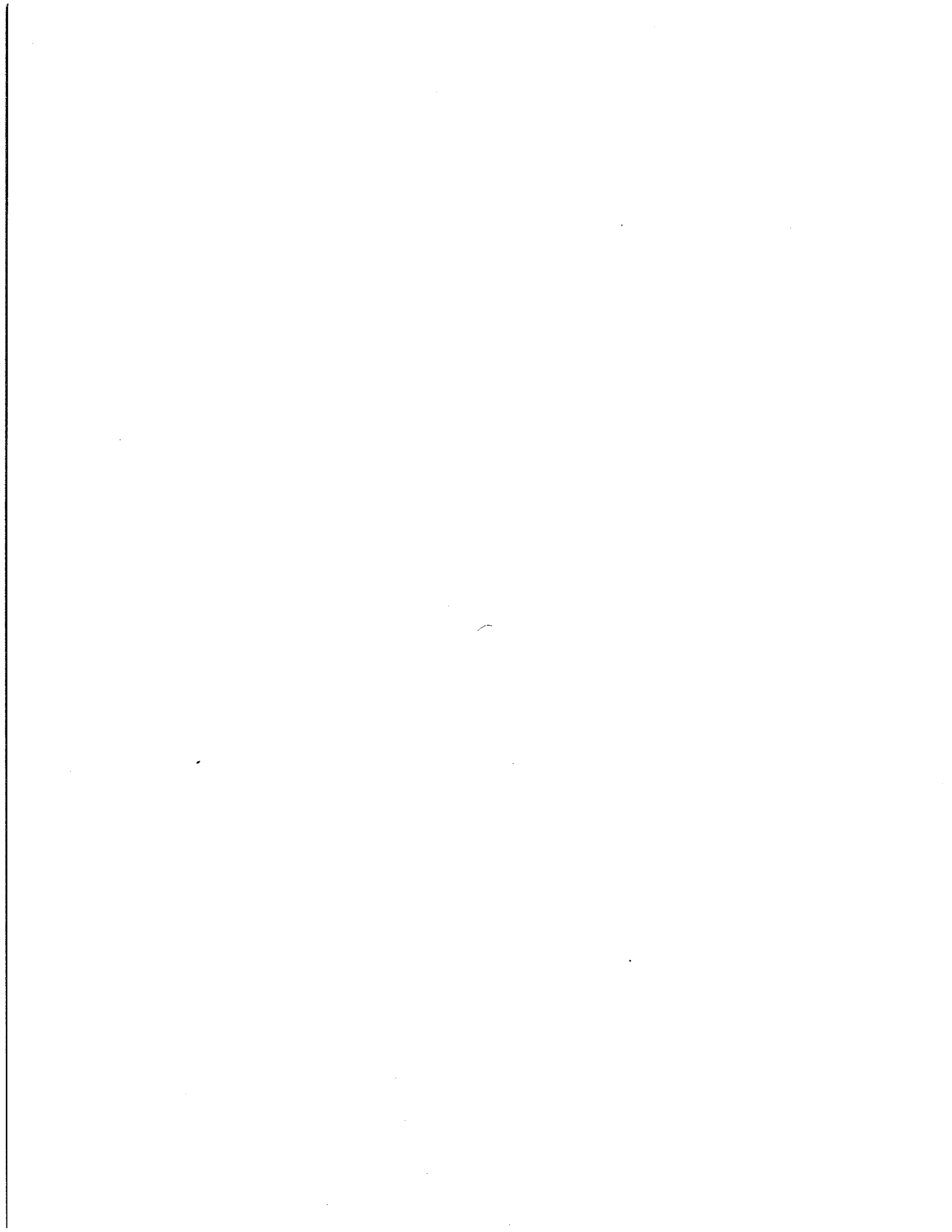


6th grade French notes



L'alphabet français

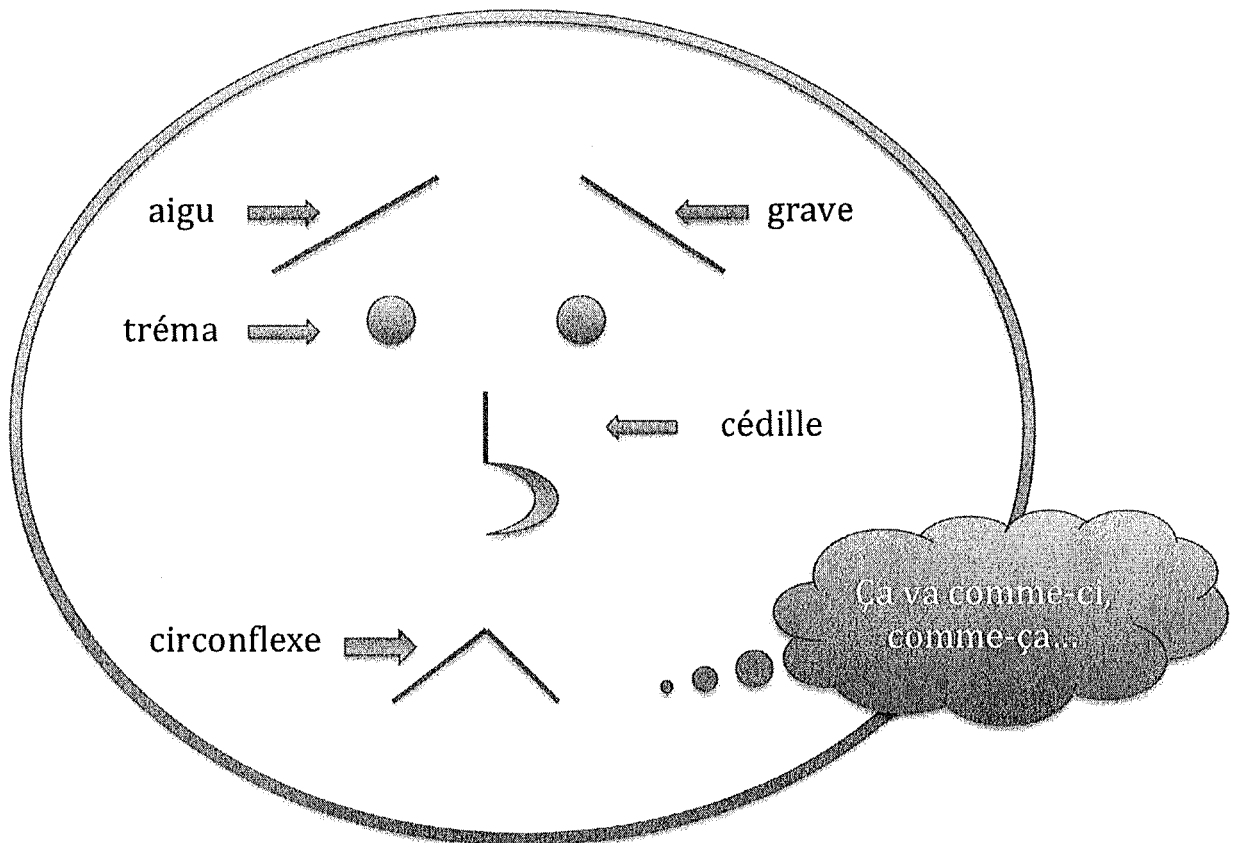
A a (aah)	N n (enne)
B b (bay)	O o (oh)
C c (say)	P p (pay)
D d (day)	Q q (kü - pucker)
E e (euh)	R r (air)
F f (effe)	S s (esse)
G g (jzhay)	T t (tay)
H h (aash)	U u (ü - pucker)
I i (ee)	V v (vay)
J j (jzhee)	W w (doobla vay)
K k (kah)	X x (eeks)
L l (ell)	Y y (eegrek)
M m (emme)	Z z (zed)

Spelling marks (accents)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. l'accent aigu (acute) é | Renée, aimé (ay sound) |
| 2. l'accent grave è, à | Voilà, Michèle (ah, eh sound) |
| 3. l'accent circonflexe ô, î | dîner, Jérôme (not much effect) |
| 4. le tréma (diacritic) ï, ë | Noël, naïve (two distinct sounds) |
| 5. la cedilla (cedilla) ç | Ça va, Françoise (c sound like s) |

Les Accents Français

accent aigu	over é - makes an "ay" sound like <u>d</u> ate
accent grave	over è (sounds like "eh" in <u>r</u> ed) or à (sounds like "aah")
accent circonflexe	over î ("ee") or ô (oh like <u>h</u> otel) - accent doesn't affect sound much
le tréma	over ï of ë - makes vowels together separate sounds (No <u>ë</u> l, naï <u>ë</u> ve)
la cedille	under ç - makes the C an S sound (not K)



1 un	2 deux	3 trois	4 quatre	5 cinq
6 six	7 sept	8 huit	9 neuf	10 dix
11 onze	12 douze	13 treize	14 quatorze	15 quinze
16 seize	17 dix-sept	18 dix-huit	19 dix-neuf	20 vingt
21 vingt et un	22 vingt-deux	23 vingt-trois	24 vingt-quatre	25 vingt-cinq
26 vingt-six	27 vingt-sept	28 vingt-huit	29 vingt-neuf	30 trente
31 trente et un	32 trente-deux	33 trente-trois	34 trente-quatre	35 trente-cinq
36 trente-six	37 trente-sept	38 trente-huit	39 trente-neuf	40 quarante
41 quarante et un	42 quarante-deux	43 quarante-trois	44 quarante-quatre	45 quarante-cinq
46 quarante-six	47 quarante-sept	48 quarante-huit	49 quarante-neuf	50 cinquante
51 cinquante et un	52 cinquante-deux	53 cinquante-trois	54 cinquante- quatre	55 cinquante-cinq
56 cinquante-six	57 cinquante-sept	58 cinquante-huit	59 cinquante-neuf	60 soixante
61 soixante et un	62 soixante-deux	63 soixante-trois	64 soixante-quatre	65 soixante-cinq
66 soixante-six	67 soixante-sept	68 soixante-huit	69 soixante-neuf	70 soixante-dix
71 soixante et onze	72 soixante-douze	73 soixante-treize	74 soixante- quatorze	75 soixante-quinze
76 soixante-seize	77 soixante-dix- sept	78 soixante-dix- huit	79 soixante-dix- neuf	80 quatre-vingts
81 quatre-vingt-un	82 quatre-vingt- deux	83 quatre-vingt- trois	84 quatre-vingt- quatre	85 quatre-vingt- cinq
86 quatre-vingt-six	87 quatre-vingt- sept	88 quatre-vingt- huit	89 quatre-vingt- neuf	90 quatre-vingt-dix
91 quatre-vingt- onze	92 quatre-vingt- douze	93 quatre-vingt- treize	94 quatre-vingt- quatorze	95 quatre-vingt- quinze
96 quatre-vingt- seize	97 quatre-vingt- dix-sept	98 quatre-vingt- dix-huit	99 quatre-vingt- dix-neuf	100 cent

100	cent
101	cent un (une)
102	cent deux...
200	deux cents
201	deux cent un (une)
201	deux cent deux...
300	trois cents
400	quatre cents
500	cinq cents
600	six cents
700	sept cents
800	huit cents
900	neuf cents
1.000	mille
2.000	deux mille...
1.000.000	un million

Notes:

1. The word **et** occurs in the numbers 21, 31, 41, 51, 61 and 71. 81 and 91 do not have the **et**. →vingt et un / quatre-vingt un
2. Un becomes une before a feminine noun. This is the only number that changes with gender. →trente et une filles
3. Quatre-vingts becomes quatre-vingt after 80. →quatre-vingt-onze
4. Cents becomes cent before another number. →trois cent vingt
5. Mille never adds an "s".
6. Decimal points and commas are reversed from the Americans style.
→ \$3,500.60 = \$3.500,60.

Nom _____ Unité 1 (Leçons 1 & 2)

I. Articles

	<u>one, a, an / some</u>	<u>the</u>
masculine	un (garçon)	le (copain)
feminine	une (fille)	la (copine)
plural	des (garçons)	les (amies)
singular before a vowel or "h"	----	l'ami (e)

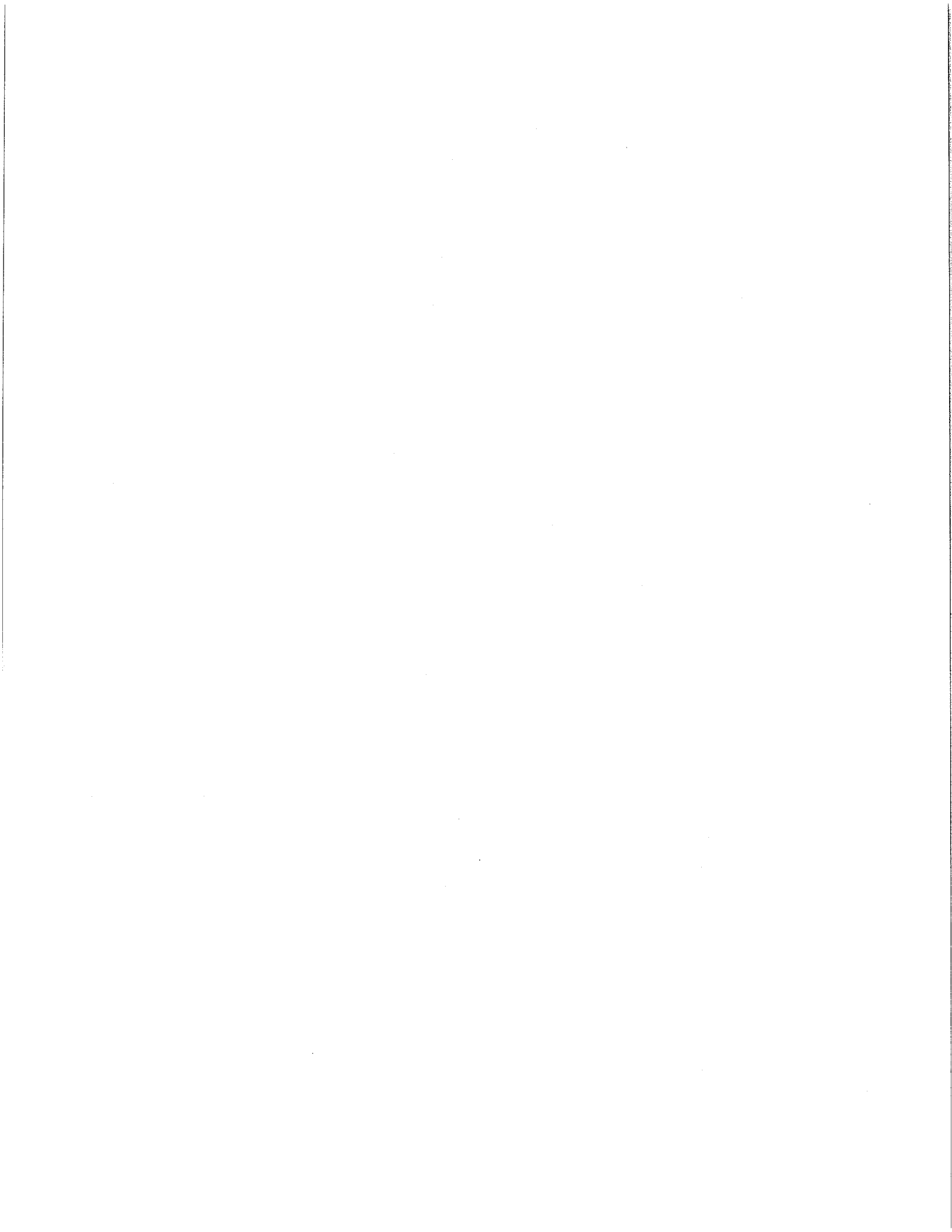
1. Tu connais le prof? Oui, je connais M. Smith.
(Do you know the teacher?) Yes, I know Mr. Smith.

2. Comment s'appelle-t-il? What is his name?
 Comment s'appelle-t-elle? What is her name?

3. Il s'appelle... His name is
 Elle s'appelle... Her name is.....

4. Un copain or un ami = friend (m)
 Une copine or une amie = friend (f)

5. Ma copine / petite amie = my girlfriend
 Mon copain / petit ami = my boyfriend



Lesson 2 C

notes on possessive adjectives

To say my or your, you need to use the form that matches the item it is describing.

	MY	YOUR (tu form)
Masculine	mon	ton
Feminine	ma	ta
plural	mes	tes
singular before a vowel or "h" even if it is a feminine word! example: mon amie	mon	ton

I. La famille (family)

1. un père = a father
2. une mère = a mother
3. un beau-père = step father or father-in-law
4. une belle-mère = step mother or mother-in-law
5. un frère = a brother
6. une soeur = a sister
7. un beau-frère = a step brother or brother-in-law
8. une belle-soeur = a step sister or sister-in-law

9. un demi-frère = a half brother
10. une demi-soeur = a half sister
11. un oncle = an uncle
12. une tante = an aunt
13. un cousin = male cousin
14. une cousine = female cousin
15. un neveu = a nephew
16. une nièce = a niece
17. un grand-père = a grandfather
18. une grand-mère = a grandmother

II. Les animaux domestiques (pets)

1. un hamster = a hamster
2. un cochon d'Inde = a guinea pig
3. un poisson rouge = a gold fish
4. une souris blanche = a white mouse
5. un oiseau = a bird
6. une perruche = a parakeet
7. un perroquet = a parrot
8. un serpent = a snake
9. un lapin / une lapine = a rabbit, bunny
10. un chien / une chienne = a dog
11. un chat / une chatte = a cat
12. un cheval = a horse

L'HEURE

(TIME)

Vocabulaire

1. l'heure (f.) = the hour, time
2. Quelle heure est-il? = What time is it?
3. Nous avons le temps. = We have the time.
4. J'ai un rendez-vous. = I have a date / appointment / meeting.
5. Il est midi / minuit. = It's noon / midnight.
6. ponctuel / ponctuelle = punctual, on time
7. Zut alors! = Darn (it)! Rats!
8. du matin = in the morning
9. de l'après-midi = in the afternoon
10. du soir = in the evening
11. À quelle heure = At what time
À quelle heure est le film?
12. Le film est à huit heures.

Leçon 4A

Hints on time

1. Use heure singular with une heure, use heures with any number over one.
2. 6:15 Use et quart for quarter after (Il est six heures et quart.)
3. 6:10 Use just a number for minutes after (Il est six heures dix.)
4. 6:30 Use et demi(e) for half past
5. After 30 minutes past, go to the next hour and subtract
6:35 = 7 hours minus 25
Il est sept heures moins vingt-cinq
6:50 = 7 hours minus 10
Il est sept heures moins dix.
6. Use moins le quart for quarter or quarter of (6:45)
Il est sept heures moins le quart.
7. A.M = du matin (in the morning)
8. P.M. = de l'après-midi (in the afternoon)
du soir (in the evening)
9. Spell demie (f) with heure(s)
Il est huit heures et demie.
Spell demi (m) with midi et minuit (m)
Il est midi et demi.

Les jours de la semaine (Days of the week)

lundi = Monday

mardi = Tuesday

mercredi = Wednesday

jeudi = Thursday

vendredi = Friday

samedi = Saturday

dimanche = Sunday

Notes:

- French days and months are not capitalized.
- French calendars begin with Monday instead of Sunday.

Expressions:

Quel jour est-ce? = What day is it?

C'est mardi. = It's Tuesday.

aujourd'hui = today

demain = tomorrow

À demain! = See you tomorrow!

Leçon 4B

Les mois de l'année (the months of the year)

janvier = January

juillet = July

février* = February

août* = August

mars = March

septembre = September

avril = April

octobre = October

mai = May

novembre = November

juin = June

décembre* = December

* = months with accents

Note: Do not capitalize months in French

Expressions

1. Quelle est la date? (What's the date?)

C'est le _____

2. Quand est ton anniversaire?

(When is your birthday?)

Mon anniversaire est le 2 mars.

Dates ⇨ le + number + month

le 22 novembre

le premier avril (April 1st)

LE TEMPS = The weather
et LES SAISONS = The seasons
Leçon 4C

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Quel temps fait-il? | What's the weather like? |
| 2. Il fait beau. | It's nice / beautiful. |
| 3. Il fait bon. | It's fine / good (comfortable). |
| 4. Il fait froid. | It's cold. |
| 5. Il fait chaud. | It's warm. |
| (Il fait <i>très</i> chaud.) | (It's hot.) |
| 6. Il fait frais. | It's cool. |
| 7. Il fait mauvais. | It's terrible / awful / bad out. |
| 8. Il neige. | It's snowing. |
| 9. Il pleut. | It's raining. |
| 10. Il fait du vent. | It's windy. |
| 11. Il fait du soleil. | It's sunny. |
| 12. Il fait sombre. | It's overcast. |
| 13. Il fait humide. | It's humid. |
| 14. Il y a des nuages. | It's cloudy. |

15. Quelle température fait-il? What is the temperature?
16. Il fait deux degrés. It's two degrees. →→→→
16. Il fait des éclairs. There's lightning.
17. Il fait du tonnerre. It's thundering.
18. Il gèle. It's icy.

Les Saisons (the seasons)

le printemps = the spring

l'été = the summer

l'automne = the autumn (fall)

l'hiver = the winter

au printemps = in the spring

en été = in the summer

en automne = in the fall / autumn

en hiver = in the winter

Nom _____

Leçon 5 Notes

Book pp. 74 – 77.

The following expressions can be used to express preferences, wishes, likes, dislikes and invitations. By adding an infinitive verb you can complete the sentence or question.

**Example: Est-ce que tu aimes + nager =
Est-ce que tu aimes nager? (Do you like to swim?)**

**To answer: Oui, j'aime + nager =
Oui, J'aime nager. (I like to swim.)**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Est-ce que tu aimes....? | Do you like...? |
| 2. J'aime | I like ... |
| 3. Je n'aime pas... | I don't like... |
| 4. Je préfère... | I prefer... |
| 5. Je veux... | I want... |
| 6. Je voudrais... | I would like... |
| 7. Je ne veux pas... | I don't want... |
| 8. Est-ce que tu veux... | Do you want...? |
| 9. Est-ce que tu peux... | Can you....? |
| avec moi? | with me? |
| 10. Je ne peux pas... | I can't / cannot... |
| 11. Je dois... | I must / I have to... |
| 12. Je veux bien... | I'd love to |

Additional expressions (not in your book) that work the same way:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 13. J'adore... | I love / adore... |
| 14. Je déteste... | I hate... |

Additional expressions that may not use the infinitive.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 15. Bien sûr! | Of course! |
| 16. D'accord! | Okay! |
| 17. Je regrette / Je suis désolé(e)...
mais... | I'm sorry,
but... |

Regular ER verbs

Infinitive verbs

In French there are three groups of regular verbs. The ER verbs are the most common. Below is a list of ER verb infinitives. The infinitive is the basic form of the verb. In English we would use "to" with it. See below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. téléphoner à | to telephone (call) someone |
| 2. parler (français)
(anglais, espagnol) | to speak or talk (French)
(English, Spanish) |
| 3. manger | to eat |
| 4. chanter | to sing |
| 5. danser | to dance |
| 6. nager | to swim |
| 7. jouer au tennis
(au basket, aux jeux video) | to play tennis...
(basketball, video games) |
| 8. regarder la télé | to watch TV |
| 9. écouter la radio | to listen to the radio |
| 10. dîner au restaurant | to eat dinner |
| 11. voyager | to travel |
| 12. étudier | to study |
| 13. travailler | to work |

Subject pronouns are the subject of the sentence. They *do* the action. While learning French, you will learn verbs (action words). You will need to learn all of the subject pronoun forms for each new verb you learn so it is important to learn what these 8 words mean.

	singular	plural
1st person	je / j' = I	nous = we
2nd person	tu = you	vous = you
3rd person (masc.)	il = he	ils = they
3rd person (fem.)	elle = she	elles = they

Please read and understand the important notes below. Keep this sheet for reference.

1. **Je** changes to **J'** before a word beginning with a vowel or a vowel sound.

Ex.: J'ai dix ans. J'aime le chocolat. J'écoute J'habite

2. Tu & vous = you

- **Tu** is the *informal* form of you - used to refer to **one person**. You would use it with a close friend, someone around your age, a family member, or a child.
- **Vous** is the *formal* form of you. – used to refer to one person who is older than you or for whom you are showing respect (teachers, waiters, other adults...)
- **Vous** is also the *plural* form of you. It must **ALWAYS** be used when speaking to more than one person.

3. Ils & elles = they

- **Elles** is used when *all* the members of a group are **feminine**.
- **Ils** is used when *some or all* members of a group are **masculine** (a masculine or mixed group).

être = to be

je suis (I am) **nous sommes** (we are)
tu es (you are - informal) **vous êtes** (you are – formal & plural)
il est (he is) **ils sont** (they are–masc / mixed group)
elle est (she is) **elles sont** (they are – feminine plural)

Qui est (Who is)

Examples:

1. Tu es d'ici? (Are you from here?)
Oui. Je suis de DeWitt. (Yes. I am from DeWitt.)
2. Ils sont de Paris? (Are they from Paris?)
Non, ils sont de Montréal. (No, they are from Montreal.)

Useful expressions from lesson 6:

pour = for **mais = but**
ne/n' verb pas = not
ici = here
en classe = in class
au café = at / in the café
là = there
en ville = downtown, in the city
en = in (with countries) (en France = in France)
au restaurant = in a / at a restaurant
au cinéma = in / at a movie theater
là – bas = over there
à la maison = at home
être d'accord = to agree

REGULAR ER VERBS

A. Each verb infinitive has two parts:

1. the root
2. the ending letter or letters

Example: parler = to speak or to talk

parl	er
(root)	(ending)

B. To conjugate (form) an ER verb, copy the root and then add the ending letters that go with the subject. Always “drop” the ER first.

C. The endings (terminaisons) of ER verbs are:

Singulier**Pluriel**

Je / J'	- e	Nous	- ons
Tu	- es	Vous	- ez
Il/Elle	- e	Ils/Elles	- ent

D. Example: chanter = to sing

Je <u>chante</u>	Nous <u>chantons</u>
Tu <u>chantes</u>	Vous <u>chantez</u>
Il/Elle <u>chante</u>	Ils/Elles <u>chantent</u>

These expressions in French usually have three translations in English. For example:

Je chante can mean: I sing, I am singing, I do sing.

Elles chantent can mean: They sing, they are singing, they do sing

Note: When the verb begins with a vowel sound, in the je form, the je becomes j'.

E. Étudier = to study

J'étudie	Nous étud <u>ions</u>
Tu étud <u>ies</u>	Vous étud <u>iez</u>
Il/Elle étudie	Ils/Elles étud <u>ient</u>
(one name)	(2 or more names)

F. habiter = to live (in a place)

J'habite	Nous habitons
Tu habites	Vous habitez
Il/Elle habite	Ils/Elles habitent

G. All verbs ending in GER keep the "e" in the Nous form only - for sound.

manger ⇒ Nous mangeons. = We are eating.
plonger ⇒ Nous plongeons. = We are diving.
voyager ⇒ Nous voyageons. = We are traveling.

Voyager = to travel

Je voyage	Nous voyag <u>eons</u>
Tu voyages	Vous voyagez
Il/Elle voyage	Ils/Elles voyagent

III. Infinitive use of ER verbs

Rule: Leave the ER on to express "to"

Examples:

1. I like to swim. = J'aime nager.
2. They hate to study. = Ils détestent étudier.
3. I would like to play. = Je voudrais jouer.
4. I don't like to dance. = Je n'aime pas danser.

Note: To say "not", the ne....pas goes around the conjugated verb.

Lesson 8

Question Words and Expressions

Est-ce que/qu'... Used at the beginning of a sentence, it introduces a yes/no or choice question. It is often means: Is..., Does..., Are..., Do..., Can..., Will....

Ex. Est-ce que tu parles français? Do you speak French?
Est-ce qu'il parle français ou espagnol? Does he speak French or Spanish?

Où... **Where...**
Où est-ce qu'elle habite? (Where does she live?)

Quand ... **When...**
Quand est ton anniversaire? (When is your birthday?)

A quelle heure ... **At what time...**
A quelle heure est-ce que tu étudies? (At what time do you study?)

Comment... **How,... or What is... like?**
Comment est-il? (What is he like?)

Pourquoi... **Why...**
Pourquoi est-ce que tu invites Marc? (Why are you inviting Marc?)
parce que/qu'... **because...**
J'invite Marc parce qu'il danse bien. (I'm inviting Marc because he dances well.)

Que / Qu'... **What...**
Qu'est-ce que ton frère mange? (What is your brother eating?)

Combien (de)... **How much ... or How Many?**
Combien de soeurs as-tu? (How many sisters do you have?)
Combien coûte le gâteau? (How much does the cake cost?)

Qui... **Who...**
Qui aime la glace? (Who likes ice cream?)

A qui... **To whom**
A qui est-ce que tu téléphones? (To whom are you calling?)

De qui... **About whom / Of whom...**
De qui est-ce que vous parlez? (About whom are you speaking?)

Avec qui... **With whom...**
Avec qui est-ce que tu dînes? (With whom are you eating dinner?)

Pour qui... **For whom...**
Pour qui est-ce que ta copine travaille?

How to form questions

1. Keep regular word order and let your voice rise in a simple sentence.

Ex. sentence: Tu chantes bien! You sing well!
 question: Tu chantes bien? Do you sing well?

2. Use “est-ce que/qu” plus the subject, verb and rest of sentence to form a yes/no question.

Ex. Est-ce que tu parles français? Do you speak French?

3. To ask about specific information, use this formula:

Question word + est-ce que/qu’ + subject + verb + rest of sentence

Ex. Quand est-ce que tu dînes au restaurant?
Où est-ce qu’il habite?
Pourquoi est-ce que vous étudiez l’espagnol?
A quelle heure est-ce qu’Anne travaille?

4. Inversion – the verb and the subject are inverted – used a lot in speech. When inversion is used, the “est-ce que/qu” is dropped.

Ex. Vous parlez français? Parlez-vous français?
Où est-ce que tu habites? Où habites-tu?

5. At times in casual French the question words are placed at the end of the question.

Ex. Vous habitez où? You live where?
Nous dînons à quelle heure? We’re eating at what time?

6. In specific situations when you expect the person to agree with you, you might use the expression “n’est-ce pas” which is added at the end of the sentence.

Ex. Tu aimes la glace, n’est-ce pas? You like ice cream, don’t you?

FAIRE

The conjugation

faire = to do, to make

je fais	nous faisons
tu fais	vous faites
il fait *	ils font
elle fait	elles font
(Qui, one name, on) fait	(2 names, les...) font

(*he does, he does do, he is doing / he is making, he does make, he makes)

Idiomatic use of faire

Faire is used with

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. sports | Fais-tu du ski? |
| 2. weather | Il fait chaud. |
| 3. school subjects | Fais-tu du français?
(Do you take French?) |
| 4. math | Combien font 2 et 2?
(How much are 2 + 2?) |
| 5. activities | Il fait un voyage. (He takes a trip.) |

Also see expressions on p. 110 in textbook.

New faire expressions:

Il fait nuit. (It's dark out.)
Je fais du camping. (I go camping.)
Elle fait du shopping. (She shops.)

