

# French Starter Micro Learning



Course Content

You Do, Can Do, Cudoo – Be more



## Lesson 1: You may not realize but you already know a little French!

French, the official language in twenty-nine countries, is the sixth most widely-spoken language in the world, after Mandarin Chinese, English, Hindi, Spanish and Arabic

More than 220 million people speak French worldwide.

Next, you will find some popular words originally in French...

**Grand Prix, Art, Croissant, Genre**

## Lesson 2: Varieties of the French Language

- **Standard French:** It is spoken in France and is an important language in diplomacy. It is also one of the two official languages in the Olympic games, and one of the six official languages of the United Nations.
- **Canadian French:** French is the main language in the Canadian province of Québec. It is often considered as a literal translation of English mixed with some native American words. One of the main variations with standard French is how different some letters sound.

## Lesson 3: French Language Characteristics

In French, words sometimes end by silent letters and the **-h** is never pronounced.

French has masculine and feminine genders, which affects nouns, adjectives, demonstratives and articles.

Plurals are generally formed by adding **-s**. However there are some irregular words which make their plural in **-aux** or with the letter **-x** for instance.

**Tu** is informal and **vous** is more formal or plural.

Accents have an impact in the way to pronounce the words

## Lesson 4: Greetings Of The Day

Greeting people is very important in French as in any other language. In this lesson, we will learn how to greet someone and how to reply

Good Morning, Good Afternoon, Hello	<b>Bonjour</b> Reply: <b>Bonjour</b>
Hello (Informal)	<b>Salut</b>

## Lesson 5: How Are You?

	<b>Très bien</b>
<b>Comment vas-tu?</b>	<b>Bien</b>
	<b>Ça va</b>
	<b>Non, ça ne va pas</b>

## Lesson 6: More Greetings

GREETINGS	ANSWERS
<b>Enchanté / Enchantée</b>	<b>Moi de même</b>
<b>Bonne journée</b>	<b>Merci, vous / toi aussi</b>
<b>Au revoir / Salut</b>	<b>Au revoir / Salut</b>

## Lesson 7: Alphabet Overview

<b>A</b> (ah)	<b>H</b> (ash)	<b>O</b> (oh)	<b>U</b> (ew)
<b>B</b> (bé)	<b>I</b> (ee)	<b>P</b> (pé)	<b>V</b> (vé)
<b>C</b> (cé)	<b>J</b> (jee)	<b>Q</b> (ku)	<b>W</b> (doubeulevé)
<b>D</b> (dé)	<b>K</b> (kah)	<b>R</b> (err)	<b>X</b> (iks)
<b>E</b> (euh)	<b>L</b> (el)	<b>S</b> (ess)	<b>Y</b> (igrek)
<b>F</b> (eff)	<b>M</b> (em)	<b>T</b> (té)	<b>Z</b> (zed)
<b>G</b> (jé)	<b>N</b> (en)		

## Lesson 8: The Alphabet (A-I)

Letter		Example	Translation
<b>A</b>	ah	<b>avion</b>	plane
<b>B</b>	bé	<b>balai</b>	broom
<b>C</b>	cé	<b>cadeau</b>	gift
<b>D</b>	dé	<b>dauphin</b>	dolphin
<b>E</b>	euh	<b>étoile</b>	star
<b>F</b>	eff	<b>fraise</b>	strawberry
<b>G</b>	jé	<b>glace</b>	ice cream
<b>H</b>	ash	<b>hôtel</b>	hotel
<b>I</b>	ee	<b>île</b>	island

## Lesson 8: The Alphabet (J-O) Part 2

Letter		Example	Translation
<b>J</b>	jé	<i>jambe</i>	leg
<b>K</b>	kah	<i>koala</i>	koala
<b>L</b>	el	<i>lampe</i>	lamp
<b>M</b>	em	<i>maïs</i>	corn
<b>N</b>	en	<i>nid</i>	nest
<b>O</b>	oh	<i>os</i>	bone

## Lesson 9: The Alphabet (P-Z) Part 3

Letter		Example	Translation
<b>P</b>	pé	<i>papillon</i>	butterfly
<b>Q</b>	ku	<i>quille</i>	skittle
<b>R</b>	err	<i>rose</i>	rose
<b>S</b>	ess	<i>soleil</i>	sun
<b>T</b>	té	<i>télévision</i>	television
<b>U</b>	u	<i>usine</i>	factory
<b>V</b>	vé	<i>veste</i>	coat
<b>W</b>	doubeulevé	<i>wagon</i>	wagon
<b>X</b>	iks	<i>xylophone</i>	xylophone
<b>Y</b>	igrek	<i>yoyo</i>	yoyo
<b>Z</b>	zed	<i>zéro</i>	zero

## Lesson 11: French Vowels

- ‘**-e**’ is pronounced as the English ‘u’ sound of the word ‘knuckle’ as well as ‘e’ in ‘bed’
- The **-ais** and **-ait** letter combinations are deeper than the ‘e’ sound we have just seen. They sound like the vowel sound of ‘main’ but without the diphthong
- The letter **-u** is roughly pronounced like the vowel sound of the word ‘pew’ but shorter and without the diphthong
- The **-ou** combination sounds like the vowel sound of ‘who’
- The letters **-au, -aux, -eau** letter combinations just sound like the English vowel ‘o’ but without the diphthong

## Lesson 12: French Nasal Sounds

- The **-in, -un, -ain, -ein, -oin, -im, -aim** letter combinations
- The **-an, -en, -em, -am** letter combinations
- The **-on, -om** letter combinations

## Lesson 13: French Consonants

In French, the letter -h is always silent.

This sound is very particular to French, which some people find it hard to pronounce. It is uttered by putting your tongue at the back of the mouth.

In many cases, the final consonants preceded by a vowel are not pronounced.

## Lesson 14: My Name is...

My name in French is **Je m’appelle...** followed by your first name. Some people use *I am...* instead of *My name is...* Therefore, in French you would use **Je suis...** instead of **Je m’appelle...**

## Lesson 15: What is your name?

Formal	<i>Comment vous appelez-vous?</i>
Informal	<i>Comment t'appelles-tu?</i>

## Lesson 16: Possessive Pronouns (My/Your)

There are three ways to say “My” in French:

**Mon:** if the noun it refers to is masculine

**Ma:** if the noun it refers to is feminine

**Mes:** if the noun it refers to is masculine or feminine plural

There are three ways to say “Your” informally in French:

**Ton:** if the noun it refers to is masculine

**Ta:** if the noun it refers to is feminine

**Tes:** if the noun it refers to is plural

There are two ways to say “Your” formally in French:

**Votre:** if the noun it refers to is masculine or feminine

**Vos:** if the noun it refers to is plural

## Lesson 17: Personal Pronoun

(TL) Pronoun	Example
<i>I = J' + (vowel/-h)...</i>	<i>I have a cat. = J'ai un chat</i>
<i>I = Je +(consonant)...</i>	<i>I am tall = Je suis grand</i>
<i>You = Vous</i>	<i>You are the doctor = Vous êtes le docteur.</i>
<i>You = Tu</i>	<i>You are happy, dad. = Papa, tu es content.</i>

## Lesson 18 : Genders

In French, every noun has a gender and is either masculine or feminine.

The masculine definite articles are **le** or **l'** (+ vowel or *-h*) and the indefinite one is **un**. The feminine definite articles are **la** or **l'** (+ vowel or *-h*) and the indefinite one is **une**. The plural article is **les** and is the same for masculine and feminine words.

## Lesson 19: "This is..." Introduce Others

	Formula	Example
<b>Formal</b>	<b><i>Je vous présente...</i></b>	<i>Je vous présente Paul</i>
<b>Informal</b>	<b><i>Je te présente...</i></b>	<i>Je te présente Sophie</i>

## Lesson 20: Countries

Countries	Countries in French
Morocco	<b><i>Le Maroc</i></b>
Egypt	<b><i>L'Égypte (f)</i></b>
Iraq	<b><i>L'Irak (m)</i></b>
Syria	<b><i>La Syrie</i></b>
Lebanon	<b><i>Le Liban</i></b>
Emirates	<b><i>Les Émirats Arabes Unis</i></b>
Tunisia	<b><i>La Tunisie</i></b>
Sudan	<b><i>Le Soudan</i></b>
Bahrain	<b><i>Le Bahreïn</i></b>
Kuwait	<b><i>Le Koweït</i></b>



Countries	Countries in French
America	<i>Les États Unis d'Amérique</i>
Canada	<i>Le Canada</i>
Britain	<i>La Grande-Bretagne</i>
Ireland	<i>L'Irlande (f)</i>
France	<i>La France</i>
Australia	<i>L'Australie (f)</i>
India	<i>L'Inde (f)</i>
Russia	<i>La Russie</i>
China	<i>La Chine</i>
Belgium	<i>La Belgique</i>

## Lesson 21: Where are you from?

To ask formally "Where are you from?" in French, we say *D'où venez-vous?*

To ask informally "Where are you from?" in French, we say *D'où viens-tu?*

The answer to "*D'où venez-vous?*" or "*D'où viens-tu?*" can be:

*Je viens de France*

*Je viens du Maroc*

*Je viens des États Unis.*

We use '*de*' in front of a feminine country, '*du*' in front of a masculine country and '*des*' in front of a plural country.

## Lesson 22: Nationalities

<i>D'où venez-vous? / D'où viens-tu?</i>	Where are you from?
<i>Je viens de Belgique</i>	I am from Belgium
<i>Je suis belge</i>	I am Belgian

## Lesson 23: Personal Pronouns (He/She)

“He” in French is *il* and “she” is *elle*.

## Lesson 24: Nationalities (He/She)

<i>D'où vient- il / elle?</i>	Where is he/she from?
<i>Il / elle vient du Maroc.</i>	He / she comes from Morocco.
<i>Il est marocain / elle est marocaine.</i>	He / she is Moroccan.

## Lesson 25: Numbers in French (1-20)

0	<i>zéro</i>	zero	11	<i>onze</i>	onz*
1	<i>un</i>	ain*	12	<i>douze</i>	dooz
2	<i>deux</i>	deuh	13	<i>treize</i>	trez
3	<i>trois</i>	troa	14	<i>quatorze</i>	katorz
4	<i>quatre</i>	katr	15	<i>quinze</i>	kainz*
5	<i>cing</i>	saink*	16	<i>seize</i>	sez
6	<i>six</i>	siss	17	<i>dix-sept</i>	deess set
7	<i>sept</i>	set	18	<i>dix-huit</i>	deezuit
8	<i>huit</i>	uit	19	<i>dix-neuf</i>	deezneuf
9	<i>neuf</i>	neuf	20	<i>vingt</i>	vain*
10	<i>dix</i>	diss			

## Lesson 26: Numbers in French (21-99)

	French
20	<i>vingt</i>
30	<i>trente</i>
40	<i>quarante</i>
50	<i>cinquante</i>
60	<i>soixante</i>
70	<i>soixante-dix</i>
80	<i>quatre-vingt</i>
90	<i>quatre-vingt-dix</i>

## Lesson 27: Give your contact and Address Details

*Mon numéro de téléphone est le 05 67 28 31 94*, meaning my telephone number is 0567283194

To tell people about your address details you say:

*Mon adresse est le... or J'habite au...*

To ask someone's address, you say:

Informal: *Quelle est ton adresse?* or *Où habites-tu?*

Formal: *Quelle est votre adresse?* or *Où habitez-vous?*

To tell people your e-mail address you say:

*Mon adresse email est ...*

To ask someone's email address, you say

Informal: *Quelle est ton adresse email?*

Formal: *Quelle est votre adresse email?*

## Lesson 28: The Verb “To Live” and “Give your Address”

<i>Habiter</i>	To live
<i>J' habite</i>	I live
<i>Tu habites</i>	You (informal) live
<i>Il / elle habite</i>	He / she lives
<i>Nous habitons</i>	We live
<i>Vous habitez</i>	You (formal/plural) live
<i>Ils habitent</i>	They (masculine) live
<i>Elles habitent</i>	They (feminine) live

## Lesson 29: The Verb “To Work” and say “Where do you work?”

To ask ‘Where do you work?’, you can either say *Où travailles-tu?* (informal) or *Où travaillez-vous?* (formal). The answer will be *Je travaille* + place of work

<i>Travailler</i>	To work
<i>Je travaille</i>	I work
<i>Tu travailles</i>	You (informal) work
<i>Il / elle travaille</i>	He / she works
<i>Nous travaillons</i>	We work
<i>Vous travaillez</i>	You (formal/plural) work
<i>Ils travaillent</i>	They (masculine) work
<i>Elles travaillent</i>	They (feminine) work

## Lesson 30: Verb “To Study”

<i>étudier</i>	To study
<i>J'étudie*</i>	I study
<i>Tu étudies</i>	You (informal) study
<i>Il / elle étudie</i>	He / she studies
<i>Nous étudions</i>	We study
<i>Vous étudiez</i>	You (formal/plural) study
<i>Ils étudient</i>	They (masculine) study
<i>Elles étudient</i>	They (feminine) study

## Lesson 32: Preposition Part 1

On	<i>sur</i>
On top of	<i>au-dessus de</i>
In	<i>dans</i>
Below	<i>sous</i>

## Lesson 33: Preposition Part 2

In front of	<i>devant</i>
Behind	<i>derrière</i>
Next to/Beside	<i>à côté de</i>
Between	<i>entre...et..</i>

## Lesson 34: The verb “To have”

<i>avoir</i>	To have
<i>J'ai*</i>	I have
<i>Tu as</i>	You (informal) have
<i>Il / elle a</i>	He / she has
<i>Nous avons</i>	We have
<i>Vous avez</i>	You (formal/plural) have
<i>Ils ont</i>	They (masculine) have
<i>Elles ont</i>	They (feminine) have

## Lesson 35: Greetings Recap

<i>Bonjour</i>	Hello, Good morning, Good afternoon
<i>Bonsoir</i>	Good evening
<i>Salut</i>	Hi
<i>Bonne nuit</i>	Goodnight
<i>Au revoir</i>	Goodbye

## Lesson 36: Days of the Week

<i>lundi</i>	Monday
<i>mardi</i>	Tuesday
<i>mercredi</i>	Wednesday
<i>jeudi</i>	Thursday
<i>vendredi</i>	Friday
<i>samedi</i>	Saturday
<i>dimanche</i>	Sunday

## Lesson 37: What day is it?

*Quel jour sommes-nous?*

Reply: *Aujourd'hui nous sommes.....*

## Lesson 38: Family Members

*Le mari* = husband

*La femme* = wife

*Le frère* = brother

*La soeur* = sister

*Le père* = father

*La mère* = mother

*Le fils* = son

*La fille* = daughter

## Lesson 39: Family Members (Relatives)

*Le grand-père* = grandfather

*La grand-mère* = grandmother

*L'oncle* = uncle

*La tante* = aunt

*Le cousin* = male cousin

*La cousine* = female cousin

## Lesson 40: Possessive Pronouns (My/Your)

English	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
My	<i>mon</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>mes</i>
Your	<i>ton</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>tes</i>

## Lesson 41: Possessive Pronouns (His/Her/Their)

English	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
His/her	<i>son</i>	<i>sa</i>	<i>ses</i>
Their	<i>leur</i>	<i>leur</i>	<i>leurs</i>

## Lesson 42: Introduce Family Members (This is..)

	Formula	Exemple
Formal	<i>Je vous présente...</i>	Je vous présente Paul
Informal	<i>Je te présente...</i>	Je te présente Sophie

## Lesson 43: Yes/No Questions

Yes/no questions in French are those questions which can be answered with either *oui* (yes) or *non* (no) as in English.



## Lesson 44: “Where is he/she from?” in French

To ask “where is he/she from” in French, we say for a man *De quelle nationalité est-il?* or for a woman *De quelle nationalité est-elle?*

## Lesson 43: Fruits

<i>L'orange</i>	Orange	<i>La papaya</i>	Papaya
<i>La fraise</i>	Strawberry	<i>La pastèque</i>	Watermelon
<i>Le citron</i>	Lemon	<i>La cerise</i>	Cherry
<i>La banana</i>	Banana	<i>L'abricot</i>	Apricot
<i>La pomme</i>	Apple	<i>La pêche</i>	Peach
<i>L'ananas</i>	Pineapple	<i>Le melon</i>	Melon
<i>La figue</i>	Fig		
<i>Le raisin</i>	Grapes		

## Lesson 44: Vegetables

<i>le concombre</i>	Cucumber	<i>le petit pois</i>	Peas
<i>la laitue</i>	Lettuce	<i>le poivron</i>	Pepper
<i>le brocoli</i>	Broccoli	<i>le champignon</i>	Mushroom
<i>le maïs</i>	Corn	<i>la carotte</i>	Carrot
<i>la tomate</i>	Tomato	<i>le pois chiche</i>	Chickpea
<i>la pomme de terre</i>	Potato	<i>l'ail</i>	Garlic
<i>le céleri</i>	Celery	<i>le haricot vert</i>	Green Beans
<i>l'aubergine</i>	Eggplant		

## Lesson 45: Food

<i>la soupe</i>	Soup	<i>le poisson</i>	Fish
<i>le riz</i>	Rice	<i>le boeuf</i>	Beef
<i>la salade</i>	Salad	<i>le sel</i>	Salt
<i>le pain</i>	Bread	<i>le poivre</i>	Pepper
<i>le poulet</i>	Chicken	<i>le beurre</i>	Butter
<i>le jambon</i>	Ham	<i>la pizza</i>	Pizza
<i>l'oeuf</i>	Egg	<i>le jus de fruit</i>	Fruit Juice
<i>le fromage</i>	Cheese		

## Lesson 46: To Like in French

*“J’aime”* is I like

Eg: *J’aime Paris!*

## Lesson 47: To not like in French

*“Je n’aime”* is I don't like

Eg: *Je n’aime pas Paris!*

## Lesson 48: Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause,

*et* (and), *mais* (but) and *parce que* (because)

## Lesson 49: Colors

7 colours	<i>Rouge</i>
	<i>Bleu</i>
	<i>Vert</i>
	<i>Jaune</i>
	<i>Orange</i>
	<i>Noir</i>
	<i>Blanc</i>
Asking and replying to:	<i>De quelle couleur est cette / ce...?</i>

## Lesson 50: I like Colors/General Food

'I like' is *j'aime* in French. To say 'I like a certain colour', you just need to add *le* + the colour after *j'aime*.

To say 'I like certain food', you just need to say

*J'aime + le/la/l' /les* + food

## Lesson 51: I don't like Colors/General Food

'I don't like' is *je n'aime pas* in French. To say 'I don't like a certain colour', you just need to add *le* + the colour after *je n'aime pas*.

To say 'I don't like certain food', you just need to say

*Je n'aime pas + le/la/l' /les* + food