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French Pen Pals Made Easy

A Fun Way to Write French and Make a New Friend



Sinéad Leleu

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French Pen Pals Made Easy

**A Fun Way to Write French and
Make a New Friend**

Sinéad Leleu



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Introduction

In this era of technology, we MFL teachers are spoilt with an excellent array of resource material. Interactive CD-Roms, DVDs, Internet sites ... you name it, we use them all. The main aim of all this is that, one day, our pupils will be able to communicate with other MFL speakers through our chosen language. In my own classes, this 'one day' is now. This, we do, through pen-pal correspondence.

My experience has shown me that, despite regularly introducing a variety of resources into my classes, rarely a class begins without a pupil asking 'Have our letters arrived yet?' 'Pas encore' is met with disappointment whereas 'Oui' is met with great excitement and delight. My pupils are unwaveringly eager to reply. This may seem like a daunting task to the less-confident or the time-strapped teacher but ...

For the teacher, *French Pen Pals Made Easy*:

- ◆ Does not require fluency
- ◆ Is time-saving – little or no preparation is required
- ◆ Links with the KS3 Programme of Study
- ◆ Has inherent cross-curricular links to geography, art and ICT
- ◆ Supplements, consolidates and revises course work

For the pupil, *French Pen Pals Made Easy*:

- ◆ Is easy to follow. The method used is gap-filling as opposed to giving pupils the daunting task of beginning with a blank page
- ◆ Is realistic. The pupil realizes that French can be used for real-life communication and not just in an artificial situation
- ◆ Instils confidence. They can communicate effectively at a basic level
- ◆ Helps foster positive attitudes towards foreign language learning
- ◆ Facilitates intercultural understanding. The pupil can learn about French culture through a French peer
- ◆ ... and of course, it is fun and a wonderful way to make a new friend. (I should know as I have had the same two pen pals for over 25 years!)

Tips for the teacher

Where to find pen pals

1. There are many websites to help you to find a French-speaking class to correspond with, for example:
 - ◆ www.epals.com
 - ◆ www.globalgateway.org
 - ◆ www.Franceworld.com (click on 'Echange Classes à classes')
 - ◆ www.primlangues.fr (click on 'Correspondre')
 - ◆ www.etwinning.net
 - ◆ www.ipf.net.au (small fee)

If you have the option of choosing a country, do not forget other countries where you can find French-speaking schools such as Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Morocco, Tunisia and Canada.

2. If your town is twinned with a French town, you could contact their 'école primaire' (ages 6–10 approx) or 'collège' (ages 11–14 approx).

Checklist for you and your French-speaking counterpart

1. Confirm with your French-speaking counterpart that your pupils will write in French and decide whether the replies will be in English or French. (They may like to know that *French Pen Pals Made Easy* can be purchased from Amazon's French site.)
2. Decide which class will write first.
3. Decide how you are going to pair the pupils. Either one of the teachers decides or the pupils in the class that receives the first letters decide. It is a good idea to make a note of the pairs immediately as some pupils will not remember their pen pal's name. Unless you find a class with the exact same number of pupils, some pupils will have to write two letters.
4. Discuss the expected frequency of your letters. This depends on the school calendar, workload and enthusiasm. Be careful to decide on realistic deadlines. It is a good idea to take one term at a time.
5. Agree on the themes for the term ahead. Take into consideration seasonal events such as Christmas, Hallowe'en and local festivals.

Before pupils begin

1. Before pupils begin to write a letter, it is paramount to have covered the relevant language orally. Remember: **hear it, say it, see it, write it.**
2. Introduce letter writing with a sample letter written on the board, chart or overhead projector. You could use the letter for Unit 1, 'Je me présente', on page 10; this letter can also be downloaded from our website so you can display it on a whiteboard:
www.brilliantpublications.co.uk/pdfs/101010_13.pdf.

Highlight the five main parts of the letter:

- ◆ the heading, which includes the town and date
- ◆ the greeting
- ◆ the body of the letter
- ◆ the closing greeting
- ◆ the signature

3. Before pupils begin their first letter, explain to them how to use *French Pen Pals Made Easy*:
 - ◆ Point out that pupils must first fill in the blanks and circle where there is a choice.
 - ◆ Using imaginary details or those of a pupil in the class, go through the letter line by line. Complete and circle where necessary. See what pupils can come up with themselves before referring to the 'Vocabulaire en plus' section.
 - ◆ Write out the entire letter on the board. Explain to pupils that they will need to write a draft into their French workbooks.
 - ◆ Tell pupils that you will then correct their draft letters before they write their final letters.

Writing your first letter

1. Having explained how to use *French Pen Pals Made Easy*, give each pupil the French template letter for 'Je me présente' (page 10). Depending on the class level and time, some teachers will prefer to only give certain sections of the unit. For example, if your class has a good level of French, you may prefer not to hand out the English template. However, if unfinished letters are given as homework, it is advisable to give all four pages of the unit. As the templates and vocabulary are bilingual, parents/guardians will feel comfortable helping.
2. If you give the English template, point out to your pupils that they are not word-for-word translations. It is the ideas that are translated, eg 'There are 25 in my class' is translated to 'Nous sommes 25 dans ma class'. Translated literally, this would be 'We are 25 in my class.'
3. Once you have corrected the pupils' drafts, they should write their letters out neatly to send to their pen pals. Using personalized stationery can help to make their letters special. You can find a variety of stationery online at:
 - ◆ www.alapetiteecole.com/papier_a_lettres/
 - ◆ www.webmomes.com/pages/lettre.htm
 - ◆ www.chezlorry.ca/bricolages.htm

Allow the pupils to choose for themselves.

4. If pupils wish to include enclosures such as postcards, photos, drawings etc, make sure that they are either stapled or stuck to the letter or that each pupil has their own individual envelope.

As you move on

1. As soon as you receive your first replies, get your pupils to stick their letters into their French workbooks or put them into their French folders.
2. *French Pen Pals Made Easy* is flexible so, excepting the first unit (Je me présente), the units may be used in any order.

-
3. At the beginning of the correspondence, it will be easier for pupils to stick to the template letter. However, as many pupils become more competent, encourage them to change the order of the body of the letter. Weaker pupils can continue to stick to the template letter whereas stronger pupils can use the template letter as a 'springboard'.
 4. You can give the class as a whole a choice of topics to choose from. Alternate the choice between the two corresponding classes.
 5. To vary the correspondence, you could use other means such as recorded messages on CD, tape, DVD or video.
 6. Do not allow pupils to give their home address or telephone number (or email if you are using snail mail) until the correspondence is well established.

Class projects

Class projects are an excellent way to vary class correspondence. The units 'Mon école', 'J'habite!' and 'Noël' are particularly suitable. The projects can be done in English with an English-French glossary. The class can be divided into small groups and given one section each. Include drawings, photos, posters, videos, DVDs, CDs, brochures etc. A class project can be sent along with individual letters or in the place of individual letters. If you have any festivals particular to where you live, this would also be interesting for your pen pals.

Here are some ideas for things that could be included in the class projects:

Mon école

- ◆ our class timetable
- ◆ after-school activities
- ◆ school dinners
- ◆ our uniform
- ◆ our school building
- ◆ our teachers
- ◆ our school crest
- ◆ history of our school

J'habite

- ◆ history
- ◆ a map
- ◆ landmark(s)
- ◆ festivals and celebrations
- ◆ clubs/activities for children
- ◆ food specialities
- ◆ local heroes and/or famous people
- ◆ traditional music
- ◆ languages and dialect

Noël

- ◆ Christmas food
- ◆ Christmas tree and decorations
- ◆ Christmas crackers
- ◆ A typical Christmas carol
- ◆ Christmas card-giving tradition (you can find some card-making ideas at: www.teteamodeler.com/dossier/noel/cartesvoeux.asp)
- ◆ Christmas stockings and gift-offering tradition
- ◆ 12 Days of Christmas
- ◆ Pantomimes

Classroom ideas

1. As soon as you receive your first replies, set up a 'pen pal corner' in your classroom. You can include a map of Europe, the world or the country of your pen pals, indicating where they live. You can also make flags of their country and your country. As the correspondence moves along, you can include anything that you or the pupils find interesting such as traditional dishes, school brochures or festivals.
2. To work on oracy skills, pupils can give an oral presentation on their pen pal.
3. As part of art or ICT, pupils can make information sheets based on their pen pals with headings such as:
 - ◆ nom
 - ◆ âge
 - ◆ ville
 - ◆ anniversaire
 - ◆ couleur des yeux
 - ◆ couleur des cheveux
 - ◆ frères et sœurs
 - ◆ animaux/ animal préféré
 - ◆ passe-temps
 - ◆ couleur préférée
 - ◆ musique préférée
 - ◆ nourriture préférée
 - ◆ boisson préférée
 - ◆ matière préférée
 - ◆ saison préférée

Tips for the pupil

1. Using a model letter, fill in the blanks and circle the words you would like to use. Check out the '**Vocabulaire en plus**' (Extra vocabulary) section for extra vocabulary. You can keep the English translation nearby to help you.



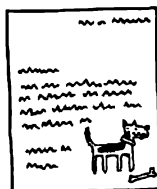
2. Write out a draft letter (a practice letter). Your teacher will then correct it.



3. Rewrite a final copy of your letter.



4. To make your letter more interesting, use nice stationery and/or decorate your letter with colourful designs and drawings. You can use some of the ideas in the '**Des idées en plus!**' (Extra ideas!) section.



5. Enclose anything you think may interest your pen pal such as stickers, magazine cuttings, and postcards. Again, you will find ideas in the '**Des idées en plus!**' (Extra ideas!) section.



6. Do not give your home address, telephone number or home email address without the permission of your parents and teacher.

7. Have fun!



Bonjour!

Je m'appelle _____ .

J'ai _____ ans. Quel âge as-tu?

J'habite à _____ , en / au _____ .
(ton pays)

Où habites-tu?

Je suis une fille. / Je suis un garçon.

J'aime _____ et _____ .

Je n'aime pas _____ .

Au revoir!

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Hello!

My name is _____.

I'm _____ years old. How old are you?

I live in _____, in _____.

(your country)

Where do you live?

I'm a girl. / I'm a boy.

I like _____ and _____.

I don't like _____.

Bye for now!

(your first name)



Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

le foot	football
le sport	sports
la danse	dancing
le basket	basketball
l'équitation	horse riding
la natation	swimming
l'athlétisme	athletics

le chocolat	chocolate
les bonbons	sweets
le coca	cola
le brocoli	broccoli
la pizza	pizza
les épinards	spinach
les choux de bruxelles	Brussels sprouts
la glace	ice-cream

la musique	rock music
la musique classique	classical music
l'école	school
le cinéma	the cinema
les films d'horreurs	horror movies
la mode	fashion
le théâtre	drama/ theatre
Les Simpsons	The Simpsons

(en) France	(in) France
(en) Angleterre	(in) England
(en) Écosse	(in) Scotland
(au) Pays de Galles	(in) Wales
(en) Irlande	(in) Ireland

Points en plus

Extra points

1. Boy or girl?

Your pen pal may not know from your first name if you are a girl or a boy. So, it's a good idea to tell them.

2. J'ai 10 ans

Did you notice that, to say how old we are in French, we say '*J'ai 10 ans*'? This literally means 'I have 10 years'!

3. Le, la, l', les

In English we say:

I like football.

I like ice-cream.

I like sweets.

I like school.

but in French we say:

J'aime le foot.

J'aime la glace.

J'aime les bonbons.

J'aime l'école.

le	}	the
la		
l'		
les		



Le means 'the' before a masculine word such as:

le fromage	the cheese
le brocoli	the broccoli
le jus d'orange	the orange juice

La means 'the' before a feminine word such as:

la glace	the ice-cream
la pomme	the apple
la purée	the mashed potatoes

If a word begins with a vowel (a e i o u), you must use l' instead of le and la. This makes pronunciation easier. So:

l'école	the school
l'équitation	the horse riding
l'athlétisme	the athletics

Les means 'the' before a word in the plural such as:

les pommes	the apples
les chips	the crisps
les bonbons	the sweets

Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Include a map of your country showing where you live. Write '*J'habite ici*' (I live here) and draw an arrow pointing to where you live.



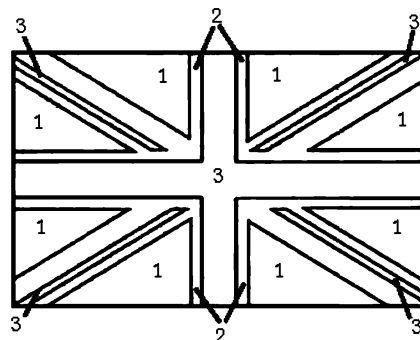
Draw or include pictures of anything that you think is particular to your country such as a double-decker bus or a red postbox.



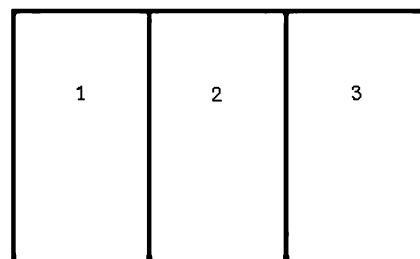
Draw the flag of both your country and your pen pal's country on your letter page. Alternatively, you could draw a page-size flag of your country or your pen pal's country and write your letter on the flag!

Use the colour-by-number flags below to help you.

The United Kingdom Flag



Le drapeau tricolore



1 = bleu (blue)
2 = blanc (white)
3 = rouge (red)

_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Cher / Chère _____ ,

Merci pour ta lettre.

Comment ça va? Moi, ça va _____ .

J'ai les yeux _____ et les cheveux
_____ .

Je suis _____ et _____ .
(adjective) (adjective)

Mon anniversaire est le _____ .

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?

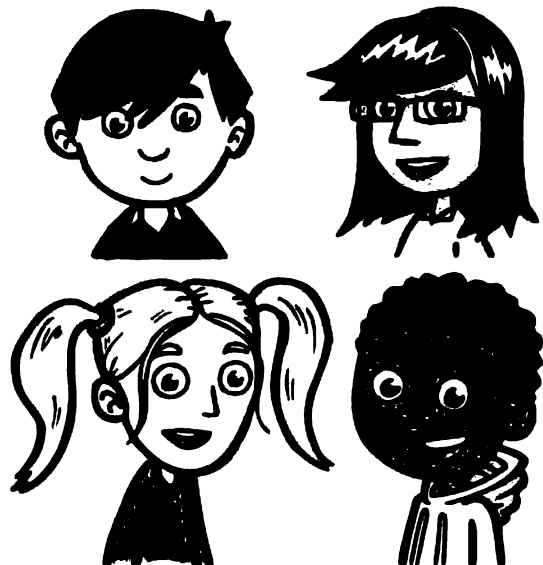
Ma couleur préférée est le _____ . Et toi?

Quelle est ta couleur préférée?

Écris-moi vite!

Salut!

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Dear _____ ,

Thank you for your letter.

How are you? I'm _____ .

I have _____ eyes and _____ hair.

I'm _____ and _____ .

(adjective) (adjective)

My birthday is the _____ of _____ .

When is your birthday?

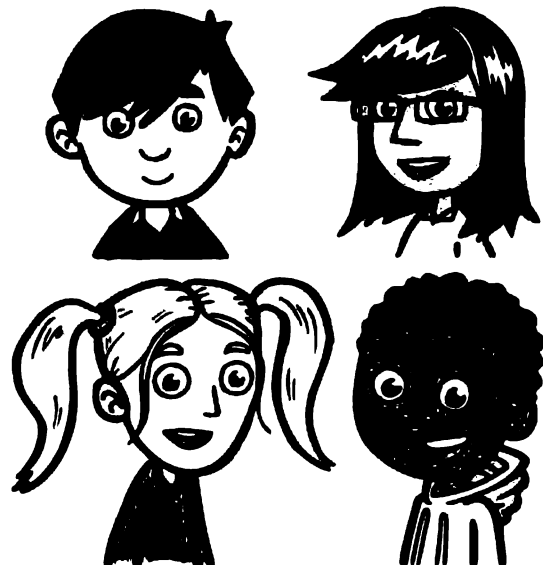
My favourite colour is _____. How about you?

What's your favourite colour?

Write soon!

Bye!

(your first name)



Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

bien	well/fine
très bien	very well
pas bien	not well
salut	hi there/bye

clair	light
foncé	dark
long	long
court	short
bouclé	curly
raide	straight

bleu	blue
gris	grey
vert	green
jaune	yellow
marron/brun	brown
rose	pink
orange	orange
violet	purple
noir	black
rouge	red
blanc	white

sympathique	nice
drôle	funny
aimable	friendly
sensible	sensitive
timide	shy

janvier	January
février	February
mars	March
avril	April
mai	May
juin	June
juillet	July
août	August
septembre	September
octobre	October
novembre	November
décembre	December

J'ai les yeux ...	
bleus	blue
verts	green
marron	brown
gris	grey
noisettes	hazel
J'ai les cheveux ...	
blonds	blonde
châtains	light brown
bruns	dark brown
noir	black
roux	red

Points en plus

Extra points

1. Describing your eyes

In English, we say 'I have green eyes'. The colour comes before the word 'eyes'. Did you notice that in French, the colour comes after the word '*yeux*'? So, '*J'ai les yeux verts*'.

2. Describing your hair

The same is true when describing your hair colour. In English, we say 'I have black hair'. In French, we say '*J'ai les cheveux noirs*'. As '*cheveux*' is plural, we must also make the colour plural. This is usually done by adding 's'. The same is true when describing eyes ('*marron*' is an exception). If you want to add a second adjective to describe your hair, you say '*J'ai les cheveux bruns et bouclés*' ('I have brown curly hair').

3. Red hair

The colour 'red' is '*rouge*' in French. However, when we are speaking about 'red hair', we say '*les cheveux roux*'.

4. Writing dates

In English, we write the months with a capital letter, eg the 15th of November. In French, we write the months with a small letter, eg *le 15 novembre*.

5. Colours

When we are saying our favourite colour, we must put '*le*' before the colour, '*Ma couleur préférée est le _____*'. However, as '*orange*' begins with a vowel, we must put '*l*' before it, '*Ma couleur préférée est l'orange*.'

Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Include a photo of yourself. You can stick it onto the back of your letter and write '*Me voilà!*' ('Here I am!') or '*C'est moi!*' ('It's me').



Make up some of your own French and English expressions about your new friendship such as:

B est
osom
uddies

F antastic
unky
riends

A mis
miables
musants

C harmants
opains
omiques

_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Cher / Chère _____ ,

Merci pour ta lettre et ta photo. Comment ça va?

Moi, ça va bien / très bien / mal.

J'ai _____ sœur(s) et _____ frère(s).

Ma sœur s'appelle _____. Elle a _____ ans. /

Mon frère s'appelle _____. Il a _____ ans. /

Je suis enfant unique.

Est-ce que tu as des frères et des sœurs?

J'ai un _____ qui s'appelle _____.
(un animal)

Il / Elle est _____.
(adjective)

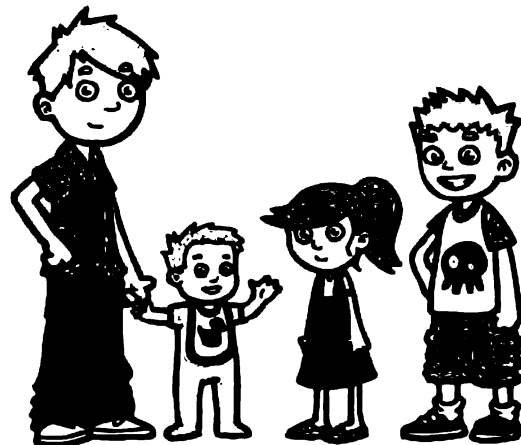
Est-ce que tu as un animal domestique?

Je n'ai pas d'animal domestique, mais mon animal préféré est
le/la _____.
(un animal)

Écris-moi vite!

A bientôt! / Salut!

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Dear _____ ,

Thank you for your letter and your photo.

How are you ? I'm fine / very well / not well.

I have ____ sister(s) and ____ brother(s).

My sister's name is _____. She is ____ years old. /

My brother's name is _____. He is ____ years old. /

I'm an only child.

Do you have brothers and sisters?

I have a _____ who is called _____ .

(animal)

He / she is _____ .

(adjective)

Do you have a pet ?

I don't have a pet, but my favourite animal is the

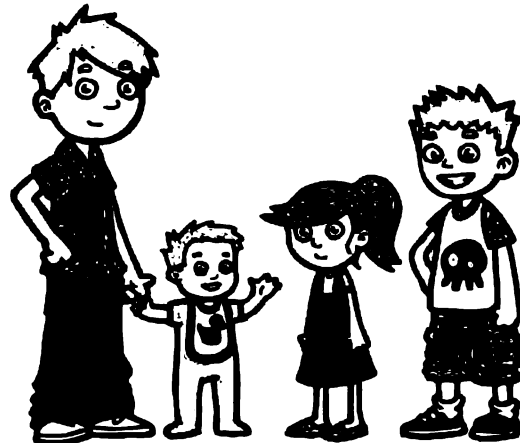
_____ .

(animal)

Write soon!

Talk soon! / Bye!

(your first name)



Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

Voici

Tu es

C'est moi

Here is ...

You are...

This is me/It's me

mon père

mon papa

ma mère

ma maman

ma belle-mère

mon beau-père

mon demi-frère

ma demi-sœur

ma grand-mère

mon grand-père

mes parents d'accueil

my father

my dad

my mother

my mum

my step-mother

my step-father

my step-brother

my step-sister

my grandmother

my grandfather

my foster parents

un chat

un chien

un poisson rouge

un lapin

un hamster

un oiseau

une souris

un cheval

un cochon d'Inde

a cat

a dog

a goldfish

a rabbit

a hamster

a bird

a mouse

a horse

a guinea pig

sympa

drôle

pénible

adorable

espiègle

sweet

funny

annoying

adorable

playful

Points en plus

Extra points

1. Types of family

There are many types of family. If you live with your grandparents or foster parents or anybody else, you can say '*J'habite avec* _____' (I live with _____).

2. Dear ...

If your pen pal is a boy, you must translate 'Dear' to '*Cher*'. If your pen pal is a girl, you must translate 'Dear' to '*Chère*'.

3. More than one brother and sister

For more than one brother, you can say:

Mes frères s'appellent _____ *et* _____.

(My brothers' names are _____ and _____.)

The same applies for more than one sister:

Mes sœurs s'appellent _____ *et* _____.

(My sisters' names are _____ and _____.)

4. More than one pet

If you have more than one pet, you can say:

J'ai 2 chiens qui s'appellent _____ et _____ .
(I have 2 dogs who are called _____ and _____.)

Don't forget to make the animal plural. Most words are made plural by adding 's', such as:

J'ai 2 poissons rouges, 3 lapins, 4 chats et 5 cochons d'Inde.
(I have 2 goldfish, 3 rabbits, 4 cats and 5 guinea pigs.)

Others have special plural forms, such as:

J'ai 2 oiseaux, 3 souris et 4 chevaux.
(I have 2 birds, 3 mice and 4 horses.)

If you would like to describe your pets, it is easiest to describe each pet individually such as:

J'ai 2 chiens qui s'appellent Max et Molly. Max est espiègle. Molly est adorable.
(I have 2 dogs called Max and Molly. Max is playful. Molly is adorable.)

5. Mon, ma, mes

In French, there are three ways to say 'my':

mon
ma
mes } my

If the noun is masculine, we use 'mon':

If the noun is feminine, we use 'ma':

If the noun is plural, we use 'mes':

mon frère

ma sœur

mes frères

mes sœurs

my brother

my sister

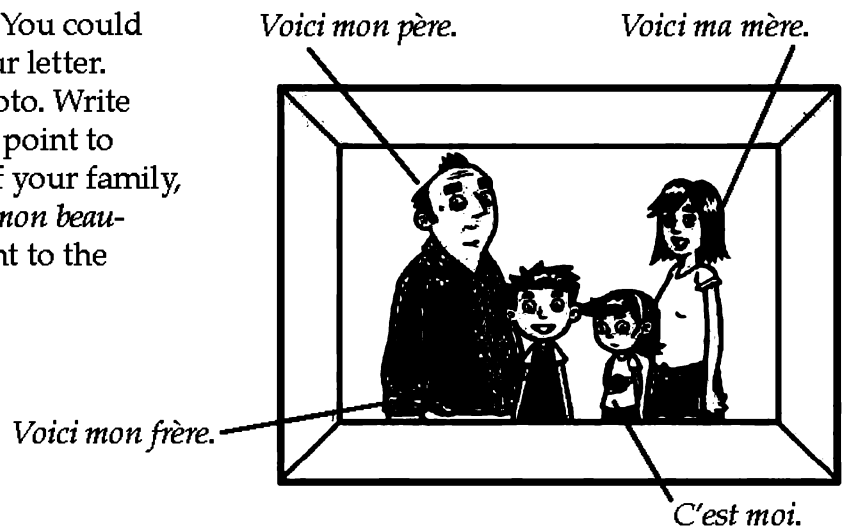
my brothers

my sisters

Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Include photos of your family. You could stick a photo to the back of your letter. Draw a frame around your photo. Write 'C'est moi' and use an arrow to point to yourself. For other members of your family, write 'Voici mon frère' or 'Voici mon beau-père' etc and use arrows to point to the person in the photo.



_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Salut / Cher / Chère _____ ,

Merci pour ta lettre / ta photo / tes photos.

Comment ça va? / Comment vas-tu? Moi, ça va bien. / Moi, je vais bien.

As-tu des passe-temps ? Moi, je joue _____ /
je fais _____ .

J'aime _____ parce que c'est amusant / relaxant /
intéressant / énergétique / un sport d'équipe. Et toi?
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes?

Je collectionne les _____ .
En ce moment, je lis ' _____
Je voudrais apprendre à _____ .

Dans mon école, le passe-temps le plus populaire est
_____. Et vous?

Ecris-moi vite!
À bientôt! / Ton ami(e),

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Hi there / Dear _____ ,

Thank you for your letter / your photo / your photos.

How are you? / How are you? I'm fine. / I'm fine.

Do you have hobbies? I play _____ /

I do _____ .

I love _____ because it's fun / relaxing / interesting /
energetic / a team sport. How about you? What do you like?

I collect _____ .

At the moment, I'm reading ' _____

I would like to learn to _____ .

In my school, the most popular hobby is _____ .

How about you?

Write soon!

Talk soon! / Your friend,

(your first name)



Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

je joue du piano	I play the piano
je joue du violon	I play the violin
je joue de la flûte	I play the flute
je joue de la guitare	I play the guitar

je joue au foot	I play football
je joue au basket	I play basketball
je joue au rugby	I play rugby
je joue au volley	I play volleyball
je joue au hockey	I play hockey
je joue au golf	I play golf

je joue à la playstation	I play on my playstation
je joue à l'ordinateur	I play computer games
je joue à la pétanque/aux boules	I play petanque/boules (French games similar to bowls)
je fais du vélo	I cycle
je fais de la gymnastique	I do gymnastics
je fais du judo	I do judo
je fais de l'athlétisme	I do athletics
je fais du karaté	I do karate
je fais de l'équitation	I go horse riding

surtout	especially
et	and
jouer	to play
faire	to do
je n'aime pas	I don't like
je déteste	I hate
j'aime bien	I quite like

la natation	swimming
la lecture	reading
la danse	dancing
nager	to swim
lire	to read
danser	to dance
le dessin	art
le théâtre	theatre
regarder la télé	to watch TV
écouter de la musique	to listen to music
aller au cinéma	to go to the cinema

les timbres	stamps
les poupées	dolls
les autocollants	stickers
les pièces de monnaie	coins
les nounours	cuddly toys
les cartes _____	_____ cards

Points en plus

Extra points

1. Sports

jouer à (un sport) – to play (a sport)

In English, when we speak about playing sports we say 'I play football', 'I play volleyball', 'I play hockey', etc.

In French, when the sport is a masculine word, we say:

Je joue **au** foot. I play football.

When the sport is a feminine word, we say:

Je joue **à la** pétanque. I play petanque.

2. Musical instruments

jouer de (un instrument musical) – to play (a musical instrument)

When we speak about playing musical instruments, we say 'I play the piano', 'I play the guitar', 'I play the violin', etc.

In French when the musical instrument is a masculine word, we say:

Je joue **du** piano. I play the piano.

When the musical instrument is feminine, we say:

Je joue **de la** guitare. I play the guitar.

3. J'aime ... – I like ...

You can use the noun or the verb to say you like something:

J'aime la natation.	or	J'aime nager.
J'aime la lecture.	or	J'aime lire.
J'aime le foot.	or	J'aime jouer au foot.
J'aime le piano.	or	J'aime jouer du piano.
J'aime le judo.	or	J'aime faire du judo.

Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Include drawings, photos or magazine cuttings of anything to do with your hobbies, eg your favourite football team, your favourite singers or you practising a hobby.



If you are interested in sports, you could use the caption '*Allez les Bleus!*' (Go the Blues / Come on Blues) along with a football or rugby drawing. '*Allez les Bleus!*' is used to cheer on French teams as they often wear blue.



_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Cher / Chère _____,

Merci pour ta lettre. / J'étais très content(e) de recevoir ta lettre.

Comment vas-tu ? Moi, je vais bien / très bien / super bien.

Mon école s'appelle _____. C'est une école mixte / de filles / de garçons / pensionnaire. Je suis en _____ et nous sommes _____ dans ma classe. Mon professeur / Mon maître / Ma maîtresse s'appelle _____. Il / Elle est _____.

(nombre) (adjective)

Je porte un uniforme. / Je ne porte pas d'uniforme. Et toi?

Je fais _____ matières: _____.
(nombre) (tes matières)

Ma matière préférée est le / la / l' _____ parce que c'est _____. Je n'aime pas _____ parce que c'est _____. Quelle est ta matière préférée?

Ecris-moi vite!

Au revoir! / Salut!

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Dear _____ ,

Thank you for your letter. / I was very happy to get your letter.
How are you? I'm fine / very well / great.

My school is called _____. It's a
mixed / girls' / boys' / boarding school. I'm in year _____
and there are _____ in my class. My teacher's
(number)
name is _____. He / She is
_____.
(adjective)

I wear a uniform. / I don't wear a uniform. How about you?

I do _____ subjects: _____.
(number) (your subjects)
My favourite subject is _____ because it's
_____. I don't like _____
because it's _____. What's your favourite subject?

Write soon!

Goodbye! / Bye!

(your first name)



Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

J'adore	I love
Je déteste	I hate
la récréation	break-time
le déjeuner	lunch

les maths	maths
l'anglais	English
l'histoire	history
la géographie	geography
la musique	music
le sport	PE
le dessin	art
les sciences	science
le français	French
l'éducation civique	citizenship
l'informatique	ICT

lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday

car/ parce que	because
c'est	it's
intéressant(e)	interesting
ennuyeux/ennuyeuse	boring
difficile	difficult
facile	easy
gentil(le)	nice
strict(e)	strict
drôle	funny
et	and

Points en plus

Extra points

1. French and British schools

French and British schools have different names for years in school. Find the equivalent for your year.

École Primaire – Primary School

France	UK	Age
CP	Year 2	6
CE1	Year 3	7
CE2	Year 4	8
CM1	Year 5	9
CM2	Year 6	10

Collège – Secondary School

France	UK	Age
6e (sixième)	Year 7	11
5e (cinquième)	Year 8	12
4e (quatrième)	Year 9	13
3e (troisième)	Year 10	14

2. Teacher

'Le professeur' is generally used for secondary school teachers. 'Le maître' is used for male primary school teachers. 'La maîtresse' is used for female primary school teachers.

3. Feminine adjectives

If you are describing a girl or woman, you must make the adjective feminine by adding an 'e' to the adjective:

Il est stict. / Elle est stricte.

He is strict. / She is strict.

If the adjective already ends with an 'e', we do not add an extra 'e'.

4. C'est + adjective

The adjective remains unchanged following '*c'est*'. Even if '*c'est*' refers to a feminine noun, the adjective does not agree with it.

Il est intéressant.

Elle est intéressante.

C'est intéressant.

5. Ton, ta, tes

In French, there are three ways to say 'your':

ton

ta

tes

your

If the noun is masculine, we use 'ton':

If the noun is feminine, we use 'ta':

If the noun is plural, we use 'tes':

ton déjeuner

ta matière

tes professeurs

your dinner

your subject

your teachers

If a noun is feminine and starts with a vowel (a e i o u), we use '*ton*' as this makes pronunciation easier, eg '*ton école*' (your school).

Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Include your own timetable. Write each subject in a different colour. If you don't have a timetable, ask your teacher. Here is an example to help you do your own: *'Voici mon emploi du temps'* ('Here is my timetable').

lundi	Maths	Dessin	Récréation	Dessin		Déjeuner	Fran- çais	Anglais		Géograp hie	
mardi	Anglais	Maths		Sciences			Sci- ences	Géographie		Anglais	
mercredi	Histoire	Maths		Anglais	Informa- tique		Informa- tique	Sciences		Sport	
jeudi	Fran- çais	Sport		Musique			Éduca- tion civique	Maths	Anglais	Maths	
vendredi	Sci- ences	Sport		Histoire			Éduca- tion civique	Maths		Anglais	
	9h15	9h45	10h15		11h20	12h20		14h	14h30	15h	15h30

_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Cher / Chère _____,

Merci pour ta lettre. / J'étais très content(e) de recevoir ta lettre.
J'espère que tu vas bien. Moi, je vais bien / pas mal / super bien.

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes manger? Moi, j'aime le / la / les

_____ et _____.

Je n'aime pas le / la / les _____.

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes boire? Moi, j'aime le / la

_____ et le / la _____.

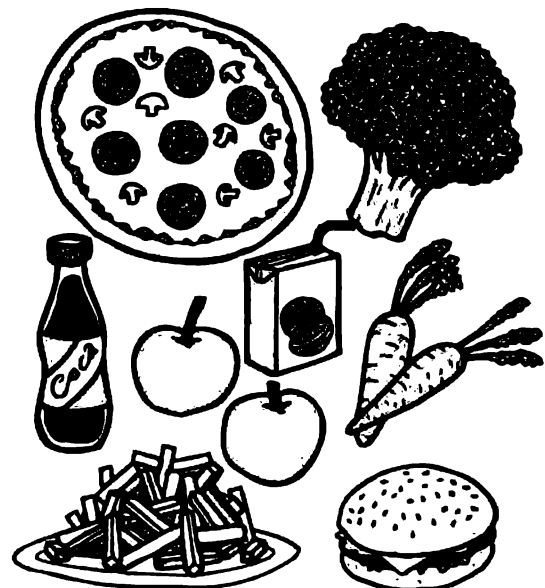
Je n'aime pas le / la _____.

Ici en/au _____, _____
(ton pays)
est un plat traditionnel.

Ecris-moi vite!

Ton ami(e),

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Dear _____ ,

Thank you for your letter. / I was very happy to get your letter.
I hope you are well. I'm fine / not bad / great.

What do you eat? I like _____ and

_____ .

I don't like _____ .

What do you like to drink? I like _____ and

_____ .

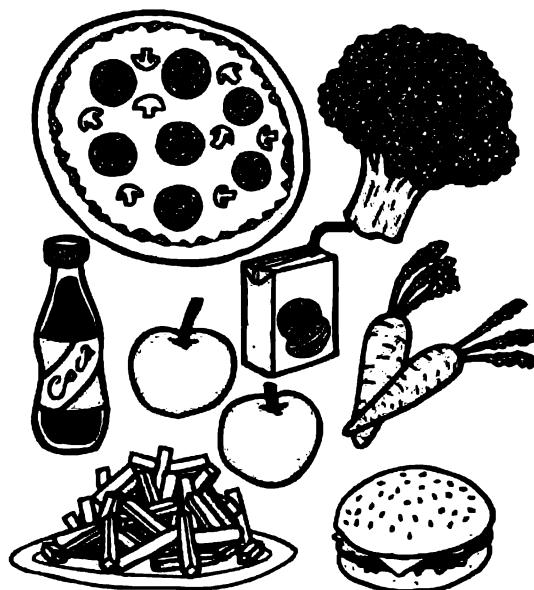
I don't like _____ .

Here in _____ , _____
(your country)
is a traditional dish.

Write soon!

Your friend,

(your first name)



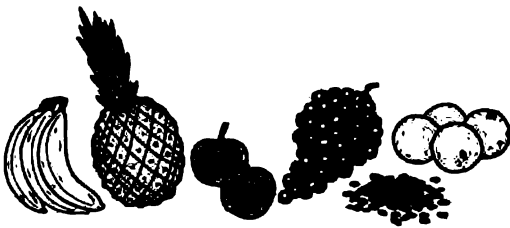
Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

le café	coffee
le thé	tea
le coca	cola
le jus d'orange	orange juice
le lait	milk
l'eau	water
le chocolat chaud	hot chocolate



l'ananas	pineapple
la framboise	raspberry
l'orange	orange
les raisins	grapes
la banane	banana
la pomme	apple
les raisins secs	raisins



les pommes de terre	potatoes
la carotte	carrot
le brocoli	broccoli
les épinards	spinach
la salade	salad
les choux de bruxelles	Brussels sprouts



la glace à la vanille	vanilla ice-cream
la glace au caramel	caramel ice-cream
la glace à la fraise	strawberry ice-cream
les bonbons	sweets
la crème anglaise	custard
les crêpes	pancakes
le gâteau	cake
le chocolat	chocolate



le sandwich au fromage	cheese sandwich
le sandwich au jambon	ham sandwich
la purée	mashed potatoes
l'omelette	omelette
la soupe	soup
les frites	chips
la pizza	pizza
la quiche	quiche
les chips	crisps
le steak haché	burger



j'adore	I love
j'aime bien	I quite like
je déteste	I hate
Miam, miam!	Yum, yum!
Beurk!	Yuck!

Points en plus

Extra points

1. Your friend

'Ton ami' or 'ton amie'? If you are a boy, you say 'ton ami'. If you are a girl, you say 'ton amie'. We add on an 'e' to 'amie' to make 'ami' feminine.

2. French dishes

It is true that in France, 'des cuisses de grenouilles' (frogs' legs) and 'des escargots' (snails) are dishes. They are, however, quite rare. You could ask your pen pal if he or she has ever tasted them:

As-tu déjà goûté aux cuisses de grenouilles ou aux escargots?

(Have you ever tasted frogs' legs or snails?)

Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Include the recipe for the traditional dish you have chosen. You can write this in English but look up the ingredients in a bilingual dictionary and include a mini-glossary.



Design your perfect menu. Put it on the back of your letter. Use the example below to help you.

Voice le menu idéale!

(Here is the ideal menu!)



_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Salut! / Cher / Chère _____,

J'étais ravi(e) de recevoir ta lettre. Merci beaucoup.

Comment vas-tu? Moi, je vais bien / super bien.

Comment se passe ta journée? Moi, je me lève à _____.

À quelle heure tu te lèves? L'école commence à _____. Et ton école?

Je déjeune à _____ et je quitte l'école à _____. Et toi?

Je dîne à _____ et je me couche à _____. À quelle heure tu te couches?

Quelle est ta saison préférée? Moi, ma saison préférée est

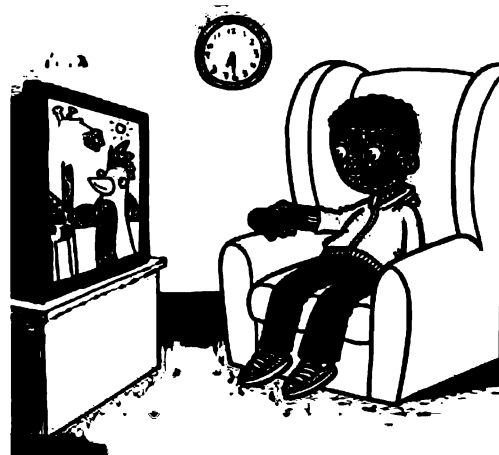
_____ parce que j'adore _____ et

quand il _____.
(le temps)

Ecris-moi vite!

À bientôt! / Salut!

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Hi there! / Dear _____ ,

I was delighted to get your letter. Thank you very much.

How are you? I'm fine / great.

How is your day? I get up at _____ a.m. What time do you get up? School starts at _____ a.m. What about your school?

I have lunch at _____ p.m. and I leave school at _____ p.m. How about you?

I have dinner at _____ and I go to bed at _____.
What time do you go to bed?

What's your favourite season? My favourite season is

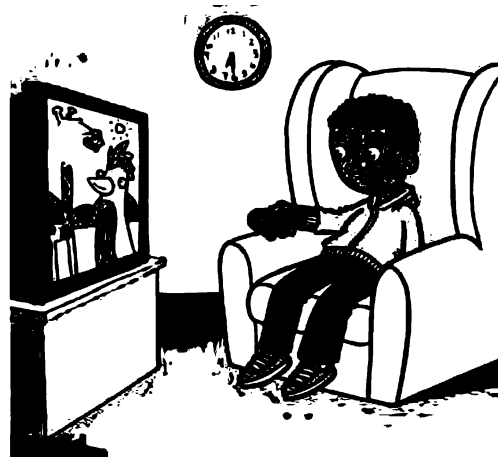
_____ because I love _____

and when it _____ .
(the weather)

Write soon!

Talk soon! / Bye!

(your first name)



Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

je mange le petit déjeuner	I eat breakfast
je quitte la maison	I leave home
j'arrive à l'école	I get to school
je dors	I sleep
je fais des activités extra-scolaires	I do after-school activities
je regarde la télé	I watch TV
je lis	I read

le printemps	spring
l'été	summer
l'automne	autumn
l'hiver	winter

Noël	Christmas
les vacances scolaires	the school holidays
Halloween	Hallowe'en
Les vacances de Pâques	Easter holidays
mon anniversaire	my birthday
aller à la plage	to go to the beach
les couleurs d'automne	autumn colours
les jonquilles	the daffodils
faire un bonhomme de neige	to make a snowman
faire une bataille de boules de neige	to have a snowball fight

il fait beau	it's fine
il fait du soleil	it's sunny
il neige	it's snowing
il fait du vent	it's windy
il fait chaud	it's hot
il pleut	it's raining
il fait froid	it's cold

Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Time

In English, we usually use a.m. and p.m. to differentiate between morning and evening.
In French, it is more common to use the 24 hour clock.

1 a.m. = 1h	7 a.m. = 7h	1 p.m. = 13h	7 p.m. = 19h
2 a.m. = 2h	8 a.m. = 8h	2 p.m. = 14h	8 p.m. = 20h
3 a.m. = 3h	9 a.m. = 9h	3 p.m. = 15h	9 p.m. = 21h
4 a.m. = 4h	10 a.m. = 10h	4 p.m. = 16h	10 p.m. = 22h
5 a.m. = 5h	11 a.m. = 11h	5 p.m. = 17h	11 p.m. = 23h
6 a.m. = 6h	12 p.m. = 12h	6 p.m. = 18h	12 a.m. = 24h

In French, the minutes go after the h (the hour), so:



Points en plus

Extra points

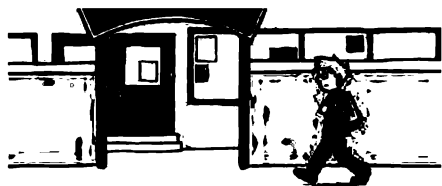
Fill in the times in the following daily routine.



Je me réveille à _____.



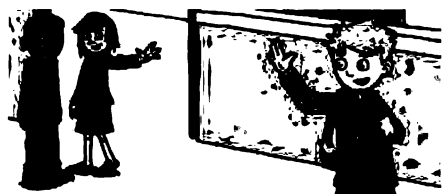
Je prends le petit déjeuner à _____.



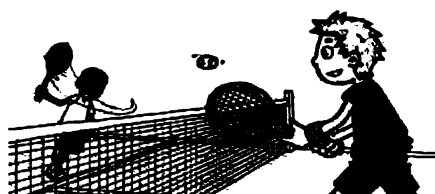
J'arrive à l'école à _____.



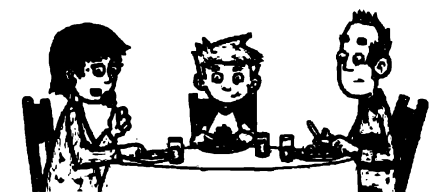
Je déjeune à _____.



Je quitte l'école à _____.



Je fais des activités à _____.



Je dine à _____.



Je me couche à _____.

To make your daily routine more interesting, why not add speech bubbles.
You could fill them with comments such as:

Je suis content(e)!
(I'm happy!)

C'est délicieux!
(It's delicious!)

Je suis en retard!
(I'm late!)

Je suis fatigué(e)!
(I'm tired!)

_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Bonjour / Cher / Chère _____ ,

Comment vas-tu?

Je vais bien, merci. / Je vais super bien, merci.

J'habite à _____. C'est un village / une ville / une grande ville / à la campagne. C'est _____.

Il y a _____ habitants. Comment est ta ville / ton village? ^(adjectif)

À _____, il y a une piscine / une bibliothèque /
^(ta ville/ton village)
un supermarché / un hôpital / une mairie / un café / un
restaurant / un cinéma / une école / un parc / une pharmacie / un
boucher / une boulangerie / un château / une rivière / une église.

Chaque année au mois de _____, nous fêtons

^(coutume/tradition)
foraine. Et vous?

Écris-moi vite!

Au revoir! / Salut! / Ton ami(e),

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Hello / Dear _____ ,

How are you?

I'm fine, thanks. / I'm great, thanks.

I live in _____. It's a village / a town / a city / in
the country. It's _____. There are _____
inhabitants. What's your town / your village like?

(adjective)

In _____ , there is a swimming pool / a library /
a supermarket / a hospital / a town hall / a café / a restaurant / a
cinema / a school / a park / a pharmacy / a butcher / a bakery / a
castle / a river / a church.

(your town/ village)

Every year in the month of _____, we celebrate
_____ / we have a carnival.

(custom/tradition)

How about you?

Write soon!

Goodbye! / Bye! / Your friend,

(your first name)



Vocabulaire en plus

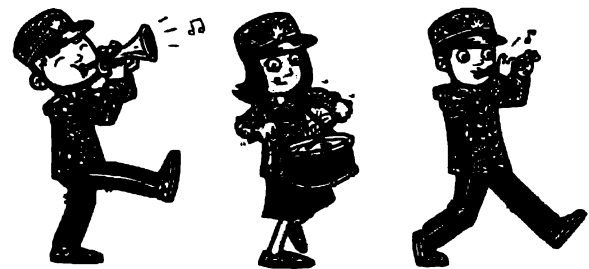
Extra vocabulary

une banque	a bank
un stade	a stadium
un magasin	a shop
un musée	a museum
la poste	the post office
un marché	a market
une patinoire	an ice-rink
une rue	a street
une gare	a train station
un aéroport	an airport
une usine	a factory

animé(e)	busy
grand(e)	big
bruyant(e)	noisy
joli(e)	pretty
tranquille	peaceful
petit(e)	small
beau/belle	beautiful / nice
sympa	nice
calme	calm
ennuyeux/ennuyeuse	boring
vivant(e)	lively

sur	on
une île	an island
au bord de la mer	by the seaside
près de	near

une kermesse	a fair
la nouvelle année chinoise	the Chinese New Year
La Saint-George	Saint George's Day
Mardi Gras	Pancake Day
La Saint-André	Saint Andrew's Day
la Fête du travail	May Day
le défilé de Pâques	the Easter parade



Points en plus

Extra points

1. Prepositions to describe where you live

You can give a clearer idea of where you live by using prepositions, for example:

C'est près de Leeds / Manchester / Londres / Stonehenge.
(It's near Leeds / Manchester / London / Stonehenge.)

C'est au bord de la mer.
(It's by the seaside.)

C'est sur une île.
(It's on an island.)

C'est sur l'île de _____.
(It's on the Isle of _____.)

2. Adjectives

You can also use adjectives to describe buildings and public places. Don't forget that adjectives often go before the noun in French. For example:

un beau musée
une belle piscine
un grand stade
une grande église

a nice museum
a nice swimming pool
a big stadium
a big church

3. Plurals

In French, 'un' and 'une' become 'des' in the plural. We usually put an 's' on the end of the noun to make it plural. For example:

Il y a **un** restaurant.
Il y a **des** restaurants .

There is a restaurant.
There are restaurants.

Il y a **une** banque.
Il y a **des** banques.

There is a bank.
There are banks.

4. Famous for anything?

If the area where you live is famous or known for anything such as a market, a sporting event, a famous person, a particular type of food or an historical event, you can say:

_____ *est connu pour* _____ .
(*ta ville*)

(_____ *is famous/ known for* _____ .)
(*your town*)

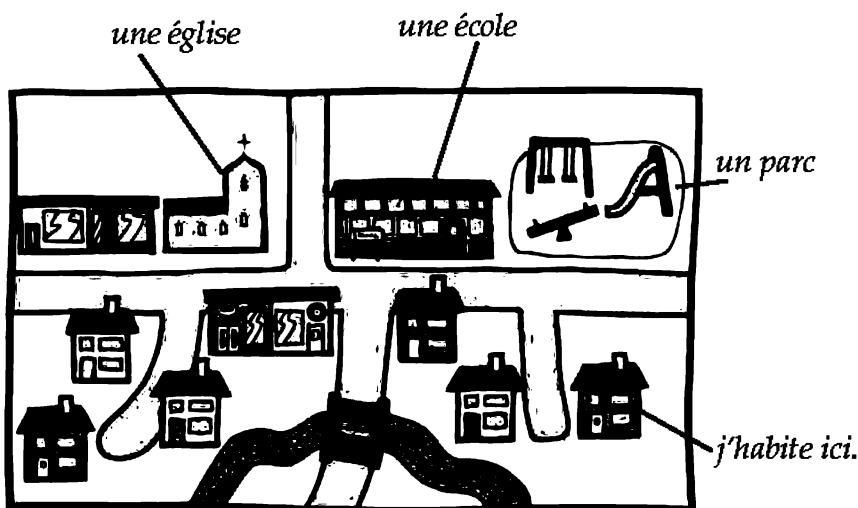
Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Include tourist guides or brochures of your village/town/city or county.



Draw a plan of your town/village or an area of where you live. Label your plan in French.



_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Salut / Bonjour / Cher / Chère _____ ,

Comment vas-tu? Moi, je vais bien / pas bien.

Merci beaucoup pour ta lettre.

Tu aimes la mode? Moi, j'adore / je déteste la mode.

Le week-end, j'aime porter _____ et _____ .

J'aime les vêtements _____ . Et toi?
(adjective)

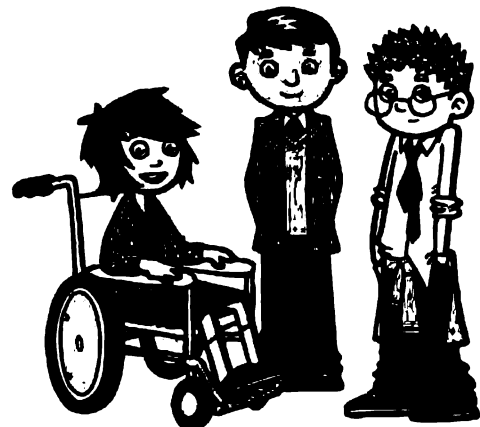
Je porte un uniforme à l'école. C'est obligatoire. / Je ne porte pas d'uniforme. Tu portes un uniforme?

Je porte un pull _____ / un pantalon
(couleur)
_____ / une chemise _____ / une jupe
(couleur) (couleur)
_____ / une robe _____ / une cravate _____
(couleur) (couleur) (couleur)
/ un survêtement _____ / des chaussettes _____
(couleur) (couleur)
_____, n'est-ce pas!
(adjective)

Ecris-moi vite!

Ton ami(e) / Bye! / Bisous!

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Hi / Hello / Dear _____ ,

How are you? I'm fine / not well.

Thanks a lot for your letter.

Do you like fashion? I love /hate fashion.

At the weekend, I like to wear _____ and
_____. I like _____ clothes. How about you?
(adjective)

I wear a uniform to school. It's compulsory. / I don't wear a
uniform. Do you wear a uniform?

I wear a _____ jumper / _____ trousers / a
(colour) shirt / a _____ skirt / a
(colour) dress / a _____ tie / a
(colour) tracksuit / _____ socks.
(colour) _____ , isn't it!
(adjective)

Write soon!

Your friend / Salut! / Love

(your first name)

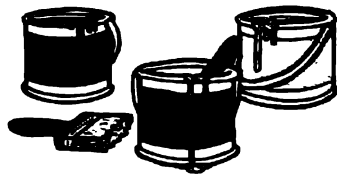


Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

grand	big
petit	small
long	long
court	short
démodé	old-fashioned

rouge	red
orange	orange
jaune	yellow
vert	green
rose	pink
bleu	blue
violet	purple
noir	black
marron	brown
blanc	white
gris	grey
bleu marine	navy



un jean	jeans
un t-shirt	a t-shirt
un sweat	a sweatshirt
des baskets	trainers
une robe	a dress
une écharpe	a scarf
une casquette	a cap
une veste	a jacket
un bonnet	a hat
un manteau	a coat
un chemisier	a blouse
un maillot	a jersey

à la mode	fashionable
branché	trendy
ringard	old-fashioned
confortable	comfortable
simple	simple
à couleur vive	brightly coloured
joli	lovely
affreux	awful

d'habitude	usually
parfois	sometimes

Points en plus

Extra points

1. Adjective agreement

Colours are adjectives, so they need to agree with the noun they are describing.

If the noun is masculine, you need to use the masculine form of the colour:

un pull bleu	a blue jumper
un pantalon vert	a pair of green trousers

If the noun is feminine, you need to use the feminine form of the colour:

une veste bleue	a blue jacket
une jupe verte	a green dress

Exceptions

If the colour already ends with 'e', you do not add another 'e', eg 'rouge'.

'Violet' becomes 'violette' in the feminine.

'Long' becomes 'longue' in the feminine.

If the noun is plural, you must add 's' to the colour:

des pulls bleus

des pantalons verts

des chaussettes grises

des chaussures noires

some blue jumpers

some pairs of green trousers

some grey shoes

some black shoes

2. Bisous

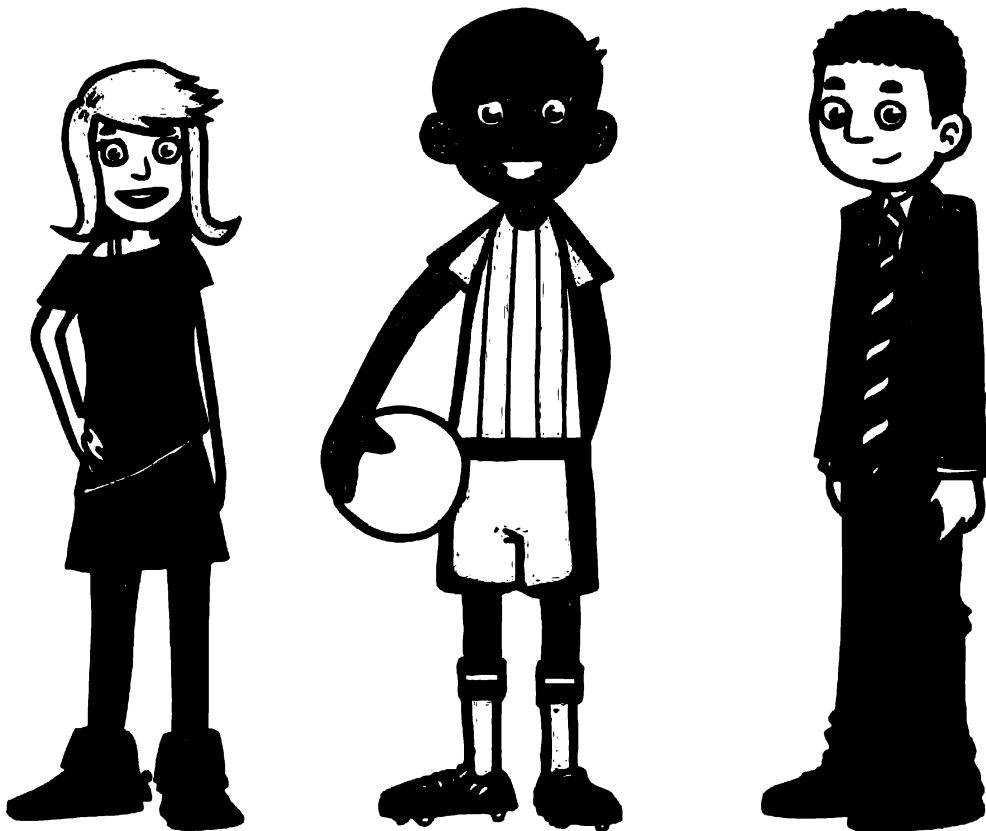
French children often use '*bisous*' as their closing greeting. It literally means 'kisses'. The English equivalent for a closing greeting would probably be 'love'.

Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Ma tenue préférée (My favourite outfit)

Draw your favourite outfit on your letter or include a photo of you wearing your favourite outfit, sports gear or uniform.



_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Bonjour / Cher / Chère _____ ,

Merci pour ta lettre. J'étais très content(e) de la recevoir.
J'espère que tu vas bien.

J'habite dans un / une _____ . Il y a
(genre de maison)
_____ pièces. Il y a _____ , _____ ,
_____ et _____ .

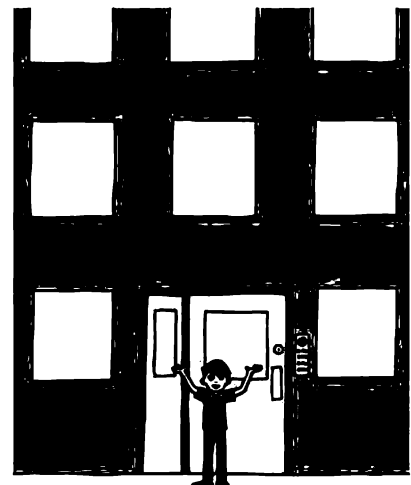
J'ai ma propre chambre. / Je partage ma chambre avec
_____. Dans ma chambre, il y a
_____ , _____ et _____ .

Nous avons aussi un _____ jardin /balcon avec
_____ .

Écris-moi bientôt et décris-moi ta maison!

Salut! / À bientôt /Ton ami(e),

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Hello / Dear _____ ,

Thank you for your letter. I was delighted to get it.

I hope you are well.

I live in a / an _____ . There are _____ rooms.

(type of house)

There is _____ , _____ , _____
and _____ .

I have my own bedroom. / I share my bedroom with

_____ . In my bedroom, there is _____ ,
_____ and _____ .

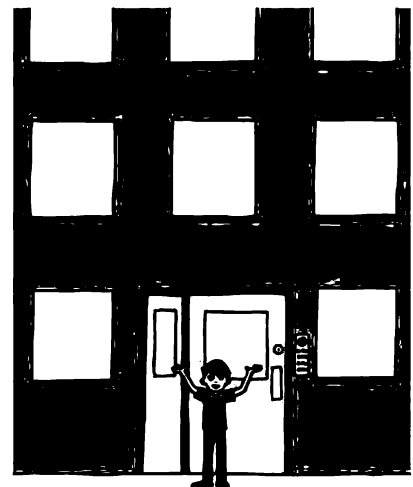
We also have a _____ garden / balcony with

_____ .

Write soon and describe your house!

Bye! / Talk soon! / Your friend,

(your first name)



Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

une cave	a cellar
une cuisine	a kitchen
un salon	a sitting-room
une chambre	a bedroom
un bureau	an office
une salle de jeux	a playroom
une véranda	a conservatory
une salle de bains	a bathroom
un grenier	an attic
un garage	a garage
une salle à manger	a dining room

ma sœur	my sister
mes sœurs	my sisters
mon frère	my brother
mes frères	my brothers

grand	big
petit	small
une fleur	a flower

des balançoires	swings
un arbre	a tree
un panier de basket	a basketball ring

un lit	a bed
une table de nuit	a bedside table
une télé	a TV
une télévision	a television
une armoire	a wardrobe
un tapis	a rug
un lecteur de CD	a CD player
une commode	a chest of drawers
un poster	a poster
une étagère	a shelf

une maison	a house
un appartement	an apartment
une caravane	a caravan
une habitation flottante	a houseboat

Points en plus

Extra points

1. Plurals

If you have more than one of a certain room or piece of furniture, do not forget to make the noun plural. For example:

Il y a une chambre.	There is 1 bedroom.
Il y a 4 chambres.	There are 4 bedrooms.

Il y a un poster.	There is a poster.
Il y a des posters.	There are posters.

2.1 or a

The number '1' and the word 'a' are both translated into '*un*' or '*une*', so

There is 1 bedroom.

There is a bedroom.

Il y a une chambre.

There is 1 poster.

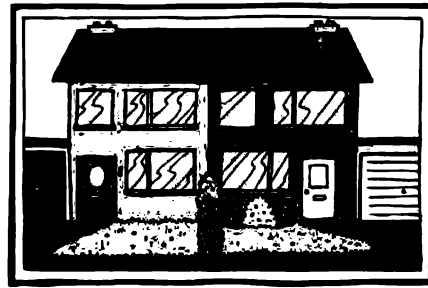
There is a poster.

Il y a un poster.

Des idées en plus!

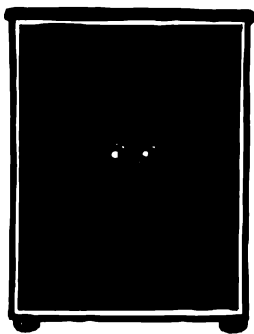
Extra ideas!

Include a photo or drawing of your house or apartment block.



Ma chambre (my bedroom) / Ma chambre idéale (my ideal bedroom)

Draw a plan of your bedroom or of your ideal bedroom.



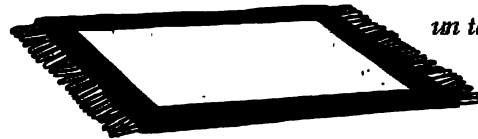
une armoire



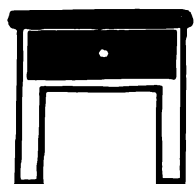
une télé



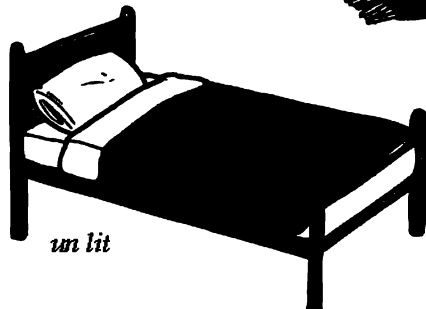
un lecteur de CD



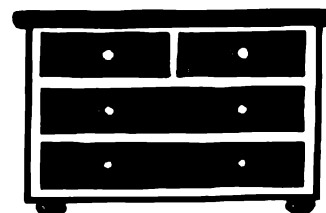
un tapis



une table de nuit



un lit



une commode

_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Cher / Chère _____ ,

Merci beaucoup pour ta lettre. / J'étais très content(e) de recevoir ta lettre.

J'espère que tu vas bien. Moi, je vais bien / très bien / super bien.

J'adore / J'aime Noël. Et toi?

En/Au _____ beaucoup de familles fêtent Noël. Les
(ton pays)
enfants laissent des chaussettes sur la cheminée. Le Père Noël
laisse les cadeaux dedans.

Le jour de Noël, je dîne avec _____. Nous
mangeons _____. Et vous? Après manger, nous tirons
des 'crackers'.

Ce Noël, je voudrais _____. Et toi?
(un cadeau)

Joyeux Noël et Bonne Année!

Ton ami(e),

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Dear _____ ,

Thank you for your letter. / I was very happy to get your letter.

I hope you are well. I'm fine / very well / great.

I love / I like Christmas. How about you?

In _____ many families celebrate Christmas. The
(your country)
children leave stockings on the chimney. Father Christmas leaves
presents in them.

On Christmas Day, I have dinner with _____. We
eat _____. How about you? After dinner, we pull
'crackers'.

This Christmas, I would like _____. How about
you?
(a present)

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!
Your friend,

(your first name)



Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

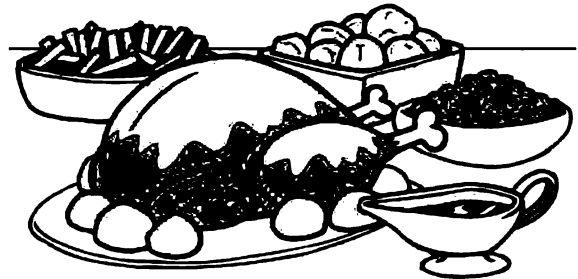
La veille de Noël	Christmas Eve
la crèche	the crib
une bûche de Noël	a Christmas log
un sapin de Noël	a Christmas tree
des décorations	decorations
des guirlandes	tinsel
une étoile	a star

un skate	a skateboard
un jeu vidéo	a video game
un ordinateur	a computer
un CD	a CD
un portable	a mobile phone
un vélo	a bike
des patins à roulettes	roller blades
un livre	a book
un DVD	a DVD

ma mère	my mother
mon père	my father
ma sœur	my sister
mon frère	my brother
mes grandparents	my grandparents
mes cousins	my cousins

en Angleterre	in England
en Irlande	in Ireland
en Écosse	in Scotland
au Pays de Galles	in Wales

de la dinde	turkey
des pommes de terre rôties	roast potatoes
des carottes	carrots
des choux de Bruxelles	Brussels sprouts
un 'mince pie' (tartelette à la pâte de fruits secs)	a mince pie
un 'Christmas pudding' (gâteau aux fruits secs)	a Christmas pudding



Points en plus

Extra points

1. Christmas cards

In France, people don't usually send Christmas cards. They sometimes send cards to wish a Happy New Year.

2. Stockings or shoes?

In France, children don't leave out stockings at Christmas. They leave their shoes under the Christmas tree. Père Noël (Father Christmas) leaves the presents next to the shoes.

3. Crackers

Pulling crackers is not a French tradition.

Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Although it is not tradition in France to send Christmas cards, it would be interesting for your French pen pal to learn about your tradition of sending Christmas cards. You could make a card and write a greeting such as:

Joyeux Noël et Bonne Année
(Merry Christmas and Happy New Year)



As most French people don't usually know about Christmas crackers, you could make one for your pen pal. You will need:

- ◆ a toilet paper roll
- ◆ crêpe paper
- ◆ a ribbon
- ◆ goodies such as sweets, a paper hat, a small toy

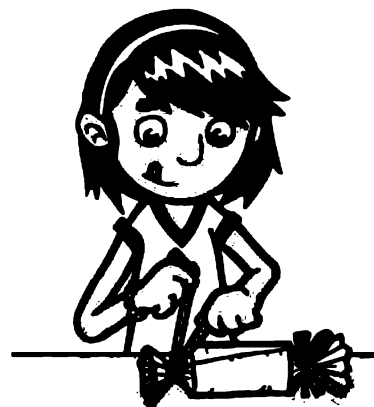
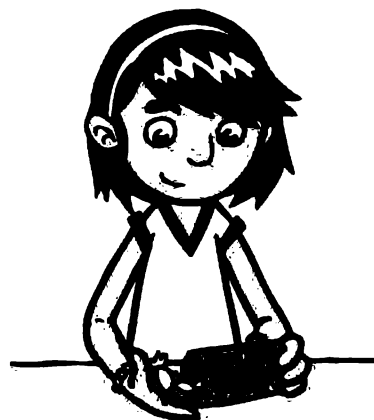
Don't put a snapper in as it is illegal to post them overseas.

Instructions:

- ◆ Fill the roll with some goodies.
- ◆ Wrap the roll in the crêpe paper.
- ◆ Gather the crêpe paper at both ends of the roll and tie with the ribbon.
- ◆ As your pen pal may not know what to do with the cracker, include the following instructions:

Deux personnes tiennent une extrémité chacun et ils tirent. La personne qui a le plus grand morceau a le droit de garder le contenu.

(Two people hold an end each and pull. The person with the biggest piece gets to keep the content.)



_____, le _____
(ville/village) (date)

Cher / Chère _____ / Salut!

Merci pour ta lettre. / J'ai adoré ta lettre. Merci!

Les grandes vacances approchent. _____ !

Quand je pense aux vacances, je pense au / à la / à l' /aux
_____ et
_____. Et toi? À quoi tu penses?

Au mois de _____, je vais aller
(le mois)
_____ avec
(dans un pays/ à une ville)
_____. / je vais me reposer à la maison.

Et toi? Tu pars en vacances?

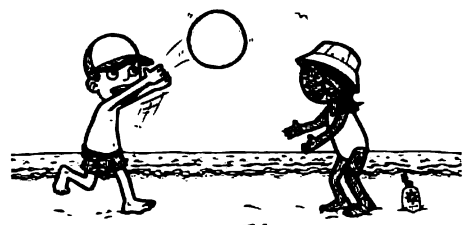
Je vais aussi _____.
(faire une activité)
Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire cet été?

Aujourd'hui, il _____. Quel temps fait-il chez toi?

Ecris-moi vite!

A bientôt!/ Ton ami(e),

(ton prénom)



(town/village)

(date)

Dear _____ / Hi!

Thank you for your letter. / I loved your letter. Thank you!

The summer holidays are coming. _____ !

When I think of the holidays, I think of _____ ,
_____ and _____. How about
you? What do you think of?

In _____ , I'm going
(month)
_____ with
(to a country/ a town)
_____ / I'm going to relax at home.

How about you? Are you going on holiday?

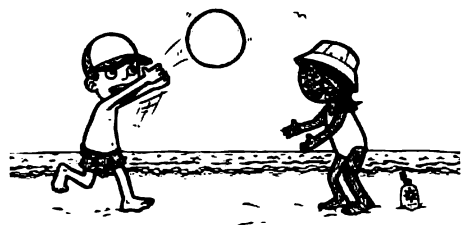
I'm also going to _____. What are you
(do an activity)
going to do this summer?

Today, it's _____. What's the weather like over there?

Write soon!

Talk soon! / Your friend,

(your first name)



Vocabulaire en plus

Extra vocabulary

Chouette!

Génial!

Formidable!

Youpi!

Great!

Fantastic!

Wonderful!

Yippee!

aller à un centre

aéré

aller en colonie de

vacances

to go to a summer

camp

to go to a holiday

camp

la plage

le soleil

la grasse-matinée

le château de sable

la mer

le pique-nique

la glace

beach

sun

lie-in

sandcastle

the sea

picnic

ice-cream

jouer au foot

jouer au basket

faire des cours de

français

faire du cheval

faire des jeux

faire du camping

to play football

to play basketball

to do French

classes

to go horse riding

to play games

to go camping

ma famille

mes parents

mes grandparents

mes cousins

my family

my parents

my grandparents

my cousins

il fait beau

il fait du soleil

il pleut

il fait chaud

il fait froid

il fait du vent

it's fine

it's sunny

it's raining

it's hot

it's cold

it's windy

Points en plus

Extra points

1. Penser à: au, à la, à l', aux

If you want to say, 'I think of _____', you say 'je pense à _____'. We know that *le, la, l'* and *les* all mean 'the'. The word 'à' changes with some forms of 'the':

For example:

à + le = au

à + la = à la

à + l' = à l'

à + les = aux

Je pense au soleil.

Je pense à la plage.

Je pense à l'été.

Je pense aux pique-niques.

2 Aller à: to go to

If you are going to a town, you simply say:

Je vais à Blackpool.

(I'm going to Blackpool.)

Je vais à Bournemouth.

(I'm going to Bournemouth.)

If you are going to a country that begins with a vowel or that is feminine, you say:

Je vais en Écosse.

(I'm going to Scotland.)

Je vais en Belgique.

(I'm going to Belgium.)

If you are going to a country that is masculine, you say:

Je vais au Portugal.

(I'm going to Portugal.)

Je vais au Pays de Galles.

(I'm going to Wales.)

Des idées en plus!

Extra ideas!

Include a map of Europe. Use arrows to point to countries you would like to visit:

Voici les pays où j'aimerais bien visiter.

(Here are the countries I would like to visit.)

If you have visited some of these countries, you can say:

Voici les pays où je suis allé(e).*

(Here are the countries I have visited.)

*If you are girl, you must add 'e'.

