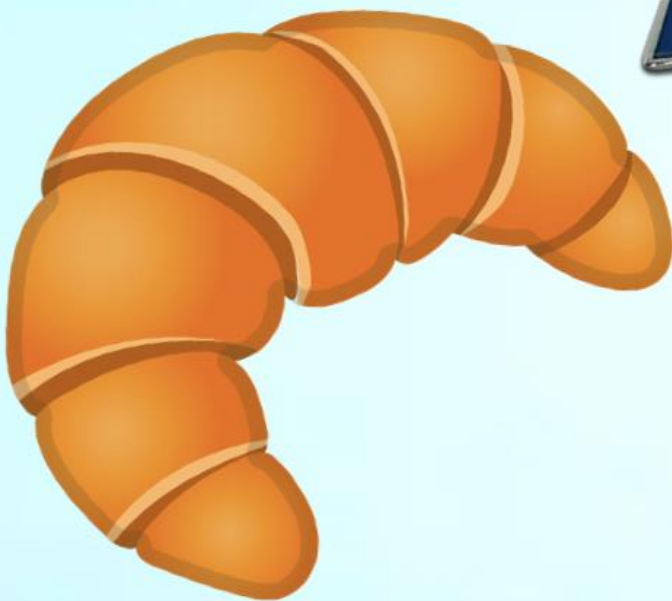



HOW TO LEARN **FRENCH**



AND HAVE **FUN**
AT THE SAME
TIME!

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- Chapter 2 Pg.5-7 **FUN WITH COLOURS**
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- Chapter 19 Pg.53-55 **THROWBACK TO THE PAST**
- Chapter 20 pg.56-58 **THE FINALE**

Bonjour mes amis!

I am Jean-Pierre your FRENCH friend for the rest of this book! Follow me on this adventure and have fun whilst learning a brand-new language.

Let's GO!



You might have thought that learning a new language like French would be very difficult, but don't worry I will help you through it all and you will see how it's really not that hard. **LET'S START!**

Chapter 1: PLAYING WITH PICTURES

Bonjour!

This means **Good Day** or **Hello**! Try and say it yourself. Its pronounced bawn-joor!

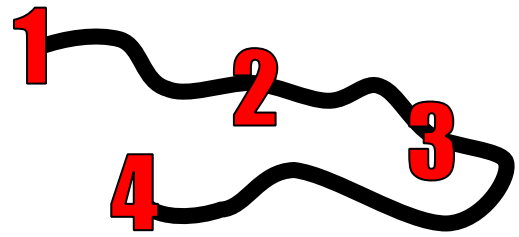
Try and say it out loud to a friend or a family member and boast about knowing how to greet someone in French. Next time that you have to talk to someone French you know what to say to impress them!

What do you see here?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



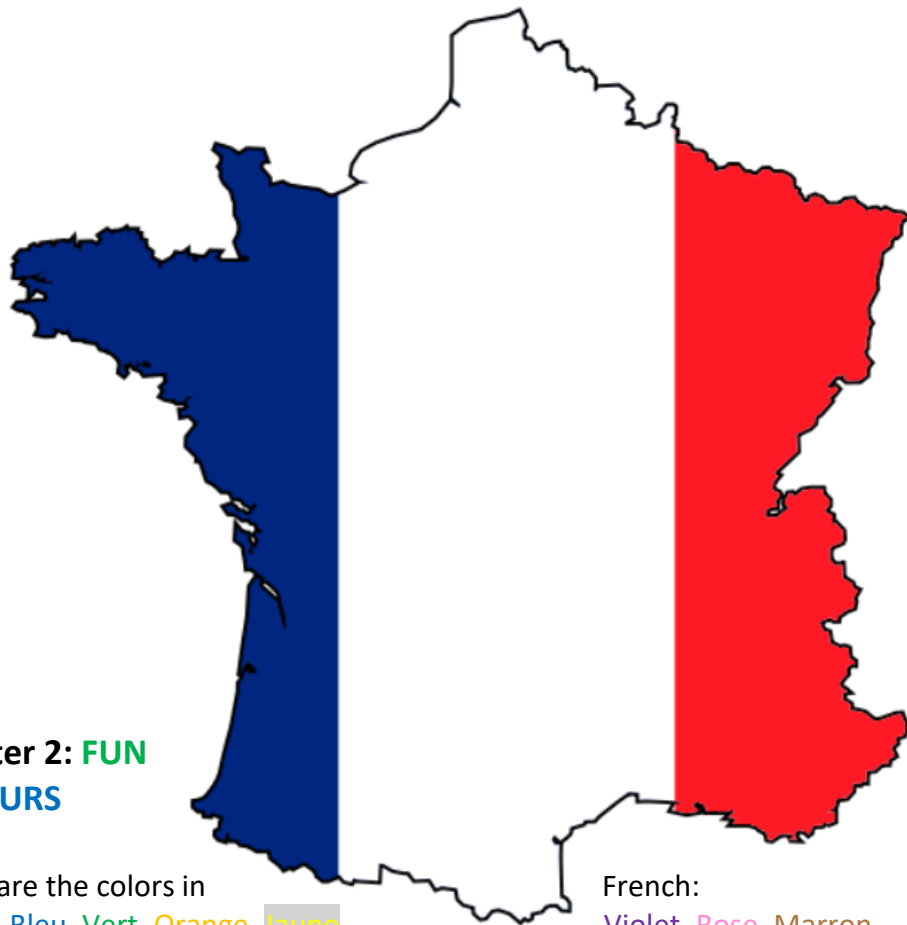
- Number 1 is "Voiture", car in English
- Number 2 is "Route", road in English
- Number 3 is "Arbre", tree in English
- Number 4 is "Nuages", clouds in English



Now try to write a fun story based on the image in English but using all of the French words that you have learnt!

I'll start you off: *I got on my **voiture** which was on a* _____

Now Show your story to everyone and let them try and guess what the French words mean!



Chapter 2: FUN COLOURS

These are the colors in
Rouge, Bleu, Vert, Orange, Jaune,
Noir, Blanc

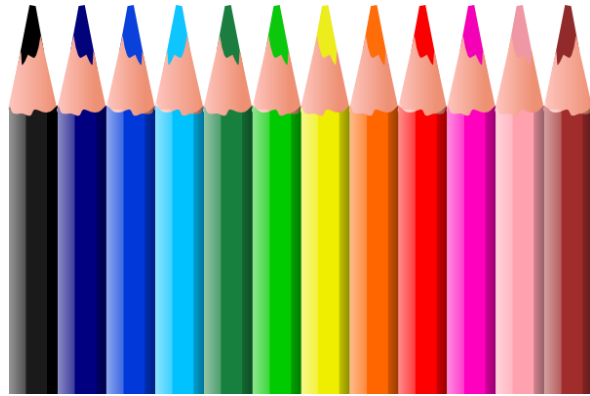
French:
Violet, Rose, Marron,

WITH

What is your favorite color?

Now write it in French!

Try to say it out loud!



Did you get it? **GOOD JOB!** Now let's do some drawing! Get your colored pencils out and let's go!

In the space provided draw your favorite 5 objects in the world. It can be a toy, the TV or anything else you really like. Give each one a different color!

GOOD JOB! The drawings are really nice!

Write down the 5 objects that you drew!

Now tell me in what color you drew each one in French. For example, write "I drew a toy car in **Rouge**"

Now try and use some of the words that you learnt last chapter and tell me what color they are. I'll help you a little bit. The answer to the first one is: "The **voiture** is **Bleu**"
Now answer the rest!

1.The **voiture** is **Bleu**

2.(road)_____

3.(tree)_____

4.(clouds)_____



YOU'RE REALLY getting the hang of this VERY QUICKLY!

I think it's time for us to write our first complete sentence in only French. Before that I will need to tell you 4 little tips.

1. The word "the" in French is "le", "la", or "les". In French a noun can be masculine, feminine or plural. If its masculine you write "le", if its feminine you write "la" and if its plural you write "les". For example, voiture is masculine so we write "**le** voiture" for the car!
2. The word "is" in French is "est" if its singular and "sont" if its plural. This one is quite easy right? For example, "Le voiture **est** bleu"!
3. If the noun starts with a vowel and its singular you don't write "le" or "la" even if its masculine or feminine, instead you write "**L'**". For example, "**L'**arbre est vert".



4. If the noun is feminine you have to add an “e” at the end of the adjective and if its plural you have to add an “s” at the end. For example, with noir if its feminine it becomes “**noire**”

Ok I think that you’re ready. Let’s go! (If you’re stuck look back at the previous pages for help). You can do it!

Write 4 sentences saying “The _____ is _____”. For example: “Le **voiture** est **bleu**”.

1.Car (masculine): Le voiture est bleu

2.Route (feminine): _____

3.Arbre (masculine but it starts with a vowel): L’arbre est vert”

4.Nuages (plural): _____

How did you do?

Here are the answers:

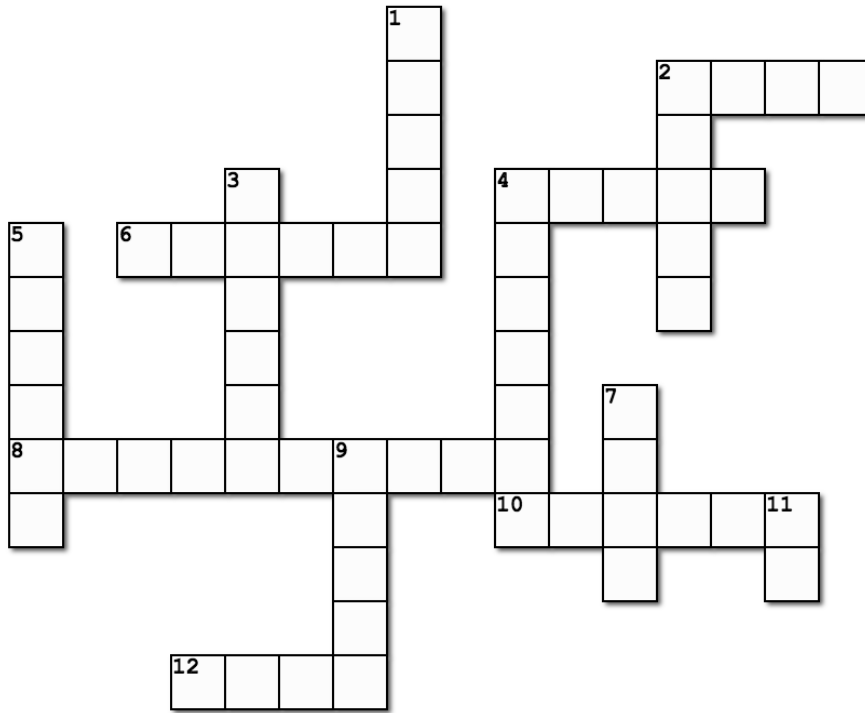
1. Le voiture est bleu
2. La route est noire
3. L’arbre est vert
4. Les nuages sont blancs/bleues



Chapter 3: WORDS IN FRENCH

Words in French

Complete the Puzzle!



Try to complete this crossword puzzle with many different French words...

The words are:

- Table
- Sofa
- TV
- Chaise
- Fenêtre
- Porte
- Ordinateur
- Garçon
- Fille
- Maison
- Enfant
- Père
- Mère

I'll give you a hint. Number 8 is Ordinateur!

Take your time!

Are you done?

Well done!

Now let's learn what these words mean, it's very easy!

ENGLISH	FRENCH
TABLE	Table (fem)
SOFA	Sofa (mas)
TV	TV (fem)
CHAIR	Chaise (fem)
WINDOW	Fenêtre (fem)
DOOR	Porte (fem)
COMPUTER	Ordinateur (mas)
BOY	Garçon (mas)
GIRL	Fille (fem)
HOUSE	Maison (fem)
KID	Enfant(e) (mas/fem)
DAD	Père (mas)
MOM	Mère (fem)

Now let's write 1 sentence with each word. For example, "La table est marron".

GOOD JOB!

Do you want to learn how to describe someone?

If you want to say that someone is smart you say "intelligent(e)" which is very similar to intelligent in English! For example, "Le frère est intelligent".

Funny is Drôle!

Beautiful is Beau or Belle if its feminine.

Good is Bon or Bonne if its feminine.

Happy is Content(e).

Brave is Courageux or Courageuse if its feminine.

Tired is Fatigué(e).



ENGLISH	FRENCH
INTELLIGENT	Intelligent(e)
FUNNY	Drôle
BEAUTIFUL	Beau/Belle
GOOD	Bon(ne)
HAPPY	Content(e)
BRAVE	Courageux(euse)
TIRED	Fatigué(e)

Adjectives like colors have an extra “s” at the end when they are plural and an extra “e” when they are feminine. In the table above I put in parenthesis the letter that you need to add if its feminine.

To describe a person you can say for example “Le Garçon est Drôle” which means the boy is funny. However, if you want to say my boy is funny you must replace “le” with “mon”, “ma” or “mes”. If its masculine you put “mon”, if its feminine you put “ma” and if its plural you put “mes”. For example, “Ma mère est contente”!

Try writing 5 fraises describing your mom, dad, brother, sister and kid. (sister is soeur)

1.(mom): Ma mère est contente.

2.(dad): _____

3.(brother): _____

4.(sister): _____

5.(kid): _____



Chapter 4: TALKING WITH PEOPLE

Hey there, what is your name?

Really? That's cool! Now try and say it in French. I'll say it first. Je m'appelle Jean-Pierre, et toi? That means: I'm called Jean-Pierre, and you?

Let's break down what you said:

"Je" means I.

"me" or in this case "**m'**" because the verb starts with a vowel means "am"

"appelle" means called.

So, all together Je m'appelle means I am called, or I'm called.

What about if you want to say "you" are called instead of "I'm"? Then you must say "tu" instead of "je". For example, "tu t'appelles".

ENGLISH	FRENCH	ARE CALLED
I	Je	m'appelle
YOU	Tu	t'appelles
HE/SHE	Il/Elle	s'appelle
WE	Nous	nous appelons
YOU (PLURAL)	Vous	vous appelez
THEY	Ils/Elles	S'appellent

Do you get it? Great!

So, let's play a game! I call it fill in the blanks. Try to fill in the blanks of the following sentence:

(Hello)_____,(I am called)_____ Billy and today I
 want to play with (my red car)_____! Tomorrow I
 will ask my mom (what's your name?) comment _____?
 I play for a football team. (We are called)_____.

Are you finished?

The answers are:

1. Bonjour/Salut
2. Je m'appelle
3. Ma voiture rouge
4. Comment tu t'appelles
5. Nous nous appelons _____.

Did you get them all right?

I GOT:

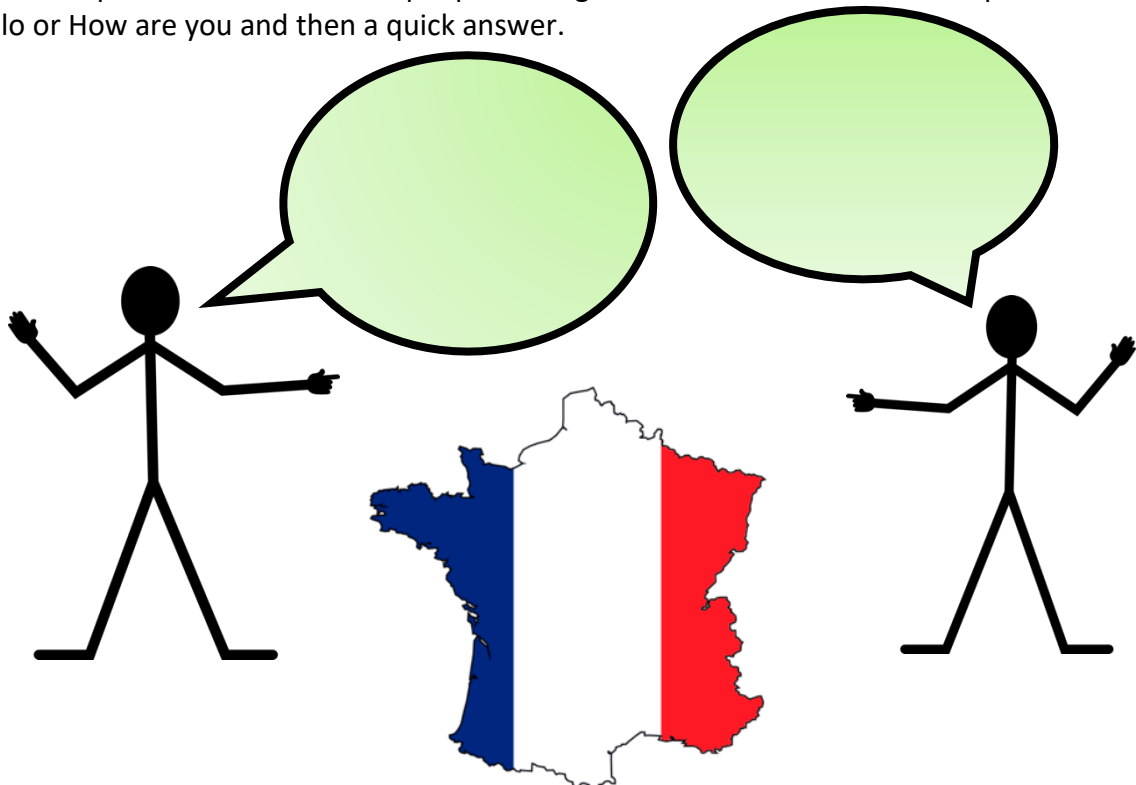
/5

“Bonjour”

As you might have realized to ask the question “what is your name” you use the word “comment” to say “what” or “how” at the start of the question. So, if you want to ask someone how are you, you can say “comment ça va”? Try saying it to a family member or a friend.

To answer to this question, you can say “ça va bien”, Which means “I’m good”! You can also say “ça va mal”, which means “I’m not so good”

Fill in the speech bubbles of these people talking to each other. Write for example Hello or How are you and then a quick answer.



CHAPTER 5: COUNTING TO THE SKY

100	Cent
99	Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf
92	Quatre-vingt-douze
91	Quatre-vingt-onze
90	Quatre-vingt-dix
89	Quatre-vingt-neuf
82	Quatre-vingt-deux
81	Quatre-vingt-un
80	Quatre-vingts
79	Soixante-dix-neuf
72	Soixante-douze
71	Soixante et onze
70	Soixante-dix
69	Soixante-neuf
62	Soixante-deux
61	Soixante et un
60	Soixante
59	Cinquante-neuf
52	Cinquante-deux
51	Cinquante et un
50	Cinquante
49	Quarante-neuf
42	Quarante-deux
41	Quarante et un
40	Quarante
39	Trente-neuf
32	Trente-deux
31	Trente et un
30	Trente
29	Vingt-neuf
22	Vingt-deux
21	Vingt et un
20	Vingt
19	Dix-neuf
17	Dix-Sept
16	Seize
15	Quinze
14	Quatorze
13	Treize
12	Douze
11	Onze
10	Dix
9	Neuf
8	Huit
7	Sept
6	Six
5	Cinq
4	Quatre
3	Trois
2	Deux
1	Un
0	Zéro

The number 1 “un” in femenin is “une”. If you have more than 1 noun such as 2 tables you must add an “s” at the end like: J’ai une table → J’ai deux tables! If you want to say that you say more than one but not a precise amount say “des”.

To say I have in French its “J’ai”.

Write down the following:

(I have 1 House): _____.

(I have 2 Cars): _____.

(I have 3 Brothers): _____.

(I have 4 Sisters): _____.

(I have 5 Chairs): _____.

(I have 6 Tables): _____.

(I have 7 Sofa’s): _____.

(I have 8 TV’s): _____.

(I have 42 Computers): _____.

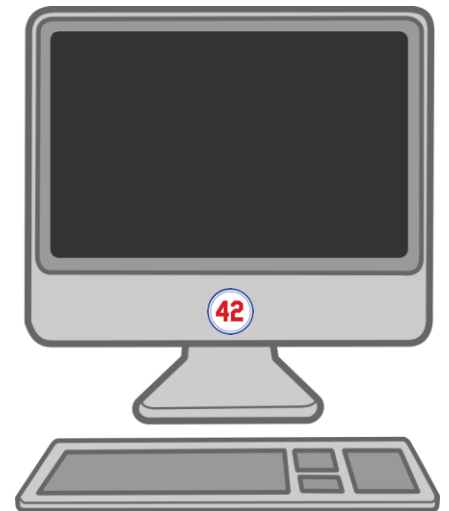
(I have a red door): _____.

ARE YOU *DONE*!?

GOOD JOB!

The answers are:

1. J’ai une maison
2. J’ai deux voitures
3. J’ai trois frères
4. J’ai quatre soeurs
5. J’ai cinq chaises
6. J’ai six tables
7. J’ai huit télévisions
8. J’ai quarante-deux ordinateurs
9. J’ai une porte rouge



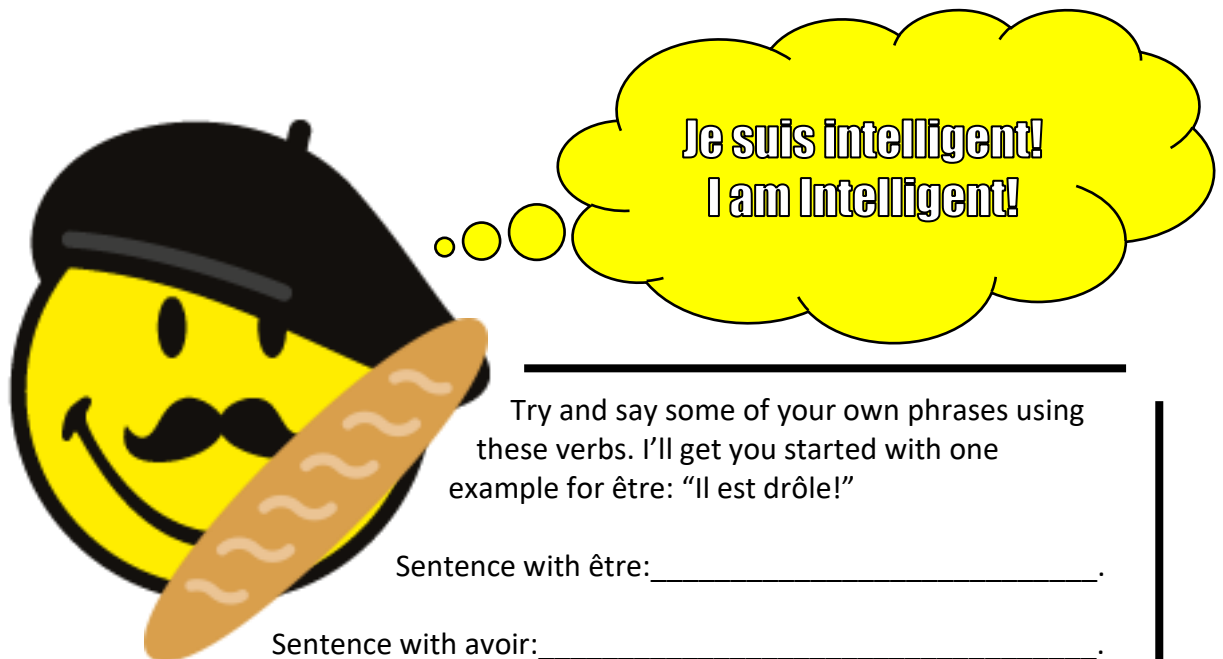
CHAPTER 6: VERBS AND SPORTS

In French there are verbs just like in English. Two of the main ones are “Avoir” and “Être”, these verbs are “to have” and “to be”. You might think that it would be very difficult to learn them but the truth is that you already know some of them. For example, when you say “Mon Frère est content”, you have used “est” which means “is” in English. This is part of the conjugation of “Être”.

How to conjugate Avoir and Être:

<i>English</i>	<i>Avoir</i>	<i>Être</i>
<i>I have/am</i>	J'ai	Je suis
<i>You have/are</i>	Tu as	Tu es
<i>He has/is</i>	Il/Elle a	Il/Elle est
<i>We have/are</i>	Nous avons	Nous sommes
<i>You (plural) have/are</i>	Vous avez	Vous êtes
<i>They have/are</i>	Ils ont	Ils ont

You already know how to say J'ai and est! Just learn a couple more!



Try and say some of your own phrases using these verbs. I'll get you started with one example for être: “Il est drôle!”

Sentence with être: _____.

Sentence with avoir: _____.

Sentence with être: _____.

Sentence with avoir: _____.

GOOD JOB! I'm sure your sentences are great. Check your use of verbs with the table above. I think you earned it, want to play a game? Let's continue improving your vocabulary, this time we will learn about sports. Try to do this fun little minigame:

Les Sports

W	Y	A	T	H	L	T	I	S	M	E	J
B	O	X	E	O	T	E	N	N	I	S	B
W	K	D	F	O	O	T	B	A	L	L	G
E	N	C	Y	C	L	I	S	M	E	R	O
B	A	S	K	E	T	B	A	L	L	T	L
E	H	N	A	T	A	T	I	O	N	F	F
G	Y	M	N	A	S	T	I	Q	U	E	T
H	O	C	K	E	Y	D	A	N	S	E	E

Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden → and ↓ .

ATHLTISME

FOOTBALL

TENNIS

BASKETBALL

GOLF

BOXE

GYMNASTIQUE

CYCLISME

HOCKEY

DANSE

NATATION

Done? What do you think all of these words mean?

ENGLISH	FRENCH
ATHLETICS	Athlétisme (mas)
FOOTBALL	Football (mas)
TENNIS	Tennis (mas)
BASKETBALL	Basketball (mas)
GOLF	Golf (mas)
BOXING	Boxe (fem)
GYMNASTICS	Gymnastique (fem)
CYCLING	Cyclisme (mas)
HOCKEY	Hockey (mas)
DANCING	Danse (fem)
SWIMMING	Natation (fem)

Did you understand them all? Some of them were just like English right?

Tell me, what is your favorite sport?

Now try and say it in French, to say favorite in French its “préfér(e)”!

Good job! My favorite sport is Tennis: “Mon sport préféré est le Tennis”.

GREAT!

How about trying to say that you do or play a certain sport such as I play football, if you want to say that you must say “Je joue au football”.

Let’s break this down into parts:

First of all, we have “**Je joue**”, this is simply another verb called “**jouer**” which means to play. So, when you say **Je joue** you are saying I play.

Secondly, we have “**au football**”. In French it isn’t enough to simply say “**football**” and you have to say “**au**” first if you want to refer to it as something that you play. Therefore, saying “**au football**” means that you play “**football**”. Note that its “**au**” when its masculine and “**à la**” when its feminine.

3

However, like in English you can’t always say “I play”, sometimes you have to say, “I do” like in for example: “**I do** cycling”. As you can see here you have had to use “I do” instead of “I play”. It’s the same in French, you would say “Je fais” which means “I do”.

Don’t forget about the “**au**” that you have to use, however, in French when you say “I do” the “**au**” is swapped for “**du**” when its masculine and “**de la**” when its feminine. For example: Je **fais du** cyclisme.

Try and write the following sentences:



1

2

I **play** basketball

I **play** golf

I **do** boxing

I **play** Hockey

I **do** Swimming

ARE YOU READY FOR THE CHALLENGE QUESTION?



I **play** Petanque (feminine)

GOOD JOB!

The answers are:

1. Je joue au basketball
2. Je joue au golf
3. Je fais de la boxe
4. Je joue au hockey
5. Je fais de la natation
6. Je joue à la pétanque

Did you get them all right? If not practice some more here:

Conjugating verbs to form sentences isn't easy, but don't worry you will get the hang of it very quickly.

Try and draw for drawings, each of a different sport and write below it what it is in FRENCH!



CHAPTER 7: PRACTICE, PRACTICE AND PRACTICE

You might think that you are making great progress, and this is true but don't get too ahead of yourself without knowing everything perfectly. In this chapter we will simply revise a little bit of what you have learnt in the book so far. To see how well you are doing take this fun little quiz!!!

Each part will tackle questions of a different chapter (Eg: Part 1 = Chapter 1, Part 4 = Chapter 4...).

PART 1

1. Write Clouds:

2. Write Tree:

3. Write Car:

4. Write Road:

PART 2

1. Write Red:

2. Write Green:

3. Write Yellow:

4. Write Purple:

5. Write Black:

6. Write the Car is Red:

7. Write the Road is Pink:

PART 3

1. Write Computer:

2. Write Door:

3. Write Window:

4. Write Chair:

5. Write Tired:

6. Write my Boy is Funny:

7. Write my Dad is Brave:

PART 4

1. Write I am Called:

2. Write We are Called:

3. Write She is Called:

4. Write They are Called:

5. Write How are you?:

6. Write I'm good:

PART 5

1. Write 7:

2. Write 15:

3. Write 31:

4. Write 82:

5. Write 99:

6. Write I have 42 Daughters:

PART 6 (It’s the last PART, you CAN DO IT!)

1. Fill in this table:

<i>English</i>	<i>Avoir</i>	<i>Être</i>
<i>I have/am</i>		
<i>You have/are</i>	Tu as	
<i>He has/is</i>		Il/Elle est
<i>We have/are</i>		
<i>You (plural) have/are</i>		
<i>They have/are</i>	Ils ont	

2. Write Swimming:

3. Write Athletics:

4. Write I play Football:

5. Write I do Dancing:

DONE! DONE! **DONE!**

Here are the answers:

P1 :

1. Nuages
2. Arbre
3. Voiture
4. Route

P2 :

1. Rouge
2. Vert
3. Jaune
4. Violet
5. Noir
6. Le Voiture est Rouge
7. La Route est Rose

P3 :

1. Ordinateur
2. Porte
3. Fenêtre
4. Chaise
5. Fatigué
6. Mon Garçon est Drôle
7. Mon Père est Courageux

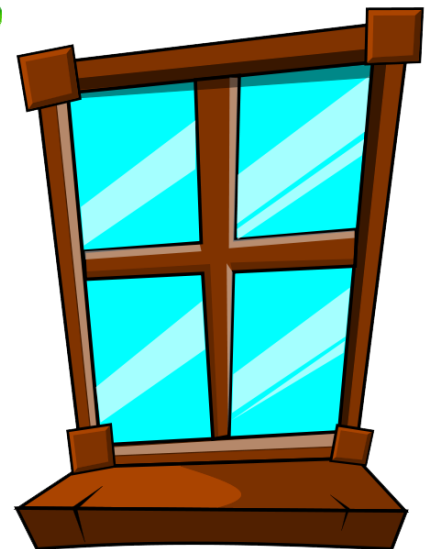
P4 :

1. Je m'appelle
2. Nous Nous appelons
3. Elle s'appelle
4. Ils s'appellent
5. Comment Ça Va ?
6. Ça Va Bien

P5 :

1. Sept
2. Quinze
3. Trente et Un
4. Quarante-vingt-deux
5. Quarante-vingt-dix-neuf
6. J'ai Quarante-deux filles

P6 :



42

1. Each answer represents each box in order

- a. J'ai
- b. Je suis
- c. Tu es
- d. Il/Elle a
- e. Nous avons
- f. Nous sommes
- g. Vous avez
- h. Vous êtes
- i. Ils sont

2. Natation

3. Athlétisme

4. Je joue au Foot

5. Je fais de la Danse



How well did you do? Each question counts as 1 point. On my first try I got ____/43

Now check to see your corresponding score:

1-5= 1 Star

6-10= 2 Stars

11-20= 3 Stars

21-30= 4 Stars

31-43= 5 Stars

Color in your result:



CHAPTER 8: INTRODUCING YOURSELF!!!

Everything that you currently know is great! However, wouldn't you really like to be able to finally introduce yourself.

LETS RECAP!

To say hello its:



But you can also say:



Try saying it to your family or friends, I'm sure you will say it great!

Now let's combine this with your previous knowledge to say, Hello, My name is ____ and I like to play _____. (I like= J'aime)

You can see how it isn't so hard to introduce yourself as you already know most of the things that you need to know. It's just a matter of combining all of these different words and structures to give a more COMPLEX message.

Try to introduce yourself like shown:

(Hello, my name is ____ and I like to play ____): _____

_____.

Good job!

Now check if you got it right! You should have written:

Salut/Bonjour, Je m'appelle _____ et J'aime jouer au/à la _____.

Did you get it right? If not try to re-do it.

What else can you say to introduce yourself? How about trying to say where you are from. To do this you use the verb être that you learned before, for example “Je suis” and you add the country that you are from.

For example: Je suis Espagnol. (Espagnol(e) if you are a girl)

This means: I am Spanish.

This is a short list of countries:

PAYS (COUNTRY)	WHAT YOU SAY:
ESPAGNE (SPAIN)	Espagnol(e)
ALLEMAGNE (GERMANY)	Allemand(e)
ANGLETERRE (ENGLAND)	Anglais(e)
AUSTRALIE (AUSTRALIA)	Australien(ne)
ARGENTINE (ARGENTINA)	Argentin(e)
CANADA (CANADA)	Canadien(ne)
ÉTATS-UNIS (UNITED STATES)	Américain(e)
ITALIE (ITALY)	Italien(ne)
PAYS BAS/HOLLANDE (NETHERLANDS)	Néerlandais(e)/Hollandais(e)
PORTUGAL (PORTUGAL)	Portugais(e)

So where are you from?

Really!?!? ME TOO!!!!



CHAPTER 9: ALL THE VERBS

In French there are so many different verbs like in any other language. Now, don't worry, they are nothing too difficult. In fact, you already know a couple such as "s'appeler", "être" and "avoir"

To check that you remember them well let's do a little recap quiz! Fill in the gaps to these stories.

Bonjour ! J'aime beaucoup le Football, donc, (I play) _____
 au foot. Toutes les semaines j'aime jouer au foot avec mes amis. (we play)
 _____ tout le temps. (I have) _____
 une voiture rouge et (my brother plays) _____ joue
 avec la voiture tout le temps. (he is called) _____ Billy.

How did you do? It's not so difficult right?

Now I will write the translation of what this text means. Fix your mistakes and attempt to understand what the text meant to learn a few more vocabulary words.

The text went like this:

Hello! I like football a lot, so, **je joue au**
 football. Every week, I like to play football with my friends.
 Nous **jouons** all the time. I have
 a red car and **mon frère joue**
 with the car all the time. **Il s'appelle** Billy.

Did you get them all right? Do you understand the text?

GOOD JOB!

Now that you know how to identify and use verbs have some useful verb tables:

Verbs are split into two sections. Regular and Irregular Verbs. For example, **Avoir** and **Être** are irregular but **Jouer** is regular. What irregular means is that its conjugation changes all the time so there is no simple rule to follow. However, all regular verbs follow a simple rule.

This how to conjugate Jouer. ("er" verbs)

I play	Je joue
You play	Tu joues
He/She plays	Il/Elle joue

We play	Nous jou ons
You (plural) play	Vous jou ez
They play	Ils/Elles jou ent

Notice a pattern? All of the conjugations start with “jou”. So all you have to do is learn the endings. For “Je” and “Il/Elle” the ending is “e”. For “Tu” it is “es”. For “nous” its “ons”, for vous its “ez” and for “ils” its “ent”.

For all verbs finishing in “er” it’s the same. For example regarder, which means “to watch”

Okay, now let’s test your knowledge with a little fun game:

Connect the words with each other using lines!

I play
We Play
I watch
You watch
You (plural) watch
They watch
We watch
You play
She watches

Je Regarde
Je Joue
Nous Regardons
Nous Jouons
Ils Regardent
Elle Regarde
Tu Joues
Tu Regardes
Vous Regardez



Okay now that you know how to conjugate most words it's time to teach you the rest!

Finir ("ir" verbs)

I finish	Je finis
You finish	Tu finis
He/She finishes	Il/Elle finit
We finish	Nous finissons
You (plural) finish	Vous finissez
They finish	Ils/Elles finissent

Here you can see how to conjugate all regular verbs ending in "ir". This is because not all verbs end in "er" like regarder or jouer. For example, "Avoir", "Être" and "Faire" all finish differently to those. It is true that "er" verbs are usually the most common but its not always the case.

DISCLAIMER: Don't get confused because Avoir, Être and Faire are Irregular so they conjugate differently, you will learn that later on!

I think that you have put in enough effort for now and you know how to conjugate a lot of verbs.

Here! Take this rollercoaster and fill in the blanks accordingly!

(regarder) I
watch

(jouer) I play

(choisir) I
choose

(être) I am

(avoir) I have

(faire) I do

(finir) I finish

That was fun wasn't it? AND not too hard, either right? If you struggled to do these look back at chapter 9 for guidance or even some of the other chapters beforehand.

There is one last type of regular verbs that I haven't taught you yet, and this is verbs finishing with "re" that are regular. For example "to wait" (attendre) and "to sell" (vendre). These are equally as easy as all of the ones you have done so far so you can do it!

Note: These tables are just examples for you to follow to conjugate regular verbs of this type.

Vendre ("re" verbs)

I sell	Je vends
You sell	Tu vends
He/She sells	Il/Elle vend
We sell	Nous vendons
You (plural) sell	Vous vendez
They sell	Ils/Elles vendent

Notice how in this case you are often removing the "re" from it and swapping it with a short ending. For He/She, the "re" is removing completely and not even replaced!

On the other hand, with the "ir" verbs, the adding on at the end was often quite longer and you never removed the "i" at the end.

These are just the rules for conjugating regular verbs so if you learn them you should be sorted. Remember that all regular verbs in French end in "er", "ir" or "re" so you have already learnt it all, **YOOHOO!**

The last thing I need to mention is how to conjugate "Faire". Remember I said it was irregular. Well, this isn't completely true, it's technically "irregular" but is quite similar to a regular "re" verb. So you can follow those rules and do some minor changes!!!

Faire

I do	Je fais
You do	Tu fais
He/She does	Il/Elle fait
We do	Nous faisons
You (plural) do	Vous faites
They do	Ils/Elles font

So, it is a little different but does share some similarities with regular "re" verbs.



Great! So, now you have learnt essentially all that you need to know from verbs, and a couple other useful things. But, all of this is useless, unless we bring it all together by joining different aspects of each part. We can start off with joining our “er” verbs with other words to make full sentences.

Our first “er” verb is “jouer”. You already know how to write with this verb, try to make a full sentence with it by connecting it with a sport.

Example: I play football

(but of course write it in FRENCH!!)

Good! Now let’s try with “regarder”. Remember, you know how to say TV, so you can say I watch the TV. Try that!

Did you write “Je regarde la TV”? If so, good job!

If you have struggled to do the last 2, revise chapter 3 and 6 again for vocabulary if that’s what you need, or revise chapters 9 and 10 again for verbs.



Let’s continue!

Next, we have “ir” verbs, from these you know “finir” and choisir.

Lets start with “finir”, You know how to say “I like”. And, to say early its “tôt”, so try to say I like to finish early!

You should have written “J’aime finir tôt!”. Did you get it! If not, remember to go back and revise chapters 3, 6, 9 and 10.

Okay, now let’s move on to choisir.

Tip: in French “and” is “et” and “between” is “entre”

With that try to answer this question!

What are you doing?

Your answer: *I am choosing between a red car and a blue computer*

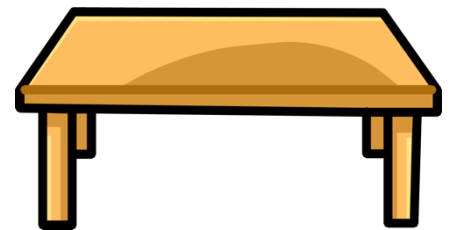
Great! It might seem complicated now, but you will see how quickly you get the hang of this. Soon you will be able to come up with all sorts of sentences combining verbs with other words like vocabulary.

Remember to come back to chapter 11 later on if you are struggling with making sentences using both verbs and other words. By the way, for this question you should have written “Je choisis entre un voiture rouge et un ordinateur bleu”. Did you get it right? Hopefully!!!!

Finally, we have “re” verbs. Firstly, we have “vendre” but we also have “attendre”.

Try to say “I’m selling my beautiful table”

Good job! See how you can make both easy and hard sentences in French by combining verbs with other useful words. Isn’t it fun!? In no time you will be able to do this by yourself very easily.



The answer is “Je vends ma belle table”.

To finish this off let’s try to do one last sentence, this time with “attendre”. Write “I am waiting for my mom”

The answer was J’attends ma mère! You might have written “J’attends à ma mère”, if you did that it’s wrong but don’t worry, many people do that mistake, just remember that when referring to people in French, you often don’t use “to”.



In this chapter we will learn all about the “**matériel scolaire**” which means school material in French. I’m sure you have already heard all about how important it is to bring your equipment to be ready to learn in class, but wouldn’t you like to be able to say it in French?

LETS START!

Grab your pencil case and start taking everything out. Even if you only have a few things, take out everything that you have.

As you take things out, tick the things off in the list below!



Are there any of these that you don't have?

List all of the items that you don't have but would like to have in French:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Wow, that's great, try and ask your parents for these items in French and see how they answer. For example, say "je veux des feutres" if you want markers.

How did it go? Answer either "bien" for good or "mal" for bad

_____!

Okay, now let's break down the sentence you just said, "je veux des feutres". First of all "des feutres" means markers, which is what you are asking for in this case. Then, "je veux" means I want. This is a new verb that you have just learnt which is part of a group of verbs called the modal verbs. This verb is "vouloir" which means "to want".



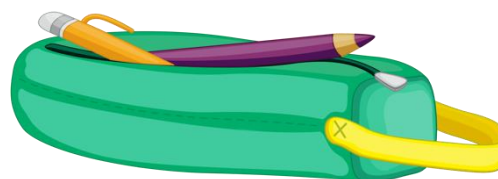
CHAPTER 13: MODAL VERBS

Last chapter you were learning about your pencil case and everything that you have to bring to school! When doing that you also learned how to say you wanted something. You said “Je veux _____”. This is part of the modal verb “vouloir”. There are 3 modal verbs, each with a different meaning and a different conjugation. Let’s start with the verb “vouloir” which means to want.

I want	Je veux
You want	Tu veux
He/She wants	Il/Elle veut
We want	Nous voulons
You (plural) want	Vous voulez
They want	Ils/Elles veulent

This might seem tricky to memorize, but don’t worry, most of the modal verbs are like this so as long as you memorize 1 of them you should have a quite good shot at trying to conjugate the others. Let’s practice with this verb.

Try to write “They want a pencil case” in French:



Now try to write “She wants to play football”:

Finally, try and write “We want a computer”:

Time for the ANSWERS:

1. Ils veulent une trousse!!!
2. Elle veut jouer au foot!!!
3. Nous voulons une ordinateur!!!

How did you do? If you struggled with these questions maybe try to go back and revise some other parts of the book again. In this case, I would recommend you go back and read chapter 3, 6, 12 and if you want to practice more for general knowledge then chapter 7.

Ok, lets continue with the rest of the modal verbs.

Up next, we have “pouvoir”, this verb means “to can”.

For example, if you are reading someone's diary and they are writing about being able to play football, they would say :

JE PEUX jouer au foot!

This is a conjugation of pouvoir.

I can	Je peux
You can	Tu peux
He/She can	Il/Elle peut
We can	Nous pouvons
You (plural) can	Vous pouvez
They can	Ils/Elles peuvent

As you can see, the conjugation is very similar to vouloir, this is because they both belong to the same family of verbs, the modal verbs.

This time instead of starting each (or at least most conjugations) with "veu", they start with "peu". Seems quite easy right?

Want to try using it?

Write one sentence using it!

GOOD JOB!!!

I think that you are really getting the hang of it by this point! Are you ready for the last modal verb? If so then time to race!!!

Get a timer of 1 minute and try to memorize the following table as fast as possible.

I must	Je dois
You must	Tu dois
He/She must	Il/Elle doit
We must	Nous devons
You (plural) must	Vous devez
They must	Ils/Elles doivent

Oh oH! This one is different to the others but have at least tried. If so move on and no peeking back!

This verb was the verb *devoir*, which means “to must”. For example, if you say “Je dois do that” you have just said “I must/have to do that”. But how do you say “do that” in French? It’s very easy actually, first of all, that is *ça*. Easy right? Then “do” is just “faire” because “faire” is the verb for “to do/to make”.

SO, to say “I have to do that”, it would be:

Je dois faire ça!

Easy right? Okay, let’s do a little quiz now with what you have just memorized. If you want, quickly look back at the table before doing the quiz but no looking back for too long!

I must	
You must	Tu dois
He/She must	
We must	
You (plural) must	Vous devez
They must	

Look back at the table from the last page to see if you got it right!

Remember, these modal verbs are very important, just like all of the other verbs that you have learnt so far so go back to previous chapters to revise all of them again if you need to. These modal verbs aren’t regular, just like “avoir”, “être”, “faire” and so many others... ..this makes them a lot harder but you have to try and remember them.



CHAPTER 14: INVESTIGATING BUDDIES

In this chapter you will have to take on the role of Sherlock Holmes... THE BEST INVESTIGATOR THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN!

TO DO THAT FIRST OF ALL WE MUST PREPARE, and use an old looking font. HAHAA WE ARE READY!

If you read the sentence, do you know what it means?

“Je veux une table”

It means “I want a table”. You knew, that right? Of course, you did you little genius. If you weren’t so sure what it meant maybe its best if you read the previous chapters again, specially chapter 13.

That’s great!

BUT NOW ITS TIME TO PLAY A GAME. ITS CALLED POINT THAT MAGNIFYING GLASS! In this game you will have a list of phrases in the left and a list in the right. YOU WILL HAVE TO CONNECT THEM WITH straight LINES if you think that they mean the opposite thing and with dotted LINES if they mean the SAME THING!

Je m’ appelle Billy

Je joue au foot

Nous avons un stylo

Nous avons une gomme

Je fais de la natation

Nous regardons la TV

J’ ai une regle

Nous vendons une porte

Je ne m’ appelle pas Billy

Je ne joue pas au foot

On a un stylo

On a une gomme

Je ne fais pas de la natation

On regarde la TV

Je n’ ai pas une regle

On vend une porte

AND W’ere

done...

Its time to see how you did fellow detective, did you solve the mysteries or did you crrrack under pressure?? Here are the answers:



1. Straight line
2. Straight Line
3. Dotted Line
4. Dotted Line
5. Straight Line
6. Dotted Line
7. Straight Line
8. Dotted Line

Did you get them all right? If you didn't don't worry because it was very difficult, but now I'm going to explain how they all made sense.

Lets start with the straight lines. You put a straight line every time they meant the opposite. Notice, how every time they meant the opposite the sentence was the same as always except it also had a "ne pas". This "ne pas" essentially means "not", so you use it to say when something is not true. For example with the first line, by saying Je ne m'appelle pas Billy you are saying "I am not called Billy" which would be the opposite. In French, you put the ne before the verb and the pas after the verb. Try it yourself:

Turn this sentence into negative:

Je suis intelligent

Le voiture est bleu

You should have written:

Je ne suis pas intelligent and le voiture n'est pas bleu. Remember, when there are 2 vowels beside eachother like in "ne est" you use an apostrophe to shorten it like "n'est". If you failed at these 2 questions maybe retry this whole chapter and remember you put "ne" before the verb and "pas" right after.

Finally, we have the dotted lines, in this case they meant the same. The only thing that changed was "on" instead of "nous". "On" means the same thing as "nous" so you can choose which you want to use. This doesn't exist in English. However, remember that when you use "on" its conjugated as if it was "il".



CHAPTER 15: HOW OLD ARE YOU? (question mark)

Before we start this chapter, maybe you would want to head back to some of the older chapters on the topic of presenting yourself so that you are ready for more learning. This is the 3rd chapter on this topic, following chapter 4 and 8, read those quickly first again just in case.

I forgot! Remind me please, what is your name (answer in French)

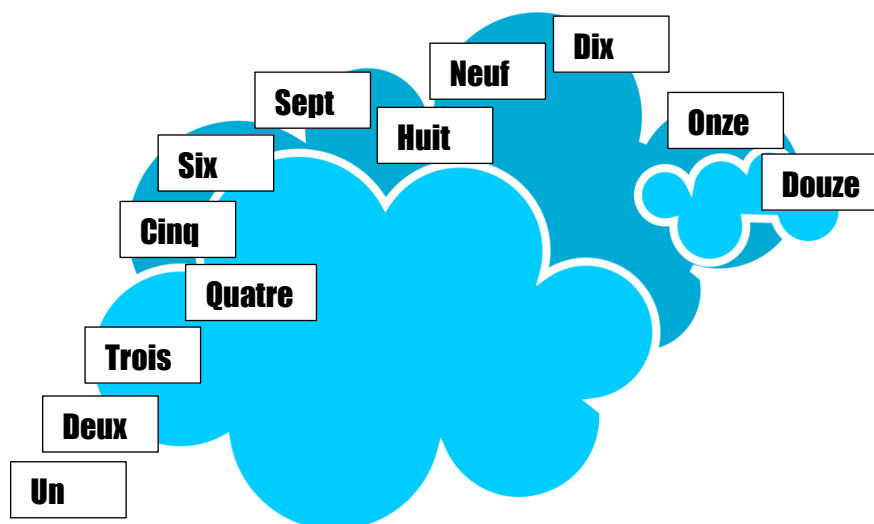
And... where are you from?

Yes, yes, yes, that is true, now I remember. Moi, je m'appelle Jean Pierre et je suis français. That means= "Me, I am called Jean Pierre and I am french". I bet you knew what it meant because you are so good at french, you dont even need me to tell you.

Now that we have gotten that out of the way, let's go back to the clouds (CHAPTER 5)

Do you remember how to count in French?

It went a little bit like this:



Do you remember now? It's not that hard right. So now if I ask you how old you are you would be able to answer how old you are. Except... that in French you don't say I am 10 years old but you say I have 10 years. Knowing that give it a shot:

Quel Âge as-tu? (How old are you)?

You should have answered "J'ai _____ ans".

If you didn't get it don't worry it isn't easy. BUT NOW YOU KNOW HOW TO DO IT!! So let's try some more.

Quel Âge as ta mère? (How old is your mom)?

Actually... maybe you shouldn't answer that.

Anyways, next:

Quel Âge as ton père? (How old is your dad)?

Quel Âge as ton chien? (How old is your dog)?

If you don't have a dog just make up the answer. Say "mon chien a _____ ans".

GOOD JOB! YOU ARE REALLY GETTING THE HANG OF THIS!

Now that you know how to say how old you are, this leads us to the next thing that we can learn which is how to ask questions in French. You might have realized that during this chapter I have asked you the questions in French. This was to get you ready for you to learn how to ask your own questions.

The first way to ask questions is by adding a dash (-) followed by tu after the verb when you are asking someone a question. For example, if you want to ask someone how old they are you say Quel Âge (What Age) as-tu (do you have)? Try to ask someone if they eat bread (bread is pain)

You should have written: Manges-tu du pain?

Did you get it right? If not please revise the start of this chapter again.

Okay, moving on, did you know that in French there are multiple ways of asking a question? In fact, all of these ways LOOK different but actually mean the exact same thing. So far you have learnt how to say it finishing with as-tu. However, you can say it the other way around as well.



Instead of asking Quel Âge as-tu, you can be a little bit less formal and say “tu as Quel Âge”? All you are doing is swapping the “as” and the “tu” and removing the dash. Sometimes even reordering the sentence a little is essential but don’t worry about that.

Try it yourself, ask someone if they eat bread but using this brand-new method that you just learnt:

Did you write “Tu manges du pain?”. If that’s the case, then well done!

Try to ask someone if we eat bread:

This time, you had 2 options for what you could answer. This would be “on mange du pain?” and “nous mangeons du pain”? If you didn’t get this right, you might want to re visit the chapter for regular “er” verbs, chapter 9 and maybe also chapter 14.

Finally, in French you can even ask questions by “est-ce que”. Nobody really knows why anybody would want to add that at the start of their sentences because its so long and complicated but lets give it a try. Ask if someone eats bread using this new method:

You should have answered: “Est-ce que tu manges du pain?” or “Est-ce que manges-tu du pain?”



CHAPTER 16: DOWN WITH THE ANIMALS

Throughout this book you have learnt a lot of vocabulary, but now that we're getting so close to the end of you can't end this book without having learnt about animals.

It might seem hard to memorize a whole new list of animal names but we can start slowly and get there in the end, you already know how to say dog, which is chien.



As you can see from this there are 3 main types of animals. The “domestiques” which are the domesticated ones, the “de la ferme” which are the farm animals and the “sauvages” which are the wild ones.

Without looking (NO CHEATING!!!!) answer a few questions!

Write the lion in French:

Write the elephant in French:

Write the dog in French:

Write the cat in French:

Write the cow in French:

Write the horse in French:

Write the pig in French:

You should have answered:

1. Le Lion
2. L'Éléphant
3. Le Chien
4. Le Chat
5. La Vache
6. Le Cheval
7. Le Porc

I think it's time for a little game now! Read the following mixture of words and find the 6 animal names lurking within the rotating text:

serpentsingepouleoiseaupoissonours

Well done!

Remember how different animals were found in different places? Well, in French like in any other languages you can go to these places. In French to do this you would use the verb "aller".

I'll start you off:

Je vais à la ferme.

You try the writing it now:



CHAPTER 17: ENCYCLOPEDIA

BONJOUR! Je m'appelle BOB le cyclops et je suis très intelligent. (In french, très means a lot). Qu'est-ce que tu veux apprendre au jour d'Hui? ("apprendre" means to learn and "au jour d'Hui" means today).

Jean-Pierre joins the conversation with the cyclops. Create a conversation between them about whatever you want (idea: it could have questions and answers)



Jean-Pierre: _____

_____.

Cyclops: _____

_____.



Jean Pierre: _____

_____?

Cyclops: _____

_____!!!!

Jean Pierre: HEy Kid! I got the cyclops to tell us about his secret enCYCLOPedia with all of the verb's one's heart can desire:

This list won't include the regular verbs because those always end the same way. If you want to revise the regular ones, head back to chapter 9.

Avoir (to have) and Être (to be)

Avoir/Être (English)	Avoir	Être
I have/am	J'ai	Je suis
You have/are	Tu as	Tu es
He has/is	Il/Elle a	Il/Elle est
We have/are	Nous avons	Nous sommes
You (plural) have/are	Vous avez	Vous êtes
They have/are	Ils ont	Ils ont

Faire (to do/make)

I do	Je fais
You do	Tu fais
He/She does	Il/Elle fait

We do	Nous faisons
You (plural) do	Vous faites
They do	Ils/Elles font

Vouloir(to want)

I want	Je veux
You want	Tu veux
He/She wants	Il/Elle veut
We want	Nous voulons
You (plural) want	Vous voulez
They want	Ils/Elles veulent

Pouvoir (to can/be able to)

I can	Je peux
You can	Tu peux
He/She can	Il/Elle peut
We can	Nous pouvons
You (plural) can	Vous pouvez
They can	Ils/Elles peuvent

Devoir (to must/have to)

I must	Je dois
You must	Tu dois
He/She must	Il/Elle doit
We must	Nous devons
You (plural) must	Vous devez
They must	Ils/Elles doivent

Savoir (to know)

I know	Je sais
You know	Tu sais
He/She knows	Il/Elle sait
We know	Nous savons
You (plural) know	Vous savez
They know	Ils/Elles savent

Lire (to read)

I read	Je lis
You read	Tu lis
He/She reads	Il/Elle lit
We read	Nous lisons
You (plural) read	Vous lisez
They read	Ils/Elles lisent

Écrire (to write)

I write	Je écris
You write	Tu écris

He/She writes	Il/Elle écrit
We write	Nous écrivons
You (plural) write	Vous écrivez
They write	Ils/Elles écrivent

Venir (to come)

I write	Je écris
You write	Tu écris
He/She writes	Il/Elle écrit
We write	Nous écrivons
You (plural) write	Vous écrivez
They write	Ils/Elles écrivent

Prendre (to take)

I write	Je prends
You write	Tu prends
He/She writes	Il/Elle prend
We write	Nous prenons
You (plural) write	Vous prenez
They write	Ils/Elles prennent

Mettre (to put)

I write	Je mets
You write	Tu mets
He/She writes	Il/Elle met
We write	Nous mettons
You (plural) write	Vous mettez
They write	Ils/Elles mettent

Aller (to go)

I go	Je vais
You go	Tu vas
He/She goes	Il/Elle va
We go	Nous allons
You (plural) go	Vous allez
They go	Ils/Elles vont

These are all the verbs that you need to know!



CHAPTER 18: FUTUR PROCHE

So far you have already learnt all of the different verbs and their conjugations in the present. However, you can also change verbs around slightly to use them in the future. This is called the future proche. To do the future proche you will first need to revise the verb “aller” as it is essential for this.

Remember chapter 16? During that chapter you said “je vais à la ferme”. This was using the verb “aller” and it meant “Im going to the farm”.

To do the future proche you start the sentence the same way but then include the verb of what you want to do in infinitive. For example: “je vais aller à la ferme”. This would mean I will go to the farm.

Its really easy right?

Try it yourself:

However, you can also use the future proche to do things like saying “I will play football”. Try saying that.

You should have written: Je vais jouer au foot”.

Write some of your phrases using the future proche to practice:

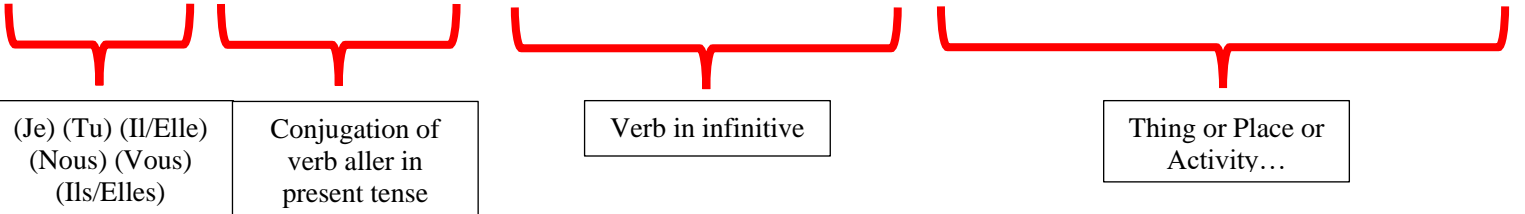
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



GOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOD JOB!

In case you forget how to write the future proche you can always head back to this page and read this useful infographic:

JE VAIS JOUER AU FOOT



Remember to head back here to remember the very easy future proche.

Now the book is essentially done! The next few chapters will simply be optional fun and games that you can do if you want to keep on practicing french and not forget it.



CHAPTER 19: THROWBACK TO THE PAST

For this chapter, let's remember everything that we have done so far and repeat some of the games that we liked the most.

For the first few chapters we introduced French to you with these 4 words and this image:

- Voiture
- Route
- Arbre
- Nuages

Do you still remember what they meant?

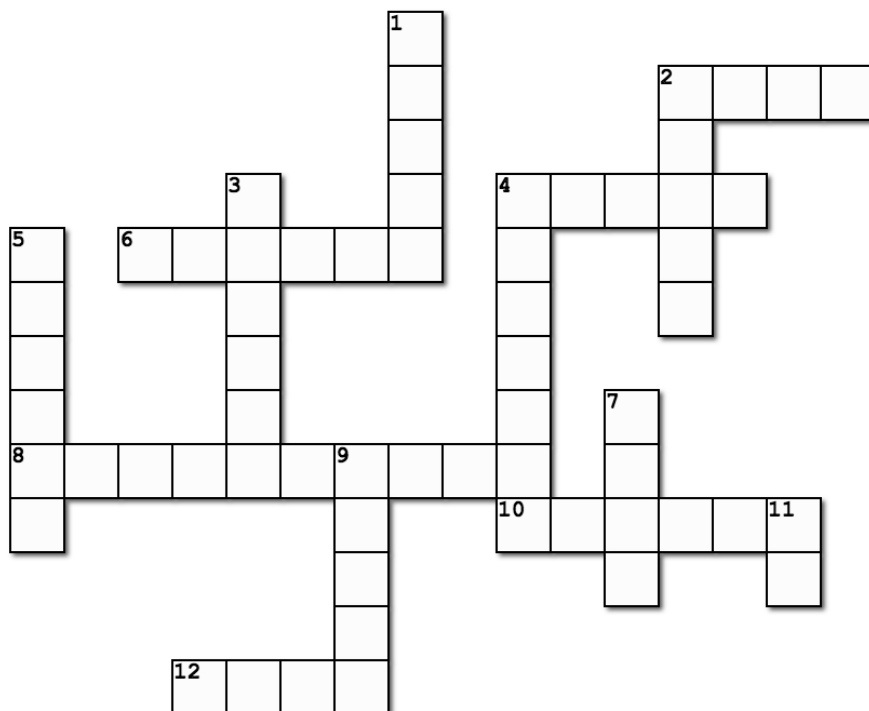
That's right! Car, road, tree and clouds.



Later on, we also learnt more words in French and colors. 1 of the games we played back then was this one. Try and do it again.

Words in French

Complete the Puzzle!



All done?

Then let's resume our sprint through time!

Next, we learnt to count, can you remind me how to count to 10 in French?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Yea that's right! GOOD JOB! Then... we played this game! Try it again:

Les Sports

W	Y	A	T	H	L	T	I	S	M	E	J
B	O	X	E	O	T	E	N	N	I	S	B
W	K	D	F	O	O	T	B	A	L	L	G
E	N	C	Y	C	L	I	S	M	E	R	O
B	A	S	K	E	T	B	A	L	L	T	L
E	H	N	A	T	A	T	I	O	N	F	F
G	Y	M	N	A	S	T	I	Q	U	E	T
H	O	C	K	E	Y	D	A	N	S	E	E

Find the following words in the puzzle.
Words are hidden → and ↓ .

ATHLETISME	FOOTBALL	TENNIS
BASKETBALL	GOLF	
BOXE	GYMNASTIQUE	
CYCLISME	HOCKEY	
DANSE	NATATION	

Not to keep you here for too long let's blitz through this a little faster...

Later, we learnt how to introduce ourselves, maybe say what we like to do and where we are from. Try it yourself.

Then we learnt all about conjugating verbs which you might have thought wasn't the best thing ever but it was necessary and now you are surely so grateful you have learnt it all.

Afterwards, we continued learning vocabulary... remember these 2 images?



And then we learnt the last 3 things of the book in this order:

1. How to turn a sentence into negative using "ne pas".
2. Asking questions in French.
3. Using Futur Proche: "THE FUTUR TENSE"

And now we're here. How was the book, was it fun? Enjoy the last chapter to draw whatever you want and some writing space to continue practicing your French!



CHAPTER 20: THE FINALE

AND WE'RE DONE WITH IT ALL!

Please rate the book out of 5 stars!



Tell me what did you think about it?

That's great!

Now, I will simply leave you off with some room to continue practicing your french and write some stories:

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 horizontal lines.

THE END

