

Je m'appelle _____ Période _____

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire??

Means: _____

In this unit you will be able to:

- Ask about /Express likes and dislikes
- Identify French leisure nouns & Irregular verbs
- Identify French subject pronouns
- List the forms of a Regular –er verb
- Identify/Use Jouer with Sports/Activities
- Ask for Information/Use Question Words
- Use/Identify Adverbs of Frequency
- Negate sentences
- Identify TV & Music genres

Sentence Starters - Talking about Likes		
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire?	<i>kes kuh to em fair</i>	What do you like to do?
J'aime_____.	<i>jzem</i>	I like_____
Je préfère_____.	<i>jzuh pray fair</i>	I prefer_____
J'adore_____.	<i>jzah dor</i>	I love/ I adore_____
Sentence Starters - Talking about Dislikes		
Qu'est-ce que tu n'aimes pas faire?	<i>kes kuh to nem pah fair</i>	What don't you like to do?
Je n'aime pas_____.	<i>jzuh nem pah</i>	I don't like_____
Je déteste_____.	<i>jzuh day test</i>	I hate/despise_____

Nouns

A noun is a _____, _____, _____, or _____.

In French you need the article before the noun, like 'the'. All nouns in French must have an article even though we don't use them in English.

I like pizza. -----J'aime la pizza. (*French- I like THE pizza*)

Did you notice the words **le, la, l' or les** before all of the nouns? These words are the French words for 'the'. There are four words for 'the' in French.

The reason is that all French nouns, unlike English nouns, have GENDER.

Nouns are either masculine (m) or feminine (f).

How do know which gender a noun is? There is no logical way. You have to memorize the noun with the article; not *camping*, but *le camping*, or *la musique*. If you don't know, you have to look up the word in the dictionary or glossary.

The dictionary will tell you if the noun is (m) for masculine or (f) for feminine.

Definite Articles =THE
Le is used before a masculine, singular noun that starts with a consonant .
La is used before a feminine, singular noun that starts with a consonant .
L' is used before all singular nouns that start with a vowel or with a silent h .
Les is used for all plural nouns , regardless of gender or vowels.

A **COGNATE** is a word that means the **same** in French as it does in English.

Nouns		
French	<i>sounds like</i>	English
1. l'interro (f)	<i>len tair ro</i>	quiz
2. la boum	<i>la boom</i>	party
3. la musique	<i>la moo zeek</i>	music
4. la musique classique	<i>la moo zeek clah seek</i>	classical music
5. la musique du monde	<i>la moozeek do mohnd</i>	world music
6. la musique pop	<i>la moo zeek pop</i>	pop music
7. la pizza	<i>la pee za</i>	pizza
8. la planche à voile	<i>la plunsh a vwal</i>	windsurfing
9. la soirée	<i>la swar ray</i>	evening party
10. la techno	<i>la tek no</i>	techno music
11. la télé / la télévision	<i>la tay lay/ la tay lay vee zee own</i>	tv
12. le basket/le basketball	<i>luh bahs ket</i>	basketball
13. le camping	<i>luh kum peeng</i>	camping
14. le cinéma	<i>luh see nay ma</i>	movie theater
15. le film	<i>luh feelm</i>	movie
16. le foot / le football	<i>luh fut</i>	soccer
17. le footing	<i>luh fu teeng</i>	running
18. le funk	<i>luh funk</i>	funk music
19. le hip-hop	<i>luh eep-op</i>	hip-hop
20. le jazz	<i>luh jahz</i>	jazz
21. le reggae	<i>luh reg gae</i>	reggae
22. le rock	<i>luh ruck</i>	rock
23. le roller	<i>luh ro lair</i>	rollerblading
24. le shopping	<i>luh shup peeng</i>	shopping
25. le tennis	<i>luh ten nee</i>	tennis
26. le vélo	<i>luh vay-lo</i>	biking
27. le volley / le volleyball	<i>luh vul lay/ luh vul lay buhl</i>	volleyball
28. les boîtes/ les clubs	<i>lay bwat/ lay club</i>	dance clubs
29. les devoirs (m)	<i>lay duh vwar</i>	homework
30. les jeux vidéo (m)	<i>lay juh vee day o</i>	video games
31. les sports (m)	<i>lay spor</i>	sports

Sentence Starters - Talking about Likes

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire?	<i>kes kuh to em fair</i>	What do you like to do?
J'aime_____.	<i>jzem</i>	I like_____
Je préfère_____.	<i>jzuh pray fair</i>	I prefer_____
J'adore_____.	<i>jzah dor</i>	I love/ I adore_____

Sentence Starters - Talking about Dislikes

Qu'est-ce que tu n'aimes pas faire?	<i>kes kuh to nem pah fair</i>	What don't you like to do?
Je n'aime pas_____.	<i>jzuh nem pah</i>	I don't like_____
Je déteste_____.	<i>jzuh day test</i>	I hate/despise_____

You can pair the sentence starters with verbs as well.
Do not change the endings on these verbs, they are Irregular.

Other Activities, Not Regular –ER verbs

acheter les vêtements	<i>ah shitay lay vet mun</i>	to buy clothes
aller au café	<i>ahlay oh cafay</i>	to go to the café
aller au centre commercial	<i>ahlay oh sentruh co mer see ahl</i>	to go to the mall
aller au cinéma	<i>ahlay oh see-nay-mah</i>	to go to the movies
dormir	<i>dor-meer</i>	to sleep
envoyer un texto	<i>un voy yay un texto</i>	to text
faire de la chasse	<i>fair duh la shahss</i>	to go hunting
faire du babysitting	<i>fair do baby sit teeng</i>	to babysit
faire du cheerleading	<i>fair do sheer lee deeng</i>	to do cheerleading
faire du footing	<i>fair do fut-EENG</i>	to run
faire du patinage	<i>fair do pah tee naj</i>	to do ice skating
faire du roller	<i>fair do ro lair</i>	to do rollerblading
faire du shopping	<i>fair do shop-EENG</i>	to go shopping
faire du sport	<i>fair do spor</i>	to do sports
faire du vélo	<i>fair do vaylo</i>	to do biking
faire les devoirs	<i>fair lay duh vwar</i>	to do homework
lire	<i>leer</i>	to read
sortir avec les amis	<i>sor-teer avek layz ahmee</i>	to go out with friends

Subject Pronouns

To talk to or about people, use subject pronouns to replace their names. Subject pronouns are either singular (1 person) or plural (more than one person).

Singular Subject Pronouns			Plural Subject Pronouns		
French	<i>sounds like</i>	English	French	<i>sounds like</i>	English
je/ j'	(jzuh)		nous	(noo)	
tu	(to)		vous	(voo)	
il	(eel)		ils	(eel)	
elle	(ell)		elles	(ell)	
on	(ohn)		*****		

Things to remember:

- **Je** becomes **J'** before a _____.
- **Il** replaces a _____ name; **Elle** replaces a _____ name.
- **Ils** refers to a group of _____ or a mixed group _____.
- **Elles** refers to a group of _____. No boys allowed!

In French, both tu and vous mean "you." They are used in different ways and you have to memorize when to use them.

Tu (you)	vs.	Vous (you)
Singular & <u>Informal</u>		Singular & <u>Formal</u>
a friend		an adult you don't know
a close relative		a distant relative
someone your own age		someone older
a child		an acquaintance
a pet		a person of authority
no plural tu. use VOUS		Plural
		talking to more than 1 person a group/a class

* When in doubt, use vous. If you meet a French person, address them in the 'vous' form until you hear them use the 'tu' form. It's the polite thing to do.

Infinitive Verbs

A verb expresses _____ or a state of _____. The basic form of a verb is called the _____ and *that is the verb you find in the glossary or the dictionary*. In order to use these verbs in a sentence, you need to change the verb ending. **Conjugation** is changing the endings on verbs. Many French infinitives end in –er, which is pronounced like 'ay.' Examples of French infinitives are arriver, étudier, nager, jouer, skier, regarder, écouter, téléphoner, aimer.

Present tense of Regular verbs ending in –ER

Many verbs whose infinitives end in –er are called regular verbs because their forms follow a predictable _____. Once you remove the –er ending, you add a new ending to the verb stem to make a sentence. First, you have to memorize the verb endings. Sing them to the tune of Frère Jacques!

pronoun	ending	pronoun	ending
je/ j'		nous	
tu		vous	
il/elle/on		ils/elles	

To Frère Jacques: e, es, e ; e, es, e ; ons, ons; ez ez ez, ez ez ez; ent, ent

STEPS:

Step 1 – Cross out –er, left with verb stem

Step 2 - Fill the verb stem in the chart

Step 3 – Add the ending to the stem (pronoun tells you which ending)

aimer- to like					
I like	j'aime	jzem	nous aimons	nooz em-own	We like
You like	tu aimes	to em	vous aimez	vooz em-ay	You like
he/she/one likes	il/elle/on aime	eel em/ ell em/ own em	ils/elles aiment	eel em ell em	They like

Pronunciation – ER verb endings

The only two endings you will ever pronounce are the **nous form –ons**, which sounds like 'own', and the **vous form –ez**, which sounds like 'ay.' All the other endings are silent, and they make the shape of a _____ in the chart.

pronoun	ending	pronoun	ending
je	-e	nous	-ons (own)
tu	-es	vous	-ez (ay)
il/elle/on	-e	ils/elles	-ent

Things to Remember:

- Je becomes j' in front of a vowel (aeiou) or vowel sound (h/y).
- Each form has two meanings in English:
 - Je joue = I play, or I am playing./ Elle joue = She plays, She is playing.
- -GER verbs, like manger, nager, ranger, voyager. (to clean/arrange)
 - in the Nous form, the ending is –EONS, not –ons. (pronunciation)
 - nous mange**eons**, nous nage**eons**, nous voyage**eons**
- Once you learn to conjugate 1 regular –er verb, you can conjugate 1000s of them.
- If the verb stem has an accent mark, make sure it remains on the new verb!! (écoute)

REGULAR –ER Verbs		
1. adorer	<i>ah-dor-ay</i>	to adore/love
2. aimer	<i>em-may</i>	to like
3. chanter	<i>shun-tay</i>	to sing
4. danser	<i>dun-say</i>	to dance
5. dessiner	<i>des see nay</i>	to draw/design
6. dîner à la maison	<i>dee-nay a la may-zone</i>	to have dinner @ home
7. dîner au restaurant	<i>dee-nay oh res-tah-run</i>	to dine out
8. écouter de la musique	<i>ay-coo-tay duh la mu-zeek</i>	to listen to music
9. étudier	<i>ay-too-dee-yay</i>	to study
10. inviter les amis	<i>en-vee-tay layz ah-mee</i>	to invite friends
11. jouer	<i>joo-ay</i>	to play
12. manger	<i>mun-jzay</i>	to eat
13. nager	<i>nah-jzay</i>	to swim
14. parler anglais	<i>par-lay un-glaz</i>	to speak English
15. parler espagnol	<i>par-lay es-pahn-yol</i>	to speak Spanish
16. parler français	<i>par-lay frun-say</i>	to speak French
17. regarder	<i>ruh-gar-day</i>	to watch/look at
18. regarder la télé	<i>ruh-gar-day lah tay-lay</i>	to watch tv
19. skier	<i>skee-yay</i>	to ski
20. surfer sur l'internet	<i>sur-fay sur len-ternet</i>	to surf the net
21. téléphoner	<i>tay-lay-fon-ay</i>	to phone
22. travailler	<i>trah-vI-yay</i>	to work
23. voyager	<i>voy-yah-jzay</i>	to travel

Activities w/ Jouer

If using with a sentence starter – I like/love/prefer, then copy it in the infinitive form (leave it alone).

J'aime jouer au golf. – I like to play golf.

**If talking in the present tense - I am playing / I play,
then *conjugate* jouer like a regular -er verb.
Then fill in the rest of the expression.**

jouer - to play					
I play	je	<i>jzuh jzoo</i>	nous	<i>noo jzoo-own</i>	We play
You play	tu	<i>to jzoo</i>	vous	<i>voo jzoo-ay</i>	You play
he/she/one plays	il/elle/on	<i>eel/ell/own jzoo</i>	ils/elles	<i>eel/ell jzoo</i>	They play

	Jouer Expressions	
1. jouer à la crosse	<i>joo-ay a la cross</i>	to play lacrosse
2. jouer au baseball	<i>joo-ay oh baze-boll</i>	to play baseball
3. jouer au basket	<i>joo-ay oh bahs ket</i>	to play basketball
4. jouer au foot	<i>joo-ay oh fut</i>	to play soccer
5. jouer au football américain	<i>joo-ay oh futbahl a-mair-ee-ken</i>	to play NFL football
6. jouer au golf	<i>joo-ay oh gulf</i>	to play golf
7. jouer au hockey	<i>joo-ay oh uh-kee</i>	to play hockey
8. jouer au ping-pong	<i>joo-ay oh peeng-pung</i>	to play ping-pong
9. jouer au rugby	<i>joo-ay oh rugbee</i>	to play rugby
10. jouer au softball	<i>joo-ay oh sufball</i>	to play softball
11. jouer au tennis	<i>joo-ay oh ten-nee</i>	to play tennis
12. jouer au volley	<i>joo-ay oh vul-lee</i>	to play volleyball
13. jouer aux cartes	<i>joo-ay oh kart</i>	to play cards
14. jouer aux jeux vidéo	<i>joo-ay oh juh vee-day-oh</i>	to play video games
15. jouer aux sports	<i>joo-ay oh spor</i>	to play sports
16. jouer de la batterie	<i>joo-ay duh la bat tur ee</i>	to play the drums
17. jouer de la clarinette	<i>joo-ay duh la clar-ee-net</i>	to play clarinet
18. jouer de la flûte	<i>joo-ay duh la float</i>	to play the flute
19. jouer de la guitare	<i>joo-ay duh la gee-tar</i>	to play the guitar
20. jouer du clavier	<i>joo-ay do klah-vee-yay</i>	to play keyboards
21. jouer du piano	<i>joo-ay do pee-ah-no</i>	to play piano
22. jouer du saxo	<i>joo-ay do sahksa</i>	to play saxophone
23. jouer du violon	<i>joo-ay do vee-oh-lon</i>	to play violin
24. jouer sur l'ordinateur	<i>joo-ay sur lor dee nah tur</i>	to play on the computer

Asking For Information/ Question words

Qu'est-ce-que tu aimes faire?	<i>kes-kuh to em fair</i>	Qu'est-ce que =
Qui aime jouer?	<i>kee em joo-ay</i>	Qui =
Pourquoi?	<i>poor-kwa</i>	Pourquoi =

Position of Adverbs

- Adverbs describe _____, _____, and other _____.
- Adverbs tell _____.
- In French, adverbs are usually placed _____ the conjugated verb. The conjugated verb is the _____ verb.
- Where do adverbs go? _____
- English adverbs are a mess. DO NOT follow English adverb placement.

English	French	Example	Translation
a lot	beaucoup (bow-koo)	<i>J'aime beaucoup</i> le pop.	
really/well	bien (be-en)	<i>J'aime bien</i> les sports.	
a little	un peu (uhn puh)	<i>J'aime un peu</i> le jazz.	
also	aussi (oh see)	<i>J'aime aussi</i> jouer aux jeux vidéo.	

Negation of verbs

It takes two words in French to make a sentence negative, or say '**not**' or '**does not**'

Steps:

1.

2.

How do you find the verb? It's the action _____, or you can look for the -er verb endings. (-e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent)

Pronunciation: Ne sounds like _____, pas sounds like _____. In front of a vowel. n' is just a 'n' sound attached to the next word. **n'aime** sounds like *nem*.

J'aime	Je n' aime pas	
Je joue au tennis.	Je ne joue pas au tennis.	
Il étudie.	Il n' étudie pas .	

- Ne becomes _____ before a vowel or vowel sound (h/y).
- **J' returns to _____**, because when negated it's no longer in front of a vowel.
J' écoute. —> Je n' écoute pas.
- If there are two verbs in a sentence, only negate the conjugated verb, which is always **the first verb**. J'aime étudier.....Je **n'**aime **pas** étudier.

Negate the following Sentences:

Put ne/n' before verb, pas after verb

1. Ils travaillent	
2. Elle chante	
3. Il étudie	
4. Nous jouons	
5. Marie nage.	
6. Sophie parle français.	
7. Nous regardons la télé.	
8. J'écoute	
9. J'aime travailler.	
10. Nous aimons étudier.	
11. Marc aime skier.	
12. Ils aiment dessiner.	

La Télé et les Films

français	sounds like	anglais
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes regarder?	<i>kes-kuh to em ruhgarday</i>	What do you like to watch?
J'aime /J'adore	<i>jem / jah door</i>	I like / I love
Je n'aime pas/ Je déteste	<i>juh nem pah / juh day test</i>	I don't like/ I hate
Quel jour?	<i>kel joor?</i>	What day?
Quelle chaîne?	<i>kel shen?</i>	What channel?
Quelle heure?	<i>kel err?</i>	What time?

Les Genres

l'émission de sport	<i>lay meesee-yown duh spor</i>	sports show
la magazine télévisé	<i>la mahgah zeen taylay veezay</i>	sensational news
la télé réalité	<i>la taylay ray -ah-leetay</i>	reality TV
le bulletin météo	<i>luh boo-luh-ten maytay-oh</i>	weather report
le drame	<i>luh drahm</i>	drama
le feuilleton	<i>luh foy-yuh-ton</i>	soap opera
les comédie romantique	<i>lay comay-dee romun-teek</i>	romantic comedies
les comédies	<i>lay comay-dee</i>	comedies
les dessins animés	<i>lay des-sen ahneemay</i>	cartoons
les documentaires	<i>lay doc u muntair</i>	documentaries
les films d'action	<i>lay film dak-see-yon</i>	action films
les films d'aventure	<i>lay film dah-ven-tur</i>	adventure films
les films d'espionnage	<i>lay film des-pee-yon-ahg</i>	spy films
les films d'horreur	<i>lay film dor-err/ daypoo vunt</i>	horror movies
les films de science fiction	<i>lay film duh see-yens feexee yon</i>	science fiction
les films policier	<i>lay film polee see yay</i>	police films
les informations	<i>layz enfor mah see yon</i>	news
les jeux télévisés	<i>lay juh taylay veezay</i>	game shows
les matchs télévisés	<i>lay mahch taylay veezay</i>	sports game
les publicités	<i>lay pooblee-seetay</i>	commercials
les reportages sportifs	<i>lay ruhportahg sporteef</i>	sports news
les spectacles de variété	<i>lay spec-tahcluh duh varee ehtay</i>	variety show
les vidéoclips	<i>lay veeday-yo cleep</i>	music videos
les westerns	<i>lay westairn</i>	westerns