Grade 4 French

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

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Grade 4 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, though it moves a little faster than Grade 3.

The child learns to describe a house and say where things are, to talk about school and conjugate the verb avoir (with its French uses: J'ai dix ans, J'ai faim), to give the day, date, season and weather, to say what he or she likes, loves and plays, and to find the seas, rivers, mountains and neighbors of France. The pictures are Van Gogh's Yellow House, Muenier's Catechism Lesson, the February page of the Très Riches Heures, Henri Rousseau's Football Players and a photograph of Mont-Saint-Michel; the Bible verses include the wise man who built on the rock and the boy Jesus growing in wisdom.

The child reads and writes short French sentences in a French notebook, and each lesson has a worksheet with a separate answer key. The quarter ends with a travel poster and a tour of France in French.

> 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 4 (about ages 9–10) 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 120 words and phrases, in this order. Unit 1: la cuisine, le salon, la salle à manger, la chambre, la salle de bains, le grenier, la cave, le jardin, l'escalier, la pièce, chez moi, il y a, le lit, la chaise, le fauteuil, le canapé, l'armoire, le bureau, la lampe, sur, sous, dans, devant, derrière. Unit 2: le tableau, la carte, le stylo, la trousse, les ciseaux, la matière, les maths, le français, l'histoire, les sciences, le dessin, préféré, avoir, j'ai, tu as, il / elle a, nous avons, vous avez, ils / elles ont, l'âge, avoir faim, avoir soif, avoir peur, avoir chaud / froid. Unit 3: lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche, la semaine, la date, trente, le premier, aujourd'hui, le printemps, l'été, l'automne, l'hiver, il fait beau, il fait mauvais, il pleut, il neige, il y a du vent, il y a du soleil, le nuage, le parapluie. Unit 4: la pomme, la poire, la fraise, la cerise, le raisin, la pêche, l'ananas, le citron, aimer, adorer, préférer, ne … pas, le football, le tennis, le basket, les échecs, le vélo, la natation, l'équitation, jouer, faire, l'équipe, souvent, parfois. Unit 5: la carte, le pays, la ville, la capitale, le fleuve, la montagne, la mer, l'Allemagne, la Suisse, l'Espagne, l'Italie, la Belgique, l'église, la cathédrale, la tour, la flèche, la cloche, la rosace, le vitrail, la nef, l'autel, l'orgue, la porte, belle.
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

Ma Maison

The house in French: the rooms (la cuisine, le salon, la chambre), then the furniture and where things are, with Il y a… and the little words sur, sous, dans, devant and derrière; with Van Gogh's Yellow House in Arles and the wise man who built his house upon the rock.

1.1 Les Pièces de la Maison

1.2 Où Est le Chat?

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

À l'École

School and the verb avoir: classroom words and subjects, then j'ai, tu as, il a… with J'ai dix ans and J'ai faim, with Jules-Alexis Muenier's village priest teaching the catechism in his garden, and the boy Jesus growing in wisdom.

2.1 Dans la Salle de Classe

2.2 Le Verbe Avoir

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Le Calendrier et la Météo

Days, dates, seasons and weather: lundi to dimanche, Quelle est la date?, then le printemps, l'été, l'automne, l'hiver and Il fait beau, il pleut, il neige, with the snowy February page of the Très Riches Heures and the God who made summer and winter.

3.1 Les Jours et la Date

3.2 Les Saisons et le Temps

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

J'aime...

Likes and dislikes: fruits with j'aime, je n'aime pas, j'adore and je préfère, then sports and games with jouer au and faire du, with Henri Rousseau's striped football players and Saint Paul's race for the prize.

4.1 J'aime les Fruits

4.2 Les Sports et les Jeux

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

La France

France and its neighbors: the map of France, its rivers, mountains and great cities, and the countries around it, with the abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel rising from the sea; then a visit to Notre-Dame de Paris, the great cathedral that burned and was rebuilt.

5.1 La Carte de France

5.2 Notre-Dame de Paris

Weekly pacing calendar

Week	Plan
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Les Pièces de la Maison: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (my floor plan) 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 Où Est le Chat?: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (shoebox room) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (the house tour)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Dans la Salle de Classe: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (my schoolroom inventory) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Le Verbe Avoir: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (avoir comic strip) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (the school-day interview)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 Les Jours et la Date: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (my french calendar) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Les Saisons et le Temps: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (four seasons wheel) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (the weather broadcast)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 J'aime les Fruits: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (fruit tasting) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet

WEEK	PLAN
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Les Sports et les Jeux: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (sports trading cards) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (the family survey)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 La Carte de France: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (map of france) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Notre-Dame de Paris: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (cathedral model or drawing) and French notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (the travel poster and tour)

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 LES PIÈCES DE LA MAISON

la cuisine
lah kwee-ZEEN

la · house

kitchen

le salon
luh sah-LOHN

le · house

living room

la salle à manger
lah sahl ah mahn-ZHAY

la · house

dining room

la chambre
lah SHAHMBR

la · house

bedroom

la salle de bains
lah sahl duh BAN

la · house

bathroom

le grenier
luh gruh-NYAY

le · house

attic

la cave
lah KAHV
la · house
cellar

le jardin
luh zhar-DAN
le · house
garden; yard

l'escalier
les-kah-LYAY
le · house
stairs

la pièce
lah PYES
la · house
room

chez moi
shay MWAH
phrase
at my house

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

1.2 OÙ EST LE CHAT?

le lit
luh LEE
le · furniture
bed

la chaise
lah SHEZ
la · furniture
chair

le fauteuil
luh foh-TUY
le · furniture
armchair

le canapé
luh kah-nah-PAY
le · furniture
sofa

l'armoire
lar-MWAHR
la · furniture
wardrobe

le bureau
luh bü-ROH
le · furniture
desk

la lampe
lah LAHMP
la · furniture
lamp

sur
SÜR
position
on

sous
SOO
position
under

dans
DAHN
position
in

devant
duh-VAHN
position
in front of

derrière
deh-RYEHR
position
behind

2.1 DANS LA SALLE DE CLASSE

le tableau
luh tah-BLOH
le · school
board

la carte
lah KART
la · school
map

le stylo
luh stee-LOH
le · school
pen

la trousse
lah TROOS
la · school
pencil case

les ciseaux
lay see-ZOH
les · school
scissors

la matière
lah mah-TYEHR
la · school
subject

les maths

lay MAHT

les · subject

math

le français

luh frahn-SEH

le · subject

French

l’histoire

lees-TWAHR

la · subject

history; story

les sciences

lay SYAHNS

les · subject

science

le dessin

luh deh-SAN

le · subject

drawing; art

préféré

pray-fay-RAY

adjective

favorite

2.2 LE VERBE AVOIR

avoir

ah-VWAHR

verb

to have

j’ai

ZHAY

avoir

I have

tu as

tü AH

avoir

you have

il / elle a

eel AH / el AH

avoir

he / she has

nous avons

noo zah-VOHN

avoir

we have

vous avez

voo zah-VAY

avoir

you have (polite/plural)

ils / elles ont

eel ZOHN / el ZOHN

avoir

they have

l'âge

LAHZH

le · word

age

avoir faim

ah-vwahr FAN

phrase

to be hungry

avoir soif

ah-vwahr SWAHF

phrase

to be thirsty

avoir peur

ah-vwahr PUHR

phrase

to be afraid

avoir chaud / froid

ah-vwahr SHOH / FRWAH

phrase

to be hot / cold

3.1 LES JOURS ET LA DATE

lundi

lun-DEE

day

Monday

mardi

mar-DEE

day

Tuesday

mercredi

mehr-kruh-DEE

day

Wednesday

jeudi

zhuh-DEE

day

Thursday

vendredi

vahn-druh-DEE

day

Friday

samedi

sahm-DEE

day

Saturday

dimanche
dee-MAHNSH
day
Sunday

la semaine
lah suh-MEN
la · time
week

la date
lah DAHT
la · time
date

trente
TRAHNT
number
thirty

le premier
luh pruh-MYAY
le · time
the first

aujourd'hui
oh-zhoor-DWEE
time
today

3.2 LES SAISONS ET LE TEMPS

le printemps
luh pran-TAHN
le · season
spring

l'été
lay-TAY
le · season
summer

l'automne
loh-TUN
le · season
autumn

l'hiver
lee-VEHR
le · season
winter

il fait beau
eel feh BOH
weather
it is nice

il fait mauvais
eel feh moh-VEH
weather
the weather is bad

il pleut

eel PLUH

weather

it is raining

il neige

eel NEZH

weather

it is snowing

il y a du vent

eel-ee-yah dü VAHN

weather

it is windy

il y a du soleil

eel-ee-yah dü soh-LAY

weather

it is sunny

le nuage

luh nü-AHZH

le · weather

cloud

le parapluie

luh pah-rah-PLWEE

le · thing

umbrella

4.1 J'AIME LES FRUITS

la pomme

lah PUM

la · fruit

apple

la poire

lah PWAHR

la · fruit

pear

la fraise

lah FREZ

la · fruit

strawberry

la cerise

lah suh-REEZ

la · fruit

cherry

le raisin

luh reh-ZAN

le · fruit

grapes

la pêche

lah PESH

la · fruit

peach

l'ananas

lah-nah-NAHS

le · fruit

pineapple

le citron

luh see-TROHN

le · fruit

lemon

aimer

eh-MAY

verb

to like; to love

adorer

ah-doh-RAY

verb

to love; to adore

préférer

pray-fay-RAY

verb

to prefer

ne ... pas

nuh ... PAH

word

not

4.2 LES SPORTS ET LES JEUX

le football

luh foot-BOHL

le · sport

soccer

le tennis

luh teh-NEES

le · sport

tennis

le basket

luh bahs-KET

le · sport

basketball

les échecs

lay zay-SHEK

les · game

chess

le vélo

luh vay-LOH

le · sport

bike; biking

la natation

lah nah-tah-SYOHN

la · sport

swimming

l'équitation

lay-kee-tah-SYOHN

la · sport

horse riding

jouer

zhoo-AY

verb

to play

faire

FEHR

verb

to do; to make

l'équipe

lay-KEEP

la · sport

team

souvent

soo-VAHN

word

often

parfois

par-FWAH

word

sometimes

5.1 LA CARTE DE FRANCE

la carte

lah KART

la · geography

map

le pays

luh peh-EE

le · geography

country

la ville

lah VEEL

la · geography

city; town

la capitale

lah kah-pee-TAHL

la · geography

capital

le fleuve

luh FLUHV

le · geography

great river

la montagne

lah mohn-TAHNY

la · geography

mountain

la mer
lah MEHR
la · geography
sea

l'Allemagne
lahl-MAHNY
la · country
Germany

la Suisse
lah SWEES
la · country
Switzerland

l'Espagne
les-PAHNY
la · country
Spain

l'Italie
lee-tah-LEE
la · country
Italy

la Belgique
lah bel-ZHEEK
la · country
Belgium

5.2 NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS

l'église
lay-GLEEZ
la · church
church

la cathédrale
lah kah-tay-DRAHL
la · church
cathedral

la tour
lah TOOR
la · church
tower

la flèche
lah FLESH
la · church
spire

la cloche
lah KLUSH
la · church
bell

la rosace
lah roh-ZAHS
la · church
rose window

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

la nef
lah NEF
la · church
nave

l'autel
loh-TEL
le · church
altar

l'orgue
LORG
le · church
organ

la porte
lah PORT
la · house
door

belle
BEL
adjective
beautiful

UNIT 1

Ma Maison

In Lesson 1.1 your child names the rooms of a house and says what is in the house with Il y a (there is, there are), drawing a floor plan labeled in French. The picture is Vincent van Gogh's yellow house in Arles, and the verse is Except the LORD build the house, they labour in vain that build it.

In Lesson 1.2 your child names the furniture and says where things are with sur (on), sous (under), dans (in), devant (in front of), derrière (behind) and à côté de (next to). The story is Jesus' parable of the wise and foolish builders. The unit ends with a house tour in French.

PREREQUISITES

- None. Earlier French helps but is not needed.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name eight rooms and parts of a house in French.
- ☐ I can say what is in a room with Il y a...
- ☐ I can name ten pieces of furniture.
- ☐ I can say where things are with sur, sous, dans, devant, derrière and à côté de.

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	**Les Pièces de la Maison**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
1.2	**Où Est le Chat?**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 1 Review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name five rooms of a house in French.

2. **5 pts**

   Write two sentences with Il y a about your house.

3. **5 pts**

   Name five pieces of furniture in French.

4. **5 pts**

   Translate: The cat is under the table. The book is on the bed.

5. **5 pts**

   In Jesus' parable, where did the wise man build his house, and what happened in the storm?

ANSWER KEY

1. La cuisine, le salon, la chambre, la salle de bains, la salle à manger, le grenier, la cave (any five).
2. Il y a trois chambres. Il y a une cuisine. (or similar)
3. Le lit, la table, la chaise, le canapé, l'armoire, le bureau, la lampe, le fauteuil (any five).
4. Le chat est sous la table. Le livre est sur le lit.
5. On the rock; it stood firm and did not fall.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE HOUSE TOUR

Give a guided tour of your home (or a dollhouse or a drawing) in French. In each room, say what room it is, what is in it with Il y a, and where three things are with sur, sous, dans, devant, derrière or à côté de. Finish in front of the door: Merci de votre visite!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Rooms	Names every room correctly.
Il y a	Uses Il y a in each room.
Position words	Uses at least four position words correctly.
Fluency	Speaks without reading every word.

UNIT 1 · MA MAISON · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

1.1 Les Pièces de la Maison

OBJECTIVES

- Name the rooms of a house in French.
- Say what is in a house with Il y a…
- Draw and label a floor plan in French.

> **Warm-up.** Walk through your home and count the rooms. Which is your favorite? Today you learn the French name of every room.

WATCH

Rooms of the House in French (basic French vocabulary from Learn French With Alexa)

Learn French With Alexa · 5:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q3AGIKdQUvg

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Repeat each room after Alexa and point toward that room in your house.

Note: A six-minute lesson on the rooms of the house from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

la maison (lah meh-ZOHN)
The house.

la pièce (lah PYES)
The room.

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

l'étage (lay-TAHZH)
The upstairs floor.

chez moi (shay MWAH)
At my house; at home.

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 cuisine
lah kwee-ZEEN
la · house
kitchen

le salon
luh sah-LOHN
le · house
living room

la salle à manger

lah sahl ah mahn-ZHAY

la · house

dining room

la chambre

lah SHAHMBR

la · house

bedroom

la salle de bains

lah sahl duh BAN

la · house

bathroom

le grenier

luh gruh-NYAY

le · house

attic

la cave

lah KAHV

la · house

cellar

le jardin

luh zhar-DAN

le · house

garden; yard

l’escalier

les-kah-LYAY

le · house

stairs

la pièce

lah PYES

la · house

room

chez moi

shay MWAH

phrase

at my house

il y a

eel-ee-YAH

phrase

there is; there are

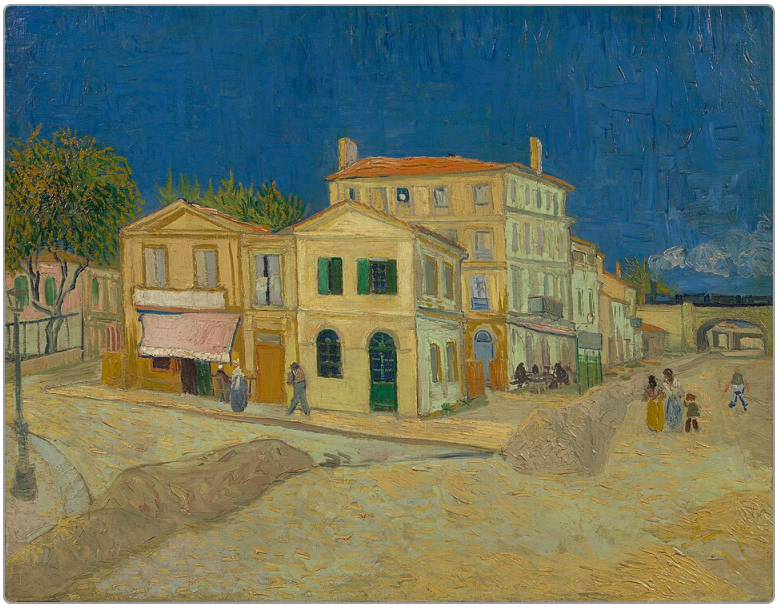
CORE IDEAS

The story. In 1888 the painter Vincent van Gogh moved to Arles, a sunny town in the south of France. He rented four rooms in a little yellow house on a corner, with green shutters, and painted it under a deep blue sky. He dreamed of making it a home for painters and invited his friend Paul Gauguin to live with him. Van Gogh decorated the rooms with sunflower paintings for his guest. His bedroom in that house became one of the most famous rooms in the world, because he painted it too. The Bible says, Except the LORD build the house, they labour in vain that build it: a house is only truly a home when God is in it.

The rooms. la cuisine (kitchen), **le salon** (living room), **la salle à manger** (dining room), **la chambre** (bedroom), **la salle de bains** (bathroom), **les toilettes** (toilet), **le grenier** (attic), **la cave** (cellar), **le jardin** (garden; yard), **l'escalier** (stairs).

There is. Chez moi, il y a trois chambres. (At my house there are three bedrooms.) **Il y a une cuisine et un salon.** To say there is not: **Il n'y a pas de grenier.** (There is no attic.)

PICTURE STUDY



The Yellow House (The Street), Vincent van Gogh, 1888 · Oil on canvas · Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

In a letter to his brother Theo, Van Gogh described this painting: the yellow houses in the sunshine against a sky of intense cobalt blue. He loved the bright colors of the south. His own rooms were behind the green shutters. Look how the yellow walls glow against the blue sky: yellow and blue are opposite colors and make each other shine.

Look closely

- Find the house with green shutters.
- Find the train in the distance.
- Count the people in the street.
- What color is the sky? Why do you think he made it so dark?

Talk about it

1. What color would you paint your dream house?
2. What makes a house a home?

ACTIVITY

My floor plan

Draw a floor plan of your home and label it in French.

You will need

- Graph paper or plain paper, a ruler
- Colored pencils

Steps

1. Draw your home from above, like a bird looking down, with a box for each room.
2. Label every room in French.
3. If you have an upstairs, draw it separately and label it l'étage.
4. Write three sentences with Il y a under the plan.

Tips

- Draw a dream house too, with a grenier and a jardin.
- Mark your favorite room with a star.

Check your work

- ☐ My plan shows every room labeled in French.
- ☐ I wrote three sentences with Il y a.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Copy the ten room words in your French notebook. Write: Chez moi, il y a... and finish with three rooms. Write one sentence with Il n'y a pas de...

> **From history.** Many French houses have a cave, a cool cellar under the house, where families keep potatoes, apples, jams and bottles.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can put a French label on the door of every room in the house for a week.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say: At my house there are two bedrooms.

▼ **Show solution**

1. At my house: chez moi.
2. There are: il y a.

Answer: Chez moi, il y a deux chambres.

Example 2. Say: There is no cellar.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Il n’y a pas de + noun (no le/la).

Answer: Il n’y a pas de cave.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say kitchen in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La cuisine.

2. Easy Say bedroom in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La chambre.

3. Easy Say attic in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le grenier.

4. Medium What is la salle de bains?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The bathroom.

5. Medium Say: There is a garden.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Il y a un jardin.

6. Hard Write four sentences about the rooms in your home, one with Il n'y a pas de.

▼ **Show answer**

Chez moi, il y a… Il y a… Il y a… Il n'y a pas de…

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying le chambre. Chambre is a la word: la chambre.
- Thinking la cave means a cave. It is a cellar.

> **Make it a game · Où es-tu?.** One person hides in a room. The others ask Tu es dans la cuisine? Tu es dans le salon? The hider answers Non! or Oui! from wherever they are until found.

> **Scripture.** "A Song of degrees for Solomon. Except the LORD build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the LORD keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." (Psalm 127:1, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Si l'Éternel ne bâtit la maison, Ceux qui la bâtissent travaillent en vain;* A house is only truly built when the Lord builds it. We ask God to be the builder and guardian of our home.

UNIT 1 · MA MAISON · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

1.2 Où Est le Chat?

OBJECTIVES

- Name ten pieces of furniture in French.
- Say where things are with sur, sous, dans, devant, derrière and à côté de.
- Ask Où est…? (Where is…?) and answer.

> **Warm-up.** Hide a toy somewhere in the room and describe where it is in English: on the chair, under the bed. Today you learn to do it in French.

WATCH

Furniture in the House in French (basic French vocabulary from Learn French With Alexa)

Learn French With Alexa · 6:10

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fx6OWmGPkjo

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Repeat each piece of furniture after Alexa and touch it if you have one nearby.

Note: A six-minute lesson on furniture in French from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

les meubles (lay MUHBL)
The furniture.

sur / sous (SÜR / SOO)
On / under.

devant / derrière (duh-VAHN / deh-RYEHR)
In front of / behind.

Où est…? (oo EH)
Where is…?

dans (DAHN)
In; inside.

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 lit
luh LEE
le · furniture
bed

la chaise
lah SHEZ
la · furniture
chair

le fauteuil
luh foh-TUY
le · furniture
armchair

le canapé
luh kah-nah-PAY
le · furniture
sofa

l'armoire
lar-MWAHR
la · furniture
wardrobe

le bureau
luh bü-ROH
le · furniture
desk

la lampe
lah LAHMP
la · furniture
lamp

sur
SÜR
position
on

sous
SOO
position
under

dans
DAHN
position
in

devant
duh-VAHN
position
in front of

derrière
deh-RYEHR
position
behind

CORE IDEAS

The story. At the end of the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus told a story about two builders. A wise man built his house upon a rock. The rain came down, the floods came up, the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it did not fall, for it was founded upon a rock. A foolish man built his house upon the sand, and when the storm came, it fell, and great was the fall of it. Jesus said that whoever hears His words and does them is like the wise man. A good house needs a strong foundation, and so does a good life.

Furniture. le lit (bed), **la table**, **la chaise** (chair), **le fauteuil** (armchair), **le canapé** (sofa), **l'armoire** (wardrobe), **le bureau** (desk), **l'étagère** (shelf), **la lampe**, **le tapis** (rug).

Where is it? Où est le chat? Le chat est sur le lit. (on the bed) **sous la table** (under the table), **dans l'armoire** (in the wardrobe), **devant la porte** (in front of the door), **derrière le canapé** (behind the sofa), **à côté de la lampe** (next to the lamp).

ACTIVITY

Shoebox room

Build a little room in a shoebox and describe where everything is in French.

You will need

- A shoebox
- Cardboard scraps, matchboxes, fabric, glue, markers
- A small toy cat or a paper cat

Steps

1. Turn the shoebox on its side to make a room.
2. Make a bed, a table, a chair, a lamp and a rug from scraps.
3. Label each piece in French.
4. Move the cat around and describe it: Le chat est sous le lit. Le chat est à côté de la lampe.

Tips

- Let a family member hide the cat and ask Où est le chat?
- Add an armoire with a door that opens.

Check your work

☐ My room has at least five labeled pieces of furniture.

☐ I described the cat in six different places.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Draw your bedroom in your French notebook and label the furniture. Write five sentences saying where things are: Mon livre est sur le bureau.

> **From history.** An armoire is a tall wooden cupboard for clothes. In old French farmhouses, a carved armoire was often a wedding gift and the most precious piece of furniture in the house.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking families can play a hiding game at bedtime: a parent hides a stuffed animal and gives clues in French.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Where is the cat? (It is under the bed.)

▼ **Show solution**

1. Under: sous.
2. Bed: le lit.

Answer: Le chat est sous le lit.

Example 2. Say: The lamp is next to the sofa.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Next to: à côté de.
2. De + le canapé becomes du canapé.

Answer: La lampe est à côté du canapé.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say bed in French.

▼ **Show answer**

Le lit.

2. Easy Say chair in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La chaise.

3. Easy What does sous mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Under.

4. Medium Translate: The book is on the table.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le livre est sur la table.

5. Medium Translate: The dog is behind the door.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le chien est derrière la porte.

6. Hard Describe where four things are in your room using four different position words.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le livre est sur le bureau. Les chaussures sont sous le lit. La lampe est à côté du lit. Le tapis est devant l'armoire. (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing up sur (on) and sous (under). Sur has an r like on top; sous sounds like soo, down below.
- Saying à côté de le. De + le becomes du: à côté du lit.

> **Make it a game · Où est le chat?.** One person hides a toy cat in the room while the other closes their eyes. The seeker asks Il est sous la chaise? Il est derrière le canapé? The hider answers Oui or Non, and Chaud! (hot) or Froid! (cold) as a hint.

> **Scripture.** “Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock:” (Matthew 7:24, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *un homme prudent qui a bâti sa maison sur le roc* Jesus said that whoever hears His words and does them is like a wise man who built his house on the rock.

UNIT 2

À l’École

In Lesson 2.1 your child names things in the classroom and the school subjects, les maths, le français, l’histoire, and says what he or she likes to study. The picture is Muenier’s Catechism Lesson, a priest teaching children in a sunny garden, and the verse is Train up a child in the way he should go.

In Lesson 2.2 your child learns the whole present tense of avoir (to have) and its special uses: J’ai dix ans (I am ten), J’ai faim (I am hungry), J’ai soif (I am thirsty). The story is the boy Jesus in the temple at twelve. The unit ends with a school-day interview.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name ten classroom things in French.
- ☐ I can name five school subjects.
- ☐ I can say all six forms of avoir in the present.
- ☐ I can tell my age and say I am hungry, thirsty, hot or cold with avoir.

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	**Dans la Salle de Classe**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
2.2	**Le Verbe Avoir**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 2 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name five things in a classroom in French.

2. **5 pts**
   Name four school subjects in French.

3. **5 pts**
   Write all six forms of avoir in the present.

4. **5 pts**
   Translate: I am nine years old. She is hungry.

5. **5 pts**
   How old was Jesus when He stayed behind in the temple? Say it in French as He might: I am twelve.

ANSWER KEY

1. Le tableau, le bureau, la chaise, le livre, le cahier, le stylo, la trousse, la carte (any five).
2. Les maths, le français, l'histoire, la géographie, les sciences, la musique, le dessin (any four).
3. J'ai, tu as, il/elle a, nous avons, vous avez, ils/elles ont.
4. J'ai neuf ans. Elle a faim.
5. Twelve; J'ai douze ans.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE SCHOOL-DAY INTERVIEW

A family member interviews you as if for a French school newspaper. Answer in full French sentences: Comment t'appelles-tu? Quel âge as-tu? Qu'est-ce que tu as dans ta trousse? Quelle est ta matière préférée? Then switch and interview them.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Avoir	Uses at least four forms of avoir correctly.
Age	Says age with avoir: J'ai … ans.
School words	Names classroom things and subjects.
Questions	Asks at least three questions in French.

UNIT 2 · À L'ÉCOLE · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

2.1 Dans la Salle de Classe

OBJECTIVES

- Name ten classroom things in French.
- Name school subjects and say which you like: J'aime les maths.
- Describe a schoolroom or a lesson in French.

> **Warm-up.** Where do you do your schoolwork? What is on your desk or table? Today you learn the French words for everything in a classroom.

WATCH

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

Learn French With Alexa · 6:07

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qN6qQABYtdg

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Repeat each school word after Alexa and hold up the thing if you have it.

Note: A six-minute lesson on school words from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

la salle de classe (lah sahl duh KLAHS)
The classroom.

la trousse (lah TROOS)
The pencil case.

le maître / la maîtresse (MEHTR / meh-TRES)
The (primary) teacher.

le tableau (luh tah-BLOH)
The board; also a painting.

la matière (lah mah-TYEHR)
The school subject.

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 tableau
luh tah-BLOH
le · school
board

la carte
lah KART
la · school
map

le stylo
luh stee-LOH
le · school
pen

la trousse
lah TROOS
la · school
pencil case

les ciseaux
lay see-ZOH
les · school
scissors

la matière
lah mah-TYEHR
la · school
subject

les maths
lay MAHT
les · subject
math

le français
luh frahn-SEH
le · subject
French

l'histoire
lees-TWAHR
la · subject
history; story

les sciences
lay SYAHNS
les · subject
science

le dessin
luh deh-SAN
le · subject
drawing; art

préféré
pray-fay-RAY
adjective
favorite

CORE IDEAS

The story. In villages all over France, the priest of the parish taught the children their catechism: the questions and answers of the Christian faith, such as Who made you? and Why did God make you? The painter Jules-Alexis Muenier painted one such lesson in 1890. The old priest sits in his garden among the flowers with his hands

folded. One boy stands to recite his answer, and the others sit on a bench with their books, waiting their turn. School can happen anywhere, even in a garden. The Bible says, Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it.

The classroom. le tableau (board), **le bureau** (desk), **la chaise** (chair), **la carte** (map), **le stylo** (pen), **le crayon** (pencil), **la trousse** (pencil case), **le cahier** (notebook), **le livre** (book), **les ciseaux** (scissors).

Subjects. les maths, le français, l'anglais (English), **l'histoire** (history), **la géographie, les sciences, la musique, le dessin** (art), **le latin.** Say **J'aime l'histoire. Ma matière préférée, c'est le latin!**

PICTURE STUDY



The Catechism Lesson, Jules-Alexis Muenier, 1890 · Oil on canvas · Musée d'Orsay, Paris

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Muenier painted country life in the Franche-Comté, in eastern France. He painted the soft outdoor light so carefully that the garden seems warm and alive. Look at how carefully the priest listens with his eyes half closed, and how seriously the standing boy tries to remember his answer.

Look closely

- Find the boy who is reciting. How is he standing?
- What is the priest doing with his hands?
- Find the girl in the white bonnet.
- What season do you think it is? Why?

Talk about it

1. What questions about God would you like to ask?
2. Where is your favorite place to learn?

ACTIVITY

My schoolroom inventory

Make an illustrated list of everything in your school space, in French.

You will need

- Paper, colored pencils
- Sticky notes

Steps

1. Put French sticky-note labels on ten things where you do school.
2. Draw your school space and label it.
3. Write your school timetable for one day in French: lundi: les maths, le français...
4. Underline your favorite subject.

Tips

- Make your timetable for the whole week.
- Leave the sticky notes up for a week.

Check your work

☐ I labeled ten things in French.

☐ I wrote my school subjects in French.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write ten classroom words in your French notebook. Then write your timetable for today with the subjects in French, and finish: Ma matière préférée, c'est...

> **From history.** For many years, French schoolchildren wore a long smock called a blouse over their clothes to keep the ink off.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can find a French school timetable online and compare it with their own.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say: My favorite subject is history.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Favorite subject: ma matière préférée.
2. History: l’histoire.

Answer: Ma matière préférée, c’est l’histoire.

Example 2. What is in your pencil case? (a pen and a pencil)

▼ **Show solution**

1. Dans ma trousse, il y a…

Answer: Dans ma trousse, il y a un stylo et un crayon.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say board in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le tableau.

2. Easy Say pen in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le stylo.

3. Easy Say pencil case in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La trousse.

4. Medium Name three school subjects in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Les maths, le français, l’histoire (or others).

5. Medium What is a catechism?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Questions and answers that teach the Christian faith.

6. Hard Write two sentences: what is in your pencil case, and your favorite subject.

▼ **Show answer**

Dans ma trousse, il y a… Ma matière préférée, c'est…

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the s in trousse as z. Double s says s: TROOS.
- Forgetting that tableau can also mean a painting.

> **Make it a game · Kim's game.** Put ten school things on a tray and name them in French. Cover the tray, remove one, and uncover it. Who can say first in French what is missing?

> **Scripture.** "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it." (Proverbs 22:6, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Instruis l'enfant selon la voie qu'il doit suivre* Parents and teachers train children in the way they should go, and good training lasts a lifetime.

UNIT 2 · À L'ÉCOLE · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

2.2 Le Verbe Avoir

OBJECTIVES

- Say all six forms of avoir (to have) in the present.
- Tell your age with avoir: J'ai dix ans.
- Say I am hungry, thirsty, hot, cold and afraid with avoir.

> **Warm-up.** How old are you? In English we say I am ten. In French you say I have ten years! Today you learn the verb avoir.

WATCH

Verbe avoir au présent de l'indicatif - alain le lait

tialela99 · 1:40

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MnUWNIN3zss

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the teaching. Sing along until you can say the verb without the video.

Note: A short song of the verb avoir in the present by Alain Le Lait.

KEY TERMS

avoir (ah-VWAHR)
To have.

J'ai … ans (zhay … AHN)
I am ... years old.

avoir peur (PUHR)
To be afraid.

Quel âge as-tu? (kel AHZH ah-TÜ)
How old are you?

avoir faim / soif (FAN / SWAHF)
To be hungry / thirsty.

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.

avoir
ah-VWAHR
verb
to have

j'ai
ZHAY
avoir
I have

tu as
tü AH
avoir
you have

il / elle a
eel AH / el AH
avoir
he / she has

nous avons
noo zah-VOHN
avoir
we have

vous avez
voo zah-VAY
avoir
you have (polite/plural)

ils / elles ont
eel ZOHN / el ZOHN
avoir
they have

l'âge
LAHZH
le · word
age

avoir faim
ah-vwahr FAN
phrase
to be hungry

avoir soif
ah-vwahr SWAHF
phrase
to be thirsty

avoir peur
ah-vwahr PUHR
phrase
to be afraid

avoir chaud / froid
ah-vwahr SHOH / FRWAH
phrase
to be hot / cold

CORE IDEAS

The story. When Jesus was twelve years old, He went up to Jerusalem with Mary and Joseph for the Passover feast. On the way home, they could not find Him! After three days of searching, they found Him in the temple, sitting among the teachers, listening to them and asking them questions. Everyone was amazed at His understanding. Then He went home and was obedient to His parents, and Luke tells us that Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man. If He had spoken French, He might have said, J'ai douze ans.

Avoir in the present. j'ai (I have), **tu as** (you have), **il a / elle a** (he / she has), **nous avons** (we have), **vous avez** (you have, polite or plural), **ils ont / elles ont** (they have). Notice: je becomes j' before a vowel. Ils ont links with a z sound: eel ZOHN.

Avoir where English uses be. J'ai dix ans. (I am ten.) **J'ai faim.** (I am hungry.) **J'ai soif.** (I am thirsty.) **J'ai chaud / froid.** (I am hot / cold.) **J'ai peur.** (I am afraid.) Never say je

suis dix: in French, you have your years!

ACTIVITY

Avoir comic strip

Draw a four-box comic strip in which the characters use avoir.

You will need

- Paper divided into four boxes
- Pencils and colored pencils

Steps

1. Invent two characters and give them French names.
2. In each box, draw a scene with a speech bubble using avoir: Quel âge as-tu? J’ai neuf ans. J’ai faim! Nous avons une pizza!
3. Use at least four different forms of avoir.
4. Read the comic aloud with voices.

Tips

- Add a fifth box where someone says J’ai peur!
- Make a second strip about a family.

Check your work

- ☐ My comic uses four forms of avoir.
- ☐ I used avoir for age or hunger.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write the six forms of avoir in your French notebook. Then write five sentences: your age, a brother’s or friend’s age, and three feelings with avoir.

> **From history.** In France, children start primary school, l’école élémentaire, in a class called CP, cours préparatoire, the year they turn six.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can learn the ages of everyone in the family and say them with avoir: Papa a quarante ans.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say: We have a dog.

▼ **Show solution**

1. We: nous avons.

Answer: Nous avons un chien.

Example 2. How do you say I am thirsty in French?

▼ **Show solution**

1. French uses avoir: to have thirst.

Answer: J'ai soif.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Finish: tu ___ (avoir).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Tu as.

2. Easy Finish: nous ___ (avoir).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Nous avons.

3. Easy Say I am hungry.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   J'ai faim.

4. Medium Translate: They have three cats.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ils ont trois chats.

5. Medium Ask a friend how old he is, and answer for yourself.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Quel âge as-tu? J'ai … ans.

6. Hard Write the six forms of avoir and one sentence with each.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   J'ai un livre. Tu as faim. Il a dix ans. Nous avons une maison. Vous avez un chat. Ils ont peur. (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying je suis dix ans. In French it is J'ai dix ans.
- Writing je ai. Before a vowel, je becomes j': j'ai.

> **Make it a game · Avoir charades.** Act out a feeling without words: shiver, fan yourself, rub your tummy, pretend to drink, look scared. The others guess in French: Tu as froid! Tu as faim! Then switch.

> **Scripture.** "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man." (Luke 2:52, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Et Jésus croissait en sagesse, en stature, et en grâce* At twelve Jesus amazed the teachers in the temple, then went home and obeyed His parents. He grew in wisdom, in stature and in favor with God and man.

UNIT 3

Le Calendrier et la Météo

In Lesson 3.1 your child says the days of the week, asks and answers Quel jour sommes-nous? and Quelle est la date?, and learns why Sunday, dimanche, is the Lord's day. The verse is the fourth commandment's Six days shalt thou labour.

In Lesson 3.2 your child names the four seasons and describes the weather, Quel temps fait-il? Il fait froid, il neige, il y a du vent, studying the February page of the Très Riches Heures, where peasants warm themselves by the fire while snow covers the farm. The unit ends with a French weather broadcast.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2; numbers to 31 (taught here).

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say the days of the week in order.
- ☐ I can say today's date in French.
- ☐ I can name the four seasons and the months in each.
- ☐ I can describe the weather with il fait, il pleut, il neige and il y a.

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	**Les Jours et la Date**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
3.2	**Les Saisons et le Temps**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 3 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write the seven days of the week in French, in order.

2. **5 pts**
   Write today's date in French.

3. **5 pts**

   Name the four seasons in French.

4. **5 pts**

   Write three weather sentences in French.

5. **5 pts**

   Why is dimanche special for Christians?

ANSWER KEY

1. Lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche.
2. Nous sommes le … (e.g., le mardi 14 octobre).
3. Le printemps, l'été, l'automne, l'hiver.
4. Il fait beau. Il pleut. Il neige. Il fait froid. Il y a du vent. (any three)
5. It is the Lord's day, the day Jesus rose from the dead; a day of worship and rest.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE WEATHER BROADCAST

Present a French TV weather report. Begin with the day and date: Bonjour! Nous sommes le jeudi 12 mars. Name the season, then give the weather for three cities on a map of France (Paris, Marseille, Lyon) with a symbol for each. End with advice: Prenez votre parapluie! Au revoir!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Date	Says the day and date correctly.
Season	Names the season.
Weather	Gives weather for three places with different expressions.
Delivery	Speaks clearly, like a real broadcaster.

3.1 Les Jours et la Date

OBJECTIVES

- Say the days of the week in order.
- Count to 31 and say the date: Nous sommes le lundi 3 mars.
- Tell why dimanche is the Lord's day.

> **Warm-up.** What day is it today? What is the date? Today you learn to say both in French, like a French schoolchild writing the date at the top of the page.

WATCH

The French Days of the Week (French Essentials Lesson 4)

Learn French With Alexa · 7:08

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rim94Xp2XQ4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the teaching. Repeat each day after Alexa and say the day today.

Note: A seven-minute lesson on the days of the week from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

le jour (luh ZHOOR)
The day.

la semaine (lah suh-MEN)
The week.

Quel jour sommes-nous? (kel ZHOOR sum NOO)
What day is it?

Quelle est la date? (kel eh lah DAHT)
What is the date?

le premier (luh pruh-MYAY)
The first (of the month).

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.

lundi
lun-DEE
day
Monday

mardi
mar-DEE
day
Tuesday

mercredi
mehr-kruh-DEE
day
Wednesday

jeudi
zhuh-DEE
day
Thursday

vendredi
vahn-druh-DEE
day
Friday

samedi
sahm-DEE
day
Saturday

dimanche
dee-MAHNSH
day
Sunday

la semaine
lah suh-MEN
la · time
week

la date
lah DAHT
la · time
date

trente
TRAHNT
number
thirty

le premier
luh pruh-MYAY
le · time
the first

aujourd'hui
oh-zhoor-DWEE
time
today

CORE IDEAS

The days. lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche. French weeks start on Monday, and the days are written with small letters. Most day names come from Latin names of the moon and planets. But **dimanche** comes from the Latin *dies*

dominica, the Lord's day, because Christians gather to worship on the day Jesus rose from the dead.

Numbers to 31. After vingt: **vingt et un** (21), **vingt-deux, vingt-trois…** up to **vingt-neuf** (29), **trente** (30), **trente et un** (31). Notice vingt et un has et (and) but vingt-deux has a hyphen.

The date. French puts the day number before the month and uses plain numbers: **Nous sommes le mardi 14 octobre.** (literally, We are Tuesday the 14 October.) Only the first of the month is special: **le premier mai**. French schoolchildren write the date at the top of every page. God gave us six days for work and one for rest: Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work.

ACTIVITY

My French calendar

Make a calendar page for this month in French.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper, a ruler
- Markers

Steps

1. Write the month at the top in French.
2. Make seven columns and write the days, starting with lundi.
3. Fill in the dates.
4. Mark family birthdays, feast days and every dimanche with a little church.
5. Each morning, point to the date and say it: Nous sommes le…

Tips

- Add the weather each day with a symbol.
- Write the saint’s day or feast where you know one.

Check your work

- ☐ My calendar starts on lundi and is all in French.
- ☐ I can say today’s date.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write the days of the week in your French notebook. Write the numbers 21 to 31 in words. Write today’s date the French way at the top of the page.

> **From history.** In French primary schools, there is often no class on Wednesday afternoon, and in many schools no class at all on Wednesday.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can write the date in French at the top of all their schoolwork this week, like French pupils do.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say: Today is Friday, the 21st of May.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Nous sommes le + day + number + month.
2. 21: vingt et un.

Answer: Nous sommes le vendredi 21 mai.

Example 2. How do you say the first of June?

▼ **Show solution**

1. First is special: le premier.

Answer: Le premier juin.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say Monday in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Lundi.

2. Easy Say Sunday in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Dimanche.

3. Easy Say 30 in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Trente.

4. Medium What day comes after mercredi?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Jeudi.

5. Medium Write 21 and 25 in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Vingt et un, vingt-cinq.

6. Hard Write today's date and tomorrow's date in French.

▼ **Show answer**

Nous sommes le … Demain, c'est le …

COMMON MISTAKES

- Starting the week with dimanche. French calendars start with lundi.
- Saying le un mai. The first of the month is le premier.

> **Make it a game · Day chain.** Stand in a circle. The first person says lundi, the next mardi, and so on round and round. A parent claps to switch direction: go backward! Whoever stumbles starts the next round.

> **Scripture.** "Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work:" (Exodus 20:9, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Tu travailleras six jours, et tu feras tout ton ouvrage.* God gave us six days for work and one to rest and worship. Our week is a gift shaped by His commandment.

UNIT 3 · LE CALENDRIER ET LA MÉTÉO · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

3.2 Les Saisons et le Temps

OBJECTIVES

- Name the four seasons and say which months belong to each.
- Describe the weather: il fait beau, il pleut, il neige, il y a du vent.
- Describe a winter scene in French.

> **Warm-up.** Look outside. What season is it? What is the weather like? Today you learn to talk about both in French.

WATCH

Les saisons - Chanson pour enfants - Les Titounis

Titounis - Comptine bébé - Chanson enfant · 3:21

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TKpQVLU81DA

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Act out each season as it is sung.

Note: A three-minute song about the seasons from the Titounis.

KEY TERMS

la saison (lah seh-ZOHN)
The season.

Quel temps fait-il? (kel tahn feh-TEEL)
What is the weather like?

il fait beau / mauvais (BOH / moh-VEH)
The weather is nice / bad.

il y a du vent (eel-ee-yah dü VAHN)
It is windy.

la neige (lah NEZH)
The snow.

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 printemps
luh pran-TAHN
le · season
spring

l'été
lay-TAY
le · season
summer

l'automne
loh-TUN
le · season
autumn

l'hiver
lee-VEHR
le · season
winter

il fait beau
eel feh BOH
weather
it is nice

il fait mauvais
eel feh moh-VEH
weather
the weather is bad

il pleut
eel PLUH
weather
it is raining

il neige
eel NEZH
weather
it is snowing

il y a du vent
eel-ee-yah dü VAHN
weather
it is windy

il y a du soleil
eel-ee-yah dü soh-LAY
weather
it is sunny

le nuage
luh nü-AHZH
le · weather
cloud

le parapluie
luh pah-rah-PLWEE
le · thing
umbrella

CORE IDEAS

The story. Look at the February page of the Duke of Berry's prayer book, painted by the Limbourg brothers more than six hundred years ago. Snow covers the hills, the barn roofs and the beehives. Inside a little wooden house, three people sit by the fire, warming their feet. Outside, a man chops wood, another drives a donkey loaded with firewood toward the village, and a woman hurries to the house, blowing on her cold hands. Sheep huddle in their fold and black birds peck at grain in the snow. Il fait froid! Il neige! The psalm says to God, thou hast made summer and winter.

The seasons. le printemps (spring), **l'été** (summer), **l'automne** (autumn), **l'hiver** (winter). To say in: **au printemps**, but **en été, en automne, en hiver**.

The weather. Il fait beau. (It is nice.) **Il fait mauvais.** (It is bad weather.) **Il fait chaud / froid.** (It is hot / cold.) **Il pleut.** (It is raining.) **Il neige.** (It is snowing.) **Il y a du vent / du soleil / des nuages.** (It is windy / sunny / cloudy.)

PICTURE STUDY



February, from the Très Riches Heures du duc de Berry, The Limbourg brothers, about 1412–1416 · Paint and gold on parchment · Musée Condé, Chantilly

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

This is one of the first paintings in European art to show a snowy landscape. The painters cut away the front wall of the hut so we can see inside, like a dollhouse. Every person is busy with winter work or trying to keep warm. The half-circle at the top shows the signs of the stars for February and the sun in its chariot.

Look closely

- Find the people by the fire.
- Count the beehives.
- Find the man with the donkey. Where is he going?
- Find the birds in the snow.

Talk about it

1. What winter work do you see? What work do you do in winter?
2. How do you think the people stayed warm without heaters?

ACTIVITY

Four seasons wheel

Make a wheel of the four seasons with the months and weather of each in French.

You will need

- A paper plate
- Markers or colored pencils

Steps

1. Divide the plate into four parts and label them le printemps, l'été, l'automne, l'hiver.
2. Write the three months of each season around the edge.
3. Draw the weather in each part and write a sentence: En hiver, il neige.
4. Turn the wheel to the current season and say the weather.

Tips

- Add a family activity for each season.
- Write the feast days in each season: Noël, Pâques.

Check your work

- ☐ My wheel shows four seasons, twelve months and the weather.
- ☐ I wrote a weather sentence for each season.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write the four seasons in your French notebook with au or en. Write a weather sentence for each, and describe today: Aujourd'hui, il fait…

> **From history.** The Très Riches Heures was left unfinished when the Limbourg brothers and the Duke all died in 1416; another painter finished some pages decades later.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can watch a short French weather forecast online and pick out the words they know.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What is the weather like in winter? (cold and snowy)

▼ **Show solution**

1. En hiver.
2. Il fait froid. Il neige.

Answer: En hiver, il fait froid et il neige.

Example 2. Say: In spring it is windy.

▼ **Show solution**

1. In spring: au printemps.
2. Windy: il y a du vent.

Answer: Au printemps, il y a du vent.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say summer in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   L’été.

2. Easy Say It is raining.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Il pleut.

3. Easy Say It is snowing.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Il neige.

4. Medium Au or en: ___ printemps, ___ hiver.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Au printemps, en hiver.

5. Medium Say It is sunny and hot.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Il y a du soleil et il fait chaud.

6. Hard Describe the weather in the February picture in three French sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Il fait froid. Il neige. Il y a des nuages. (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying en printemps. It is au printemps.
- Saying il est froid for the weather. Use il fait froid.

> **Make it a game · Weather mime.** One person mimes a kind of weather: putting up an umbrella, shivering, squinting in the sun, holding a hat in the wind. The others say it in French: Il pleut! Il y a du vent!

> **Scripture.** "Thou hast set all the borders of the earth: thou hast made summer and winter." (Psalm 74:17, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Tu as établi l'été et l'hiver.* God made summer and winter. Every season and every kind of weather is part of His good order.

UNIT 4

J'AIME...

In Lesson 4.1 your child names fruits and says what he or she likes, loves, prefers and does not like, with the French market and the psalm O taste and see that the LORD is good.

In Lesson 4.2 your child names sports and games, says Je joue au football and Je fais du vélo, and studies Henri Rousseau's cheerful painting of four mustached men

playing ball between autumn trees. Saint Paul tells us to run the race so as to win the prize. The unit ends with a family survey of likes and dislikes.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name ten fruits in French.
- ☐ I can say j'aime, je n'aime pas, j'adore and je préfère.
- ☐ I can name eight sports and games.
- ☐ I can say what I play with jouer au and what I do with faire du / de la.

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	**J'aime les Fruits**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
4.2	**Les Sports et les Jeux**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 4 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name five fruits in French.

2. **5 pts**
   Translate: I love strawberries but I don't like lemons.

3. **5 pts**

   Name four sports in French.

4. **5 pts**

   Translate: I play tennis. I go cycling (do biking).

5. **5 pts**

   What did Saint Paul say about running a race?

ANSWER KEY

1. La pomme, la poire, la banane, l'orange, la fraise, la cerise, le raisin, l'ananas, la pêche, le citron (any five).
2. J'adore les fraises mais je n'aime pas les citrons.
3. Le football, le tennis, le basket, le vélo, la natation, le ski, le rugby, la danse (any four).
4. Je joue au tennis. Je fais du vélo.
5. All run, but one receives the prize; so run that you may obtain (win).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE FAMILY SURVEY

Interview at least four family members or friends in French: Tu aimes les fraises? Tu joues au football? Qu'est-ce que tu préfères? Record the answers in a chart, then present the results: Maman aime les cerises. Papa préfère le tennis. Trois personnes aiment le chocolat!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Questions	Asks at least four questions in French.
Likes	Uses aimer, adorer, préférer and the negative.
Sports	Uses jouer au and faire du correctly.
Report	Presents results in full sentences.

4.1 J’aime les Fruits

OBJECTIVES

- Name ten fruits in French.
- Say j’aime, j’adore, je n’aime pas and je préfère.
- Ask Tu aimes…? and answer.

> **Warm-up.** What is your favorite fruit? Which fruit do you not like? Today you learn to say it in French.

WATCH

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

Learn French With Alexa · 4:33

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TN0Fb7LeN0A

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the teaching. Repeat each fruit after Alexa; give a thumbs up or down for each.

Note: A four-minute lesson on fruits from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

aimer (eh-MAY)
To like; to love.

adorer (ah-doh-RAY)
To love; to adore (things).

préférer (pray-fay-RAY)
To prefer.

Je n’aime pas… (zhuh nem PAH)
I don’t like…

le marché (luh mar-SHAY)
The market.

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 pomme
lah PUM

la · fruit

apple

la poire
lah PWAHR

la · fruit

pear

la fraise
lah FREZ

la · fruit

strawberry

la cerise
lah suh-REEZ

la · fruit

cherry

le raisin
luh reh-ZAN

le · fruit

grapes

la pêche
lah PESH

la · fruit

peach

l'ananas
lah-nah-NAHS

le · fruit

pineapple

le citron
luh see-TROHN

le · fruit

lemon

aimer
eh-MAY

verb

to like; to love

adorer
ah-doh-RAY

verb

to love; to adore

préférer
pray-fay-RAY

verb

to prefer

ne ... pas
nuh ... PAH

word

not

CORE IDEAS

The market. In almost every French town, once or twice a week, the square fills with a marché, an open-air market. Farmers bring cherries in June, peaches in July, grapes in September and apples in autumn. Shoppers taste a strawberry before buying a basket. The Bible invites us, O taste and see that the LORD is good: just as we taste good fruit, we can taste God's goodness in His gifts every day.

Fruits. la pomme (apple), **la poire** (pear), **la banane**, **l'orange**, **la fraise** (strawberry), **la cerise** (cherry), **le raisin** (grapes), **la pêche** (peach), **l'ananas** (pineapple), **le citron** (lemon).

Likes. Use le, la or les after aimer: **J'aime les pommes.** (I like apples.) **J'adore les fraises! Je n'aime pas les citrons. Je préfère les cerises.** To ask: **Tu aimes les poires? Oui, j'aime les poires. / Non, je n'aime pas les poires.** Notice: ne … pas goes around the verb, like a sandwich.

ACTIVITY

Fruit tasting

Hold a fruit tasting and record everyone's likes in French.

You will need

- Four or five kinds of fruit, cut up (a parent helps)
- Paper for a chart

Steps

1. Set out the fruits and label each in French.
2. Taste each one and say what you think: J'adore! J'aime! Je n'aime pas!
3. Ask family members Tu aimes...? and mark their answers.
4. Write a sentence for each person: Mon frère préfère les fraises.

Tips

- Try a fruit you have never eaten.
- Make a French fruit salad: une salade de fruits.

Check your work

☐ I tasted and named at least four fruits.

☐ I used aimer, adorer, préférer and ne ... pas.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write ten fruits in your French notebook. Write four sentences: one with j'adore, one with j'aime, one with je préfère and one with je n'aime pas.

> **From history.** Some French markets are hundreds of years old and still set up on the same square on the same day of the week.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking families can visit a farmers' market and name every fruit in French.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say: I don't like pears.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Ne … pas goes around aime.
2. Use les with fruits you like or don't like.

Answer: Je n'aime pas les poires.

Example 2. Ask your friend if she likes cherries.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Tu aimes + les + fruit?

Answer: Tu aimes les cerises?

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say strawberry in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La fraise.

2. Easy Say lemon in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le citron.

3. Easy Say I like apples.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   J'aime les pommes.

4. Medium Make negative: J'aime les bananes.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Je n'aime pas les bananes.

5. Medium Say I prefer peaches.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Je préfère les pêches.

6. Hard Write three sentences about fruits you love, like and don't like, joined with mais.

▼ **Show answer**

J'adore les fraises, mais je n'aime pas les citrons. J'aime les pommes. (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Leaving out les: J'aime pommes. Say J'aime les pommes.
- Putting pas in the wrong place. It goes right after the verb: je n'aime pas.

> **Make it a game · Thumbs up, thumbs down.** A parent names a fruit or food in French. Show thumbs up and say J'aime…! or thumbs down and say Je n'aime pas…! Then guess what the parent likes before they answer.

> **Scripture.** "O taste and see that the LORD is good: blessed is the man that trusteth in him." (Psalm 34:8, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Sentez et voyez combien l'Éternel est bon!* We taste good fruit and know it is good. The psalm invites us to taste and see that the Lord Himself is good.

UNIT 4 · J'AIME… · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

4.2 Les Sports et les Jeux

OBJECTIVES

- Name eight sports and games in French.
- Say Je joue au… for games and Je fais du / de la… for activities.
- Say how often: souvent, parfois, jamais.

> **Warm-up.** What sports or games do you play? Which would you like to try? Today you learn to talk about them in French.

WATCH

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

Learn French With Alexa · 5:08

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dz9PcuqVFBY

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Repeat each sport after Alexa and act it out.

Note: A five-minute lesson on sports words from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

le sport (luh SPOR)
The sport.

faire du / de la… (FEHR dü / duh lah)
To do (an activity like biking or swimming).

gagner (gah-NYAY)
To win.

jouer au… (zhoo-AY oh)
To play (a game or sport with a ball).

l'équipe (lay-KEEP)
The team.

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 football
luh foot-BOHL
le · sport
soccer

le tennis
luh teh-NEES
le · sport
tennis

le basket

luh bahs-KET

le · sport

basketball

les échecs

lay zay-SHEK

les · game

chess

le vélo

luh vay-LOH

le · sport

bike; biking

la natation

lah nah-tah-SYOHN

la · sport

swimming

l'équitation

lay-kee-tah-SYOHN

la · sport

horse riding

jouer

zhoo-AY

verb

to play

faire

FEHR

verb

to do; to make

l'équipe

lay-KEEP

la · sport

team

souvent

soo-VAHN

word

often

parfois

par-FWAH

word

sometimes

CORE IDEAS

The story. Henri Rousseau worked as a toll collector at the gates of Paris and taught himself to paint. People laughed at his pictures at first, because he never had lessons, but other artists came to love his bright, careful, dreamlike style. In 1908 he painted four men with curly mustaches in striped suits, leaping for a ball in a park lined with autumn trees. They look as if they are dancing rather than playing! The game may really be rugby, which some French people called football in those days. Saint Paul compared the Christian life to a race: Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain.

Sports and games. **le football** (soccer), **le tennis**, **le basket** (basketball), **le rugby**, **les échecs** (chess), **le vélo** (biking), **la natation** (swimming), **le ski**, **la danse**, **l'équitation** (horse riding).

Jouer or faire? For games you play, use **jouer au** (or **aux** for plurals): **Je joue au football. Je joue aux échecs.** For activities you do, use **faire du / de la**: **Je fais du vélo. Je fais de la natation.** How often? **souvent** (often), **parfois** (sometimes), **ne … jamais** (never): **Je ne joue jamais au rugby.**

PICTURE STUDY



The Football Players, Henri Rousseau, 1908 · Oil on canvas · Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Rousseau painted every leaf one by one, and his players look like toy figures, stiff and neat, all with the same faces. Yet the picture is full of fun: the ball hangs in the air, arms fly up, and the stripes make the players look like candy. Rousseau never left France, but his paintings feel like a dream.

Look closely

- Count the players. How many teams are there?
- Find the ball.
- What season is it? How can you tell?
- Do the players look like they are running or dancing?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think Rousseau gave them striped suits?
2. What would a painting of your favorite game look like?

ACTIVITY

Sports trading cards

Make trading cards for yourself and family members with their sports in French.

You will need

- Index cards
- Markers, photos or drawings

Steps

1. On each card, draw or paste a picture of a person.
2. Write their name and age: Il s'appelle Paul. Il a douze ans.
3. Write their sports: Il joue au football. Il fait du vélo.
4. Add how often: souvent, parfois or jamais.
5. Trade cards and read them aloud.

Tips

- Make a card for a famous athlete.
- Add the team they are on: Il joue dans l'équipe...

Check your work

☐ I made at least three cards in French.

☐ I used jouer au and faire du correctly.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write ten sports and games in your French notebook, sorted into two lists: jouer au and faire du / de la. Write three sentences with souvent, parfois and ne ... jamais.

> **From history.** The Tour de France, a bicycle race of about three weeks around France, began in 1903 and is watched by millions every July.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking families can watch a stage of the Tour de France together and learn the words le maillot jaune, the yellow jersey of the race leader.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say: I play chess.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Chess is les échecs (plural).
2. Jouer à + les becomes aux.

Answer: Je joue aux échecs.

Example 2. Say: My sister does swimming.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Swimming is la natation.
2. Faire de la.

Answer: Ma sœur fait de la natation.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say soccer in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le football.

2. Easy Say swimming in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La natation.

3. Easy Say I play tennis.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Je joue au tennis.

4. Medium Say I go biking (do biking).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Je fais du vélo.

5. Medium Say I never play rugby.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Je ne joue jamais au rugby.

6. Hard Write three sentences about the sports you and your family do, with how often.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Je joue souvent au football. Mon père fait parfois du vélo. Ma mère ne joue jamais au tennis. (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying je joue le football. Use au: je joue au football.
- Using jouer for biking. Use faire: je fais du vélo.

> **Make it a game · Sports charades.** Act out a sport without talking. The others guess in French with the right verb: Tu joues au tennis! Tu fais du ski!

> **Scripture.** “Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain.” (1 Corinthians 9:24, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Courez de manière à le remporter.* Paul tells Christians to run their race like athletes who train hard to win the prize.

UNIT 5

La France

In Lesson 5.1 your child learns the shape of France (l’Hexagone), its seas, rivers and mountains, its great cities, and the names of its neighbors in French, with the photograph of Mont-Saint-Michel, the abbey on a rocky island in Normandy. The verse says that God made all nations of one blood and set the bounds of their dwelling.

In Lesson 5.2 your child visits Notre-Dame de Paris through a French lesson video, learns the words of a church (la cathédrale, la tour, le vitrail, l'autel, la cloche), hears the story of the fire of 2019 and the rebuilding, and plans a trip to Paris. The quarter ends with a French travel poster and tour.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can find France on a map and name its seas, three rivers and two mountain ranges.
- ☐ I can name five French cities and five neighbor countries in French.
- ☐ I can say Je voudrais visiter… and Il y a… about a place.
- ☐ I can name six parts of a church in French and tell the story of Notre-Dame.

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	**La Carte de France**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
5.2	**Notre-Dame de Paris**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 5 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**

   Name four countries that border France, in French.

2. **5 pts**

   Name four French cities.

3. **5 pts**

   Name the river that flows through Paris and one mountain range in France.

4. **5 pts**

   Name four parts of a church in French.

5. **5 pts**

   What happened to Notre-Dame in 2019, and what happened in 2024?

ANSWER KEY

1. La Belgique, le Luxembourg, l'Allemagne, la Suisse, l'Italie, l'Espagne (any four).
2. Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Bordeaux, Lille, Strasbourg, Toulouse, Nice, Rouen, Chartres (any four).
3. La Seine; les Alpes or les Pyrénées.
4. La tour, la cloche, le vitrail, l'autel, la porte, la flèche, la nef (any four).
5. It caught fire and its spire fell; it was restored and reopened in December 2024.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE TRAVEL POSTER AND TOUR

Make a travel poster of France: a map with the seas, rivers, mountains and five cities, and pictures of Mont-Saint-Michel and Notre-Dame. Present it in French as a tour guide: Bienvenue en France! Voici Paris. Il y a la Seine et Notre-Dame. Je voudrais visiter le Mont-Saint-Michel.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Geography	Shows seas, rivers, mountains and cities correctly.
Vocabulary	Uses place and church words.
Sentences	Uses Il y a and Je voudrais visiter.
Delivery	Presents with confidence.

UNIT 5 · LA FRANCE · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

5.1 La Carte de France

OBJECTIVES

- Find France on a map and name its seas, rivers and mountains.
- Name five French cities and the neighbor countries in French.
- Say Je voudrais visiter... (I would like to visit...).

> **Warm-up.** Find France on a globe or world map. What shape is it? Which countries touch it? Which seas? Today you learn the map of France in French.

WATCH

European Countries in French

Learn French With Alexa · 7:15

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Exsc1Gw55m0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the map work. Repeat the country names after Alexa and find each on the map.

Note: A seven-minute lesson on the countries of Europe in French from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

la carte (lah KART)
The map.

la ville (lah VEEL)
The city; the town.

Je voudrais visiter… (zhuh voo-DREH vee-zee-TAY)
I would like to visit...

le pays (luh peh-EE)
The country.

le fleuve (luh FLUHV)
The (great) river that flows to the sea.

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 carte
lah KART
la · geography
map

le pays
luh peh-EE
le · geography
country

la ville
lah VEEL
la · geography
city; town

la capitale
lah kah-pee-TAHL
la · geography
capital

le fleuve
luh FLUHV
le · geography
great river

la montagne
lah mohn-TAHNY
la · geography
mountain

la mer
lah MEHR
la · geography
sea

l'Allemagne
lahl-MAHNY
la · country
Germany

la Suisse
lah SWEES
la · country
Switzerland

l'Espagne
les-PAHNY
la · country
Spain

l'Italie
lee-tah-LEE
la · country
Italy

la Belgique
lah bel-ZHEEK
la · country
Belgium

CORE IDEAS

The story. Off the coast of Normandy, a rocky island rises out of the sea, crowned by a church and a great abbey. For more than a thousand years, monks and pilgrims have prayed there, and pilgrims have walked across the sands at low tide to reach it. The tide comes in very fast, and the sands can be dangerous, so the pilgrims prayed to Saint Michael the Archangel for protection. Its name is Mont-Saint-Michel. Today a bridge lets visitors cross, and at high tide the Mont becomes an island again. The Bible says God made all nations and set the bounds of their dwelling: each land, with its own language and history, is part of His plan.

The map. France is shaped roughly like a six-sided figure, so the French call it **l'Hexagone**. Around it: **la Manche** (the English Channel), **l'océan Atlantique** and **la mer Méditerranée**. Its great rivers: **la Seine** (through Paris), **la Loire**, **le Rhône** and **la Garonne**. Its mountains: **les Alpes** and **les Pyrénées**. Cities: **Paris** (the capital), **Lyon, Marseille, Bordeaux, Lille, Strasbourg**.

The neighbors. la Belgique, le Luxembourg, l'Allemagne (Germany), **la Suisse** (Switzerland), **l'Italie, l'Espagne** (Spain), and across the Channel, **l'Angleterre**. Say **Je voudrais visiter l'Italie. Paris est la capitale de la France.**

PICTURE STUDY



Mont-Saint-Michel from the Air at Sunrise, Amaustan (drone photograph), 2018 · Photograph · Mont-Saint-Michel, Normandy, France

Image: Wikimedia Commons, photograph by Amaustan, CC BY-SA 4.0

This photograph was taken from a drone at sunrise at high tide. The village climbs the rock in rings, with walls and towers around the bottom, houses in the middle and the abbey at the top, closest to heaven. On the very tip of the spire stands a golden statue of Saint Michael the Archangel with his sword.

Look closely

- Find the abbey at the top. What is on top of its spire?
- Find the walls and towers at the bottom.
- Find the bridge. Why do you think it was built?
- Is the tide high or low?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the monks built their abbey on top of a rock in the sea?
2. Would you like to visit? What would you do there?

ACTIVITY

Map of France

Draw and label a map of France in French.

You will need

- A printed outline map of France (or trace one)
- Colored pencils

Steps

1. Color the seas blue and label la Manche, l'océan Atlantique and la mer Méditerranée.
2. Draw and label la Seine, la Loire, le Rhône and la Garonne.
3. Draw the Alps and the Pyrenees as little triangles and label them.
4. Mark Paris with a star and five other cities with dots.
5. Write the neighbor countries around the edges in French.

Tips

- Draw Mont-Saint-Michel on the coast of Normandy.
- Mark the place you would most like to visit.

Check your work

☐ My map shows seas, four rivers, two mountain ranges and six cities.

☐ I labeled the neighbors in French.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write in your French notebook: Paris est la capitale de la France. Then write the six neighbor countries and three sentences beginning Je voudrais visiter…

> **From history.** The tides around Mont-Saint-Michel are among the strongest in Europe; the sea can rise more than forty feet between low and high tide.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking families can look up a city in France on a map app and take a virtual walk through its streets.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say: I would like to visit Switzerland.

▼ **Show solution**

1. I would like to visit: je voudrais visiter.
2. Switzerland: la Suisse.

Answer: Je voudrais visiter la Suisse.

Example 2. Which river flows through Paris? Answer in a sentence.

▼ **Show solution**

1. La Seine.
2. Traverse means crosses.

Answer: La Seine traverse Paris.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is the capital of France?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Paris.

2. Easy Say Germany in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   L’Allemagne.

3. Easy Say Spain in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   L’Espagne.

4. Medium Why do the French call France l’Hexagone?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Because its shape is roughly six-sided.

5. Medium Name the two mountain ranges in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Les Alpes et les Pyrénées.

6. Hard Write three sentences about the geography of France in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Paris est la capitale de la France. La Seine traverse Paris. Il y a les Alpes et les Pyrénées. (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the s in pays. It is silent: peh-EE.
- Writing Je voudrais visiter à Paris. No à: Je voudrais visiter Paris.

> **Make it a game · Où est…?.** With the map in front of you, a parent says a place in French: la Loire! Lyon! la Suisse! Race to put your finger on it. Then you call the places.

> **Scripture.** "And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;" (Acts 17:26, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Il a fait que tous les hommes, sortis d'un seul sang, habitassent sur toute la surface de la terre* Paul told the Athenians that God made all nations of one blood and set the times and bounds of where they live.

UNIT 5 · LA FRANCE · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

5.2 Notre-Dame de Paris

OBJECTIVES

- Name the parts of a church in French.
- Tell the story of Notre-Dame de Paris, its fire and its rebuilding.
- Listen to a French lesson about Notre-Dame and pick out words you know.

> **Warm-up.** Have you ever been inside a very big church? What did you see and hear? Today you visit the most famous church in France.

WATCH

Notre-Dame de Paris (beginner/intermediate French lesson - Learn French With Alexa)

Learn French With Alexa · 10:09

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h_G5lrfbPzU

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story, perhaps over two sessions. This lesson is in slower French for learners: listen for words you know (la cathédrale, la tour, Paris, le feu) and raise your hand when you hear one.

Note: A ten-minute lesson about Notre-Dame de Paris in simple French from Learn French With Alexa.

KEY TERMS

la cathédrale (lah kah-tay-DRAHL)
The cathedral: the main church of a bishop.

la tour (lah TOOR)
The tower.

la flèche (lah FLESH)
The spire (literally, the arrow).

la cloche (lah KLUSH)
The bell.

l’autel (loh-TEL)
The altar.

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’église
lay-GLEEZ
la · church
church

la cathédrale
lah kah-tay-DRAHL
la · church
cathedral

la tour

lah TOOR

la · church

tower

la flèche

lah FLESH

la · church

spire

la cloche

lah KLUSH

la · church

bell

la rosace

lah roh-ZAHS

la · church

rose window

le vitrail

luh vee-TRAI

le · church

stained-glass window

la nef

lah NEF

la · church

nave

l'autel

loh-TEL

le · church

altar

l'orgue

LORG

le · church

organ

la porte

lah PORT

la · house

door

belle

BEL

adjective

beautiful

CORE IDEAS

The story. More than eight hundred years ago, in 1163, the people of Paris began to build a great cathedral on an island in the River Seine and named it Notre-Dame, Our Lady, in honor of Mary, the mother of Jesus. Builders worked for about two hundred years: stonecutters, carpenters, glassmakers and bell-founders. Napoleon was crowned emperor there, and in 1944 the people of Paris filled it to give thanks to God when their city was set free. On April 15, 2019, a fire broke out in the roof. Firefighters fought all night; the tall spire fell, but the two towers, the great rose windows and the treasures were saved. Five years later, after huge work by

craftsmen using the old methods, Notre-Dame reopened in December 2024, and its bells rang again over Paris. The psalmist wrote, I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the LORD.

A church in French. l'église (church), **la cathédrale**, **la tour** (tower), **la flèche** (spire), **la cloche** (bell), **le vitrail** (stained-glass window; plural les vitraux), **la rosace** (rose window), **la porte** (door), **la nef** (nave, the long main hall), **l'autel** (altar), **l'orgue** (organ).

Describing a place. À Notre-Dame, il y a deux tours et trois rosaces. La cathédrale est grande et belle. Je voudrais visiter Notre-Dame.

ACTIVITY

Cathedral model or drawing

Build or draw the front of Notre-Dame and label its parts in French.

You will need

- Cardboard, a cereal box, scissors, glue, markers (or paper and pencils)

Steps

1. Look at a photo of the front of Notre-Dame: two square towers, three doors, a round rose window in the middle.
2. Draw or build it, with the spire behind.
3. Label les tours, la rosace, les portes, la flèche and les cloches.
4. Present it: À Notre-Dame, il y a…

Tips

- Add little gargoyles on the corners.
- Show the fire and rebuilding in a before-and-after drawing.

Check your work

☐ My model shows two towers, three doors and a rose window.

☐ I labeled five parts in French.

FRENCH NOTEBOOK

1. Write the parts of a church in your French notebook. Write three sentences about Notre-Dame with il y a, est and je voudrais visiter.

> **From history.** Notre-Dame's largest bell, called Emmanuel, weighs about thirteen tons and has rung for great events for more than three hundred years.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking families can watch a video of the bells of Notre-Dame ringing at its reopening and visit a church near home to name its parts in French.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How many towers does Notre-Dame have? Answer in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Il y a + number + noun.

Answer: Il y a deux tours.

Example 2. What is la flèche on a church?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It points up like an arrow.

Answer: The spire.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say bell in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La cloche.

2. Easy Say tower in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La tour.

3. Easy What does Notre-Dame mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Our Lady (Mary, the mother of Jesus).

4. Medium When did Notre-Dame burn, and when did it reopen?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   April 2019; December 2024.

5. Medium What is la rosace?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The round rose window.

6. Hard Write three sentences in French describing a church you know.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Il y a une tour et une cloche. Il y a des vitraux. L'église est belle. (or similar)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Confusing la tour (tower) and le tour (a tour, as in the Tour de France).
- Saying vitrails. The plural is vitraux.

> **Make it a game · Church I-spy.** Look at pictures of churches together. One person says in French, Je vois une rosace! (I see a rose window!) and the others find it.

> **Scripture.** "A Song of degrees of David. I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the LORD." (Psalm 122:1, KJV)
>
> In the Louis Segond Bible (1910): *Je suis dans la joie quand on me dit: Allons à la maison de l'Éternel!* The psalmist was glad to go to the house of the Lord. Churches like Notre-Dame were built so that people would be glad to come and worship.