Grade 3 French

Parent guides. A step-by-step script for every lesson, with materials, what to read aloud and a checklist.

First edition **5 units** **10 lessons · one quarter** **A song or video for every lesson** **Quick reference**

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Grade 3 French is a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 20–30 minutes a week. It does not depend on earlier French.

The child learns to greet people properly and to choose between tu and vous, to count and do sums in French, to describe things with colors and shapes (and to put the color after the noun), to introduce the family with mon, ma and mes and behave well at a French table, and to talk about animals. The stories include Samuel de Champlain founding Québec, the five loaves and two fishes, and the French-Canadian voyageurs singing Alouette; the paintings are Henri Beau's Arrival of Champlain, Seurat's Grande Jatte, Monet's Rouen Cathedral, Chardin's Saying Grace and Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair.

The child now reads and writes short French words and sentences in a French notebook, and each lesson has a worksheet with a separate answer key. The quarter ends with an animal fair show.

> Every embedded video comes from a channel Jerad has approved for School Launch: Learn French With Alexa (a friendly teacher from France whose short lessons are the workhorse of this course), FrenchPod101 (clear vocabulary and grammar videos), Alain Le Lait (short teaching songs; YouTube lists his channel as tialela99), the Titounis (traditional French songs and rhymes) and Français avec Pierre (a French teacher whose longer lessons are used in short segments). A few lessons use a single approved read-along story from BookBox French. The videos play in YouTube's privacy-

> enhanced player. Preview each one first and stay nearby, since YouTube shows its own suggestions when a video ends; some channels close with an invitation to subscribe, and you can stop the video when the lesson ends. The new videos were chosen by title and channel, so please preview them before the lesson. You will hear small differences between speakers from France, Belgium, Switzerland and Quebec; all are good French.

Start with Lesson 1.1 →

Who it is for

Written for students in grade 3 (about ages 8–9) who read independently. No earlier French is needed: the course begins with the sounds and builds from there, though a student who has done earlier grades of French, or some Latin, will feel at home. A parent or teacher reads along, joins the speaking practice and checks the practice sentences. Nothing needs to be bought: every activity uses paper, index cards, pencil, crayons and household things. Families who speak French at home use the same lessons with the *At home in French* notes.

How to use this course

1. **The weekly rhythm.** The quarter has 10 lessons, one a week, each with three sessions of 20–30 minutes. Session 1 is the warm-up, the video, the teaching and the picture study (in the first lesson of each unit). Session 2 is the activity and the French notebook. Session 3 is the worked examples, the practice sentences and a recitation: the student says the week's French out loud to the family. In the second week of each unit, use part of Session 3 for the unit review and the unit challenge.
2. **Say it every day.** French is learned out loud, a few minutes a day. Open every session by saying the chants learned so far (je suis, tu es, il est…). Five minutes of cheerful chanting beats an hour of silent staring.
3. **Story, then how French works, then doing.** The core ideas are written to be read aloud or read by the student. *The story* tells what happened; *How French works* explains the pattern; *Say it out loud* gives the sounds; *Try it* explains the activity. After each paragraph, ask the student to tell it back.

4. **Flashcards.** Every lesson adds new French words. Make a flashcard for each one (French on the front, English on the back) and write every noun with its le or la: the little word is part of the word. Review the deck at the start of Sessions 2 and 3.
5. **The word list.** The quarter teaches 118 words and phrases, in this order. Unit 1: bonjour, bonsoir, bonne nuit, salut, au revoir, à bientôt, Comment ça va?, ça va bien, très bien, comme ci, comme ça, et toi?, je m'appelle, tu t'appelles, vous vous appelez, enchanté, s'il te plaît, s'il vous plaît, merci beaucoup, de rien, pardon, excusez-moi, Madame, Monsieur. Unit 2: zéro, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, dix, combien?, il y a, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, vingt, plus, moins, ça fait, le panier. Unit 3: rouge, orange, jaune, vert, bleu, violet, rose, marron, noir, blanc, gris, l'arc-en-ciel, la forme, le cercle, le carré, le rectangle, le triangle, l'étoile, le cœur, le losange, l'ovale, le vitrail, la fenêtre. Unit 4: le père, la mère, le frère, la sœur, le grand-père, la grand-mère, l'oncle, la tante, le cousin, le fils, la fille, mon / ma / mes, l'assiette, le verre, la fourchette, le couteau, la cuillère, la serviette, la carotte, la pomme de terre, les petits pois, les haricots verts, Bon appétit!, À table!. Unit 5: le chien, le chat, le lapin, le poisson rouge, l'oiseau, le cheval, la tortue, la souris, le mouton, grand, petit, j'ai, l'alouette, la tête, le bec, les yeux, le cou, les ailes, le dos, les pattes, la queue, les plumes, le nez.
6. **The French notebook.** Use any notebook for the whole quarter: vocabulary, sound rules, charts, translations and copywork. Date every page.
7. **Write it the French way.** Accent marks are part of the spelling: é, è, ê, à, ç. French puts a little space before ? ! : and ; in print; in handwriting, just write neatly.
8. **Unit review and unit challenge.** Each unit ends with a short review (25 points), which may be done orally, and a unit challenge. Keep the challenge work in a folder.
9. **Printables.** Each lesson has a one-page worksheet, and the answers are in a separate key for the parent. Each unit review also has a printable key.
10. **The French Bible.** French verses are quoted from the Louis Segond Bible of 1910, the public-domain French Bible that French-speaking Protestants have read for more than a century, the French counterpart of the King James. Where the King James prints the LORD in capitals, Louis Segond writes l'Éternel, the Eternal One. The English verse is always the King James Version, quoted exactly.

Scope and sequence

UNIT 1 · WEEKS 1–2

Bonjour, Québec!

Greetings and good manners in French, from France to Québec: bonjour, salut, au revoir, comment ça va?, then je m'appelle, s'il vous plaît, merci and excusez-moi, with Henri Beau's painting of Samuel de Champlain sailing up to Québec and Boaz greeting his reapers in the name of the Lord.

1.1 Bonjour et Au Revoir

1.2 Les Mots Magiques

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Les Nombres

Numbers from zéro to vingt and French arithmetic: counting, Il y a… (there is, there are), Combien?, then plus, moins and ça fait, with Georges Seurat's painting made of millions of dots, the Ten Commandments and the boy with five loaves and two fishes.

2.1 De Zéro à Dix

2.2 De Onze à Vingt

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Les Couleurs et les Formes

Colors and shapes in French: the rainbow from rouge to violet, adjectives that follow the noun (un ballon rouge), then le cercle, le carré, le triangle and l'étoile, with Monet's Rouen Cathedral glowing in sunlight, the rainbow around God's throne and the circle God drew upon the deep.

3.1 L'Arc-en-ciel

3.2 Les Formes

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

La Famille à Table

The family and the family meal: mon père, ma mère, mes frères and the possessive words mon, ma, mes, then the dinner table, vegetables and table manners, Bon appétit! and grace before meals, with Chardin's mother setting the table while her little one says grace.

4.1 Ma Famille

4.2 À Table!

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Les Animaux

Animals in French: pets and horses with J'ai un chien and colors after the noun, then the birds and the old song Alouette with its bird parts, la tête, le bec, les ailes, with Rosa Bonheur's thundering Horse Fair and Jesus' words about the birds of the air.

5.1 Mon Animal

5.2 Alouette

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Bonjour et Au Revoir: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (greeting clock) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet *Three sessions a week of 20–30 minutes. On the other days, use the week's words at home and review the flashcards.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 Les Mots Magiques: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (polite puppets) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (the polite visit)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 De Zéro à Dix: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (dot painting) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 De Onze à Vingt: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (loaves and fishes math) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (the math quiz show)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 L'Arc-en-ciel: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (light at three times) and French notebook

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Les Formes: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (paper stained glass) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (the art gallery)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Ma Famille: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (family tree) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 À Table!: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (set the table the french way) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (the french family dinner)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 Mon Animal: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (my dream pet) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Alouette: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (label a bird) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (the animal fair)

Materials

French notebook (any notebook)

One for the quarter: vocabulary, sound rules, charts, translations and copywork.

Index cards and a box, bag or ring to keep them

For the flashcard deck that grows every lesson.

Pencil, colored pencils or crayons, and a fine-tip marker

For charts, maps, posters and lettering.

Scissors, glue, tape and some poster board or taped printer paper

For the unit challenges.

Grading

Grades come mostly from the daily work: the recitations, the flashcard reviews, the notebook and the practice sentences, because a language is learned by steady, honest repetition. A student who speaks French out loud faithfully, keeps a neat notebook and corrects his or her own practice earns full credit.

PART	%
Recitation and flashcards (daily speaking, vocabulary reviews, reading aloud)	**30**
French notebook (dated pages, charts, translations)	**25**
Practice sentences (corrected with the answer key)	**15**
Unit reviews	**15**
Unit challenges	**15**

Scale: A 90–100, B 80–89, C 70–79, D 60–69. Below 60: repeat the chants and practice with help.

- A practice sentence is right when the le or la is right and the endings agree. Let the student use the notebook charts freely.
- Unit reviews may be done orally for a student who writes slowly; the parent writes down the answers.
- Pronunciation is graded on courage and consistency, not perfection. The French r and the nasal vowels arrive with practice.

A note to parents

You do not need to know French to teach this course. Every chart has its sounds written out, every French sentence has its translation in the answer, and the videos do the explaining a specialist would. Learn alongside your child, quiz each other with the flashcards, and let your child catch your mistakes.

Why French? Because it is a close daughter of Latin, so it opens English vocabulary (nearly a third of English words came through French) and helps every Latin lesson; because it is spoken on five continents, from Quebec and Louisiana to Africa; and because the French-speaking church has given the world saints, hymns, missionaries and the Louis Segond Bible.

The stories are true stories of people and places from France and the French-speaking world, told cheerfully and honestly, with the focus on courage, faith and good work.

Parents should preview the videos and stay nearby.

PRINTABLE WORD LIST

Vocabulary for the course

Standard French. Standard French as taught in France and understood everywhere, with Quebec differences noted. Most final consonants are silent except c, r, f and l (the CaReFuL letters); on, an and in are nasal vowels, hummed through the nose; French leans lightly on the last sounded syllable of a word, shown here in capitals. In the respellings, zh is the s in measure, ü is French u (say ee with rounded lips), uh is the soft e of le, and r is the French r, made in the back of the throat.

Every week's list is printed again inside that lesson. Say the capital letters loudest.

1.1 BONJOUR ET AU REVOIR

bonjour
bohn-ZHOOR
greeting
hello; good day

bonsoir
bohn-SWAHR
greeting
good evening

bonne nuit

bun NWEE

greeting

good night

salut

sah-LÜ

greeting

hi; bye (friends)

au revoir

oh ruh-VWAHR

greeting

goodbye

à bientôt

ah byan-TOH

greeting

see you soon

Comment ça va?

koh-MAHN sah VAH

question

How are you?

ça va bien

sah vah BYAN

phrase

I'm fine

très bien

treh BYAN

phrase

very well

comme ci, comme ça

kum see kum SAH

phrase

so-so

et toi?

ay TWAH

question

and you?

1.2 LES MOTS MAGIQUES

je m'appelle

zhuh mah-PEL

phrase

my name is

tu t'appelles

tü tah-PEL

phrase

you are called (tu): Comment t'appelles-tu? What is your name?

vous vous appelez

voo voo-zah-PLAY

phrase

you are called (vous): Comment vous appelez-vous? What is your name?

enchanté

ahn-shahn-TAY

phrase

pleased to meet you

s’il te plaît

seel tuh PLEH

polite word

please (tu)

s’il vous plaît

seel voo PLEH

polite word

please (vous)

merci beaucoup

mehr-SEE boh-KOO

polite word

thank you very much

de rien

duh RYAN

polite word

you’re welcome

pardon

par-DOHN

polite word

sorry; pardon

excusez-moi

ex-kü-zay-MWAH

polite word

excuse me

Madame

mah-DAHM

title

Mrs.; ma’am

Monsieur

muh-SYUH

title

Mr.; sir

2.1 DE ZÉRO À DIX

zéro

zay-ROH

number

zero

un

UN

number

one

deux

DUH

number

two

trois

TRWAH

number

three

quatre

KAHTR

number

four

cinq

SANK

number

five

six

SEES

number

six

sept

SET

number

seven

huit

WEET

number

eight

dix

DEES

number

ten

combien?

kohm-BYAN

question

how many?

il y a

eel-ee-YAH

phrase

there is; there are

2.2 DE ONZE À VINGT

onze

OHNZ

number

eleven

douze

DOOZ

number

twelve

treize

TREHZ

number

thirteen

quatorze

kah-TORZ

number

fourteen

quinze

KANZ

number

fifteen

seize

SEHZ

number

sixteen

dix-sept

dee-SET

number

seventeen

vingt

VAN

number

twenty

plus

PLÜS

math

plus

moins

MWAN

math

minus

ça fait

sah FEH

math

that makes; equals

le panier

luh pah-NYAY

le · thing

basket

3.1 L'ARC-EN-CIEL

rouge

ROOZH

color

red

orange

oh-RAHNZH

color

orange

jaune
ZHOHN
color
yellow

vert
VEHR
color
green

bleu
BLUH
color
blue

violet
vee-oh-LEH
color
purple

rose
ROHZ
color
pink

marron
mah-ROHN
color
brown

noir
NWAHR
color
black

blanc
BLAHN
color
white

gris
GREE
color
gray

l’arc-en-ciel
lark-ahn-SYEL
le · nature
rainbow

3.2 LES FORMES

la forme
lah FORM
la · shape
shape

le cercle
luh SEHRKL
le · shape
circle

le carré
luh kah-RAY
le · shape
square

le rectangle
luh rek-TAHNGL
le · shape
rectangle

le triangle
luh tree-AHNGL
le · shape
triangle

l’étoile
lay-TWAHL
la · shape
star

le cœur
luh KUHR
le · shape
heart

le losange
luh loh-ZAHNZH
le · shape
diamond

l’ovale
loh-VAHL
le · shape
oval

le vitrail
luh vee-TRAI
le · church
stained-glass window

la fenêtre
lah fuh-NETR
la · house
window

4.1 MA FAMILLE

le père
luh PEHR
le · family
father

la mère
lah MEHR
la · family
mother

le frère
luh FREHR
le · family
brother

la sœur
lah SUHR
la · family
sister

le grand-père
luh grahn-PEHR
le · family
grandfather

la grand-mère
lah grahn-MEHR
la · family
grandmother

l'oncle
LOHNKL
le · family
uncle

la tante
lah TAHNT
la · family
aunt

le cousin
luh koo-ZAN
le · family
cousin (la cousine: girl cousin)

le fils
luh FEES
le · family
son

la fille
lah FEE
la · family
daughter; girl

mon / ma / mes
MOHN / MAH / MAY
word
my

4.2 À TABLE!

l'assiette
lah-SYET
la · table
plate

le verre
luh VEHR
le · table
glass

la fourchette

lah foor-SHET

la · table

fork

le couteau

luh koo-TOH

le · table

knife

la cuillère

lah kwee-YEHR

la · table

spoon

la serviette

lah sehr-VYET

la · table

napkin

la carotte

lah kah-RUT

la · food

carrot

la pomme de terre

lah pum duh TEHR

la · food

potato

les petits pois

lay puh-tee PWAH

les · food

peas

les haricots verts

lay ah-ree-koh VEHR

les · food

green beans

Bon appétit!

bohn nah-pay-TEE

phrase

Enjoy your meal!

À table!

ah TAHBL

phrase

Come to the table!

5.1 MON ANIMAL

le chien

luh SHYAN

le · animal

dog

le chat

luh SHAH

le · animal

cat

le lapin
luh lah-PAN
le · animal
rabbit

le poisson rouge
luh pwah-sohn ROOZH
le · animal
goldfish

l’oiseau
lwah-ZOH
le · animal
bird

le cheval
luh shuh-VAHL
le · animal
horse

la tortue
lah tor-TÜ
la · animal
turtle

la souris
lah soo-REE
la · animal
mouse

le mouton
luh moo-TOHN
le · animal
sheep

grand
GRAHN
adjective
big; tall

petit
puh-TEE
adjective
little; small

j’ai
ZHAY
phrase
I have

5.2 ALOUETTE

l’alouette
lah-loo-ET
la · animal
lark

la tête
lah TET
la · body
head

le bec
luh BEK
le · body
beak

les yeux
lay ZYUH
les · body
eyes

le cou
luh KOO
le · body
neck

les ailes
lay ZEL
les · body
wings

le dos
luh DOH
le · body
back

les pattes
lay PAHT
les · body
legs; paws (animals)

la queue
lah KUH
la · body
tail

les plumes
lay PLÜM
les · body
feathers

le nez
luh NAY
le · body
nose

UNIT 1

Bonjour, Québec!

In Lesson 1.1 your child learns to greet people properly in French, bonjour, bonsoir, salut, au revoir, à bientôt, and to ask and answer Comment ça va? The story is Samuel de Champlain, who sailed from France and founded Québec in 1608, where people still speak French today. The verse shows Boaz greeting his workers with a blessing.

In Lesson 1.2 your child learns to introduce himself or herself, Je m'appelle… Comment t'appelles-tu?, and the magic words of French politeness: s'il vous plaît, merci, de rien, pardon and excusez-moi, with the verse Be ye kind one to another. The unit ends with a polite visit skit.

PREREQUISITES

- None. Grades K–2 French help but are not needed.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can greet people in French at different times of day.
- ☐ I can ask and answer Comment ça va?
- ☐ I can introduce myself and ask someone's name.
- ☐ I can use s'il vous plaît, merci, de rien and excusez-moi correctly.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **WordReference French–English dictionary**: Free online, for the parent. Look up any word and press the speaker button to hear it said by a speaker from France or Quebec.
- **Forvo**: Free pronunciation library: hear any French word said by native speakers (link only).

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

1.1	**Bonjour et Au Revoir**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
1.2	**Les Mots Magiques**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 1 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write two ways to say hello and two ways to say goodbye in French.

2. **5 pts**
   Someone asks Comment ça va? Write two possible answers.

3. **5 pts**
   Write how you would introduce yourself and ask a friend's name.

4. **5 pts**
   Someone says Merci! What do you answer?

5. **5 pts**
   Who founded Québec, and in what year?

ANSWER KEY

1. Bonjour, salut (bonsoir); au revoir, à bientôt (salut).
2. Ça va bien, merci. / Très bien! / Comme ci, comme ça. / Pas mal.
3. Je m'appelle… Comment t'appelles-tu?
4. De rien.
5. Samuel de Champlain, in 1608.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE POLITE VISIT

Act out a visit with a family member: knock, greet properly for the time of day, introduce yourself, ask how they are, say please and thank you when offered a snack, apologize for bumping a chair, and say goodbye. Use at least eight French expressions, all from memory.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Greetings	Uses the right greeting and goodbye.
Introductions	Says Je m’appelle and asks the other name.
Manners	Uses s’il vous plaît, merci, de rien, pardon or excusez-moi.
Pronunciation	Says bonjour and merci clearly, with the French r.

UNIT 1 · BONJOUR, QUÉBEC! · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

1.1 Bonjour et Au Revoir

OBJECTIVES

- Greet people in French at different times of day.
- Ask and answer Comment ça va?
- Tell who Samuel de Champlain was and why French is spoken in Québec.

> **Warm-up.** How many ways can you say hello and goodbye in English? Hi, hello, good morning, bye, see you later… French has many too. Let’s learn them.

WATCH

Greetings in French! Hello, Hi, and Goodbye in French! (Learn French With Alexa)

Learn French With Alexa · 2:09

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mt00FUPzLPc

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Repeat each greeting out loud after Alexa.

Note: A two-minute lesson on French hellos and goodbyes from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

bonjour (bohn-ZHOOR)
Hello; good morning; good day.

bonsoir (bohn-SWAHR)
Good evening.

salut (sah-LÜ)
Hi; bye (to friends).

au revoir (oh ruh-VWAHR)
Goodbye.

Comment ça va? (koh-MAHN sah VAH)
How are you? How is it going?

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard French sounds: most last letters are quiet (but c, r, f and l usually speak), on, an and in are hummed through the nose, and the capitals show where to lean: the last sounded syllable.

bonjour
bohn-ZHOOR
greeting
hello; good day

bonsoir
bohn-SWAHR
greeting
good evening

bonne nuit
bun NWEE
greeting
good night

salut
sah-LÜ
greeting
hi; bye (friends)

au revoir
oh ruh-VWAHR
greeting
goodbye

à bientôt
ah byan-TOH
greeting
see you soon

Comment ça va?
koh-MAHN sah VAH
question
How are you?

ça va bien
sah vah BYAN
phrase
I'm fine

très bien
treh BYAN
phrase
very well

comme ci, comme ça
kum see kum SAH
phrase
so-so

et toi?
ay TWAH
question
and you?

CORE IDEAS

The story. In 1608, a French explorer named Samuel de Champlain sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and up the great Saint Lawrence River in Canada. Where the river narrows beneath a high cliff, he built a wooden fort and called the place Québec. French farmers, priests, nuns and families followed. Today, more than four hundred years later, millions of people in Québec still speak French. A child in Québec says bonjour in the morning just like a child in Paris.

How French sounds. French people say bonjour when they walk into a shop, a classroom or a home. It is rude to skip it! Use bonjour all day and bonsoir in the

evening. Salut is only for friends and family. In bonjour, on is hummed and the j sounds like the s in treasure: bohn-ZHOOR. The r comes from the back of the throat.

Answering Comment ça va? You can answer: **Ça va bien, merci!** (Fine, thanks!) **Très bien!** (Very well!) **Comme ci, comme ça.** (So-so.) **Pas mal.** (Not bad.) Then ask back: **Et toi?** (And you?) or, to a grown-up, **Et vous?**

PICTURE STUDY



The Arrival of Champlain at Québec, Henri Beau, 1903 · Oil on canvas · Musée national des beaux-arts du Québec, Québec City

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Henri Beau was a painter from Montréal who studied in Paris. Almost three hundred years after Champlain, he imagined the moment when the French ship came up the river to the place that would become Québec. Everyone on deck crowds to the rail to see the new land.

Look closely

- Find the man in the red coat.
- Count the sails you can see.
- Find the little boats on the water.
- What are the people looking at?

Talk about it

1. How do you think the travelers felt after weeks at sea?
2. What would be the first word you would say to the people you met?

ACTIVITY

Greeting clock

Make a paper clock that shows which greeting to use at each time of day.

You will need

- A paper plate
- A paper arrow and a brass fastener
- Markers

Steps

1. Divide the plate into morning, afternoon, evening and night.
2. Write bonjour in the morning and afternoon parts, bonsoir in the evening part and bonne nuit in the night part.
3. Draw a sun, a sunset and a moon.
4. Attach the arrow. Turn it and greet your family with the right word.

Tips

- Add salut on the back for friends.
- Use the clock every day this week.

Check your work

☐ My clock shows bonjour, bonsoir and bonne nuit.

☐ I can use the right greeting for the time.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. In your French notebook, draw a speech bubble for each greeting: bonjour, bonsoir, salut, au revoir, à bientôt. Write Comment ça va? and three answers.

> **From history.** The motto of Québec, on every license plate, is Je me souviens: I remember.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can learn that in France and Québec, friends and family often greet with la bise, a light kiss on each cheek, and can find Québec on a map of Canada.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. You meet your teacher at 9 in the morning. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It is daytime.
2. A teacher is a grown-up, so not salut.

Answer: Bonjour, Madame (or Monsieur)!

Example 2. A friend asks Comment ça va? You feel great. Answer and ask back.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Very well is très bien.
2. And you, to a friend, is et toi?

Answer: Très bien, merci! Et toi?

PRACTICE

1. Easy How do you say good evening?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bonsoir.

2. Easy How do you say goodbye?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Au revoir.

3. Easy What does salut mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hi or bye, to friends.

4. Medium Answer Comment ça va? with so-so.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Comme ci, comme ça.

5. Medium Should you say salut to a shopkeeper? Why?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   No; salut is only for friends and family. Say bonjour, Madame or bonjour, Monsieur.

6. Hard Why do people in Québec speak French?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Because French settlers came with Champlain, who founded Québec in 1608, and their families stayed.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying salut to grown-ups. Use bonjour, Madame / Monsieur.
- Saying the t in salut. It is silent: sah-LÜ.

> **Make it a game · Greeting relay.** A parent holds up a card: a sun, a moon, a friend's face or a grown-up's face. You give the right French greeting as fast as you can. Then switch roles.

> **Scripture.** "And, behold, Boaz came from Bethlehem, and said unto the reapers, The LORD be with you. And they answered him, The LORD bless thee." (Ruth 2:4, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Que l'Éternel soit avec vous! Ils lui répondirent: Que l'Éternel te bénisse!* Boaz greeted his reapers with a blessing, and they blessed him back. A greeting can be a little prayer for someone.

UNIT 1 · BONJOUR, QUÉBEC! · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

1.2 Les Mots Magiques

OBJECTIVES

- Introduce yourself and ask someone's name in French.
- Use s'il vous plaît, s'il te plaît, merci, de rien, pardon and excusez-moi.

- Know when to use tu and when to use vous.

> **Warm-up.** What are the magic words in English? Please, thank you, you're welcome, excuse me, sorry. French has its own magic words, and French people care very much about using them.

WATCH

French Greetings (French Essentials Lesson 1)

Learn French With Alexa · 9:54

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hd0_GZHHWeE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the lesson, across two sessions if needed. Pause after each phrase and repeat it.

Note: A ten-minute lesson on French greetings, introductions and polite words from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

Je m'appelle… (zhuh mah-PEL)
My name is...

Comment t'appelles-tu? (koh-MAHN tah-pel-TÜ)
What is your name? (to a child)

s'il vous plaît (seel voo PLEH)
Please (to a grown-up or to several people).

de rien (duh RYAN)
You're welcome.

excusez-moi (ex-kü-zay-MWAH)
Excuse me.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard French sounds: most last letters are quiet (but c, r, f and l usually speak), on, an and in are hummed through the nose, and the capitals show where to lean: the last sounded syllable.

je m’appelle

zhuh mah-PEL

phrase

my name is

tu t’appelles

tü tah-PEL

phrase

you are called (tu): Comment t’appelles-tu? What is your name?

vous vous appelez

voo voo-zah-PLAY

phrase

you are called (vous): Comment vous appelez-vous? What is your name?

enchanté

ahn-shahn-TAY

phrase

pleased to meet you

s’il te plaît

seel tuh PLEH

polite word

please (tu)

s’il vous plaît

seel voo PLEH

polite word

please (vous)

merci beaucoup

mehr-SEE boh-KOO

polite word

thank you very much

de rien

duh RYAN

polite word

you’re welcome

pardon

par-DOHN

polite word

sorry; pardon

excusez-moi

ex-kü-zay-MWAH

polite word

excuse me

Madame

mah-DAHM

title

Mrs.; ma’am

Monsieur

muh-SYUH

title

Mr.; sir

CORE IDEAS

Introducing yourself. To tell your name, say **Je m’appelle Paul** (literally, I call myself Paul). To ask a child, say **Comment t’appelles-tu?** To ask a grown-up, say **Comment**

vous appelez-vous? When you meet someone, add **Enchanté!** (a boy) or **Enchantée!** (a girl): Delighted to meet you!

Tu or vous? French has two words for you. **Tu** is for a friend, a child, a family member or a pet. **Vous** is for a grown-up you don't know well, a teacher, or more than one person. So please is **s'il te plaît** to a friend, but **s'il vous plaît** to a grown-up. Using vous is a way of showing respect.

The magic words. Merci (thank you), **merci beaucoup** (thank you very much), **de rien** (you're welcome), **pardon** (sorry; pardon me) and **excusez-moi** (excuse me). The Bible tells us, Be ye kind one to another. Good manners are a way of being kind: they show that other people matter.

ACTIVITY

Polite puppets

Make two paper-bag puppets, a child and a grown-up, and use them to practice tu and vous.

You will need

- Two paper bags
- Markers, yarn, glue

Steps

1. Make one puppet a child and the other a grown-up (a teacher, a baker or a grandmother).
2. Have the child puppet meet the grown-up: Bonjour, Madame! Je m'appelle... Comment vous appelez-vous?
3. Have the child puppet ask for bread: Une baguette, s'il vous plaît. Merci beaucoup! De rien!
4. Now have two child puppets meet and use tu and s'il te plaît.

Tips

- Put on a puppet show for the family.
- Keep the puppets for the unit skit.

Check your work

☐ My puppets used tu and vous correctly.

☐ I used at least five polite words.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Make a two-column chart in your French notebook: TU (friends, family) and VOUS (grown-ups, more than one). Write s'il te plaît and Comment t'appelles-tu? on one side and s'il vous plaît and Comment vous appelez-vous? on the other.

> **From history.** In France, children in school stand up when an adult enters the classroom and greet the teacher with Bonjour, Madame or Bonjour, Monsieur.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking families can make it a house rule this week: every request needs s'il te plaît and every gift needs merci, in French.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. You want to ask a new friend her name.

▼ **Show solution**

1. A child gets tu.
2. Comment t'appelles-tu?

Answer: Comment t'appelles-tu?

Example 2. You bump into a lady at the market. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. She is a grown-up you don't know.
2. Use excusez-moi or pardon, Madame.

Answer: Pardon, Madame! (or Excusez-moi, Madame!)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say My name is... in French with your name.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Je m'appelle...

2. Easy What does de rien mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   You're welcome.

3. Easy How do you say thank you very much?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Merci beaucoup.

4. Medium Say please to your teacher.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   S'il vous plaît.

5. Medium Say please to your brother.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   S'il te plaît.

6. Hard Explain when to use tu and when to use vous, with one example of each.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Tu for friends, family, children and pets (Comment t'appelles-tu?); vous for grown-ups you don't know well, teachers or more than one person (Comment vous appelez-vous?).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Je suis appelle. It is simply Je m'appelle.
- Using tu with a teacher. Use vous to show respect.

> **Make it a game · Tu ou vous?.** A parent names a person: your sister, the mayor, your dog, your grandmother, two teachers. Shout TU! or VOUS! and then say please the right way.

> **Scripture.** "And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." (Ephesians 4:32, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Soyez bons les uns envers les autres* Paul tells us to be kind to one another. Polite words are small acts of kindness every day.

UNIT 2

Les Nombres

In Lesson 2.1 your child counts from zéro to dix, asks Combien? (How many?) and answers with Il y a… (There are…), counting the people, dogs and umbrellas in Georges Seurat's famous park scene. The verse is the giving of the Ten Commandments, the ten words of God.

In Lesson 2.2 your child counts from onze to vingt and does simple sums aloud in French: deux plus trois, ça fait cinq. The story is the feeding of the five thousand with five loaves and two fishes. The unit ends with a French math quiz show.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can count from 0 to 20 in French and write the numbers as words.
- ☐ I can ask Combien? and answer Il y a…
- ☐ I can say simple sums with plus, moins and ça fait.
- ☐ I can tell the story of the five loaves and two fishes.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **WordReference French–English dictionary**: Free online, for the parent. Look up any word and press the speaker button to hear it said by a speaker from France or Quebec.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

2.1	**De Zéro à Dix**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
2.2	**De Onze à Vingt**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 2 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write the French words for 3, 7, 10, 12 and 15.

2. 5 pts

   Write the French words for 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

3. 5 pts

   Write in French: There are four cats.

4. 5 pts

   Solve in French: huit plus cinq; vingt moins six.

5. 5 pts

   How many loaves and fishes did the boy have, in French?

ANSWER KEY

1. Trois, sept, dix, douze, quinze.
2. Seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt.
3. Il y a quatre chats.
4. Ça fait treize; ça fait quatorze.
5. Cinq pains et deux poissons.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE MATH QUIZ SHOW

Host a French math quiz show for your family. Write ten sums on cards (answers up to vingt). Read each one in French with a game-show voice: Quatre plus six, ça fait…? The contestants answer in French. Keep score in French and announce the winner: Il y a … points!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Numbers	Says numbers 0–20 correctly.
Math words	Uses plus, moins and ça fait.
Il y a	Uses Il y a for the score.
Showmanship	Speaks clearly and confidently.

2.1 De Zéro à Dix

OBJECTIVES

- Count from 0 to 10 in French and spell the number words.
- Ask Combien? and answer Il y a…
- Count things in a painting in French.

> **Warm-up.** Count to ten in English as fast as you can. Now let's learn to do it in French, and to say how many of something there are.

WATCH

Learn French : How to count from 1 to 10 in French Numbers !

Learn French With Alexa · 3:22

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wtoWhTOco9A

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Say each number with Alexa and hold up your fingers.

Note: A three-minute lesson on counting from 1 to 10 from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

zéro (zay-ROH)
Zero.

Il y a… (eel-ee-YAH)
There is… / There are…

le nombre (luh NOHMBR)
The number.

Combien de…? (kohm-BYAN duh)
How many…?

compter (kohn-TAY)
To count.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard French sounds: most last letters are quiet (but c, r, f and l usually speak), on, an and in are hummed through the nose, and the capitals show where to lean: the last sounded syllable.

zéro
zay-ROH
number
zero

un
UN
number
one

deux
DUH
number
two

trois
TRWAH
number
three

quatre
KAHTR
number
four

cinq
SANK
number
five

six
SEES
number
six

sept
SET
number
seven

huit
WEET
number
eight

dix
DEES
number
ten

combien?
kohm-BYAN
question
how many?

il y a
eel-ee-YAH
phrase
there is; there are

CORE IDEAS

The story. Georges Seurat was a young painter in Paris who had a new idea. Instead of mixing paint on his palette, he put tiny dots of pure color side by side on the canvas, and let our eyes mix them. It took him about two years to finish his giant painting of people enjoying a Sunday afternoon on an island in the River Seine, called La Grande Jatte. Up close you see only dots; step back, and you see ladies with parasols, a man in a top hat, a little girl in white, a dog and boats on the water. There are so many people in it that it makes a perfect counting game.

Counting. zéro, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix. Watch out: in six and dix, the x says s when the number stands alone (SEES, DEES). In sept, the p is silent: SET. In huit, say WEET.

How many? Ask **Combien de chiens?** (How many dogs?) and answer **Il y a deux chiens.** (There are two dogs.) Il y a means both there is and there are: **Il y a un bateau. Il y a trois bateaux.**

PICTURE STUDY



A Sunday on La Grande Jatte, Georges Seurat, 1884–1886 · Oil on canvas · Art Institute of Chicago

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Seurat called his method pointillism, from the French word point, a dot. He studied how colors work and placed his dots very carefully. The people are still, like statues, as if time has stopped on a quiet Sunday afternoon. The painting is about ten feet wide, as big as a wall.

Look closely

- Combien de parapluies? Count the umbrellas and parasols in French.
- Combien de chiens? How many dogs can you find?
- Find the monkey!
- Count the boats on the river in French.

Talk about it

1. Why do you think Seurat used dots instead of brushstrokes?
2. What do people do on a quiet Sunday afternoon?

ACTIVITY

Dot painting

Make a small pointillist picture and count in French as you dot.

You will need

- Paper
- Cotton swabs and two or three colors of paint, or markers

Steps

1. Lightly sketch something simple: a sun, a tree, a boat.
2. Fill it in with dots only, counting them in French as you go: un, deux, trois…
3. Put dots of two colors side by side and step back to see them mix.
4. Show your picture and ask: Combien de couleurs? Il y a… couleurs.

Tips

- Try yellow and blue dots side by side: from far away they look green.
- Count to dix again and again as you work.

Check your work

☐ My picture is made only of dots.

☐ I counted aloud in French while I worked.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write the numbers 0 to 10 as words in your French notebook. Then write three sentences about the Seurat painting with Il y a…: Il y a un chien.

> **From history.** Seurat's painting was so carefully planned that he made dozens of sketches and smaller studies of the park before he started the big canvas.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can learn the French way of counting on fingers: the French start with the thumb for one.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How many boats? (There are 3.)

▼ **Show solution**

1. Combien de bateaux?
2. Il y a + number + thing.

Answer: Il y a trois bateaux.

Example 2. Spell 8 in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. h-u-i-t.
2. The h is silent: WEET.

Answer: Huit.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say 5 in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Cinq.

2. Easy Say 9 in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Neuf.

3. Easy What does Il y a mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   There is / there are.

4. Medium Write the word for 7. Which letter is silent?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sept; the p.

5. Medium Ask How many dogs? in French.

▼ **Show answer**

Combien de chiens?

6. Hard Write three sentences with Il y a about things in your room.

▼ **Show answer**

Il y a un lit. Il y a deux fenêtres. Il y a dix livres. (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Pronouncing the p in sept. It is silent: SET.
- Saying il y a as three separate words. Run them together: eel-ee-YAH.

> **Make it a game · Il y a….** A parent hides a handful of buttons or beans under a cup. Lift the cup for two seconds. Say how many in French: Il y a sept boutons! Count together to check.

> **Scripture.** “And he wrote on the tables, according to the first writing, the ten commandments, which the LORD spake unto you in the mount out of the midst of the fire in the day of the assembly: and the LORD gave them unto me.” (Deuteronomy 10:4, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *les dix paroles qu’il vous avait dites sur la montagne* Moses tells how God wrote the ten commandments, the ten words, on tables of stone. Ten is the first big number every child learns, and these ten words are the most important to know by heart.

UNIT 2 · LES NOMBRES · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

2.2 De Onze à Vingt

OBJECTIVES

- Count from 11 to 20 in French and spell the number words.
- Say sums aloud with plus, moins and ça fait.
- Retell the feeding of the five thousand with French numbers.

> **Warm-up.** Count from zéro to dix in French. Can you go further? Today you reach vingt and start doing math in French.

WATCH

How to count from 10 to 20 in French!

Learn French With Alexa · 3:15

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PysB3B-eZnA

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Count with Alexa, then count back down from 20.

Note: A three-minute lesson on counting from 10 to 20 from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

plus (PLÜS)
Plus.

moins (MWAN)
Minus.

ça fait (sah FEH)
That makes; equals.

le pain (luh PAN)
The bread; the loaf.

le poisson (luh pwah-SOHN)
The fish.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard French sounds: most last letters are quiet (but c, r, f and l usually speak), on, an and in are hummed through the nose, and the capitals show where to lean: the last sounded syllable.

onze
OHNZ
number
eleven

douze
DOOZ
number
twelve

treize
TREHZ
number
thirteen

quatorze
kah-TORZ
number
fourteen

quinze
KANZ
number
fifteen

seize
SEHZ
number
sixteen

dix-sept
dee-SET
number
seventeen

vingt
VAN
number
twenty

plus
PLÜS
math
plus

moins
MWAN
math
minus

ça fait
sah FEH
math
that makes; equals

le panier
luh pah-NYAY
le · thing
basket

CORE IDEAS

The story. One day a huge crowd followed Jesus out to a hillside by the Sea of Galilee: five thousand men, besides women and children. It grew late and they were hungry. Jesus asked Philip where they could buy bread. Philip said even two hundred pennies' worth would not be enough. Then Andrew said, There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many? Jesus gave thanks and fed everyone, and afterward the disciples filled twelve baskets with the leftovers! In French: cinq pains, deux poissons, douze paniers.

Counting. onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize are special words. Then French adds: **dix-sept** (ten-seven), **dix-huit** (ten-eight), **dix-neuf** (ten-nine), and **vingt** (VAN).

French math. Say **Cinq plus deux, ça fait sept.** (5 + 2 = 7.) **Douze moins trois, ça fait neuf.** (12 − 3 = 9.) The s at the end of plus is said in math: PLÜS. Moins is hummed: MWAN.

ACTIVITY

Loaves and fishes math

Use paper loaves and fishes to act out sums in French.

You will need

- Paper, scissors, crayons
- Two small baskets or bowls

Steps

1. Draw and cut out ten loaves and ten fishes.
2. Put some in each basket and say the sum: Trois pains plus quatre pains, ça fait sept pains.
3. Take some away: Dix poissons moins deux poissons, ça fait huit poissons.
4. Write five of your sums in your notebook with words.

Tips

- Act out the story with the loaves and fishes.
- Let a parent give you sums to solve aloud.

Check your work

☐ I said five sums in French.

☐ I can count to vingt.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write the numbers 11 to 20 as words in your French notebook. Then write four sums in words: Onze plus deux, ça fait treize.

> **From history.** French cash registers and price tags use a comma where English uses a decimal point: 2,50 € means two euros and fifty cents.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can do their regular math practice aloud in French for one day this week.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say 9 + 8 = 17 in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. 9 is neuf, 8 is huit.
2. 17 is dix-sept.

Answer: Neuf plus huit, ça fait dix-sept.

Example 2. Say 20 − 5 = 15 in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Minus is moins.
2. 15 is quinze.

Answer: Vingt moins cinq, ça fait quinze.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say 13 in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Treize.

2. Easy Say 16 in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Seize.

3. Easy Say 20 in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Vingt.

4. Medium Solve aloud: dix plus huit.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ça fait dix-huit.

5. Medium Solve aloud: quinze moins quatre.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ça fait onze.

6. Hard Tell in French how many loaves, fishes and baskets were in the story.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Cinq pains, deux poissons, douze paniers.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Writing dix sept without the hyphen. It is dix-sept.
- Saying vingt with a g or t. Say VAN.

> **Make it a game · Number ping-pong.** Count in French with a partner, taking turns: one says un, the other deux, and so on. Whoever says vingt wins. Then count backwards from vingt. If you make a mistake, start over!

> **Scripture.** “There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many?” (John 6:9, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *un jeune garçon qui a cinq pains d’orge et deux poissons* A boy gave Jesus his five loaves and two fishes, and Jesus fed thousands. God can do great things with small gifts.

UNIT 3

Les Couleurs et les Formes

In Lesson 3.1 your child learns the colors of the rainbow and more, sings a French rainbow song, and learns that French puts most color words after the noun: une maison blanche, a house white. The picture is one of Claude Monet’s many paintings of the front of Rouen Cathedral, painted at different hours to catch the changing light.

In Lesson 3.2 your child names shapes in French, le cercle, le carré, le rectangle, le triangle, l'étoile, le cœur, combines them with colors (un triangle bleu), and builds a stained-glass window of shapes. The verse shows God's wisdom drawing a circle on the face of the deep. The unit ends with a shape-and-color art gallery.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name ten colors in French.
- ☐ I can put the color after the noun: un ballon rouge.
- ☐ I can name six shapes in French.
- ☐ I can describe a picture with shapes and colors in French.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **WordReference French–English dictionary**: Free online, for the parent. Look up any word and press the speaker button to hear it said by a speaker from France or Quebec.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

3.1	**L'Arc-en-ciel**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
3.2	**Les Formes**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 3 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write the seven colors of the rainbow in French, in order.

2. **5 pts**

   Translate: a red ball, a green tree, a white house.

3. **5 pts**

   Name five shapes in French.

4. **5 pts**

   Write in French: a blue triangle and a yellow star.

5. **5 pts**

   Why did Monet paint Rouen Cathedral so many times?

ANSWER KEY

1. Rouge, orange, jaune, vert, bleu, indigo, violet.
2. Un ballon rouge, un arbre vert, une maison blanche.
3. Le cercle, le carré, le rectangle, le triangle, l'étoile, le cœur (any five).
4. Un triangle bleu et une étoile jaune.
5. To show how the light and colors change at different times of day and in different weather.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE ART GALLERY

Hang your shape window, your rainbow and two more drawings on a wall as a gallery. Give your family a tour in French, describing each picture with shapes and colors: Voici un cercle jaune. Il y a trois triangles rouges. Invite questions: De quelle couleur est…?

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Colors	Uses at least eight colors correctly.
Shapes	Names at least five shapes.
Word order	Puts color after the noun.
Tour	Uses Voici and Il y a.

UNIT 3 · LES COULEURS ET LES FORMES · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

3.1 L'Arc-en-ciel

OBJECTIVES

- Name ten colors in French.
- Put the color word after the noun: un ballon rouge.
- Ask and answer De quelle couleur est…?

> **Warm-up.** Name the colors of the rainbow in English. Red, orange, yellow… Today you sing them in French.

WATCH

Rainbow Song in French (basic French vocabulary from Learn French With Alexa)

Learn French With Alexa · 2:31

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WZWN2Uragvc

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Sing along and point to each color in a picture of a rainbow.

Note: A two-minute French rainbow song from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

l'arc-en-ciel (lark-ahn-SYEL)
The rainbow (literally, the arch in the sky).

la couleur (lah koo-LUHR)
The color.

De quelle couleur est…? (duh kel koo-LUHR eh)
What color is…?

clair / foncé (KLEHR / fohn-SAY)
Light / dark.

la lumière (lah lü-MYEHR)
The light.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard French sounds: most last letters are quiet (but c, r, f and l usually speak), on, an and in are hummed through the nose, and the capitals show where to lean: the last sounded syllable.

rouge
ROOZH
color
red

orange
oh-RAHNZH
color
orange

jaune
ZHOHN
color
yellow

vert
VEHR
color
green

bleu
BLUH
color
blue

violet
vee-oh-LEH
color
purple

rose
ROHZ
color
pink

marron
mah-ROHN
color
brown

noir
NWAHR
color
black

blanc
BLAHN
color
white

gris
GREE
color
gray

l'arc-en-ciel
lark-ahn-SYEL
le · nature
rainbow

CORE IDEAS

The story. Claude Monet wanted to paint light itself. He rented a room across from the great Gothic cathedral of Rouen, in Normandy, and painted its stone front again and again: in the cool blue morning, in bright noon sun, in the orange glow of evening, in fog and in gray weather. He worked on many canvases at once, switching to a different one as the light changed. He painted more than thirty pictures of the same church! The stone stays the same, but in the sunlight it looks gold, cream and blue all at once.

Colors. rouge (red), **orange**, **jaune** (yellow), **vert** (green), **bleu** (blue), **violet** (purple), **rose** (pink), **marron** (brown), **noir** (black), **blanc** (white), **gris** (gray). Some colors change for la words: vert becomes verte, blanc becomes blanche, noir becomes noire.

Word order. In French, the color comes after the thing: **un ballon rouge** (a red ball), **une pomme verte** (a green apple), **une maison blanche** (a white house). Ask **De quelle couleur est le ciel?** and answer **Il est bleu.**

PICTURE STUDY



Rouen Cathedral: The Portal (Sunlight), Claude Monet, 1894 · Oil on canvas · Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Monet painted the cathedral so close that we cannot see the whole building or the street, only the carved stone and the light on it. He laid on the paint thick and rough, like the stone itself. In sunlight, the shadows are not black or gray but blue and violet, and the stone glows gold.

Look closely

- Find the big round window. What shape is it?
- What colors do you see in the stone?
- Find the pointed arches.
- Is it sunny or cloudy? How can you tell?

Talk about it

1. How does your house look different in the morning and evening?
2. Why do you think Monet painted the same church so many times?

ACTIVITY

Light at three times

Draw the same object three times in different light, like Monet.

You will need

- Paper divided into three boxes
- Crayons or colored pencils

Steps

1. Choose something you can see from a window: a tree, a fence, a house.
2. Draw it in the morning, at noon and in the evening, in the three boxes.
3. Use the colors you really see each time.
4. Label each one: le matin, midi, le soir, and write the main colors in French.

Tips

- Look for blue and purple in shadows.
- Compare your three pictures.

Check your work

☐ I drew the same thing three times.

☐ I labeled the colors in French.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Draw a rainbow in your French notebook and label every color. Then write three things with colors after the noun: un ballon rouge, une pomme verte, une maison blanche.

> **From history.** Rouen Cathedral is where the heart of King Richard the Lionheart was buried in the year 1199.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can describe their clothes each morning with colors after the noun: un pull bleu, des chaussettes blanches.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say a yellow sun.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Sun is le soleil.
2. The color comes after: jaune.

Answer: Un soleil jaune.

Example 2. De quelle couleur est l'herbe?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Grass is green.
2. Answer with Elle est…

Answer: Elle est verte.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say red in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Rouge.

2. Easy Say yellow in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Jaune.

3. Easy Say black in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Noir.

4. Medium Translate: a blue car (la voiture).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Une voiture bleue.

5. Medium What does arc-en-ciel mean word for word?

▼ **Show answer**

Arch in the sky.

6. Hard Write the seven rainbow colors in French in order.

▼ **Show answer**

Rouge, orange, jaune, vert, bleu, indigo, violet.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Putting the color first (un rouge ballon). In French, it goes after: un ballon rouge.
- Saying the t in vert. It is silent: VEHR.

> **Make it a game · Color hunt.** A parent calls a color in French: vert! Run and touch something green and say what it is: une plante verte! Score a point for every correct sentence.

> **Scripture.** "And he that sat was to look upon like a jasper and a sardine stone: and there was a rainbow round about the throne, in sight like unto an emerald." (Revelation 4:3, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *le trône était environné d'un arc-en-ciel semblable à de l'émeraude* John saw a rainbow like an emerald all around the throne of God. The colors of the rainbow remind us of His glory and His promises.

UNIT 3 · LES COULEURS ET LES FORMES · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

3.2 Les Formes

OBJECTIVES

- Name six shapes in French.
- Describe shapes with colors: un triangle bleu.
- Make a stained-glass window of shapes.

> **Warm-up.** Look around the room. Can you find a circle? A square? A triangle? Today you learn shape names in French.

WATCH

Apprendre les formes (Bébé Enfants)

Titounis - Comptine bébé - Chanson enfant · 1:52

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_xb_QzaqxmA

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Draw each shape in the air as it appears.

Note: A two-minute shapes lesson in French from the Titounis.

KEY TERMS

la forme (lah FORM)
The shape.

le cercle (luh SEHRKL)
The circle.

le carré (luh kah-RAY)
The square.

le triangle (luh tree-AHNGL)
The triangle.

le vitrail (luh vee-TRAI)
The stained-glass window.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard French sounds: most last letters are quiet (but c, r, f and l usually speak), on, an and in are hummed through the nose, and the capitals show where to lean: the last sounded syllable.

la forme
lah FORM
la · shape
shape

le cercle
luh SEHRKL
le · shape
circle

le carré
luh kah-RAY
le · shape
square

le rectangle
luh rek-TAHNGL
le · shape
rectangle

le triangle

luh tree-AHNGL

le · shape

triangle

l'étoile

lay-TWAHL

la · shape

star

le cœur

luh KUHR

le · shape

heart

le losange

luh loh-ZAHNZH

le · shape

diamond

l'ovale

loh-VAHL

le · shape

oval

le vitrail

luh vee-TRAI

le · church

stained-glass window

la fenêtre

lah fuh-NETR

la · house

window

CORE IDEAS

The story. Look again at Monet's cathedral. High on the front of Gothic churches there is often a great round window called a rose window, made of hundreds of pieces of colored glass held together with strips of lead. The glassmakers cut circles, squares, triangles, diamonds and stars and fit them together like a puzzle. When the sun shines through, the church fills with colored light. The Bible says that God, in His wisdom, set a compass upon the face of the deep: He drew a circle! All the shapes we use come from the order He put in creation.

Shapes. le cercle (circle), **le carré** (square), **le rectangle**, **le triangle**, **l'étoile** (star), **le cœur** (heart), **le losange** (diamond), **l'ovale** (oval).

Shapes with colors. The color still comes after: **un cercle rouge**, **un carré vert**, **une étoile jaune**. For two or more, add an s to both: **deux triangles bleus**.

ACTIVITY

Paper stained glass

Make a stained-glass window from colored shapes and describe it in French.

You will need

- Black construction paper
- Colored tissue paper or colored paper
- Scissors, glue, a pencil

Steps

1. Fold the black paper and cut out shapes to make window openings (a parent helps).
2. Glue colored tissue paper behind each opening.
3. Tape it to a sunny window.
4. Describe it in French: Il y a un cercle rouge, trois triangles bleus et une étoile jaune.

Tips

- Make a round rose window with a star in the middle.
- Count every shape in French.

Check your work

- ☐ My window has at least five shapes.
- ☐ I described it in French with colors.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Draw six shapes in your French notebook, each a different color. Label each: un cercle rouge, un carré vert…

> **From history.** The cathedral of Chartres, near Paris, still has most of its stained glass from about eight hundred years ago, with three great rose windows.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can visit a church with stained glass and describe the shapes and colors in French.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say a green square.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Square is le carré.
2. Green comes after: vert.

Answer: Un carré vert.

Example 2. Say three red stars.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Star is l'étoile (a la word).
2. Plural: étoiles rouges.

Answer: Trois étoiles rouges.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say circle in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le cercle.

2. Easy Say square in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le carré.

3. Easy Say heart in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le cœur.

4. Medium Say a yellow triangle.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Un triangle jaune.

5. Medium What is a vitrail?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A stained-glass window.

6. Hard Describe a flag or a picture in French with at least three shapes and colors.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Il y a un rectangle bleu, un rectangle blanc et un rectangle rouge. (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Forgetting the s on the color with plurals: deux cercles rouges.
- Saying carré without the accent. é says ay: kah-RAY.

> **Make it a game · Shape detective.** Set a timer for two minutes. Walk around the house and find as many shapes as you can, saying each in French: un cercle! (a plate), un rectangle! (a door). Count your finds in French.

> **Scripture.** “When he prepared the heavens, I was there: when he set a compass upon the face of the depth:” (Proverbs 8:27, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Lorsqu’il traça un cercle à la surface de l’abîme* Wisdom tells how God set a compass, drawing a circle, on the face of the deep. Shapes and order come from the mind of the Creator.

UNIT 4

La Famille à Table

In Lesson 4.1 your child names the whole family, from les grands-parents to les cousins, learns mon, ma and mes (my), and introduces the family: Voici ma mère. Elle s’appelle... The verse is Children, obey your parents in all things.

In Lesson 4.2 your child names the things on the table, vegetables and dishes, learns how a French family sits down to eat together, says Bon appétit and a short grace, and studies Jean-Siméon Chardin's painting Saying Grace. The unit ends with a French family dinner.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name ten family members in French.
- ☐ I can use mon, ma and mes correctly.
- ☐ I can name the things on the table and six vegetables in French.
- ☐ I can say Bon appétit and ask for food politely.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- WordReference French–English dictionary: Free online, for the parent. Look up any word and press the speaker button to hear it said by a speaker from France or Quebec.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

4.1	**Ma Famille**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
4.2	**À Table!**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 4 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. 5 pts

   Write in French: my father, my mother, my brothers.

2. 5 pts

   Name five family members in French.

3. 5 pts

   Name four things on the table in French.

4. 5 pts

   Name four vegetables in French.

5. 5 pts

   What do French people say before they start eating? How would you ask for the bread?

ANSWER KEY

1. Mon père, ma mère, mes frères.
2. Le père, la mère, le frère, la sœur, le grand-père, la grand-mère, l'oncle, la tante, le cousin (any five).
3. L'assiette, le verre, la fourchette, le couteau, la cuillère, la serviette (any four).
4. La carotte, les petits pois, la pomme de terre, la tomate, le haricot vert, la salade (any four).
5. Bon appétit! Le pain, s'il te plaît (s'il vous plaît).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE FRENCH FAMILY DINNER

Help set the table the French way and lead a family dinner in French. Introduce your family to an imaginary guest (Voici mon père…), say grace, say Bon appétit!, ask for at least three dishes politely, and name the vegetables on your plate. Take a photo or draw the table.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Family	Introduces family with mon, ma, mes.
Table words	Names table items and food.
Manners	Uses s'il te plaît / s'il vous plaît and merci.
Grace	Leads or joins grace and says Bon appétit.

UNIT 4 · LA FAMILLE À TABLE · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

4.1 Ma Famille

OBJECTIVES

- Name ten family members in French.
- Use mon, ma and mes (my).
- Introduce family members: Voici ma mère. Elle s'appelle…

> **Warm-up.** How many people are in your family, counting grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins? Today you learn to name them all in French.

WATCH

Family Words in French Part 1 (basic French vocabulary from Learn French With Alexa)

Learn French With Alexa · 7:13

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L5-3kpXaEi4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the lesson. Repeat each family word after Alexa; pause the video when needed.

Note: A seven-minute lesson on family words from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

les parents (lay pah-RAHN)
The parents (and sometimes relatives).

mon / ma / mes (MOHN / MAH / MAY)
My (le word / la word / plural).

Voici… (vwah-SEE)
Here is… / This is…

Il / Elle s’appelle… (eel / el sah-PEL)
His / Her name is…

la famille (lah fah-MEE)
The family.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard French sounds: most last letters are quiet (but c, r, f and l usually speak), on, an and in are hummed through the nose, and the capitals show where to lean: the last sounded syllable.

le père
luh PEHR
le · family
father

la mère
lah MEHR
la · family
mother

le frère
luh FREHR
le · family
brother

la sœur
lah SUHR
la · family
sister

le grand-père
luh grahn-PEHR
le · family
grandfather

la grand-mère
lah grahn-MEHR
la · family
grandmother

l'oncle
LOHNKL
le · family
uncle

la tante
lah TAHNT
la · family
aunt

le cousin
luh koo-ZAN
le · family
cousin (la cousine: girl cousin)

le fils
luh FEES
le · family
son

la fille
lah FEE
la · family
daughter; girl

mon / ma / mes
MOHN / MAH / MAY
word
my

CORE IDEAS

The family. **le père** (father), **la mère** (mother), **le frère** (brother), **la sœur** (sister), **le grand-père** and **la grand-mère** (grandparents), **l'oncle** (uncle), **la tante** (aunt), **le cousin** and **la cousine** (cousins), **le fils** (son), **la fille** (daughter). At home, children say **papa**, **maman**, **papi** and **mamie**.

My. French has three words for my. Use **mon** with le words: **mon père, mon frère.** Use **ma** with la words: **ma mère, ma sœur.** Use **mes** for more than one: **mes parents, mes cousins.**

Introducing. Voici mon frère. Il s’appelle Luc. (This is my brother. His name is Luc.) **Voici ma grand-mère. Elle s’appelle Marie.** God set us in families. The fifth commandment says Honor thy father and thy mother, and Paul writes, Children, obey your parents in all things: for this is well pleasing unto the Lord.

ACTIVITY

Family tree

Draw your family tree and label it in French.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- Photos or drawings of family members, glue, markers

Steps

1. Draw a big tree with branches.
2. Put your grandparents at the top, then your parents, aunts and uncles, then you, your brothers, sisters and cousins.
3. Under each person, write their French title with mon, ma or mes: mon grand-père, ma tante.
4. Present it: Voici ma tante. Elle s’appelle…

Tips

- Ask grandparents for old photos.
- Add great-grandparents: arrière-grand-père.

Check your work

- ☐ My tree shows at least eight people.
- ☐ I used mon, ma and mes correctly.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write five sentences in your French notebook introducing family members: Voici mon père. Il s’appelle…

> **From history.** In many French families, Sunday lunch with grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins can last for hours.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can call a grandparent and introduce the family in French, or record a short video introduction.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say my sister.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Sister is la sœur, a la word.
2. Use ma.

Answer: Ma sœur.

Example 2. Introduce your grandfather, named Pierre.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Voici + mon grand-père.
2. Il s’appelle Pierre.

Answer: Voici mon grand-père. Il s’appelle Pierre.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say uncle in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   L’oncle.

2. Easy Say aunt in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La tante.

3. Easy Say my brother.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Mon frère.

4. Medium Mon, ma or mes: ___ parents.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Mes parents.

5. Medium Mon, ma or mes: ___ cousine.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ma cousine.

6. Hard Introduce three family members in French with their names.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Voici mon père. Il s'appelle… Voici ma mère. Elle s'appelle… Voici mes frères. Ils s'appellent… (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using mon with a la word (mon mère). It is ma mère.
- Saying the s in fils. Fils is said FEES.

> **Make it a game · Who is it?.** A parent describes a family member in French: C'est la mère de ma mère. You shout the answer: C'est ma grand-mère! Take turns making riddles.

> **Scripture.** "Children, obey your parents in all things: for this is well pleasing unto the Lord." (Colossians 3:20, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Enfants, obéissez en toutes choses à vos parents* Paul tells children to obey their parents in all things, because it pleases the Lord.

UNIT 4 · LA FAMILLE À TABLE · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

4.2 À Table!

OBJECTIVES

- Name the things on the table and six vegetables in French.
- Say Bon appétit and ask for food politely.
- Describe how a French family shares a meal and gives thanks.

Warm-up. Who sets the table in your house? What goes on it? Today you learn the French words for the table and the food on it.

WATCH

Vegetables in French (basic French vocabulary from Learn French With Alexa)

Learn French With Alexa · 8:09

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lILcCtlcP8U

WHEN TO WATCH
After the story. Repeat each vegetable after Alexa and raise your hand when you hear one you like.

Note: An eight-minute lesson on vegetables in French from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

À table! (ah TAHBL)
Dinner's ready! Come to the table!

Bon appétit! (bohn nah-pay-TEE)
Enjoy your meal!

l'assiette (lah-SYET)
The plate.

les légumes (lay lay-GÜM)
The vegetables.

le bénédicité (luh bay-nay-dee-see-TAY)
The grace before meals.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard French sounds: most last letters are quiet (but c, r, f and l usually speak), on, an and in are hummed through the nose, and the capitals show where to lean: the last sounded syllable.

l'assiette
lah-SYET
la · table
plate

le verre
luh VEHR
le · table
glass

la fourchette
lah foor-SHET
la · table
fork

le couteau
luh koo-TOH
le · table
knife

la cuillère
lah kwee-YEHR
la · table
spoon

la serviette
lah sehr-VYET
la · table
napkin

la carotte
lah kah-RUT
la · food
carrot

la pomme de terre
lah pum duh TEHR
la · food
potato

les petits pois
lay puh-tee PWAH
les · food
peas

les haricots verts
lay ah-ree-koh VEHR
les · food
green beans

Bon appétit!
bohn nah-pay-TEE
phrase
Enjoy your meal!

À table!
ah TAHBL
phrase
Come to the table!

CORE IDEAS

The story. About three hundred years ago in Paris, the painter Jean-Siméon Chardin painted a simple family scene. A mother in a white cap and apron is setting soup bowls on a white tablecloth. Her two little children sit waiting. Before anyone eats, the younger child folds tiny hands and says the grace, the bénédicité, while the mother pauses over the table to listen. A toy drum hangs forgotten on the chair. Chardin presented the painting to King Louis XV in 1740. Saint Paul wrote, Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.

The table. l'assiette (plate), **le verre** (glass), **la fourchette** (fork), **le couteau** (knife), **la cuillère** (spoon), **la serviette** (napkin). **Vegetables: la carotte, la pomme de terre** (potato, literally earth apple), **les petits pois** (peas), **les haricots verts** (green beans), **la tomate, la salade** (lettuce).

At a French table. When the meal is ready, someone calls **À table!** Everyone sits down together, and nobody starts until all are served and someone says **Bon appétit!** Hands rest on the table, not in the lap. To ask for something: **Passe-moi le pain, s'il te plaît.** (Pass me the bread, please.)

PICTURE STUDY



Saying Grace (Le Bénédicité), Jean-Siméon Chardin, about 1740 · Oil on canvas · Musée du Louvre, Paris

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Chardin loved quiet scenes of ordinary life: a kitchen, a servant girl, a child at play or at prayer. He painted soft light and simple things, so that a bowl or a tablecloth seems almost holy. He painted more than one version of this scene. Notice how the mother pauses, bending over the table, waiting for the grace to be finished.

Look closely

- Find the toy drum.
- What is the mother doing?
- What is the youngest child doing with his hands?
- What is on the table?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the mother waits before serving?
2. How does your family give thanks before meals?

ACTIVITY

Set the table the French way

Set the table for a real meal and label everything in French.

You will need

- Plates, glasses, forks, knives, spoons and napkins
- Small paper cards and a pen

Steps

1. Set one place carefully: plate in the middle, fork on the left, knife and spoon on the right, glass above the knife, napkin on the plate.
2. Make a little card for each item with its French name.
3. Set the rest of the table and quiz a family member: Qu'est-ce que c'est? C'est une fourchette!
4. Call the family: À table!

Tips

- Put a little bread on the table, French style: in France, bread often sits right on the tablecloth.
- Make a menu card in French listing the vegetables.

Check your work

☐ I set the table correctly.

☐ I can name six table items and four vegetables in French.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Draw a place setting in your French notebook and label l'assiette, le verre, la fourchette, le couteau, la cuillère and la serviette. Draw three vegetables and label them.

> **From history.** France is famous for its long family meals. In 2010 UNESCO added the French gastronomic meal, a festive meal shared around the table, to its list of the world's cultural heritage.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking families can say a short grace in French: Bénis, Seigneur, ce repas, et ceux qui l'ont préparé. Amen. (Bless, Lord, this meal and those who prepared it.)

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Ask your sister to pass the carrots.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Pass me is passe-moi.
2. Carrots: les carottes.

Answer: Passe-moi les carottes, s'il te plaît.

Example 2. What do you say when everyone is served?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Wish everyone a good meal.

Answer: Bon appétit!

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say plate in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   L'assiette.

2. Easy Say fork in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La fourchette.

3. Easy Say potato in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La pomme de terre.

4. Medium What does À table! mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Come to the table! / Dinner is ready!

5. Medium What does pomme de terre mean word for word?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Apple of the earth.

6. Hard Ask politely for the green beans and the bread, then thank the person.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Passe-moi les haricots verts et le pain, s'il te plaît. Merci!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying bon appétit with a silent n. Here the n links: bohn nah-pay-TEE.
- Starting to eat before Bon appétit. Wait for everyone!

> **Make it a game · Waiter, please!.** One person is the waiter, the other the customer. The customer asks in French for things on the table: Une fourchette, s'il vous plaît. The waiter must bring the right thing. Switch roles.

> **Scripture.** "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." (1 Corinthians 10:31, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Soit donc que vous mangiez, soit que vous buviez* Even eating and drinking can be done to the glory of God, when we give thanks and share the table with love.

UNIT 5

Les Animaux

In Lesson 5.1 your child names pets and other animals, says J'ai un chat noir (I have a black cat) and describes animals with colors and size words grand and petit. The picture is Rosa Bonheur's huge painting of the horse market in Paris, and the verse praises God for the many works He made in wisdom.

In Lesson 5.2 your child sings the French-Canadian song Alouette, learns the parts of a bird (la tête, le bec, les yeux, les ailes, les pattes, la queue) and hears Jesus say that our heavenly Father feeds the birds of the air, and we are worth much more than they. The quarter ends with an animal fair show.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4, especially colors.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name ten animals in French.
- ☐ I can say J'ai un... and describe an animal with a color.
- ☐ I can name six parts of a bird in French.
- ☐ I can sing part of Alouette.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **WordReference French–English dictionary**: Free online, for the parent. Look up any word and press the speaker button to hear it said by a speaker from France or Quebec.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

5.1	**Mon Animal**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
5.2	**Alouette**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 5 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name five pets or farm animals in French.

2. **5 pts**
   Translate: I have a black dog. I have a little white rabbit.

3. **5 pts**
   Name five parts of a bird in French.

4. **5 pts**

   What did Jesus say about the birds of the air?

5. **5 pts**

   Who was Rosa Bonheur?

ANSWER KEY

1. Le chien, le chat, le lapin, le poisson rouge, l'oiseau, le cheval, la tortue, le hamster (any five).
2. J'ai un chien noir. J'ai un petit lapin blanc.
3. La tête, le bec, les yeux, les ailes, les pattes, la queue, les plumes (any five).
4. They do not sow or reap, yet our heavenly Father feeds them, and we are worth much more than they are.
5. A French painter of animals, famous for The Horse Fair.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE ANIMAL FAIR

Hold an animal fair with stuffed animals, toys or drawings. Present each animal as if selling it at Rosa Bonheur's market: Voici un grand cheval blanc! Il s'appelle... Describe at least five animals with colors and sizes. End by singing Alouette with motions for each bird part.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Animals	Names at least six animals.
Description	Uses colors and grand/petit correctly.
Song	Sings Alouette with the body parts.
Presentation	Speaks clearly and with enthusiasm.

5.1 Mon Animal

OBJECTIVES

- Name ten animals in French.
- Say J’ai un… / Je n’ai pas de… (I have / I don’t have).
- Describe animals with colors and grand / petit.

> **Warm-up.** Do you have a pet? Which animal would you most like to have? Today you learn to talk about animals in French.

WATCH

Pets in French (basic French vocabulary from Learn French With Alexa)

Learn French With Alexa · 8:39

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TW-9kzgyzN0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Repeat each animal after Alexa; pause to point to pictures.

Note: An eight-minute lesson on pets in French from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

l’animal (lah-nee-MAHL)
The animal (plural: les animaux).

Je n’ai pas de… (zhuh nay pah duh)
I don’t have a…

le cheval (luh shuh-VAHL)
The horse (plural: les chevaux).

J’ai un… (ZHAY un)
I have a…

grand / petit (GRAHN / puh-TEE)
Big / little.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard French sounds: most last letters are quiet (but c, r, f and l usually speak), on, an and in are hummed through the nose, and the capitals show where to lean: the last sounded syllable.

le chien
luh SHYAN
le · animal
dog

le chat
luh SHAH
le · animal
cat

le lapin
luh lah-PAN
le · animal
rabbit

le poisson rouge
luh pwah-sohn ROOZH
le · animal
goldfish

l'oiseau
lwah-ZOH
le · animal
bird

le cheval
luh shuh-VAHL
le · animal
horse

la tortue
lah tor-TÜ
la · animal
turtle

la souris
lah soo-REE
la · animal
mouse

le mouton
luh moo-TOHN
le · animal
sheep

grand
GRAHN
adjective
big; tall

petit
puh-TEE
adjective
little; small

j'ai
ZHAY
phrase
I have

CORE IDEAS

The story. Rosa Bonheur grew up in a family of artists in France, and from a little girl she loved animals more than anything. She kept rabbits, sheep, goats and even, later, lions at her home! To paint horses truly, she went twice a week for a year and a

half to the horse market in Paris, sketching the great gray and white workhorses as grooms in blue smocks led them round. Her painting The Horse Fair is enormous, more than sixteen feet wide, and it made her famous in France, England and America. God made the animals, and the psalm says, O LORD, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all.

Animals. le chien (dog), **le chat** (cat), **le lapin** (rabbit), **le poisson rouge** (goldfish, literally red fish), **l'oiseau** (bird), **le cheval** (horse), **la tortue** (turtle), **le hamster**, **la souris** (mouse), **le mouton** (sheep).

Talking about animals. J'ai un chat noir. (I have a black cat.) **J'ai deux poissons rouges. Je n'ai pas de chien.** (I don't have a dog.) Grand and petit usually come before the noun: **un grand cheval blanc** (a big white horse), **un petit lapin gris** (a little gray rabbit).

PICTURE STUDY



The Horse Fair, Rosa Bonheur, 1852–1855 · Oil on canvas · Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Rosa Bonheur painted the horse market held near the Salpêtrière hospital in Paris, whose dome you can see in the distance. The horses are Percherons, huge workhorses from Normandy that pulled wagons and ploughs. Everything moves: the horses toss their heads, the grooms pull and shout, and dust rises from the ground.

Look closely

- Find a horse rearing up on its back legs.
- What color are most of the horses?
- What are the grooms wearing?
- Find the dome in the distance.

Talk about it

1. Why do you think Bonheur went to the market so many times?
2. Which horse would you choose? Describe it in French.

ACTIVITY

My dream pet

Draw and describe your dream pet (or a real one) in French.

You will need

- Paper, crayons or markers

Steps

1. Draw your pet, real or dreamed.
2. Write its name: Il s'appelle… / Elle s'appelle…
3. Write two sentences with colors and size: C'est un grand chien marron.
4. Present it to your family: J'ai un…

Tips

- Make a poster of five animals with descriptions.
- Bring a real pet to the presentation!

Check your work

☐ I wrote three sentences about my animal.

☐ I used colors and grand or petit.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write five sentences in your French notebook about animals you have or would like: J'ai un chat gris. Je n'ai pas de cheval.

> **From history.** In Rosa Bonheur's day, a woman needed police permission to wear trousers in Paris. She got a permit, because skirts were impractical in the dusty horse market and the slaughterhouses where she studied animals.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can visit a pet shop or farm and describe each animal in French with a color and a size.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say I have a little black cat.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Petit comes before the noun.
2. Noir comes after.

Answer: J'ai un petit chat noir.

Example 2. Say I don't have a horse.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Je n'ai pas de + animal.

Answer: Je n'ai pas de cheval.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say rabbit in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le lapin.

2. Easy Say horse in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le cheval.

3. Easy Say bird in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   L'oiseau.

4. Medium What does poisson rouge mean word for word, and what is it?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Red fish; a goldfish.

5. Medium Say a big white horse.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Un grand cheval blanc.

6. Hard Write three sentences describing animals you have or would like.

▼ **Show answer**

J'ai un chien marron. J'ai deux petits lapins blancs. Je n'ai pas de chat. (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying les chevals. The plural is les chevaux.
- Putting grand after the noun. Say un grand chien.

> **Make it a game · Animal twenty questions.** Think of an animal. The others ask yes-or-no questions in French: Il est grand? Il est noir? C'est un chat? Answer oui or non until someone guesses it.

> **Scripture.** "O LORD, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches." (Psalm 104:24, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Que tes œuvres sont en grand nombre, ô Éternel! Tu les as toutes faites avec sagesse.* The psalmist praises God for His many works, all made in wisdom. Every animal shows something of His wisdom.

UNIT 5 · LES ANIMAUX · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

5.2 Alouette

OBJECTIVES

- Sing part of the French-Canadian song Alouette.
- Name six parts of a bird in French.
- Hear what Jesus taught about the birds of the air.

> **Warm-up.** Have you ever heard the song Alouette? It is one of the most famous French songs in the world. Today you learn it and all the bird parts in it.

WATCH

Alouette, gentille alouette - alain le lait (French body parts - for birds)

tialela99 · 3:17

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L_hFw_cWg9U

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Sing along and touch each body part on yourself as it is named.

Note: Alouette, gentille alouette sung by Alain Le Lait, about three minutes, used here to learn bird and body parts.

KEY TERMS

l’alouette (lah-loo-ET)
The lark.

le bec (luh BEK)
The beak.

les ailes (lay ZEL)
The wings.

les plumes (lay PLÜM)
The feathers.

la queue (lah KUH)
The tail.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard French sounds: most last letters are quiet (but c, r, f and l usually speak), on, an and in are hummed through the nose, and the capitals show where to lean: the last sounded syllable.

l’alouette
lah-loo-ET
la · animal
lark

la tête
lah TET
la · body
head

le bec
luh BEK
le · body
beak

les yeux
lay ZYUH
les · body
eyes

le cou
luh KOO
le · body
neck

les ailes
lay ZEL
les · body
wings

le dos
luh DOH
le · body
back

les pattes
lay PAHT
les · body
legs; paws (animals)

la queue
lah KUH
la · body
tail

les plumes
lay PLÜM
les · body
feathers

le nez
luh NAY
le · body
nose

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago, French-Canadian canoe men called voyageurs paddled huge birch-bark canoes thousands of miles across Canada, carrying furs and supplies. To keep their paddles in time, they sang, hour after hour. One of their songs was Alouette, about a little lark. Each verse adds another part of the bird: la tête (the head), le bec (the beak), les yeux (the eyes), le cou (the neck), les ailes (the wings), le dos (the back), les pattes (the legs), la queue (the tail). The song grows longer and longer, and children love to shout out each part.

The birds and their Father. Jesus said, Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they? If God cares for every little lark, He surely cares for you.

Bird parts. la tête (head), **le bec** (beak), **les yeux** (eyes), **le cou** (neck), **les ailes** (wings), **le dos** (back), **les pattes** (legs; feet of an animal), **la queue** (tail), **les plumes** (feathers). People have a nose, **le nez**, instead of a beak!

ACTIVITY

Label a bird

Draw a big bird and label all its parts in French.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- Colored pencils, real or paper feathers (optional)

Steps

1. Draw a large bird: a lark, a robin or a blue jay.
2. Label la tête, le bec, les yeux, le cou, les ailes, le dos, les pattes and la queue with arrows.
3. Glue on feathers if you have them: les plumes.
4. Sing Alouette and point to each part on your drawing.

Tips

- Watch birds outside and name their parts in French.
- Make a bird feeder and keep a bird diary.

Check your work

☐ My bird has eight parts labeled in French.

☐ I can sing a verse of Alouette.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Copy the chorus of Alouette in your French notebook: Alouette, gentille alouette, Alouette, je te plumerai. Draw a lark and label five parts.

> **From history.** The voyageurs paddled up to sixteen hours a day, and some could paddle fifty strokes a minute while singing.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking families can sing Alouette on a car trip, adding a new part each time, and talk about how the voyageurs sang as they paddled.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What part of a bird does it use to fly? Say it in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Birds fly with wings.
2. Wings: les ailes.

Answer: Les ailes.

Example 2. Point to your eyes and say them in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Eyes: les yeux (plural of l'œil).

Answer: Les yeux.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say beak in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le bec.

2. Easy Say tail in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La queue.

3. Easy Say head in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La tête.

4. Medium Who were the voyageurs?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   French-Canadian canoe men who carried furs and supplies across Canada and sang to keep time.

5. Medium What is the French word for feathers?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Les plumes.

6. Hard Explain what Jesus taught about the birds, and name four bird parts in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   God feeds the birds though they do not sow or reap, and we are worth more than they; la tête, le bec, les ailes, la queue (or others).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying les ailes without the link. The s links: lay ZEL.
- Saying queue as kway. It is KUH.

> **Make it a game · Alouette freeze.** Sing Alouette. When the parent stops singing and calls a part, les ailes!, freeze and touch or flap that part. Anyone who touches the wrong part becomes the caller.

> **Scripture.** “Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?” (Matthew 6:26, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Regardez les oiseaux du ciel* Jesus said our heavenly Father feeds the birds of the air, and we are worth much more than they are.