1.5 Le monde francophone

- Vocabulary: name some French-speaking parts of the world
- Grammar: use prepositions with countries
- Skills: recognise and apply French sound patterns

Relie les mots et les images. Match the words to the pictures.
Exemple: a l’Amérique
1 le Canada/le Québec

Écoute (1–5). Note les continents. Listen. In which continents is French spoken?
Exemple: 1 l’Europe

Fais des dialogues. A ↔ B.
In pairs, create new dialogues.
Exemple: A On parle français en Algérie.

B Et on parle français au Vietnam.

Use c’est vrai and c’est faux to say whether you agree or not with your partner’s answer.
Exemple: A L’Algérie ... c’est en Amérique.

B Non, c’est faux! C’est en Afrique!

A Oui, c’est vrai!

douze
Practise saying these words with a partner.

- Makes a long ‘ee’ sound, like ‘cheese’ in English: Italie, Belgique, Afrique, continent, avril

- The tail which appears sometimes under the letter c is called a cédilla and it changes the sound to an ‘s’ sound: français, ça

- Sounds like ‘ay’ in English (but shorter): bouclé, natté, véhicule, préféré, février

- The letter e on the end of a word is mute (silent), but you can hear the consonant before (t, g): Afrique, Belgique, Angleterre, France courte, longue

- Work together to make a ‘wah’ sound: trois, moi, noir, quoi

- Work together to make a ‘eh’ sound: deux, cheveux, yeux, bleu

- Work together to make a ‘ee’ sound: huit, Suisse

- Work together to make an ‘oo’ sound: roux, tout, court

- Work together to make a ‘nyu’ sound (as in ‘onion’): Espagne, Allemagne

- Work together to make an ‘oh’ sound: au, aujourd’hui

- Work together to make an ‘an’ sound (as in the middle of ‘hand’): cinq, quinze, copain, juin

- Work together to make a sound like ‘on’ in English (but very nasal, high in the nose, and you can’t hear the n): en, France, continent, trente, janvier

- Work together to make a ‘kuh’ sound like in ‘king’ (not ‘kwuh’ as in ‘queen’): quatre, quinze, Québec, quand, quoi

Final silent consonants. Most consonants on the ends of words in French are not sounded: deux, cheveux, yeux, trois, continent, allemand. The exceptions are c, r, f, l. Remember these as CaReFuL consonants.

Crée un glossaire sonore. Create a sound glossary. List words in groups according to a sound they have in common.

Go back through the unit and create more sound groups.

Plenary

- Name at least five Francophone countries.
- Name the continents they are in.
- Say what country (and continent) you live in and what language(s) are spoken there, using on.

Look carefully through all the vocabulary and structures you have learnt in this unit. Analyse your progress so far. Colour-code in green five words that you can pronounce and spell easily, in orange three words that you can almost do, and in red two words you still need to work on. See page 15 for memorisation strategies. How can you learn the red words?