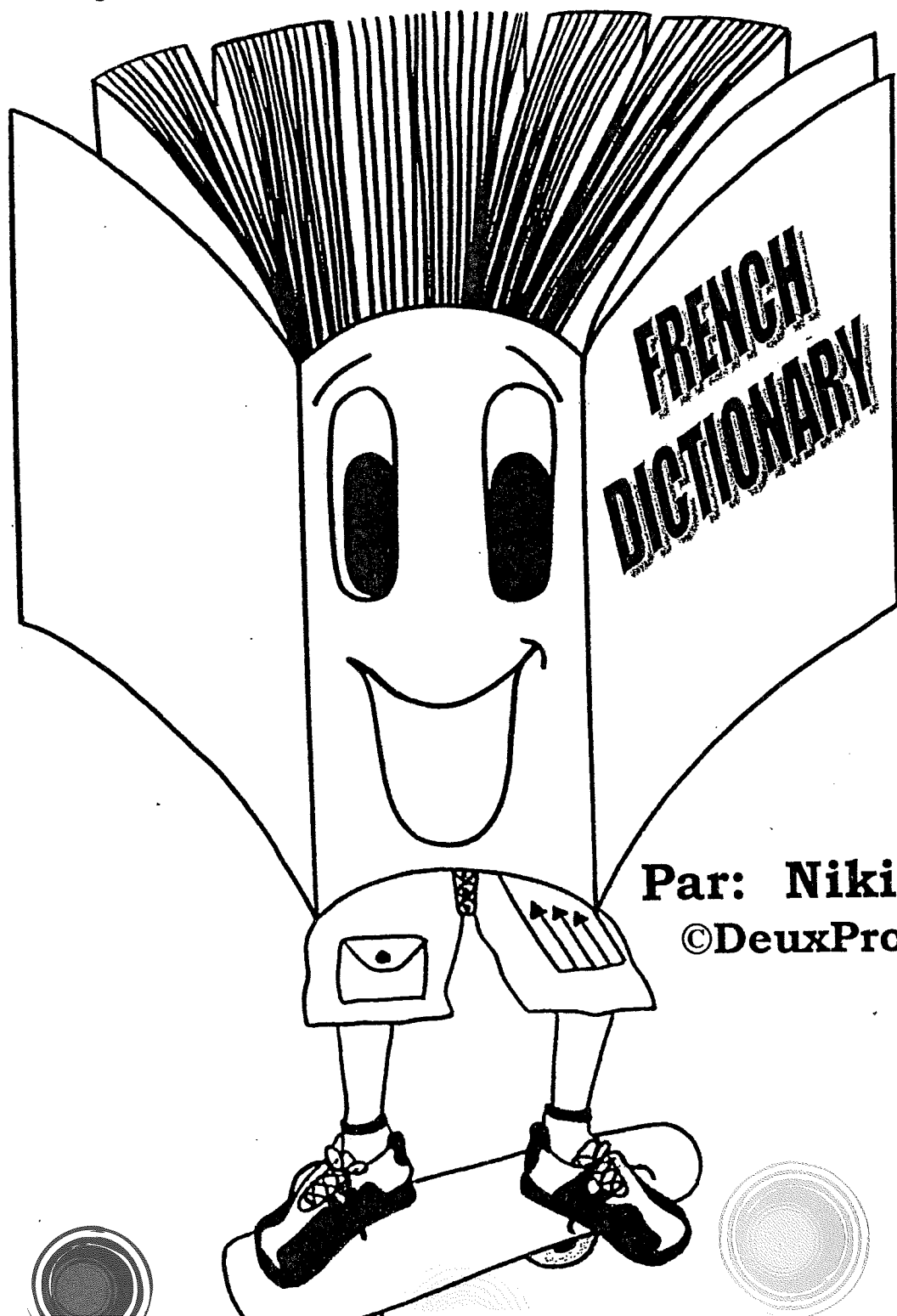
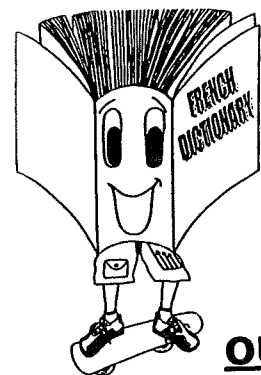


LE DICTIONNAIRE??? **DON'T DESPAIR!!!**

An easy guide for developing dictionary skills



Par: Niki Newport
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LE DICTIONNAIRE??? DON'T DESPAIR!!!

An easy guide for developing French dictionary skills

OUTCOMES:

Students will be able to use a French dictionary independently.

COMPONENTS OF THE DICTIONARY COVERED:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sections of the dictionary | 5. Compound words |
| 2. Abbreviations | 6. Adjectives |
| 3. Locating words | 7. Regular and Irregular Verbs |
| 4. Nouns | 8. Extra tips |

INSTRUCTIONS:

Do your students feel intimidated by their French dictionary? Do they often complain when told to use it? Most students are overwhelmed when searching for meanings in their dictionary. Why? Quite often, they don't completely understand how to use it accurately and efficiently. **Le Dictionnaire??? Don't Despair!!!** contains an easy guide, and useful activities that will help your students feel comfortable, and successful when using their French dictionary.

This package includes a detailed step by step guide, divided into **sections 1-8**. The interactive guide allows you to walk your students through 8 essential components of a French dictionary. The guide's accompanying exercises are divided into **8 themes**. There are **5 activity sheets** per theme. Activity sheets 1-4 each have exercises that cover 2 of the essential components of the guide. The final "fiche" encompasses all of the vocabulary covered in the previous 4 activity sheets.

Before using this kit with your students, there are several things to consider:

1. Students need to own a reliable and thorough French dictionary that will last for years. Ideally, have a half or full set for classroom use, and encourage students to keep one at home for homework. However, have them bring it to class whenever you teach dictionary skills. This approach will ensure a comfort level when using it independently. If required, refer to the parent letter provided in the package. It talks about the need to purchase a detailed French dictionary, and how dictionary skills will be taught.

2. It is strongly suggested to teach French dictionary skills thoroughly from grade 6 onward.

***However, for grade 4 (or first junior year of French), you may want to generally introduce dictionary use. To do so, access sections 1 only or 1 and 2 of the guide. If needed, use theme 1, activity sheet #1 for practice.**

***For grade 5, do the same as above, except cover more themes, and activity sheets in order to allow for further practice.**

***For grade 6, cover sections 1-4 of the guide, but choose from 1 or 2 of the 8 themes. Use activity sheets #1 and #2 per theme.**

***For grades 7-8, you may choose between 2-3 themes, but cover all sections of the guide. This means you may use all 5 of the activity sheets per theme.**

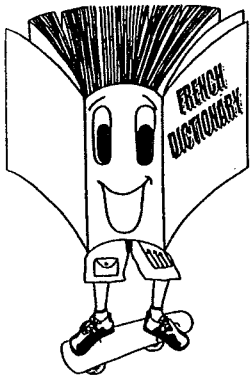
***For grades 9-10, you may cover 3 themes, all sections of the guide, and all 5 activity sheets per theme.**

It is up to the teacher whether to cover the themes all at once, or periodically throughout the year.

3. Have students attempt the activity sheets in the following order to ensure maximum success.

- a) as a class (teacher directed)
- b) in partners, in case certain students are unable to purchase a detailed dictionary, or have left it at home
- c) individually, once comfortable
- d) in groups where they can chart/illustrate/ present results
- e) as a game for reinforcement

4. Finally, when students write paragraphs, suggest the following: insert as much French as they already know into their English sentences, rather than translate word by word. This way, there are not as many words to look up continuously! The task will therefore, not appear as overwhelming.



**THE WHOLE IDEA BEHIND
LE DICTIONNAIRE??? DON'T DESPAIR!!!
IS MAKING THE FRENCH DICTIONARY
NON-INTIMIDATING AND FUN-TO-USE!**

ABOUT THE AUTHOR...

Niki Newport (Hons. B.A., Ed.) is an elementary core French teacher with the Niagara Catholic District School Board. She is the author of 5 Par Jour!!! (primary/junior edition) and (junior edition), Cool Cahier!!! and Trousse Trivia!!!. As well, she is the co-author, along with Jane Franchi, of 5 Par Jour!!! (senior edition) and R.S.V.P.

She would sincerely like to thank the following people for the editing of this package: Jane Franchi, author of numerous supplementary units, and vocalist for Poutine and Crêpe Suzette, and Annette Esmailian, York Catholic DSB.

Should you have any questions or comments about “Le Dictionnaire??? Don’t Despair!!!” please contact Niki Newport at:

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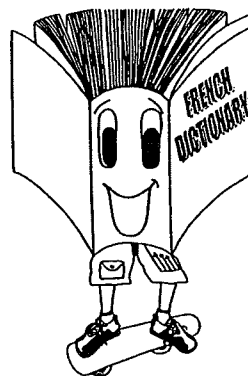


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- # 1 Sections of the dictionary**
- # 2 Abbreviations**
- # 3 Locating words in your dictionary**
- # 4 More on nouns**
- # 5 Compound words**
- # 6 How to find those adjectives**
- # 7 Searching for French verb translations**
- # 8 Extra tips**

B. ACTIVITY SHEETS

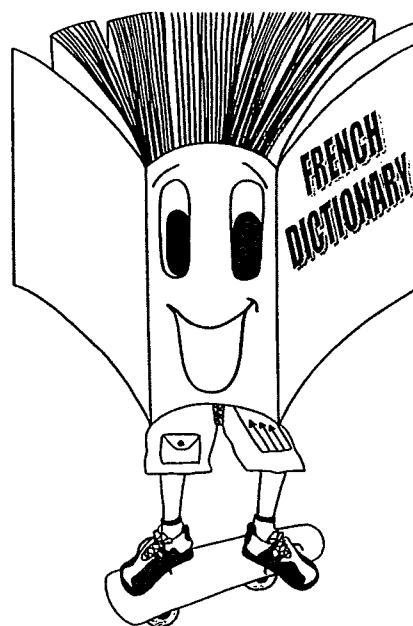
For each theme, there are 5 separate activity sheets that cover all 8 essential components of the guide.

THEMES:

- 1. L'ÉCOLE**
- 2. LA FAMILLE**
- 3. LES LOISIRS**
- 4. LES MÉDIAS**
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AN EASY GUIDE FOR MASTERING A FRENCH DICTIONARY

Successful students are self-reliant individuals who know how to use their resources! One of the most helpful resources for the French language is a French dictionary. Once you make it your friend, you will be able to locate the expressions you need to help you improve your speaking and writing.

HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW!

#1. SECTIONS OF THE DICTIONARY

The French dictionary is divided into 2 main sections: the French to English side (**French words are in bold**) and the English to French side (**English words are in bold**). To search for the English translation of a "**French word**" consult the French to English side. To search for the French translation of an **English word**, consult the English to French side.

***Example:** French to English side **amélioration**- improvement
English to French side **improvement**- amélioration

Let's practise!

***Find the English translation for:**

1. divan- _____ 2. effrayant- _____

***Find the French translation for:**

1. stage- _____ 2. darkness- _____

#2. ABBREVIATIONS

Every French/English dictionary contains an abbreviation page.
Know where yours is located. When you attempt to find French or English meanings on either side of the dictionary, you will notice abbreviations printed either before or after the meanings. If you don't know what they stand for, the abbreviation page will tell you! These abbreviations will help you to know what part of speech (i.e. noun, verb, adjective etc.) that the words you have found belong to.

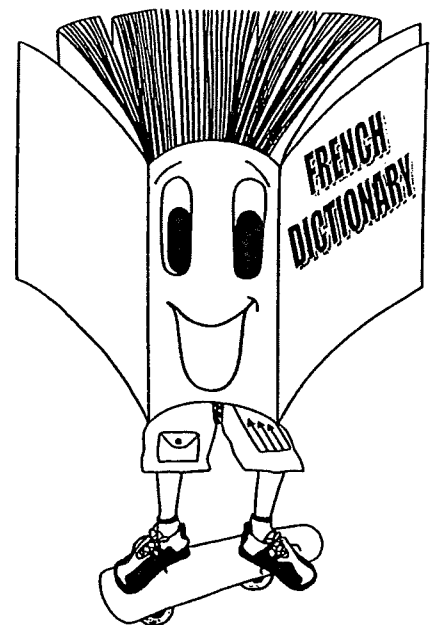
Here are some common ones:

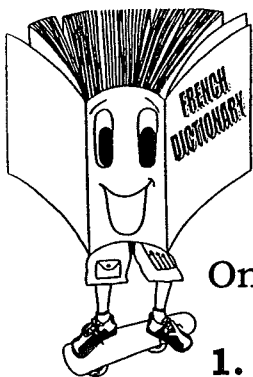
n or nom = noun	f or fem = feminine	m or masc = masculine
vt, vi or v = verb	pl = plural	pron = pronoun
adj = adjective	adv = adverb	prep = preposition

Let's practise!

***By using your abbreviation page, find the abbreviations for:**

1. feminine plural- _____
2. irregular- _____
3. masculine plural- _____
4. conjunction- _____
5. general- _____
6. singular- _____





#3. LOCATING WORDS IN YOUR DICTIONARY

Once you locate a word to find its translation, note the following:

1. The word will usually be written more than once, and surrounded by abbreviations each time.
2. The first translated expression provided is the most commonly used meaning.
3. There may be many different translations for the same word. It is now up to you to decide which one to use. Here are a few suggestions:

A. Know what part of speech that your word belongs to. Ex. Are you looking for a noun (person, place or thing), a verb (an action), an adjective (a word describing a noun) or an adverb (a word describing a verb or an adjective)?

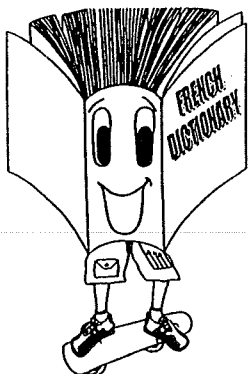
Let's practise!

“Door” is a noun, but “screen” is both a noun or a verb. What part(s) of speech do the following words belong to?

1. play- _____
2. climb- _____
3. deceitful- _____
4. controlling- _____
5. secondly- _____

Let's use the item “watch” as an example. If you were looking for the item that you wear on your wrist, then you need to locate the noun. The abbreviation “n” or “nom” will tell you that you have the correct meaning in French. If you are still unsure, use the following steps:

#3. LOCATING WORDS IN YOUR DICTIONARY (cont'd)



B. Look for hints or clues that are provided in brackets following the meanings. These hints are in the form of words or short phrases. They will help you to decide if you have located the correct word for the sentence that you need.

***Example: For “watch” you may see this in your dictionary:**
n watch (wrist) montre or n watch (time) montre or v watch (show) regarder.

For “play” you may see this in your dictionary:
n play (theatre) pièce or n play (game) jeu or v play (game) jouer.

If you were trying to make sentences about “watching a movie” and about “going to a play”, which two of the above French words are required?

1. _____
2. _____

C. Finally, look for the word used in a sentence.

Depending on the type of dictionary, you may be provided with a sentence in English, and one in French. The sentence provided in your dictionary will not likely be the exact sentence that you had in mind to write. However, it may be somewhat similar. Or, it may help you to use the word correctly in your own sentence.

***Example: Perhaps you wanted to write the sentence “I wear a watch to school everyday.” In the dictionary, you may find a sentence like this one: “Je porte une montre”, which means I wear a watch. Now that you have the first part of your sentence, all you have to do is translate “to school everyday”!**

Therefore: “Je porte une montre à l’école chaque jour.”

#4. MORE ON NOUNS

When searching for a noun, on either side of your French dictionary, you will not find its corresponding article. In other words, do not look for “a” or “the” in the dictionary. Only look for the noun itself. Once you have located the noun’s English or French translation, you will find the abbreviations “m” or “f” beside the word. The abbreviations tell you whether the noun is **masculine** or **feminine**.

*Now use the chart below to determine the correct article that you need for your sentence. (**DON'T FORGET THAT ARTICLES ARE PLACED BEFORE THE NOUN**)

<u>TYPE OF NOUN</u>	<u>THE</u>	<u>A/SOME/ANY</u>
masculine singular	le	un
feminine singular	la	une
m/f starting with a vowel	l'	un/une
masc/fem plural	les	des

***Example:** If you needed the word “flower” in a sentence, you would see: flower- n fleur f in the dictionary. By using the above chart, you may determine the correct article needed.

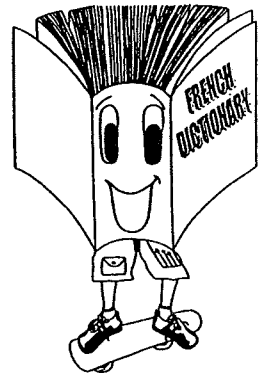
the flower = la fleur
a flower = une fleur
the flowers = les fleurs

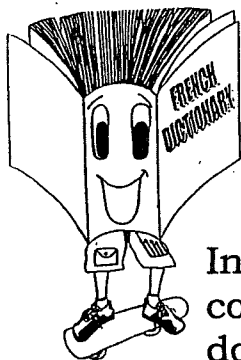
Let's practise!

Translate the following using the appropriate article.

elephant- éléphant m

1. the elephant- _____
2. an elephant- _____
3. the elephants- _____
3. some elephants- _____





#5. COMPOUND WORDS

(two single words put together to form one word)

In a detailed French dictionary, you will find words along with their compound words. These compound words are usually located further down in the definition, so keep reading! They are in alphabetical order. Note the location of compound words. They are provided after the many possible translations of the word on its own first.

***Example:** To find the compound word “hilltop”, you would search for it under the list word “hill”. Toward the bottom of the translation or separately after “hill”, you may see a whole series of compound words like “hillbilly” or “hillside”.

Note: Some less detailed dictionaries do not provide you with compound words, or words that are normally associated with one another. In this case, you may need to search for both words. However, before looking up both words, switch their order in English. Please keep in mind that the switching does not always work out correctly for all translations. The best option is having a detailed French dictionary!

***Example:** “hilltop” becomes “the top of the hill”

top- sommet m

hill- colline f

Translation using your article chart on page 5: “le sommet de la colline”

Let's practise!

1. What does hockey player become when switched in English?

2. What is its French translation?

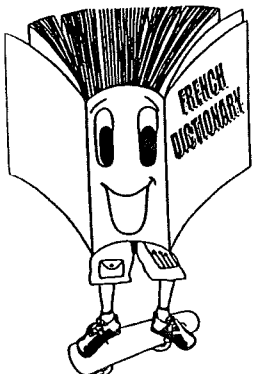
3. What is the French translation for handcuffs?

#6. HOW TO FIND THOSE ADJECTIVES

When searching for an adjective in the French or English side of your dictionary, follow these rules:

1. French adjectives are divided into categories: masculine singular / feminine singular / masculine plural / and feminine plural.
2. Know the type of adjective required for your sentence before searching for it in the dictionary. The type of adjective needed is determined by the type of noun the adjective describes in your sentence. **Ex. A feminine noun requires a feminine adjective.**
3. If you don't know the noun's gender (masculine or feminine), find that out first before searching for your adjective!

Here is what you will find in your dictionary, when searching for the French translation of an English adjective.



1. The masculine singular form of the adjective only, or the masculine singular form followed by the feminine singular form.
2. In some cases, the dictionary may provide you with the masculine and/or feminine plural forms as well. If not, just simply add "s" or "x" at the end of the correct masculine or feminine adjectives to make them plural.

***Example: If you wanted to find the adjective "marvellous" in French, you may find marvellous: adj merveilleux/merveilleuse**

"Merveilleux" is the masculine form and "merveilleuse" is the feminine form.

1. Which of the above adjectives would you use to describe "a marvellous city"?

2. How would you say that entire phrase in French?

3. Now translate "the marvellous cities". (hint: use your article chart)

#7. SEARCHING FOR FRENCH VERB TRANSLATIONS

When translating an English verb to French, consider the following:

- A. Always look for the present tense of the verb.
- B. Always change the verb to its simplest form. **Ex. Look for “walk”, rather than *walking*, *would walk* or *doesn’t walk*.** N.B. When French verbs have se or s’ preceding the verb, look under the first letter after the se or s’.
- C. Always remember that you will be given a series of different French verb translations to choose from. The very first French verb provided, among these translations, will be in its infinitive form. This means it is in the “to + verb” form in English. It also means that the verb ends in either “er”, “re”, or “ir” in French.

***Example: to eat, to drink, to see, to play**

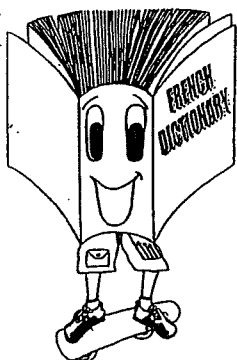
In the dictionary, you may see: eat- manger v
drink- boire v
play- jouer v

Let’s practise!

- 1. What do “manger” and “boire” mean in English?
- 2. Change “reading” and “ran” to simplified present tense forms before looking them up in French.

- D. Read through all of the verb translations. This practice will help you to determine which French verb is correct for the context (meaning) of your sentence. A single verb in the English language can be used for a different number of meanings. In French however, that same verb has various translations depending upon the context of the sentence.

***Example: In English, the word “learn” may be used for both “learn to read” and “learn a poem by heart”. However, in French, the verb “learn” will change to two completely different words. (Ex. “apprendre à lire” and “savoir un poème par coeur”)**



***Again, read through carefully, use the hints in brackets, and any sentence examples provided. If not, remember, the first provided verb meaning is usually the most commonly used one!**

#7. SEARCHING FOR FRENCH VERB TRANSLATIONS (cont'd)

Now that you have chosen the correct verb meaning, more work is required! Unless the verb you needed in your sentence may be used in its infinitive form, you need to conjugate that verb before placing it in your sentence.

Conjugating a verb in the present tense means: removing its infinitive ending, the “er”, “re”, or “ir” and adding a new ending to match the subject in the sentence.

Once you have located your verb in the dictionary, you need to determine whether the verb is regular or irregular.

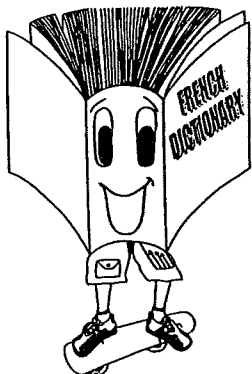
Here are some common irregular verbs:

accueillir	acheter	admettre	aller	apercevoir	apprendre
s'asseoir	avoir	boire	bouillir	conclure	conduire
connaître	construire	coudre	courir	couvrir	croire
cueillir	devenir	devoir	dire	dormir	écrire
ennuyer	envoyer	être	faillir	faire	falloir
joindre	lire	mentir	mettre	mourir	naître
nettoyer	obtenir	offrir	ouvrir	partir	peindre
permettre	plaire	pouvoir	prendre	recevoir	résoudre
revenir	savoir	servir	sortir	soutenir	suivre
tenir	traduire	valoir	venir	vivre	voir
vouloir					

If you are still unsure as to whether your verb is regular or irregular, don't hesitate to consult your teacher!

Let's concentrate on regular verbs first. If the verb you need for your sentence is a regular verb, you may conjugate it in the present tense by using the charts provided on the next page.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS:



Singular:

Je	-	I
Tu	-	You
Il	-	He
Elle	-	She
On	-	One
Qui	-	Who

Plural:

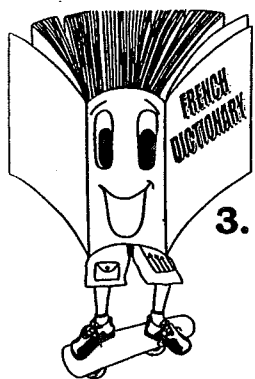
Nous	-	We
Vous	-	You (polite)/ You plural
Ils	-	They (masculine)
Elles	-	They (feminine)

#7. SEARCHING FOR FRENCH VERB TRANSLATIONS (cont'd)

1. "er"	je - <u>e</u> (ex. je danse)	nous - <u>ons</u> (ex. nous dansons)
verb	tu - <u>es</u> (ex. tu dances)	vous - <u>ez</u> (ex. vous dansez)
endings:	il/elle - <u>e</u> (ex. danse)	ils/elles - <u>ent</u> (ex. ils dansent)
	on/qui - <u>e</u> (ex. danse)	

2. "re"	je - <u>s</u> (ex. je vends)	nous - <u>ons</u> (ex. nous vendons)
verb	tu - <u>s</u> (ex. tu vends)	vous - <u>ez</u> (ex. vous vendez)
endings:	il/elle - nothing (ex. il vend)	ils/elles - <u>ent</u> (ex. ils vendent)
	on/qui - nothing (ex. qui vend)	

3. "ir"	je - <u>is</u> (ex. je finis)	nous - <u>issons</u> (ex. nous finissons)
verb	tu - <u>is</u> (ex. tu finis)	vous - <u>issez</u> (ex. vous finissez)
endings	il/elle - <u>it</u> (ex. il finit)	ils/elles - <u>issent</u> (ex. ils finissent)
	on/qui - <u>it</u> (ex. on finit)	



***Example# 1:** You need to find "walk" in the dictionary for the sentence "I walk to school". In the dictionary, you will see walk: marcher v Since the verb is a regular "er" verb, consult chart #1 to find the correct form for "je". Remove the "er" ending and add "e" for "Je marche à l'école".

***Example# 2:** You need to find "wait" in the dictionary for the sentence "We wait for the bus". In the dictionary you will see wait: attendre v Since the verb is a regular "re" verb, consult chart #2 to find the correct form for "we". Remove the "re" ending and add "ons" for "Nous attendons l'autobus".

Let's practise!

Translate the following sentences:

1. "He walks to school" and "We walk to school".

2. "They wait for the bus" and "I wait for the bus".

#7. SEARCHING FOR FRENCH VERB TRANSLATIONS **(cont'd)**

Now, that you know what to do with regular verbs, what happens when the verb you are looking for is an irregular verb??? Here's where you need to be a little more resourceful! Once you have located the verb's French translation, you need to now locate that same or a very similar verb in your **verb charts**.

Most French dictionaries will provide you with **verb charts** in both languages for the most common regular and irregular verbs. Every dictionary has a different location for these charts. These **verb charts** are alphabetical. They will be divided into different tenses like the present indicative (le présent), and the past perfect (le passé composé) etc. In most cases, there will be abbreviations for these tenses like "pr. ind." for the present tense and "p.c". or "p.p." for the past perfect tense. Just consult your abbreviation chart if you are unsure!

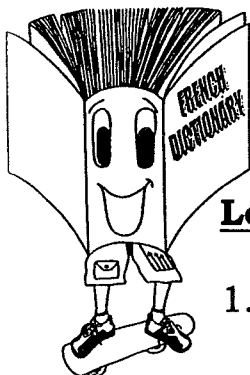
Take a minute to locate the verb charts in your dictionary now!

How to use verb charts when writing sentences with irregular verbs:

1. Translate the verb you need in your sentence by using the English/French side of your dictionary.
2. Locate the translated form in your verb charts. If you don't find that particular verb, think of a similar one and locate that one.
3. Establish which tense you need for your sentence. (present? past?)
4. Look for the correct subject pronoun (tu? il? nous?) Beside it, you will find the proper form of the verb. Some dictionaries will only provide a certain number of subject pronouns like the "je" form, the "tu" form, and the "nous" form for each tense. In this case, you may have to consult a more detailed dictionary to find more verb forms.

Let's practise!

1. Translate: "we have", "you had", "I drink", and "they drank".



#8. EXTRA TIPS:

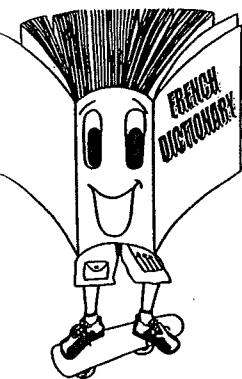
1. Your dictionary may not contain the word that you are looking for in either English or French. If this occurs, try to think of a **synonym** (a word that means the same thing) or two for that word. Search for that synonym instead!

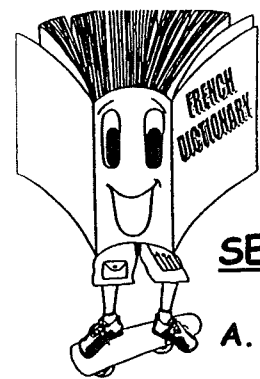
2. **Back checking** or **double checking**, is the most thorough way to ensure that you have the appropriate word for your sentence.

This method refers to checking both sides of your dictionary.

***Example:** Let's say that you didn't know what "porte" meant in English. By searching for it on the French/English side of your dictionary, you would find: porte- n door f. Following this discovery, if you looked for "door" on the English/French side you would likely find the translation: n porte f in French. What if you found a different word than "porte" in French? What if it was a word you did not recognize? In this case, search for that word on the French/English side. If you find a word in English meaning the same thing as door, than you know you have the correct word!

As you can see, there are many rules to learn about using a French dictionary. Expect to be overwhelmed at first! Don't worry! It takes some time and practice before this process becomes natural, easy, and automatic. Like anything, practice makes perfect. Before asking the teacher: read through your guide, sometimes more than once, attempt to search for the words, then ask questions. This method will teach you independence and self-reliance. With a little bit of patience you will be successful!





THÈME 1: L'ÉCOLE!!!

SECTIONS OF THE DICTIONARY

- A. Find the French translation for the following English words. Answers will vary.
Example: teacher- professeur

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. chalk- _____ | 4. ruler- _____ |
| 2. classroom- _____ | 5. Science- _____ |
| 3. desk- _____ | 6. subject- _____ |

- B. Find the English translation for the following French words. Answers will vary.
Example: crayon- pencil

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. casier- _____ | 4. histoire- _____ |
| 2. classeur- _____ | 5. livre- _____ |
| 3. concierge- _____ | 6. placard- _____ |

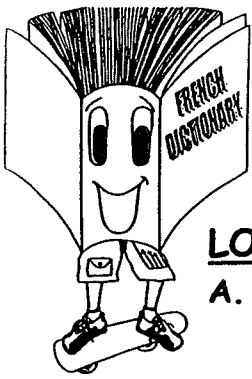
ABBREVIATIONS

- C. What do the following dictionary abbreviations stand for?
Example: n- noun

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. f- _____ | 4. gen- _____ |
| 2. vi- _____ | 5. fem- _____ |
| 3. m/f- _____ | 6. irreg- _____ |

- D. Look for the following words. Check their first abbreviation, and then write down what part of speech the words belong to.
Example: écrire- verb

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. étudier- _____ | 4. relieur- _____ |
| 2. lentement- _____ | 5. construire- _____ |
| 3. élève- _____ | 6. facile- _____ |



THÈME 1: L'ÉCOLE!!!

LOCATING WORDS

- A. Identify what part(s) of speech that the following English words belong to.
(Some words may belong to more than one part of speech).

Example: difficult- adjective

1. play- _____
2. rule- _____
3. study- _____
4. break- _____
5. grade- _____

- B. Use the correct translated form of the words above in the following sentences.

1. (play) Je vais voir la _____ au gymnase.
2. (rule) Il y a une _____ que je n'aime pas du tout!
3. (study) Ce soir, je vais _____ pour le test de maths.
4. (break) Prendre une _____, c'est essentiel!
5. (grade) Quelle _____ as-tu reçue pour ton examen?

MORE ON NOUNS

- C. Identify whether the following French nouns are masculin or féminin.

Example: livre- masculin

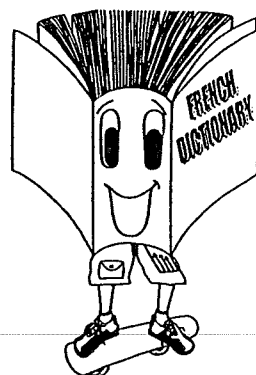
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. tableau- _____ | 4. bibliothèque- _____ |
| 2. ciseaux- _____ | 5. corridor- _____ |
| 3. fontaine- _____ | 6. affiche- _____ |

- D. Write the correct article for the following French nouns. (consult article chart)

Example: (the) la brosse

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. (a) _____ agrafeuse | 4. (some) _____ écoles |
| 2. (the) _____ dictionnaire | 5. (the) _____ étudiant |
| 3. (a) _____ gymnase | 6. (the) _____ directrice |

THÈME 1: L'ÉCOLE!!!



COMPOUND WORDS

A. Translate the following English compound words into French.

Example: staffroom- salle des professeurs

1. playground- _____
2. hallway- _____
3. yearbook- _____
4. peptalk- _____
5. bookshelf- _____

ADJECTIVES

B. Translate the following French adjectives into English.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. amusant- _____ | 4. studieux- _____ |
| 2. frustrant- _____ | 5. merveilleux- _____ |
| 3. ordonné- _____ | 6. utile- _____ |

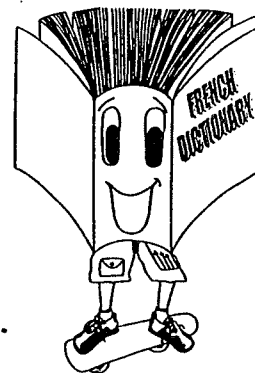
C. Use the above French adjectives in the following sentences. Don't forget!

The adjectives must agree with the nouns.

Example: (amusant) Je pense que l'école est très amusante.

1. (amusant) Trouves-tu l'éducation physique _____?
2. (frustrant) Les maths sont parfois _____.
3. (ordonné) Mon pupitre est vraiment _____.
4. (studieux) J'ai beaucoup d'amis qui sont _____.
5. (merveilleux) Qui est le prof le plus _____?
6. (utile) Le dictionnaire est une ressource _____.

THÈME 1: L'ÉCOLE!!!



VERBS

- A. Before translating the following English verbs, simplify their form.
(Always search for the verb in its present tense).

Example: wants to study - want, study

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. memorized- _____ | 4. counts- _____ |
| 2. sat- _____ | 5. telling- _____ |
| 3. would listen- _____ | 6. wrote- _____ |

- B. What do the following infinitives mean in English? Example: enseigner- to teach
(Remember to search for the verb that is associated with "l'école".)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. relire- _____ | 3. apprendre- _____ |
| 2. corriger- _____ | 4. se tromper- _____ |

- C. Choose the correct French verb translation for the following English verbs.
Example: To memorize: a) mémoriser b) scanner c) étudier

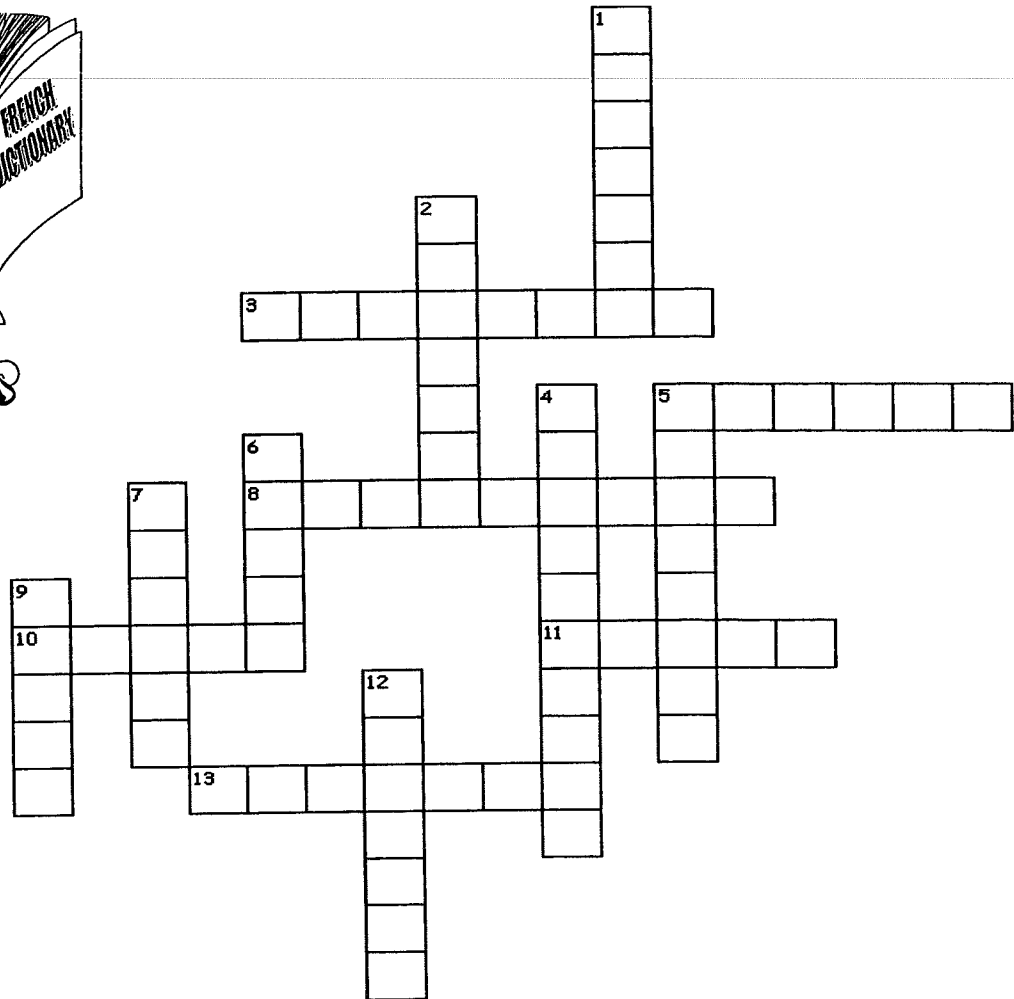
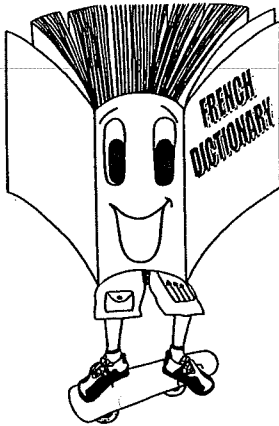
- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. to study: | a) studier | b) étudier | c) suivre |
| 2. to divide: | a) diviser | b) divider | c) ajouter |
| 3. to try: | a) envoyer | b) commander | c) essayer |
| 4. to participate: | a) participer | b) participation | c) participe |

- D. Conjugate the verbs in Part B with the following subject pronouns, using the verb charts in your dictionary.
Example: (compter) Elle compte tous les crayons de couleur dans son pupitre.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. (relire) | Je _____ le livre pour mieux comprendre. |
| 2. (corriger) | Il _____ son travail après l'école. |
| 3. (apprendre) | À l'école, nous _____ beaucoup! |
| 4. (se tromper) | Je _____ toujours devant le prof! |

THÈME 1: L'ÉCOLE!!!

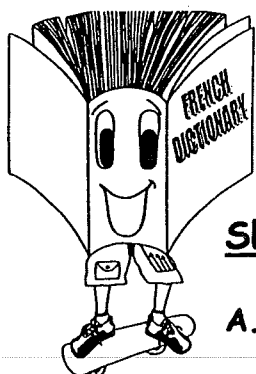
Traduisez-mots croisés



Translate the following words. Place them in the puzzle.

Across: 3. yearbook
5. locker
8. to learn
10. useful
11. ruler
13. to try

Down: 1. to divide 9. subject
2. to study 12. cupboard
4. to build
5. to correct
6. break
7. easy



THÈME 2: LA FAMILLE!!!

SECTIONS OF THE DICTIONARY

A. Find the French translation for the following English words. Answers will vary.

Example: aunt- tante

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. brother- _____ | 4. friend- _____ |
| 2. house- _____ | 5. mother- _____ |
| 3. pet- _____ | 6. aunt- _____ |

B. Find the English translation for the following French words. Answers will vary.

Example: père- father

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. soeur- _____ | 4. voisin- _____ |
| 2. oncle- _____ | 5. grand-mère- _____ |
| 3. papa- _____ | 6. neveu- _____ |

ABBREVIATIONS

C. What do the following dictionary abbreviations stand for?

Example: n- noun

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. adj- _____ | 4. qch- _____ |
| 2. pl- _____ | 5. qn- _____ |
| 3. conj- _____ | 6. m- _____ |

D. Look for the following words. Check their first abbreviation, and then write down what part of speech the words belong to.

Example: ensemble- adjective

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. grand-mère- _____ | 4. aimable- _____ |
| 2. partager- _____ | 5. s'amuser- _____ |
| 3. dans- _____ | 6. aîné- _____ |



THÈME 2: LA FAMILLE!!!

LOCATING WORDS

- A. Identify what part(s) of speech that the following English words belong to.
(Some words may belong to more than one part of speech).

Example: visit- verb, noun

1. mother- _____
2. baby- _____
3. attached- _____
4. care- _____
5. fun- _____

- B. Use the correct translated form of the words above in the following sentences.

1. (mother) Ma _____ est très élégante.
2. (baby) Mon cousin est petit; il n'est qu'un _____ !
3. (attached) Mon frère est _____ à mon père.
4. (care) Je vais _____ de ma grand-mère ce soir.
5. (fun) On va au parc, pour l' _____ des enfants.

MORE ON NOUNS

- C. Identify whether the following French nouns are masculin or féminin.

Example: animal de compagnie- masculin

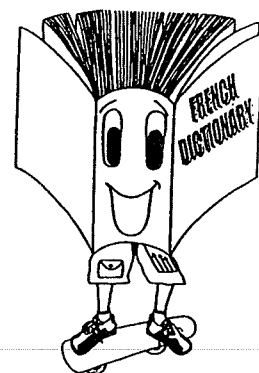
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. cousine- _____ | 4. photo- _____ |
| 2. chaton- _____ | 5. célébration- _____ |
| 3. fête- _____ | 6. grands-parents- _____ |

- D. Write the correct article for the following French nouns. (consult article chart)

Example: (the) la télévision

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (a) _____ nièce | 4. (some) _____ cousines |
| 2. (the) _____ cadette | 5. (the) _____ tantes |
| 3. (the) _____ oncle | 6. (a) _____ grand-père |

THÈME 2: LA FAMILLE!!!



COMPOUND WORDS

A. Translate the following English compound words into French.

Example: stepfather- beau-père

1. brotherhood- _____
2. townhouse- _____
3. neighbourhood- _____
4. granddaughter- _____
5. godson- _____

ADJECTIVES

B. Translate the following French adjectives into English.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ennuyeux- _____ | 4. aimable- _____ |
| 2. bienveillant- _____ | 5. fidèle- _____ |
| 3. agaçant- _____ | 6. désagréable- _____ |

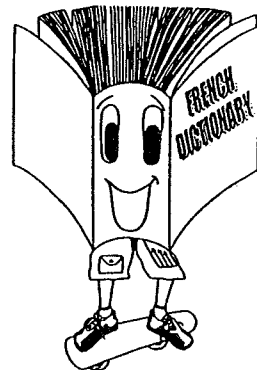
C. Use the above French adjectives in the following sentences. Don't forget!

The adjectives must agree with the nouns.

Example: (ennuyeux) As-tu des soeurs ennuyeuses?

1. (ennuyeux) Ta famille, fait-elle des choses _____?
2. (bienveillant) Mes grand-parents sont _____.
3. (agaçant) Ma soeur est _____ au téléphone!
4. (aimable) Ma mère est plus _____ que mon père.
5. (fidèle) C'est important d'être un ami _____.
6. (désagréable) Mon couvre-feu est _____.

THÈME 2: LA FAMILLE!!!



VERBS

A. Before translating the following English verbs, simplify their form.

(Always search for the verb in its present tense).

Example: lived - live

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. visited- _____ | 4. went- _____ |
| 2. cooperates- _____ | 5. following- _____ |
| 3. travels- _____ | 6. called- _____ |

B. What do the following infinitives mean in English? Example: être- to be
(Remember to search for the verb that is associated with "la famille".)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. partager- _____ | 3. soutenir- _____ |
| 2. pouvoir- _____ | 4. devenir- _____ |

C. Choose the correct French verb translation for the following English verbs.

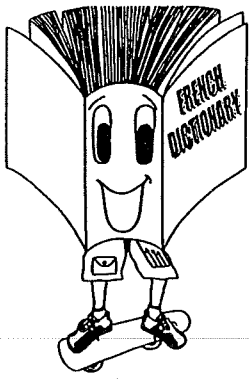
Example: To visit: a) visiter b) visite c) voir

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. to wish: | a) désir | b) souhaiter | c) voeu |
| 2. to be: | a) êtes | b) être | c) suis |
| 3. to celebrate: | a) célébrité | b) célèbre | c) célébrer |
| 4. to believe: | a) bercer | b) bénir | c) croire |

D. Conjugate the verbs in Part B with the following subject pronouns, using the verb charts of your dictionary.

Example: (aller) Elle va chez son amie chaque dimanche.

1. (partager) Elle _____ ses vêtements.
2. (pouvoir) Je _____ te téléphoner demain.
3. (soutenir) Il _____ sa femme complètement.
4. (devenir) Elles _____ nerveuses seules à la maison.



THÈME 2: LA FAMILLE!!!

Cherche! Cherche! Cherche!

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

Translate the following words and then search for them in the puzzle.

N.B. Do not include French accents in answers.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. irritating | 6. baby | 11. to celebrate |
| 2. kitten | 7. to become | 12. loyal |
| 3. brother | 8. mother | 13. nephew |
| 4. to share | 9. to be able to | 14. neighbourhood |
| 5. to support | 10. neighbour | |



THÈME 3: LES LOISIRS!!!

SECTIONS OF THE DICTIONARY

A. Find the French translation for the following English words. Answers will vary.

Example: board game- jeu de société

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. collection- _____ | 4. telephone- _____ |
| 2. computer- _____ | 5. trips- _____ |
| 3. sports- _____ | 6. video- _____ |

B. Find the English translation for the following French words. Answers will vary.

Example: planche à roulettes- skateboard

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. bavardage- _____ | 4. magasinage- _____ |
| 2. cartes- _____ | 5. synthétiseur- _____ |
| 3. cinéma- _____ | 6. vélo- _____ |

ABBREVIATIONS

C. What do the following dictionary abbreviations stand for?

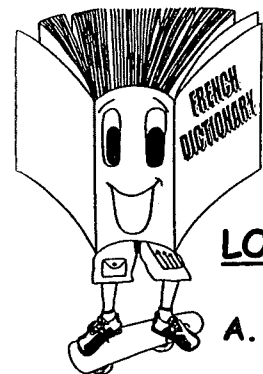
Example: n- noun

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. f- _____ | 4. vt- _____ |
| 2. prep- _____ | 5. masc- _____ |
| 3. adv- _____ | 6. n f- _____ |

D. Look for the following words. Check their first abbreviation, and then write down what part of speech the words belong to.

Example: jouer- verb

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. amusant- _____ | 4. voyager- _____ |
| 2. copain- _____ | 5. passionnément- _____ |
| 3. collectionner- _____ | 6. timbre- _____ |



THÈME 3: LES LOISIRS!!!

LOCATING WORDS

- A. Identify what part(s) of speech that the following English words belong to.
(Some words may belong to more than one part of speech).

Example: collection- noun

1. shop- _____
2. watch- _____
3. photograph- _____
4. book- _____
5. choice- _____

- B. Use the correct translated form of the words above in the following sentences.

1. (shop) Dans quel _____ as-tu trouvé ton t-shirt super?
2. (watch) Veux-tu _____ le match de football avec moi?
3. (photograph) Voilà la _____ de la belle fille dans ma classe.
4. (book) Je vais _____ une chambre pour ce week-end!
5. (choice) Tu as le _____ d'aller au cinéma ou au restaurant.

MORE ON NOUNS

- C. Identify whether the following French nouns are masculin or féminin.

Example: devoirs- masculin

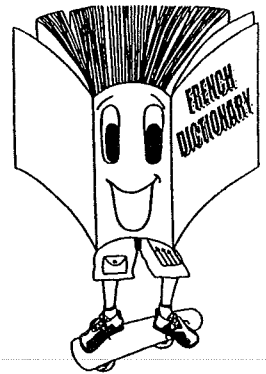
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. instrument- _____ | 4. disque- _____ |
| 2. jeu-vidéo- _____ | 5. ballon- _____ |
| 3. peinture- _____ | 6. marqueur- _____ |

- D. Write the correct article for the following French nouns. (consult article chart)

Example: (the) la télévision

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (a) _____ photo | 4. (the) _____ jeux |
| 2. (some) _____ livres | 5. (the) _____ album |
| 3. (a) _____ balle | 6. (a) _____ sculpture |

THÈME 3: LES LOISIRS!!!



COMPOUND WORDS

A. Translate the following English compound words into French.

Example: skydiving- parachutisme

1. snowboard- _____
2. playroom- _____
3. speedboat- _____
4. motorbike- _____
5. skateboard- _____

ADJECTIVES

B. Translate the following French adjectives into English.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. motivant- _____ | 4. aventureux- _____ |
| 2. inspirant- _____ | 5. passionnant- _____ |
| 3. stimulant- _____ | 6. heureux- _____ |

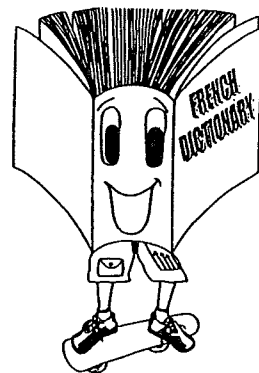
C. Use the above French adjectives in the following sentences. Don't forget!

The adjectives must agree with the nouns.

Example: (motivant) Je trouve le basketball d'être motivant.

1. (motivant) Je ne trouve pas les sports _____.
2. (inspirant) Le ski est _____ pendant l'hiver!
3. (stimulant) Il pense que "Jeopardy" est _____.
4. (aventureux) Le parachutisme est vraiment _____.
5. (passionnant) Elle est _____ du cyclisme.
6. (heureux) Il est si _____ quand il est à la plage.

THÈME 3: LES LOISIRS!!!



VERBS

- A. Before translating the following English verbs, simplify their form.
(Always search for the verb in its present tense).

Example: played- play

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. swam- _____ | 4. collected- _____ |
| 2. relaxes- _____ | 5. will be- _____ |
| 3. is trying- _____ | 6. dreams- _____ |

- B. What do the following infinitives mean in English? Example: nager- to swim
(Remember to search for the verb that is associated with "les loisirs".)

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. s'amuser- _____ | 3. s'occuper- _____ |
| 2. vouloir- _____ | 4. essayer- _____ |

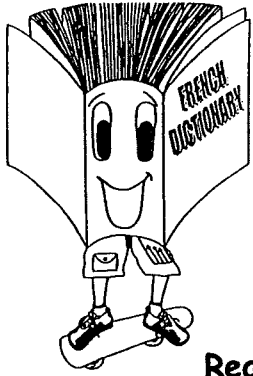
- C. Choose the correct French verb translation for the following English verbs.
Example: To collect: a) collectionner b) collection c) collectionne

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. to dream: | a) rêver | b) rêve | c) révéler |
| 2. to begin: | a) commencement | b) commencer | c) commander |
| 3. to enjoy: | a) aimer | b) enjouer | c) plaisir |
| 4. to suggest: | a) suggestion | b) supposer | c) suggérer |

- D. Conjugate the verbs in Part B with the following subject pronouns, using the verb charts of your dictionary.

Example: (nager) Elle nage avec ses amies tous les week-ends.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------------------|
| 1. (s'amuser) | Il _____ | au parc. |
| 2. (vouloir) | _____ | -vous participer au match? |
| 3. (s'occuper) | Je _____ | avec beaucoup de sports! |
| 4. (essayer) | Nous _____ | une nouvelle activité! |

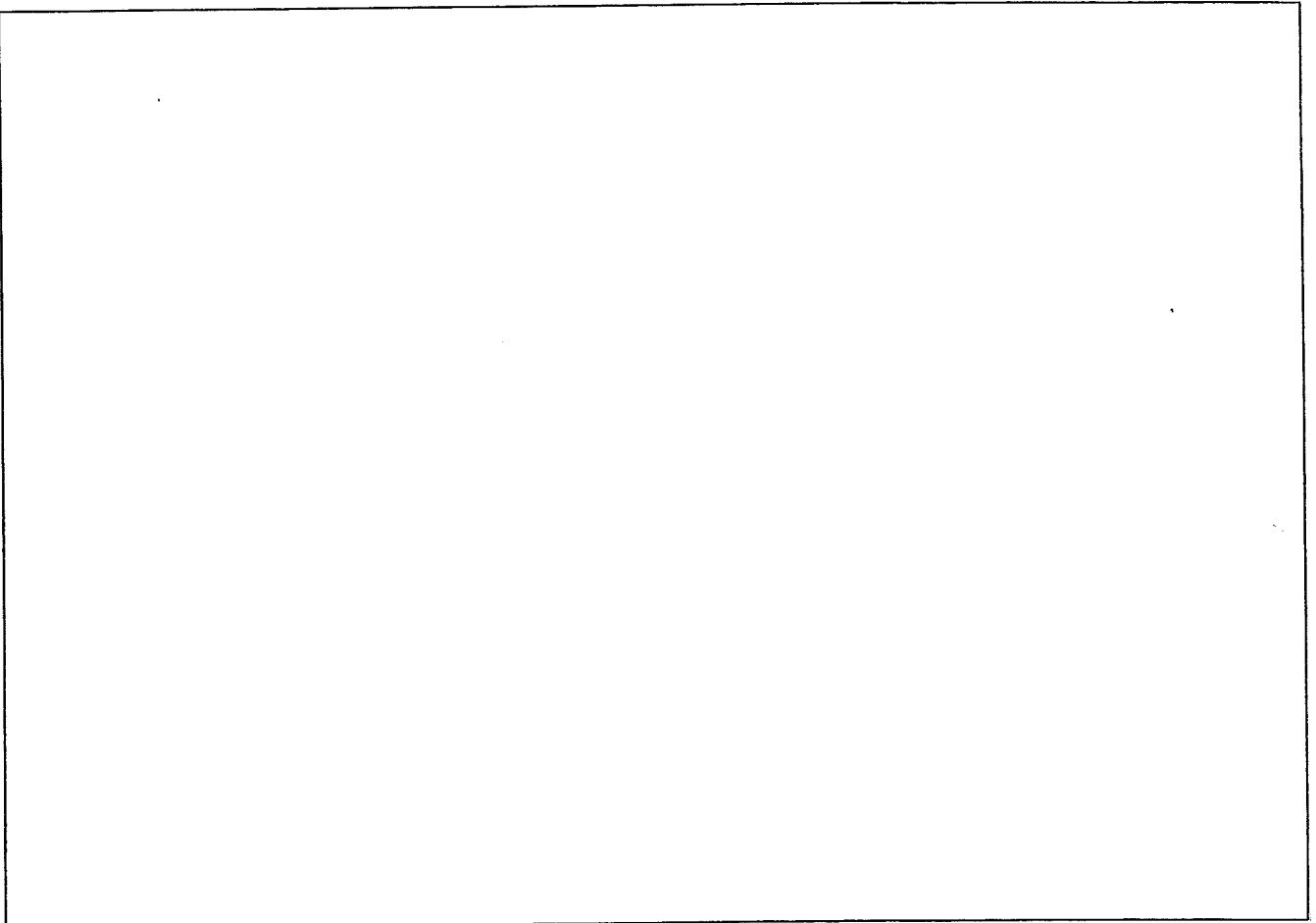


THÈME 3: LES LOISIRS!!!

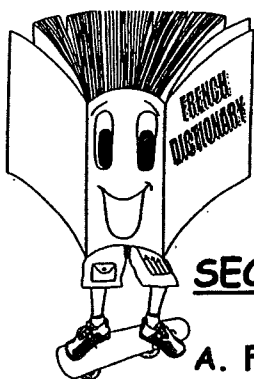
Dessine la scène suivante!

Read the sentences below and illustrate the scene. Label your picture with each of the underlined words.

C'est un samedi matin. Simon est excité! Il va acheter quelque chose au magasin aujourd'hui! Le garçon heureux entre dans le magasin "Walmart". Dedans, (inside) il voit beaucoup de choses magnifiques! Au rayon (department) électronique, il voit un téléphone cellulaire, un ordinateur, un jeu vidéo, et un synthétiseur. Au rayon de jouets, (toys) il voit un vélo, un ballon, une planche à roulettes, un paquet de cartes, et un livre de "Spiderman".



Encerclez le produit que Simon va acheter!



THÈME 4: LES MÉDIAS!!!

SECTIONS OF THE DICTIONARY

A. Find the French translation for the following English words. Answers will vary.

Example: actress- actrice

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. actor- _____ | 4. television- _____ |
| 2. movie- _____ | 5. screen- _____ |
| 3. radio- _____ | 6. music- _____ |

B. Find the English translation for the following French words. Answers will vary.

Example: réalisateur- director

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. chanson- _____ | 4. enregistrement- _____ |
| 2. chanteur- _____ | 5. rédacteur- _____ |
| 3. critique- _____ | 6. collègue- _____ |

ABBREVIATIONS

C. Write the correct dictionary abbreviation for the following. Answers may vary.

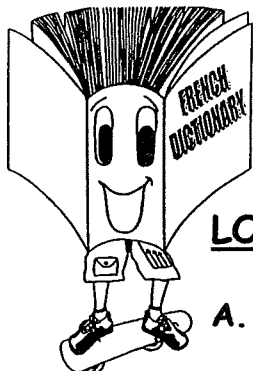
Example: preposition- prep or prép

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. adverb- _____ | 4. masculine- _____ |
| 2. adjective- _____ | 5. feminine- _____ |
| 3. noun- _____ | 6. plural- _____ |

D. Look for the following words. Check their first abbreviation, and then write down what part of speech the words belong to.

Example: excitant- adjective

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. enregistrer- _____ | 4. doué- _____ |
| 2. réalisateur- _____ | 5. richesse- _____ |
| 3. carrière- _____ | 6. efficacement- _____ |



THÈME 4: LES MÉDIAS!!!

LOCATING WORDS

- A. Identify what part(s) of speech that the following English word belongs to.
(Some words may belong to more than one part of speech).

Example: act- noun, verb

1. group- _____
2. network- _____
3. famous- _____
4. fan- _____
5. crowd- _____

- B. Use the correct translated form of the words above in the following sentences.

1. (group) Quel _____ va donner un concert?
2. (network) Mon _____ favori est NBC!
3. (famous) Veux-tu devenir acteur _____ un jour?
4. (fan) Un _____ est une personne très enthousiaste et fidèle!
5. (crowd) Regarde la _____ qui entoure les vedettes!

MORE ON NOUNS

- C. Identify whether the following French nouns are masculin or féminin.

Example: chanteuse- féminin

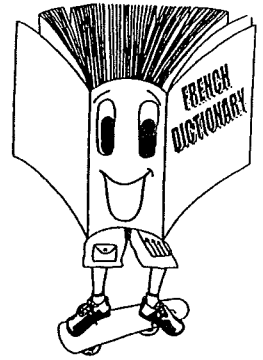
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. magazine- _____ | 4. public- _____ |
| 2. journal- _____ | 5. créatrice- _____ |
| 3. annonce- _____ | 6. nouvelles- _____ |

- D. Write the correct article for the following French nouns. (consult article chart)

Example: (the) la télé

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. (a) _____ émission | 4. (some) _____ cinéphiles |
| 2. (the) _____ caméraman | 5. (the) _____ artiste |
| 3. (the) _____ téléspectateur | 6. (a) _____ guitariste |

THÈME 4: LES MÉDIAS!!!



COMPOUND WORDS

A. Translate the following English compound words into French.

Example: songwriter- auteur-compositeur

1. newspaper- _____
2. newsstand- _____
3. (in the) limelight - _____
4. broadcaster- _____
5. stuntman- _____

ADJECTIVES

B. Translate the following French adjectives into English.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. scandaleux- _____ | 4. risqué- _____ |
| 2. distrayant- _____ | 5. captivant- _____ |
| 3. courant- _____ | 6. talentueux- _____ |

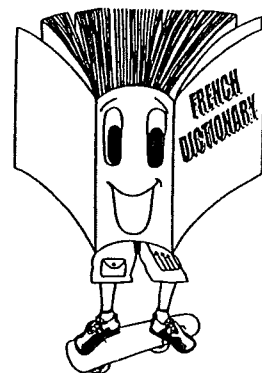
C. Use the above French adjectives in the following sentences. Don't forget!

The adjectives must agree with the nouns.

Example: (scandaleux) Il y a une émission scandaleuse à la télé ce soir.

1. (scandaleux) Qui est l'acteur le plus _____?
2. (distrayant) Les nouvelles des vedettes sont _____.
3. (courant) Quelle est la mode la plus _____?
4. (risqué) Les vidéos de musique sont _____.
5. (captivant) J'ai vu une suspense très _____.
6. (talentueux) Nomme une chanteuse _____.

THÈME 4: LES MÉDIAS!!!



VERBS

A. Before translating the following English verbs, simplify their form.
(Always search for the verb in its present tense).

Example: is watching - watch

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. acted- _____ | 4. reports- _____ |
| 2. is debuting- _____ | 5. will not air- _____ |
| 3. will appear- _____ | 6. began- _____ |

B. What do the following infinitives mean in English? Example: filmer- to film
(Remember to search for the verb that is associated with "les medias".)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. bavarder- _____ | 3. s'habituer- _____ |
| 2. rapporter- _____ | 4. essayer- _____ |

C. Choose the correct French verb translation for the following English verbs.
Example: To begin: a) commencer b) commence c) commencez

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. to translate: | a) transférer | b) traduire | c) transporter |
| 2. to see: | a) voir | b) regarder | c) surveiller |
| 3. to shock: | a) scandaliser | b) choc | c) scander |
| 4. to whisper: | a) murmurer | b) chuchoter | c) chuchotement |

D. Conjugate the verbs in Part B with the following subject pronouns, using the verb charts of your dictionary.

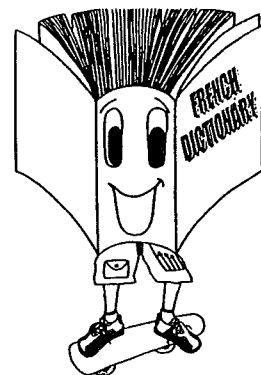
Example: (voir) Elle voit un grand nombre de fans!

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. (bavarder) | Elle _____ | toujours sur le plateau. |
| 2. (rapporter) | Qui _____ | le temps aujourd'hui? |
| 3. (s'habituer) | Ils _____ | à chanter tout le temps. |
| 4. (essayer) | J' _____ | de regarder plusieurs émissions. |

THÈME 4: LES MÉDIAS!!!

Masculin ou féminin???

In the brackets provided, indicate whether the following underlined nouns/adjectives are "masculin" or "féminin".



Quelle scène scandaleuse! (_____)

Hier soir à la télévision (_____), il y avait des nouvelles (_____) très intéressantes. Un jeune acteur (_____) s'est marié avec une femme trente ans plus âgé que lui! Ils ont fait cette annonce (_____) de mariage, sept jours après le divorce de sa femme courante (_____) était finalisé. La critique (_____) et les journalistes (_____) pensent que ce mariage va nuire (damage) à sa carrière (_____). "Oui, il est un acteur talentueux, (_____) mais ses fans (_____) ne vont pas aimer cette réunion risquée." (_____)

Le journal "Hollywood Review" dit que son nouveau film, (_____) qui va débiter à l'écran (_____) en deux semaines, va écraser au "Box Office". Quel dommage, puisque le réalisateur (_____) du film est son père!

"Attention!" "Les-voilàs!" Une grande foule (_____) de paparazzis entourent ce couple bizarre qui ressemble à une grand-mère avec son petit-fils!



THÈME 5: LA NOURRITURE!!!

SECTIONS OF THE DICTIONARY

A. Find the French translation for the following English words. Answers will vary.

Example: pasta- pâtes

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. roastbeef- _____ | 4. pasta- _____ |
| 2. cookie- _____ | 5. meat- _____ |
| 3. corn- _____ | 6. peach- _____ |

B. Find the English translation for the following French words. Answers will vary.

Example: framboise- raspberry

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. cerise- _____ | 4. gauffre- _____ |
| 2. chou-fleur- _____ | 5. guimauve- _____ |
| 3. croustilles- _____ | 6. veau- _____ |

ABBREVIATIONS

C. Write the correct dictionary abbreviation for the following. Answers may vary.

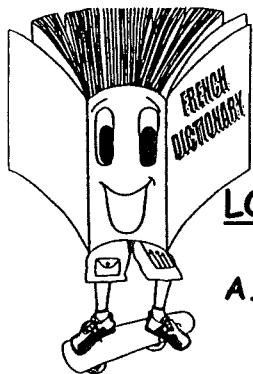
Example: préposition- prép

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. général- _____ | 4. irrégulier- _____ |
| 2. adjectif- _____ | 5. féminin- _____ |
| 3. nom- _____ | 6. masculin- _____ |

D. Look for the following words. Check their first abbreviation, and then write down what part of speech the words belong to.

Example: délicieux- adjective

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. cuisine- _____ | 4. savoureux- _____ |
| 2. régulièrement- _____ | 5. aigre- _____ |
| 3. goûter- _____ | 6. four - _____ |



THÈME 5: LA NOURRITURE!!!

LOCATING WORDS

- A. Identify what part(s) of speech that the following English words belong to.
(Some words may belong to more than one part of speech).

Example: restaurant- noun

1. cook- _____
2. nutritious- _____
3. slice- _____
4. meal- _____
5. serve- _____

- B. Use the correct translated form of the words above in the following sentences.

1. (cook) Qui est le meilleur _____ chez toi?
2. (nutritious) À ton avis, est-ce que le chocolat est _____?
3. (slice) Veux-tu une _____ de pizza comme dîner?
4. (meal) Le petit déjeuner est mon _____ favori!
5. (serve) Le serveur va te _____ ton dessert bientôt.

MORE ON NOUNS

- C. Identify whether the following French nouns are masculin or féminin.

Example: aliment- masculin

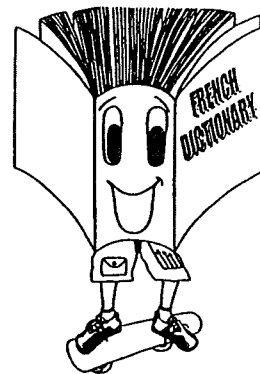
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. four- _____ | 4. maïs- _____ |
| 2. supermarché- _____ | 5. homard- _____ |
| 3. laitue- _____ | 6. pouding- _____ |

- D. Write the correct article for the following French nouns. (consult article chart)

Example: (a) une bière

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. (a) _____ navet | 4. (some) _____ framboises |
| 2. (the) _____ boulangerie | 5. (a) _____ casserole |
| 3. (a) _____ tasse | 6. (the) _____ foie |

THÈME 5: LA NOURRITURE!!!



COMPOUND WORDS

A. Translate the following English compound words into French.

Example: popcorn- maïs soufflé

1. applesauce- _____
2. gingerbread- _____
3. deepfrier- _____
4. cornflour- _____
5. eggplant- _____

ADJECTIVES

B. Translate the following French adjectives into English.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. piquant- _____ | 4. salé- _____ |
| 2. aigre- _____ | 5. amer- _____ |
| 3. doux- _____ | 6. sucré- _____ |

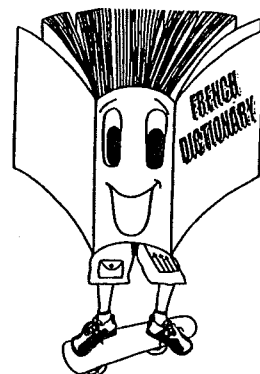
C. Use the above French adjectives in the following sentences. Don't forget!

The adjectives must agree with the nouns.

Example: (piquant) Trouves-tu ces piments vraiment piquants?

1. (piquant) La cuisine mexicaine est _____ en général.
2. (aigre) Quelle était l'ingrédient _____ dans le punch?
3. (doux) Je trouve que les oranges sont _____.
4. (salé) Les craquelins au party étaient super _____.
5. (amer) Quelquefois les olives grecques sont _____.
6. (sucré) Quel dessert _____ que j'ai mangé hier soir!

THÈME 5: LA NOURRITURE!!!



VERBS

A. Before translating the following English verbs, simplify their form.
(Always search for the verb in its present tense).

Example: is eating - eat

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. preparing- _____ | 4. ate- _____ |
| 2. will drink- _____ | 5. likes to eat- _____ |
| 3. fried- _____ | 6. kneads- _____ |

B. What do the following infinitives mean in English? Example: faire cuire- to cook
(Remember to search for the verb that is associated with "la nourriture".)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. hacher- _____ | 3. remuer- _____ |
| 2. fouetter- _____ | 4. mélanger- _____ |

C. Choose the correct French verb translation for the following English verbs.

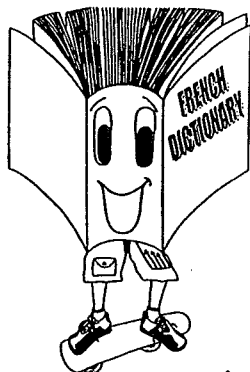
Example: To drink: a) boire b) boisson c) buvons

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. to add: | a) calculer | b) ajouter | c) mettre |
| 2. to broil: | a) brûler | b) brossier | c) griller |
| 3. to chop: | a) couper | b) coupler | c) coupure |
| 4. to boil: | a) bouillant | b) bouillir | c) bouclier |

D. Conjugate the verbs in Part B with the following subject pronouns, using the verb charts of your dictionary.

Example: (manger) Elle mange des nachos, du maïs soufflé et un hot-dog au cinéma.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. (hacher) | Il _____ le porc pour des cretons. |
| 2. (fouetter) | Elle _____ le mélange de son lait frappé. |
| 3. (remuer) | Après le sucre, elle _____ son café. |
| 4. (mélanger) | _____ -vous bien la sauce tomate? |



THÈME 6: LA NOURRITURE!!!

Une entrevue délicieuse!

Ask and answer the following questions with a partner. Present your results.

Example: *Aimes-tu des nachos au restaurant? Oui, je les aime. Non, je ne les aime pas. Aimes-tu du chocolat? Oui, je l'aime. Non, je ne l'aime pas.*

1. Aimes-tu des biscuits "Oreos"?

_____.

2. Adores-tu du maïs rôti?

_____.

3. Préfères-tu des cerises avec la crème glacée?

_____.

4. Détestes-tu le chou-fleur?

_____.

5. Manges-tu des croustilles devant la télé?

_____.

6. Est-ce que tu fais rôtir des guimauves quand tu fais du camping?

_____.

7. Aimes-tu la cuisine italienne?

_____.

8. Manges-tu du pouding régulièrement?

_____.

9. Aimes-tu de la laitue romaine?

_____.

10. Manges-tu beaucoup de framboises en été?

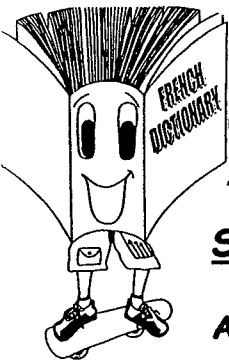
_____.

11. Préfères-tu les aubergines au parmesan?

_____.

12. Manges-tu la nourriture piquante?

_____.



THÈME 6: LA TECHNOLOGIE!!!

SECTIONS OF THE DICTIONARY

A. Find the French translation for the following English words. Answers will vary.

Example: computer- ordinateur

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. C.D.- _____ | 4. mouse- _____ |
| 2. website- _____ | 5. stereo- _____ |
| 3. modern- _____ | 6. V.C.R.- _____ |

B. Find the English translation for the following French words. Answers will vary.

Example: magnétocassette- cassette player

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. avancé- _____ | 4. disquette- _____ |
| 2. baladeur - _____ | 5. téléviseur - _____ |
| 3. calculatrice - _____ | 6. rétroprojecteur - _____ |

ABBREVIATIONS

C. Write the correct dictionary abbreviation for the following. (Answers may vary)

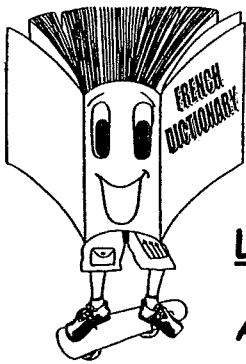
Example: preposition- prep or prép

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. irregular- _____ | 4. masculine or feminine- _____ |
| 2. conjunction- _____ | 5. something- _____ |
| 3. verb- _____ | 6. somebody- _____ |

D. Look for the following words. Check their first abbreviation, and then write down what part of speech the words belong to.

Example: compliqué- adjective

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. prudemment- _____ | 4. créer- _____ |
| 2. cybercafé- _____ | 5. au-dessus- _____ |
| 3. technicien- _____ | 6. animé- _____ |



THÈME 6: LA TECHNOLOGIE!!!

LOCATING WORDS

A. Identify what part(s) of speech that the following English words belong to.
(Some words may belong to more than one part of speech).

Example: a cd-rom- noun

1. record- _____
2. digital- _____
3. type- _____
4. repair- _____
5. screen- _____

B. Use the correct translated form of the words above in the following sentences.

1. (record) Je ne vais pas _____ cette émission violente!
2. (digital) Regarde mon nouveau caméra _____!
3. (type) Qu'est-ce que tu vas _____ à l'ordinateur?
4. (repair) Combien est-ce que cette _____ va me coûter?
5. (screen) Je préfère l'_____ au cinéma pour les films.

MORE ON NOUNS

C. Identify whether the following French nouns are masculin or féminin.

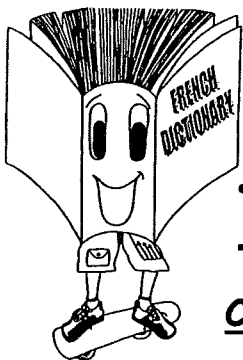
Example: livre- masculin

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. radio- _____ | 4. copieur- _____ |
| 2. imprimante- _____ | 5. écouteurs- _____ |
| 3. télécopieur- _____ | 6. synthétiseur- _____ |

D. Write the correct article for the following French nouns. (consult article chart)

Example: (the) la copie papier

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (a) _____ DVD | 4. (the) _____ page d'accueil |
| 2. (the) _____ programmeur | 5. (a) _____ CD-Rom |
| 3. (a) _____ haut-parleur | 6. (the) _____ logiciel |



THÈME 6: LA TECHNOLOGIE!!!

COMPOUND WORDS

A. Translate the following English compound words into French.

Example: to download- télécharger

1. software- _____
2. switchboard- _____
3. overproduction- _____
4. overuse- _____
5. keyboard- _____

ADJECTIVES

B. Translate the following French adjectives into English.

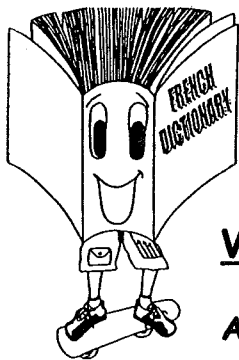
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. concurrentiel- _____ | 4. futuriste- _____ |
| 2. commode- _____ | 5. avantageux- _____ |
| 3. cher- _____ | 6. éducatif- _____ |

C. Use the above French adjectives in the following sentences. Don't forget!

The adjectives must agree with the nouns.

Example: (concurrentiel) La technologie est un domaine concurrentiel.

1. (concurrentiel) Le marché de la technologie est _____.
2. (commode) L'Internet est _____ pour tout le monde.
3. (cher) Les caméras numériques sont encore _____.
4. (futuriste) C'est évident que la technologie est _____.
5. (avantageux) Un télécopieur est _____ pour communiquer.
6. (éducatif) Les programmes d'ordinateur sont _____.



THÈME 6: LA TECHNOLOGIE!!!

VERBS

A. Before translating the following English verbs, simplify their form.

(Always search for the verb in its present tense).

Example: would like to use - use

1. doesn't work- _____
2. invented- _____
3. typing- _____
4. will use- _____
5. created- _____
6. records- _____

B. What do the following infinitives mean in English? Example: aider- to help

(Remember to search for the verb that is associated with "la technologie".)

1. unir- _____
2. communiquer- _____
3. automatiser- _____
4. sauvegarder- _____

C. Choose the correct French verb translation for the following English verbs.

Example: To type: a) taper b) tiquer c) tirer

1. to broadcast: a) téléviser b) casser c) brocarder
2. to forward: a) faire frire b) faire suivre c) faire
3. to undertake: a) entreprendre b) entrecouper c) introduire
4. to solve: a) solver b) solution c) résoudre

D. Conjugate the verbs in Part B with the following subject pronouns, using the verb charts of your dictionary.

Example: (inventer) Elle invente des produits pour une grande compagnie.

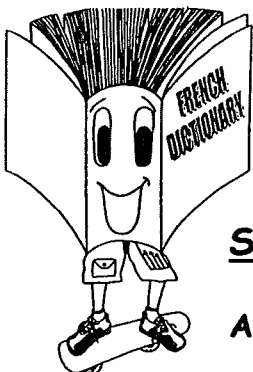
1. (unir) Elles _____ fortement.
2. (communiquer) _____-tu par MSN?
3. (automatiser) Les ordinateurs: ils _____ le monde!
4. (sauvegarder) _____-vous la bonne copie au disque?

THÈME 6: LA TECHNOLOGIE!!!

Quels choix technologiques!

Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. À l'ordinateur, on manipule l'écran avec un _____.
a) souris b) agrafeuse c) imprimante
2. Un _____ est l'ancienne version d'un lecteur de DVD.
a) stéréo b) magnétocassette c) magnétoscope
3. Quand on fait du jogging, on écoute de la musique avec un _____.
a) montre b) stéréo c) baladeur
4. On regarde la télé au _____.
a) téléviser b) téléviseur c) télévision
5. On boit du café et utilise l'Internet au _____.
a) intercafé b) Tim Horton's c) cybercafé
6. On fait des photocopies avec un _____.
a) copieur-papier b) photocopieur c) télécopieur
7. Un ordinateur a besoin de quelque chose pour faire des copies.
C'est une _____.
a) imprimer b) printanier c) imprimante
8. Un produit qui coûte beaucoup d'argent est _____.
a) cher b) expéditif c) explicatif
9. L'expression pour envoyer une photo d'un ordinateur à l'autre est _____.
a) faire frire b) faire tomber c) faire suivre
10. "The Simpson's" est une émission _____.
a) animée b) animation c) animal



THÈME 7: LES VÊTEMENTS!!!

SECTIONS OF THE DICTIONARY

A. Find the French translation for the following English words. Answers will vary.

Example: tie- cravate

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. shirt- _____ | 4. shorts- _____ |
| 2. shoe- _____ | 5. mitten- _____ |
| 3. bowtie- _____ | 6. necklace- _____ |

B. Find the English translation for the following French words. Answers will vary.

Example: robe- dress

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. anorak- _____ | 4. foulard- _____ |
| 2. bandeau- _____ | 5. manteau- _____ |
| 3. chemisette- _____ | 6. salopette- _____ |

ABBREVIATIONS

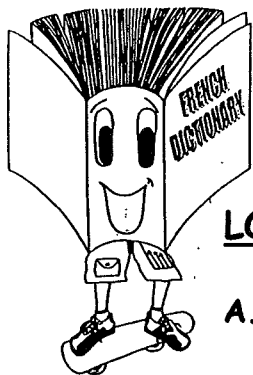
C. If the correct dictionary abbreviation is written, place a checkmark. If not, write the correct abbreviation. Example: adjectif-adj ✓

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. noun- <u>nn</u> _____ | 4. masculine- <u>m</u> _____ |
| 2. verb- <u>vr</u> _____ | 5. masculine- <u>masc</u> _____ |
| 3. preposition- <u>prep</u> _____ | 6. feminine- <u>fm</u> _____ |

D. Look for the following words. Check their first abbreviation, and then write down what part of speech the words belong to.

Example: bleu- adjective

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. coudre- _____ | 4. au-dessous- _____ |
| 2. chic- _____ | 5. porter- _____ |
| 3. marron- _____ | 6. magasiner- _____ |



THÈME 7: LES VÊTEMENTS!!!

LOCATING WORDS

- A. Identify what part(s) of speech that the following English words belong to.
(Some words may belong to more than one part of speech).

Example: elegantly- adverb

1. button- _____
2. fashion- _____
3. colour- _____
4. short- _____
5. tie- _____

- B. Use the correct translated form of the words above in the following sentences.

1. (button) Aimes-tu ce manteau avec des _____s?
2. (fashion) La _____ en Europe est plus avancée que celle au Canada!
3. (colour) Aimes-tu porter des _____s foncées ou légères?
4. (short) Ma mère pense que cette jupe est trop _____!
5. (tie) Vas-tu porter une _____ pour ton entrevue?

MORE ON NOUNS

- C. Identify whether the following French nouns are masculin or féminin.

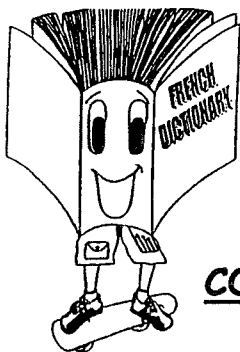
Example: chandail- masculin

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. collier- _____ | 4. veston- _____ |
| 2. pantalon- _____ | 5. jupe- _____ |
| 3. manche- _____ | 6. costume- _____ |

- D. Write the correct article for the following French nouns. (consult article chart)

Example: (the) la veste

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (a) _____ tailleur | 4. (a) _____ sandale |
| 2. (the) _____ col | 5. (some) _____ bijoux |
| 3. (the) _____ chaussettes | 6. (a) _____ montre |



THÈME 7: LES VÊTEMENTS!!!

COMPOUND WORDS

A. Translate the following English compound words into French.

Example: handbag- sac à main

1. turtleneck- _____
2. underwear- _____
3. sunglasses- _____
4. pantyhose- _____
5. wristband- _____

ADJECTIVES

B. Translate the following French adjectives into English.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. habillé- _____ | 4. attirant- _____ |
| 2. rayé- _____ | 5. vif- _____ |
| 3. évasé- _____ | 6. lavable- _____ |

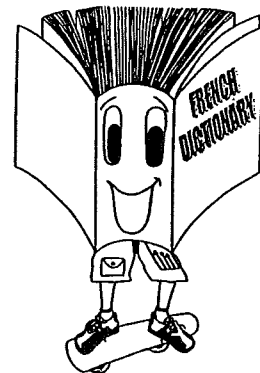
C. Use the above French adjectives in the following sentences. Don't forget!

The adjectives must agree with the nouns.

Example: (habillé) Mon prof de français porte toujours des vêtements habillés.

1. (habillé) Sa jupe était trop _____ pour sa blouse.
2. (rayé) Il portait une chemise de golf _____.
3. (évasé) Regarde la jupe _____! Elle est si belle!
4. (attirant) Oh là-là! Quel ensemble _____!
5. (vif) Le mélange des couleurs _____ était bizarre!
6. (lavable) Cette chemise est-elle _____ à la main?

THÈME 7: LES VÊTEMENTS!!!



VERBS

- A. Before translating the following English verbs, simplify their form.
(Always search for the verb in its present tense).

Example: wore - wear

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. went shopping- _____ | 4. wore- _____ |
| 2. looked- _____ | 5. matches- _____ |
| 3. to buy- _____ | 6. will like- _____ |

- B. What do the following infinitives mean in English? Example: regarder- to look
(Remember to search for the verb that is associated with "les vêtements".)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. coudre- _____ | 3. plier- _____ |
| 2. ourler- _____ | 4. vendre- _____ |

- C. Choose the correct French verb translation for the following English verbs.
Example: to shop: a) magasiner b) shopper c) magasin

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. to borrow: | a) bourdonner | b) emprunter | c) bourrer |
| 2. to display: | a) exposer | b) montrer | c) exploiter |
| 3. to wear: | a) partir | b) apporter | c) porter |
| 4. to lose: | a) pendre | b) perdre | c) percer |

- D. Conjugate the verbs in Part B with the following subject pronouns, using the verb charts of your dictionary.

Example: (acheter) Elle achète tous les jeans qu'elle essaye!

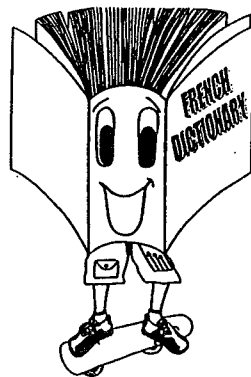
- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. (coudre) | Je _____ | beaucoup de chemises. |
| 2. (ourler) | Maman _____ | toujours mes pantalons. |
| 3. (plier) | _____ | -vous vos vêtements après l'école? |
| 4. (vendre) | Quel magasin _____ | des jeans chics? |

THÈME 7: LES VÊTEMENTS!!!

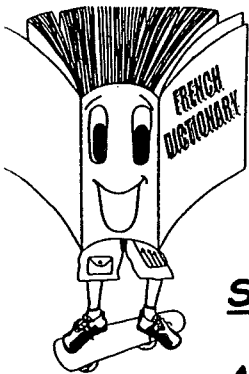
C'est un bon ensemble!

Correctly match each French clothing expression with its English equivalent by placing the letter in the space provided.

- a) chemise
- b) collier
- c) boucle
- d) foulard
- e) salopette
- f) coudre
- g) magasiner
- h) mode
- i) cravate
- j) manche
- k) jupe
- l) chaussettes
- m) col roulé
- n) rayé
- o) lavable
- p) évasé
- q) plier
- r) vendre
- s) ourler
- t) emprunter



- 1. ____ overalls
- 2. ____ to sew
- 3. ____ to hem
- 4. ____ shirt
- 5. ____ sleeve
- 6. ____ necklace
- 7. ____ tie
- 8. ____ to sell
- 9. ____ bowtie
- 10. ____ socks
- 11. ____ scarf
- 12. ____ turtle neck
- 13. ____ skirt
- 14. ____ striped
- 15. ____ to shop
- 16. ____ to fold
- 17. ____ fashion
- 18. ____ flared
- 19. ____ to borrow
- 20. ____ washable



THÈME 8: LES WEEK-ENDS!!!

SECTIONS OF THE DICTIONARY

A. Find the French translation for the following English words. Answers will vary.

Example: to eat- manger

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Saturday- _____ | 4. movie- _____ |
| 2. lazy- _____ | 5. novel- _____ |
| 3. shopping- _____ | 6. dinner- _____ |

B. Find the English translation for the following French words. Answers will vary.

Example: match- game

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. choix- _____ | 4. équipe- _____ |
| 2. émission _____ | 5. passe-temps- _____ |
| 3. ensemble- _____ | 6. vacances- _____ |

ABBREVIATIONS

C. If the correct dictionary abbreviation is written, place a checkmark. If not, write the correct abbreviation.

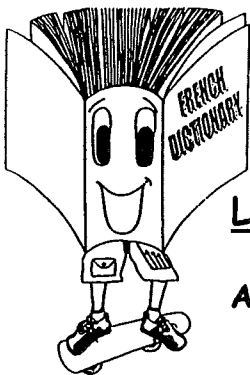
Example: adjectif-adj ✓

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. quelque chose- <u>qch</u> _____ | 4. conjunction- <u>con</u> _____ |
| 2. irrégulier- <u>irr</u> _____ | 5. nom- <u>n</u> _____ |
| 3. préposition- <u>prep</u> _____ | 6. féminine- <u>fém</u> _____ |

D. Look for the following words. Check their first abbreviation, and then write down what part of speech the words belong to.

Example: lentement- adverb

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ordonné- _____ | 4. promenade- _____ |
| 2. heureux- _____ | 5. occupé- _____ |
| 3. église- _____ | 6. souvent- _____ |



THÈME 8: LES WEEK-ENDS!!!

LOCATING WORDS

A. Identify what part(s) of speech that the following English words belong to. (Some words may belong to more than one part of speech).

Example: watching a movie - verb

1. score- _____
2. plan- _____
3. relaxing- _____
4. clean- _____
5. social- _____

B. Use the correct translated form of the words above in the following sentences.

1. (score) Le _____ final était un match nul.
2. (plan) J'aime beaucoup _____ les week-ends!
3. (relaxing) J'ai passé une fin de semaine très _____.
4. (clean) Ce week-end, je vais _____ ma chambre.
5. (social) Ma famille pense que je suis une personne _____.

MORE ON NOUNS

C. Identify whether the following French nouns are masculin or féminin.

Example: musique- féminin

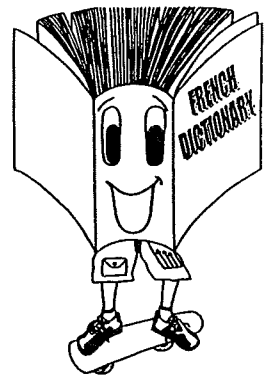
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. sommeil- _____ | 4. visite- _____ |
| 2. travail- _____ | 5. danse- _____ |
| 3. téléphone- _____ | 6. arcade- _____ |

D. Write the correct article for the following French nouns. (consult article chart)

Example: (the) la radio

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (a) _____ célébration | 4. (the) _____ concert |
| 2. (the) _____ divertissement | 5. (a) _____ spectacle |
| 3. (some) _____ sports | 6. (a) _____ soirée |

THÈME 8: LES WEEK-ENDS!!!



COMPOUND WORDS

A. Translate the following English compound words into French.

Example: bedtime- l'heure de se coucher

1. downtime- _____
2. carefree - _____
3. somewhere - _____
4. boyfriend- _____
5. girlfriend- _____

ADJECTIVES

B. Translate the following French adjectives into English.

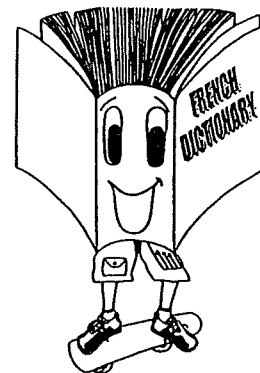
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. sain- _____ | 4. tranquille- _____ |
| 2. vivifiant- _____ | 5. ennuyeux- _____ |
| 3. incroyable- _____ | 6. joyeux- _____ |

C. Use the above French adjectives in the following sentences. Don't forget!
The adjectives must agree with the nouns.

Example: (sain) Ce week-end, je vais manger de la nourriture saine.

1. (sain) L'exercice physique est une idée _____.
2. (vivifiant) Les activités du week-end sont _____.
3. (incroyable) As-tu vu le match de hockey _____?
4. (tranquille) L'atmosphère du parc était _____.
5. (ennuyeux) Quel week-end _____ que j'ai passé!
6. (joyeux) J'ai participé à un événement _____!

THÈME 8: LES WEEK-ENDS!!!



VERBS

- A. Before translating the following English verbs, simplify their form.
(Always search for the verb in its present tense).

Example: is going- go

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. is playing- _____ | 4. took- _____ |
| 2. slept- _____ | 5. enjoyed- _____ |
| 3. would like to- _____ | 6. went out- _____ |

- B. What do the following infinitives mean in English? Ex. aimer- to like/love
(Remember to search for the verb that is associated with "les week-ends".)

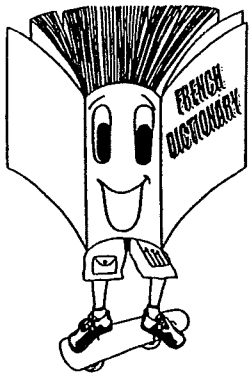
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. avoir- _____ | 3. aller- _____ |
| 2. rester- _____ | 4. sortir- _____ |

- C. Choose the correct French verb translation for the following English verbs.
Example: to play: a) jouer b) jeux c) jeu

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. to take: | a) taquiner | b) prendre | c) tenir |
| 2. to sleep: | a) dormir | b) dort | c) voyager |
| 3. to travel: | a) travailler | b) voyager | c) traverser |
| 4. to unwind: | a) relâcher | b) relaxer | c) se détendre |

- D. Conjugate the verbs in Part B with the following subject pronouns, using the verb charts of your dictionary.
Example: (prendre) Elle prend toujours des pauses cafés quand elle travaille.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. (avoir) | J' _____ | des plans supers pour vendredi! |
| 2. (rester) | Il _____ | à la maison ce week-end. |
| 3. (aller) | Nous _____ | au cinéma samedi à 9h00. |
| 4. (sortir) | Est-ce qu'ils _____ | pour longtemps? |



THÈME 8: LES WEEK-ENDS!!!

Décodez - Anglais/Français!

Decode the following French words and then translate them into English.

1. NEBLEESM E _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
2. SEAPS-MSTEP P _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
3. MOANR R _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
4. MNODPAERE P _ _ _ _ _ E - _ _ _ _ _
5. RAVLATI T _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
6. TLSEPCACE S _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
7. SEIVETRINMEDST D _ _ _ _ _ T - _ _ _ _ _
8. NUNCOITIAS I _ _ _ _ _ T - _ _ _ _ _
9. TERAQNIULL T _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
10. XYEJOU J _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
11. NAIS _ _ _ N - _ _ _ _ _
12. NYNUEXUE E _ _ _ _ _ X - _ _ _ _ _
13. RSIORT S _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
14. RTRESE R _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _
15. RDMIOR D _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ _

Dear Parents,

As your child's French teacher, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome you back this school year. I would also like to say "Bonjour" to any new parents in our community. I am very excited about delivering your child's French program. With your support, it is my hope that each of your children will be able to reach his/her full potential this year.

Throughout the school year, the majority of my instruction will be in French. However, I will be spending sometime this year giving your children English instruction on how to properly and successfully use a French dictionary. This skill is highly required. It will promote independence, a stronger understanding of the language, and less frustration for your child. I will be using an excellent program entitled "Le Dictionnaire??? Don't Despair!!! An easy guide for developing French dictionary skills."

In order to make this opportunity a success, I am sincerely, but strongly recommending that your children have a good quality, detailed French dictionary for their own personal use. The classroom contains a small number that they will have access to. However, for your child's convenience, it is better to have his/her own, especially for homework purposes. This purchase will prove quite cost-efficient, as the dictionary may be used for a number of years.

If you require advice on which French dictionary to purchase, or if you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at school.

Sincerely,

Answer Key

The following are suggested answers. They are based upon the most commonly used expressions found in a detailed French dictionary.

THE GUIDE:

Pg 1: 1. couch 2. scary 3. scène/stade 4. obscurité

Pg 2: 1. fem pl/f pl 2. irreg 3. masc pl/m pl 4. conj 5. gen 6. sg

Pg 3: noun/verb 2. verb 3. adjective 4. adjective/verb 5. adverb

Pg 4: regarder, pièce

Pg 5: 1. l'éléphant 2. un éléphant 3. les éléphants 4. des éléphants

Pg 6: 1. the player of hockey 2. le joueur de hockey 3. les menottes

Pg 7: 1. merveilleuse 2. une ville merveilleuse 3. les villes merveilleuses

Pg 8: 1. to eat, to drink 2. read, run

Pg 10: 1. Il marche à l'école./ Nous marchons à l'école. 2. Ils attendent l'autobus./J'attends l'autobus.

Pg 11: 1. nous avons, tu as, je bois, ils boivent

ACTIVITY SHEETS:

THÈME 1: École

Fiche #1

A. 1. craie 2. salle de classe 3. bureau/pupitre 4. règle 5. sciences 6. sujet

B. 1. locker 2. filing cabinet 3. janitor 4. history 5. book 6. cupboard

C. 1. feminine 2. intransitive verb 3. masculine/feminine 4. general 5. feminine 6. irregular

D. 1. verb 2. adverb 3. noun 4. noun 5. verb 6. adjective

Fiche #2

A. 1. noun/verb 2. noun/verb 3. noun/verb 4. noun/verb 5. noun/verb

B. 1. pièce 2. règle 3. étudier 4. pause 5. note

C. 1. masculin 2. masculin 3. féminin 4. féminin 5. masculin 6. féminin

D. 1. une 2. le 3. un 4. des 5. l' 6. la

Fiche #3

A. 1. cour d'école/de récréation 2. corridor 3. annuaire 4. laïus d'encouragement 5. étagère

B. 1. fun/amusing 2. frustrating 3. organized/orderly 4. studious 5. marvellous 6. useful

C. 1. amusante 2. frustrants 3. ordonné 4. studieux 5. merveilleux 6. utile

Fiche #4

A. 1. memorize 2. sit 3. listen 4. count 5. tell 6. write

B. 1. to reread 2. to correct 3. to learn 4. to make a mistake

C. 1. b) étudier 2. a) diviser 3. c) essayer 4. a) participer

D. 1. relis 2. corrige 3. apprenons 4. me trompe

Fiche #5-Traduisez-mots croisés

Across- 3. annuaire 5. casier 8. apprendre 10. utile 11. règle 13. essayer

Down- 1. diviser 2. étudier 4. construire 5. corriger 6. pause 7. facile

9. sujet 12. placard

THÈME 2: La famille

Fiche #1

- A. 1. frère 2. maison 3. animal de compagnie 4. ami 5. mère 6. tante
B. 1. sister 2. uncle 3. dad 4. neighbour 5. grand-mother 6. nephew
C. 1. adjective 2. plural 3. conjunction 4. quelque chose/something 5. quelqu'un/someone
6. masculine
D. 1. noun 2. verb 3. preposition 4. adjective 5. verb 6. adjective

Fiche #2

- A. 1. noun/verb 2. noun/verb 3. verb/adjective 4. noun/verb 5. noun/adjective
B. 1. mère 2. bébé 3. attaché 4. prendre soin 5. amusement
C. 1. féminin 2. masculin 3. féminin 4. féminin 5. féminin 6. masculin
D. 1. une 2. la 3. l' 4. des 5. les 6. un

Fiche #3

- A. 1. fraternité 2. maison en ville 3. quartier 4. petite-fille 5. filleul
B. 1. boring 2. welcoming 3. annoying/irritating 4. friendly/loving 5. loyal
6. unpleasant/disagreeable
C. 1. ennuyeuses 2. bienveillants 3. agaçante 4. aimable 5. fidèle 6. désagréable

Fiche #4

- A. 1. visit 2. cooperate 3. travel 4. go 5. follow 6. call
B. 1. to share 2. to be able to 3. to support 4. to become
C. 1. b) souhaiter b) être 3. c) célébrer 4. a) participer
D. 1. partage 2. peux 3. soutient 4. deviennent

Fiche #5- Cherche! Cherche! Cherche!

1. agaçant 2. chaton 3. frère 4. partager 5. soutenir 6. bébé 7. devenir 8. mère
9. pouvoir 10. voisin 11. célébrer 12. fidèle 13. neveu 14. quartier

THÈME 3: Les loisirs

Fiche #1

- A. 1. collection 2. ordinateur 3. sports 4. téléphone 5. voyage 6. vidéo
B. 1. gossip 2. cards 3. cinema 4. shopping 5. synthesizer 6. bike
C. 1. feminine 2. preposition 3. adverb 4. verb (transitive) 5. masculine 6. feminine noun
D. 1. adjective 2. noun 3. verb 4. verb 5. adverb 6. noun

Fiche #2

- A. 1. noun/verb 2. noun/verb 3. noun/verb 4. noun/verb 5. noun
B. 1. magasin 2. regarder 3. photo 4. réserver 5. choix
C. 1. masculin 2. masculin 3. féminin 4. masculin 5. masculin 6. masculin
D. 1. une 2. des 3. une 4. les 5. l' 6. une

Fiche #3

- A. 1. planche à neige 2. salle de jeux 3. vedette hors-bord 4. motocyclette
5. planche à roulettes
B. 1. motivating 2. inspiring 3. stimulating 4. adventurous 5. passionate 6. happy
C. 1. motivants 2. inspirant 3. stimulant 4. aventureux 5. passionnante 6. heureux

Fiche #4

- A. 1. swim 2. relax 3. try 4. collect 5. be 6. dream
B. 1. to have fun 2. to want 3. to be occupied with 4. to try
C. 1. a) rêver 2. b) commencer 3. a) aimer 4. c) suggérer
D. 1. s'amuse 2. Voulez 3. m'occupe 4. essayons

Fiche #5- Dessine la scène suivante!

Illustrations will vary.

THÈME 4: Les médias

Fiche #1

- A. 1. acteur 2. film 3. radio 4. télévision 5. écran 6. musique
B. 1. song 2. singer 3. critique 4. recording 5. editor 6. colleague/co-worker
C. 1. adv 2. adj 3. n 4. masc/m 5. fem/f 6. pl
D. 1. verb 2. noun 3. noun 4. adjective 5. noun 6. adverb

Fiche #2

- A. 1. noun/verb 2. noun/verb 3. adjective 4. noun/verb 5. noun/verb
B. 1. groupe 2. réseau 3. célèbre 4. fan 5. foule
C. 1. masculin 2. masculin 3. féminin 4. masculin 5. féminin 6. féminin
D. 1. une 2. le 3. le 4. des 5. l' 6. un/une

Fiche #3

- A. 1. journal 2. kiosque à journaux 3. en vedette 4. personnalité de la radio/télé 5. cascadeur
B. 1. scandalous 2. entertaining 3. current 4. daring 5. captivating 6. talented
C. 1. scandaleux 2. distrayantes 3. courante 4. risqués 5. captivante 6. talentueuse

Fiche #4

- A. 1. act 2. debut 3. appear 4. report 5. air 6. begin
B. 1. to gossip 2. to report 3. to get used to 4. to try
C. 1. b) traduire 2. a) voir 3. a) scandaliser 4. b) chuchoter
D. 1. bavarde 2. rapporte 3. s'habituent 4. essaye/essaie

Fiche #5- Masculin ou féminin?

1. féminin 2. féminin 3. féminin 4. masculin 5. féminin 6. féminin
7. féminin 8. masculin 9. féminin 10. masculin 11. masculin 12. féminin
13. masculin 14. masculin 15. masculin 16. féminin

THÈME 5: La nourriture

Fiche #1

- A. 1. rosbif 2. biscuit 3. maïs 4. pâtes 5. viande 6. pêche
B. 1. cherry 2. cauliflower 3. chips 4. waffle 5. marshmallow 6. veal
C. 1. gén 2. adj 3. n 4. irrég 5. f/fém 6. m/masc
D. 1. noun 2. adverb 3. verb 4. adjective 5. adjective 6. noun

Fiche #2

- A. 1. noun/verb 2. adjective 3. noun/verb 4. noun 5. noun/verb
B. 1. chef 2. sain/nutritive 3. tranche 4. repas 5. servir
C. 1. masculin 2. masculin 3. féminin 4. masculin 5. masculin 6. masculin
D. 1. un 2. la 3. une 4. des 5. une 6. la

Fiche #3

- A. 1. compote de pommes 2. pain d'épice 3. friteuse 4. farine de maïs 5. aubergine
B. 1. spicy 2. sour 3. sweet/soft 4. salty 5. bitter 6. sweet/sugary
C. 1. piquante 2. aigre 3. douces 4. salés 5. amères 6. sucré

Fiche #4

- A. 1. prepare 2. drink 3. fry 4. eat 5. eat 6. knead
B. 1. to grind 2. to whip 3. to stir 4. to mix
C. 1. b) ajouter 2. c) griller 3. a) couper 4. b) bouillir
D. 1. hache 2. fouette 3. remue 4. Mélangez

Fiche #5- Entrevue délicate

1. Oui, je les aime./Non, je ne les aime pas. 2. l'aime/ne l'aime pas 3. les préfère/
ne les préfère pas 4. le déteste/ne le déteste pas 5. les mange/ne les mange pas
6. les fais rôtir/ne les fais pas rôtir 7. l'aime/ne l'aime pas 8. le mange régulièrement/
ne le mange pas régulièrement 9. l'aime/ne l'aime pas 10. les mange beaucoup/
ne les mange pas beaucoup 11. les préfère/ne les préfère pas 12. les aime/ne les aime pas

THÈME 6: La technologie

Fiche #1

- A. 1. disque compact 2. site Web 3. moderne 4. souris 5. stéréo 6. magnétoscope
B. 1. advanced 2. walkman 3. calculator 4. disc 5. T.V. set 6. overhead projector
C. 1. irreg 2. conj 3. v/vi/vt 4. m/f/masc/fem 5. sth 6. sb
D. 1. adverb 2. noun 3. noun 4. verb 5. preposition 6. adjective

Fiche #2

- A. 1. noun/verb 2. adjective 3. noun/verb 4. noun/verb 5. noun/verb
B. 1. enregistrer 2. numérique 3. taper 4. réparation 5. écran
C. 1. féminin 2. féminin 3. masculin 4. masculin 5. masculin 6. masculin
D. 1. un 2. le 3. un 4. la 5. un 6. le

Fiche #3

- A. 1. logiciel 2. standard 3. surproduction 4. abuser de 5. clavier
B. 1. competitive 2. convenient 3. expensive 4. futuristic 5. advantageous 6. educational
C. 1. concurrentiel 2. commode 3. chères 4. futuriste 5. avantageux 6. éducatifs

Fiche #4

- A. 1. work 2. invent 3. type 4. use 5. create 6. record
B. 1. to unite 2. to communicate 3. to automate 4. to save
C. 1. a) téléviser 2. b) faire suivre 3. a) entreprendre 4. c) résoudre
D. 1. unissent 2. Communiqués 3. automatisent 4. Sauvegardez

Fiche #5- Quels choix technologiques!

1. a) souris 2. c) magnétoscope 3. c) baladeur 4. b) téléviseur 5. c) cybercafé
6. b) photocopieur 7. c) imprimante 8. a) cher 9. c) faire suivre 10. a) animée

THÈME 7: Les vêtements

Fiche #1

- A. 1. chemise 2. soulier/chaussure 3. boucle 4. shorts 5. mitaine 6. collier
B. 1. anorak/windbreaker 2. headband 3. nightgown 4. scarf 5. coat 6. overalls
C. 1. n 2. v/vi/vt 3. √ 4. √ 5. √ 6. f/fem
D. 1. verb 2. adjective 3. adjective 4. preposition 5. verb 6. verb

- A. 1. noun/verb 2. noun 3. noun/verb 4. adjective 5. noun/verb
 B. 1. boutons 2. mode 3. couleurs 4. courte 5 cravate
 C. 1. masculin 2. masculin 3. féminin 4. masculin 5. féminin 6. masculin
 D. 1. un 2. le 3. les 4. une 5. des 6. une

Fiche #3

- A. 1. col roulé 2. sous-vêtements 3. lunettes de soleil 4. collant 5. poignet
 B. 1. dressed/dressy 2. striped 3. flared 4. attractive/appealing 5. brilliant 6. washable
 C. 1. habillée 2. rayée 3. evasée 4. attirant 5. vif 6. lavable

Fiche #4

- A. 1. shop 2. look 3. buy 4. wear 5. match 6. like
 B. 1. to sew 2. to hem 3. to fold 4. to sell
 C. 1. b) emprunter 2. a) exposer 3. c) porter 4. b) perdre
 D. 1. coud 2. ourle 3. Pliez 4. vend

Fiche #5- C'est un bon ensemble!

1. e) 2. f) 3. s) 4. a) 5. j) 6. b) 7. i) 8. r) 9. c) 10. l) 11. d) 12. m) 13. k)
 14. n) 15. g) 16. q) 17. h) 18. p) 19. t) 20. o)

THÈME 8: Les week-ends

Fiche #1

- A. 1. samedi 2. parasseux 3. magasinage 4. film 5. roman 6. souper
 B. 1. choice 2. T.V. show 3. together 4. team 5. pastime 6 vacation
 C. 1. √ 2. irrég 3. prép 4. conj 5. √ 6. √
 D. 1. adjective 2. adjective 3. noun 4. noun 5. adjective 6. adjective

Fiche #2

- A. 1. noun/verb 2. noun/verb 3. verb/adjective 4. verb/adjective 5. adjective/noun
 B. 1. score 2. planifier 3. délassante 4. nettoyer 5. sociale
 C. 1. masculin 2. masculin 3. masculin 4. féminin 5. féminin 6. féminin
 D. 1. une 2. le 3. des 4. le 5. un 6. une

Fiche #3

- A. 1. temps d'arrêt 2. sans souci/insouciant(e) 3. quelque part 4. petit ami 5. petite amie
 B. 1. healthy 2. invigorating 3. incredible 4. tranquil/quiet 5. boring 6. joyous
 C. 1. sain 2. vivifiantes 3. incroyable 4. tranquille 5. ennuyeux 6. joyeux

Fiche #4

- A. 1. play 2. sleep 3. like 4. take 5. enjoy 6. go
 B. 1. to have 2. to stay 3. to go 4. to go out
 C. 1. b) prendre 2. a) dormir 3. b) voyager 4. c) se détendre
 D. 1. ai 2. reste 3. allons 4. sortent

Fiche #5- Décodez-anglais/français

1. ensemble-together 2. passé-temps-pastime 3. roman-novel 4. promenade-walk
 5. travail-work 6. spectacle-show 7. divertissement-fun 8. insouciant-carefree 9. tranquille-
 tranquil 10. joyeux-joyous 11. sain-healthy 12. ennuyeux-boring 13. sortir-to go out
 14. rester-to stay 15. dormir-to sleep