



Marie, are you and your family on vacation?

Lesson 2

Nous Sommes En Grandes Vacances (Disc 1 Track 3)

Marie has found a friend in the cottage next door. *Colette* has come over to visit *Marie*. Listen to the audio and follow along.



Colette: *Marie*, are you and your family on vacation?



Marie: *Oui, nous sommes en grandes vacances ici, en Marseille, France.*



Colette: *Marseille* is in the south of France.



Marie: The south of France is very beautiful.



Colette: *Oui, le sud de France est très beau.*



Marie: It is hot here.



Colette: *Oui, il fait chaud ici.*



Marie: *Marseille* is famous for where King Charles' giraffe started her walk.



Colette: *Quelle girafe?*



Marie: What giraffe? Why the most famous one of all the world!! She was a present from the Pasha of Egypt to King Charles of France.



Colette: *Oh la la!*



Marie: I know. It was amazing! She walked from *Marseille* to Paris.



Colette: *Oh la la! Oh la la!*



Marie: *Oui, oh la la!!*



Vocabulary: (Disc 1 Track 4)

Listen to the audio and repeat the vocabulary:

French

oui
non
nous
nous sommes
en grandes vacances
le
le sud
de
est
très
beau (m) belle (f)
il
chaud
ici
quel quelle
la girafe
Oh la la!

English

yes
 no
 we
 we are
 on summer vacation
 the
 the south
 of
 is
 very
 beautiful
 he or it
 hot
 here
 which
 the giraffe
 Wow

Fill in the French equivalent.

French

_____ (m)

_____ (f)

_____ (m)

_____ (f)

English

we are
 on summer vacation
 the
 very
 beautiful
 yes
 no
 we
 beautiful
 he or it
 hot
 the south
 of
 is
 here
 which
 the giraffe
 Wow
 which



Student Helps:

Make sure you really understand that nouns and the adjectives are said and spelled differently depending on if they are used for females or males.

When you learn a noun in French, make sure you learn the definite article with the word. For example, you would teach “*la girafe*” and not just “*girafe*.” In this way you will never have to memorize long lists of word endings and their exceptions. French children just learn them together and so the association is created at the same time.

Quel

Quel is used when referring to masculine nouns or subjects, *quelle* is using feminine nouns or subjects. They are called Interrogative Adjectives or *Adjectifs interrogatifs*. Here is a table to help you understand the masculine, feminine, singular and plural.

	singular	plural
masculine	<i>Quel</i>	<i>quels</i>
feminine	<i>quelle</i>	<i>quelles</i>

Use the table to fill in the blanks. Use your French/English dictionary to look up the gender of the nouns. This will allow you to determine if you should use *quel* or *quelle*.

_____ *livre?* Which book?
 _____ *est la différence?* What is the difference?
 _____ *bateau.* What a boat!

Liaison

Notice how in the sentence, “*Oui, nous sommes en grandes vacances en Marseille, France*” that the “s” in *sommes* and the “s” in *vacances* are pronounced. This is because the following word begins with a vowel which receives the sound of the “s.” We call this “*la liaison*.” See Rule 1 in **Appendix B**. Here it is for your convenience:

Rule 1: The letters s, x, t & d are normally silent when at the end of a word, but are often pronounced when the next word begins with a vowel.

Example: *les amis* (the friends)

The letters n & m are explained in phonogram pronunciation and are therefore, voiced.



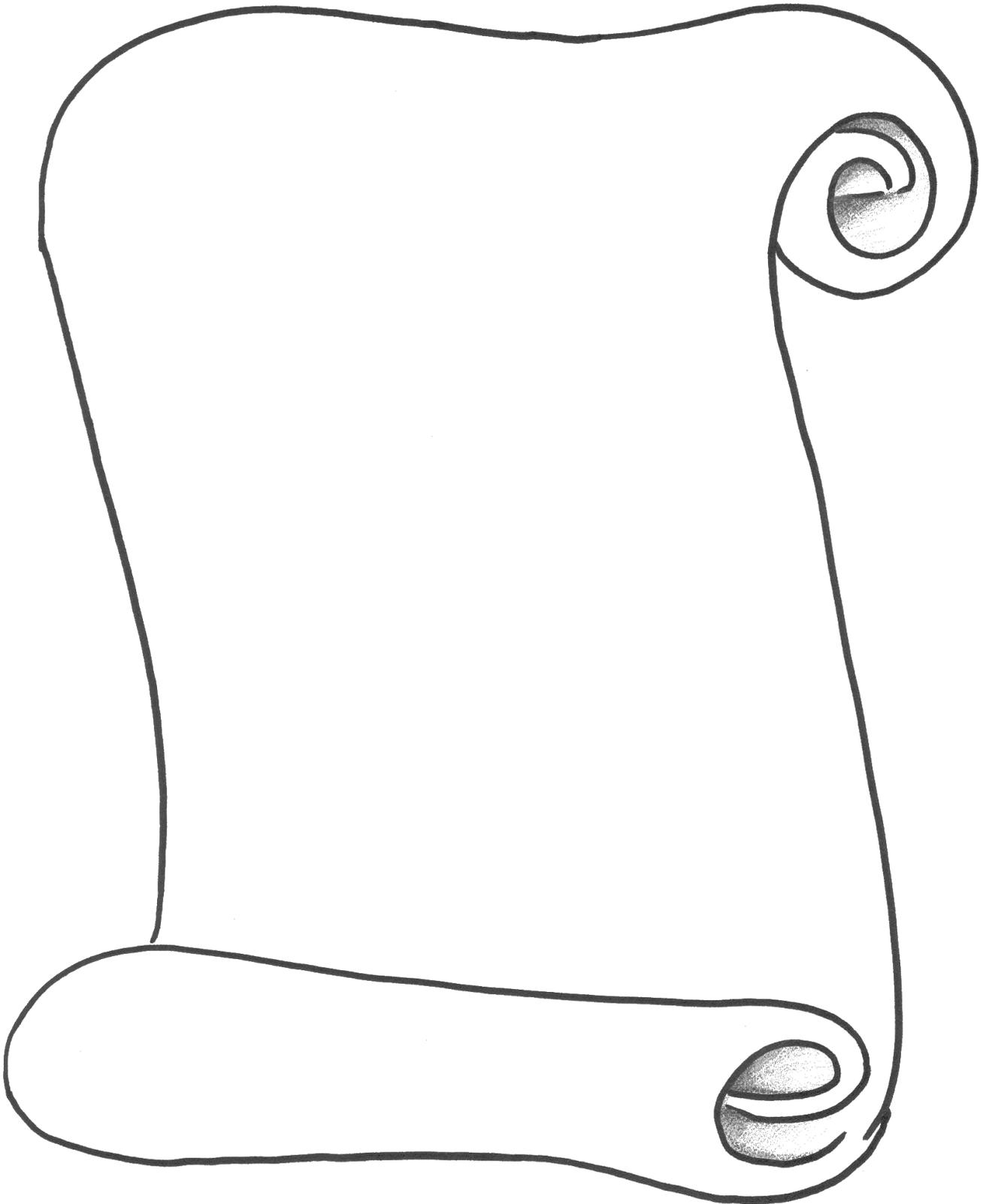
Scripture Memory Work:

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 will need to finish learning this scripture verse, if your teacher has decided to include scripture memory as part of your course.





Cultural Note:

Many people who work in the cities of France have cottages in the countryside. They escape their fast paced life and enjoy their families. Family is very important. Getting together with all the cousins, aunts, and uncles is a regular occurrence.

The Giraffe That Walked to Paris mentions a *ménagerie*. By definition it is the facility where wild animals are housed for exhibition. To a French mother, a *ménagerie* is a bad day with her many children.

Trivia

Le Louvre is the huge art gallery and museum on the bank of the *Seine*. This gallery used to be the residence of the French kings before they moved to *Versailles*. This is where King Charles would have lived.

Everyday Vocabulary: (Disc 1 Track 41)

Try to start using little French words throughout your week. For example, “*oui*” (yes) and “*non*” (no) are good ones to start with. Listen to the audio carefully and get the child to repeat the French answer. You can then start building by adding Mother – “*Oui Maman.*”

There is a complete list of the Everyday Vocabulary in **Appendix E**.



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

Practice your phonograms like you did in Lesson 1.

Take the photocopied sheet of the French Phonograms for Audio Practice. 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 5-8 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**.

Lesson 2

Write the English equivalent for the following vocabulary.

French

English

beau (m)

belle (f)

il

chaud

ici

le

le sud

de

est

très

oui

non

nous

nous sommes

en grandes vacances

quel quelle

la girafe

Oh la la!



Practice the vocabulary by listening to the audio on a daily basis. At first, you want to really hear the sounds. The meaning of the words will be learned as you practice; don't stress out about memorizing them for now.

Study the map of France and track the path of *la girafe* from Marseille to Paris. There is a map of France on the next page.

Grammar and conjugation

The verb *être* is an irregular verb that is used quite often. You need to learn the different forms as it does not follow a pattern like *présenter*. It is in Group 3. All irregular verbs are in Group 3.

Être - to be

Singular

Je suis I am
Tu es You are
Il est He (it) is
Elle est She is

Plural

Nous sommes We are
Vous êtes You are
Ils sont They are
Elles sont They are

Fill in the table below:

Verb: Être	Verb Tense : <i>le présent</i>	Group:
<i>J</i> _____	<i>Nous</i> _____	
<i>Tu</i> _____	<i>Vous</i> _____	
<i>Il</i> _____	<i>Ils</i> _____	
<i>Elle</i> _____	<i>Elles</i> _____	
<i>On</i> _____		

Fill in the blank with the correct form of **Être**.

- Marseille* _____ *dans le sud de France.*
- Nous* _____ *en grandes vacances.*
- Je* _____ *François.*
- Tu* _____ *es drôle.*
- Marie* _____ *ma soeur.*
- Vous* _____ *en forme?*
- Elle* _____ *très mignonne.*
- Jean et Joanne* _____ *mes parents.*

faire

In the story we had the sentence *Il fait chaud*. The word *faire* can be used in quite a few expressions. We will be studying this more in depth later in the course. For this lesson please look up the verb *faire* in your Big Blue Book of French Verbs. Notice there is a whole page of expressions listed for this verb and other high frequency verbs. Under *faire du sport* write out the expressions and the English equivalents. Separate out each expression.

	French	English
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____