

Français 322

La semaine du 4 au 8 mai 2015

- I. Réviser l'alphabet/les accents/les salutations/les adieux lun 4; les numéros 0-20; les pronoms de sujet/tu v. nous/verbes -er mer 6
- II. Etudier *L'amiral* de Jacques Prévert mer 6
- III. Passer Dictée jeu 7; oral: ven 8

L'alphabet

a =a

b = bé

c = cé

d =dé

e =e

f =effe

g = gé

h = hache

i =i

j =ji

k =ka

l =elle

m =emme

n =n

o =o

p =pé

q =ku

r =erre

s =esse

t =té

u =u

v =vé

w =double ve

x =iks

y =i grec

z =zède

Les accents

é = e accent aigu

étudier

è = e accent grave

très

à = a accent grave

Je vais à Paris.

ï = i tréma

naïf

ô = o accent circonflexe

hôtel

ç = c cédille

français

Les salutations et les adieux

Bonjour!

Salut!

Allo?

Ça va?

Au revoir.

Salut.

Ciao.

A bientôt.

Hello!

Hi!

Hello? (on phone)

How are things going?

Good-bye.

Bye.

See you.

See you soon.

Les numéros 0-20

0 = zéro

1 = un

11 = onze

2 = deux

12 = douze

3 = trois

13 = treize

4 = quatre

14 = quatorze

5 = cinq

15 = quinze

6 = six

16 = seize

7 = sept

17 = dix-sept

8 = huit

18 = dix-huit

9 = neuf

19 = dix-neuf

10 = dix

20 = vingt

Tu v. Nous

*In English, the word “you” can refer to one person, or to more than one person. It can be used both informally and formally. In French, there are two words for “you,” **tu** and **vous**. Tu is utilized when addressing one person who is friend or family. Vous is utilized when addressing a group of people informally, or one or more people in a formal situation. Here are examples:*

Tu: Tu joues au foot, Paul? (friend)

Tu vas au supermarché, maman? (family member)

Vous: Vous allez au ciné, les enfants? (informal plural)

Comment allez-vous, monsieur? (formal singular)

Est-ce que vous voyagez en France, M. et Mme Juin? (formal plural)

Pronoms de sujet (subject pronouns)

When we conjugate verbs in French, we typically use the following subject pronouns:

je = I

tu = you (see previous slide)

il = he

elle = she

on = one, people

nous = we

vous = you (see previous slide)

ils = they [two or more men, or men and women together]

elles = they [two or more women]

Verbes *–er* (-er verbs)

French verbs fall into two basic categories: *regular verbs* which follow a *predictable set of rules*: and *irregular verbs* which *do not follow* a predictable set of rules. *When we learn a new verb*, the first thing we do is to *conjugate it*, meaning to write out the form of verb for *je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils* and *elles*. The first verbs we generally learn in first year French are *regular –er verbs*. These are so-named because their *infinitive* form --- meaning “to ...” always ends in *–er*.

Here is the conjugation for *parler* (to speak, talk):

<i>Je parle</i>	=	I speak
<i>Tu parles</i>	=	You speak
<i>Il/elle/on parle</i>	=	He/she/one speaks
<i>Nous parlons</i>	=	We speak
<i>Vous parlez</i>	=	You speak
<i>Ils/elles parlent</i>	=	They speak