

## Unité 1: Ma Vie

Goals for this unit :

	NY	P	M
1. I can greet others (formal vs. informal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can talk about myself, my friends, and my family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can make adjectives agree with nouns	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can conjugate and use <u>to have</u> (avoir) and <u>to be</u> (être)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Vocab 1: Greeting people and saying goodbye:

***To greet anyone:***

Bonjour –

Bonsoir –

Bon après-midi –

***To say goodbye:***

Au revoir –

À tout à l'heure –

À bientôt –

À demain –

À plus tard –

À lundi –

***To greet someone your own age or younger:***

Salut. –

***To say bye:***

Salut. –

Tchao/Ciao –

### Vocab 2: Asking how people are and telling how you are :

***To ask how someone is:***

Comment ça va? –

Ça va? –

→ Ça va...

Comment vas-tu?

Comment allez-vous?

→ Je vais...

***To tell how you are:***

Ça va. –

Ça va bien. –

Super! –

Très bien! –

Comme ci comme ça. –

Pas mal. –

Bof! –

Pas terrible. –

**Vocab 3: Asking someone's NAME and giving yours:**

**To ask someone what is YOUR name:**

Tu t'appelles comment? –  
 Comment vous appelez-vous? –

**To give your name:**

Je m'appelle –  
 Je suis –

**To ask someone else's name:**

Il s'appelle comment? –  
 Elle s'appelle comment

**To give someone else's name:**

Il s'appelle ... –  
 Elle s'appelle –

**Vocab 4: Asking someone's AGE and giving yours :**

**To find out someone's age:**



Tu <b>as</b> quel âge? –	Il <b>a</b> quel âge?	Elle <b>a</b> quel âge?
J' <b>ai</b> _____ ans. –	Il <b>a</b> _____ ans.	Elle <b>a</b> _____ ans.

**Vocab 5: Asking where someone is from :**

Tu es d'où? –	Je suis de ... –
Tu habites où? –	J'habite à ... –
Elle est d'où? –	Elle <b>est de</b> Montréal. –
Elle habite où? –	Elle <b>habite à</b> Montréal –
Il <b>est d'où</b> ? –	Il <b>est de</b> Montréal. –
Il habite où? –	Il <b>habite à</b> Montréal –

Je = \_\_\_\_\_ Tu = \_\_\_\_\_ Il = \_\_\_\_\_ Elle = \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocab 6: La conversation: Asking about people :**

<p>(Question) C'est qui? –</p>	<p>(Answer) C'est... –</p>
<p><b>Comment est</b> ta soeur?  –  <b>Elle est</b> comment? –</p>	<p><b>Comment est</b> ton frère?  –  <b>Il est</b> comment? –</p>
<p>Elle est... –  brune –  blonde –  rousse –  petite –  amusante –  grande –  française –  Elle <b>a</b> les cheveu<u>x</u>...  châtains –  blancs –  longs –  courts –  Elle <b>a</b> les yeu<u>x</u>...  noirs –  bleus –  verts –  marron –  noisettes –</p>	<p>Il est...  brun –  blond –  roux –  petit –  amusant –  grand –  français –  Il <b>a</b> les cheveu<u>x</u>...  châtains –  blancs –  longs –  courts –  Il <b>a</b> les yeu<u>x</u>...  noirs –  bleus –  verts –  marron –  noisettes –</p>
<p>Julie / Elle <b>a</b> quel âge ? –  Elle <b>a</b> quinze ans. –</p>	<p>Bruno / Il <b>a</b> quel âge ? –  Il <b>a</b> seize ans. –</p>

**Vocab 7: Describing people (Adjectives) :**

jeune –	sympathique (sympa) –
âgé(e) –	méchant(e) –
mince –	fort(e) –
gros (grosse) –	embêtant(e) –
content(e) –	pénible –
joli(e) –	paresseux (paresseuse) –
mignon (mignonne) –	amusant(e) –
gentil (gentille) –	marrant(e) –

**Other Adjectives - Cognates:**

dynamique –	intelligent(e) –
énergique –	intéressant(e) –
populaire –	sportif (sportive) –
timide –	créatif (créative) –
égoïste –	généreux (généreuse) –
enthousiaste –	sérieux (sérieuse) –
sociable –	curieux (curieuse) –
américain(e) –	
patient(e) –	

**Adjectives that already end in -e STAY THE SAME in the FEMININE – You don't need to add an extra -e**

*Examples:* **timide, jeune, mince, triste (sad)**

*Others:* **populaire** (all -aire words), **sociable** (all -able words), **sympathique** (all -ique words)

**But if the adjective ends in an accented é, you DO add an extra -e in the feminine form**

**âgé(e) :** Masc: **âgé** / Fem: **âgée**

**doué(e) :** Masc: **doué** / Fem: **douée** (doué=talented)

**Vocab 8: Extending my sentences: (Adverbs and Connectors) :**

très –	mais –	
assez – <b>rather</b>	aussi –	
un peu –	ou –	(Note: <b>où</b> is « where »)
et –		

**Vocab 9: Describing my family: J'adore ma famille!**

les parents –	les grands-parents –
<b>mes</b> parents –	le grand-père / le papi–
le père /le papa–	la grand-mère / la mamie –
<b>mon</b> père –	la tante –
la mère / la maman–	l'oncle –
<b>ma</b> mère –	le cousin –
le frère –	la cousine –
la sœur –	le chien –
	le chat –

**D'autres membres de la famille :**

la nièce –	les petits-enfants –
le neveu –	le petit-fils –
le mari –	la petite-fille –
la femme –	la belle-mère –
les enfants –	le beau-père –
le fils –	la demi-sœur –
la fille –	le demi-frère –

**Note:** In French, you use **les** with the family name to refer to the entire family. **No -s** is added to the last name like in English. (Example: **Les** Dupont → The Duponts)

***Vocabulary Expansion:***

un chiot, un(e) jeune chien(ne) – <b>a puppy</b>	le cadet, la cadette – <b>the youngest</b>
un chaton, un(e) petit(e) chat(te) – <b>a kitten</b>	un jumeau, une jumelle – <b>a twin</b> (boy, girl)
l'aîné(e) – <b>the oldest</b> (sibling)	un fils / une fille unique – <b>an only child</b> (boy/girl)

## **Grammar 1: Adjective Agreement**

- An adjective is a word that **describes** a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Adjectives that end in a consonant have two singular forms (1 masculine, 1 feminine)
  - o **Example:** La fille est **blonde**. Le garçon est **blond**.
- Adjectives that already end in an “e” are both masculine and feminine. (example: timide)
- Note: When the final consonant is followed by an “e”, you pronounce the consonant sound; *most often* when a word ends in a CONSONANT you do **NOT** pronounce it.

### **REGULAR ADJECTIVES**

- Adjectives have to agree in \_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_ with what they are describing
- Therefore, when a noun is plural, any adjective that modifies it must be plural
- When a noun is masculine, the adjective is masculine, when it is feminine, the adjective is feminine
  - o **if the noun is masculine and singular, you do not change the adjective**
  - o **To make an adjective feminine, add an \_\_\_\_\_**
    - do NOT add an “e” if it already ends in an e (*unaccented*)
  - o **To make an adjective plural, add an \_\_\_\_\_**
    - do not add an “s” if it already ends in an s (or an x)
  - o **To make an adjective feminine & plural, add \_\_\_\_\_**
- To form the plural of most NOUNS *and* ADJECTIVES in French you add an **-s**

**Examples:** La classe est petite. → **Les classes sont petites.**

Le lycée est grand. → **Les lycées sont grands.**

- NOTE: You do **NOT** add an –s if it already ends in –s:

**Example:** un éléphant gris → **des éléphants gris\*** (*\*gray*)

You do **NOT** add an –s if it ends in an –x:

**Example:** un garçon roux → **des garçons roux\*\*** (*\*\*red-haired*)

**Some adjectives have special (irregular) feminine or plural forms:**

Masculine Singular	Masculine Plural	Feminine Singular	Feminine Plural
roux	<b><i>roux</i></b>	<b><i>rousse</i></b>	<b><i>rousses</i></b>
gros	<b><i>gros</i></b>	<b><i>grosse</i></b>	<b><i>grosses</i></b>
gentil	<b><i>gentils</i></b>	<b><i>gentille</i></b>	<b><i>gentilles</i></b>
mignon	<b><i>mignons</i></b>	<b><i>mignonne</i></b>	<b><i>mignonnes</i></b>
sympa	<b><i>sympas</i></b>	<b><i>sympa *</i></b>	<b><i>sympas</i></b>

**A. Write the adjective that matches each person being described**

**WATCH OUT FOR MASCULINE/FEMINIE & SINGULAR/PLURAL**

1. *Ma mère est gentille. (nice)*
2. *Mon père est gros. (fat)*
3. *Mon petit frère est roux. (red-haired)*
4. *Ma petite soeur est mignonne. (cute)*
5. *Mes tantes sont mignonnes. (nice)*

**Grammar 2: Possessive Adjectives:**

**Note:** **Son, sa, ses** may mean either hers or his. The gender of the OWNER does NOT matter. All that matters is the gender of WHAT is owned.

Corresponds with the subject pronoun:	Possessive adjectives in ENGLISH:	Before a masculine singular noun or noun that begins with a vowel	Before a feminine singular noun	Before a plural noun
Je	my	mon	ma	mes
Tu	your	ton		
Il/Elle/On	his/her/its	son		
Nous	our	notre		
Vous	your	votre		
Ils/Elles	their	leur		

**Vocab 10: Counting:**

**Les nombres de 0 à 20 :**

zéro -	
un -	douze -
deux -	treize -
trois -	quatorze -
quatre -	quinze -
cinq -	seize -
six -	dix-sept -
sept -	dix-huit -
huit -	dix-neuf -
neuf -	vingt -
dix -	vingt-et-un -
onze -	vingt-deux -

**Les nombres de 30 à 60:**

trente -	cinquante -
quarante -	soixante -

**Les nombres de 70 à 100 :**

soixante-dix (60 + 10) -	quatre-vingt-deux -
soixante <b>et</b> onze -	quatre-vingt-dix (4 x 20 + 10) -
soixante-douze -	quatre-vingt-onze -
soixante-dix-sept -	quatre-vingt-dix-sept -
quatre-vingts (4 x 20) -	cent -
quatre-vingt-un -	

**Les nombres de 100 à 1000 :**

cent un -	six cents -
deux cents -	sept cents -
deux cent vingt -	huit cents -
trois cents -	neuf cents -
quatre cents -	mille -
cinq cents -	( <i>million - a million</i> )

**Grammar 3: SUBJECT PRONOUNS & Verb Conjugation:**

- Verbs in French are a little bit different than verbs in English.
- The process of breaking the **infinitive verb** (dictionary form, to...) into its forms is called **conjugation**.
- In French, each verb has 6 forms in the present tense.
- These forms correspond to each of the 6 groups of **subject pronouns** :

<b>je / j'–</b>	<b>nous –</b>
<b>tu –</b>	<b>vous –</b>
<b>il / elle / on –</b>	<b>ils / elles –</b>

**Le verbe ÊTRE:**

- **Être** means \_\_\_\_\_

- Here are all the forms of être and their meanings:

**singular forms (1 person):**

**Je** \_\_\_\_\_

(Means : I am)

**Tu** \_\_\_\_\_

(Means : You are)

**Il / Elle** \_\_\_\_\_

(Means : He/She is)

**plural forms (2+ people):**

**Nous** \_\_\_\_\_

(Means : We are)

**Vous** \_\_\_\_\_

(Means : You all are OR You (formal) are)

**Ils / Elles** \_\_\_\_\_

(Means : They are)

**Talking to people formally or informally (Tu vs. Vous):**

- There are two ways to say **you** in French: **tu** and **vous**.

**Use TU when talking to:**

- a \_\_\_\_\_
- a person your own \_\_\_\_\_
- a \_\_\_\_\_ child
- a \_\_\_\_\_ member

**Use VOUS when talking to:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ people
- an \_\_\_\_\_ person
- a person you do not \_\_\_\_\_ well
- anyone to whom you want to show \_\_\_\_\_

Use “C’est” to identify:

C’est un garçon. →  
*That’s a boy / It’s a boy / He’s a boy.*

C’est une fille.  
*That’s a girl / It’s a girl / She’s a girl.*

C’est ma mère.  
*That’s my mother .*

\_\_\_\_\_ mon frère. →

\_\_\_\_\_ ma sœur.

\_\_\_\_\_ Luc.

Use “Il est” or “Elle est” to describe:

Il est intéressant.  
*He is interesting.*

Elle est intéressante.  
*She is interesting.*

Elle est gentille.  
*She is nice/kind.*

\_\_\_\_\_ est intelligent.

\_\_\_\_\_ est intelligente.

\_\_\_\_\_ est très sportif.

**\*HINT: C’est + nouns!**

**\*IL/ELLE est + adjectives**

**Grammar 4: Making a sentence negative:**

- To make a sentence negative in French, you use \_\_\_\_\_...\_\_\_\_\_.
- The **ne...pas** is going to go around the verb you are making negative:
  - o the **ne** come \_\_\_\_\_ the verb
  - o the **pas** will come \_\_\_\_\_ the verb

**Example:** Je suis américaine. → Je **ne** suis **pas** américaine. (negative sentence)  
 I am American. → I am **not** American.

- Note: **Ne** changes to **n’** before a vowel.

**Example:** Il est sociable. → Il **n’est pas** sociable.  
*He is social. → He is **not** social.*

**Grammar 5: Comparisons:**

plus (*adjective*) que = **more** (*adjective*) **than** → Elle est plus grande que moi. (She is taller than me.)

moins (*adjective*) que = **less** (*adjective*) **than...** → Elle est moins grande que son frère.  
 (She is less tall than her brother.)

aussi (*adjective*) que = **as** (*adjective*) **as...** → Elle est aussi grande que sa mère. (She is as tall as her mother.)

**Grammar 6: Le verbe AVOIR:**

**Avoir** means \_\_\_\_\_

**J'** \_\_\_\_\_

*(Means : I have)*

**Nous** \_\_\_\_\_

*(Means : We have)*

**Tu** \_\_\_\_\_

*(Means : You have)*

**Vous** \_\_\_\_\_

*(Means : You all have OR You (formal) have)*

**Il / Elle** \_\_\_\_\_

*(Means : He/She has)*

**Ils / Elles** \_\_\_\_\_

*(Means : They have)*

## Unit IPAs - OVERVIEW

You are interested in learning about French and French-speaking individuals. So you begin looking at various French articles, and read a French advertisement. Then, you write to a French-speaking “pen pal” about yourself and your family, in answer to an email he has sent you. Lastly, you present your family members to your “French” classmates.

### Interpretive IPA

You will read an article/excerpt that gives a description of people within it, and answer questions regarding the article.

**Interpretive IPA DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Interpersonal Writing IPA

You will be responding to an “email” from a French “pen pal” and will be writing about yourself and your family, describing yourself and them in as much detail as possible.

**Writing IPA DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Presentational Speaking IPA

You will present your family to your « French » class.

**SPEAKING PRESENTATION DUE:** \_\_\_\_\_

Pick 3 family members that you are going to introduce to the class with one or two pictures for each. The format can be a poster board/PowerPoint presentation, or Prezi.

There will be **NO WORDS** on your presentation, and **NO** note cards. The pictures of your family will be the prompt for your speaking.

On the day of the presentation, tell us about your family members: name, age, one sentence for a physical description, and one sentence for a character description. You need to write your script in advance and memorize it. Reading from notes will not be allowed.

We will have some class time to work on the presentation, but you will need to do some of the work outside of the classroom. A *COPY* of the script is due a few days earlier so that I will be able to give you feedback before your presentation. (Make sure you also have a copy so that you can continue to memorize your presentation.)

**\*\*\* SPEAK IN FRENCH AND USE COMPLETE SENTENCES !!!**