

Touché !

Près de chez moi



Judy Comley



Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and associated companies around the world

Touché ! 1 is the first stage of Pearson Heinemann's semester-based series in French. Visit the **Touché !** website at www.pearsoned.com.au/touche

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Talking about where you live

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a
oi

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i
in
en, an

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eau, au
qu

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En garde !

Près de chez moi is Stage 1 of the **Touché !** series. You'll meet Nick, a thirteen-year-old Australian boy, and Marianne, the French girl who lives opposite him in **rue Cézanne** in the French town of Besançon. You'll also be introduced to Marianne's family and some other people and pets living in **rue Cézanne**.

To help you learn the French language and to get to know the French way of life, each of the four units in this Coursebook has the following sections:

Learn how to

Found on the first page of each unit, this tells you the main things you'll be able to do by the end of the unit.

Cartoon story

Here you read about and hear how Nick and Marianne meet and how Nick then becomes familiar with Marianne's world. Through the cartoon story, you'll experience the new language and expressions you can use to communicate in similar situations. When you have a good understanding of the cartoon story, you can practise imitating the voices on the *Audio CDs* and then perform the story with some classmates.

Occasionally in the cartoon story, you'll find words or expressions that aren't fully explained in that unit. Don't worry about this – just use them and regard them as a 'sneak preview' of what will be taken up later on.

Points de culture

This section explains interesting aspects of French culture featured in the cartoon story.

Points de prononciation

This friendly guide to the sound patterns of French will help you develop a good French accent and will also help you spell French words correctly.

Vocabulaire

This section lists the key new words and expressions for each unit. It also contains some photos or illustrations showing the new vocabulary used in different situations from the cartoon story. Practise pronouncing this new vocabulary with your teacher before doing the word detective exercise **Ça veut dire quoi ?** in your *Workbook*.

Carte blanche

Whatever you find in this section – it changes from one unit to the next – will add to your knowledge of French culture and will provide you with interesting extra reading in French and in English.

Points de langue

To help you understand how the French language actually works, this is where you'll find explanations of the main language points introduced in each unit. You'll practise these language points in written exercises in your *Workbook*. But here, in the *Coursebook*, you'll get lots of oral practice of these language points through the three speaking sections that follow.

Dialogue

By the time you reach this section, you'll probably be confidently imitating the



cartoon story characters you've heard on the CDs. Now you're ready to try these semi-structured conversations with a classmate. They give you secure guidelines while offering you some choice in what you say and how you respond.

Présentation

These semi-structured conversations are a bit more challenging – they are longer and they offer more possibilities for what could be said. With the support provided, you'll become even more confident with speaking French as you put more of the new language points into practice.

Jeu de rôle

You've made it! Now you're ready to put together all the French you've learned in the unit and, with one or two classmates, to make up your own role-play. Once you have prepared and rehearsed it, your performance for the class will be a great way of showing off what you can now do. What about using some props and dressing up?

Up to this point, the organisation of the sections in each unit is basically in the order you would do them (although your teacher may sometimes vary the order to suit your class). However, the next three sections can be done at any time that seems appropriate.

Rap / Chanson / Hé ça rime !

Every language has its own special rhythm. In each unit you'll find a rap, a song or some little poems that are there for you to enjoy and that will help you develop a feel for the rhythm of the French language.

À faire

This is the section you turn to if you've finished all your work or your teacher is away. There is a variety of interesting activities to choose from.

Pour jouer

These games can be played at any time – as a class, in teams or in small groups. They are fun and will develop your confidence with the French language, so join in!

Cliquez ici

Using the Internet and/or other resources in your school library, this section gives you an opportunity not only to learn more about the French-speaking world. Learn how to surf the Net in French!

Finally, at the end of the book you'll find...

Points de référence

On these pages there are French–English and English–French vocabulary lists of all the words and expressions that occur in this *Coursebook*.

Through this *Coursebook*, aided by the *Audio CDs*, you will develop three of the four skills involved in learning a language – listening, speaking and reading. Although a few activities in this *Coursebook* involve some writing, you will practise this fourth skill mainly in your *Workbook*. Your *Workbook* will also give you further practice in listening and reading and will extend your knowledge of the French culture. But more about that in the *Workbook*.

Right now it's time to meet Nick and Marianne. **On y va !**

Toi et moi

Unité 1

Learn how to:

- Greet someone
- Ask someone their name
- Say what your name is
- Ask how someone is
- Say you are okay
- Say something or someone is great
- Ask where someone lives
- Say where you live
- Apologise
- Express pain
- Express surprise
- Say yes and no
- Say goodbye
- Count to 10



Tu t'appelles comment ?



Nick has just moved into a house in *rue Cézanne*...



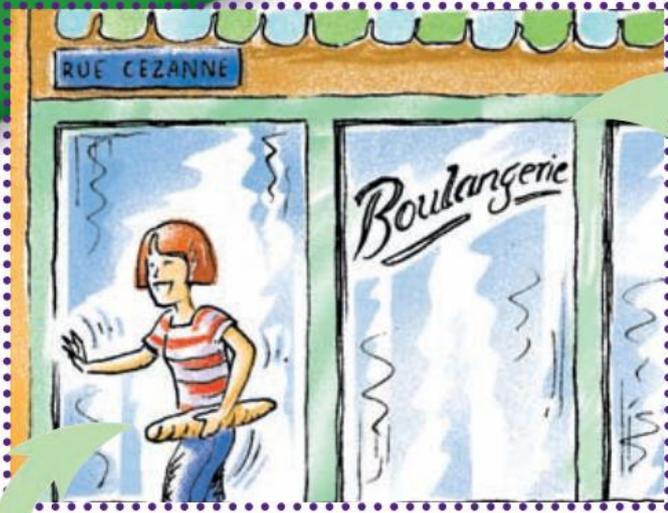


Acting out the story



With your class, listen to the cartoon story. You can probably guess what Nick and Marianne are saying to each other, but the next two pages will help you understand fully what you are hearing and reading. Now listen to the CD again. Can you imitate the voices you hear? When you feel confident, work with some friends to perform all or part of the cartoon story for the class.

Points de culture



In France, this is known as a **baguette**. **Baguettes** are always deliciously crisp, as French bakers bake several times a day.



A **boulangerie** is a bakery. The **boulangerie** is an important part of French daily life, because a typical French breakfast consists of freshly baked bread and hot chocolate or coffee.



Points de prononciation

French and English have many words in common. Take a quick look at these French words. Can you guess their meanings?

attention **pardon** **horrible** **madame**
chocolat **numéro** **hamburger** **non**

Now listen to your teacher pronounce them in French. Got the point? How the word looks can be a good guide to its English meaning, but it can lead you astray with pronunciation. To sound truly French, you need to *listen* and to *imitate* what you hear.

At first you may be surprised by how different some letters can sound in French. But once you know a few basic rules, you'll find French pronunciation is quite easy.

a is usually pronounced 'ah' as in the English 'father' or 'bath'. For example:
ça va **salut** **oh là là** **Marianne**
je m'appelle **j'habite** **là-bas**

oi is pronounced 'wah'; like in 'abattoir', which is borrowed from French. For example:
moi **toi** **au revoir**

Now try saying the new words and expressions you've met in the cartoon story. You'll find them on the next page. Your teacher will help you to pronounce them correctly. You'll soon develop a convincing French accent.

Vocabulaire



Greetings

bonjour
salut
ça va ?
ça va
au revoir
à bientôt

Talking about yourself

moi
je suis
je m'appelle
j'habite

Talking to a friend

toi
tu es
tu habites où ?
tu t'appelles comment ?

Useful words

oui
non
et
où
ici
là-bas
au numéro
la rue
madame
monsieur

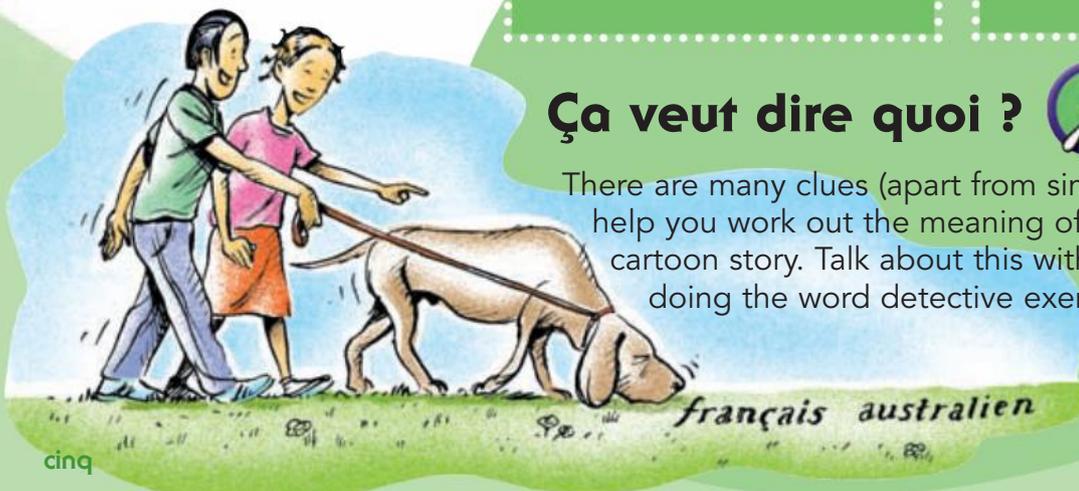
Expressions

aïe !
oh là là (là là) !
ah bon ?
oh pardon !
je suis désolé(e)
alors

Ça veut dire quoi ?



There are many clues (apart from similarity to English) to help you work out the meaning of the words from the cartoon story. Talk about this with your teacher before doing the word detective exercise in your *Workbook*.



Carte blanche



Everyone knows Paris is the capital city of France and that's where the Eiffel Tower is. But there's much more to France than that! France is the largest country in Western Europe and one of the most varied.

As well as large, sophisticated cities like Paris, you will find quaint, medieval villages perched on cliff tops, grand castles on the banks of broad, winding rivers, wild rocky coastlines and rugged snow-capped mountains.

La France



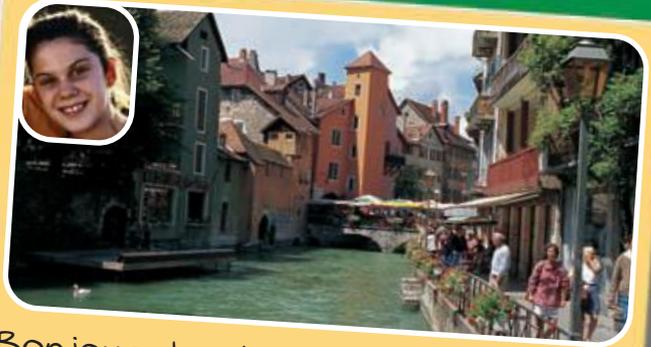
France has land on three sides and sea on three sides, and its shape is often likened to a hexagon. In area, it would easily fit into the State of New South Wales and would fit fourteen times inside Australia.

France has a population of about 59 million people, and about 10 million of those live in Paris. How does this compare with where you live?



Salut ! Je m'appelle Samuel. J'habite à Paris. Je suis français. J'adore le football. C'est super !

1



Bonjour. Je m'appelle Nadine. Je suis française ! J'habite à Annecy. J'adore le ski. C'est extra !

2



Bonjour. Je m'appelle Marc. Je suis français. J'habite à Giverny. J'adore la télé. C'est chouette !

3



Salut ! Je m'appelle Françoise. J'habite près de Dijon. Je suis française. J'adore le cinéma. C'est cool !

4

Some facts about France

- Gustave Eiffel designed the Eiffel Tower. He also designed the internal structure of the Statue of Liberty, which France gave to New York as a gift.
- France has produced many famous people, like Joan of Arc, Napoleon Bonaparte, Louis Braille, Louis Pasteur, Marie Curie and Edith Piaf.
- Four hundred years ago, the longest gallery in the world was built in the Louvre (the famous art gallery in Paris) for King Henri IV. On wet days, he held miniature fox hunts inside, riding up and down the centre!
- The first airmail letter was delivered by a French balloonist!
- The guillotine, used to execute the King and Queen and thousands of others during the French Revolution, was named after the French doctor, Guillotin.
- France hosts some famous sporting events, such as the Tour de France, Le Mans and the French Open.
- These famous sporting figures are from France: Mary Pierce, Zinedine Zidane, Alain Prost.

What else do you know about France?

Dialogue



With a partner, practise what to say in the following situations. Decide who will take role A and who will take role B.

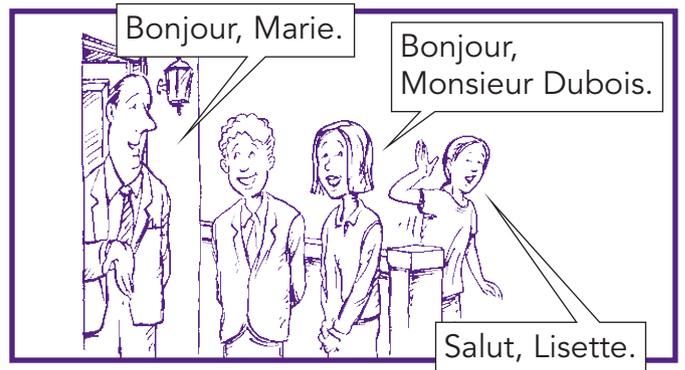


1 Greeting someone you know

- A** Bonjour, **Marianne** ! Ça va ?
- B** Salut **Nick**. Oui, ça va.
- A** Au revoir, **Marianne**.
- B** Au revoir, **Nick**. À bientôt.

In French, **Bonjour** can mean 'Hello', 'Good morning', 'Good afternoon' or 'Good-day'. It can be used both for formal situations and for friends. **Salut** is more casual – a bit like 'Hi' – and is used among friends.

Now try using your own names instead of those in bold. Then change roles.

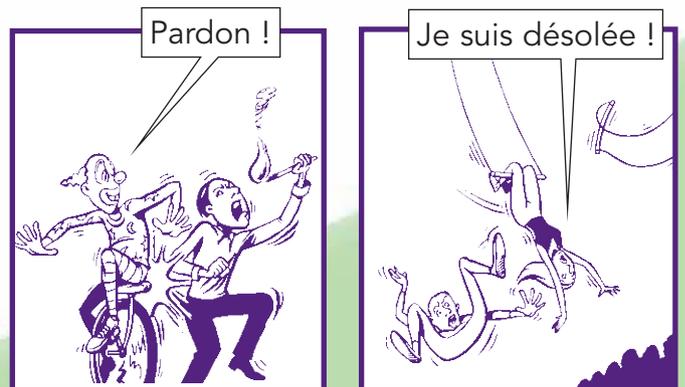


2 Expressing pain and apologising

- A** Aïe !
- B** Oh, pardon !
- A** Oh là là là là !
- B** Je suis désolé(e) ! Ça va ?
- A** Ça va, ça va.

Pardon and **désolé(e)** are both ways to say 'Sorry'. **Pardon** is used for trivial offences. **Je suis désolé(e)** is used if you want to sound more upset. Males say **Je suis désolé** and females say **Je suis désolée**. It sounds the same either way.

Now change roles with your partner.

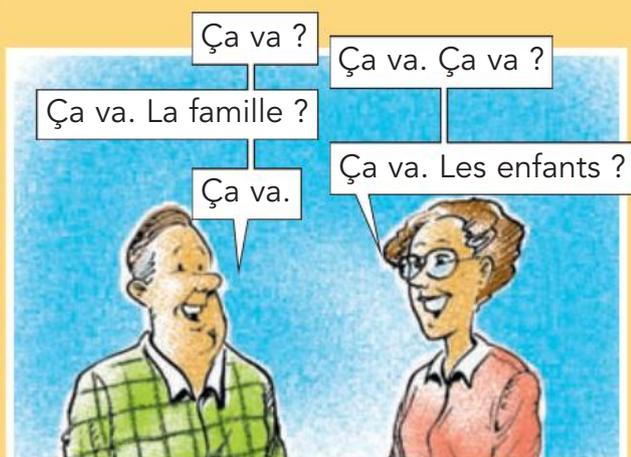


Points de langue

1 Voice tone

When speaking French, the tone of your voice can be very important because it helps make your meaning clear.

Take **ça va** for instance. Said with an upward inflexion, it is a question meaning 'How are you?' or 'How are things?' or 'Are you all right?' Said in response to a question, it means 'I'm OK' or 'Things are OK' or 'Everything's fine'.



Ah bon is another expression that changes with the tone of voice. Said with an upward inflexion, it means 'Oh, really?' Said with enthusiasm, it means 'Oh, I see!' Said with a flat expression, it means 'Whatever'.



2 Gestures

In French, gestures can also be very important to convey meaning. A typical conversation between French speakers is accompanied by a range of enthusiastic gestures.

For instance, you can use this gesture when you say **Oh là là!** You can even use it to convey the same meaning without actually speaking.



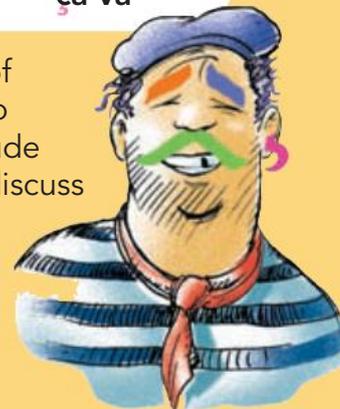
3 Accents

Written French uses a number of extra marks or symbols called accents. There are different types of accents. The main ones are:

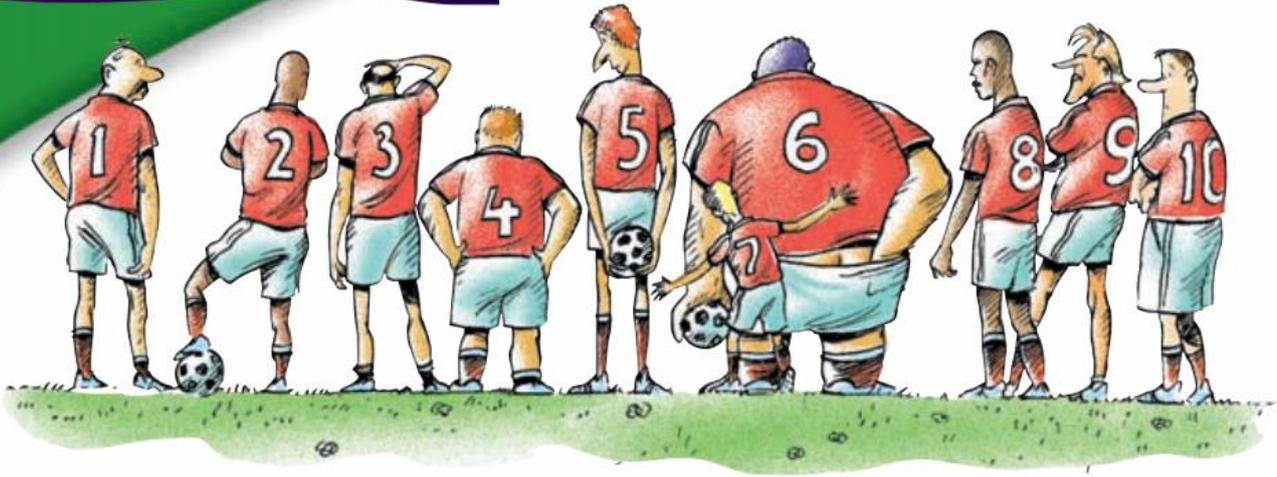
-  acute
-  grave
-  circumflex
-  cedilla

désolé
oh là, là!
à bientôt
ça va

Accents are part of French spelling, so remember to include them. You could discuss with your teacher how to type accents on a keyboard.



Nombres 1–10

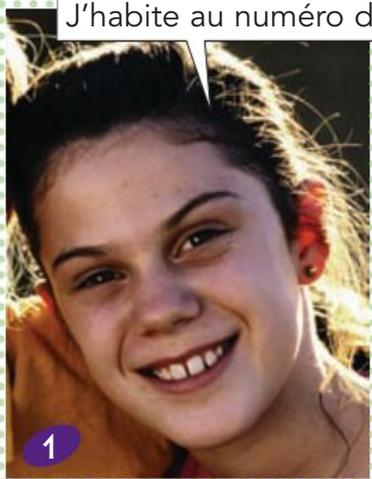


Présentation



Your teacher will help you with the pronunciation of the names of the people in these six photos. Following Nadine's example, pretend to be one of the people in the photos and introduce yourself to the class.

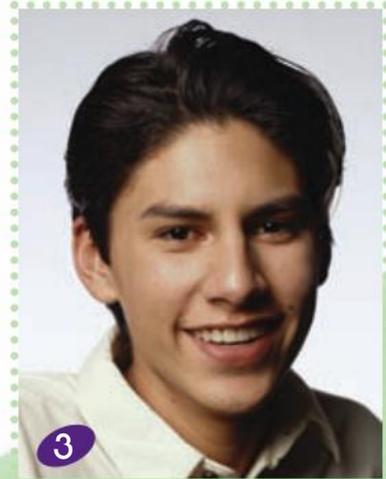
Je m'appelle Nadine.
J'habite au numéro deux.



Prénom: **Nadine**
Domicile: **2, rue Voltaire**



Prénom: **Samuel**
Domicile: **5, rue Balzac**



Prénom: **Marc**
Domicile: **8, rue Pasteur**



Prénom: **Françoise**
Domicile: **3, rue Pascal**



Prénom: **Arnaud**
Domicile: **7, rue Hugo**



Prénom: **Juliette**
Domicile: **10, rue Zola**

Now work with a partner, each of you choosing to be one of the people in the six photos. Using the dialogue below, introduce yourselves to one another. Substitute the words in **bold** with the **name** and **street number** of the person you've chosen. Practise until you can say your part confidently. Then try a different combination of people.

Moi, je suis A et toi, tu es B.

Je suis numéro cinq, et toi ?

Je suis numéro trois.

A Salut. Je m'appelle **Marianne**.
Et toi, tu t'appelles comment ?

B Bonjour. Je m'appelle **Nick**.

A Tu habites où ?

B J'habite ici, au numéro **neuf**.
Et toi ?

A Moi, J'habite là-bas, au numéro **six**.

B Ah bon ? Alors, au revoir, **Marianne**.

A Au revoir, **Nick**. À bientôt.

Jeu de rôle



Work with a partner to create this little role-play. You meet someone for the first time, as a result of an accident where one of you hurts the other. Introduce yourselves, using the French you've already learned. Try to make your conversation a bit different from Nick's and Marianne's first meeting. Practise together until you're confident, then you could perform it for the class. **Bon courage !**

Rap



Aïe ! Oh là là là là !
Ça va ? Ca va, ça va.

Pardon ! Je suis désolé.
Je m'appelle Xavier.
J'habite ici, au numéro sept,
Et toi ? Je m'appelle Lisette.

J'habite là-bas, rue Gravier.
Bonjour, Lisette. Salut, Xavier.
 Super cool ! **Mega chouette !**
 À bientôt. **Au revoir Lisette !**



À faire

Fiche d'identité

Make an ID card or poster using your own photo and the French headings:

- Prénom
- Nom de famille
- Domicile

Moulin à paroles

- Make a 'chatterbox' from a square of paper.
- On the outside four squares, write four French names. On the inside eight triangles, write (in French) any eight of the numbers 1–10.
- Open the flaps and underneath each of the eight numbers, write the comments you will read out to your friends when they choose a number. Begin each comment with **Tu es...** and finish it with either **chouette, super, cool** or **extra**.



Pour jouer

C'est toi ?

Play this game with the whole class or in two teams. A volunteer is blindfolded or covers their eyes while a classmate calls out **Bonjour**, or **Salut, X. Ça va ?** The blindfolded person tries to guess who it is, by saying, **C'est toi, Y ?** If the guess is wrong, the caller says, **Mais non !** When the guess is correct, the caller replies, **Oui, c'est moi**.

Cliquez ici



Use the Internet or references in your school library to find out more about:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Joan of Arc | Napoleon Bonaparte |
| Louis Pasteur | Louis Braille |
| Marie Curie | Edith Piaf |

- When did they live?
- Why are they famous?

Follow the links to the **Cliquez ici** guided Internet activity at:

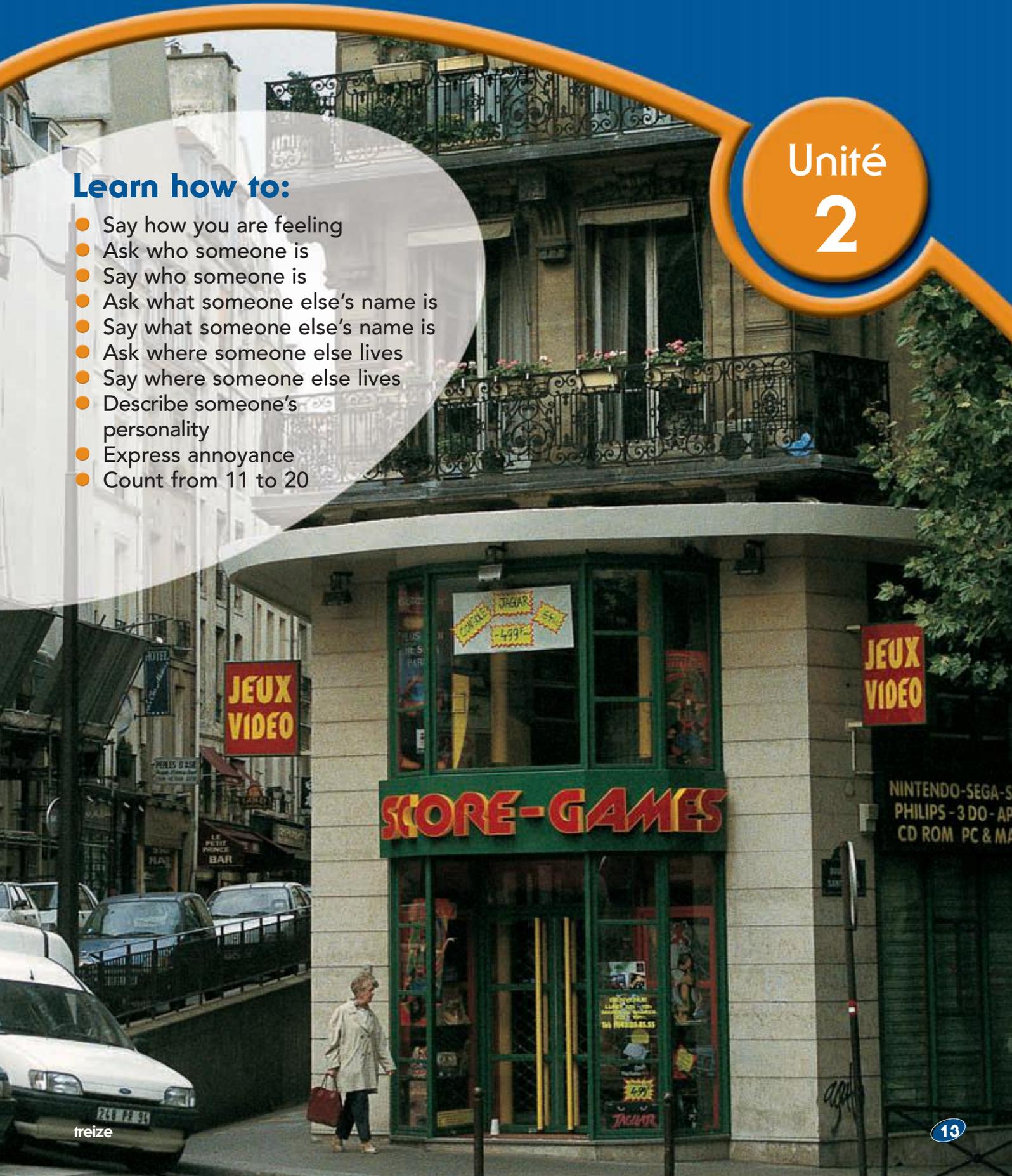
<http://www.hi.com.au/touche>

Les voisins

Unité 2

Learn how to:

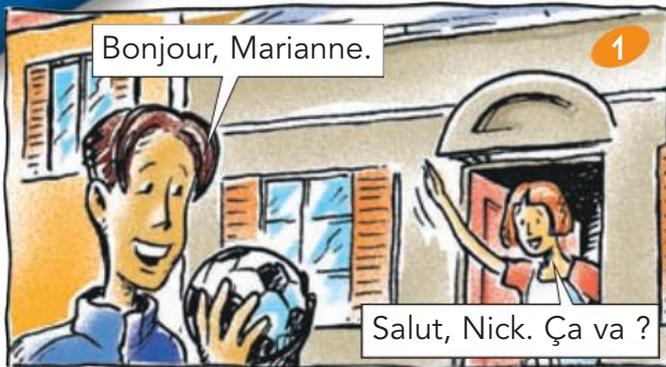
- Say how you are feeling
- Ask who someone is
- Say who someone is
- Ask what someone else's name is
- Say what someone else's name is
- Ask where someone else lives
- Say where someone else lives
- Describe someone's personality
- Express annoyance
- Count from 11 to 20



Qui est-ce ?



The next day, Marianne joins Nick and they walk to the bakery...



Acting out the story



With your class, listen to the cartoon story. Pages 16 and 17 help you understand what you hear and read. When you know what it all means, listen again to the CD, imitating the voices you hear. Then practise with some friends and perform all or part of the cartoon story for the class.

Bonjour, Madame Boulin !

7



Bonjour ! Ça va ?

Ça va bien, madame.

Elle est sympa, Madame Boulin ?

8



Oui ! Elle est très sympa !

Salut, Marianne. Ça va ?

9



Zut !

Salut, Ahmed. Ça va très bien. Et toi ?

Pas mal. Pas mal.

Zut ! Sale chien !

10



Qui est-ce ?

Le garçon ? Il s'appelle Ahmed. Il est marrant.

Il habite où ?

Il habite au numéro dix-neuf.

Et la fille ?

Elle s'appelle Annick. Elle habite au numéro dix-sept. Elle adore la musique.

Et le boulanger, il s'appelle comment ?

11



Il s'appelle Monsieur Petitpain. Il est bizarre !

12



Au revoir, Mademoiselle Moh. Salut, les enfants !

Bonjour, monsieur.

Points de culture

The French custom of kissing first one cheek, then the other, is called **la bise**. In France, it is a common way of greeting people you know. **La bise** is typical when two females or a male and a female meet each other. Males usually shake hands.



In French cities and towns, many people live in apartments. It is common for buildings to have a shop or a café on the ground floor and apartment residences above.

The words **monsieur**, **madame** and **mademoiselle** are used more often in French than 'sir', 'madam' or 'miss' are in English.

- **Mademoiselle (Mlle)** means 'Miss' and is usually used for younger females.
- **Madame (Mme)** means 'Ms' or 'Mrs'.
- **Monsieur (M.)** means 'Mr' or 'Sir'.

All these forms of address can be used with or without a surname. When there is no surname, there is no capital 'm'. For example: '**Bonjour, madame. Bonjour, monsieur.**'



Mademoiselle
Moh



Monsieur
Mesquin



Madame
Boulin

Points de prononciation

i In French, the vowel 'i' is normally pronounced 'ee' as in English 'meet'. Try these:

qui habite ici fille

in Vowels are often pronounced differently when followed by 'n'. The letter 'n' makes the sound nasal. Try pinching your nose and saying these 'in' words after your teacher.

Mesquin Boulin cinq quinze

en, an A different nasal sound is made by the letters 'en' and 'an'. Pinch your nose again and try saying these words after your teacher.

va-t-en comment méchant
boulangier enfants

Now try the other new vocabulary you've met in this unit. Your teacher will help you to pronounce these words correctly.

Vocabulaire

Talking about others

qui est-ce ?
c'est
il est
elle est
il s'appelle
elle s'appelle
il habite
elle habite

Saying how you feel

bien
très bien
pas mal
mal
très mal

Nouns (naming words)

le boulanger
le chien
le facteur
le garçon
le monsieur
la dame
la fille
la fleuriste
les enfants



Adjectives (describing words)

méchant(e)
marrant(e)
horrible
sympa
bizarre

Exclamations

Ouah ! Ouah !
Sale chien !
Va-t-en !
Zut !

Ça veut dire quoi ?



Before doing the word detective exercise in your *Workbook*, you could discuss with your teacher what clues there are to help you work out the meanings of these words.

Salut, Marc. Ça va ?

Ça va très bien.

Boulangerie

Le monsieur là-bas, il s'appelle comment ?

C'est le boulanger. Il s'appelle Monsieur Laroche. Il est marrant.

Bonjour, les enfants !

La dame là-bas, qui est-ce ?

Fleuriste

C'est la fleuriste. Elle habite numéro vingt. Elle est bizarre.

Ouah ! Ouah !

Sale chien ! Va-t-en !

C'est le facteur. Il est méchant.

Carte blanche



Rue Cézanne
25000 Besançon
France

Read about the residents of *rue Cézanne*

Marianne habite au numéro six. Elle est française. Elle adore le tennis.



Nick est australien. Il habite au numéro neuf et il adore le football.



Madame Boulin, la fleuriste, habite au numéro huit. Elle est très sympa. Elle adore les fleurs.



C'est Monsieur Petitpain, le boulanger. Il habite au numéro onze. Il est bizarre et très marrant.



Monsieur Mesquin, le facteur, habite au numéro cinq. Il est horrible. Il déteste les chiens.



Annick habite au numéro dix-sept. Elle adore la musique classique mais elle déteste le rock. Elle est très cool.



Ahmed est intelligent et marrant. Il adore le sport et il habite au numéro dix-neuf.



Mademoiselle Moh est sympa. Elle habite au numéro vingt et elle adore les animaux.



Et qui est-ce ? C'est Milou, le chien de Marianne. Il est chouette !

Nombres 11–20

11	onze	13	treize	15	quinze	17	dix-sept	19	dix-neuf
12	douze	14	quatorze	16	seize	18	dix-huit	20	vingt

Dialogue



Talking about how you feel

A

Nick



Marianne



Ahmed



B



M. Mesquin



Mme Boulin



M. Petitpain

- Work with a partner, each choosing to be one of the role A or role B characters above.
- Be sure to listen to what your partner says so that you choose responses that make sense.



A Bonjour, Monsieur Mesquin.
Madame Boulin.
Monsieur Petitpain.

B Bonjour, Salut, Ça va ?
Nick. Ahmed. Marianne.

A Oui, ça va.
ça va bien.
pas mal.

B Alors, au revoir, Nick.
à bientôt, Ahmed. Marianne.

A Au revoir, madame.
À bientôt, monsieur.

Practise until you can say your part confidently then change roles with your partner. After that, try different role A and role B characters.

Points de langue

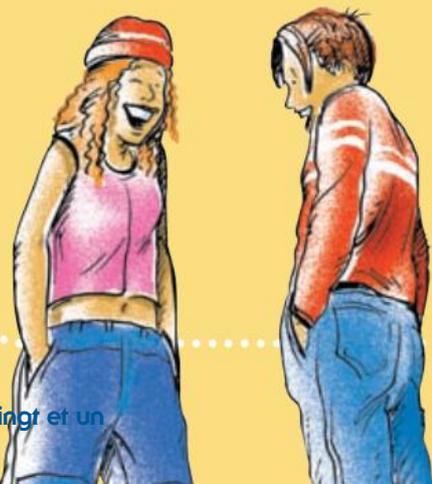
1 How to say 'the'

In French, like in many other languages, all nouns are either masculine or feminine – whether they refer to people, animals or things. This explains why the French have more than one word for 'the':

- **le** is used when referring to *males* and *masculine nouns*. Before a vowel **le** becomes **l'**.
- **la** is used when referring to *females* and *feminine nouns*. Before a vowel **la** becomes **l'**.
- **les** is used when referring to *plural* (two or more) *people or nouns*.



Le garçon là-bas ? Il déteste **l'**opéra mais il adore **le** cinéma. **La** fille, c'est Claire. Elle adore **la** musique classique et **l'**éducation physique.



Les garçons et **les** filles adorent **les** jeans.

2 Talking about yourself and others

By now you've probably realised that:

- when *talking about yourself*, you use **je**
- when *talking to someone else*, you use **tu**
- when *talking about someone else*, you use **il** for a male and **elle** for a female.

These are very useful to know:

je suis	I am
tu es	you are
il est	he is
elle est	she is

Je suis Annick. **Je suis** française. **Je suis** musicienne.



Il est australien. **Il est** footballeur. **Il est** sympa.



Présentation



With a partner, decide who will take role A and who will take role B. Use the choices offered to vary your conversation each time. When you can say your part confidently, change roles with your partner.

1 Talking about a boy or a man



A Le monsieur là-bas, il s'appelle comment ?
Le garçon là-bas,

B Il s'appelle Monsieur Mesquin. C'est le facteur.
Monsieur Petitpain. C'est le boulanger.
Ahmed.



A Il est sympa ?

B Oui. Il est très sympa.
Non. méchant.
 très marrant.



2 Talking about a girl or a woman

A La dame là-bas, qui est-ce ?
La fille là-bas,

B Elle s'appelle Madame Boulin.
C'est Mademoiselle Moh.
 Annick.



A Elle habite où ?

B Elle habite au numéro huit, rue Cézanne.
 numéro vingt, rue Cézanne.
 numéro dix-sept, rue Cézanne.



A Elle est sympa ?

B Oui, elle est super sympa.
 cool.



Chanson



Je m'appelle Marianne.
Moi, j'habite rue Cézanne.
Bonjour ! Salut ! Ça va ? Ça va.
Qui est-ce, le garçon là-bas ?

Il s'appelle Raoul.
Il est hyper cool !
Il habite rue Zola.
Et qui est-ce, la fille là-bas ?

Elle s'appelle Suzette.
Elle est super chouette.
Elle habite rue Hugo,
Numéro seize. À bientôt !



Jeu de rôle



Create a French play with a partner. Use the French you've already learned and practise together until you're confident. Then perform your play for the class.



7.45am: Daniel(le) has just arrived at school with Michel(le), a new nextdoor neighbour. Michel(le) asks Daniel(le) about two or three students in the school yard. Daniel(le) tells Michel(le) their names, where they live and what they are like. When the school bell goes, Daniel(le) and Michel(le) express annoyance and move off to class.

The names Daniel(le) and Michel(le) can be used for boys or girls or you may prefer to choose your own names from the web page below.

Top 20 des prénoms 2000

tf1.fr "Chaque semaine, du 18 juillet au 2 septembre, gagnez un séjour dans une résidence Maevol" L'IMMOBILIER SUR INTERNET AVEC EXPLORIMMO.com Trop d'info...

Cinéma Jeux Ma télé News Musique Shopping Sports Vidéos

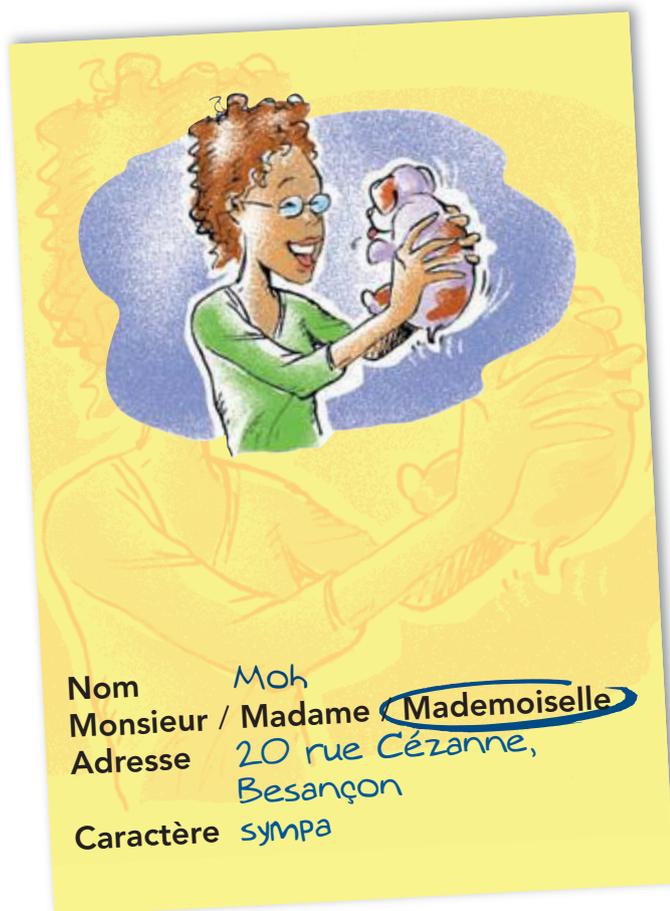
Infos trafic
Qualité de l'air
Toute la météo
Emploi
Horoscope
Paris vu d'avion

Hit des noms		Les noms de famille les plus portés
Les prénoms les plus portés		
Féminin	Masculin	
Nathalie	Michel	Martin
Monique	Jean	Dubois
Catherine	Pierre	Clément
Isabelle	Philippe	Leblanc
Françoise	Alain	Picon

À faire

Profils

Make poster profiles for the various residents of **rue Cézanne**. Use Mademoiselle Moh's profile as a guide. (Your teacher may give you 'photos' of your chosen characters or you could draw them yourself.)



Dans la rue

On a poster, create your own street in a French town. The map of Besançon in **Unité 2** of your *Workbook* will give you some ideas. Name the street and, using some names from the web page on page 23, mark where different people live. Use the street plan of **rue Cézanne** on page 18 to help you mark in some of the shops and services.

Pour jouer

Morpion

This is a game for the whole class to play. You need a large 'Noughts and Crosses' grid on the board, with squares numbered 1 to 9. Attach portraits of the different residents of **rue Cézanne** face down on each square – Nick, Marianne, Monsieur Boulin, Madame Boulin, Monsieur Petitpain, Monsieur Mesquin, Ahmed, Annick, Mademoiselle Moh, or Milou. The class is divided into two teams – noughts and crosses. Team members try to guess who is in each square. For example: '**Numéro un, c'est Madame Boulin.**' If the guess is right, the picture is replaced by a O or a X and that team continues to guess. If the guess is wrong, the other team has the next turn. The first team with a straight line of OOOs or XXXs wins.

Enveloppe secrète

The same nine portraits are shuffled by **le** or **la chef** (the game leader) who selects one to put in the **enveloppe secrète** (secret envelope). The other students then try to guess who is in the envelope with questions such as: '**C'est Monsieur Mesquin ?**' If the guess is wrong, the **chef** answers **non**. If the guess is correct, the **chef** answers **oui**. The student who guesses correctly becomes the next **chef**.

Cliquez ici



Explore the town of Besançon where Nick and Marianne live. Follow the links to the **Cliquez ici** guided Internet activity at:

<http://www.hi.com.au/touche>

Voici ma famille

Unité 3

Learn how to:

- Introduce members of your family
- Ask others about their family
- Say what people love and hate
- Ask someone's age
- Say how old you are
- Say how old someone else is
- Offer something to someone
- Say what and who belongs to whom
- Point things out
- Say thank you
- Say good evening
- Count from 21 to 69

Tu as une photo de ta famille ?



Nick is at Marianne's place, looking at her family photos...

C'est toi ?

1 Oui, c'est moi. Et voilà ma mère.

Et ça, c'est mon père. Il est vétérinaire. Hé ! Ça rime !

Ça alors ! C'est ton chien ? Il est grand !

2 Oui. Il est énorme ! Il s'appelle Fripeur. C'est le chien de mon père.

C'est ta sœur ?

3 Non, c'est ma cousine, Claire. Elle est vraiment sympa !

4 Elle a quel âge, ta cousine ?

Moi, j'ai un an.

Elle a treize ans mais elle est petite. Et toi, Nick ? Tu as quel âge ?

Moi aussi, j'ai treize ans.

Salut, Marianne. Salut, Milou. Et qui est-ce ?

Maman, voici Nick. Il est australien et il habite au numéro neuf.

5

Australien ! Vraiment ? Bonjour, Nick. Ça va ?

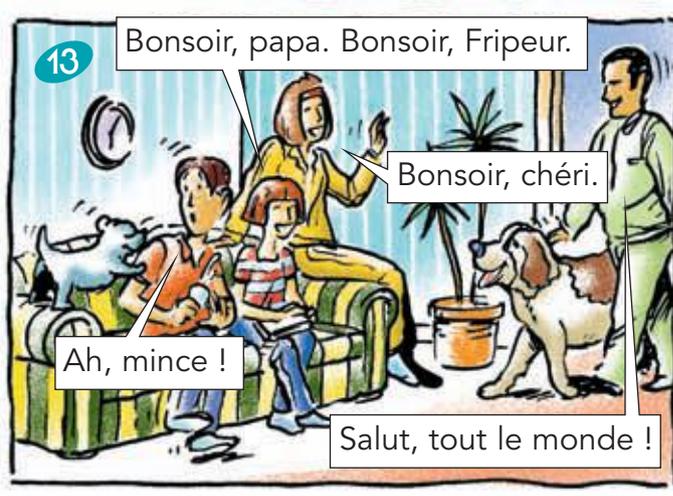
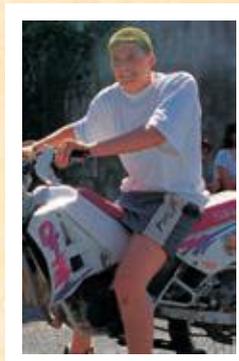
Bonjour, Madame Deneuve. Ça va très bien, merci.

6

7 Elle est sympa, ta mère.

Oui, elle est chouette. Elle adore le jogging.

Moi aussi, j'adore le jogging !



Acting out the story

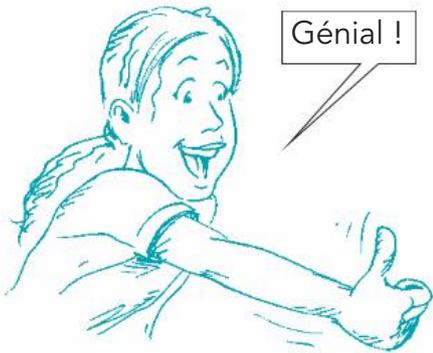


The next two pages help you understand what you hear and read in this cartoon story. When you know what it all means, listen to the CD again and imitate the voices you hear. Then practise with some friends and perform the cartoon story for the class.

Points de culture

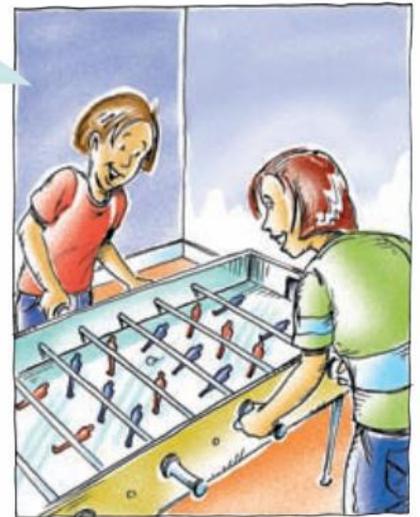


Le football is France's most popular team sport. **Le foot**, as it is commonly known, is what we call soccer. The World Cup (**la Coupe du Monde**) is an international football competition held every four years. In 1998 France hosted and, for the first time in history, won the World Cup. **Le rugby** is also popular in France, especially in the south-west.



Génial !

Le babyfoot, or table football, is a popular pastime amongst friends when they meet at the local café.



Points de prononciation

eu The sound made by these letters is similar to the 'ir' of the English word 'bird'. Try these words:

**deux neuf Deneuve fleuriste
footballeur facteur Fripeur**

ère This sound is similar to the English word 'air'. Try these words:
père mère frère préfère

Now try the other new vocabulary you've met in this unit. Your teacher will help you to pronounce these words correctly.



Vocabulaire

Talking about mine and yours

mon père
ma mère
mes frères
ton chien
ta sœur
tes parents

Talking about age

Tu as quel âge ?
Il a quel âge ?
Elle a quel âge ?
J'ai un an.
Il a vingt-trois ans.
Elle a dix-sept ans.

Exclamations

Génial !
Hé ! Ça rime !
Ça alors !
Mince !

Adjectives

énorme
grand(e)
petit(e)
sportif/sportive

Useful expressions

bonsoir
merci
(moi) aussi
voilà
voici
vraiment

Nombres 21–69

21	vingt et un
22	vingt-deux
23	vingt-trois
24	vingt-quatre
25	vingt-cinq
26	vingt-six
27	vingt-sept
28	vingt-huit
29	vingt-neuf
30	trente
31	trente et un
32	trente-deux
33	trente-trois
40	quarante
41	quarante et un
42	quarante-deux
43	quarante-trois
50	cinquante
51	cinquante et un
52	cinquante-deux
53	cinquante-trois
60	soixante
61	soixante et un
62	soixante-deux
63	soixante-trois

Ça veut dire quoi ?



Before doing the word detective exercise in your *Workbook*, you could discuss with your teacher what clues there are to help you work out the meaning of the words on this page as well as the **La Famille** words on the next page.

Voici ma famille : mon père, ma mère et mes deux frères.



Tu as quel âge, Xavier ?

J'ai neuf ans, et toi ?

Moi, j'ai douze ans.

Mais tu es grande, Lucille !

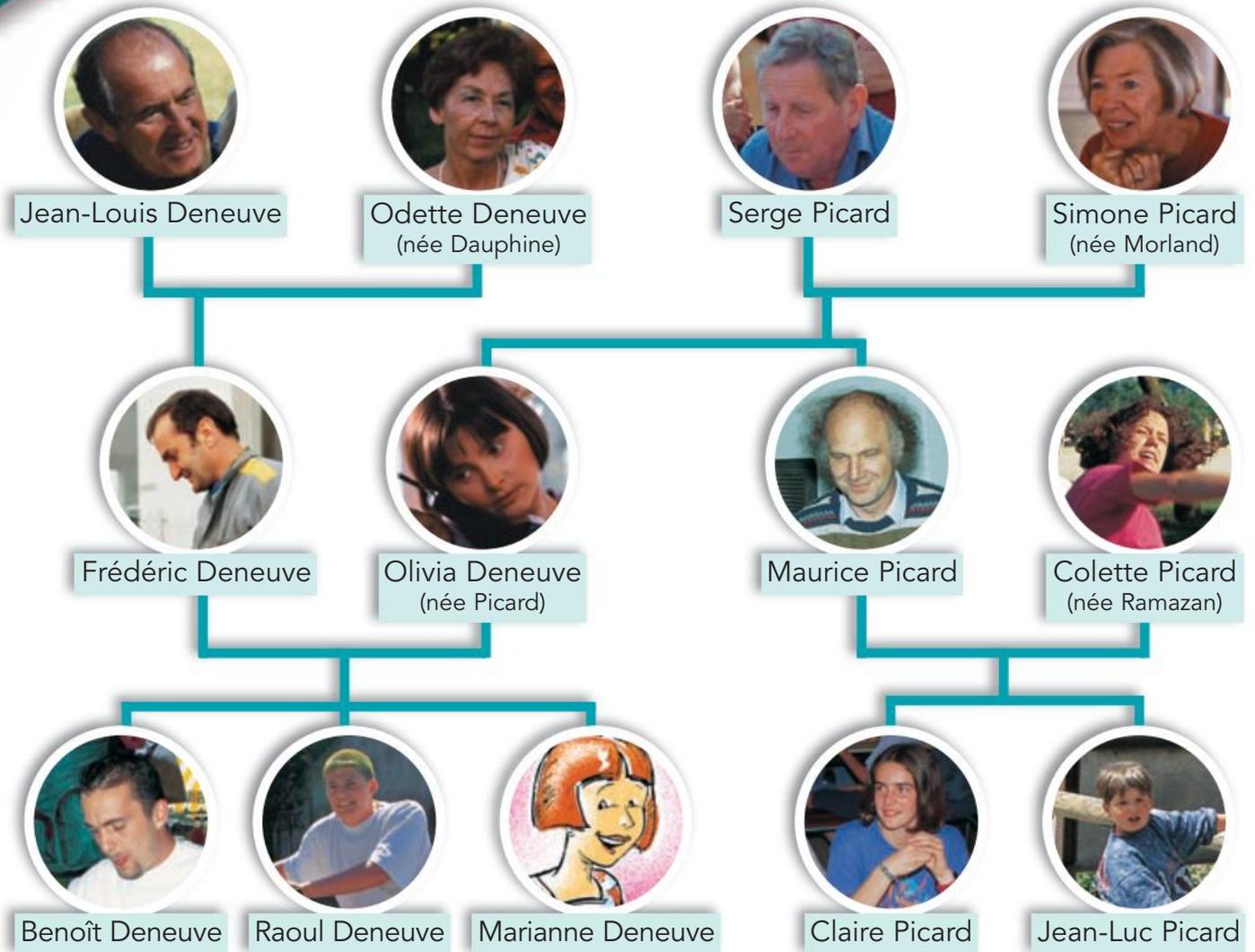
Et tu es petit, Xavier !



Carte blanche



L'arbre généalogique de Marianne Deneuve



La famille

Masculin	Féminin	Pluriel
le grand-père	la grand-mère	les grands-parents
le père	la mère	les parents
le mari	la femme	
l'oncle	la tante	
le fils	la fille	les enfants
le frère	la sœur	
le cousin	la cousine	



Voici mon album de famille.



Voici mon grand-père. Il est très marrant et il adore les enfants. Papi Picard est le père de ma mère. Il habite à Paris.



Et ça, c'est Jean-Luc, mon petit cousin. C'est le frère de ma cousine Claire. Il a huit ans et il adore le chocolat.



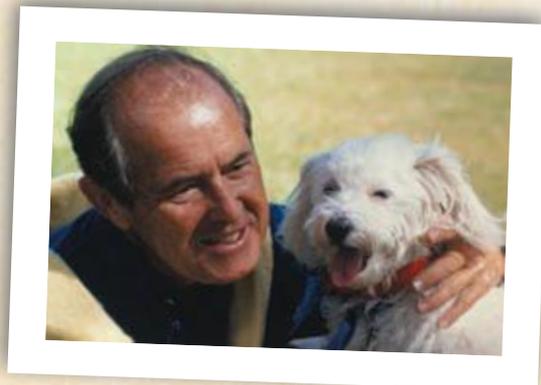
Et là, c'est ma tante. C'est la mère de Claire et Jean-Luc. Tatie Colette est vraiment amusante et très sportive. Elle a quarante et un ans.



Et voici mon oncle Maurice. Il est très sportif aussi et il adore le ski. Tonton Maurice est le frère de ma mère et le mari de Tatie Colette. Il habite à Lyon.



Ça, c'est ma grand-mère – la mère de ma mère. Elle habite à Paris avec Papi Picard. Mamie est sympa et vraiment patiente, mais elle déteste le rock.



Voilà Papi Deneuve, le père de mon père, avec Milou. Mon grand-père adore les chiens. Il a soixante-neuf ans. Il habite à Besançon. Milou est chouette, non ?

Points de langue

1 Pointing things out

- **Voici** can be used to introduce people. It is also used to point out something or someone near to you. It can mean 'this is' or 'these are', 'here is' or 'here are'.

Maman, voici Nick.



- **Voilà** is used if you're pointing out something or someone further away. It usually means 'there is' or 'there are'.



Voilà Monsieur Petitpain et Ahmed.

Voilà can also mean 'There you are!' if you are presenting or giving something to someone.



Voilà !

2 Talking about what is mine and yours

You now know that in French, there are three words for 'the': **le**, **la** and **les**. For the same reason, there are three words for 'my' and for 'your' in French.

How to say 'my' in French:

- use **mon** before *masculine* nouns.
- use **ma** before *feminine* nouns.
- use **mes** before *plural* nouns.

You follow the same pattern to say 'your' in French:

- use **ton** for *masculine* nouns
- use **ta** for *feminine* nouns
- use **tes** for *plural* nouns

Type of noun	the	my	your
Masculine singular	le	mon	ton
Feminine singular	la	ma	ta
Plural	les	mes	tes

3 Talking about what belongs to others

In French, to say that something belongs to someone else, you use the word **de**.

C'est le chien de mon père.

It's my father's dog.

C'est la sœur de Nick.

That's Nick's sister.

How would you say, 'That's Marianne's brother'?

Dialogue



With a partner, practise what you've learned with this dialogue. Use the choices offered to make your conversation different each time. Be sure to choose responses that make sense. When you can say your part confidently, change roles with your partner.

A and B are looking at A's family photos...

A Voici mon père.
Voilà frère.
cousin.

B Ton père est vétérinaire ?
frère footballeur ?
cousin

A Mais non. Il est boulanger. Il déteste les chiens.
facteur le sport.

B Et ça, c'est ta mère ?
Et là, sœur ?

A Non, c'est ma tante. Elle est fleuriste.
grand-mère. vétérinaire.
cousine. sympa.



4 Talking about age

In French, when you ask how old someone is, you ask what age someone *has*.

Tu as quel âge ?
How old are you?

Tu as quel âge,
mon petit ?

Il a quel âge ?
How old is he?

Elle a quel âge ?
How old is she?

Moi, j'ai quatre ans, papi.



It's the same idea when saying how old you are – you say how many years you *have*. Remember to add the word **an(s)**.

J'ai douze ans.
I am twelve.

Tu as douze ans.
You are twelve.

Il a douze ans.
He is twelve.

Elle a douze ans.
She is twelve.



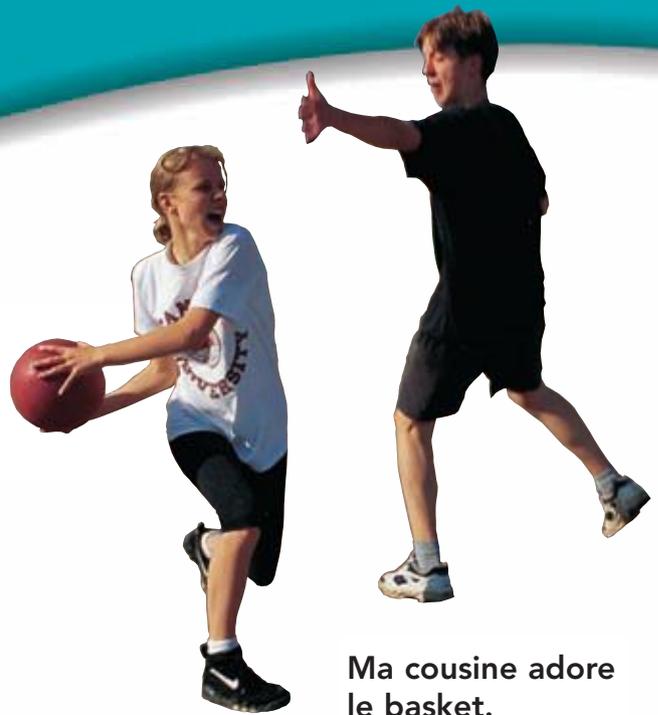
Michelle a un an.

Présentation



With a partner, decide who will take role A and who will take role B.

- Use the choices offered to make your conversation different each time.
- Be sure to listen to your partner so that you choose responses that make sense.
- When you can say your part confidently, change roles with your partner.



Ma cousine adore le basket.

A Le monsieur là-bas, qui est-ce ?
Le garçon là-bas,

B C'est mon frère.
oncle.
cousin.

A Il a quel âge ?

B Il a quatorze ans.
trente et un
vingt-huit

A Et la fille, c'est ta sœur ?
Et la dame, tante ?
cousine ?



Mon frère préfère le ping-pong.

B Oui, elle s'appelle Estelle. Elle adore le sport.
Anne-Marie. le babyfoot.
Sylvie. le jogging.

A Elle a quel âge ?

B Elle a seize ans. Et toi, tu as quel âge ?
trente-six
vingt-cinq

A Moi, j'ai douze ans.
treize
quatorze

B Vraiment ? Moi aussi !

Jeu de rôle



With a partner, create your own role-play using the French you've already learned. You and a friend are looking at your family album, pointing out and discussing the various people. If you've made your own family album (see **A faire** on page 36), you could use that. You could talk about:

- how the people are related to you
- how old they are
- where they live
- their personalities
- what they love and hate



You could then change roles by asking your friend: '**Tu as une photo de ta famille ?**' Practise together until you're confident, then perform your role-play for the class.

Hé ! Ça rime !



Il est chouette !
Il est cool !
Il est sympa !
J'adore Raoul !

Voici mon père.
Il est vétérinaire.
Voilà ma tante.
Elle est marrante.

Je m'appelle Guy Grette.
Je suis super chouette.
Je suis footballeur.
Mon chien s'appelle Fripeur.

Tu es poète ?

It's easier than you think to write a French poem. See what you can do, using this table of rhyming groups to help you. You could

also use lots of other words you've met in this *Coursebook* and make them rhyme, especially if you use names.

i	in	en/an	eur	ère	ette
merci	cinq	an(s)	monsieur	père	chouette
ici	vingt	méchant(e)	facteur	mère	Georgette
moi aussi	Boulin	marrant(e)	footballeur	frère	Lisette
mamie	Mesquin	intelligent(e)	Fripeur	grand-père	Suzette
papi	Petitpain	comment	sœur	grand-mère	Paulette
tatie		enfant(s)		super	Claudette

oi	a	on	ien
moi	ça va	ah bon ?	bien
toi	là-bas	pardon	chien
au revoir	sympa	non	Lucien
bonsoir	oh là là !		Julien



Ça, c'est ma
cousine.
Elle s'appelle
Corinne.

À faire

Album de famille

Make your own family album. You could use photos of your own family or magazine photos to make up an imagined family. Present your family album as a poster or a booklet and use it for the **Jeu de rôle** on page 35. Or use it to give a short talk about your family (real or imagined). For each photo, write:

- who it is
- how they are related to you
- something more

Marianne's album on page 31 and Nick's photo page in your *Workbook* may give you some ideas.

Voici ma cousine Paulette avec mon chien, Bidou. Paulette est la fille de Tonton Pierre. Elle a quinze ans.



Cliquez ici



How many Mariannes are there in France? Are there any Nicks? How many people in France have your name?

Find out the answers to these questions. Follow the links to the **Cliquez ici** guided Internet activity at:

<http://www.hi.com.au/touche>

Pour jouer

Jeu des sept familles

With some friends, make a set of 42 Happy Family cards. You need to make seven family groups, each with these six members:

la grand-mère	la mère	la fille
le grand-père	le père	le fils

In the middle of each card, draw the person. Write the family name above the drawing, using the **noms de famille** you have already met in this *Coursebook*. Under the drawing, write the family member name. Two to six people can play the game.



Shuffle and deal the cards face down. The player left of the dealer starts by asking any other player for a particular member of a family. To request a card, a player must already hold at least one member of that family. For example: '**La famille Boulin, tu as la grand-mère ?**' If the answer is '**Oui. J'ai la grand-mère**', the card is handed to the player asking for it and they have another turn. If the player asked answers '**Non**', it is their turn to ask another player. Once a player has a complete family set, they place it face up on the table. Play continues until all family sets are complete. The winner is the player with the most complete sets.

La famille Dubois, tu as le fils, Anne ?



Mince ! Oui, j'ai le fils. Voilà.

Les animaux

Unité 4

Learn how to:

- Ask if someone has a pet
- Say what pets you have
- Describe pets
- Say whose pet it is
- Describe the colour of something
- Ask if someone likes something
- Say that you like something
- Say that you don't like something
- Say that you prefer something
- Talk like the animals
- Reject an idea

Tu as un animal chez toi ?



Marianne's father is giving her a pet for her birthday. Nick is going with her to the pet shop...



Attention ! Aucun animal ne fut maltraité pendant la production de cette bande dessinée.

Voyons...j'ai une petite tortue. Elle est très mignonne.



7

Bof...je n'aime pas beaucoup les tortues. Elles sont rasantes.

Tu aimes les poissons, peut-être ?



8

Ils sont rasants aussi. Les poissons, c'est nul !

Non merci, mademoiselle.

Alors, j'ai deux petits labradors noirs. Tu aimes les chiens ?



9

Oh, génial ! Ils sont mignons, Marianne !

Mais j'ai déjà deux chiens chez moi !

Voici un petit chat blanc. Il est très actif et vraiment amusant.



10

Euh...j'aime les chats, mais...

Des souris blanches, peut-être ?



11

Berk ! Les souris ne sont pas très intéressantes.

Non, elles sont trop timides. Vous avez des oiseaux, mademoiselle ?

G'day! 'Ow ya goin' mate?



12

Qu'est-ce que c'est, ça ? !!

Oh ça, c'est le grand cacatoès blanc.

Mais c'est un cacatoès australien ! Il parle australien ! Il est cool !



13

G'day!

Il est adorable ! Il est parfait ! J'aime le cacatoès !

Acting out the story



The next two pages help you understand the cartoon story. When you know what it all means, listen to the CD again and imitate the voices you hear. Practise with some friends and perform the cartoon story for the class.

Points de culture

France is a multicultural country, made up of people from different ethnic backgrounds. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, France set up colonies in other parts of the world, including New Caledonia, which is not far from Australia and New Zealand. Many people living in France today come from countries that were once French colonies.



Nhat's parents come from Vietnam.



Ahmed's parents come from Morocco in northern Africa.



Mlle Moh comes from Gabon in western Africa.

Salut, les enfants. Vous désirez ?



Vous avez des oiseaux, mademoiselle ?

When you go into a shop in France, the assistant may ask, '**Vous désirez ?**' This means, 'How can I help you?' You already know that **tu** means 'you' in French, but when you are speaking to more than one person, or when you are being more formal, you use **vous**. You'll learn more about this later.

Points de prononciation

eau, au These two groups of letters are both pronounced rather like the English 'oh'. Round your lips fully and try these words:

beaucoup oiseau animaux

qu The sound made by these letters is like the 'k' in the English word 'kit'. Try these words:

qui quatre quatorze quinze cinquante musique classique

Now try the other new vocabulary you've met in this unit. Your teacher will help you to pronounce these words correctly.

Smooth talking

In English, when we join two words together in speech, we avoid the awkwardness of saying two vowel sounds together. For instance, instead of 'a egg', which is tricky to say, we say 'an egg'. The French way of avoiding this kind of awkward sound is to drop the first of the two vowels and use an apostrophe in its place. This is why **le** and **la** become **l'** before a vowel. So whenever you see an apostrophe in French, let the sounds before and after it flow together.



Je m'appelle Guy. J'habite rue Zola. J'ai une tortue. Elle s'appelle Alice.

Vocabulaire

Adjectives (describing words)

amusant(e)
intéressant(e)
parfait(e)
rasant(e)
adorable
féroce
timide
actif, active
mignon(ne)

Nouns (naming words)

l'animal (m)
le cacatoès
le chat
le cheval
l'oiseau (m),
les oiseaux (pl)
le poisson
la boutique d'animaux
la souris
la tortue

Shop talk

Vous désirez ?
Vous avez... ?
Tu aimes... ?
Tu préfères... ?
J'aime (beaucoup)...
Je n'aime pas...
Je préfère...
Ils/Elles sont...
Ils/Elles ne sont pas...
Qu'est-ce que c'est ?

Useful words and expressions

chez toi
chez moi
on y va
voyons
alors
berk !
bof !
c'est nul
peut-être
trop
déjà

Ça veut dire quoi ?



Before doing the word detective exercise in your *Workbook*, discuss the clues to the meaning of these words with your teacher.

Tu aimes les chats ?



Non, je n'aime pas beaucoup les chats.



Vous avez des oiseaux, monsieur ?

Voyons... Non, mais j'ai des tortues. Tu préfères une tortue, peut-être ?

Non, merci. J'ai déjà une tortue chez moi.

Tu as un animal chez toi ?

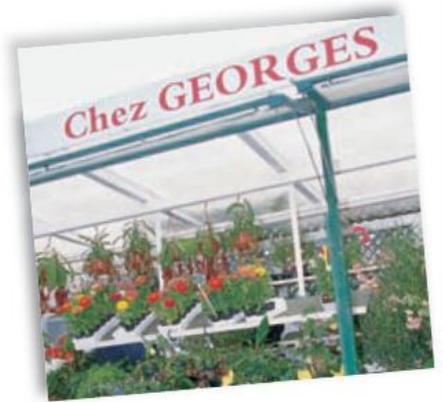
Oui, j'ai des souris.

Bof ! Elles ne sont pas très intéressantes, les souris. Je préfère les chiens.

Mais ils sont trop féroces, les chiens !



Carte blanche



Les couleurs des marchés

Marianne's grandparents live in the heart of Paris, near Place Louis Lépine – the site of the famous flower market, **le Marché aux Fleurs**. On Sundays, the flowers make way for birds and it becomes **le Marché aux Oiseaux**.

Les couleurs

- blanc(he)(s)
- bleu(e)(s)
- brun(e)(s)
- gris(e)(s)
- jaune(s)
- noir(e)(s)
- orange
- rose(s)
- rouge(s)
- vert(e)(s)
- violet(te)(s)

Notice that, in French, adjectives of colour follow the nouns they describe.



Marianne adore les fleurs jaunes et bleues. Mais elle n'aime pas beaucoup les fleurs rouges.



Les fleurs roses sont les favorites de la grand-mère de Marianne.



Papi aime les fleurs violettes à 3,81 euros, mais il préfère les fleurs blanches.

France and the euro

For centuries, the franc has been the money used in France. But in January 2002, the euro replaced the franc as the currency of France and of many of its neighbours that are members of the European Union.

All euro notes and coins have the stars of the European Union flag and can be used anywhere in the twelve member countries, making travel and trade much easier. One euro is worth 6.56 francs.





Les animaux familiers de la rue Cézanne

**Milou**

C'est le petit chien blanc de Marianne. Il habite au numéro six. Il est très intelligent et très actif. Il adore le jogging.

**Fripeur**

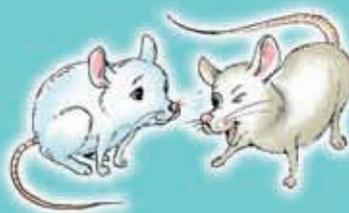
Voici le grand Saint-Bernard de Monsieur Deneuve. Il est brun et blanc et il est vraiment marrant. Il n'est pas féroce.

**Cacahouette**

C'est le cacatoès de Marianne. Il est blanc et jaune et très amusant. Il parle australien et français.

**Duvel**

C'est le chat gris de Monsieur et Madame Boulin. Il adore les fleurs mais il déteste les chiens. Il habite au numéro huit.

**Lambine et Éclair**

Les deux petites souris d'Annick. Lambine est super timide et elle adore le chocolat. Éclair est très active et super intelligente.

**Louche**

Voici le poisson bleu et jaune de Monsieur Petitpain. Il a trois ans. Il est très mignon mais il n'aime pas les chats.

**Bouffon**

Voici la grande tortue d'Ahmed. Elle a sept ans. Elle n'est pas rasante. Elle est adorable et hyper marrante.

**Grondeau**

C'est le grand chien brun de Monsieur Fric. Il est méga méchant et il déteste les facteurs. Il habite au numéro sept.

Points de langue

1 A negative sentence

To make a sentence negative in French, you need two words: **ne...pas**. These are used either side of the verb (the 'doing' word).

Ils **sont** rasants. verb

They are boring.

Ils **ne sont pas** rasants !

They are *not* boring.

When the verb begins with a vowel, the 'e' of **ne** is replaced by an apostrophe (n').

Il **aime** le cacatoès. verb

He likes the cockatoo.

Mais non ! Il n'aime pas le cacatoès.

No way! He does *not* like the cockatoo.

2 How to say 'a'

In the same way the French have more than one word for 'the', they also have two words for 'a':

- **un** for *masculine singular nouns*.

J'ai un chat et un chien.

I have a cat and a dog.

- **une** for *feminine singular nouns*.

J'ai une tortue et une souris.

I have a tortoise and a mouse.

When you want to say 'some' or 'any', you use the *plural* form **des**.

Vous avez des oiseaux ?

Do you have any birds?

Non, mais j'ai des poissons.

No, but I have some fish.

3 Asking questions

You already know that when speaking French, the tone of your voice makes a difference to your meaning. For example, **ça va** can be a statement or a question. By lifting your tone at the end of a sentence, you can turn a statement into a question.

Tu aimes les chiens.

You like dogs.

Tu aimes les chiens ?

Do you like dogs?



Dialogue



With another two classmates, practise what you've learned. Use the choices offered to make your conversation different each time. When you can say your part confidently, change roles with your classmates.

A is the pet shop owner. B and C are two friends who are looking at the pets.

A Bonjour, les garçons. Vous désirez ?
Salut, les filles.
les enfants.

B Bonjour, madame. Vous avez des chats ?
monsieur. des chiens ?
mademoiselle.

A Voyons, j'ai un grand chat blanc. Tu aimes ?
Alors, petit chien noir.

B Non, merci. Je n'aime pas beaucoup les chats blancs.
les chiens noirs.

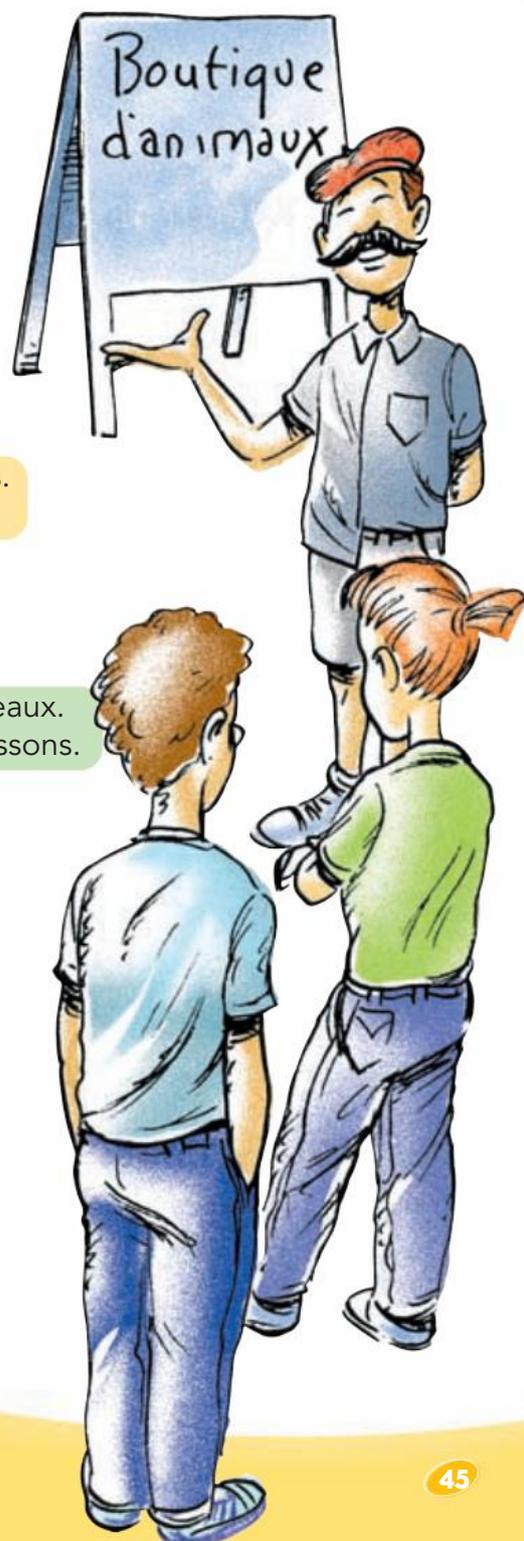
A Tu préfères les poissons, peut-être ?
les oiseaux,

C Non, merci. Ils ne sont pas très intéressants, les oiseaux.
Bof ! amusants, les poissons.

A Alors, j'ai une tortue.
une souris.

B Berk ! Elle est vraiment horrible !
Mais non ! trop timide !

C Elle n'est pas horrible ! J'aime la petite tortue.
trop timide ! la petite souris.



Points de langue

4 Describing things

Words that describe nouns are called 'adjectives'. In French, adjectives usually add an extra:

- e when describing a *feminine* noun.
- s when describing a *plural* noun.

So when describing a noun that is *feminine* and *plural* you add - **es**.

This matching of adjectives to the nouns they describe is called 'agreement of adjectives'. It means most adjectives can have four different endings:

masculine singular



un petit chat

feminine singular



une petite tortue

masculine plural



deux petits chats

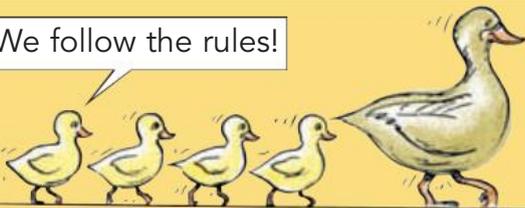
feminine plural



deux petites tortues

Now look at these adjectives you've already met.

We follow the rules!



amusant(e)(s)	marrant(e)(s)
français(e)(s)	méchant(e)(s)
grand(e)(s)	parfait(e)(s)
intelligent(e)(s)	petit(e)(s)
intéressant(e)(s)	rasant(e)(s)



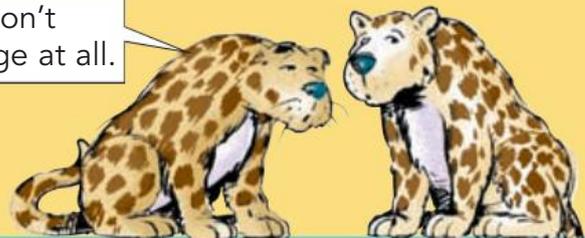
adorable(s)	féroce(s)	bizarre(s)	timide(s)
énorme(s)	chouette(s)	horrible(s)	

We're different!



mignon(ne)(s)	actif(s), active(s)
australien(ne)(s)	sportif(s), sportive(s)

We don't change at all.



cool	extra	super	sympa
------	-------	-------	-------

Notice that when an 'e' is added to make an adjective feminine, the final consonant that was silent, is now pronounced. Your teacher will help you practise these changes in pronunciation before you try the **Présentation** on the next page.

Présentation



With two classmates, decide who will take roles A, B and C. Be sure to listen to the others so that you choose responses that make sense. Watch out for the changing pronunciation of some adjectives! They are written in red.

A Tu as un animal chez toi, Anne-Marie ?
Dominique ?



B Oui. J'ai un poisson rouge.
un oiseau jaune.
un cacatoès noir.

C Ils ne sont pas très intéressants, les poissons. Moi, j'ai une tortue.
amusants, les oiseaux. une souris.
intelligents, les cacatoès.

B Une tortue ! Les tortues sont rasantes.
Une souris ! Les souris horribles.
C'est nul ! C'est nul ! trop timides.



C Elles ne sont pas rasantes ! Elles sont très intéressantes.
horribles ! amusantes.
trop timides ! intelligentes.

A Moi, je préfère les chiens. J'ai un grand chien blanc.
les chats. petit chat gris.

Les tortues sont rasantes.

B Mais les chiens sont méchants. Moi, je déteste les chiens !
les chats bizarres. les chats !

C Moi aussi. Je préfère les tortues. Elles sont mignonnes.
les souris. chouettes.

A Bof ! Les chiens sont adorables !
Mais non ! Les chats super !



Jeu de rôle



Create your own French role-play with a partner using the French you've learned. One of you is a pet shop owner; the other is looking for a new pet and having trouble finding something suitable. Practise together until you're confident, then perform your role-play for the class.

Chanson

Monsieur MacDo

un âne

un cochon

un coq

un mouton



Hi-han !

Groin ! Groin !

Cocorico !

Bê ! Bê !

Monsieur MacDo avait une ferme, e-i-e-i-o
 Dans cette ferme 'y avait **un chien**, e-i-e-i-o
Ouaf ! Ouaf ! ici, **Ouaf ! Ouaf !** là-bas,
 Ici **Ouaf ! Ouaf !** Là-bas **Ouaf ! Ouaf !**

Monsieur MacDo avait une ferme, e-i-e-i-o
 Dans cette ferme 'y avait **un chat**, e-i-e-i-o
Miaou ! Miaou ! ici, **Miaou ! Miaou !** là-bas,
 Ici **Miaou ! Miaou !** Là-bas **Miaou ! Miaou !**
Ouaf ! Ouaf ! ici, **Ouaf ! Ouaf !** là-bas,
 Ici **Ouaf ! Ouaf !** Là-bas **Ouaf ! Ouaf !**

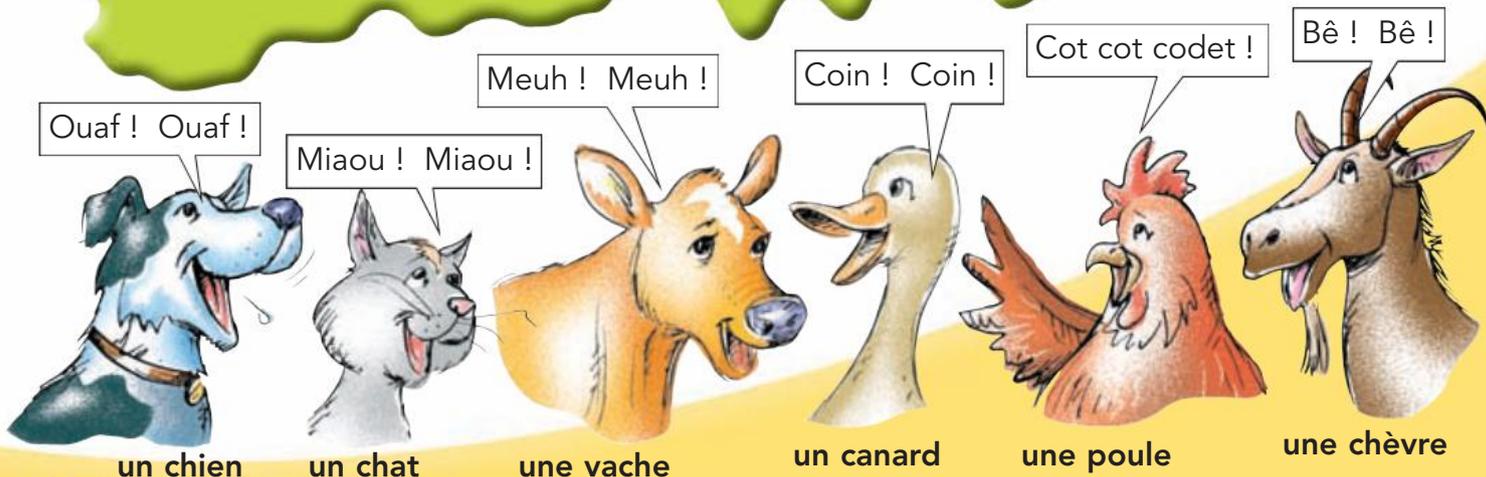
Monsieur MacDo avait une ferme, e-i-e-i-o
 Dans cette ferme 'y avait **une vache**, e-i-e-i-o
Meuh ! Meuh ! ici, **Meuh ! Meuh !** là-bas,
 Ici **Meuh ! Meuh !** Là-bas **Meuh ! Meuh !**
Miaou ! Miaou ! ici, **Miaou ! Miaou !** là-bas, (etc.)
Ouaf ! Ouaf ! ici, **Ouaf ! Ouaf !** là-bas, (etc.)

Monsieur MacDo avait une ferme, e-i-e-i-o
 Dans cette ferme 'y avait **un âne**, e-i-e-i-o
Hi-han ! ici, **Hi-han !** là-bas,
 Ici **Hi-han !** là-bas, **Hi-han !**
Meuh ! Meuh ! ici, **Meuh ! Meuh !** là-bas, (etc.)
Miaou ! Miaou ! ici, **Miaou ! Miaou !** là-bas, (etc.)
Ouaf ! Ouaf ! ici, **Ouaf ! Ouaf !** là-bas, (etc.)

Monsieur MacDo avait une ferme, e-i-e-i-o
 Dans cette ferme 'y avait **une poule**, e-i-e-i-o
Cot cot ! ici, **Cot cot !** là-bas,
 Ici **Cot cot !** Là-bas **Cot cot !**
Hi-han ! ici, **Hi-han !** là-bas, (etc.)
Meuh ! Meuh ! ici, **Meuh ! Meuh !** là-bas, (etc.)
Miaou ! Miaou ! ici, **Miaou ! Miaou !** là-bas, (etc.)
Ouaf ! Ouaf ! ici, **Ouaf ! Ouaf !** là-bas, (etc.)

Monsieur MacDo avait une ferme, e-i-e-i-o
 Dans cette ferme 'y avait **une chèvre**, e-i-e-i-o
Bê ! Bê ! ici, **Bê ! Bê !** là-bas,
 Ici **Bê ! Bê !** Là-bas **Bê ! Bê !**
Cot cot ! ici, **Cot cot !** là-bas, (etc.)
Hi-han ! ici, **Hi-han !** là-bas, (etc.)
Meuh ! Meuh ! ici, **Meuh ! Meuh !** là-bas, (etc.)
Miaou ! Miaou ! ici, **Miaou ! Miaou !** là-bas,
 (etc.)
Ouaf ! Ouaf ! ici, **Ouaf ! Ouaf !** là-bas, (etc.)

Monsieur MacDo avait une ferme, e-i-e-i-o



Ouaf ! Ouaf !

Miaou ! Miaou !

Meuh ! Meuh !

Coin ! Coin !

Cot cot codet !

Bê ! Bê !

un chien

un chat

une vache

un canard

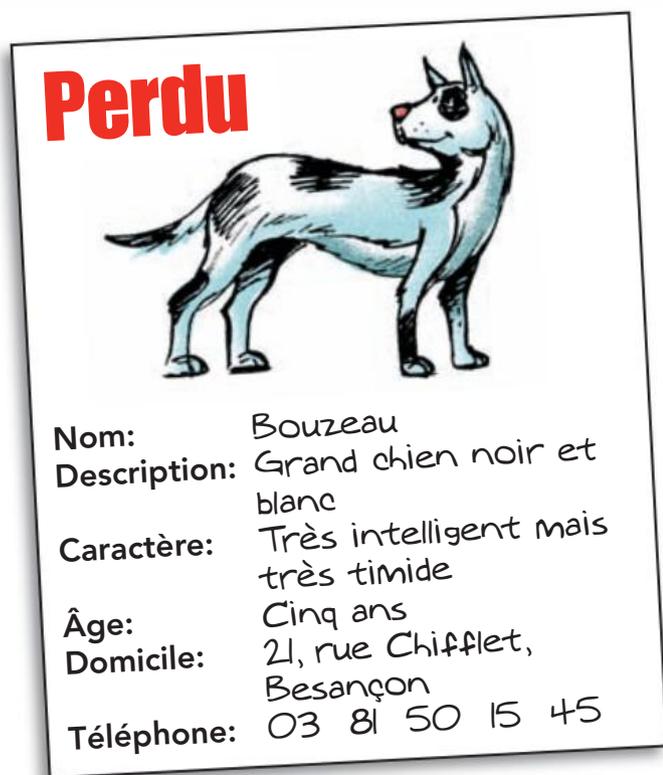
une poule

une chèvre

À faire

Animal perdu

Make a 'Lost' poster for your pet (real or imagined). Use a photo or draw a picture of your pet and give some details about it, using the poster shown as a guide.



Les animaux un à dix

Put your knowledge of numbers, colours and animals together and make a colourful frieze for the classroom.



Pour jouer

Mémoire

With one or two classmates, make a set of animal Memory cards. Your teacher may give you cards of identical colour and size. For each animal in your vocabulary list, prepare a pair of cards – one with a drawing, the other with the French word. The reverse side of all the cards should be identical.



To play, shuffle the set of Memory cards and place all cards face down on a table. Take it in turns to try to turn up a matching pair. If after turning up two cards, the player doesn't have a pair, the cards are turned face down again and the next player tries. When a matching pair is turned up, that player collects the pair and continues their turn until they fail to turn up a pair. The winner is the person with the greatest number of pairs at the end of the game.

Uno

If you have a set of Uno cards at home, bring them to class and play a game, saying the numbers and colours in French.

Cliquez ici



Find out how to adopt a lost or abandoned pet in France. Follow the links to the **Cliquez ici** guided Internet activity at:

<http://www.hi.com.au/touche>

français–anglais

A

à
à (Paris) in (Paris)
à bientôt see you soon
à faire to do
à jouer to play
actif, active active
adorable gorgeous, adorable
adorer to love, adore
j'adore I love
tu adores you love
il/elle adore he/she loves
adresse (f) address
âge (m) age
tu as quel âge ? how old are you?
il/elle a quel âge ? how old is he/she?
aïe ! ouch!
aimer to like
j'aime I like
tu aimes you like
il/elle aime he/she likes
album (m) de famille family album
alors then, well then
amusant(e) amusing, funny
an (m) year
j'ai douze ans I am twelve (years old)
tu as douze ans you are twelve (years old)
il/elle a douze ans he/she is twelve (years old)
âne (m) donkey
animal (m), animaux (pl) animal
animal familier/domestique pet
anniversaire (m) birthday
aquarium (m) aquarium
arbre (m) tree
arbre généalogique family tree
attention (f) attention, care
attention ! watch out!
au revoir goodbye
aussi also, too
moi aussi me too
Australie (f) Australia
australien (m) Australian (language)
australien, australienne Australian
avec with

B

babyfoot (m) table football
baguette (f) bread stick
banque (f) bank
basket (m) basketball
bê ! ba! (noise of a sheep or goat)
beaucoup lots, a lot, much
bien well
bientôt soon
à bientôt see you soon
bise (f) kiss on cheeks (French greeting)
bizarre weird, bizarre
blanc(he) white
bleu(e) blue
bof ! not really!; do you reckon?
 (unenthusiastic reaction)
bon, bonne good
bon anniversaire happy birthday
bon courage ! good luck
ah bon ? oh, really?
bonjour hello, good morning, good afternoon,
 good-day
bonsoir good evening
boulangier (m) baker
boulangerie (f) bakery
boutique (f) shop
boutique d'animaux pet shop
brun(e) brown

C

ça this, that
ça alors ! really! you don't say!
ça rime that rhymes
ça va ? how are you? are you OK?
ça va things are OK, I'm well, I'm OK
ça va bien things are going well, I'm fine
ça va mal things are going badly
ça veut dire quoi ? What does that mean?
cacatoès (m) cockatoo
café (m) café
canard (m) duck
caractère (m) character
carte (f) blanche blank slate, free rein
c'est it's, that's
c'est nul that's pathetic! that's so dumb!

cette (f) this
chanson (f) song
chat (m) cat
chef (m, f) (game) leader
chéri(e) dear, darling
cheval (m), **chevaux** (pl) horse, horses
chèvre (m) goat
chez (Marianne) at (Marianne)'s place
chez moi at my house/place
chez toi at your house/place
chien (m) dog
chien méchant ! beware of the dog!
chocolat (m) chocolate
chouette ! great!
cinéma (m) cinema
cinq five
cinquante fifty
cinquante et un fifty-one
cinquante-deux fifty-two
cochon (m) pig
cocorico ! cockadoodledoo!
coin ! coin ! quack! quack!
comment how, what
tu t'appelles comment ? what's your name?
il/elle s'appelle comment ? what's his/her name?
cool cool
coq (m) rooster
cot cot codet ! cluck cluck! (noise of a hen)
couleur (f) colour
coupe (f) **du monde** World Cup
cousin (m), **cousine** (f) cousin
culture (f) culture

D

dame (f) lady
dans in
de, d' of
déjà already
des some, any
description (f) description
désolé(e) sorry
détester to hate
je déteste I hate
tu détestes you hate
il/elle déteste he/she hates
deux two

dialogue (m) dialogue
dix ten
dix-sept seventeen
dix-huit eighteen
dix-neuf nineteen
domicile (m) place of residence
donner to give
il me donne he is giving me
douze twelve

E

elle she
elle a she has
elle a quel âge ? how old is she?
elle est she is
elle s'appelle her name is
elles (f, pl) they
elles sont they are
en (Australie) in (Australia)
enfant (m, f) child
énorme enormous, huge
enveloppe (f) **secrète** secret envelope
et and
et toi ? and you?
eah... um...
extra ! excellent! fantastic!

F

facteur (m) postie
faire to do
famille (f) family
femme (f) woman; wife
ferme (f) farm
féroce fierce, ferocious
fiche (f) **d'identité** ID card
fil (f) girl; daughter
fil (m) son
fleur (f) flower
fleuriste (m, f) florist
foot, football (m) football, soccer
footballeur (m) footballer
français (m) French (language)
français(e) French
France (f) France
frère (m) brother

français-anglais

G

garçon (m) boy
génial ! fantastic!
grand(e) big, tall
grand-mère (f) grandmother
grands-parents (m, pl) grandparents
grand-père (m) grandfather
gris(e) grey
groin ! oink!

H

habiter to live
j'habite I live
tu habites you live
il/elle habite he/she lives
hamburger (m) hamburger
hé ! hey!
hi-han ! eee-aaw!
horrible horrible
huit eight
hyper hyper

I

ici here
il he
il a he has
il a quel âge ? how old is he?
il est he is
il parle he speaks
il s'appelle his name is
ils (m, pl) they
ils sont they are
intelligent(e) intelligent
intéressant(e) interesting

J K

jaune yellow
je I
j'ai I have
je suis I am

jeu (m), **jeux** (pl) game
jeu de rôle role-play
jeu des sept familles Happy Families
jogging (m) jogging
jouer to play

L

la (f), **le** (m), **l'**, **les** (pl) the
là-bas over there
labrador (m) labrador
langue (f) language
loto (m) lotto, bingo

M

M. (Monsieur) Mr
ma (f), **mon** (m), **mes** (pl) my
madame (Mme) madam (Mrs, Ms)
mademoiselle (Mlle) miss (Miss)
mais but
mais non ! oh no!
mais oui ! oh yes!
maison house
mal bad, badly
maman Mum
mamie Grandma, Nanna, Gran
marché (m) market
mari (m) husband
marrant(e) funny
me me
il me donne he is giving me
méchant(e) nasty, naughty
chien méchant ! beware of the dog!
méga mega
mémoire (f) Memory, Concentration (game)
merci thank you
mère (f) mother
mes (pl), **mon** (m), **ma** (f) my
meuh ! moo!
miaou ! miaow!
mignon(ne) sweet, cute
mince ! damn
moi me

mon (m), **ma** (f), **mes** (pl) my
monsieur (M.) sir, gentleman (Mr)
morpion (m) Noughts and Crosses
moulin (m) à **paroles** chatterbox
mouton (m) sheep
musicien (m), **musicienne** (f) musician
musique (f) music
musique classique classical music

N

ne...pas not, do not
il n'aime pas... he does not like...
ils ne sont pas... they are not...
neuf nine
noir(e) black
nom (m) name
nom de famille family name, surname
non no
numéro (m) number

O

oh là là ! oh dear!
oiseau (m), **oiseaux** (pl) bird, birds
on y va ? shall we go?
on y va ! let's go!
oncle (m) uncle
onze eleven
orange orange
ou or
où where
ouaf ! ouah ! woof!
oui yes

P

papa (m) Dad
papi (m) Grandpa, Papa, Pa
pardon I'm sorry, beg your pardon
parent (m, f) parent
parfait(e) perfect
parler to speak
je parle I speak
tu parles you speak
il parle he speaks
pas not
pas mal not bad

patient(e) patient
perdu(e) lost
père (m) father
petit(e) small, short
peut-être perhaps
pharmacie (f) chemist, pharmacy
photo (f) photo
ping-pong (m) table tennis
plan (m) **de ville** map of a town
plante (f) plant
poète (m) poet
point (m) point
points de culture cultural points
points de langue language points
points de prononciation pronunciation points
points de référence reference points
poisson (m) fish
poste (f) post office
poule (f) hen
préférer to prefer, to like better
je préfère I prefer
tu préfères you prefer
il/elle préfère he/she prefers
prénom (m) given name, first name
près (de) near
présentation (f) presentation, introduction
profil (m) profile

Q

qu'est-ce que c'est ? what's that? what is it?
quarante forty
quarante et un forty-one
quarante-deux forty-two
quatorze fourteen
quatre four
qui who
qui est-ce ? who is (it)? who's that?
quinze fifteen

R

rasant(e) boring
rock (m) rock (music)
rose pink
rouge red
rue (f) street, road

français-anglais

S

s'appeler to be called
je m'appelle my name is
tu t'appelles your name is
il/elle s'appelle his/her name is
tu t'appelles comment ? what's your name?
sale chien ! damn dog!
sale clébard ! filthy mutt!
salle (f) de jeux amusement arcade
salut hi
seize sixteen
séparé(e) separated
sept seven
six six
ski (m) skiing
sœur (f) sister
soixante sixty
soixante et un sixty-one
soixante-deux sixty-two
sont (they) are
souris (f) mouse
sport (m) sport
sportif, sportive sporty
super super
supermarché (m) supermarket
sympa nice, friendly

T

ta (f), ton (m), tes (pl) your
tante (f) aunt
tatie (f) auntie
télé (f) TV
téléphone (m) telephone
tennis (m) tennis
tes (pl), ton (m), ta (f) your
timide shy, timid
toi you
ton (m), ta (f), tes (pl) your
tonton (m) uncle (*familiar*)
tortue (f) tortoise
touché a term used in fencing when a point is scored; English-speakers use it to acknowledge an effective or witty point in an argument.

tout all
tout le monde everyone
treize thirteen
trente thirty
trente et un thirty-one
trente-deux thirty-two
très very
trois three
trop too; too much
tu you
tu es you are
tu as you have

U

un (m), une (f) one; a

V

vache (f) cow
va-t-en ! go away!
vert(e) green
vétérinaire (m, f) vet(erinary surgeon)
vidéothèque (f) video shop
vingt twenty
vingt et un twenty-one
vingt-deux twenty-two
violet(te) purple
vocabulaire (m) vocabulary
voici here is, here are
voilà there is, there are, there you are
voisin (m), voisine (f) neighbour
vous you (*pl, formal*)
vous avez you have
vous désirez ? how can I help you? (*in shop*)
voyons let's see
vraiment really

W X Y Z

'y avait (il y avait) there was
zut ! darn! damn!

anglais-français

A

a, an un, une
address adresse (f)
already déjà
also aussi
amusement arcade salle (f) de jeux
and et
animal animal (m), animaux (pl)
aunt tante (f)
auntie tatie (f)
Australia Australie (f)
Australian australien (m), australienne (f)

B

bad, badly mal
not bad pas mal
baker boulanger (m), boulangère (f)
bakery boulangerie (f)
bank banque (f)
big grand(e)
bird oiseau (m), oiseaux (pl)
birthday anniversaire (m)
black noir(e)
blue bleu(e)
boring rasant(e)
boy garçon (m)
bread stick baguette (f)
brother frère (m)
brown brun(e)
but mais

C

café café (m)
cat chat (m)
chemist pharmacie (f)
child enfant (m, f)
chocolate chocolat (m)
cinema cinéma (m)
classical music musique classique (f)
cockatoo cacatoès (m)
colour couleur (f)
cool cool

cousin cousin (m), cousine (f)
cow vache (f)
cute mignon(ne)

D

Dad papa (m)
damn! mince ! zut !
damn dog! sale chien !
daughter fille (f)
to do faire
dog chien (m)
donkey âne (m)
duck canard (m)

E

eight huit
eighteen dix-huit
eleven onze
envelope enveloppe (f)

F

family famille (f)
family name nom (m) de famille
family tree arbre (m) généalogique
fantastic! génial ! extra ! super ! chouette !
father père (m)
ferocious féroce
fifteen quinze
fish poisson (m)
five cinq
florist fleuriste (f)
flower fleur (f)
football (soccer) foot(ball) (m)
forty quarante
four quatre
fourteen quatorze
France France (f)
French (langage) français (m)
French français(e)
friendly sympa
funny marrant(e), amusant(e)

anglais-français

G

game jeu (*m*), jeux (*pl*)
girl fille (*f*)
 to **give** donner
go away! va-t-en !
goat chèvre (*m*)
good bon(ne)
goodbye au revoir
good evening bonsoir
good luck! bon courage !
gorgeous mignon(ne), adorable
grandfather grand-père (*m*)
Grandpa papi (*m*)
grandmother grand-mère (*f*)
Grandma mamie (*f*)
grandparents grands-parents (*m*)
great! chouette ! super ! cool ! extra ! génial !
green vert(e)
grey gris(e)

H

hamburger hamburger (*m*)
happy birthday! bon anniversaire !
 to **hate** détester
he il
he is il est
he has il a
hello bonjour
hen poule (*f*)
here ici
here is, here are voici
hi! salut !
horrible horrible
horse cheval (*m*)
how are you? ça va ?
huge énorme
husband mari (*m*)

I J K

I je
I am je suis
I have j'ai

in

in (Australia) en Australie
in (Besançon) à Besançon
intelligent intelligent(e)
interesting intéressant(e)
is est
it is c'est

L

labrador labrador (*m*)
lady dame (*f*)
language langue (*f*)
 to **like** aimer
 to **live** habiter
lost perdu(e)
lots, a lot beaucoup
 to **love** aimer, adorer

M

market marché (*m*)
maybe peut-être
me moi
Miss Mademoiselle (*Mlle*)
mother mère (*f*)
mouse souris (*f*)
Mr Monsieur (*M.*)
Mrs Madame (*Mme*)
much beaucoup
Mum maman (*f*)
music musique (*f*)
musician musicien (*m*), musicienne (*f*)
my mon (*m*), ma (*f*), mes (*pl*)

N

name nom (*m*)
my name is je m'appelle
first name prénom (*m*)
surname, family name nom (*m*) de famille
nasty méchant(e)
naughty méchant(e)

near près (de)
neighbour voisin (m), voisine (f)
nice sympa
nine neuf
nineteen dix-neuf
no non
not ne...pas
not bad pas mal
he does not like il n'aime pas
she is not elle n'est pas
number numéro (m), nombre (m)

O

of de, d'
old vieux, vieille
how old are you? tu as quel âge ?
one un, une
or ou
orange orange
ouch! aïe !
over there là-bas

P Q

parent parent (m, f)
perfect parfait(e)
perhaps peut-être
pet animal (m) familier
pharmacy pharmacie (f)
photo photo (f)
pig cochon (m)
pink rose
to **play** jouer
poet poète (m)
point point (m)
post office poste (f)
postie facteur (m)
to **prefer** préférer
purple violet(te)

R

really vraiment
red rouge
to **rhyme** rimer
that rhymes ça rime
rock (music) rock (m)

role-play jeu (m) de rôle
rooster coq (m)

S

see you (later/soon) à bientôt
separated séparé(e)
seven sept
seventeen dix-sept
she elle
she is elle est
she has elle a
sheep mouton (m)
shop (small) boutique (f)
shy timide
sister sœur (f)
six six
sixteen seize
sixty soixante
skiing ski (m)
small petit(e)
soon bientôt
son fils (m)
sorry
I'm sorry pardon, je suis désolé(e)
sport sport (m)
sporty sportif, sportive
street rue (f)
supermarket supermarché (m)
surname nom (m) de famille

T

table football babyfoot (m)
telephone téléphone (m)
ten dix
tennis tennis (m)
thank you merci
the le (m), la (f), les (pl)
then alors
there là
there is, there are, there you are voilà
they ils, elles
they are ils sont, elles sont
thirteen treize
thirty trente
three trois
too trop
too much trop

anglais-français

tortoise tortue (m)

TV télé (f)

twelve douze

twenty vingt

two deux

U

uncle oncle (m); tonton (m, familiar)

V W

very très

vet vétérinaire (m, f)

video shop vidéothèque (f)

vocabulary vocabulaire (m)

weird bizarre

well bien

what does that mean? Ça veut dire quoi ?

what's that? qu'est-ce que c'est ?

where où

white blanc(he)

who qui

who is it? who's that? qui est-ce ?

wife femme (f)

with avec

where où

woman femme (f)

woof! ouah ! ouaf !

X Y Z

year an

I'm twelve years old j'ai douze ans

yellow jaune

yes oui

you tu (sing), toi, vous (pl, formal)

you are (sing) tu es

you have (sing) tu as

do you have? (pl, formal) vous avez ?

your ton (m), ta (f), tes (pl)

