



FRENCH Rencontres!

Part - 1

STANDARD XI



The Constitution of India

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties- It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- (k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

The Coordination Committee formed by GR No. Abhyas - 2116/(Pra.Kra.43/16) SD - 4
Dated 25.4.2016 has given approval to prescribe this textbook in its meeting held on 20.06.2019 and
it has been decided to implement it from the Academic Year 2019-20.

FRENCH Rencontres!

Part - 1

STANDARD XI



Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and
Curriculum Research, Pune 4.



Download DIKSHA App on your smartphone. If you scan the Q.R. Code on this page of your textbook, you will be able to access full text. If you scan the Q.R. Code provided, you will be able to access audio-visual study material relevant to each lesson, provided as teaching and learning aids.

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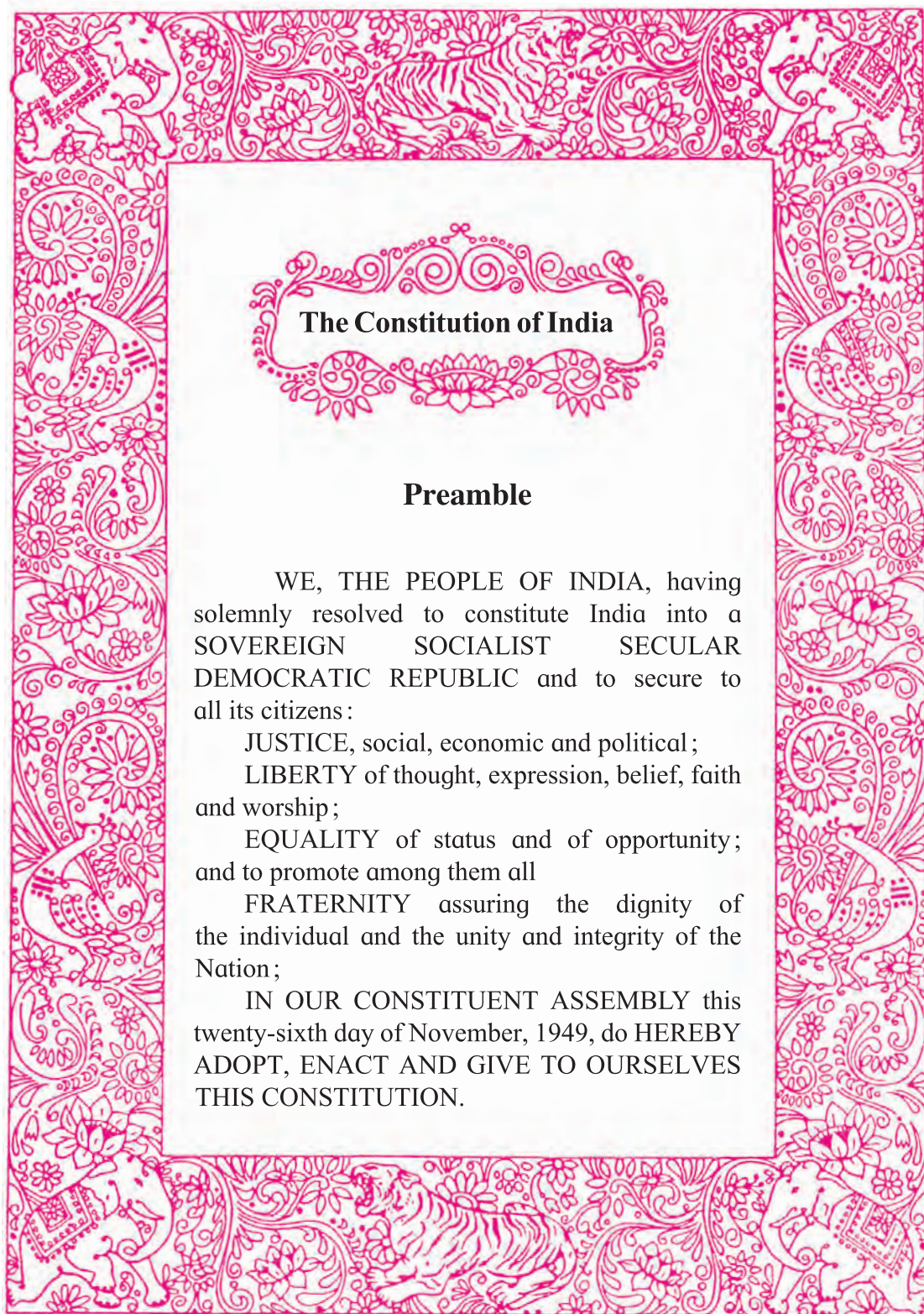
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The Constitution of India

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political ;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity ; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation ;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-gana-mana-adhināyaka jaya hē
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Panjāba-Sindhu-Gujarāta-Marāthā
Drāvida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himāchala-Yamunā-Gangā
uchchala-jaladhi-taranga

Tava subha nāmē jāgē, tava subha āsisa māgē,
gāhē tava jaya-gāthā,

Jana-gana-mangala-dāyaka jaya hē
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Jaya hē, Jaya hē, Jaya hē,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya hē.

PLEDGE

India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage. I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders respect, and treat everyone with courtesy.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness.

Preface

Dear Students,

A hearty welcome to you all in the Standard XI. We are very happy to present before you this coursebook based on the revised syllabus for Standard XI which will come into effect from the academic year starting from June 2019.

French is offered as one of the second languages at the Higher Secondary level in Maharashtra. As you know, knowledge of a foreign language has always been an asset to the student community and more so in today's globalized world. As French is the only language other than English to be spoken in all five continents in the world, it opens new career avenues to the students who opt for it.

This coursebook is a window to contemporary France, its culture and its people as well as other French speaking countries in the world and some aspects of their culture.

The themes of the lessons such as, college campus, sports, hobbies, visit to Paris etc. have been selected keeping in mind the interest of the students. The book contains grammar as well as different aspects of the culture and civilization of France and the French speaking world. Graded exercises that go from simple to complex reinforce each component. All parts of each lesson revolve around a central theme and form a cohesive whole. A variety of exercises provide adequate practice and enable the students to gain confidence and mastery. The book, thus, develops written as well as communication skills of the students.

To make this coursebook interesting for you, attractive layout with relevant photographs and coloured illustrations have been appropriately used. Useful audio-video teaching-learning material given in the text will be available through the Q.R. Code and through the medium of App for additional information. It will be definitely useful for your studies.

The comments and suggestions received from French Language experts have been given due consideration by the French Language Committee to make the book as useful and flawless as possible.

We will be happy if you share your feelings about the contents with us.

We hope you enjoy this journey of discovering another language and culture. Wish you happy journey – BON VOYAGE!



Pune

Date : 20 June, 2019

Indian Solar Year :
Jyeshtha 30, 1941

(Dr Sunil Magar)

Director

Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook
Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.



About the book...



We are happy to introduce the new French language course book for Std. XI based on the revised curriculum for French at the Higher Secondary level. We would like to familiarize our students and their teachers with the contents of this book.

Written with the primary aim of teaching French in an effective and simple manner, this course book introduces students to contemporary France, its culture and its people through its attractively designed pages.

Students are also led to discover French speaking countries in the world along with some aspects of their culture.

The approach to grammar, language, communication skills, phonetics and civilization reflects new and effective ideas that have shaped the field of education at large and the teaching of French in particular.

With the culmination of their school days, students are ready to step into a larger world of college life. This book gives them an awareness of both, academics and culture, that is bound to prepare them for higher education and to broaden their outlook towards other cultures.

This book is conceived for adolescents and adult learners taking into consideration their interests and their objectives for learning a foreign language.

The skills that we seek to develop through this course book are as follows:

- Study skills – An attempt has been made to help students develop curiosity for French language and culture. We have also attempted to give a glimpse into the civilization of a few French speaking countries. This should help widen the horizons of the students, make them more receptive to new ideas and tolerant towards people of other cultures.
 - Writing skills – The students will learn to do creative writing of different forms in present day situations, such as blog, dialogue, email and picture postcard writing. They will be able to write simple, structurally correct, coherent sentences in French language.
 - Reading skills – The students should be encouraged to read aloud, appreciate and acquire the pronunciation of French words. To this effect a phonetic chart with examples has been provided in the course book. They should read in order to understand the general meaning and decode specific information from authentic documents.
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- Speaking skills – An attempt has been made to help students communicate successfully in simple daily life situations and to speak with acceptable pronunciation. They should be capable of making oral presentations and holding a roleplay in given situations. If required they should be able to find their way around and get information for basic necessities in French.
 - Listening skills – The students should get an exposure to French language as it is spoken, to understand simple dialogues on the given day to day situations. This will help them to communicate in French effectively.

General structure of the book

1. Introduction:

These few opening pages which form the introduction to the book are mainly in the form of pictures related to France and its salient aspects. They highlight historical events as well as the contribution of France towards Sciences, Arts, Literature, Cinema etc.

The aim of this section entitled “Introduction” which has a high visual appeal, is to entice the students to open the pages of the book with interest and enthusiasm and thereby to create an interest in the subject. The content is intentionally in English, with the aim of motivating the students to do self-reading while going from the known towards the unknown.

This section could be used as an icebreaker in the initial lectures as well as to make students feel secure and at ease.

The topics dealt with contain themes suited for projects that students may be asked to do in English, such as: French Revolution, famous French personalities, Discoveries and Inventions by famous French people etc.

However, this section of the book must not be used for any formal evaluation.

2. Lesson 0

This lesson introduces the students to basic information regarding the language pertaining to pronunciation, alphabets, vocabulary such as the days of the week, months of the year, time, colours etc.

There are some fun activities such as crosswords to help students learn to reuse and remember the new words in the foreign language.





Teachers may use the matter provided in this section for formal evaluation.

3. Lessons 1 to 8

The book contains 8 lessons. Every lesson has a short introduction to the learning objectives of that lesson, under the headings: Lexique, Communication and Grammaire.

The structure of each lesson

Each lesson is made up of six sections.

Section 1

“Texte de Départ” or “Main text” is based on the main theme of the lesson. The oral comprehension questions that follow help understand the content of the main text.

Section 2

“Communiquons en français” is made up of words, expressions and mini dialogues with the aim of helping students articulate, speak or practise oral communication in French. The vocabulary and the expressions given in this section are based on the main theme of the lesson.

Section 3

“Grammaire”. This section contains explanations of the grammatical concepts that are introduced in the lesson. The decision to explain certain essential grammar concepts in English is intentional. This helps clarify the understanding of the topics. Examples are provided to illustrate the concept.

Each Grammar topic is followed by “Pratiquons” which helps to put in practice the new concepts learnt. This enables the student to instantly apply the rules of Grammar topic learnt.

Section 4

“Exercices”. This section has a variety of exercises based on all the grammar topics and vocabulary dealt in the lesson.

Section 5

“Civilisation”. As the name suggests, in this section one introduces the students to the culture and civilisation of France and French speaking countries. The theme is in accordance with the central idea of the corresponding lesson.

Section 6

“Bon Amusement”. This section consists of jokes, puzzles, proverbs and tongue twisters in French and **must not be considered for any formal evaluation.**





4. Bilans

After every two lessons there is a Bilan. Even though each lesson contains exercises based on the specific content of that lesson, the Bilan contains revision exercises related to the previous lessons. Hence there are four Bilans. The objective of these four Bilans is to recapitulate and assimilate the elements learnt in the previous lessons and to apply them in specific situations.

The grouping of two lessons may also correspond to the breakup of the annual academic year: e.g. First unit Test, Terminal Exam, Second unit Test and the Final Exam.

However, this breakup need not be strictly followed as teaching conditions may vary.

The Glossary is provided at the end of the book. This serves as a ready reckoner to students to work independently as well as to teachers to verify the vocabulary covered in the textbook.

A map of France as well as a map of French speaking countries are provided to locate and to identify a few countries where the characters of the book originate.

Solutions to the sections named “Exercices” and “Bilan” are provided at the end of the book to help students in self evaluation. However, the answers to the section named “Let us practise/Pratiquons” are not provided to enable the students to make an effort to find the right answers themselves.

It also helps the teacher to evaluate whether or not the student has understood the concepts introduced in the grammar module.

All instructions in the first two lessons are entirely in English as most of the students are exposed to French for the first time. However, third lesson onwards, English is used only to explain the grammar concepts.

Coloured pictures and illustrations are used as frequently as possible to illustrate and depict the theme discussed, as well as to break the monotony of printed texts and written material.

A lot of brainstorming, effort and thought have gone into bringing out this book in order to make it as user friendly as possible. We sincerely hope that our students will enjoy the course book which has been made with learners, teachers and the prescribed syllabus in mind.





TABLEAU DES MATIÈRES

INTRODUCTION TO FRANCE							01
Leçon 0		Come discover French ! Les Symboles de la France, L'Alphabet, Les Nombres, L'Heure, Les Jours de la semaine, Les Mois de l'année, Les Couleurs, La Maison, La Carte de France					09
Leçon	Titre	Grammaire	Lexique	Communication	Savoir-faire	Civilisation	Page
1.	Enchanté	Articles Indéfinis, Articles Définis, Pluriel des noms, Pronoms Sujets, Verbe Être, C'est, Ce sont, Prépositions	Présentations	Salutations : (Style: Formel, Informel)	Se présenter, Identifier un objet	Quelques personnalités célèbres de la France	21
2.	C'est qui ?	Verbe Avoir, Voici, Voilà, Adjectifs Qualificatifs, Mots interrogatifs : Qui, Comment, Verbe S'appeler, Pays et Prépositions	Présenter quelqu'un, Pays, Parties du visage	Premiers Contacts : (Style: Formel et Informel)	Présenter quelqu'un, décrire une personne	Les Pays Francophones, Quelques personnalités célèbres des pays francophones	35
BILAN 1							49
3.	Le Campus	Adjectifs Qualificatifs (suite), Articles Contractés, Verbes réguliers en ER, Il y a, Mots Interrogatifs : Où, Quand, Combien (de)	Le Campus du lycée, Chercher un lieu	La Politesse, Demander et dire l'heure	Localiser un lieu, exprimer l'heure, Décrire le campus	Le Système d'Éducation en France	54
4.	Joyeux Anniversaire	Verbes réguliers en RE, Forme négative, Forme interrogative, Adjectifs possessifs, Verbes irréguliers : Aller, Faire, Ouvrir	La famille, Les professions, Fêter l'anniversaire	Exprimer les souhaits	Décrire la famille, Décrire la maison, Parler de la fête de l'anniversaire, Poser les questions, Exprimer la possession	Les Français et leurs logements	69
BILAN 2							86

5.	Qu'est-ce que tu fais... ?	Pronoms toniques, Adjectifs démonstratifs, Adjectifs interrogatifs, Verbes irréguliers : Partir, Envoyer, Voir, Jouer (à, de)	Les activités de loisir, Les sports, Parties du corps	Parler de ses loisirs et de ses préférences	Écrire un blog, une carte postale, Parler de ses loisirs et de ses préférences	Les événements sportifs	91
6.	Je découvre la ville	Pronoms toniques (suite), Impératif, Verbes irréguliers : Prendre, Venir, Dire, Écrire, Mots interrogatifs : Que, Pourquoi, Verbes en ER : Manger, Commencer, Acheter, Préférer	Les monuments de Paris, Les moyens de transport	Demander et donner des directions	Décrire les monuments, Parler d'une ville, Demander et donner des directions	Les Moyens de transport à Paris	106
BILAN 3							120
7.	Fêtons les saisons	Verbes réguliers en IR, Verbes impersonnels : Pleuvoir, Neiger, Verbes irréguliers : Lire, Boire, Cueillir, Futur proche, Pronoms Objets Directs	Les saisons, Le temps, Les fêtes	Parler du temps, Discuter les saisons et exprimer les préférences	Décrire les saisons, Parler du temps, Décrire les fêtes	Les fêtes religieuses et socio - culturelles	125
8.	On fait des achats	Passé récent, Verbes Irréguliers : Vouloir, Pouvoir, Mettre, Les formules de négation, Pronoms Objets Indirects	Grand magasin, Les produits variés, Les rayons au supermarché	Conversation avec vendeur / marchand, Choisir un produit	Parler avec le vendeur / marchand, demander le prix, faire les achats	Les magasins en France	141
BILAN 4							152
CORRIGÉS DES EXERCICES ET DES BILANS							157
GLOSSAIRE							165

INTRODUCTION TO FRANCE

A quick ride down the ages

Prehistoric Age - Traces of human civilisation



Caves at Lascaux



Alignments of dolmens at Carnac

Antiquity - The Dawn of Civilisation



Site of the battle of Alésia



Vercingétorix

Vercingétorix, chieftain of the Gauls, leads an uprising against Julius Caesar in 52 BC but is defeated and France comes under Roman rule.



Charlemagne

Charlemagne known as the King of the Franks, expands his kingdom and establishes the Carolingian empire. He also unifies western Europe.

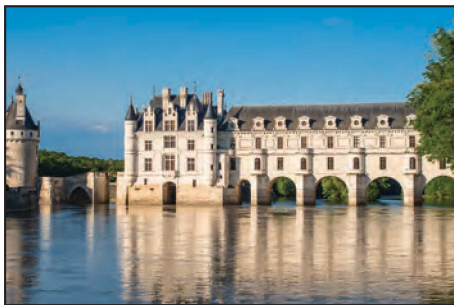
Middle Ages - XI - XIV centuries.



Statue of Jeanne d'Arc in Orléans

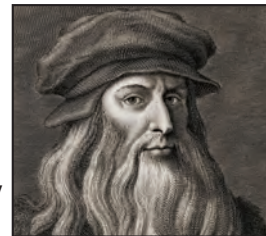
Jeanne d'Arc leads the French army against the British and brings victory to France. This brings an end to the Hundred Years' War.

Renaissance - XV - XVI centuries.



Castle of Chenonceau, Loire Valley

Renaissance which means 'Rebirth' sees the revival of art, culture and science in France. **The castles of the Loire valley** are architectural masterpieces of this period. The versatile genius of this era, **Leonardo da Vinci** is an inventor, engineer and artist par excellence.



Leonardo da Vinci

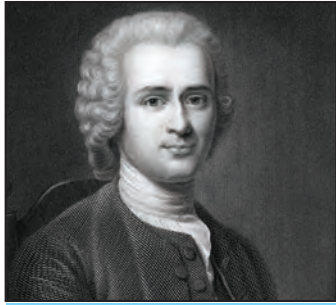
Classical Era - XVII century



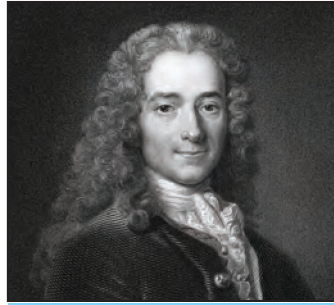
Louis XIV

Louis XIV, known as the Sun King, enjoys a long and prosperous reign. France becomes the centre of Europe during his reign. He builds the **palace of Versailles**. Today it is a world heritage site.

Age of Enlightenment - XVIII century



Rousseau



Voltaire

Individual liberty, opposition to monarchy, separation of state and religion are some of the main doctrines of this age. Writers like Rousseau, Voltaire, Diderot and Montesquieu make a great impact on society.

French Revolution - 1789



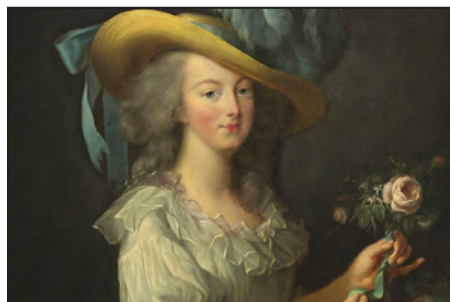
Fall of the Bastille

The **Fall of Bastille** on **14th July 1789** marks the end of absolute monarchy in France. The reigning King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette pay with their lives.

14th July is celebrated as the **National Day** in France.



Louis XVI



Marie Antoinette

Napoléon Bonaparte - XIX century



Napoléon Bonaparte

Napoléon, a military leader, declares himself Emperor of the French at the Notre Dame cathedral in Paris. He conquers much of Europe in the earlier part of the XIX century.

Modern Era - XX century

Two world wars ravage Europe in the first half of the 20th century bringing misery and devastation in its wake.



Signing the Treaty of Versailles after World War I.



Allied troops landing at Normandy during World War II.

France is at the forefront in many fields. Let us meet the individuals and institutions that have contributed to French society.

Fashion

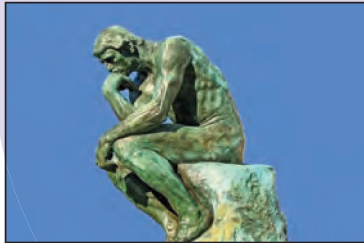
Fashion is an important aspect of French life, culture and economy. Coco Chanel, a pioneer in the fashion world, created an iconic fashion label. Paris is today the centre of the global fashion industry.



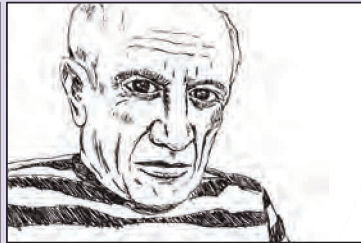
Chanel perfume

Art

French traditions in the fine arts are deep and rich. Painting and sculpture flourished. By the end of the 19th century, Paris attracted talent from all of Europe.



'Le Penseur', a sculpture by Rodin



Pablo Picasso

Literature

French literature has a rich heritage in all genres... prose, poetry and theatre. Literary giants have contributed greatly to world literature.



Molière, playwright, XVII century



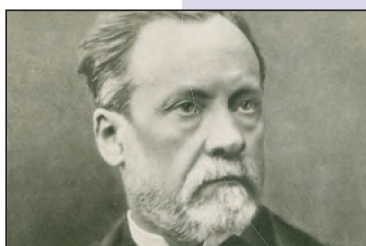
Victor Hugo, literary genius of the XIX century



Jules Verne, science fiction writer of the XX century

Science

Science, in France, has a long history. As far back as 1666, King Louis XIV founded the Académie des Sciences to foster a culture of scientific research. French scientists have made path breaking discoveries and contributed immensely to the progress of mankind.



Louis Pasteur, 'Father of Microbiology'.



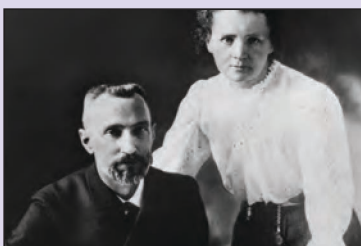
René Descartes, mathematician and philosopher, XVII century.



Lavoisier, 'Father of Modern Chemistry'.

Nuclear Science

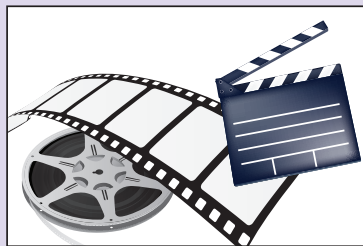
France has a long history in nuclear research. Antoine Henri Becquerel, Pierre and Marie Curie were pioneers.



Pierre and Marie Curie

Cinema

France is the birthplace of cinema. In 1895 for the first time, les Frères Lumière (the Lumière Brothers) screened projected images on a screen. France has a rich legacy of fine film makers. The Film Festival of Cannes is one of the most prestigious in the world.



France Today

France rose from the aftermath of the two world wars. France is at the forefront of technology, telecommunications, aero-space and aircraft manufacturing. Today it is a major power in Europe and on the global stage.



Ariane, launch vehicle for satellites



72% of electricity in France comes from nuclear sources

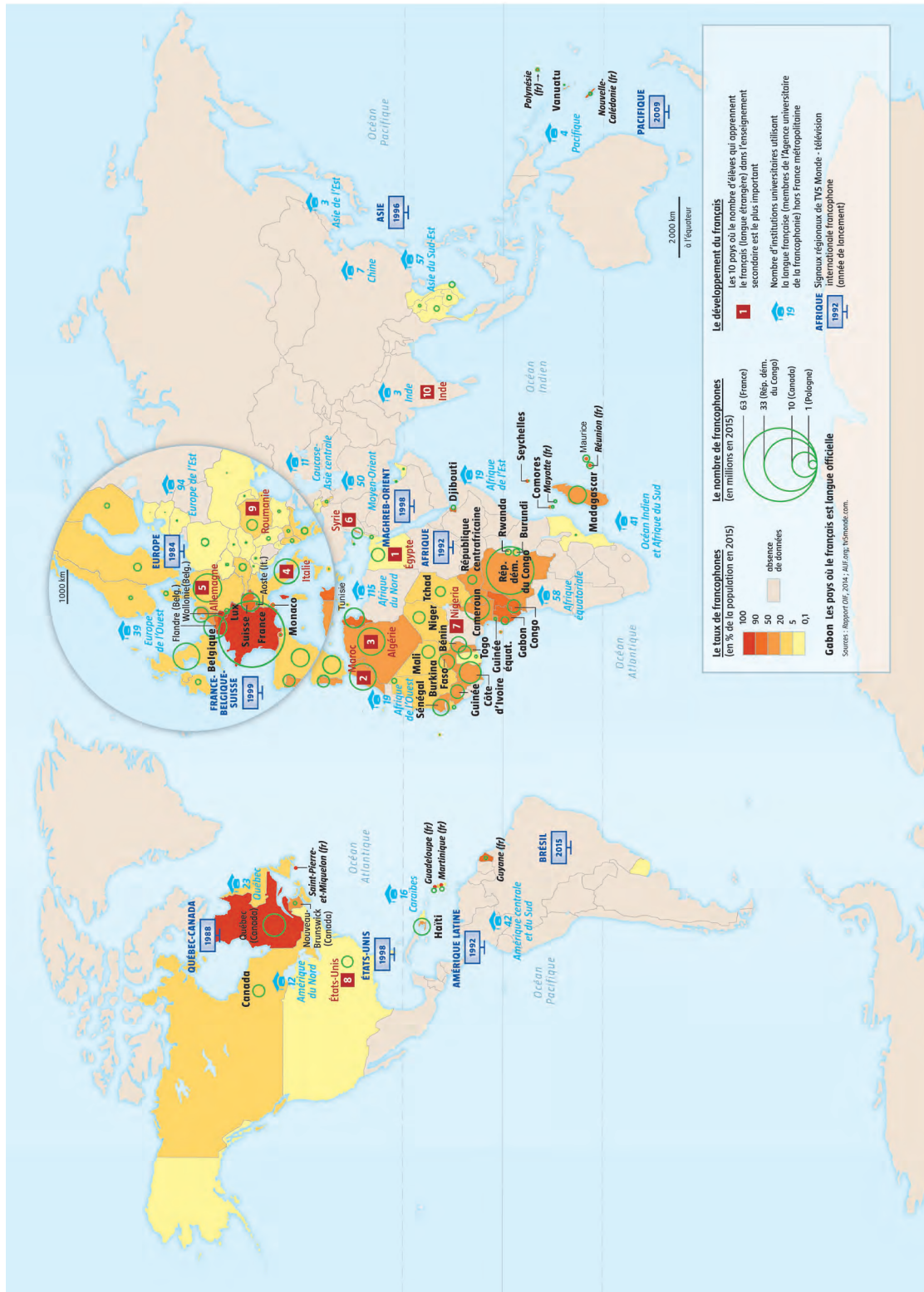


Airbus Industry in Toulouse



TGV – Train à Grande Vitesse

LE MONDE FRANCOPHONE (THE FRENCH SPEAKING WORLD)





COME DISCOVER FRENCH

Leçon 0

Les Symboles de la France (Symbols of France)



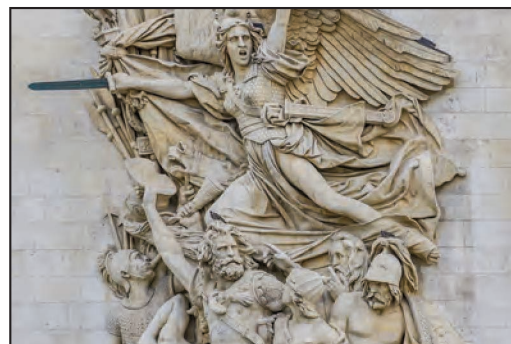
Marianne, le symbole de la
République Française



Le coq gaulois, l'emblème
de la France



Le drapeau tricolore...
bleu, blanc, rouge



La Marseillaise, l'hymne national



French is one of the Romance languages which has evolved from Latin.
French Alphabet

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

A	/a/	papa, cravate
B	/b/	belle, ballet
C if followed by a, o, u	/k/	car, comment
C if followed by i, e	/s/	ciel, cela
D	/d/	dame, dormir
E silent when in final position		parle, donne
E in the middle position	/ə/	premier, devoir
E penultimate letter in words ending in consonant	/e/	regarder, coquet
F	/f/	folle, défi
G if followed by a,o,u	/g/	gare, gomme
G if followed by i, e	/ʒ/	gingembre, manger
H silent		heure, souhaiter
I	/i/	dire, cirque
J	/ʒ/	jaune, ajouter
K	/k/	kiosque, kayak
L	/l/	lac, film
M	/m/	maigre, mari
N	/n/	neuf, nez
O	/o/	oral, mot
P	/p/	porte, pomme
Q always followed by u	/k/	quai, quatre
R	/ʀ/	roi, servir



S	/s/	sac, sable
S in the middle of the word	/z/	maison, peser
Ss in the middle of the word	/s/	poisson, basse
T	/t/	table, total
U	/y/	vu, sur
V	/v/	vin, cave
W	/w/	wagon, wi-fi
X	/ks/	texto, taxi
X if followed by a vowel	/z/	deux amis, sixième
Y	/i/	stylo, martyr
Y in the beginning of the word	/j/	yeux, yaourt
Z	/z/	zoo, seize

Some general rules to help you pronounce French words:

- The last consonant of a word is usually silent.
- vous, elles, français, institut.
- There are a few exceptions. Generally, when the word ends in c, r, f, l, the last consonant is pronounced.
- avec, cher, attentif, il.
- The last consonant of a word is pronounced when it is followed by the letter 'e' or by another word beginning with a vowel.
- étudiante, assistante, petit enfant.
- Here are five types of orthographical signs used in the French language:

1. l'accent aigu: placed only on vowel 'e' :
é : été, donné.

2. l'accent grave : placed on vowels 'a' 'e' 'u' :
à è ù : père, frère, où, à.

3. l'accent circonflexe : placed on 'a' 'e' 'i' 'o' 'u' :
â ê î ô û : août, fête, île, hôtel, bâtiment.



4. la cédille : placed only below the letter c :
ç : garçon, français.

5. le tréma : rarely used in French language, placed on 'e' 'i' 'u'
ë ÿ ü : Noël

- When does one use an apostrophe sign?

Usually when words ending in 'e' or 'i' are followed by another word beginning with a vowel, the letter, 'e' or 'i' is replaced by an apostrophe. e.g. : 'J'ai', 'C'est', 'S'il vous plaît'. Exceptions : 'Elle est', 'Si elle aime'.

Les Nombres (Numbers)

0 zéro			
1 un	6 six	11 onze	16 seize
2 deux	7 sept	12 douze	17 dix-sept
3 trois	8 huit	13 treize	18 dix-huit
4 quatre	9 neuf	14 quatorze	19 dix-neuf
5 cinq	10 dix	15 quinze	20 vingt

Memorise numbers 0-20.

Numbers 21-69 follow a similar pattern.

21 vingt et un	30 trente	40 quarante
22 vingt-deux	31 trente et un	50 cinquante
23 vingt-trois	36 trente-six	60 soixante
29 vingt-neuf	39 trente-neuf	69 soixante-neuf

Note the pattern of numbers 70-99

70 soixante-dix	80 quatre-vingts	90 quatre-vingt-dix
71 soixante et onze	81 quatre-vingt-un	91 quatre-vingt-onze
72 soixante-douze	82 quatre-vingt-deux	92 quatre-vingt-douze
79 soixante-dix-neuf	89 quatre-vingt-neuf	99 quatre-vingt-dix-neuf



Numbers 100 onwards

100 cent	201 deux cent un
200 deux cents	640 six cent quarante
1000 mille	732 sept cent trente-deux
2000 deux mille	2019 deux mille dix-neuf

Note :

- 'Quatre-vingts' loses the 's' when a number follows. e.g. 82 → quatre-vingt-deux.
- Cent takes an 's' when it is preceded by a number but it loses the 's' when it is followed by another number. e.g. 200 = Deux cents but 220 = Deux cent vingt.
- 'Mille' unlike Cent never takes an 's'.
- For numbers 81 and 91 the word 'et' is replaced by a hyphen.

Les Nombres Ordinaux (Ordinal Numbers)

un → premier	sept → septième
deux → deuxième	huit → huitième
trois → troisième	neuf → neuvième
quatre → quatrième	dix → dixième
cinq → cinquième	onze → onzième
six → sixième	douze → douzième

Let us practise...

01

Write the number in words:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 47..... | 4 5 ^e |
| 2 600..... | 5 2 ^e |
| 3 9 ^e | 6 888..... |



02

Calculate and write the answers:

- 1 cinquante + vingt-cinq =
- 2 quatre-vingt-onze - trente et un =
- 3 quinze × trois =
- 4 cent ÷ dix =
- 5 onze × huit =

L'Heure (Time)

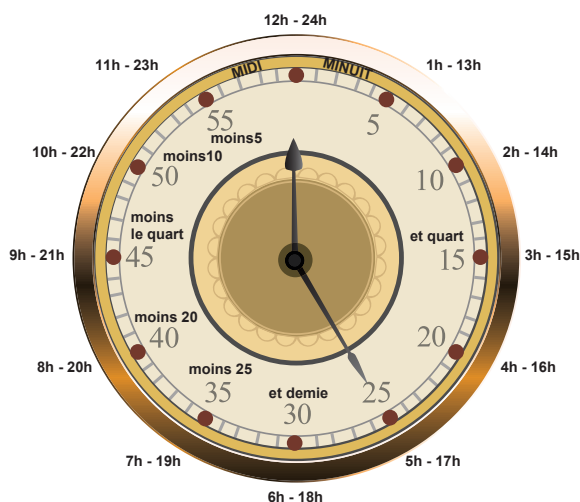
Quelle heure est-il ? (What is the time?)

Il est...- It is...

en avance – early
à l'heure – on time
en retard – late

Note : 12.30 = Il est midi/minuit et demi.
While talking about time today,
the 24-hour system is generally used.
e.g. It is 7 pm. = Il est dix-neuf heures.

Quelle heure est - il ?
Il est...



Let us practise...

01

Match the clock and the time given :

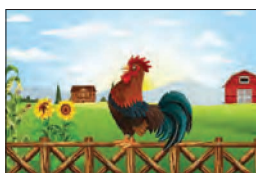




- a Il est huit heures vingt-deux.
- b Il est vingt et une heures.
- c Il est vingt-trois heures cinquante (Il est minuit moins dix).
- d Il est dix-sept heures quarante-cinq (Il est dix-huit heures moins le quart).
- e Il est dix-neuf heures dix.
- f Il est midi vingt.
- g Il est quatre heures trente (Il est quatre heures et demie).
- h Il est quatorze heures quinze (Il est quatorze heures et quart).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

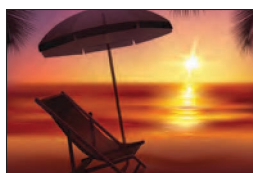
Le matin



L'après-midi



Le soir



La nuit



Les Jours de la Semaine (Days of the week)

lundi Monday

mardi Tuesday

mercredi Wednesday

jeudi Thursday

vendredi Friday

samedi Saturday

dimanche Sunday

C'est quel jour aujourd'hui ? → Aujourd'hui, c'est mardi.

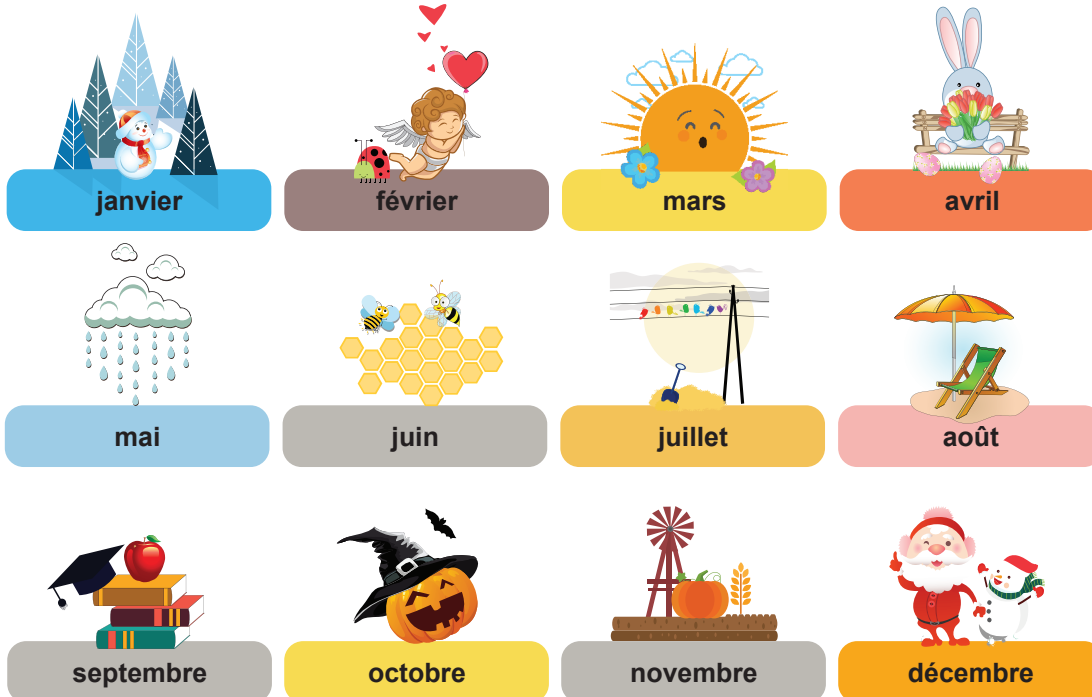
Quel jour sommes-nous ? → Nous sommes mardi.

Note the following points when talking of dates:

- Names of days and months are not in capital letters, except days of national importance.
e.g. 14th July → Le quatorze Juillet
- Dates are not written with ordinal numbers, except the first of the month.
e.g. 3rd May → le 3 mai
1st of June → le 1^{er} juin



Les Mois de l'Année (Months of the year)



e.g. En quel mois sommes-nous ? → Nous sommes en août.

Let us practise...

01

Given below are some of the days of the week. Fill in the missing letters:

1AR.....I

3I M A.....C.....E

2E U.....I

4U.....D.....

02

Match the columns:

1 21st April

a le quinze mars

2 25th December

b le quatre novembre

3 15th March

c le quatorze Juillet

4 1st of January

d le vingt et un avril

5 4th November

e le premier janvier

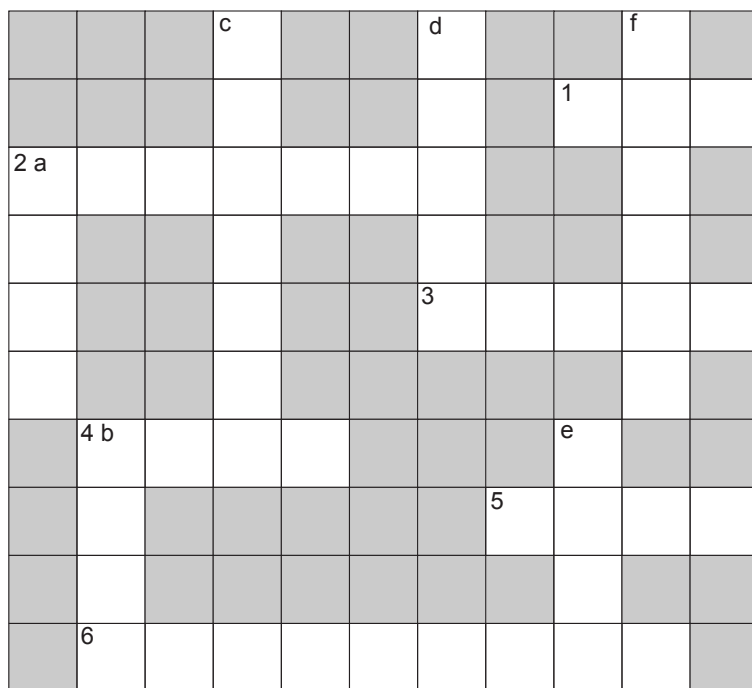
6 14th July

f le vingt-cinq décembre



03

Mots croisés:



Here are the clues. Fill up the crossword with French words:

Across

1. Month of summer holidays in India
2. First month of the year
3. The day after the week-end
4. Before April
5. After July
6. 9th month of the year

Down

- a. Between May and July
- b. French word for 'month'
- c. A month with 28 or 29 days
- d. 4th month of the year
- e. French word for 'day'
- f. A day of the week-end

Les Couleurs (Colours)

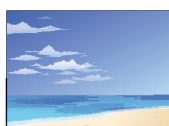
gris



jaune



bleu



noir



rose



blanc



rouge



vert



orange



Let us practise...

01

Write the colour in French for the following :

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Sky | 4 Sunflower |
| 2 Crow | 5 Cloud |
| 3 Leaf | 6 Colours of the French flag |



La Maison (House)



- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. salon (m) | • escalier (m) |
| 2. salle à manger (f) | • garage (m) |
| 3. cuisine (f) | • porte (f) |
| 4. chambre à coucher (f) | • fenêtre (f) |
| 5. salle de bains (f) | • cave (f) |
| 6. grenier (m) | |
| 7. sous-sol (m) | |
| 8. toit (m) | |



Bon Amusement

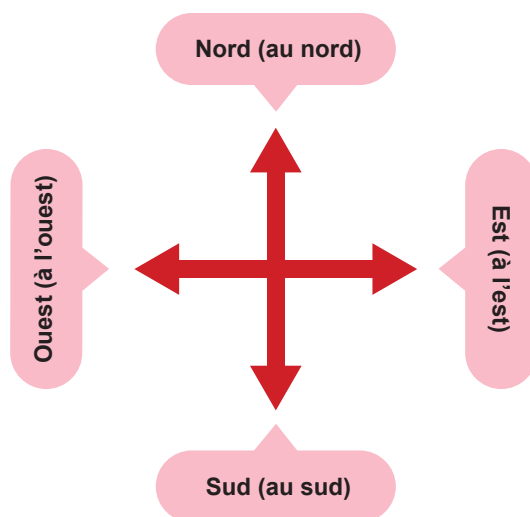
Proverbe

« Le temps est gratuit, mais très précieux. »



La Carte de France (Map of France)





Let us practise...

01

C'est où ? (Where is it?)

Answer using 'au nord, à l'ouest, à l'est, au sud' :

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 L'Espagne | 4 L'Océan Atlantique |
| 2 La Suisse | 5 La Mer Méditerranée |
| 3 La Manche | 6 Le Jura |

02

Find and mark on the grid the following :

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

- 1 The mountains between France and Italy
- 2 A country to the north of France
- 3 A river in France, famous for its castles
- 4 The mountains between France and Spain
- 5 The river flowing through Paris
- 6 The capital of France