next time Michelle.

 (Double click on this when the lesson has ended)

Congratulations!



Vocabulary Cards Salutations/Greetings

Bonjour

Bonsoir

Salut

Comment
Allez-vous?

Comment vas tu?

Ça va?

Comment ça va?

Ça va bien merci.



Et toi?	Et vous?
Très bien	Assez bien
Comme ci comme ça	Pas très bien
Très mal	Merci
De rien	Comment vous appelez vous?



Comment t'appelles-tu?	Je m'appelle _____ .
Enchanté	A plus tard
A la prochaine	Au revoir
Bonne nuit	Oui
Non	S'il vous plaît



D'accord	Pardon
Rien	Monsieur
Madame	Mademoiselle

Note to the teacher: Cut out the cards and allow the students to match the cards. You may wish to play a game where the one who matches their sets first wins.



Vocabulary Cards
Salutations/Greetings

Good Morning	Good day
Good evening	Hello
Hi!	How are you?
How are things?	I am fine thank you.



And you?	Very well
Quite well	So-so
Not very well	Terrible
Thank you	You are welcome
What is your name?	My name is _____.



Pleased to meet you	Until later
Until next time	Goodbye
Good night	Yes
No	Please
Okay	Sorry



Nothing	Mr.
Mrs.	Miss

Note to the teacher:

There are some definitions in English that can serve for two or more French words.



Greetings/Les Salutations

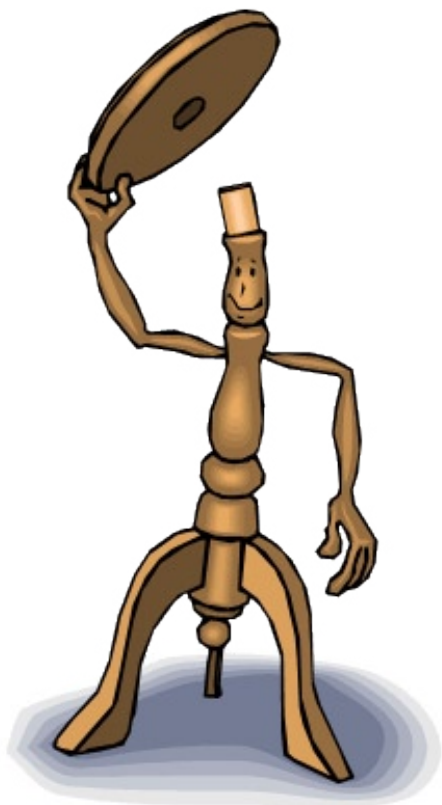
Écrivez votre nom. /Write your name. Je m'appelle _____

Use this word search puzzle to test the keywords that you have just learned.

Z M G U M I R E Z Z M S N I F
M H D V Q O U Z T A J O A J B
X A V A I Q O C G R N M R P P
O I D F J X J X Z S A I S W E
V D W A M I N Z T D O A W J N
L B C J M B O J E S L D W C T
S E A K P E B M N U F A K M V
Y R Y T W Z O O T P K Z N E L
N X U A H I B Z Y A Y D L R S
O E K E S E T N A H C N E C Q
Q P I E I E P V Y W Z U B I P
U Q L R V S P I W J G V A P M
N L B M G J N U L T I S T D O
E C X P A R D O N E I B D Q Z
Z R S W H L V J M G F V Z E K

BIEN, BONJOUR, BONSOIR, ENCHANTE, MADAME,
MADEMOISELLE, MERCI, MONSIEUR, NON, RIEN, OUI,
PARDON, RIEN, SALUT





Salut! We are ready to learn our numbers. Put your hat on and let's begin.

In this lesson you will learn:

- ⇒ how to say the different numbers from 1 – 20 in French
- ⇒ to count in French

Les Numéros

Les numéros/The numbers

English	French	Pronunciation
zero	zero	zay-roh
one	Un	uhn
two	Deux	duh
three	Trois	twah
four	Quatre	kah-truh
five	Cinq	sank
six	Six	seess
seven	Sept	set
eight	Huit	wheat
nine	Neuf	nuf
ten	Dix	deess
eleven	Onze	ohnz
twelve	Douze	dooz
thirteen	Treize	trehz
fourteen	Quatorze	kah-torz
fifteen	Quinze	kanz
sixteen	Seize	seh-z
seventeen	dix-sept	deez-set
eighteen	dix-huit	deez-wheat
nineteen	dix-neuf	deez-nuf
twenty	Vingt	van

Note to Teacher - Teach numbers 1 – 10 first and then 11 – 20.



Activities to do with numbers

- ✓ Ask the children to write out their phone numbers and practice saying the numbers in French.
- ✓ The students should cut out the vocabulary cards and match the French number with the English number.
- ✓ Fill in the missing dates in the calendar.
- ✓ Copy the numbers in French.
- ✓ Find the numbers in the word search puzzle.
- ✓ Draw the number of objects in the appropriate box.
- ✓ Match the objects with the appropriate numbers (1– 0).
- ✓ Listen and circle the correct number (0 – 10).
- ✓ Listen and circle the correct number (0 – 20).
- ✓ Color the correct number.



Vocabulary Cards

Les numéros/The numbers

un	deux
trois	quatre
cinq	six
sept	huit
neuf	dix



onze

douze

treize

quatorze

quinze

seize

dix-sept

dix-huit

dix-neuf

vingt



one

two

three

four

five

six

seven

eight

nine

ten



eleven

twelve

thirteen

fourteen

fifteen

sixteen

seventeen

eighteen

nineteen

twenty



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



<p>11</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p> <p>♥</p>	<p>12</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p> <p>♥♥</p>
<p>13</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p> <p>♥♥♥</p>	<p>14</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p> <p>♥♥♥♥</p>
<p>15</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥</p>	<p>16</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥</p>
<p>17</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p>	<p>18</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p>
<p>19</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p>	<p>20</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p> <p>♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥</p>



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

Fill in the blanks with the missing number.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Un		trois		cinq		sept
	neuf		onze		treize	
quinze		dix-sept		dix-neuf		

Number Calendars

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
	2		4		6	
8		10		12		14
	16		18		20	

Note to the teacher

The older students can complete both calendars; however, the younger students can complete the second calendar as you call out the missing numbers randomly.



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

Les numéros de un – dix

Numbers one (1) – ten (10)

Copy the numbers in French.

un

deux

trois

quatre

cinq

six

sept

huit

neuf

dix



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

Les numéros de onze – vingt

Numbers eleven (11) – twenty (20)

Copy the numbers in French.

onze

douze

treize

quatorze

quinze

seize

dix-sept

dix-huit

dix-neuf

vingt



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

Les numéros/The numbers

Use this word search puzzle to test the numbers that you have just learned. How many numbers can you find?

D E U X S A M T E A B M Q X F
V Q D C E L G Z R O A M I H W
Z M Y H P X R M R E C D Z H T
N B O V T O Z E B W I I D T R
M N K R T N Z Q C J C Z N X B
N H O R V Y C Q U A T R E Q H
Z I A S W Y B S E T J Z U U T
S U K V Q C T L I G S P I I E
Q E Z U O D E I X N K T U N N
F U E N U Y X Z X I E J Y Z M
L R J E P L I M I V U Z D E Z
R H X K U B S L J E E F N H B
R E A H F M V Z D X S G Y O L
Q J T Q D V B J R K U U P Z D
U Q G L T J G F I D S V U D W

CINQ, DEUX, DIX, HUIT, NEUF, ONZE, QUATORZE, QUATRE,


QUINZE, SEIZE, SEPT, SIX, TREIZE, TROIS, VINGT, ZERO



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

Les numéros de 1 – 20 (Numbers 1 – 20)

Write the correct number in the blank, and then draw the correct number of things in the box. Use the first one as your example.

		
sept means <u> 7 </u>	cinq means _____	un means _____
trois means _____	dix-neuf means _____	deux means _____
huit means _____	onze means _____	six means _____
vingt means _____	seize means _____	douze means _____



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

Les numéros de 1 – 10 (Numbers 1- 10)

Draw a line from the numbers to the objects in French.

dix



huit



six



quatre



deux



un



trois



cinq



sept



neuf



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

LISTEN FOR THE NUMBERS 0 – 10

Listen to the words that the teacher says.
Circle the number that tells the meaning of the word.

neuf	9	7	2
trois	6	3	1
dix	0	5	10
un	7	1	7
zero	3	8	0
huit	8	1	3
sept	7	9	6
cinq	2	10	5
six	4	6	9
deux	2	5	8
quatre	1	6	4



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

LISTEN FOR THE NUMBERS 11 – 20

Listen to the words that the teacher says.

Circle the number that tells the meaning of the word.

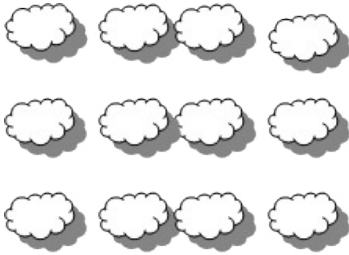
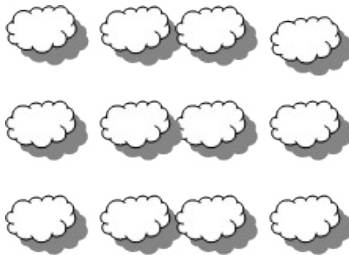
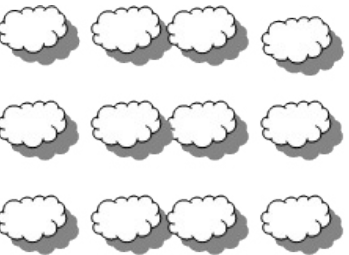
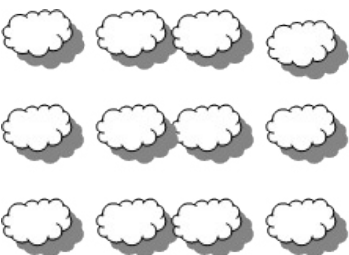
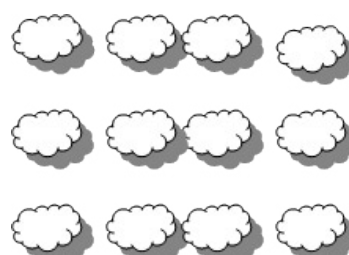
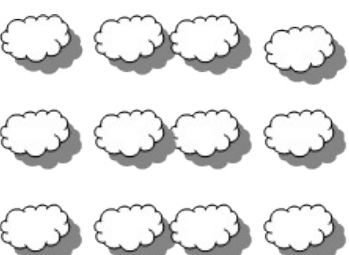
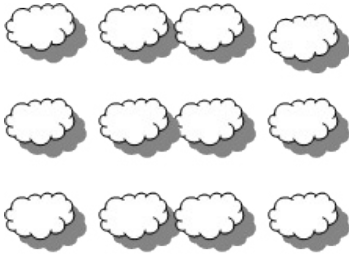
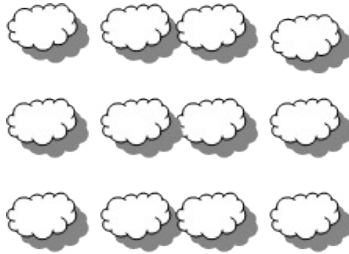
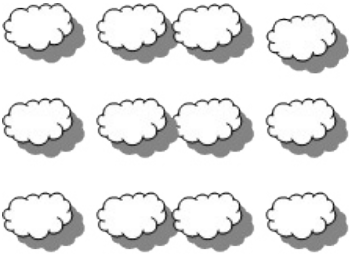
Dix-neuf	20	19	17
Seize	16	13	11
Douze	10	15	12
Quatorze	17	16	14
Onze	11	18	20
Dix-huit	19	11	18
Vingt	20	17	16
Dix-sept	14	15	17
Treize	13	12	15
Quinze	12	15	13



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

Coloring 1 - 10

Color the number of white clouds that show the number written at the bottom of the box then write the number on the line.

 <p>sept _____</p>	 <p>cinq _____</p>	 <p>un _____</p>
 <p>trois _____</p>	 <p>neuf _____</p>	 <p>deux _____</p>
 <p>huit _____</p>	 <p>quatre _____</p>	 <p>six _____</p>



Let's talk together. It's time to practice.



This conversation is one that could occur between the teacher and the students. When you speak about their age, ask them to say and point to the number, that shows how old they are.

Teacher: Bonjour les enfants.
Students: Bonjour Madame/Monsieur _____.
Teacher: Comment allez vous?
Students: Ça va biens merci, et vous?
Teacher: Ça va bien merci.
Teacher: Quel âge as Adele?
Students: Adele as _____ ans.
Teacher: Quel âge as-tu?
Student: J'ai _____ ans.

(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: How old is Adele?
Teacher: How old are you?
Student: I am _____ years old.



(Double click on this when the lesson has ended)

Congratulations! Now let's have a conversation between students



This is a sample conversation between students.

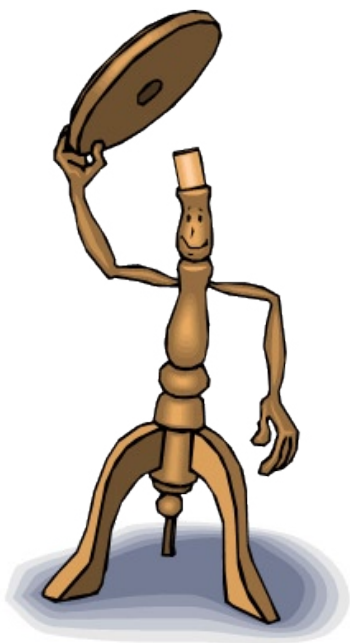
Michelle: Bonjour Anne, comment ça va?
Anne: Ça va très bien, et toi ?
Michelle: Ça va bien, merci.
Anne: Michelle, quel âge as-tu ?
Michelle: J'ai ____ ans, et toi.
Anne: J'ai ____ ans.
Anne: Salut Jean.
Jean: Salut Anne.
Anne: Comment ça va ?
Jean: Ça va bien, et toi ?
Anne: Ça va très bien.
Jean: Anne, quel Âge as-tu ?
Anne: J'ai ____ ans, et toi ?
Jean: J'ai ____ ans.
Michelle: Au revoir Anne. Au revoir Jean.
Anne: Bonne nuit Michelle.
Jean: A la prochaine Michelle.

(English)

Michelle: Good morning Anne, how are things?
Anne: Very well thank you, and you?
Michelle: I am fine, thank you.
Anne: Michelle, how old are you?
Michelle: I am ____ years old
Anne: Hello Jean.
Jean: Hello Anne.
Anne: How are things?
Jean: I am fine, and you?
Anne: I am very well.
Jean: Anne, quel age a tu ?
Anne: I am ____ years old.
Michelle: Goodbye Anne. Goodbye Jean.
Anne: Good night Michelle.



Les Couleurs



Bonjour! Ça va? We are taking a wonderful trip. Our next stop is to learn our colors. What color is your shirt? Is it red, blue, white or black? Here we go ... Put your hat on and let's begin.

In this lesson you will learn:

⇒ how to identify the basic colors in French.



Les Couleurs/The Colors

English	French	Pronunciation
😊 red	😊 rouge	roozh
😊 blue	😊 bleu (e)	bluh
😊 yellow	😊 jaune	zhohn
😊 green	😊 vert (e)	vair
😊 orange	😊 orange	oh-rah-n-zh
😊 pink	😊 rose	roh-z
😊 black	😊 noir (e)	nwahr
white	blanc (he)	blahn
😊 gray	😊 gris (e)	gree
😊 brown	😊 marron	mah-rohn

Hint to the teacher:

When there is an (e) or (he) as in the word *blanc (he)* it is important to note that the word is spelled without the he when it is used as a masculine word and with the (he) when it is used as a feminine word. Example: **She has a white dress. Elle a une robe blanche. He is wearing white pants. Il porte un pantalon blanc.**



Activities to do with colors

- ✓ The student can identify their favorite color.
- ✓ The students should cut out the vocabulary cards and match the French color with the English color.
- ✓ The students can paste a picture of something that is the same color as the color written on the card.
- ✓ Make a rainbow and write the different colors on their rainbow.
- ✓ Find the different colors in the word search puzzle.



Vocabulary Cards Les Couleurs/Colors

rouge

bleu

jaune

vert

orange

rose

noir

blanc



gris

marron



red

blue

yellow

green

orange

pink

black

white

gray

brown



gray

brown



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

Les couleurs/The colors

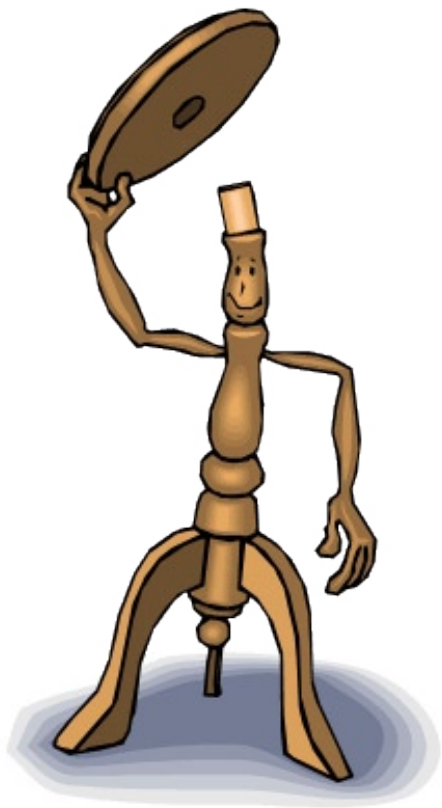
Use this word search puzzle to find the colors that you have just learned.
How many colors can you find?

Y Z S H B R E D Z U Z K M N J
 X C S W O H R I O N G W C B F
 K E C S C O R A N G E N E H D
 M N E N F A D S Y B A F T X A
 E R A A L X E T I L E A K U Q
 D L P W R N I T B R G Z D S J
 B K Z K T C Q K R D G D F A R
 H Z Y B U U U V V E U U U D V
 M D O P N E R I O N V N R Z E
 D A X Z B P P S Y R E U O E R
 J U R E L L Y J N G E B U U T
 V R G R I S E E R N H S G E C
 C G V T O I F U H O L E E L R
 D X S O A N Z T Z K Z B C B E
 R L E U P U V T D Y J L M D P

BLANC
BLANCHE
BLEU
BLEUE
GRIS
GRISE
JAUNE
MARRON
NOIR
NOIRE
ORANGE



Les Jours de la semaine



Bonjour! There are *sept jours* in the week do you know what they are in French? You don't well we will learn them now. Are you ready? Put your hat on and let's begin.

In this lesson you will learn:

- ⇒ The names of the different days of the week.

Les jours de la semaine/ The days of the week

English	French	Pronunciation
the calendar	le calendrier	luh kah-lahn-dree-ay
Sunday	Dimanche	Dee-monsh
Monday	Lundi	Luhn-dee
Tuesday	Mardi	Mar-dee
Wednesday	Mercredi	Mair-kruh-dee
Thursday	Jeudi	Zhuh-dee
Friday	Vendredi	Vahn-druh-dee
Saturday	Samedi	Sahm-dee
the morning	le matin	luh mah-tan
the afternoon	L'après-midi	luh-preh-mee-dee
the evening	le soir	luh swahr
the night	la nuit	lah nwee
today	aujourd'hui	oh-zhoor-dwee
tomorrow	demain	duh-man
yesterday	hier	ee-air
is	est	ay
was	était	ay-tay
will be	sera	suh-rah



Activities to do with the days of the week

- ✓ When you do the morning activities with the children ask them to identify what day it is, what day yesterday was and what day will tomorrow be. Allow them to do this everyday. They could also tell you the date.
- ✓ The students should cut out the vocabulary cards and match the French day with the English day.
- ✓ Fill in the missing days in the calendar.
- ✓ Copy the days in French.
- ✓ Find the different days in the word search puzzle.



Vocabulary Cards

Les jours de la semaine/The days of the week

Dimanche	Lundi
Mardi	Mercredi
Jeudi	Vendredi
Samedi	



Sunday	Monday
Tuesday	Wednesday
Thursday	Friday
Saturday	



Key words

Vocabulary Cards

le matin	l'après midi
la nuit	le soir
aujourd'hui	demain



est

hier

était

sera

the morning

the afternoon

the evening

the night

today

tomorrow



yesterday

is

was

will be



Let's talk together. It's time to practice.



This conversation is one that could occur between the teacher and the students. Have the children tell you the appropriate day.

Teacher: Bonjour les enfants.
Students: Bonjour Madame/Monsieur _____.
Teacher: ça va?
Students: Oui, ça va biens merci, et vous?
Teacher: Ça va bien merci.
Teacher: Aujourd'hui est quel jour?
Students: Aujourd'hui est _____.
Teacher: Quel jour était hier?
Students: Hier était _____.
Teacher: Demain sera quel jour?
Students: Demain sera _____.
Teacher: Au revoir les enfants.
Students: Au revoir Madame/Monsieur _____.

(English)

Teacher: Good morning children.
Students: Good morning Mr. /Mrs. _____.
Teacher: How are you?
Students: Yes, I am fine thank you, and you?
Teacher: I am fine thank you.
Teacher: What day is today?
Students: Today is _____.
Teacher: What day was yesterday?
Students: Yesterday was _____.
Teacher: Tomorrow will be what day?
Students: Tomorrow will be _____.
Teacher: Goodbye children.
Students: Goodbye Mr./Mrs. _____.



Congratulations! Now let's have a conversation between students.
This is a sample conversation between students.

Jane: Salut Nathalie, comment ça va?
Nathalie: Pas très bien, et toi ?
Jane: Ça va très bien, merci. Comment va Marc?
Nathalie: Il va bien, et Martine ?
Jane: Elle va assez bien.
Pascal: Bonjour Jane, bonjour Nathalie.
Nathalie: Bonjour Pascal.
Jane: Bonjour Pascal.
Pascal: Demain sera quel jour ?
Nathalie: Demain sera _____.
Pascal: Jane, hier était quel jour ?
Jane: Hier était _____.
Nathalie: À la prochaine.
Jane: D'accord, à bientôt.
Pascale: Au revoir, à demain.

(English)

Jane: Hello Nathalie, how are things?
Nathalie: Not very well, and you?
Jane: I am very well, thank you. How is Marc?
Nathalie: He is well, and Martine?
Jane: She is quite well.
Pascal: Good morning Jane, good morning Nathalie.
Nathalie: Good morning Pascal.
Jane: Good morning Pascal.
Pascal: What day will tomorrow be?
Nathalie: Tomorrow will be _____.
Pascal: Jane, yesterday was what day?
Jane: Yesterday was _____.
Nathalie: See you next time.
Jane: Okay, see you soon.
Pascal: Goodbye, see you tomorrow.



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

Number Calendars

Fill in the blanks with the missing day.

	Lundi		Mercredi		Vendredi	

Fill in the blanks with the missing letters to correctly spell the days of the week.

Di_____	_____di	M____di	__ercredi	J__di	Ven____di	Same__

Note to the teacher

The older students can complete both calendars; however, the younger students can paste pictures of what they like to do on the different days.



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

Les jours de la semaine / The days of the week

J Z H P Q H Y H V B
E N V K W W V L Y E
U I K C F X T V E H
D F D R M I T I D C
I Z G E D A V V P N
N I D E R C R E M A
V R M W M D S D U M
N A V C L U N D I I
S P I A C G X E Y D
O F W P C G C E V T

DIMANCHE

JEUDI

LUNDI

MARDI

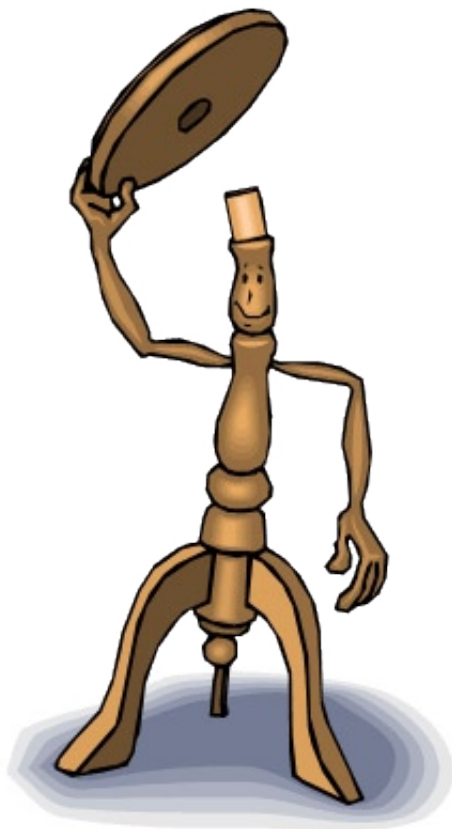
MERCREDI

SAMEDI

VENDREDI



Les mois de l'année



Comment ca va? Now that we have learned the different days of the week we could not leave behind the months of the year right? There are *douze* months in the year. Do you know what they are in French of course? No? Well, take your coat it may get cold. Are you ready? Put your hat on and let's begin.

In this lesson you will learn:

⇒ The names of the different months of the year.

Key words and Phrases

English	French	Pronunciation
the months of the year	les mois de l'année	lay mwa duh
the month	le mois	luh mwa
the year	l'année	lah-nay
January	Janvier	Zhahn-vee-ay
February	Février	Fay-vree-ay
March	Mars	Marss
April	Avril	Ah-vreel
May	Mai	May
June	Juin	Zhwan
July	Juillet	Zhwee-ay
August	Août	Oot
September	Septembre	Sep-tahnm-bruh
October	Octobre	Ohk-toh-bruh
November	Novembre	Noh-vahnm-bruh
December	Décembre	Day-sahnm-bruh
What is the date?	quelle est la date ?	Kel est lah daht?
birthday	anniversaire	ah-nee-vair-sair
the seasons	les saisons	lay say-zohn
spring	le printemps	luh prahn-tahn
summer	l'été (m)	lay-tay
fall	l'automne (m)	loh-tohn
winter	l'hiver (m)	lee-vair



Activities to do with the months of the year

- ✓ Make calendars.
- ✓ The students should cut out the vocabulary cards and match the French keywords with the English keywords.
- ✓ Make a book of seasons and color, draw or paste a picture of the appropriate season and write in the name of the season and the months that fall within that particular season.
- ✓ Write the date.
- ✓ Have the children tell you their birthdays in French.



Hints for the teacher

The date is written like this in French. If you are living in New York then you would say: (**New York, le 5 Mai 2004**)

For «first» you say premier for «le» words and première for «la» words. For «second» and so on, you need to add «ième» to the number. If the number ends with e, then you should leave out the «e.»

1. first ~~ premier (m) première (f)
2. second ~~ deuxième
3. third ~~ troisième
4. fourth ~~ quatrième
5. fifth ~~ cinquième
6. sixth ~~ sixième
7. seventh ~~ septième
8. eighth ~~ huitième
9. ninth ~~ neuvième (drop the «f» in neuf)
10. tenth ~~ dixième
11. eleventh ~~ onzième
12. twelfth ~~ douzième

Example:

☺ Janvier est le premier mois de l'année. *January is the first month of the year.*

☺ Février est le deuxième mois de l'année. *February is the second month of the year*



Key words

Vocabulary Cards

le mois	Quelle est la date?
aujourd'hui	l'anniversaire
le printemps	l'été



l'automne

l'hiver

les saisons

Janvier

Février

Mars

Avril

Mai

Juin

Juillet



<p>Août</p>	<p>Septembre</p>
<p>Octobre</p>	<p>Novembre</p>
<p>Décembre</p>	



Key words

Vocabulary Cards

the month	What is the date?
today	the birthday
spring	summer
fall	winter



the seasons	January
February	March
April	May
June	July
August	September



October	November
December	



Let's talk together. It's time to practice.



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 très bien.
Teacher: C'est quand ton anniversaire?
Students: Mon anniversaire est _____.
Teacher: Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?
Students: Aujourd'hui est _____.
Teacher: Quel est le premier mois de l'année?
Students: Le premier mois de l'année est _____.
Teacher: Quel est le troisième mois de l'année?
Students: Le troisième mois de l'année est _____.
Teacher: Au revoir les enfants.
Students: Au revoir Madame/Monsieur _____.

(English)

Teacher: Good morning children.
Students: Good morning Mr. /Mrs. _____.
Teacher: How are you?
Students: Yes, I am fine thank you.
Teacher: When is your birthday?
Students: Mon anniversaire est _____.
Teacher: What day is today?
Students: Today is _____.
Teacher: What is the first month of the year?
Students: The first month of the year is _____.
Teacher: What is the third month of the year?
Students: The third month of the year is _____.
Teacher: Goodbye children.
Students: Goodbye Mr./Mrs. _____.



C'est la fin.

(It is the end.)



Au Revoir, a la prochaine!

References

1. R. Bladon. **FRENCH for beginners** (*workbook*). NTC / Contemporary Publishing. Lincolnwood, Illinois. This is a colorful; write-in workbook that gives a lot of practice. There are puzzles and games that will be sure to make learning fun for children.
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6. S. Madsen & B. Gould. **The Teacher's Book of Lists**. Scott Foresman & co. 1979. Glenview Illinois.
7. <http://puzzlemaker.school.discovery.com> This is a good source of resource for teachers. It not only allows you to create puzzles but offers clip art and many other resources.
8. <http://school.discovery.com> This site is not only good for teachers but for students also. There is an array of information that can help students prepare reports and teachers to prepare lessons.
9. <http://www.10minutesaday.com> This site is an extension of the book FRENCH in 10 minutes a day.

