FRENCH · KINDERGARTEN · AGES 5–6

Kindergarten French

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

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Kindergarten French is the very first course on the French elementary track: a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 15–20 minutes a week. It is made of songs, motions, pictures and play.

The child learns to greet the family morning and night, to say his or her name, to name seven colors, to count to ten, to name the parts of the face and body, and to name the animals of the farm and of Noah's ark. Every unit opens with a true story and a painting: Renoir's little girl with her watering can, Monet's garden at Giverny, Chardin's young schoolmistress, Mary Cassatt's little girl in a blue armchair and Rosa Bonheur's great oxen, along with the Bible stories of Noah and of the ten men Jesus healed.

Nothing needs to be read or written by the child. A parent reads the lesson, the child sings, moves, points and draws, and a parent writes the French labels for the child to trace in a picture dictionary. The quarter ends with a Noah's ark show that uses everything learned.

> Every embedded video comes from a channel Jerad has approved for School Launch: Alain Le Lait (a cheerful teacher who sings short French songs for children; YouTube lists his channel as tialela99), the Titounis (traditional French nursery rhymes, sung clearly for little ones), and Learn French With Alexa (a friendly teacher from France). A few lessons use a single approved read-along story from BookBox French. Most songs are one or two minutes long, so play them twice: once to listen and once to sing along. 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. The new videos were chosen by title and channel, so please preview them before the lesson.

Start with Lesson 1.1 →

Who it is for

Written for kindergartners (about ages 5–6), with a parent or teacher reading the lessons aloud and joining in. No French is needed by the child or the parent: every word comes with its sounds spelled out, and the songs do the rest. There is no reading or writing required; the child points, sings, moves and draws, and a parent writes the labels for the child to trace. Sessions are short, 15 to 20 minutes. Nothing needs to be bought: every activity uses paper, crayons, paper plates and household things.

How to use this course

1. **The weekly rhythm.** The quarter has 10 lessons, one a week, each with three sessions of 15–20 minutes. Session 1 is the warm-up, the story, the song or video and the picture study (in the first lesson of each unit). Session 2 is the activity and the picture dictionary. Session 3 is the worked examples, the practice questions (asked out loud), the game and a little show for 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.** Little children learn a language by hearing it and saying it, over and over, cheerfully. Say bonjour at breakfast and bonne nuit at bedtime, count the stairs in French, and name colors in the car. Two minutes of French every day does more than an hour once a week.
3. **Move while you learn.** Every lesson has a part called *Say it and move*. The motions are not extras: young children remember words they act out. Do the motions every time you say the words.
4. **Story, sounds, motion.** The core ideas are written to be read aloud. *The story* tells a true story or a Bible story; *How French sounds* gives one or two sounds to listen for; *Say it and move* puts the words in the child's body. After the story, ask your child to tell it back.
5. **The picture dictionary.** Keep one notebook for the quarter. Each lesson the child draws pictures and a parent writes the French word for the child to trace. By the end of the quarter it is a little book of everything learned.

6. **Little words in front.** French nouns come with a little word in front, le or la (le chat, la vache). Grammar is not taught at this age, but always say the little word with the noun, so the ear learns it early.
7. **The word list.** The quarter teaches 55 words and phrases. Unit 1: bonjour, au revoir, bonsoir, bonne nuit, salut, je m'appelle, tu t'appelles?, le frère, merci, oui, non. Unit 2: rouge, bleu, jaune, l'arc-en-ciel, la couleur, vert, orange, blanc, noir, le drapeau. Unit 3: un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix. Unit 4: la tête, les yeux, le nez, la bouche, les oreilles, les cheveux, les épaules, les genoux, les pieds, les mains, les bras, les jambes. Unit 5: le chat, le chien, la vache, le cochon, le cheval, le mouton, le lion, l'éléphant, la girafe, l'oiseau, l'arche, deux par deux.
8. **Heritage families.** If your child already speaks French at home, use the same lessons and the *At home in French* note in each lesson, which suggests reading, writing and family conversation for children who already understand the words.
9. **Printables.** Each lesson has a one-page worksheet, and the answers are in a separate key for the parent. Each unit review also has a printable key.
10. **The French Bible.** French verses are quoted from the Louis Segond Bible of 1910, the public-domain French Bible that French-speaking Protestants have read for more than a century, the French counterpart of the King James. Where the King James prints the LORD in capitals, Louis Segond writes l'Éternel, the Eternal One. The English verse is always the King James Version, quoted exactly.

Scope and sequence

UNIT 1 · WEEKS 1–2

Bonjour!

The child meets French with a smile: bonjour and au revoir, bonsoir and bonne nuit, then his or her own name the French way, Je m'appelle…, sung with Frère Jacques and pictured in Renoir's little girl with her watering can.

1.1 Bonjour and Au Revoir

1.2 Je M'appelle…

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Les Couleurs

Colors in French: rouge, bleu, jaune, then vert, orange, blanc and noir, sung with a rainbow song and found in Monet's garden at Giverny, with Noah's rainbow, the sign of God's promise.

2.1 Rouge, Bleu, Jaune

2.2 Vert, Orange, Blanc, Noir

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Les Nombres

Counting in French from un to dix, with an old counting rhyme, a counting song, Chardin's big sister teaching a little one to read, and the ten men Jesus healed.

3.1 Un, Deux, Trois

3.2 Jusqu'à Dix

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Mon Corps

The face and the body in French: la tête, les yeux, le nez, la bouche, then les épaules, les genoux, les pieds and les mains, sung with the French Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes, with Mary Cassatt's little girl in a blue armchair.

4.1 Les Yeux, le Nez, la Bouche

4.2 Tête, Épaules, Genoux et Pieds

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Les Animaux

Farm animals and the animals of Noah's ark in French, with Rosa Bonheur's great oxen ploughing a French field and the animals going into the ark two by two; the quarter ends with a Noah's ark show.

5.1 À la Ferme

5.2 Deux par Deux

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Bonjour and Au Revoir: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (bonjour and bonne nuit door hanger) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family *Three short sessions a week: one to learn, one to make, one to play. On the other days, just say bonjour and bonne nuit and sing the week's song.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 Je M'appelle…: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (my name crown) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (the bonjour puppet show)

WEEK	PLAN
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Rouge, Bleu, Jaune: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (color crowns) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Vert, Orange, Blanc, Noir: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (color hunt basket) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (the paper rainbow)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 Un, Deux, Trois: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (counting hand) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Jusqu'à Dix: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (ten-man thank-you chain) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (the counting show)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Les Yeux, le Nez, la Bouche: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (mirror faces) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Tête, Épaules, Genoux et Pieds: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (body tracing) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (paper-plate face)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 À la Ferme: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (paper-plate animal masks) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Deux par Deux: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (shoebox ark) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (the noah's ark show)

Materials

A notebook for the picture dictionary
One for the quarter, for drawings with French labels.

Crayons or markers, paper, paper plates, scissors, glue and tape
For the activities. A parent helps with cutting.

Index cards
For counting cards and word games.

A device to play the songs and videos
Each lesson has one short song or video.

Grading

Grades at this age come from cheerful participation: saying the words, singing, doing the motions and joining the games. A kindergartner who says French out loud every day and joins every song and game earns full credit.

PART	%
Saying and singing (daily greetings, songs, motions, games)	**40**
Picture dictionary and activities	**30**
Unit reviews (out loud)	**15**
Unit challenges	**15**

Scale: Most families simply mark each review Got it, Getting there or Not yet. If you prefer letters: A 90–100, B 80–89, C 70–79. Below that, sing the songs and play the games again, then try once more.

- Every review is done out loud. The parent asks, the child answers or points, and the parent marks the answer key.
- A word counts when the child can say it so a French speaker would understand. Small accents are fine.
- The French r and the nasal on come with time. Praise every try.

A note to parents

You do not need to know French to teach this course. Every French word has its sounds spelled out (bonjour is bohn-ZHOOR), every answer is in the answer key, and every lesson has a short song with a native speaker. Learn right alongside your child.

Keep it short and happy. If your child is tired, sing the song and stop. Fifteen joyful minutes are better than thirty unhappy ones.

The stories in this course are true stories of painters, places and people from France and the French-speaking world, and stories from the Bible. Each lesson ends with a verse in English (King James Version) and the same verse in the Louis Segond French Bible, so your child can hear that God's Word speaks in every language.

Parents should preview the videos and stay nearby.

PRINTABLE WORD LIST

Vocabulary for the course

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

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

1.1 BONJOUR AND AU REVOIR

bonjour
bohn-ZHOOR
greeting · daytime
hello; good day

au revoir
oh ruh-VWAHR
when leaving
goodbye

bonsoir

bohn-SWAHR

greeting · evening

good evening

bonne nuit

bun NWEE

at bedtime

good night

salut

sah-LÜ

to friends and family

hi; bye

1.2 JE M'APPELLE...

je m'appelle

zhuh mah-PELL

phrase

my name is

tu t'appelles?

tü tah-PELL

question

what is your name? (Comment tu t'appelles?)

le frère

luh FREHR

le · person

brother

merci

mehr-SEE

polite word

thank you

oui

WEE

answer

yes

non

NOHN

answer

no

2.1 ROUGE, BLEU, JAUNE

rouge

ROOZH

color

red

bleu

BLUH

color

blue

jaune

ZHOHN

color

yellow

l’arc-en-ciel

lar-kahn-SYELL

le · thing

rainbow

la couleur

lah koo-LUHR

la · thing

color

2.2 VERT, ORANGE, BLANC, NOIR

vert

VEHR

color

green

orange

oh-RAHNZH

color

orange

blanc

BLAHN

color

white

noir

NWAHR

color

black

le drapeau

luh drah-POH

le · thing

flag

3.1 UN, DEUX, TROIS

un

UHN

number

one

deux

DUH

number

two

trois
TRWAH
number
three

quatre
KAH-truh
number
four

cinq
SANK
number
five

3.2 JUSQU'À DIX

six
SEESS
number
six

sept
SET
number
seven

huit
WEET
number
eight

neuf
NUHF
number
nine

dix
DEESS
number
ten

4.1 LES YEUX, LE NEZ, LA BOUCHE

la tête
lah TET
la · body
head

les yeux
layz YUH
les · body
eyes

le nez

luh NAY

le · body

nose

la bouche

lah BOOSH

la · body

mouth

les oreilles

layz oh-RAY

les · body

ears

les cheveux

lay shuh-VUH

les · body

hair

4.2 TÊTE, ÉPAULES, GENOUX ET PIEDS

les épaules

layz ay-POHL

les · body

shoulders

les genoux

lay zhuh-NOO

les · body

knees

les pieds

lay PYAY

les · body

feet

les mains

lay MAN

les · body

hands

les bras

lay BRAH

les · body

arms

les jambes

lay ZHAHMB

les · body

legs

5.1 À LA FERME

le chat

luh SHAH

le · animal

cat

le chien

luh SHYAN

le · animal

dog

la vache
lah VAHSH
la · animal
cow

le cochon
luh koh-SHOHN
le · animal
pig

le cheval
luh shuh-VAHL
le · animal
horse

le mouton
luh moo-TOHN
le · animal
sheep

5.2 DEUX PAR DEUX

le lion
luh LYOHN
le · animal
lion

l'éléphant
lay-lay-FAHN
le · animal
elephant

la girafe
lah zhee-RAHF
la · animal
giraffe

l'oiseau
lwah-ZOH
le · animal
bird

l'arche
LARSH
la · thing
ark

deux par deux
duh par DUH
phrase
two by two

UNIT 1

Bonjour!

French begins with a smile and a wave. In Lesson 1.1 your child learns bonjour (hello, good day), au revoir (goodbye), bonsoir (good evening) and bonne nuit (good night), and sings a cheerful greeting song. Renoir's painting of a little girl in a blue dress, standing on a garden path with her watering can, opens the lesson.

In Lesson 1.2 your child learns to ask Comment tu t'appelles? (What is your name?) and to answer Je m'appelle… (My name is…), sings Frère Jacques, the French song about a sleepy brother called by name, and hears that God calls each of His children by name. The unit ends with a puppet show of greetings and names.

PREREQUISITES

- None. This is the very first French lesson.
- A parent who is happy to say French words out loud, even imperfectly.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say bonjour and au revoir with a wave.
- ☐ I can say bonsoir in the evening and bonne nuit at bedtime.
- ☐ I can ask Comment tu t'appelles? and answer Je m'appelle… with my name.
- ☐ I can sing Frère Jacques.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- ***My First French Words*, any picture dictionary**: If your library has a French picture dictionary for little ones, look at the greetings page together.
- **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

1.1	**Bonjour and Au Revoir**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
1.2	**Je M'appelle…**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 1 review

Ask each question out loud; the child answers out loud, with waving and pointing welcome. The review is worth 20 points. A parent marks each answer.

1. **5 pts**
   Wave hello and say hello in French. Then wave goodbye and say goodbye in French.

2. **5 pts**
   It is evening. What do you say? It is bedtime. What do you say?

3. **5 pts**
   The parent asks: Comment tu t'appelles? Answer with your own name.

4. **5 pts**
   Sing the first lines of Frère Jacques.

ANSWER KEY

1. Bonjour (bohn-ZHOOR) and au revoir (oh ruh-VWAHR).
2. Bonsoir in the evening; bonne nuit at bedtime.
3. Je m'appelle ___ (the child's own name), for example Je m'appelle Claire.
4. Frère Jacques, frère Jacques, dormez-vous? Dormez-vous? Sonnez les matines, sonnez les matines, ding, dang, dong!

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE BONJOUR PUPPET SHOW

Make two paper-bag or sock puppets, or use two stuffed animals. One puppet comes in and says Bonjour! The other answers Bonjour! Then the first asks Comment tu t'appelles? and the other answers Je m'appelle… with a name. At the end they both wave and say Au revoir! Put on the show for the family, then let someone else hold one puppet while you hold the other.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Greetings	Both puppets say bonjour and au revoir.
Names	One puppet asks Comment tu t'appelles? and the other answers Je m'appelle…
Sounds	The j of bonjour is soft, like the s in measure, and the on is hummed through the nose.
Cheer	The show is said out loud, with waving and smiles.

UNIT 1 · BONJOUR! · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.1 Bonjour and Au Revoir

OBJECTIVES

- Say bonjour (hello, good day) and au revoir (goodbye) with a wave.
- Say bonsoir in the evening and bonne nuit at bedtime.
- Hear the hummed sound on in bonjour.

> **Warm-up.** Stand by the front door with your parent. Pretend someone is coming in: wave and say hello! Now pretend they are leaving: wave and say goodbye! Today you learn to say both in French, a language spoken in France, in Canada and all around the world.

WATCH

Bonjour, Bonjour! - alain le lait (French greetings)

tialela99 · 1:28

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=atNkI6QFZ50

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Watch once and wave every time you hear Bonjour! Then watch again and sing along.

Note: A cheerful one-and-a-half-minute greeting song by Alain Le Lait. Just enjoy the sounds and wave along.

KEY TERMS

bonjour (bohn-ZHOOR)
Hello; good day. Say it from morning until late afternoon. The j sounds like the s in measure.

au revoir (oh ruh-VWAHR)
Goodbye. It means until we see each other again.

bonsoir (bohn-SWAHR)
Good evening. Say it when you meet someone after supper time.

bonne nuit (bun NWEE)
Good night. Say it at bedtime.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

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

bonjour
bohn-ZHOOR
greeting · daytime
hello; good day

au revoir
oh ruh-VWAHR
when leaving
goodbye

bonsoir

bohn-SWAHR

greeting · evening

good evening

bonne nuit

bun NWEE

at bedtime

good night

salut

sah-LÜ

to friends and family

hi; bye

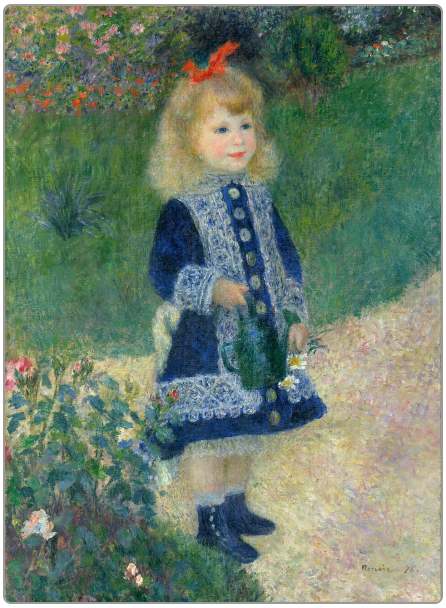
CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago in France there lived a painter named Pierre-Auguste Renoir. When he was a boy, his family was poor, and he went to work painting flowers on cups and plates in a china factory. He loved bright colors and happy faces. When he grew up, he painted children, gardens and sunny days. One day he painted a little girl in a blue dress with a red bow in her hair. She stands on a garden path among the flowers, holding a little green watering can. If you met her on that path, what would you say? You would say Bonjour! And when you left, you would wave and say Au revoir! French children still say the very same words today.

How French sounds. Listen to the beginning of bonjour: bohn. The on is not said with the tongue; it is hummed through the nose, like a little bell: bohn, bohn. And the j in bonjour is soft and buzzy, like the s in measure: zh. Put them together: bohn-ZHOOR. French leans a little on the last part of a word, so say it bohn-ZHOOR.

Say it and move. Wave your hand high: **Bonjour!** Wave goodbye: **Au revoir!** Point at the sky turning dark: **Bonsoir!** Lay your head on your hands like a pillow: **Bonne nuit!** Do each motion every time you say the word, and soon your body will remember the French too.

PICTURE STUDY



A Girl with a Watering Can, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, 1876 · Oil on canvas · National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Renoir loved to paint children and sunny gardens. In this picture a little girl has come out to water the flowers. She wears her best blue dress with a lace collar and a big red bow, and she holds her own little watering can. The flowers seem to glow around her. Renoir painted with quick, soft dabs of color, so the whole garden looks bright and fresh.

Look closely

- Find the red bow. Where is it?
- What color is the girl's dress?
- Find the watering can. What is it for?
- Point to the flowers. Which colors can you see?

Talk about it

1. If you met this girl in her garden, what would you say in French?
2. What would you like to water in a garden?

ACTIVITY

Bonjour and bonne nuit door hanger

Make a door hanger for your bedroom door. One side is a sun that says Bonjour; the other side is a moon that says Bonne nuit. Turn it every morning and every night.

You will need

- A paper plate or a circle of stiff paper
- Crayons or markers (yellow for the sun, blue for the moon)
- A piece of yarn and tape

Steps

1. On one side, draw a big yellow sun with a smiling face.
2. A parent writes Bonjour under the sun. Trace the letters with your crayon.
3. On the other side, draw a moon and stars on a dark blue sky.
4. A parent writes Bonne nuit under the moon. Trace those letters too.
5. Tape a loop of yarn to the top and hang it on your doorknob.
6. Every morning turn it to the sun and say Bonjour! Every night turn it to the moon and say Bonne nuit!

Tips

- Say the words while you color them.
- Greet everyone in the house with the side that is showing.

Check your work

☐ My door hanger has a sun side and a moon side.

☐ I can say Bonjour and Bonne nuit when I turn it.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Start your picture dictionary: on the first page, draw yourself waving. A parent writes bonjour beside you.
2. On the next page, draw yourself waving goodbye. A parent writes au revoir.

3. Draw a moon and write bonne nuit. Say each word as you trace it.

> **From history.** In France, children say bonjour to every grown-up when they walk into a shop, a bakery or a friend's house. Forgetting to say it seems a little rude there, so French children learn it first of all.

> **At home in French.** If your child already speaks French, say bonjour to every grown-up together, the French way, with Madame or Monsieur after it: Bonjour, Madame! Write bonjour and au revoir on cards and let your child find the letters he or she knows.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. It is morning, and Grandma comes to the door. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It is the daytime.
2. In the daytime we say bonjour.
3. Wave and smile.

Answer: Bonjour! (bohn-ZHOOR)

Example 2. Your friend is going home. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Someone is leaving.
2. When someone leaves we say au revoir.

Answer: Au revoir! (oh ruh-VWAHR)

Example 3. It is time for bed. What do you say to Mom and Dad?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It is bedtime.
2. At bedtime we say bonne nuit.

Answer: Bonne nuit! (bun NWEE)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Wave hello and say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bonjour!

2. Easy Wave goodbye and say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Au revoir!

3. Easy Lay your head on your hands. What do you say?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bonne nuit!

4. Medium The parent says bonjour. Is it morning or bedtime?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Morning or daytime. Bonjour is for the day.

5. Medium It is evening and a friend comes to supper. What do you say?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bonsoir!

6. Hard Say bonjour, then au revoir, with the right motions, without help.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bonjour (wave hello), au revoir (wave goodbye).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the j of bonjour like the j in jump. In French it is soft, like the s in measure: bohn-ZHOOR.
- Saying the n in bonjour out loud. The on is hummed through the nose; the n is not said by itself.
- Saying bonne nuit when someone arrives in the evening. Bonsoir is the greeting; bonne nuit is for going to bed.

Make it a game · Bonjour, au revoir. A parent goes out of the room and knocks. Open the door and say Bonjour! The parent comes in. Then the parent walks back out: wave and say Au revoir! Take turns being the one who knocks. Try it with a stuffed animal visitor too.

Scripture. "This is the day which the LORD hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." (Psalm 118:24, KJV)

In the French Bible of Louis Segond (1910), this verse reads: *C'est ici la journée que l'Éternel a faite: Qu'elle soit pour nous un sujet d'allégresse et de joie!* In French Bibles the LORD is called l'Éternel, the Eternal One. Every morning is a day God has made, so we can greet it with joy. Say Bonjour! to your family when you wake up, and thank God for the new day.

UNIT 1 · BONJOUR! · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.2 Je m'appelle…

OBJECTIVES

- Ask Comment tu t'appelles? (What is your name?).
- Answer Je m'appelle… (My name is…) with your own name.
- Sing Frère Jacques.

Warm-up. Play a quick guessing game: the parent points to someone in the family (or a stuffed animal) and says, "What is that person's name?" Say the name out loud. Every person has a name. Today you learn to say your name in French.

WATCH

Frère Jacques

Titounis - Comptine bébé - Chanson enfant · 0:53

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2pjJKoDGKmY

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Listen first, then sing along with the motions: hands under your cheek for dormez-vous, ring a bell for ding, dang, dong.

Note: Frère Jacques sung by the Titounis, under a minute long. Play it two or three times.

KEY TERMS

Comment tu t’appelles? (koh-MAHN tü tah-PELL)
What is your name? Ask it of a child or a friend.

Je m’appelle… (zhuh mah-PELL)
My name is… Say it, then say your name.

frère (FREHR)
Brother. Frère Jacques means Brother John.

merci (mehr-SEE)
Thank you.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

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

je m’appelle
zhuh mah-PELL
phrase
my name is

tu t’appelles?
tü tah-PELL
question
what is your name? (Comment tu t’appelles?)

le frère
luh FREHR
le · person
brother

merci
mehr-SEE
polite word
thank you

oui
WEE
answer
yes

non
NOHN
answer
no

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago in France, monks lived together in monasteries and rose very early in the morning to pray, while it was still dark. One monk had the job of ringing the bell to wake the others for the morning prayers, called the matins. But in the song, one morning the bell does not ring! The others call him by name: Frère Jacques, Frère Jacques, dormez-vous? Brother John, Brother John, are you sleeping? Ring the bell for morning prayers! Ding, dang, dong! French children have sung this song for hundreds of years, and children all over the world sing it too.

How French sounds. In Je m'appelle, the je is soft and buzzy, like the s in measure: zhuh. The ll in appelle sounds just like one l, and the e at the end is quiet: mah-PELL. French often hides letters at the end of a word. Listen for them, and keep them quiet.

Say it and move. Point to yourself and say **Je m'appelle** and your name. Point to a friend and ask **Comment tu t'appelles?** Put your hands under your cheek like a sleeper: **Dormez-vous?** Ring a pretend bell: **Ding, dang, dong!**

ACTIVITY

My name crown

Make a paper crown with your name on it, and wear it while you say Je m'appelle...

You will need

- A strip of construction paper long enough to go around your head
- Crayons, stickers or glitter glue
- Tape

Steps

1. A parent writes Je m'appelle and your name in big letters on the strip.
2. Trace the letters with your crayons.
3. Decorate the crown with stars, hearts or flowers.
4. Tape the ends together to fit your head.
5. Wear the crown and say Je m'appelle... to everyone in the family.

Tips

- Ask each person Comment tu t'appelles? and listen for their answer.
- Make a crown for a stuffed animal too, and give it a French name.

Check your work

☐ My crown says Je m'appelle and my name.

☐ I can ask Comment tu t'appelles?

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your face in your picture dictionary. A parent writes Je m'appelle and your name under it.
2. Draw a bell and write ding, dang, dong beside it.

> **From history.** Frère Jacques is so old that nobody knows who wrote it. It was printed in France more than two hundred years ago, and today it is sung in dozens of languages, often as a round, with one group starting and the next group coming in a line later.

> **At home in French.** Children who speak French at home can learn the polite form too: Comment vous appelez-vous? for grown-ups. Write the child's name on a card and let him or her copy the first letter.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. The parent asks: Comment tu t'appelles? What do you answer?

▼ **Show solution**

1. This question asks for your name.
2. Start with Je m'appelle.
3. Then say your name.

Answer: Je m'appelle ___ (your name).

Example 2. A teddy bear named Paul is talking. What does he say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. He tells his name.
2. Je m'appelle, then Paul.

Answer: Je m'appelle Paul.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Point to yourself and say your name in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Je m'appelle ___.

2. Easy Ask a parent what his or her name is in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Comment tu t'appelles?

3. Easy Sing the first line of Frère Jacques.

▼ **Show answer**

Frère Jacques, frère Jacques, dormez-vous?

4. Medium What does frère mean?

▼ **Show answer**

Brother.

5. Medium Someone gives you a cookie. What do you say in French?

▼ **Show answer**

Merci!

6. Hard Greet a puppet, ask its name, and say goodbye, all in French.

▼ **Show answer**

Bonjour! Comment tu t'appelles? … Au revoir!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the ll in appelle as two sounds. It is just one l: mah-PELL.
- Saying the j in je like the j in jump. It is soft: zhuh.

> **Make it a game · Name ball.** Sit in a circle and roll a soft ball. Whoever catches it says Je m'appelle… and his or her name, then rolls the ball to someone else and asks Comment tu t'appelles? Use stuffed animals to make the circle bigger.

> **Scripture.** "But now thus saith the LORD that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel, Fear not: for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine." (Isaiah 43:1, KJV)
>
> In the French Bible of Louis Segond (1910), this verse reads: *Je t'appelle par ton nom: tu es à moi!* God says to His people, I call you by your name: you are mine! God knows your name, just as the monks knew Frère Jacques by his name. You belong to Him.

UNIT 2

Les Couleurs

In Lesson 2.1 your child learns rouge (red), bleu (blue) and jaune (yellow), and the word arc-en-ciel (rainbow), with the story of the rainbow God set in the clouds after the flood. Claude Monet's garden at Giverny, full of purple flowers, is the picture of the unit.

In Lesson 2.2 your child adds vert (green), orange, blanc (white) and noir (black), and plays color games around the house. The unit ends with a paper rainbow.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1: bonjour, au revoir, je m'appelle.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name rouge, bleu and jaune.
- ☐ I can name vert, orange, blanc and noir.
- ☐ I can say arc-en-ciel and tell the story of Noah's rainbow.
- ☐ I can point to a color when I hear it in French.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

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

2.1	**Rouge, Bleu, Jaune**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
2.2	**Vert, Orange, Blanc, Noir**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 2 review

Ask each question out loud and point to colored objects. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Point to something red, something blue and something yellow, and name each color in French.

2. **5 pts**
   The parent says vert, blanc, noir. Point to each color.

3. **5 pts**
   What is an arc-en-ciel?

4. **5 pts**
   Who put the first rainbow in the sky, and why?

ANSWER KEY

1. Rouge, bleu, jaune.
2. Green, white and black objects.
3. A rainbow.
4. God, after the flood, as the sign of His promise to Noah.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE PAPER RAINBOW

Make a rainbow out of paper strips or crayon stripes on a big sheet: rouge, orange, jaune, vert, bleu. Glue cotton-ball clouds at each end. Draw Noah's ark under it. Then show your rainbow to the family and name each color in French.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Colors	At least five colors, in order.
Words	The child names each color in French.
Story	The child tells who made the rainbow and why.
Care	The rainbow is colored neatly and finished.

UNIT 2 · LES COULEURS · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.1 Rouge, Bleu, Jaune

OBJECTIVES

- Name three colors in French: rouge, bleu, jaune.
- Say arc-en-ciel (rainbow).
- Tell the story of Noah's rainbow.

> **Warm-up.** Look out the window or around the room. Find something red, something blue and something yellow. Today those colors get French names.

WATCH

French colors - Couleurs - Arc en ciel by alain le lait

tialela99 · 2:06

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-4kNeFGBAcw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Hold up a crayon of each color when you hear it.

Note: A rainbow color song by Alain Le Lait, about two minutes long.

KEY TERMS

rouge (ROOZH)
Red. The r is said in the back of the throat.

bleu (BLUH)
Blue.

jaune (ZHOHN)
Yellow.

arc-en-ciel (ar-kahn-SYELL)
Rainbow: an arch in the sky.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

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

rouge
ROOZH
color
red

bleu
BLUH
color
blue

jaune
ZHOHN
color
yellow

l'arc-en-ciel
lar-kahn-SYELL
le · thing
rainbow

la couleur
lah koo-LUHR
la · thing
color

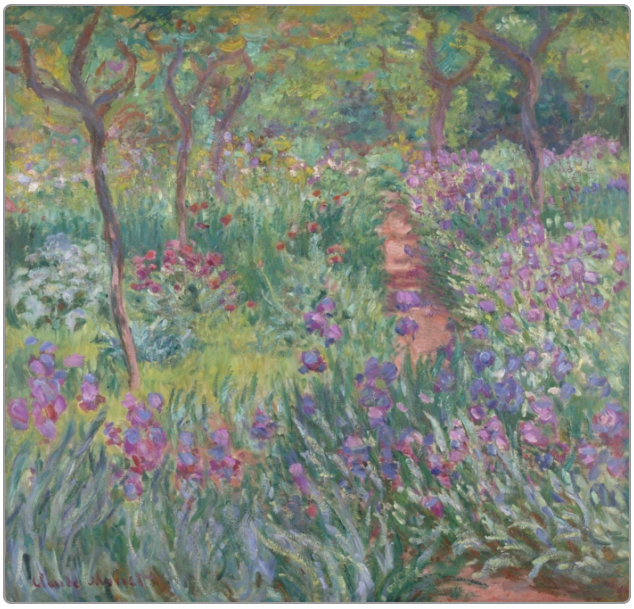
CORE IDEAS

The story. After the great flood, Noah and his family came out of the ark, and the animals came out too. The ground was wet and new. God made a promise: never again would a flood cover the whole earth. And to remember His promise, God put a bow of colors in the clouds: red, orange, yellow, green, blue. The French call it the arc-en-ciel, the arch in the sky. Every time we see a rainbow after the rain, we can remember that God keeps His promises.

How French sounds. The French r is made in the back of the throat, like a soft gargle: rrr. Try it in rouge: ROOZH. In bleu, round your lips as if to whistle and say uh: BLUH. In jaune, the j is soft again, like the s in measure: ZHOHN.

Say it and move. Touch something red: **rouge!** Reach up to the blue sky: **bleu!** Make a sun with your arms: **jaune!** Draw a big arch in the air with both hands: **arc-en-ciel!**

PICTURE STUDY



The Artist's Garden at Giverny, Claude Monet, 1900 · Oil on canvas · Yale University Art Gallery, New Haven, Connecticut

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Claude Monet planted a big garden at his home in Giverny, a village in France, and then he painted it again and again. He grew rows and rows of flowers so that he would always have colors to paint. Here the irises are blooming in purple and violet, the young trees are green, and a little path winds away between the flowers. Monet painted outdoors, quickly, with little dabs of color, to catch the sunshine before it moved.

Look closely

- Find the purple flowers. Where are there the most?
- Find the path. Where do you think it goes?
- Point to something green.
- Can you find some pink flowers too?

Talk about it

1. Which color in this garden do you like best?
2. If you could plant a garden, what colors would you grow?

ACTIVITY

Color crowns

Make three paper crowns, one rouge, one bleu and one jaune, and play a color parade.

You will need

- Red, blue and yellow paper (or white paper and crayons)
- Scissors (a parent helps) and tape

Steps

1. Cut three strips of paper long enough to go around a head.
2. Color one red, one blue and one yellow, or use colored paper.
3. A parent writes rouge, bleu or jaune on each strip; trace the word.
4. Tape each strip into a crown.
5. Put on a crown and march around the room calling out its color in French. Switch crowns and march again.

Tips

- Let a parent or brother wear one too.
- Say the color every time you switch.

Check your work

☐ I made three color crowns.

☐ I can say rouge, bleu and jaune.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a red apple, a blue sky and a yellow sun. A parent writes rouge, bleu and jaune beside each one.
2. Draw a rainbow and write arc-en-ciel under it.

> **From history.** Monet lived at Giverny for more than forty years. He dug a pond and filled it with water lilies, and built a little green bridge over it. His garden is still there, and people from all over the world visit it to see the colors he painted.

> **At home in French.** Ask your French-speaking child De quelle couleur est...? (What color is...?) about things around the house, and write the color words on cards in the matching crayon.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. The parent holds up a yellow banana. What color is it in French?

▼ **Show solution**

1. The banana is yellow.
2. Yellow is jaune.

Answer: Jaune.

Example 2. What color is the sky on a sunny day?

▼ **Show solution**

1. The sky is blue.
2. Blue is bleu.

Answer: Bleu.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Point to something red and say its color in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Rouge.

2. Easy Point to something blue and say its color in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bleu.

3. Easy Point to something yellow and say its color in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Jaune.

4. Medium What is the French word for rainbow?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Arc-en-ciel.

5. Medium Why did God put the rainbow in the sky?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   As the sign of His promise never to flood the whole earth again.

6. Hard Name three colors of the rainbow in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Rouge, jaune, bleu (any three it has learned).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying rouge with an English r. The French r is in the back of the throat.
- Saying the j of jaune like the j in jump. It is soft: ZHOHN.

> **Make it a game · Couleur, couleur.** The parent calls out a color in French: rouge! Run and touch something that color, then run back. Take turns calling the colors. Add a stuffed animal who always gets them wrong, and correct it.

> **Scripture.** "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth." (Genesis 9:13, KJV)
>
> In the French Bible of Louis Segond (1910), this verse reads: *j'ai placé mon arc dans la nue, et il servira de signe d'alliance entre moi et la terre.* God set His bow in the cloud as a sign of His promise. The French word for bow is arc, the same word as in arc-en-ciel. When you see a rainbow, say arc-en-ciel and thank God that He keeps His promises.

UNIT 2 · LES COULEURS · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.2 Vert, Orange, Blanc, Noir

OBJECTIVES

- Name four more colors: vert, orange, blanc, noir.
- Point to a color when you hear it.
- Name the three colors of the French flag.

> **Warm-up.** Sing the rainbow song from last week again, and name rouge, bleu and jaune. Then look: what color is grass? What color is snow? What color is the night sky?

WATCH

La chanson des couleurs

Titounis - Comptine bébé - Chanson enfant · 1:16

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Point to each color on the screen and say it with the singer.

Note: A short color song from the Titounis, a little over a minute.

KEY TERMS

vert (VEHR)
Green. The t at the end is quiet.

orange (oh-RAHNZH)
Orange. Spelled the same as in English, said the French way.

blanc (BLAHN)
White. The c at the end is quiet.

noir (NWAHR)
Black.

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.

vert
VEHR
color
green

orange
oh-RAHNZH
color
orange

blanc

BLAHN

color

white

noir

NWAHR

color

black

le drapeau

luh drah-POH

le · thing

flag

CORE IDEAS

The story. God made the world full of color. On the first day He made light, and in the light everything shows its own color. He made green grass and green trees, white snow and white clouds, the black night with shining stars, and orange carrots and orange sunsets. A painter can only use the colors God has already made. That is why Monet planted his garden: he wanted to look closely at God's colors and paint them.

How French sounds. Many French words keep their last letter quiet. In vert, the t is quiet: VEHR. In blanc, the c is quiet and the an is hummed through the nose: BLAHN. Orange looks like English, but the French say it oh-RAHNZH, with a hummed an and a soft g.

Say it and move. Wiggle your fingers like grass: **vert!** Peel a pretend orange: **orange!** Fall softly like snow: **blanc!** Cover your eyes like the night: **noir!**

ACTIVITY

Color hunt basket

Go on a color hunt around the house and fill a basket with something of each color.

You will need

- A basket or bag
- Seven small cards with a colored dot on each

Steps

1. A parent makes seven cards, each with a crayon dot: red, blue, yellow, green, orange, white, black.
2. Pick a card and say its color in French.
3. Hunt through the house for something that color and put it in the basket.
4. When all seven are found, lay them out and name each one in French.
5. Put everything back where it belongs.

Tips

- Hunt only in rooms where a parent says it is fine.
- Time yourself, and try to beat your time the next day.

Check your work

☐ I found something of each color.

☐ I can name seven colors in French.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw green grass, an orange carrot, a white cloud and a black cat. A parent writes vert, orange, blanc and noir.
2. Draw the French flag: bleu, blanc, rouge.

> **From history.** The flag of France has three stripes: bleu, blanc, rouge. French children call it the tricolore, the three-colored flag.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can hear that some colors change for a girl word: blanc becomes blanche, vert becomes verte (la pomme verte). Just say them; no rules needed yet.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What color is the grass?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Grass is green.
2. Green is vert.

Answer: Vert.

Example 2. What color is snow?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Snow is white.
2. White is blanc.

Answer: Blanc.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Point to something green and say its color in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Vert.

2. Easy Point to something white and say its color in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Blanc.

3. Easy Point to something black and say its color in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Noir.

4. Medium What color is a carrot, in French?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Orange.

5. Medium Say the colors of the French flag: blue, white, red.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bleu, blanc, rouge.

6. Hard Name six colors in French without help.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Any six of rouge, bleu, jaune, vert, orange, blanc, noir.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the t in vert. It is quiet: VEHR.
- Saying the c in blanc. It is quiet: BLAHN.

> **Make it a game · Simon dit.** Play Simon Says with colors: Simon dit: touchez rouge! (Simon says: touch red!) Touch something red. But if the parent says touchez vert without Simon dit, stay still! Take turns being Simon.

> **Scripture.** "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day." (Genesis 1:31, KJV)
>
> In the French Bible of Louis Segond (1910), this verse reads: *Dieu vit tout ce qu'il avait fait et voici, cela était très bon.* When God finished making the world, He looked at everything He had made, and it was very good: très bon. All the colors of the world are part of His good work.

UNIT 3

Les Nombres

In Lesson 3.1 your child counts un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq with the old rhyme Un, deux, trois, nous irons au bois, and looks at Chardin's painting of a big girl teaching a small child to read.

In Lesson 3.2 your child counts all the way to dix (ten) and hears the story of the ten men Jesus healed, of whom only one came back to say thank you. The unit ends with a counting show.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2: greetings and colors.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can count from un to cinq.
- ☐ I can count from un to dix.
- ☐ I can hold up the right number of fingers when I hear a French number.
- ☐ I can tell the story of the ten men and the one who said thank you.

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	**Un, Deux, Trois**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
3.2	**Jusqu'à Dix**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 3 review

Ask each question out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Count from one to five in French.

2. **5 pts**

   Count from six to ten in French.

3. **5 pts**

   The parent holds up three fingers, then seven. Say each number in French.

4. **5 pts**

   How many men did Jesus heal, and how many came back to say thank you?

ANSWER KEY

1. Un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq.
2. Six, sept, huit, neuf, dix.
3. Trois; sept.
4. Ten (dix); one (un) came back.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE COUNTING SHOW

Line up ten stuffed animals or toys. Count them out loud in French, touching each one: un, deux, trois… dix. Then have one walk back to you and say merci, like the man who came back to thank Jesus. Show it to the family.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Counting	Counts from un to dix in order.
Touch	Touches one toy for each number.
Story	Tells the story of the man who said thank you.
Cheer	Says the numbers loudly and clearly.

3.1 Un, Deux, Trois

OBJECTIVES

- Count from one to five in French.
- Say the rhyme Un, deux, trois, nous irons au bois.
- Show the right number of fingers.

> **Warm-up.** Count your fingers on one hand in English. How many? Five! Today you count them in French.

WATCH

1, 2, 3, nous irons au bois

Titounis - Comptine bébé - Chanson enfant · 0:53

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MpUNmriaiz4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Clap once for each number.

Note: An old French counting rhyme sung by the Titounis, under a minute.

KEY TERMS

un (UHN)
One. Hummed through the nose.

deux (DUH)
Two.

trois (TRWAH)
Three.

quatre (KAH-truh)
Four.

cinq (SANK)
Five.

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.

un
UHN
number
one

deux
DUH
number
two

trois
TRWAH
number
three

quatre
KAH-truh
number
four

cinq
SANK
number
five

CORE IDEAS

The story. About three hundred years ago in Paris, a painter named Jean-Baptiste-Siméon Chardin painted quiet pictures of everyday life at home. In one, a big girl is teaching a little child to read. The big girl leans over a little table and points to the letters in a book, one by one. The little one stares hard, trying to remember. Counting and reading are learned the same way: one at a time, with someone patient beside you. Today you are the little learner, and your parent is the teacher.

How French sounds. Un is hummed through the nose: uhn. In deux, round your lips and say uh: DUH. Trois has the throat r: TRWAH. In cinq the c sounds like s and the q like k: SANK.

Say it and move. Hold up one finger at a time as you count: **un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq!** Then stomp the numbers with your feet. Then whisper them. Then shout them!

PICTURE STUDY



The Young Schoolmistress, Jean-Baptiste-Siméon Chardin, about 1735–36 · Oil on canvas · National Gallery, London

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Chardin liked to paint calm moments at home: a boy blowing bubbles, a woman peeling vegetables, a mother saying grace with her children. Here an older girl is playing teacher. She points carefully to one letter at a time, and the little one tries very hard to see. Chardin painted the soft light falling on their faces and the quiet patience of learning.

Look closely

- What is the big girl pointing with?
- Find the little child. What is the little one looking at?
- What colors are their caps?
- Is the room noisy or quiet? How can you tell?

Talk about it

1. Who teaches you new things at home?
2. What could you teach a younger child?

ACTIVITY

Counting hand

Trace your hand on paper and write a French number on each finger.

You will need

- Paper and a pencil
- Crayons

Steps

1. Trace your hand on the paper (a parent helps).
2. A parent writes un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq on the fingers, starting with the thumb.
3. Trace each word and color each finger a different color.
4. Count your paper fingers in French, then your real fingers.

Tips

- Say the color of each finger in French too.
- Hang the hand on the fridge.

Check your work

☐ My paper hand has five French numbers.

☐ I can count to cinq.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw one sun, two flowers, three apples, four stars and five fish. A parent writes un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq beside each group.

> **From history.** Un, deux, trois, nous irons au bois means one, two, three, we will go to the woods. French children sing it the way English children sing One, two, buckle my shoe.

> **At home in French.** With a French-speaking child, count everything: the stairs, the spoons, the buttons. Write the numerals 1 to 5 and the words beside them, and let the child match them.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How many ears do you have? Say it in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count: one, two.
2. Two is deux.

Answer: Deux.

Example 2. The parent holds up four fingers. What number is it?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count the fingers: one, two, three, four.
2. Four is quatre.

Answer: Quatre.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Count from one to three in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Un, deux, trois.

2. Easy Hold up five fingers and say the number.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Cinq.

3. Easy How many noses do you have? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Un.

4. Medium What comes after trois?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Quatre.

5. Medium Say the rhyme: Un, deux, trois…

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Nous irons au bois.

6. Hard Count from five back down to one.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Cinq, quatre, trois, deux, un.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the s in trois. It is quiet: TRWAH.
- Leaving off the end of quatre. Say both parts: KAH-truh.

> **Make it a game · Jump and count.** The parent says a number from un to cinq. Jump that many times and count out loud in French. Then the child calls a number and the parent jumps.

> **Scripture.** “But the very hairs of your head are all numbered.” (Matthew 10:30, KJV)
>
> In the French Bible of Louis Segond (1910), this verse reads: *Et même les cheveux de votre tête sont tous comptés.* God knows how many hairs are on your head. Even the hairs you could never count, God has counted. That is how much He knows and cares for you.

UNIT 3 · LES NOMBRES · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.2 Jusqu’à Dix

OBJECTIVES

- Count from one to ten in French.
- Show the right number of fingers up to ten.
- Tell the story of the ten men and the one who said merci.

> **Warm-up.** Count to five in French with your fingers. Now hold up your other hand. What comes next? Today you learn six to ten.

WATCH

Numbers 1 to 10 song - alain le lait

tialela99 · 1:05

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWxVnrgu91s

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Hold up fingers as the numbers go up.

Note: A one-minute numbers song by Alain Le Lait.

KEY TERMS

six (SEESS)
Six.

sept (SET)
Seven. The p is quiet.

huit (WEET)
Eight. The h is quiet.

neuf (NUHF)
Nine.

dix (DEESS)
Ten.

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.

six
SEESS
number
six

sept
SET
number
seven

huit
WEET
number
eight

neuf
NUHF
number
nine

dix
DEESS
number
ten

CORE IDEAS

The story. One day, as Jesus walked into a village, ten men who were very sick stood far away and called out, Jesus, Master, have mercy on us! Jesus told them to go and show themselves to the priests, and as they went, they were all healed. Dix! Ten men made well! But only one of them turned around, came back, fell down at Jesus' feet and thanked Him. Jesus asked, Were there not ten cleansed? But where are the nine? Only one remembered to say thank you. In French that is merci.

How French sounds. In six and dix, the x at the end sounds like s: SEESS, DEESS. In sept, the p is quiet: SET. In huit, the h is quiet, and the word begins with a quick w: WEET.

Say it and move. Count all ten fingers in French: **un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix!** On dix, throw both hands up high. Then bow down like the man who came back and say **merci!**

ACTIVITY

Ten-man thank-you chain

Make a paper chain of ten links, one for each man Jesus healed, and make the last link special.

You will need

- Ten strips of paper
- Crayons, tape or glue
- A gold or yellow crayon for the special link

Steps

1. Draw a little stick man on each strip. A parent writes a French number on each: un to dix.
2. Color the tenth strip gold and write merci on it.
3. Loop the strips into a chain in order from un to dix.
4. Count the links in French, and on the gold one say merci!

Tips

- Hang the chain where you eat, and say merci to God at each meal.
- Count the links backward too.

Check your work

- ☐ My chain has ten links with French numbers.
- ☐ I can count to dix.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw ten little men in two rows of five. A parent writes the French numbers under them. Draw a big smile on the one who came back, and write merci.

> **From history.** French counting is easy up to ten, but later, at seventy, eighty and ninety, French gets funny: eighty is quatre-vingts, four twenties. You will laugh about that in a later grade.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can learn to write the numerals 1 to 10 and match each to its word. French handwriting crosses the 7 with a little bar.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How many fingers do you have? Say it in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count them all: one to ten.
2. Ten is dix.

Answer: Dix.

Example 2. What comes after sept?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count: six, sept…
2. The next number is huit.

Answer: Huit.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Count from six to ten in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Six, sept, huit, neuf, dix.

2. Easy Hold up eight fingers and say the number.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Huit.

3. Easy What does merci mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Thank you.

4. Medium Count from one to ten in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix.

5. Medium How many men came back to thank Jesus? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Un.

6. Hard Count backward from ten to one.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Dix, neuf, huit, sept, six, cinq, quatre, trois, deux, un.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the p in sept. It is quiet: SET.
- Saying the h in huit. It is quiet: WEET.

> **Make it a game · Number hide-and-seek.** A parent hides ten small toys. Each time you find one, count how many you have found in French. When you reach dix, shout Merci!

> **Scripture.** "And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?" (Luke 17:17, KJV)
>
> In the French Bible of Louis Segond (1910), this verse reads: *Jésus, prenant la parole, dit: Les dix n'ont-ils pas été guéris? Et les neuf autres, où sont-ils?* Ten men were healed, but only one came back. Jesus wants us to remember to thank Him. Say merci to God for something good today.

UNIT 4

Mon Corps

In Lesson 4.1 your child learns the face: la tête (head), les yeux (eyes), le nez (nose), la bouche (mouth) and les oreilles (ears), with Mary Cassatt's painting of a little girl flopped in a big blue armchair, and Psalm 139: I am wonderfully made.

In Lesson 4.2 your child sings Tête, épaules, genoux et pieds and learns les mains (hands). The unit ends with a paper-plate face and a game of Simon dit.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can point to my eyes, nose, mouth and ears when I hear them in French.
- ☐ I can sing Tête, épaules, genoux et pieds.
- ☐ I can name my hands and feet in French.
- ☐ I can say that God made me wonderfully.

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	**Les Yeux, le Nez, la Bouche**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
4.2	**Tête, Épaules, Genoux et Pieds**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 4 review

Ask each question out loud; the child points and answers. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Point to: les yeux, le nez, la bouche.

2. **5 pts**
   Name these in French as the parent points: head, ears.

3. **5 pts**
   Sing Tête, épaules, genoux et pieds with the motions.

4. **5 pts**
   Hold up your hands and say them in French.

ANSWER KEY

1. Eyes, nose, mouth.
2. La tête, les oreilles.
3. Tête, épaules, genoux et pieds, genoux et pieds…
4. Les mains.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: PAPER-PLATE FACE

Make a face on a paper plate: draw or glue on two eyes, a nose, a mouth and two ears made of paper. Then point to each part and name it in French for the family. Finish by singing Tête, épaules, genoux et pieds.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Parts	The face has eyes, nose, mouth and ears.
Words	The child names each part in French.
Song	The child sings the song with motions.
Care	The face is finished and colorful.

4.1 Les Yeux, le Nez, la Bouche

OBJECTIVES

- Name the parts of the face in French.
- Point to each part when you hear it.
- Say that God made us wonderfully.

> **Warm-up.** Look in a mirror. Point to your eyes, your nose and your mouth. Make a funny face! Today you learn the French names.

WATCH

Apprendre les parties du visage (francais)

Titounis - Comptine bébé - Chanson enfant · 2:02

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uVP5hqPHMNE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Point to each part of your own face as it is named.

Note: A two-minute song from the Titounis that names the parts of the face.

KEY TERMS

la tête (lah TET)
The head.

le nez (luh NAY)
The nose. The z is quiet.

les oreilles (layz oh-RAY)
The ears.

les yeux (layz YUH)
The eyes.

la bouche (lah BOOSH)
The mouth.

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 tête **lah TET** la · body head	**les yeux** **layz YUH** les · body eyes
le nez **luh NAY** le · body nose	**la bouche** **lah BOOSH** la · body mouth
les oreilles **layz oh-RAY** les · body ears	**les cheveux** **lay shuh-VUH** les · body hair

CORE IDEAS

The story. Mary Cassatt was an American girl who moved to Paris to become a painter, at a time when few women could. She loved to paint children just as they really are. One day a friend's little girl sat for her, and Mary painted her flopped in a big blue armchair, tired and bored, with her legs sticking out and her dress all rumpled. A little dog curls up asleep on the chair next to her. Look at the girl's face: her eyes, her nose, her mouth. Is she happy, sleepy or bored?

How French sounds. French often hides letters at the end. In le nez, the z is quiet: NAY. In les yeux, the s of les slides into yeux: layz-YUH. That sliding sound is called a liaison, a little link between words.

Say it and move. Touch your head: **la tête!** Blink your eyes: **les yeux!** Tap your nose: **le nez!** Smile with your mouth: **la bouche!** Wiggle your ears: **les oreilles!**

PICTURE STUDY



Little Girl in a Blue Armchair, Mary Cassatt, 1878 · Oil on canvas · National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Mary Cassatt painted this little girl in Paris. Instead of making her sit up straight, she painted her slouching in the big chair the way children really do when they are tired of waiting. Her friend, the French painter Edgar Degas, helped with the background. The blue chairs and the sleepy dog make the whole room feel like a quiet afternoon.

Look closely

- Find the little girl's eyes. Where is she looking?
- Find the dog. What is it doing?
- Count the blue chairs and sofas you can see.
- How do you think the girl feels? Show it with your face.

Talk about it

1. Make a sleepy face, a happy face and a surprised face. Which parts of your face move?
2. Where do you like to sit when you are tired?

ACTIVITY

Mirror faces

Play a mirror game: copy each other's faces and name the parts in French.

You will need

- A mirror (or a partner)
- Paper and crayons

Steps

1. Sit facing a parent. The parent touches a part of the face and names it in French; copy it like a mirror.
2. Switch: you touch and name, the parent copies.
3. Draw your own face on paper. A parent writes la tête, les yeux, le nez, la bouche and les oreilles with arrows.
4. Trace the words.

Tips

- Make it silly: wiggle your nose for le nez!
- Keep the drawing for your picture dictionary.

Check your work

☐ I can name five parts of the face.

☐ I drew and labeled my face.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Glue in your labeled face drawing, or draw a new one with la tête, les yeux, le nez, la bouche and les oreilles.

> **From history.** Mary Cassatt was born in Pennsylvania and lived most of her life in France. She was the only American invited to show her paintings with the French Impressionists, the group of painters who painted light and everyday life.

> **At home in French.** A French-speaking child can learn that one eye is un œil, and two are des yeux: a word that changes completely. Make a little face-part bingo card with the words.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. The parent points to your nose. What is it in French?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It is the nose.
2. Nose is le nez.

Answer: Le nez.

Example 2. What do you see with?

▼ **Show solution**

1. We see with our eyes.
2. Eyes are les yeux.

Answer: Les yeux.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Point to la bouche.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The mouth.

2. Easy Point to les yeux.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The eyes.

3. Easy Point to les oreilles.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The ears.

4. Medium What do you smell with? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le nez.

5. Medium What do you eat with? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La bouche.

6. Hard Name five parts of your face in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La tête, les yeux, le nez, la bouche, les oreilles.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the z in nez. It is quiet: NAY.
- Saying yeux like you. It is YUH, with rounded lips.

> **Make it a game · Touche ton nez.** The parent calls out Touche ton nez! (Touch your nose!) or Touche ta bouche! Touch the right part as fast as you can. Speed up, then switch so the child calls.

> **Scripture.** "I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well." (Psalm 139:14, KJV)
>
> In the French Bible of Louis Segond (1910), this verse reads: *Je te loue de ce que je suis une créature si merveilleuse.* King David praised God because he was made wonderfully. God made your eyes to see, your ears to hear and your mouth to sing. Thank Him for your wonderful body.

UNIT 4 · MON CORPS · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.2 Tête, Épaules, Genoux et Pieds

OBJECTIVES

- Sing Tête, épaules, genoux et pieds with the motions.
- Name hands and feet in French.
- Lift your hands to praise God.

> **Warm-up.** Do you know Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes? Sing it in English once with the motions. Today you sing it in French.

WATCH

Tête, épaules, genoux et pieds

Titounis - Comptine bébé - Chanson enfant · 1:10

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ev9AwZgpF8U

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Do the motions with the song, slowly first, then faster.

Note: The French Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes by the Titounis, about a minute long.

KEY TERMS

les épaules (layz ay-POHL)
The shoulders.

les genoux (lay zhuh-NOO)
The knees.

les pieds (lay PYAY)
The feet.

les mains (lay MAN)
The hands.

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.

les épaules
layz ay-POHL
les · body
shoulders

les genoux
lay zhuh-NOO
les · body
knees

les pieds
lay PYAY
les · body
feet

les mains
lay MAN
les · body
hands

les bras

lay BRAH

les · body

arms

les jambes

lay ZHAHMB

les · body

legs

CORE IDEAS

The story. God gave us hands and feet to use. With our feet we walk to church, run in the garden and kneel to pray. With our hands we work, help, clap and pray. In the Bible, King David wrote that he would lift up his hands in God's name. Children in France, in Canada and in Africa sing to God with the same hands and feet you have. Today you will use them to sing in French.

How French sounds. In les épaules, the s of les links to épaules: layz-ay-POHL. In les genoux, the g is soft, like zh: zhuh-NOO. In les pieds, the d is quiet: PYAY. Mains is hummed through the nose: MAN.

Say it and move. Touch each part as you sing: **tête, épaules, genoux et pieds, genoux et pieds!** Then clap your hands: **les mains!** Stomp your feet: **les pieds!**

ACTIVITY

Body tracing

Trace your whole body on a big paper and label the parts in French.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper (or taped-together sheets, or a paper bag cut open)
- Crayons or markers

Steps

1. Lie down on the paper and let a parent trace around you.
2. Color in your face, clothes, hands and feet.
3. A parent writes la tête, les épaules, les mains, les genoux and les pieds with arrows.
4. Trace the words and point to each one as you say it.

Tips

- Hang it on a door and sing the song beside it.
- Add les yeux, le nez and la bouche from last week.

Check your work

☐ My body tracing has five labels in French.

☐ I can sing the song with the motions.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw yourself standing with your hands up. A parent writes les mains, les pieds, les genoux and les épaules.

> **From history.** In French the song ends with les yeux, les oreilles, la bouche et le nez, so you get to use the face words from last week too.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can play J'ai mal à... (It hurts in my...) with a doctor kit: J'ai mal au pied! J'ai mal à la tête!

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What do you walk on? Say it in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. We walk on our feet.
2. Feet are les pieds.

Answer: Les pieds.

Example 2. What do you clap with?

▼ **Show solution**

1. We clap with our hands.
2. Hands are les mains.

Answer: Les mains.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Touch les genoux.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The knees.

2. Easy Touch les épaules.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The shoulders.

3. Easy Clap les mains.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Clap the hands.

4. Medium Sing the first line of the song.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Tête, épaules, genoux et pieds.

5. Medium What do you kick a ball with? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Les pieds.

6. Hard Sing the whole song in French with motions.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Tête, épaules, genoux et pieds, genoux et pieds… les yeux, les oreilles, la bouche et le nez.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the d in pieds. It is quiet: PYAY.
- Forgetting the little link sound in les épaules: layz-ay-POHL.

> **Make it a game · Simon dit.** Play Simon dit with body parts: Simon dit: touchez les genoux! Touch your knees. If the parent leaves out Simon dit, do not move! Take turns being Simon.

> **Scripture.** "Thus will I bless thee while I live: I will lift up my hands in thy name." (Psalm 63:4, KJV)
>
> In the French Bible of Louis Segond (1910), this verse reads: *J'élèverai mes mains en ton nom.* David says, I will lift up my hands in Your name. Lift your hands high as you say les mains, and thank God for them.

UNIT 5

Les Animaux

In Lesson 5.1 your child names the farm animals, le chat, le chien, la vache, le cochon, le cheval, le mouton, with Rosa Bonheur's painting of oxen ploughing a field in the French countryside, and the verse that tells how God made the animals.

In Lesson 5.2 your child names the big animals of Noah's ark, le lion, l'éléphant, la girafe, l'oiseau, and puts on a Noah's ark show that uses colors, numbers and greetings from the whole quarter.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name six farm animals in French.
- ☐ I can name four animals of the ark in French.
- ☐ I can count animals two by two in French.
- ☐ I can tell the story of Noah's ark.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- ***Noah's Ark*, Peter Spier**: A nearly wordless Caldecott picture book of the animals going into the ark; name the animals in French as you turn the pages.
- **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	**À la Ferme**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
5.2	**Deux par Deux**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 5 review

Ask each question out loud; point to pictures or toys. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name these farm animals in French as the parent points: cat, dog, cow.

2. **5 pts**
   Name these in French: pig, horse, sheep.

3. 5 pts

   Name two animals of the ark in French.

4. 5 pts

   How did the animals go into the ark? Count two in French.

ANSWER KEY

1. Le chat, le chien, la vache.
2. Le cochon, le cheval, le mouton.
3. Any two: le lion, l'éléphant, la girafe, l'oiseau.
4. Two by two: un, deux.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE NOAH'S ARK SHOW

Build an ark from a shoebox or a blanket over two chairs. Line up toy animals and march them in two by two, naming each animal in French and counting un, deux. Greet each pair with Bonjour! When they are all in, make it rain, then make a paper rainbow and name its colors. End with everyone saying Merci!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Animals	At least five kinds of animals named in French.
Counting	Counts each pair un, deux.
Review	Uses greetings and colors from earlier units.
Story	Tells the story of the ark in order.

UNIT 5 · LES ANIMAUX · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.1 À la Ferme

OBJECTIVES

- Name six farm animals in French.

- Make the animal sounds and say the names.
- Say that God made the animals.

> **Warm-up.** Make the sound of a cow. Now a pig. Now a dog. What other farm animals do you know? Today you learn their French names.

WATCH

Apprendre les animaux de la ferme en français

Titounis - Comptine bébé - Chanson enfant · 2:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ahz71l3e2Wc

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Say each animal's name with the singer and make its sound.

Note: A two-minute song from the Titounis naming the farm animals.

KEY TERMS

le chat (luh SHAH)
The cat.

le chien (luh SHYAN)
The dog.

la vache (lah VAHSH)
The cow.

le cochon (luh koh-SHOHN)
The pig.

le cheval (luh shuh-VAHL)
The horse.

le mouton (luh moo-TOHN)
The sheep.

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 chat

luh SHAH

le · animal

cat

le chien

luh SHYAN

le · animal

dog

la vache

lah VAHSH

la · animal

cow

le cochon

luh koh-SHOHN

le · animal

pig

le cheval

luh shuh-VAHL

le · animal

horse

le mouton

luh moo-TOHN

le · animal

sheep

CORE IDEAS

The story. Rosa Bonheur was a French girl who loved animals more than anything. Her father was a painter, and she wanted to paint animals better than anyone. She went to farms and markets to watch cows, horses and sheep for hours, drawing their muscles and their eyes. When she grew up, she painted a huge picture of farmers ploughing a field with big strong oxen, pulling the ploughs through the brown earth. People all over France came to see it, and she became one of the most famous painters of her time.

How French sounds. In French, ch sounds like sh: chat is SHAH, chien is SHYAN, vache is VAHSH. In chat, the t is quiet. In cochon, the on at the end is hummed: koh-SHOHN.

Say it and move. Purr and stretch: **le chat!** Wag a tail: **le chien!** Chew grass slowly: **la vache!** Snort: **le cochon!** Gallop: **le cheval!** Say baa: **le mouton!**

PICTURE STUDY



Ploughing in the Nivernais, Rosa Bonheur, 1849 · Oil on canvas · Musée d'Orsay, Paris

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Rosa Bonheur painted this picture for the French government when she was twenty-seven. It shows the strong oxen of the Nivernais, a farming region in the middle of France, turning over the soil in autumn so the fields can be sown. Look how carefully she painted their muscles, their horns and their big patient eyes.

Look closely

- Count the oxen in the front team.
- Find the farmer with the long stick. What is he doing with it?
- What color is the earth that has been ploughed?
- Which way are the oxen walking?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the farmers needed such strong animals?
2. Which farm animal would you like to have?

ACTIVITY

Paper-plate animal masks

Make a mask of your favorite farm animal and play farm.

You will need

- Paper plates
- Crayons, scissors (a parent helps), yarn or a craft stick, glue

Steps

1. Choose an animal: le chat, le chien, la vache, le cochon, le cheval or le mouton.
2. Draw its face on a paper plate; add paper ears.
3. A parent cuts eye holes and attaches yarn or a stick.
4. A parent writes the French name on the back; trace it.
5. Put on the mask and say Je suis le chat! (I am the cat!) or the name of your animal, and make its sound.

Tips

- Make masks for the whole family.
- Play a guessing game: make the sound, and the others say the French name.

Check your work

☐ I made an animal mask.

☐ I can say Je suis… with my animal's French name.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw three farm animals. A parent writes their French names: le chat, la vache, le cochon, or the ones you chose.

> **From history.** Rosa Bonheur's last name means good fortune or happiness. In 1865 she became the first woman artist to receive France's highest honor, the Legion of Honor.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can learn what French animals say: the rooster says cocorico, the dog says ouaf ouaf, and the duck says coin-coin.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Which animal says moo? Say its name in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. The cow says moo.
2. Cow is la vache.

Answer: La vache.

Example 2. Which animal gives us wool?

▼ **Show solution**

1. The sheep gives wool.
2. Sheep is le mouton.

Answer: Le mouton.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Which animal barks? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le chien.

2. Easy Which animal purrs? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le chat.

3. Easy Which animal says oink?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le cochon.

4. Medium Which animal can you ride? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le cheval.

5. Medium What sound does ch make in chat?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sh: SHAH.

6. Hard Name six farm animals in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le chat, le chien, la vache, le cochon, le cheval, le mouton.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying ch like the ch in cheese. In French it is sh: SHAH.
- Saying the t in chat. It is quiet.

> **Make it a game · Qui suis-je?.** Make an animal sound or move like an animal. The others ask Qui es-tu? and guess its French name: le cheval! Take turns.

> **Scripture.** "And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good." (Genesis 1:25, KJV)
>
> In the French Bible of Louis Segond (1910), this verse reads: *Dieu fit les animaux de la terre selon leur espèce, le bétail selon son espèce, et tous les reptiles de la terre selon leur espèce. Dieu vit que cela était bon.* God made the animals, every kind, the cattle and the creeping things, and He saw that it was good. Every animal on the farm was His idea.

UNIT 5 · LES ANIMAUX · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.2 Deux par Deux

OBJECTIVES

- Name four animals of the ark in French.
- Count animals two by two: un, deux.
- Put on a Noah's ark show using the whole quarter's French.

> **Warm-up.** How many animals of each kind went into Noah's ark? Two! Let us count two in French: un, deux.

WATCH

Apprendre les animaux de la savane

Titounis - Comptine bébé - Chanson enfant · 1:54

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7MtM5KTFSE8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Name each animal with the song and act it out.

Note: A two-minute song from the Titounis naming wild animals of the savanna.

KEY TERMS

le lion (luh LYOHN)
The lion.

la girafe (lah zhee-RAHF)
The giraffe.

l'arche (LARSH)
The ark.

l'éléphant (lay-lay-FAHN)
The elephant.

l'oiseau (lwah-ZOH)
The bird.

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 lion
luh LYOHN
le · animal
lion

l'éléphant
lay-lay-FAHN
le · animal
elephant

la girafe

lah zhee-RAHF

la · animal

giraffe

l’oiseau

lwah-ZOH

le · animal

bird

l’arche

LARSH

la · thing

ark

deux par deux

duh par DUH

phrase

two by two

CORE IDEAS

The story. God told Noah to build a great boat, an ark, because a flood was coming. Noah obeyed. Then the animals came, two by two, a male and a female: two lions, two elephants, two giraffes, two birds, and every kind of animal. Noah and his family went in, and God shut the door. It rained forty days and forty nights, but everyone in the ark was safe. When the water went down, they all came out, and God put the rainbow in the sky.

How French sounds. When a word starts with a vowel, le or la shrinks to l’ and joins it: l’éléphant, l’oiseau, l’arche. In girafe, the g is soft: zhee-RAHF. Oiseau has a cluster of vowels that says wah-ZOH.

Say it and move. Roar: **le lion!** Swing your arm like a trunk: **l’éléphant!** Stretch your neck tall: **la girafe!** Flap your wings: **l’oiseau!** Count each pair: **un, deux!**

ACTIVITY

Shoebox ark

Build a little ark and fill it with paper animals, two by two.

You will need

- A shoebox or a cereal box
- Paper, crayons, scissors and tape
- A parent's help with cutting

Steps

1. Color the box brown like wood, and cut a door in the side.
2. Draw and cut out pairs of animals: two lions, two elephants, two giraffes, two birds, and two of your farm animals.
3. March each pair into the ark, naming them in French and counting un, deux.
4. Draw a rainbow and tape it over the ark.

Tips

- Name the colors of the rainbow in French when you add it.
- Say Bonjour! to each pair as they come in.

Check your work

☐ My ark has at least four pairs of animals.

☐ I can name them in French and count un, deux.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw Noah's ark with animals going in two by two. A parent writes l'arche and the French names of your animals.

> **From history.** In France, many old churches have stained-glass windows showing Noah's ark, so that people who could not read could still learn the Bible stories by looking at the pictures.

> **At home in French.** French-speaking children can retell the story of Noah in French at bedtime, and learn that the French say il pleut (it is raining) when the rain begins.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Which animal has a long neck? Say it in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. The giraffe has a long neck.
2. Giraffe is la girafe.

Answer: La girafe.

Example 2. Two lions walk into the ark. Count them in French.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count: one, two.

Answer: Un, deux.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Which animal roars? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Le lion.

2. Easy Which animal has a trunk? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   L’éléphant.

3. Easy Which animal flies? Say it in French.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   L’oiseau.

4. Medium What is the ark called in French?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   L’arche.

5. Medium How many of each animal went into the ark? Say it in French.

▼ **Show answer**

Deux.

6. Hard Tell the story of Noah's ark, and name three animals in French.

▼ **Show answer**

God told Noah to build an ark; the animals went in two by two (le lion, l'éléphant, la girafe…); God kept them safe and sent the rainbow.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying le éléphant. Before a vowel, le becomes l': l'éléphant.
- Saying the s in oiseau as s. Between vowels it buzzes like z: wah-ZOH.

> **Make it a game · Find my pair.** Lay animal cards face down (two of each). Turn over two at a time and say the animals' names in French. If they match, say Deux! and keep the pair.

> **Scripture.** "There went in two and two unto Noah into the ark, the male and the female, as God had commanded Noah." (Genesis 7:9, KJV)
>
> In the French Bible of Louis Segond (1910), this verse reads: *il entra dans l'arche auprès de Noé, deux à deux, un mâle et une femelle, comme Dieu l'avait ordonné à Noé.* The animals went into the ark two by two, deux à deux, just as God had commanded Noah. Noah obeyed God, and God kept him safe.