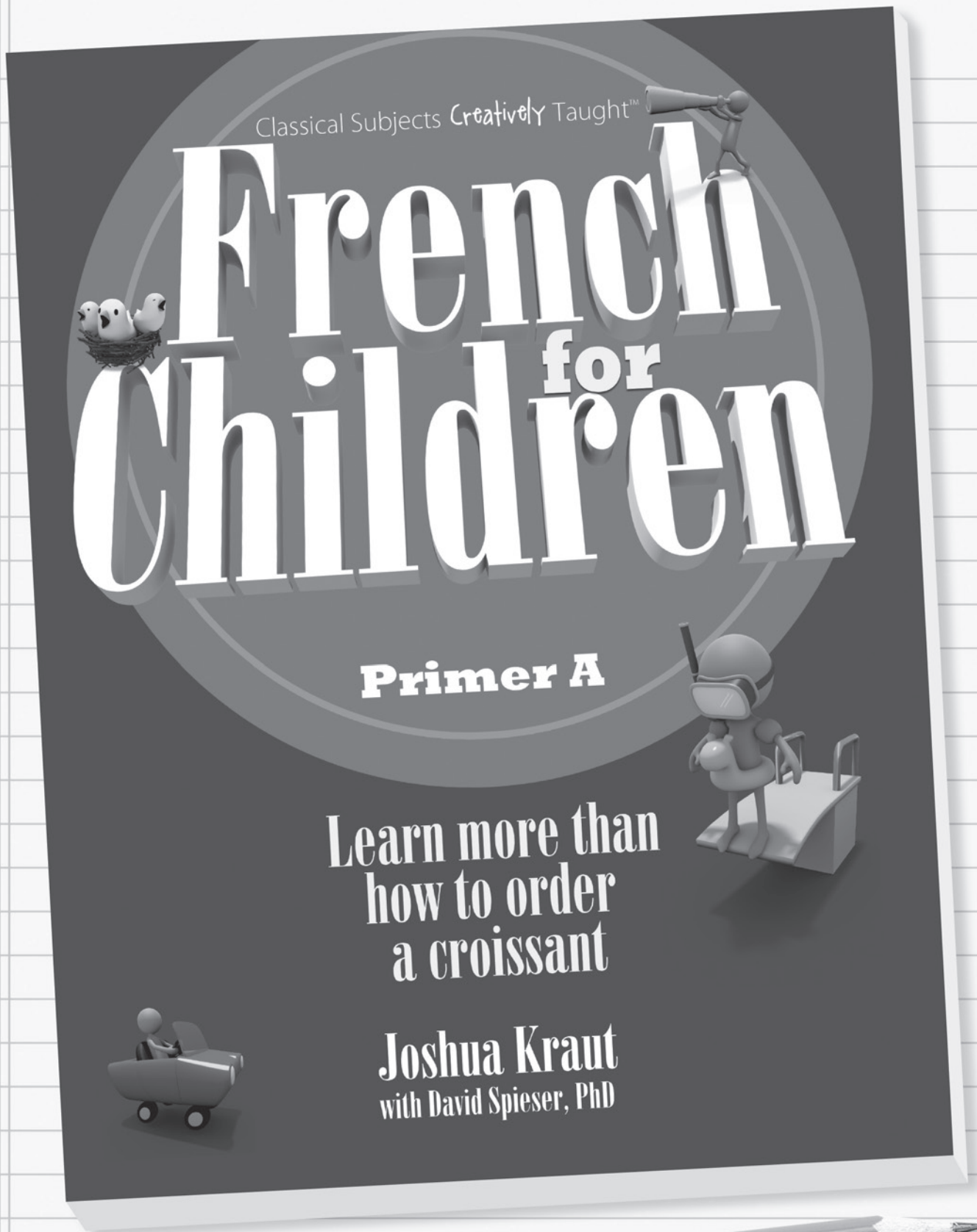


ANSWER KEY



Learn more than
how to order
a croissant

Joshua Kraut
with David Spieser, PhD



French for Children Primer A Answer Key

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Hard G's

Les gorilles⁵ guident⁶ les garçons⁷ dans les gorges^{8,5}.

The gorillas guide the boys through the caves.

Now, a challenge for you! Listen to the following sentence (0PW_17/Tr. 17: Pronunciation, Part O). Then, below each word with a **g**, circle *H* for “hard g” or *S* for “soft g” based on the pronunciation of the word that you hear. The sentence means: “I keep my cheetah in the garage; he’s nice, but it bothers people to hear him roar.”

Je garde¹ mon guepard² dans le garage³; il est gentil⁴, mais ça gêne⁵ les gens⁶
(H)/S (H)/S (H)/S H/(S) H/(S) H/(S) H/(S)
de l’entendre rugir⁷.
H/(S)

H

The last major difference in consonant sounds between English and French has to do with the tricky little letter **h**. For the most part, the letter **h** makes *absolutely, positively* no sound whatsoever. But surely it must make *some* sound, you say? No! Perhaps just a little HU? No! Maybe just a tiny little breath? No, no, no! So then, try your hand at these words:

1. **honnête** 2. **hôpital** 3. **horizon** 4. **homme**

Easy, huh? Just pronounce them “**onnête**,” “**ôpital**,” “**orizon**,” and “**omme**”! (You can also check them out on the audio file 0PW_18/Tr. 18: Pronunciation, Part P.) But ‘old your ‘orses a minute. You should know one more thing about **h**’s. What happens in English when a *t* or a *c* joins up with an *h* to make *th* or *ch*? You get two new sounds, right? The words “than” and “chop” sound different from the words “tan” and “cop,” right? Well, in French, when a **t** joins an **h**, *nothing happens*. But, when a **c** joins up with the letter **h**, we get the sound SSHHH. That means that **thé** (tea—the drink) is pronounced TAY⁶ and **thon** (tuna fish) is pronounced TOH!⁷ On the other hand, **chou** (cabbage) is pronounced SHOO and **choix** (choice) is pronounced SHWA. Try your hand at the following sentences before you listen to them (0PW_19/Tr. 19: Pronunciation, Part Q).

Je suis heureux¹ dans mon hôtel², mais j’ai hâte³ de retourner chez⁴ moi.

I’m happy in my hotel, but I’m looking forward to returning home.

5. Note that in word 8—**gorges**—there is a hard **g** at the beginning and a soft **g** at the end.

6. Careful, the word **thé** contains an accent **aigu**! (See the accent section in this pronunciation wizard to find out what that means.)

7. And remember, **thon** has a *nasal* vowel—there’s an **n** at the end.



in all of the worksheets and quizzes. So I won't. If a word has multiple translations, I'll indicate this in the *vocabulary list*. As for the worksheet and quiz exercises, unless there is a clear reason (from context) to pick one translation or the other, just choose one and go with it. *The most important thing for you to keep in mind as you learn the vocabulary words in this book is that you are able to imagine a situation in which your choice fits naturally.* So, if you choose, for example, to translate the sentence **Je regarde la carte** as "I look at the map," that's fine, but it is important that you can imagine an appropriate situation in which you would be using that particular meaning (maybe in response to the question "What do you do when you get lost?"). Alternatively, if you translate it as "I am looking at the map," that's also fine—maybe you could imagine someone having asked you, "What are you doing?"

This principle of knowing that different situations might call for different translations for the same word or expression is so key to learning a foreign language that I wanted to bring it to your attention right away here in chapter 1. You'll see quickly just how common the principle is: The vocabulary in chapter 2 will offer another great opportunity to be flexible with your translations!

There is one last thing to point out in this **chapitre**. If you look closely at our second vocabulary word—**j'étudie**—you'll notice that the letter **e** from the word **je** has been squeezed out. Instead of ***je étudie**, we say **j'étudie**. There is an apostrophe (') in the place of the **e** in **je**. This happens very frequently in French when two *vowels* from different words end up next to each other in a sentence—especially the vowel **e**. I'll be sure to point out other examples of this "squeezing" as they come up throughout the book.



TEACHER'S NOTE

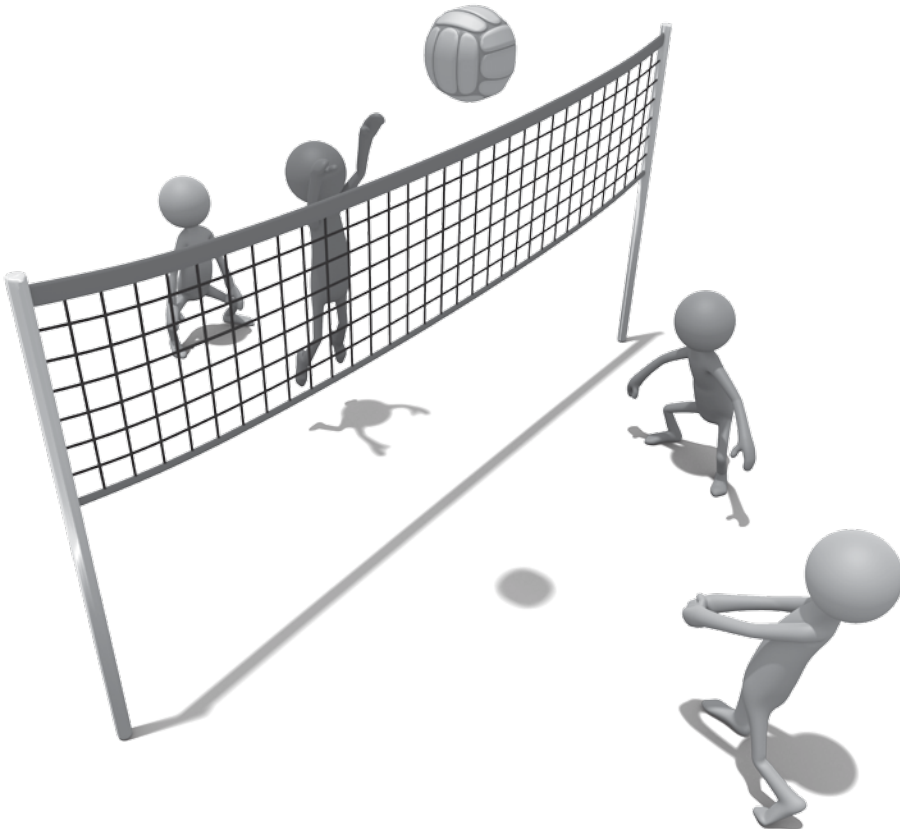
Students should *not* be required to supply all possible translations for each exercise: They should only provide one. All of the possible answers will be included in the Answer Key, so don't worry that you'll have to memorize all of the translations just so you can properly grade your students' work. It would be instructive, however, to question students from time to time about the particular choice they've made in translating, such as, "Can you imagine a particular situation that goes along with that translation?" or "In what situation could you imagine using a *different* translation from the one you've provided?"



TRANSLATION

Translate the following words, or groups of words, into English.

1. la vache the cow
2. la souris the mouse
3. la vache et la souris the cow and the mouse
4. Ça va? Answers will vary, but should be one of the following: How are you? How are things going? How is it going? Is everything OK?
5. la vache avec la carte the cow with the map
6. Je parle. I speak/am speaking.
7. Je parle à la vache. I speak/am speaking to the cow.
8. Je parle français. I speak/am speaking French.
9. Je regarde la souris. I look at/am looking at the mouse.
10. J'étudie la carte avec la vache. I study/am studying the map with the cow.



GRAMMAR

Fill in or circle the correct answer.

1. A *verb* is a word that describes an action. It tells us what someone is doing.
2. Circle the three verbs:
a. town b. bookshelf **c. jump** d. painter **e. paint** **f. sleep**
3. In French, **je regarde** means “I look” and never “I am looking.”
Circle one: True **False**
4. What happens when you have the words **je + étudie** (I + study) together in a sentence?
You get j'étudie. Why? It is because there are two vowels
from different words sitting next to each other.

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE



Go to the Pronunciation Wizard at the beginning of the book and read the part labeled “Introduction.” Do the exercises in that section, stopping just before the section labeled “Vowels.”

NEW VOCABULARY

Fill in the blank with the correct translation for each word.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. je regarde | <u>I look (at)</u> | 6. la carte | <u>the map</u> |
| 2. j'étudie | <u>I study</u> | 7. le français | <u>French</u> |
| 3. je parle | <u>I speak</u> | 8. et | <u>and</u> |
| 4. la vache | <u>the cow</u> | 9. avec | <u>with</u> |
| 5. la souris | <u>the mouse</u> | 10. à | <u>to, at</u> |



TRANSLATION

Translate the following French sentences into English. (Hint: Remember, depending on the situation, you could translate French verbs such as **je parle** in two different ways in English. In the sentences below, the situation is fairly clear as to which translation would be best, so go ahead and select the most natural one—either *I speak* or *I am speaking*; *I look* or *I am looking*, etc.)

1. No, I don't want to come home right now! **Je parle avec la vache!**

I am speaking with the cow!

2. None of the other kids talk with the mouse. Only I do. **Je parle avec la souris.**

I speak with the mouse.

3. "What are you looking at?"

"Je regarde la carte." I am looking at the map.

4. "Hey, why don't you want to play outside!?"

"Because! J'étudie!" I am studying.

5. My parents want to go on vacation to France, but they're worried because they can't speak any French. I told them to relax, though. **Je parle français!**

I speak French!



Dictée!



Listen to the audio file [01_05/Tr. 29] of the **dictée** for this **chapitre**. On the lines provided, write down the three sentences you hear. You do not need to write translations for them, though it's good practice to think through what the English translation would be. You may stop and repeat the audio file several times as you're writing down the sentences.

1. La vache parle. Translation: The cow speaks/is speaking.
2. La souris étudie. Translation: The mouse studies/is studying.
3. J'étudie et je parle. Translation: I study/am studying and I speak/am speaking.




CHANT

Fill in the rest of the verb forms of **parler**.

| Person | Singular | Plural |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1st Person | je parle | <u>nous parlons</u> |
| 2nd Person | <u>tu parles</u> | vous parlez |
| 3rd Person | <u>il/elle parle</u> | ils/elles parlent |

TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English.

- Il aime la vache.** He likes/loves the cow. 
- Vous parlez français.** You (all) speak/are speaking French.
- Elle travaille pour l'école.** She works/is working for the school.
- Nous étudions la carte.** We study/are studying the map.
- Nous parlons à la vache.** We talk/speak/are talking/speaking to the cow.
- Tu travailles à l'école.** You work/are working at the school.
- Elle aime l'école.** She likes/loves the school/school.
- Nous aimons la forêt.** We like/love the forest.
- Ils regardent la souris.** They look at/are looking at the mouse.
- Vous travaillez beaucoup.** You (all) work/are working a lot.

TEACHER'S NOTE



As noted in **chapitre 1**, multiple translations will be supplied in the answer key, but students are not required to give all possible translations—just one will suffice.

DISSECTION

In this section, you will learn to “dissect” a verb into its different ingredients. For now, you only need to pick *person* and *number*. Following the example we’ve given you in the first row of the chart, dissect the verbs that follow, and give their translations.

| | Person | Number | Translation |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Nous travaillons | first | plural | we work |
| 1. J'étudie | <u>first</u> | <u>singular</u> | <u>I study/am studying</u> |
| 2. Vous aimez | <u>second</u> | <u>plural</u> | <u>you [all] like/love</u> |
| 3. Elle travaille | <u>third</u> | <u>singular</u> | <u>she works/is working</u> |
| 4. Elles travaillent | <u>third</u> | <u>plural</u> | <u>they work/are working</u> |
| 5. Nous marchons | <u>first</u> | <u>plural</u> | <u>we walk/are walking</u> |

GRAMMAR

Fill in or circle the correct answer.

- How many different “ingredients” does a verb form have? three
- Can you name them? person, number, and tense
- Circle two of the questions we should ask when trying to identify a verb form:
 - What is the name of the person doing the action?
 - ☒ How many people are doing the action?
 - How many times does the person do the action?
 - ☒ Who is doing the action?
 - Is the person doing the action really a certified doctor?
- English verbs change forms more than French verbs. Circle one: True ☒ False

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE



Go to the Pronunciation Wizard at the beginning of the book and read the part labeled “Vowels.” Do the exercises in this section, stopping just before the section labeled “Consonants.”

NEW VOCABULARY

Fill in the blank with the correct translation for each word.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. aimer, j'aime | <u>to like/love, I like/love</u> | 6. beaucoup | <u>a lot, many, very much</u> |
| 2. marcher, je marche | <u>to walk, I walk</u> | 7. la forêt | <u>the forest</u> |
| 3. travailler, je travaille | <u>to work, I work</u> | 8. les devoirs | <u>the homework</u> |
| 4. la maison | <u>the house, the home</u> | 9. pour | <u>for</u> |
| 5. l'école | <u>the school</u> | 10. de | <u>of, from</u> |

REVIEW VOCABULARY

Fill in the blank with the correct translation for each word.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. regarder, je regarde | <u>to look (at), I look (at)</u> | 5. la souris | <u>the mouse</u> |
| 2. et | <u>and</u> | 6. la vache | <u>the cow</u> |
| 3. avec | <u>with</u> | 7. le français | <u>French</u> |
| 4. à | <u>to, at</u> | | |

TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. **Elle étudie à l'école.** She studies/is studying at the school.
2. **Vous aimez les devoirs.** You (all) like/love homework.
3. **J'étudie à la maison.** I study at the house/at home. ♣
4. **Nous parlons français.** We speak French.
5. **Tu étudies le français.** You are studying French. ♣

VERB FORMS

Complete the chart below with the different forms of the verb **travailler** (to work).

| Person | Singular | Plural |
|------------|--|---|
| 1st Person | <u>je travaille</u> _____ (I work) | <u>nous travaillons</u> _____ (we work) |
| 2nd Person | <u>tu travailles</u> _____ (you work) | <u>vous travaillez</u> _____ (you [all] work) |
| 3rd Person | <u>il/elle travaille</u> _____ (he/she works) | <u>ils/elles travaillent</u> _____ (they work) |

Dictée!



Listen to the audio file [02_05/Tr. 34] of the **dictée** for this **chapitre**. On the lines provided, write down the three sentences you hear. You do not need to write translations for them, though it's good practice to think through what the English translation would be. You may stop and repeat the audio file several times as you're writing down the sentences.

1. **Vous parlez.** Translation: You [all] speak/are speaking.
2. **Elle travaille beaucoup.** Translation: She works/is working a lot.
3. **Nous marchons à la maison.** Translation: We walk/are walking to the house.

TEACHER'S NOTE



Translation #3, from p. 44: The first answer is the literal, word-for-word translation of the French sentence. However, you may notice that it sounds somewhat unnatural in English, if what is meant is that I study at the house that is *my house*. In that case, we'd probably just say, "I study at home." That is a fine translation in this case—maybe even better than the "official" answer. In these types of situations, where a slightly different translation might better capture the meaning than a word-for-word translation does, we will indicate this alongside the word-for-word answers.

TEACHER'S NOTE



Translation #5, from p. 44: In this case, the word **le**, which normally translates as "the," is not translated into English. Occasionally, as you will see, such words simply do not have to be translated, though the reasons for this differ from case to case. We will be sure to let you know whenever this occurs.

CHANT

Complete the chart below with the different conjugations of the verb **finir** (to finish).

| Person | Singular | Plural |
|------------|--|---|
| 1st Person | <u>je finis</u> _____ (I finish) | nous finissons (we finish) |
| 2nd Person | <u>tu finis</u> _____ (you finish) | vous finissez _____ (you [all] finish) |
| 3rd Person | il/elle finit (he/she finishes) | <u>ils/elles finissent</u> _____ (they finish) |

TRANSLATION

1. **Elles mangent beaucoup.** They eat/are eating a lot.

2. **Tu finis les devoirs.** You finish/are finishing the homework.

3. **Tu aimes manger!** You love/like to eat!

4. **Je cherche le chat.** I look for/am looking for the cat.

5. **Vous cherchez le chien.** You (all) look for/are looking for the dog.

6. **Nous cherchons le chien avec la voiture.** We look for/are looking for the dog with the car.

7. Elle reste à la maison. She stays/is staying at the house.

8. Elle finit les devoirs. She finishes/is finishing the homework.

9. Nous réussissons à l'école. We succeed/are succeeding at school.

10. Vous finissez les devoirs. You (all) finish/are finishing the homework.

DISSECTION

Following the example we've given you, dissect the verbs that follow, and give their translations.

| | Person | Number | Translation |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Vous finissez | second | plural | you all finish |
| Nous finissons | <u>first</u> | <u>plural</u> | <u>we finish</u> |
| Je réussis | <u>first</u> | <u>singular</u> | <u>I succeed</u> |
| Ils réussissent | <u>third</u> | <u>plural</u> | <u>they succeed</u> |
| Vous réussissez | <u>second</u> | <u>plural</u> | <u>you (all) succeed</u> |
| Ils restent | <u>third</u> | <u>plural</u> | <u>they stay</u> |



GRAMMAR

Circle or fill in the correct answer.

1. Circle the letter of the correct name of the *different forms* of a verb that change depending on who (*person*) and how many (*number*) are doing the action?
 - a. computation
 - b. constellation
 - ☒ c. conjugation
 - d. combination
 - e. constipation
2. The form of a verb that has no changed endings—the “original” form of a verb—is called the infinitive.
3. If you listed the verb **parler** (to speak/talk) in all of the different forms (I speak, you speak, he speaks, etc.) and then next to it you listed the verb **chercher** (to look for) in all of the different forms, you would find the exact same pattern if you *erased* the _____ of the word. Circle the correct answer.
 - ☒ a. beginning
 - b. end
 - c. last letter
 - d. first letter

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE



Go to the Pronunciation Wizard at the beginning of the book and read the part labeled “Consonants.” Do the exercises in that section, stopping just before the section labeled “Accents.”

MISSION INFINITY

Below is a large group of verbs. You've seen some of the verbs before—others you have not. Don't worry about translating anything; your mission is to pick out all of the infinitives *just by the forms*, and write them in the list on the side. Can you find all eleven?

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| mange | arrête | fournir | remplissent |
| chanter | cuisinons | fabriquons | attachez |
| vieillir | promets | rigoler | chassent |
| déménagez | créez | trient | plient |
| travaillons | écouter | dorment | lave |
| parle | frémissons | discutez | pardonnent |
| téléphonent | grignote | montons | grimpez |
| ranges | retirons | cultivez | élèvent |
| ajoutez | mélanges | trichent | manquez |
| regardent | développez | imaginent | tomber |
| vole | glisses | tournent | gagnent |
| pleurer | crient | finis | choisissez |
| marchons | gémir | naviguent | sortez |
| allumes | tape | dansez | jouer |
| remplir | communique | mènent | rougissent |
| cherchons | trouve | appeler | aimons |

Infinitives:

1. fournir
2. chanter
3. tomber
4. vieillir
5. rigoler
6. pleurer
7. écouter
8. gémir
9. jouer
10. remplir
11. appeler



NEW VOCABULARY

Fill in the blank with the correct translation for each word.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. finir, je finis | <u>to finish, I finish</u> | 6. manger, je mange | <u>to eat, I eat</u> |
| 2. réussir, je réussis | <u>to succeed, I succeed</u> | 7. le chien | <u>the dog</u> |
| 3. espérer [que], j'espère [que] | <u>to hope [that], I hope [that]</u> | 8. le chat | <u>the cat</u> |
| 4. chercher, je cherche | <u>to look (for), I look (for)</u> | 9. la voiture | <u>the car</u> |
| 5. rester, je reste | <u>to stay, I stay</u> | 10. ou | <u>or</u> |

REVIEW VOCABULARY

Fill in the blank with the correct translation for each word.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. aimer, j'aime | <u>to like/love, I like/love</u> | 6. avec | <u>with</u> |
| 2. marcher | <u>to walk</u> | 7. la maison | <u>the house, the home</u> |
| 3. parler, je parle | <u>to speak, I speak</u> | 8. la forêt | <u>the forest</u> |
| 4. beaucoup | <u>a lot, many, very much</u> | 9. étudier, j'étudie | <u>to study, I study</u> |
| 5. la carte | <u>the map</u> | 10. de | <u>of, from</u> |

TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Tu aimes étudier à la maison. You like/love to study at the house/at home.

2. Elle réussit à l'école. She succeeds/is succeeding at school.

3. J'aime finir les devoirs! I like/love to finish homework!

4. Nous espérons parler français. We hope to speak French.

5. J'espère que tu réussis. I hope that you succeed. 

6. Ils restent avec la voiture. They stay/are staying with the car.

CONJUGATION CHART

Complete the following chart with the different conjugations of the verb **réussir** (to succeed).

| Person | Singular | Plural |
|------------|---|--|
| 1st Person | je réussis (I succeed) | nous réussissons (we succeed) |
| 2nd Person | tu réussis (you succeed) | vous réussissez (you [all] succeed) |
| 3rd Person | il/elle réussit (he/she succeeds) | ils/elles réussissent (they succeed) |

TEACHER'S NOTE



Technically, "to hope" here could be construed as progressive—"I am hoping that you succeed"—but it is an unusual form and it's unlikely that students will translate this sentence that way.

Dictée!



Listen to the audio file [03_05/Tr. 39] of the **dictée** for this **chapitre**. On the lines provided, write down the three sentences you hear. You do not need to write translations for them, though it's good practice to think through what the English translation would be. You may stop and repeat the audio file several times as you're writing down the sentences.

1. Il finit les devoirs. Translation: He finishes/is finishing the homework.
2. Ils finissent les devoirs. Translation: They finish/are finishing the homework.
3. Tu restes dans la voiture. Translation: You stay/are staying in the car.

