



“Oui, je m’appelle Marie. Yes I am funny and François is my brother.”

Lesson 1

Je te présente... (Disc 1 Track 1)

Listen to the audio and follow along.



François: *Je suis François. I am François.*



Marie: *Enchanté. Glad to meet you.*



François: *Marie, tu es drôle. Je suis ton frère.*



Marie: *Oui, je m'appelle Marie. Yes I am funny and François is my brother.*



François: *Marie est ma soeur.*



Marie: *Yes I am his sister.*



François: *Vous êtes en forme?*



Marie: *François, I am always feeling good.*



François: *Now that we know each other, there is someone I would like you to meet.*



Marie: *Qui? Who?*



François: *Je te présente mon petit chien, Caramel.*



Marie: *What a sweet little puppy.*



François: *Il est un poméranien et il est de la couleur caramel.*



Marie: *He is a Pomeranian and he is the color of caramel; that's why you call him Caramel. Very cute; the name and the dog!!*



François: *Oui, il est très mignon.*



Marie: When did you get him? Did papa get him for you?



François: *Oui, papa gave him to me ce matin.*



Marie: You got him this morning. *Je suis contente pour toi.*



François: *Merci, for being happy for me.*



Marie: Well, there is someone I would like you to meet.



François: *Qui? Who?*



Marie: *Je te présente mon petit chaton, Minette.*



François: What a sweet little kitten.



Marie: *Oui, elle est très mignonne, comme Chérie.*



François: When did you get her? Did maman get her for you?



Marie: *Oui, maman gave her to me ce matin.*



François: *Ça, c'est drôle.*



Marie: You are right that is funny. *Papa got you a puppy this morning and maman got me a kitten this morning.*



Vocabulary: (Disc 1 Track 2)

Listen to the audio and follow along.

French

Je suis François
Enchanté
Je m'appelle Marie
Marie, tu es drôle
Je suis ton frère
ton frère
Marie est ma sœur
ma sœur
Vous êtes en forme?
Je te présente mon petit
chien, Caramel
mon petit chien
le chien
Il est un poméranien
Il est un poméranien et il est
de la couleur caramel
Oui, il est très mignon
ce matin
Je suis contente pour toi
merci
Qui?
Je te présente mon petit
chaton, Minette
Oui, elle est très mignonne,
comme Chérie
Ça, c'est drôle
Mignon
Mignonne

English

I am *François*
Glad to meet you
My name is *Marie*
Marie, you are funny
I am your brother
your brother
Marie is my sister
my sister
Are you feeling well?
I present to you my puppy,
Caramel
my puppy
the dog
He is a Pomeranian
He is a Pomeranian and he is
the color of caramel
Yes, he is very darling
this morning
I am happy for you
thank you
Who?
I present to you my little
kitten, *Minette*
Yes, she is very darling, just
like *Chérie*
That is funny
tender, sweet one (masculine)
tender, sweet one (feminine)



Student Helps:

liaison

In between some words you have the last sound of the first word join the first sound of the second word. Notice that the following sentence has a liaison between the *Vous et êtes*.

“*Vous êtes en forme?*”

Go back to the story and practice this phrase. Look up Rule 1 in **Appendix B** and read the rule that goes with the liaison.

Je te présente mon petit chaton, Minette

This sentence uses *mon et petit* in front of *chaton*, even though *Minette* is feminine. The decision to make *mon et petit* masculine has to do with *chaton* being masculine and not the actual kitten being female.

Je m'appelle...

Je m'appelle is a good example of a reflexive pronoun. These pronouns accompany a conjugated verb. They show that the subject is acting upon itself. Reflexive pronouns agree with their subjects. Here is a table to help you see the links with the particular pronouns. We will discuss this further in Level II.

Reflexive Pronouns			
<i>Je me</i>	I myself	<i>Nous nous</i>	we ourselves
<i>Tu te</i>	you yourself	<i>Vous vous</i>	you yourselves
<i>Il se</i>	he himself	<i>Ils se</i>	they themselves
<i>Elle se</i>	she herself	<i>Elles se</i>	they themselves

Fill in the chart below.

Reflexive Pronouns			

C'est

In the story we had the expression *Ça, c'est drôle*, which translates as "That is funny." If you just take *c'est* it means "it is." This can be a handy expression to learn. If someone asks you what is it? (*Qu'est-ce que c'est?*), then you would normally answer with *C'est* _____ . The negative form would be *Ce n'est pas*.

If we use the vocabulary from the story we could make up the following sentences.

Qu'est-ce que c'est?

C'est un petit chien. Ce n'est pas un chaton.

Fill in the blanks.

What is it? _____

It is. _____

It is not. _____



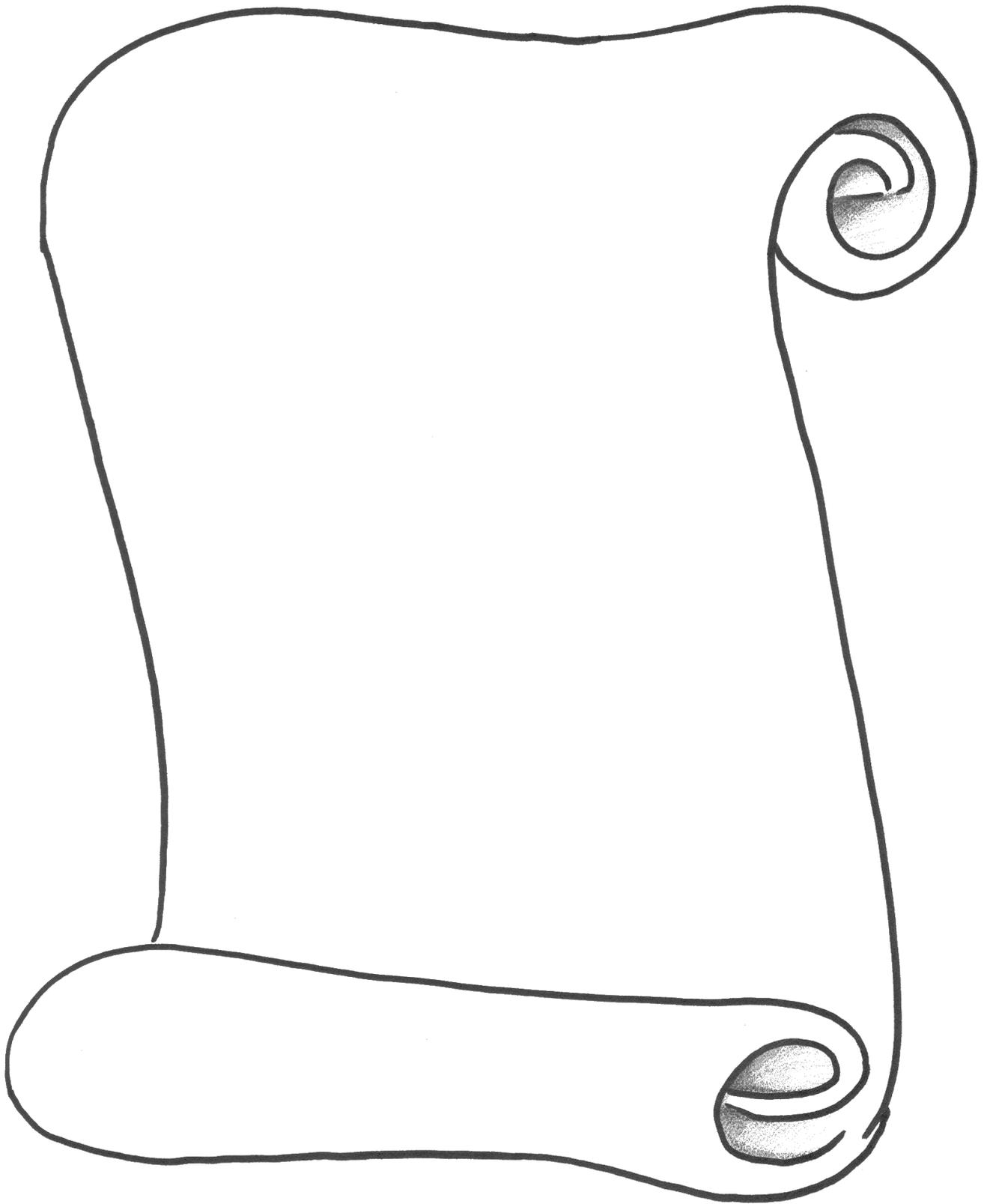
Scripture Memory Work:

There is a scroll on the next page. This scroll is for copy work for the following scripture verse:

Genèse 1.1

Au commencement, Dieu créa les cieux et la terre.

Do the copywork the first day and listen to the audio of the verse every day of the week, if possible. You have two lessons to learn this verse.





Cultural Note:

Pomeranians are very popular in the province of Québec. It might also be interesting to find out what is the most popular dog in your province or state.

Many French books use the expression *Est-ce?* for Is it?, but you would not often hear this expression all by itself. For Is it? a French person would be likely say *Ah oui?* Ah yes?. You have to be careful with direct translations; sometimes they do not work in another language.

Trivia:

The province of Québec is, much like *La Belle France*, called *La Belle Province*. It is the largest province in Canada at 1.5 million square miles. It is also known as the province of a million lakes, although there are only 400,000 lakes that have been named. Due to the sub-arctic conditions of the northern part of the province, some lakes have not yet been fully explored and named.

Chateaubriand is a French Romantic author born in St. Malo in 1768. He is buried on the tiny island of *Le Grand Bé*.

Everyday Vocabulary: (Disc 1 Track 42)

Please see the recordings on your CD specifically done for this list of words.

<i>Je suis</i> _____	I am _____
Qui?	Who?
<i>vachement contente</i>	very happy (cowly happy)
<i>bientôt</i>	soon
<i>Je suis béni</i>	I am blessed
<i>beaucoup</i>	a lot
<i>le dimanche</i>	the Sunday
<i>le lundi</i>	the Monday
<i>le mardi</i>	the Tuesday
<i>le mercredi</i>	the Wednesday
<i>le jeudi</i>	the Thursday
<i>le vendredi</i>	the Friday
<i>le samedi</i>	the Saturday

Appendix E contains a complete list of the Everyday Vocabulary.

**Activity:**

Here is your lesson planner. It gives you a plan for what you should be doing during the week. Some things might take you less time, please go to the next lesson if you finish early.

Lesson Planner Template: Activity

Date	Activity to be done:	Days to be done:	Date completed
	Listen to story on audio	M-F	
	Listen to vocabulary on audio	M-F	
	Read Student Helps	M	
	Read Cultural Notes	M	
	Read & practice Everyday Vocabulary	M-F	
	Do special instructions in Activities section in Lesson	As directed	
	Practice your phonograms	M-F	
	Write your vocabulary in vocabulary section	Tuesday	
	Practice scripture verses	W, Th, F	
	Review your checklist to make sure you are still on track	F	
	Mark off the phonograms that you have learnt on your Review Phonogram Chart that is located in the Introduction; your teacher will also be testing you.	F	

Phonograms

Go to the French Phonograms for Audio Practice located in **Appendix D**. Listen to the audio of the phonograms (Disc 1 Tracks 38 to 41) using the sheet on a daily basis.

Take the phonogram cards and see if you can visually recognize the phonogram, and be able to produce the sound(s). Divide the cards into phonograms that you know and the ones that are giving you a hard time. Practice about 12 of the difficult ones daily, putting them into the learned pile as you know them. You will be tested for phonograms 1-4 both orally and visually. Please check the directions in the introduction.

As you are practicing the phonograms with the phonogram cards, start reading the rules that are written on the back of the cards. The Spelling, Pronunciation and Language Rules are in **Appendix B**.

Practice the vocabulary by listening to the audio of just the vocabulary part of the lesson on a daily basis.

There is an –er verb that is introduced in this lesson; it is *présenter*. This verb is a cognate; it means “to present.” A cognate is a word that is similarly spelt and has the same meaning. In the story we add a reflexive pronoun (*Je te présente mon petit chien, Caramel*). Now don’t panic, you will not be responsible for knowing this technique until Level IIA. For now, just do the –er verbs. I have written them out for you below:

Singular

<i>Je présente</i>	I present
<i>Tu présentes</i>	You present
<i>Il présente</i>	He presents
<i>Elle présente</i>	She presents
<i>On présente</i>	We present

Plural

<i>Nous présentons</i>	We present
<i>Vous présentez</i>	You present
<i>Ils présentent</i>	They present
<i>Elles présentent</i>	They present

The great thing about –er verbs is that there is a pattern to their conjugating. They are known as the Group I verbs. You will notice that at the top of your “Big Blue Book of French Verbs” it tells you which group the verb is in. You start with the infinitive form: *présenter*. Now take off the –er, you are left with *présent*. Notice the underlined letters above. Every time you conjugate an –er verb for *je* you drop the –er and add “e”. Practice adding the ending for the verbs:

Singular

<i>Je présent</i> _____	I present
<i>Tu présent</i> _____	You present
<i>Il présent</i> _____	He presents
<i>Elle présent</i> _____	She presents
<i>On présent</i> _____	We present

Plural

<i>Nous présent</i> _____	We present
<i>Vous présent</i> _____	You present
<i>Ils présent</i> _____	They present
<i>Elles présent</i> _____	They present

Introductions

Here is a sample dialog using this form of introduction. The vocabulary was used in the lesson. Practice and then say it to your teacher.

<i>Je m'appelle François</i>	I am called <i>François</i>
<i>Enchanté</i>	Glad to meet you
<i>Vous êtes en forme?</i>	Are you feeling well?
<i>Oui, merci</i>	Yes, thank you

Many French programs get you to practice *Comment vous appelez-vous?* You would only use this form in a very formal way. We will discuss the difference between using *tu* and *vous* for one person later.

Lesson 1

Ce matin

We see this phrase in the story. It is translated as “this morning.” We need to be careful when we are translating the word “this” because *ce* is for the masculine form. Please see the following chart for the feminine and plural forms.

	masculine	feminine
singular	<i>ce chat</i>	<i>cette voiture</i>
plural	<i>ces chats</i>	<i>ces voitures</i>

Even if you do not know the meaning of the words, you will be able to place the correct form of “this” in the blank. Please fill in the blank with the correct form and also place the English equivalent. You can use your French/English dictionary.

French

_____ *maison (f)*
_____ *garçon (m)*
_____ *fille (f)*
_____ *lit (m)*
_____ *chambre (f)*
_____ *fauteuil (m)*
_____ *gâteau (m)*
_____ *manteau (m)*
_____ *glace (f)*

English

