

FSL100 ELEMENTARY FRENCH I

FALL 2024 – WEEK 1

Course instructor:

Agnès Boutreux

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Course coordinator:

Mei-Lan Mamode

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On today's agenda

1. Greet your classmates in French!
2. Course information, syllabus and expectations
3. Vocabulary: Items in a classroom
4. Indefinite articles, gender and plural of nouns



Bonjour! 😊



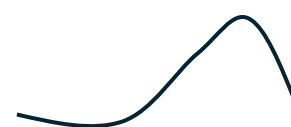
- Je m'appelle Agnès Boutreux
(*My name is...*) Agnès Boutreux.

- Je suis doctorante et
professeure de français langue
vivante.

(*I am a PhD Student and
teacher in French as a second
language*).

Introducing oneself

- Bonjour/bonsoir/salut
- Je m'appelle... NAME
- Je suis... NAME



Bonjour!



Je m'appelle



Alexandra Malamé.



Your turn!

Introduce yourself to your classmates.

- Bonjour/bonsoir/salut
- Je m'appelle... NAME

OR

- Je suis... NAME

Bonjour! Je m'appelle

"your name"



Course syllabus and timetable



Timetable

- **Lecture:** Friday, 9:00 am - 11:00 am,
- **Room:** SS1083
- **Tutorial:** Check your timetable
- **Course Delivery:** In-person
- **Office Hours:** Tuesdays, 1:00 pm – 2:00 pm
or by appointment, via Zoom
- **Course Instructor's e-mail:**
agnes.boutreux@mail.utoronto.ca



Course Description

- This course is designed for students who have had **no previous training in French** and who desire an intensive, practical introduction to the language. It offers a basic, comprehensive study of written and spoken French.

This course is NOT open to students with previous knowledge of French. Students with previous knowledge of French (even minimal) must take the French Placement Test and must register in the course recommended by the test. See the syllabus for details.



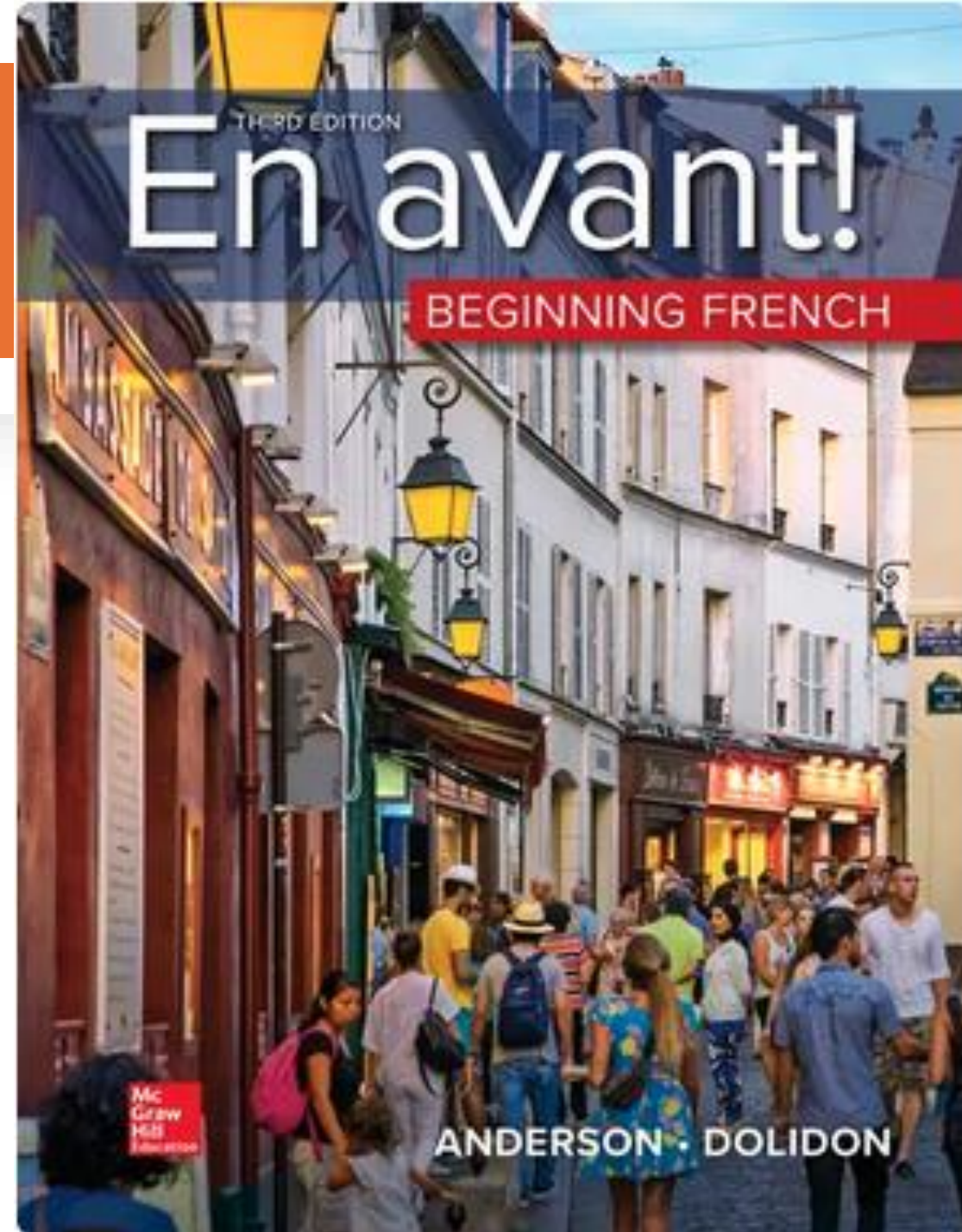
Course objectives summary

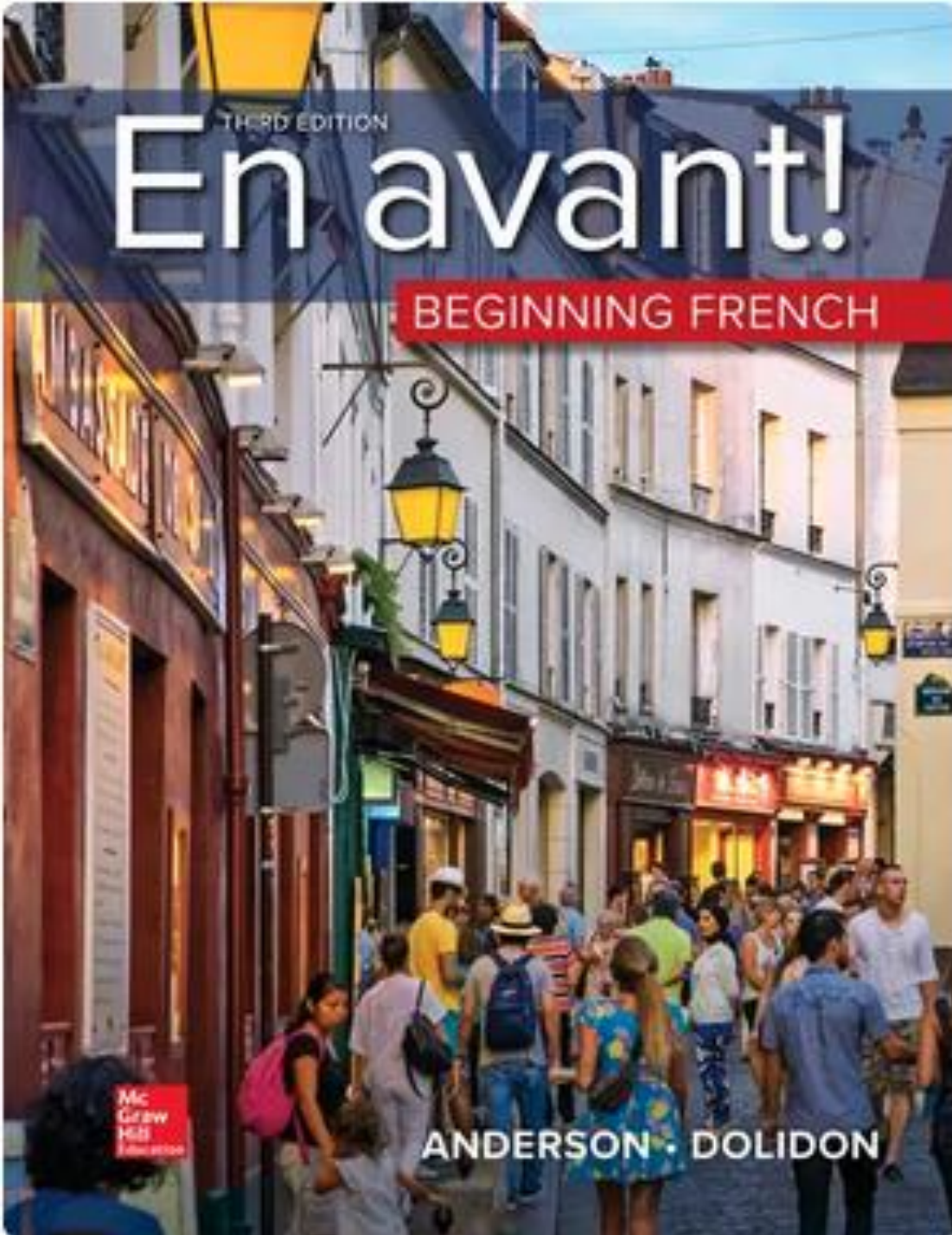
- Upon completing this course, students will be able to perform the following in French:
 - Understand and find information in everyday texts and conversations.
 - Communicate effectively in writing and speaking on common topics.
 - Navigate basic listening tasks and cultural nuances.
 - Master essential grammar rules and verb conjugations for practical use.

See course syllabus for
complete list of objectives

Textbook

- Anderson & Dolidon, *En avant! Beginning French*, 3rd edition.
- Either the printed text or the electronic text.
- ISBN: 9781260327830; e-text with CONNECT: ISBN 9781260267501.
- Students must bring a copy of the textbook, printed or digital, to class.





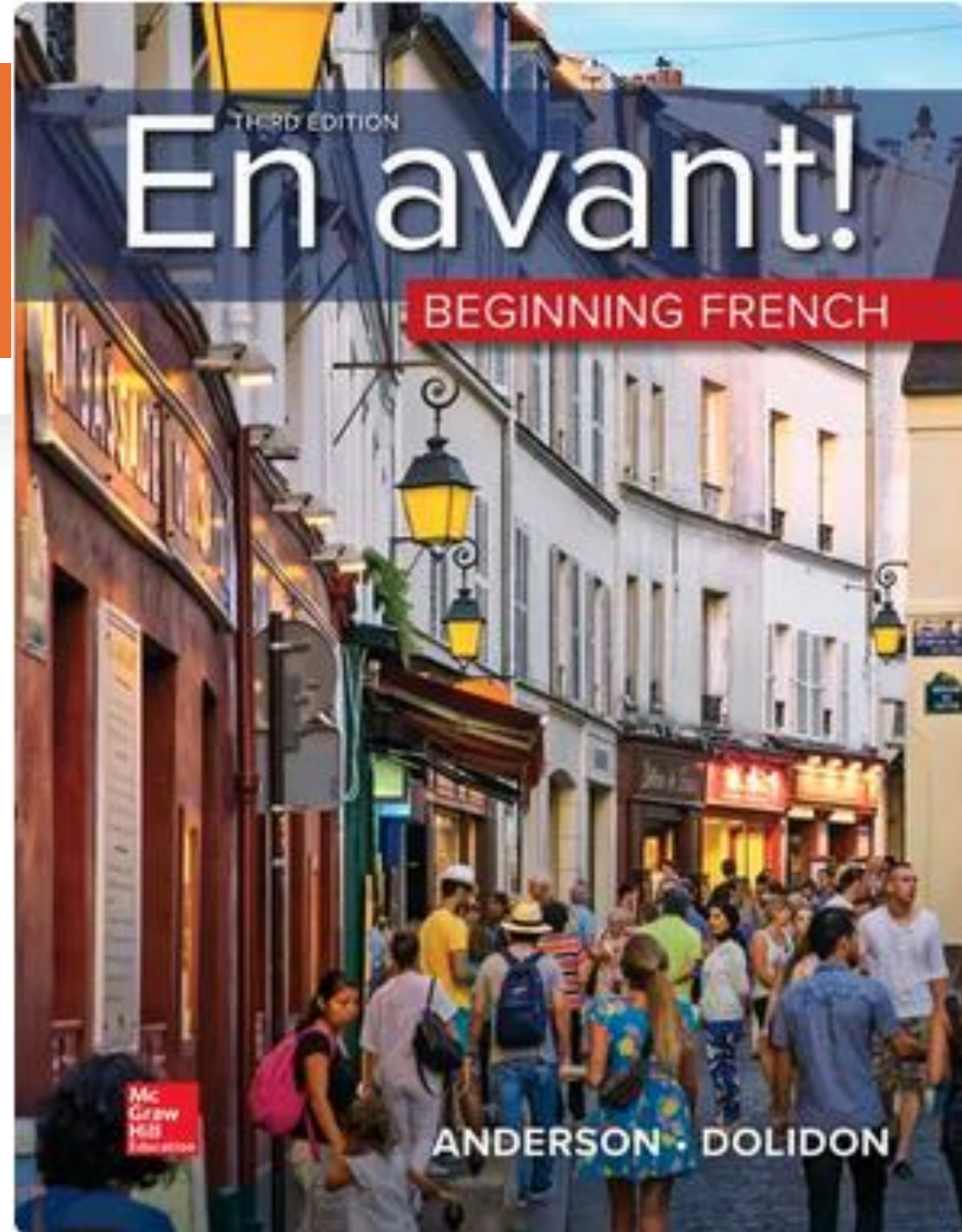
Textbook

- **You will need to register to CONNECT** (online platform that comes with the book) to access the online activities.
- To register, please follow the guidelines outlined in the PDF document on Quercus.
- **Please ensure that you register with your UofT e-mail.** Do not use personal e-mails.

Textbook

What is CONNECT?

- Online component which includes the electronic version of the textbook and a wide variety of online activities.
- **Homework from this component is mandatory** and will count toward your Overall Assessment mark. Your instructor will assign online homework on specific weeks – check the timetable.



Class Organization



LECTURE – 2 hours

French grammar through structured and interactive grammar lessons, as well as practical activities



TUTORIAL –1 hour**

Practical work: Vocabulary, reading, writing, and speaking in a small group setting.

Test & Assignment	Weight	Date
Grammar, Vocabulary & Composition Test	20%	Oct 3 & 4
Oral & Reading Comprehension Test	20%	Oct 24 & 25
Oral Production Test	20%	Nov 19 & 20
Final Test	25%	Nov 28 & 29
Overall Assessment	15%	

**Marking
scheme**

Overall assessment (15%)

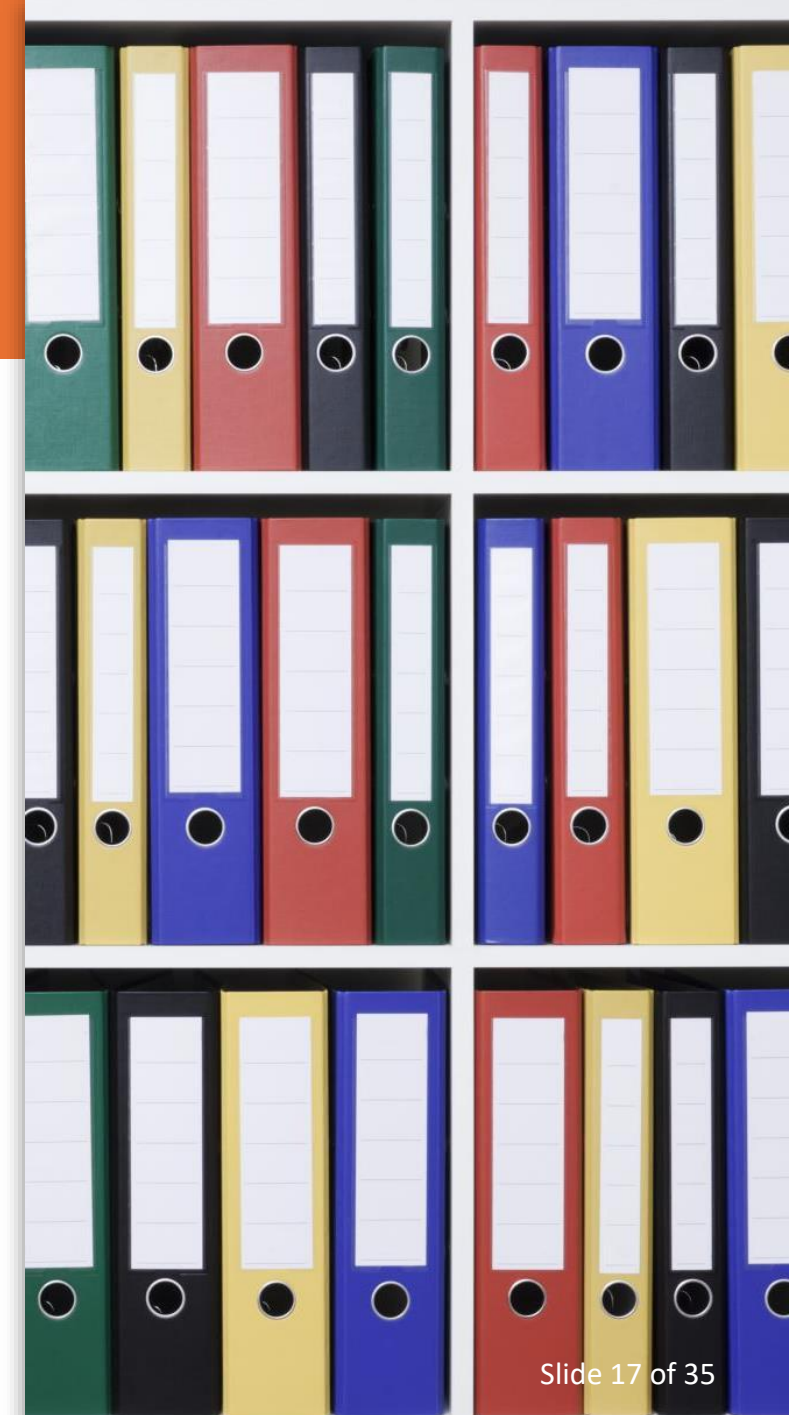
- Online homework performance
- Overall oral and written language improvement
- Attendance and participation in tutorials
- Active engagement in course lectures, tutorials and classroom activities
- Interest in the course
- Level of preparedness for each tutorial

Homework due dates

Homework	Due date
Homework #1	Sept. 11
Homework #2	Sept. 18
Homework #3	Sept. 25
Homework #4	Oct. 2
Homework #5	Oct. 9
Homework #6	Oct. 16
Homework #7	Oct. 23
Homework #8	Nov. 6
Homework #9	Nov. 13
Homework #10	Nov. 27

Course policies: Test and assignments

- **Extra Credit:** Final mark based only on listed tests and assignments; no extra credit or reweighting allowed.
- **Extensions:** Granted for major extenuating circumstances; request before due date and provide official documentation.
- **Make-Up Tests:** Only allowed with justified absence per University of Toronto policies; see course policy for details.
- **Remarking:** Request re-evaluation within two weeks of receiving work; new mark accepted as final.





Course policies: Test and assignments

Missed/Late Assignments and Tests:

- Report missed tests/assignments within one week of returning to class.
- Missed tests receive a grade of '0' unless justified with documentation.
- Late assignments: Not accepted.
- Missed make-up tests result in a grade of '0' unless exceptional circumstances.
- Grade Policy: No grade negotiation or extra assignments for additional marks.

Questions?

- Please read the rest of the syllabus carefully at home.
- If you have any questions, reach out through the Quercus discussion board or during office hours.



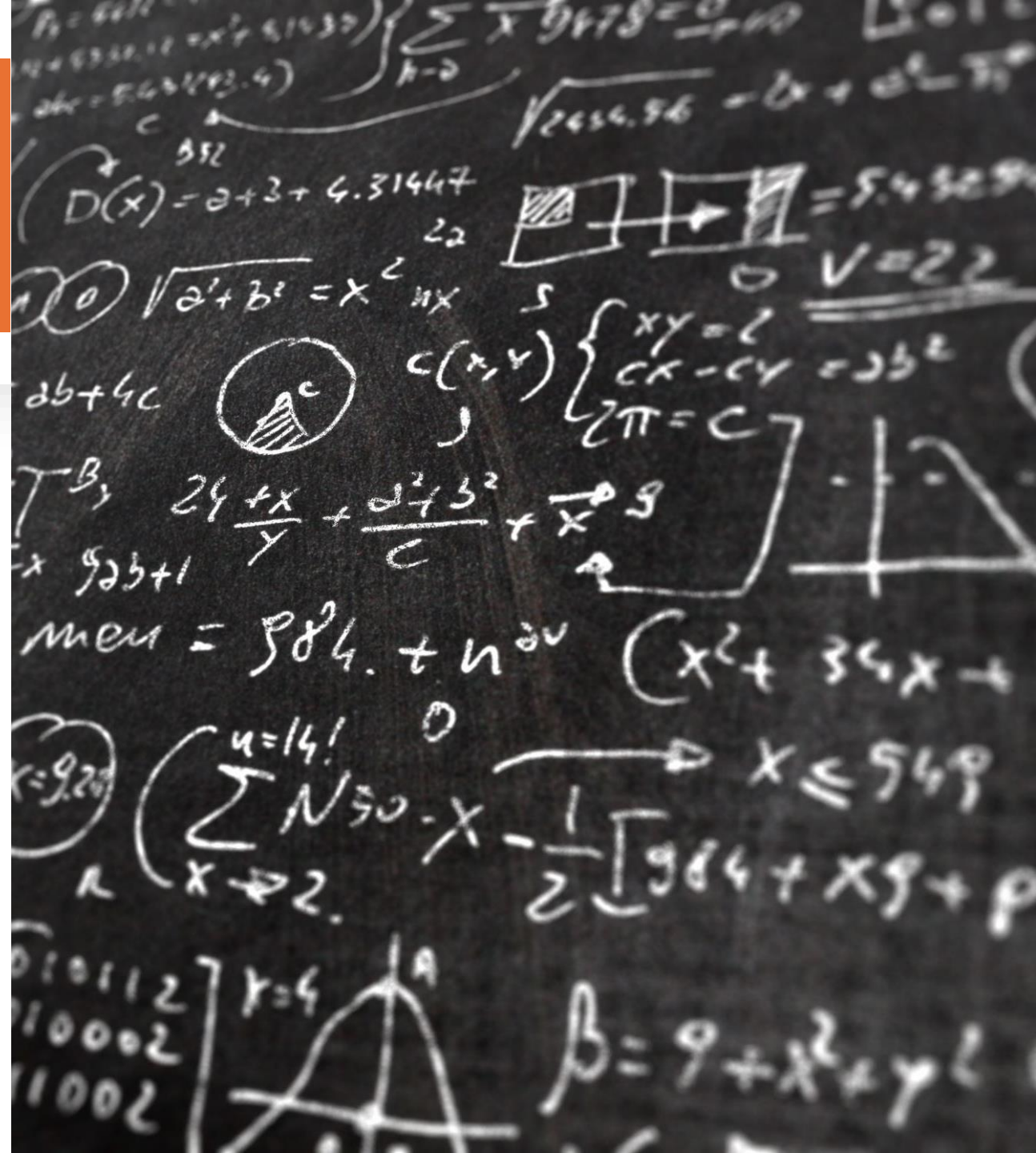
The background of the slide is a solid blue color. It is decorated with a pattern of orange slices. There are eight bright orange slices arranged in a rectangular border around the central text. In the center, there are three faint, semi-transparent orange slices arranged horizontally.

***Grammaire interactive* (Units 1.1 & 1.2):**

- **Grammatical gender**
- **Singular & plural**
- **Expressing precision**

Grammar Points

- Some basic expressions in French
- Vocabulary: Classroom items
- The indefinite article
- The plural of nouns
- C'est/Ce sont
- There is/There are



Some basic expressions in French

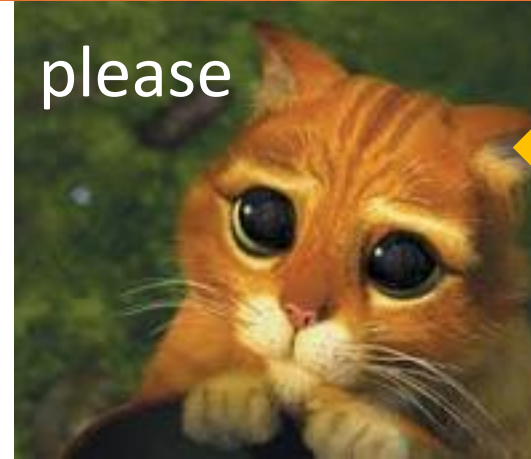
OUI



NON

PEUT-ÊTRE

please



- S'il vous plaît
- S'il te plaît

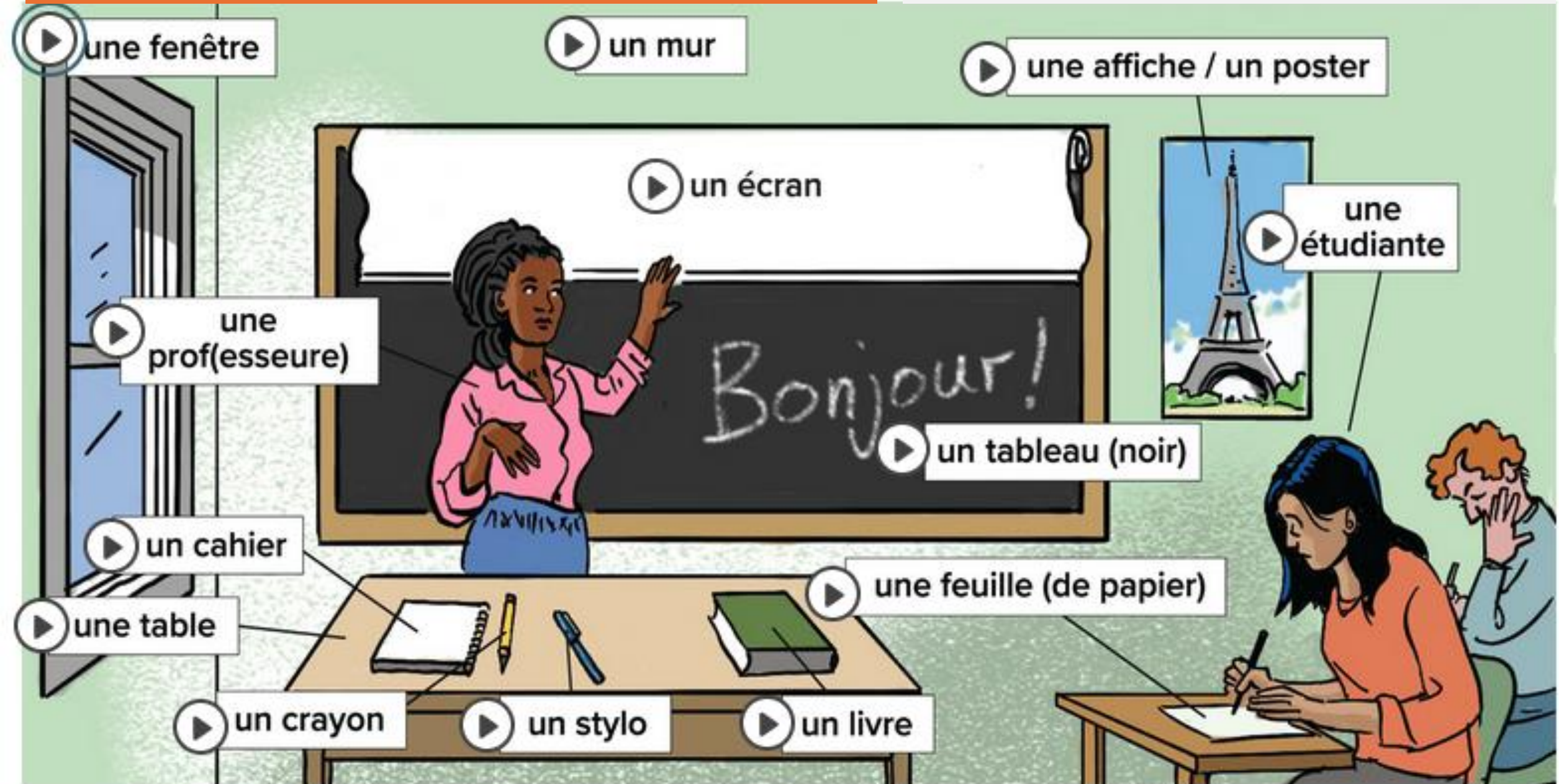
Merci (beaucoup)



- De rien
- Avec plaisir

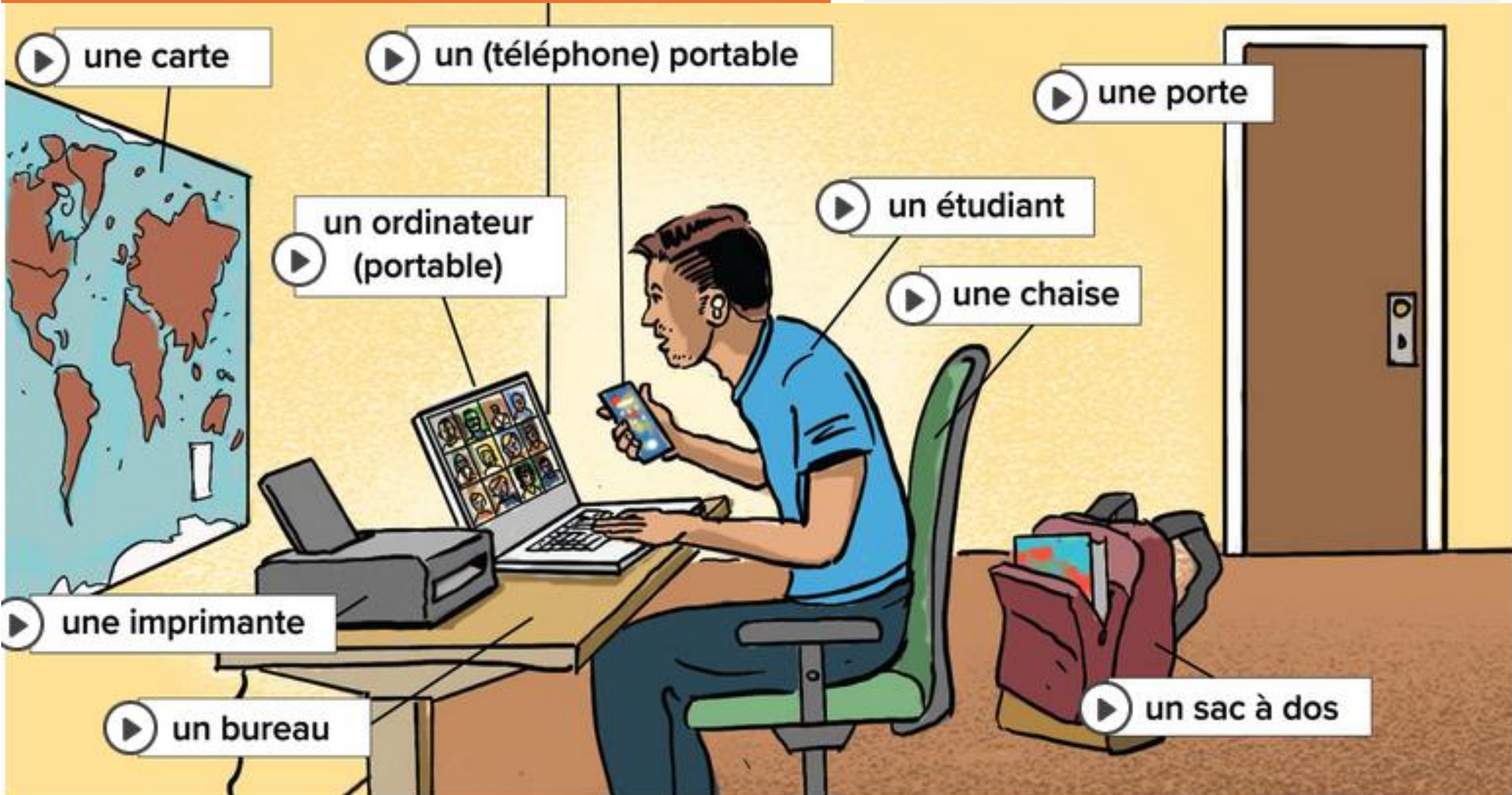
Items in a classroom

Repeat after me!



Items in a classroom

Repeat after me!



Let's analyze!

Analysons!

1. Which indefinite article (**un** or **une**) is used when referring to a female professor? **Une** A male student? **Un** 2. Are these same two articles used with things as well as people? **Yes!**

Nouns and articles in French (1)



un homme
a man

une femme
a woman



un bureau
a desk

une école
a school



un concept
a concept

une idée
an idea



Nouns and gender in French (1)

Nouns + Masculine gender

un ^{ohm}homme

un ^{bu-ro}bureau

un ^{kõ-sept}concept

un ^{e-tu-dyã}étudiant

un ^{e-lehv}élève

une ^{fam}femme

une ^{e-kohl}école

une ^{i-de}idée

une ^{e-tu-dyãt}étudiante

une ^{e-lehv}élève

Nouns + Feminine gender

Some nouns change their spelling in their feminine form.
We typically see an « e » added.

Nouns and gender in French (1)

Nouns +
Masculine
gender

un homme

un bureau

un concept

un étudiant

un élève

une femme

une école

une idée

une étudiante

une élève

Nouns +
Feminine
gender

Some nouns have the same spelling for both genders.

Nouns and gender in French (2)

Objects and abstract ideas:
Gender of the noun is arbitrary

un bureau

un concept

une école

une idée

**People
and other living things:**
Biological sex determines the gender of the noun

un homme

une femme

Thomas

Émilie

un étudiant

une étudiante

un élève

une élève

Articles and gender in French (1)

Slide 30 of 35

Articles are always placed before the noun

un homme

une femme

un bureau

une école

un concept

une idée

/œ̃/

/yn/

**Articles +
Masculine
gender**

The form of the article must agree with ('match') the gender of the noun!

**Articles +
Feminine
gender**

Indefinite articles in French

- Called « indefinite articles »
- Used to refer to a non-specific or general item.
- It's like saying "a" or "an" in English.

un

une

un chien

a dog

Means "a dog"; just a random dog (and not any dog in particular).



TIP: When learning new vocabulary, memorize the article and noun together!
Ex. Instead of memorizing just « chien », make it a habit to remember « un chien »





Let's practice!

B. Dans une salle de classe. Working with a classmate, provide the appropriate form of the indefinite article, **un** or **une**, for each noun in the following list without looking back at the illustrations. How many blanks can you fill in from memory? Then identify the item in each *row* that doesn't fit the category.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>un</u> livre | <u>un</u> cahier | <u>un</u> écran | <u>une</u> feuille (de papier) |
| 2. <u>une</u> chaise | <u>un</u> bureau | <u>un</u> stylo | <u>une</u> table |
| 3. <u>une</u> professeure | <u>une</u> affiche | <u>un</u> étudiant | <u>une</u> étudiante |
| 4. <u>un</u> ordinateur | <u>une</u> imprimante | <u>un</u> sac à dos | <u>un</u> (téléphone) portable |

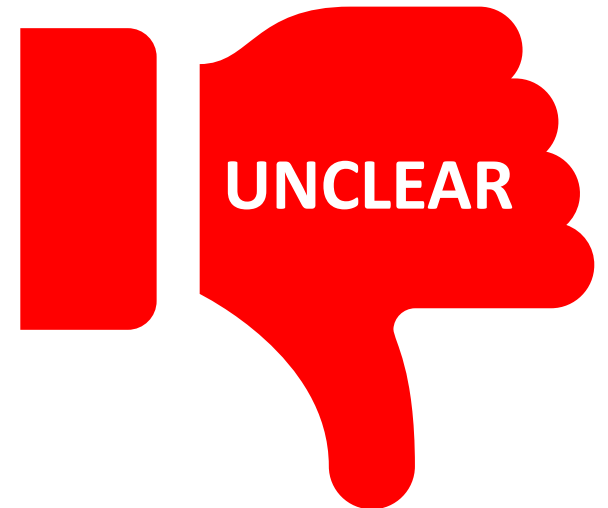
Let's practice!

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| 4. <u>un</u> ordinateur | <u>une</u> imprimante | <u>un</u> sac à dos  | <u>un</u> (téléphone) portable |

Check-in : Everything OK so far?

Help me gauge your understanding by using one of these hand signs.



Un crayon, deux crayons

Check off the items in the list below that you think most students usually bring with them to class.

un poster ☐

des stylos ☒

une chaise ☐

des livres ☒

un ordinateur (portable) ☒

un (téléphone) portable ☒

des cahiers ☒

des crayons ☒

un dictionnaire ☒

Analysons!

Compare the singular and plural nouns in the list.

1. What form of the indefinite article is used with the plural nouns?

des

2. What ending do the plural nouns have? s

Plural of nouns (1)

un homme → des hommes
une étudiante → des étudiantes

General rule:

Add an « s » at the end

B. Les formes du pluriel. Here are some singular nouns related to time. Working with a classmate, provide the plural form of each word, and then arrange them in order from the shortest to the longest period of time.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Une année | 1. Des années |
| 2. Une heure | 2. Des semaines |
| 3. Un jour | 3. Des week-ends |
| 4. Une minute | 4. Des jours |
| 5. Une seconde | 5. Des heures |
| 6. Une semaine | 6. Des minutes |
| 7. Un week-end | 7. Des secondes |

Plural of nouns and articles (2)

Activity

Singular	Plural
Un mois	Des mois
Un bras	Des bras
Un nez	Des nez
Un gaz	Des gaz
Un prix	Des prix
Une croix	Des croix
Un bijou	Des bijoux
Un genou	Des genoux
Un bureau	Des bureaux
Un tableau	Des tableaux
Un cheval	Des chevaux
Un journal	Des journaux

Read the nouns listed and compare their singular and plural forms.

Which trends do you notice?

Plural of nouns and articles (2)

un mois → des mois

un nez → des nez

un prix → des prix

un bijou → des bijoux

un bureau → des bureaux

un journal → des journaux

1. No change when noun ends with s, z or x.

2. Add x when noun ends with -ou or -eau.

3. Nouns ending with -al become « aux » in plural.

Plural of indefinite articles

un ⁿ homme	→	des ^z hommes
un bureau	→	des bureaux
un élève	→	des élèves
une femme	→	des femmes
une école	→	des écoles
une étudiante	→	des étudiantes

1. Plural form of « un/une » = « des » (pronounced 'de').
2. « des » is used with both masculine and feminine nouns.
3. In front of vowels and « h »:
 - *des* >> *dez* (*de.ze-kol*)
 - *œ* >> *œ .ne.leve*

Mise en pratique.

For each noun in column A, write its plural form in column B. Pay special attention to the ending of each singular noun when deciding on the form of the plural.

A

B

1. une chaise
un drapeau

des chaises
des drapeaux

2. une nation
un pays

des nations
des pays

3. **un chat**
un oiseau

des chats
des oiseaux

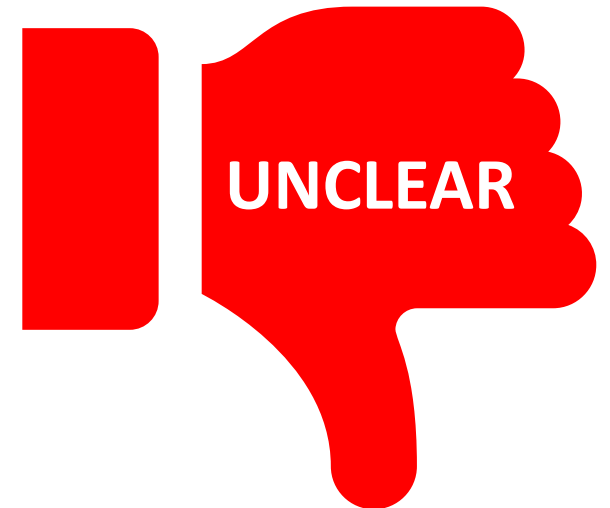
4. une banque
un hôpital

des banques
des hôpitaux

Practice

Check-in : Everything OK so far?

Help me gauge your understanding by using one of these hand signs.



Asking a question: Who is that?

(kee-ess)

Qui est-ce?

{used for a person}



Who is that?

C'est Sophie.

That's Sophie.

se-tunn *eh-tu-dyāt*
C'est une étudiante.

She is a student.

Asking a question : What is that?

43

(kess-kuh-se)

Qu'est-ce que c'est?

{used for a thing/object}



se-toẽ sa-ka-do

C'est un sac-à-dos.

That's a backpack.

se-toẽ sti-lo

C'est un stylo.

That's a pen.



Answering questions (for several objects or people)

44

Qui est-ce?



se-sõ de-ze-tu-djã

Ce sont des étudiants.

These are students.

Qu'est-ce que c'est?



se-sõ de-ka-ye

Ce sont des cahiers.

These are notebooks.

Asking a question : What is there...?

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a ...? (*kess-kil-lya*)

What is there...?

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a
dans le sac-à-dos?



il-lya de-livre

Il y a des livres.

There are books.

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur
le bureau?



il-lya œ nor-di-na-teur

Il y a un ordinateur.

There is a computer.

Weekly KAHOOT!

un homme ➡ des hommes

un bureau ➡ des bureaux

une femme ➡ des femmes

une école ➡ des écoles

une étudiante ➡ des étudiantes

Mise en pratique.

Write in the appropriate questions and answers, following the models provided. **Attention!** Remember to consider the grammatical gender of the noun and choose either **c'est un...** or **c'est une...** when answering.



1. Qui est-ce?

C'est un étudiant.



2. Qu'est-ce que c'est?

C'est une fenêtre.



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

Merci beaucoup!
Thank you!

Références

Bruce, A. & Dolidon, A. (2020). *En Avant! : beginning French, 3rd Edition*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Additional Exercises

DONNEZ LA FORME CORRECTE DE L'ARTICLE INDÉFINI :

1. _____ affiche
2. _____ fenêtre
3. _____ ordinateurs
4. _____ chaise
5. _____ étudiants

1. _____ stylos
2. _____ craie
3. _____ porte
4. _____ sac-à-dos
5. _____ livres

DONNEZ LA FORME CORRECTE DE L'ARTICLE INDÉFINI :

1. **une** affiche
2. **une** fenêtre
3. **des** ordinateurs
4. **une** chaise
5. **des** étudiants

1. **des** stylos
2. **une** craie
3. **une** porte
4. **un** sac à dos
5. **des** livres

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