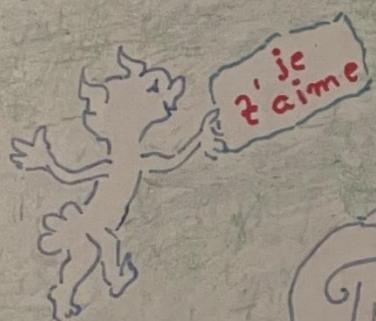


Learning French

is Fun

book 1



Trudy Dorn

Learning French is Fun

Book 1

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Teachers may make copies of any pages for classroom or home study.



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1 – LA FLEUR = THE FLOWER

la fleur —	— the flower
une fleur —	— a flower
les fleurs —	— the flowers
rouge —	— red
bleu —	— blue
le jardin —	— the garden
le garçon —	— the boy
la fille —	— the girl
la pomme —	— the apple
la maison —	— the house
le livre —	— the book
et —	— and
dans —	— in
avec —	— with

une fleur rouge = a red flower

une fille et un garçon dans le jardin = a girl and a boy in the garden

le garçon avec le livre bleu = the boy with the blue book

Note: most adjectives in French come *after* the noun

Example: la fleur rouge = the flower red = the red flower

le livre bleu = the book blue = the blue book

2 – AVOIR = TO HAVE

Présent

j'ai = I have

tu as = you have

il a = he has

nous avons = we have

vous avez = you have

ils ont = they have

avoir eu = have had

Passé

j'avais = I had

tu avais = you had

il avait = he had

nous avions = we had

vous aviez = you had

ils avaient = they had

J'ai une fleur rouge = I have a flower red = I have a red flower.

Il y a des fleurs partout = there are flowers everywhere.

Qui a mon chapeau ? = who has my hat?

Le singe a ton chapeau = the monkey has your hat.

Nous avons eu un bon repas = we have had a good meal.

Ils ont eu beaucoup de compliments = they have had many compliments.



3 – ÊTRE = to BE

Présent

je suis = I am

tu es = you are

il est = he is

elle est = she is

nous sommes = we are

vous êtes = you are

ils sont = they are

avoir été = have been

Passé

j'étais = I was

tu étais = you were

il était = he was

elle était = she was

nous étions = we were

vous étiez = you were

ils étaient = they were

là = there aussi = also le lapin = the rabbit

Ils sont dans le Jardin. = They are in the garden.

Je suis là aussi = I am there too.

Nous sommes dans la maison = We are in the house.

Le lapin était content de la pomme verte =

the rabbit was happy with the green apple.

Il est heureux = he is happy.

Elle était heureuse aussi = She was happy too.

Nous avons été à Vancouver = we have been to Vancouver.

4 – DONNER = to GIVE

Présent

Je donne = I give

Tu donnes = you give

Il donne = he gives

Nous donnons = we give

Vous donnez = you give

Ils donnent = they give

avoir donné = have given

Passé

je donnais = I gave

tu donnais = you gave

il donnait = he gave

nous donnions = we gave

vous donniez = you gave

ils donnaient = they gave

When the noun behind the pronoun is male, use:

mon – ton – son – notre – votre – leur =

my – your – his – our – your – their

When the noun behind the pronoun is female, use:

ma – ta – sa – notre – votre – leur =

my – your – his – our – your – their =

When the noun behind the pronoun is plural, use:

mes – tes – ses – nos – vos – leurs =

J'ai donné ça à ma mère. = I gave that to my mother.

J'ai donné ça à mon père. = I gave that to my father.

J'ai donné ça à mes amis. = I gave that to my friends.

5 – LES LUNETTES

Mon oncle cherche ses lunettes. «Où sont ils? Je ne peux pas lire sans mes lunettes,» Il parle à lui-même. Il cherche partout, sans les trouver. Sa fille entre la chambre. « As-tu vu mes lunettes ?» Il demande sa fille. Elle rit, «Tes lunettes ? Ils sont sur ta tête!» Il sent avec ses mains, c'est vrais! Et il prend ses lunettes de sa tête. Il rit aussi. Il est content maintenant et il peut lire.



THE GLASSES

My uncle looks for his glasses. "Where are they? I can not read without my glasses," he talks to himself. He looks everywhere, without finding them.

His daughter enters the room. "Have you seen my glasses ?" He asks his daughter.

She laughs, "Your glasses? They are on your head!"

He feels with his hands, it is true!

He takes his glasses off his head.

He laughs too.

And he is happy, and now he can read.

6 – NE ... PAS = NOT

In the French language the word “not” is divided into two words.

The first part, “ne”, comes before the verb. The second part, “pas”, comes after the verb.

Here are a few examples (word for word translation):

Il ne donne pas son livre à son chien. = He not gives not his book to his dog.

When the word “ne” is before a vowel it becomes “n”.

Nous n'avons pas été dans le Jardin. = We not have not been in the garden.

Le lapin n'était pas dans la maison. = The rabbit not was not in the house.

Ce n'est pas bon. C'est mauvais. = That not is not good. It is bad.

Je ne suis pas un lapin. Es-tu un lapin ? = I not am not a rabbit. Are you a rabbit?

Nous ne donnons pas ça = We not give not that.

7 – OUI = YES

oui = yes	non = no	merci = thank you
et = and	voici = here is	bien = good
vite = quick	lentement = slow	ou = or
bonjour = hello	salut = hi	au revoir = goodbye
ça va ? = how are you ?	ça va bien = I am fine	
je m'appelle ... = my name is ...		

French avoids putting one vowel after the other. It combines vowels.

Instead of saying “je ai”, they say “j’ai”

Je allais = j'allais (I went)	je étais = j'étais (I was)
Le école = l'école (the school)	le élève = l'élève (the student)
French speaking people do not pronounce the h sound	
La herbe = the grass = l'herbe	le homme = the man = l'homme
ne ... pas = n'... pas	

Je n'ai pas l'orange. = I don't have the orange.

L'homme n'était pas là-bas. = The man was not there.

L'élève est dans l'école. = The student is in the school.

Bravo! C'est fantastique. = Bravo! It's fantastic.

8 – UN – DEUX – TROIS = ONE – TWO – THREE

un = 1 deux = 2 trois = 3 quatre = 4 cinq = 5 six = 6
sept = 7 huit = 8 neuf = 9 dix = 10

Peux-tu compter en français? = Can you count in French?

Elle a trois pommes et quatre oranges. Combien de fruits a-t-elle ?

= She has three apples and four oranges. How much fruit does she have?

J'aime toutes sortes de fruits = I like all sorts of fruit.

Combien ça couté? = How much does it cost?

Quel est le prix? = How much does it cost?

C'est cher. = It is expensive.

Ce n'est pas cher. = It is cheap.

Combien? = how much ? Combien de? = how many?

Combien de pommes avez-vous? = How many apples have you? (word-for-word translation)

Quels sont les nombres avec un « x » à la fin? =

what are the numbers with an “x” at the end?

deux – six – dix = two – six – ten

9 – ME – TE – SE = ME – YOU – HE

me = myself or m' before a vowel

te = yourself or t' before a vowel

se = himself or s' before a vowel

nous = us vous = you se = them

je m'appele ... = my name is ... (I myself call ...)

tu t'appele ... = your name is ... (you yourself call ...)

il s'appele ... = his name is ... (he himself calls ...)

Bonjour, je m'appele Jean. = Hello, my name is Jean.

Comment tu t'appele? = What's your name? How you yourself call?

Comment il s'appele? = What's his name? How he calls himself?

moi – toi – soi – lui – nous – vous – eux =

myself – yourself – himself – him – us – you – themselves

merci = Thank you s'il vous plaît = please

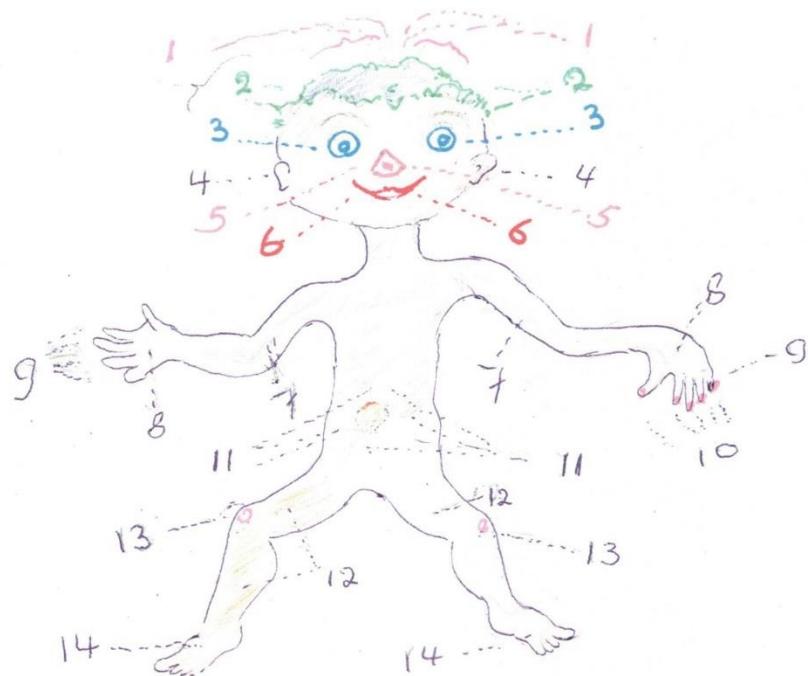
S'il vous plait, donne ça á lui. = Please, give that to him.

C'est un beau cadeau pour toi. = It's a beautiful present for you.

Je le donnais á lui. = I it gave to him. (word-for-word translation)

10 – LE CORPS = THE BODY

	<u>Partie du corps</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>English</u>
1	la tête (f)		head
2	le cheveu (m)	les cheveux	hair
3	l'oeil (m)	les yeux	eye - eyes
4	l'oreille (f)	les oreilles	ear - ears
5	Le nez (m)		nose
6	la bouche (f)		mouth
7	le bras (m)	les bras	arm - arms
8	le main (m)	les mains	hand - hands
9	le doigt (m)	les doigts	finger - fingers
10	l'ongle (m)	les ongles	nail - nails
11	l'abdomen (m)		abdomen
12	la jambe (f)	les jambes	leg - legs
13	le genou (m)	les genoux	knee - knees
14	le pied (m)	les pieds	foot - feet



11 – DEUX YEUX = TWO EYES

Je veux avec mes deux yeux te voir. = I want with my two eyes to see you.

J'ai deux oreilles pour entendre et écouter.

= I have two ears to hear and to listen.

Un oeil = one eye deux yeux = two eyes

Une oreille = one ear deux oreilles = two ears

Quand je ne peux pas voir, ils disent que je suis aveugle.

= When I can not see, they say I am blind.

Quand je ne peux pas entendre, ils disent je suis sourd.

= When I can not hear, they say I am deaf.

Quand je ne peux pas entendre et parler, ils disent je suis muet.

= When I can not hear and speak, they say I am deaf-mute.

Avec son nez il sent que cette soupe est bonne.

= With his nose he can smell that this soup is good.

Je t'aime et j'ai des bras pour t'embrasser.

= I love you and I have arms to hug you.

Écoutons la belle musique.

= Let us listen to the beautiful music.

12 – DE LE = DU = OF THE

The words “de le” become “du” when the noun after it is male.

« Le livre de le garçon » becomes « le livre du garçon. »

But when the word behind it is female, it stays the same:

« Le livre de la fille » stays « le livre de la fille. »

When the word behind it is plural « de les » becomes « des ».

« Les livres de les enfants » becomes « les livres des enfants. »

= “the book of the children.”

« Le livre du garçon » – « le livre de la fille » – « le livre des enfants »

= “the book of the boy” – “the book of the girl” – “the book of the children”

« Le jouet du garçon est joli. » = “The toy of the boy is nice.”

« La robe de la fille est jolie. » = “The dress of the girl is nice.”

« Les robes de la fille sont jolies. » = “The dresses of the girl are nice.”

« Les jouets des enfants sont jolis. » = “The toys of the children are nice.”

à le = to the

« à le » becomes « au » when the noun after it is male.

When the word behind it is female, « à la » stays the same: « à la ».

When the word behind it is plural, « à les » becomes « aux »

Au garçon – aux garçons – à la fille – aux enfants

Nous donnons ça aux enfants. = We give that to the children.

Au grand bonheur des enfants. = To the joy of the children.

13 – LE TÉLÉPHONE = THE TELEPHONE

La petite fille demande à son frère,
«Pourquoi est-ce que nos grands-parents ont leur téléphone attaché avec un fil? »
Son frère répond, « C'est peut-être ils ont peur que leur téléphone va
s'échapper. Peut-être il va courir et danser tout en rond. »



THE TELEPHONE

The little girl asks her brother,
“Why our grandparents have their telephone attached with a cord?”
Her brother answers, “Maybe they are afraid that their telephone shall escape.
Maybe it’ll run away and dance all around.”

14 – LE BEAU BATEAU = THE BEAUTIFUL BOAT

Most adjectives in French come behind the noun.

La fleur rouge = the flower red = the red flower

le garçon intelligent = the intelligent boy.

But there are exceptions of this rule. They are the words:

petit = small grand = big joli = cute

vieux = old gentille = kind beau = beautiful

There are French words with -eau- combinations.

-eau- sounds like -o-

beau = beautiful beaucoup = much or many chapeau = hat

manteau = coat bateau = boat

oiseau = bird eau = water

-beau- changes to -belle- when it is female.

Le beau garçon la belle fille les beaux enfants

If they are plural, they get an -x- after the -eau-

Le vieux homme et la vieille dame.

= The old man and the old lady.

Elle a une photo d'un joli, petit bateau sur l'eau.

= She has a photo of a pretty, little boat on the water.

15 – AUJOURD'HUI = TODAY

maintenant = now demain = tomorrow hier = yesterday

Peut-être = perhaps ici = here tôt = soon tard = late

Là-bas = there très = very à bientôt = see you soon

Le livre est sur la table = The book is on the table.

Le livre y est. = The book there is.

Je vais à la bibliothèque. J'y vais = I go to the library. I there go.

Elle parle de ses frères. Elle parle d'eux.

= She speaks of her brothers. She speaks of them.

Il m'en a parlé plusieurs fois.

= He to me of it has spoken several times. (word-for-word translation)

Donne-le-moi = Give it to me.

Allez-vous-en! = Get out of here!

Peut-être il ne va pas là-bas. C'est très tard.

= Maybe he not go not there. It is very late.

Hier elle était ici. Demain elle va là-bas.

= Yesterday she was here. Tomorrow she goes there.

À bientôt = See you soon! Good Bye!

16 – ALLER = to GO

Présent

je vais = I go

tu vas = you go

il va = he goes

nous allons = we go

vous allez = you go

ils vont = they go

être allé = have gone

Passé

j'allais = I went

tu allais = you went

il allait = he went

nous allions = we went

vous alliez = you went

ils allaient = they went

Ils ont = they have

ils sont = they are

Ils vont = they go

You can be a plural – you – or it is a polite form of – you –.

Comment ça va? = How it goes? = How are you?

Il va dans le jardin = He goes in the garden.

Nous sommes allé dans la maison = We have gone in the house.

Mes amis vont à Toronto = my friends go to Toronto.

Allons-y! = Let us go!

17 – LA RUE = THE STREET

1-la rue = the street 2-la route = the road 3-le pont = the bridge

4-le parc = the park 5-la voiture = the car

6-une place pour se garer la voiture = a place to park the car

7-le métro = the subway 8-le piéton = the pedestrian

9-le vélo = the bike la bicyclette = the bike

10-la moto = the motorcycle 11-le camion = the truck

12- le taxi = the taxi le chauffeur de taxi = the taxi driver

13-le feu tricolore = the traffic light 14-une carte = a map

15-l'avion = the airplane un avion = an airplane

16- l'hélicoptère = the helicopter un hélicoptère = a helicopter

Et les roues tournent = And the wheels go round



18 – PARLER = to SPEAK = to TALK

Présent

je parle = I speak
tu parles = you speak
il parle = he speaks
nous parlons = we speak
vous parlez = you speak
ils parlent = they speak

Passé

je parlais = I talked
tu parlais = you talked
il parlait = he talked
nous parlions = we talked
vous parliez = you talked
ils parlaient = they talked

avoir parlé = have talked

raconter = to tell a story dire = to tell répondre = to answer

enseigner = to teach compter = to count

Je te dit, c'est vrai. = I tell you, it is true.

Parlez-vous français?

= “Do you speak French?” (a polite way of asking an adult)

Parles tu français? = “Do you speak French?” (asking a child)

Un petit peu = a little bit.

Nous avons parlé français avec nos amis.

= We have spoken French with our friends.

19 – AIMER = to LOVE or to LIKE

Présent

j'aime = I like

tu aimes = you like

il aime = he likes

nous aimons = we like

vous aimez = you like

ils aiment = they like

avoir aimé = have loved or have liked

Passé

j'aimais = I liked

tu aimais = you liked

il aimait = he liked

nous aimions = we liked

vous aimiez = you liked

ils aimaienr = they liked

Il aime lire des livres intéressants.

= He likes to read interesting books.

Nous n'aimons pas les ordures dans la rue.

= We don't like garbage on the street.

Ils aimaienr se promener dans le parc.

= They liked to walk in the park.

Nous avons aimé y voir les enfants jouer.

= We loved to see the children playing there.

Elle aime voir un petit bébé heureux.

= She loves to see a happy little baby.

Le garçon dit à sa mère, « je t'aime. »

= The boy tells his mother, "I love you."

20 – LES JOURS = THE DAYS

Lundi – Mardi – Mercredi – Jeudi – Vendredi – Samedi – Dimanche

= Monday – Tuesday – Wednesday – Thursday – Friday – Saturday – Sunday

hier – aujourd’hui – demain

= yesterday – today – tomorrow

Oui – non – jamais

= yes – no – never

ce matin – cet après-midi – ce soir – la nuit

= this morning – this afternoon – this evening – the night

Quand je suis rentré à la maison, mon ami a téléphoné, si j'aime venir chez lui ce soir.

= When I got home, my friend telephoned, if I like to come to his house tonight.

Travailler 8 heures = Work 8 hours

Dormir 8 heures = Sleep 8 hours

Mais pas les mêmes 8 heures. = But not the same 8 hours.

21 – FAIRE = to DO or to MAKE

Présent

je fais = I do or I make

tu fais = you do or you make

il fait = he does or he makes

nous faisons = we make

vous faîtes = you make

ils font = they make

Passé

je faisais = I made

tu faisais = you made

il faisait = he made

nous faisions = we made

vous faisiez = you made

ils faisaient = they made

Avoir fait = have made

Nous faisons un voyage au zoo. = We make a trip to the zoo.

Un singe a fait beaucoup de bruit. = A monkey made a lot of noise.

Puis l'éléphant lui a fait un tour sur son dos.

= Then the elephant gave him a ride on his back.

Et le singe a dansé sur le dos de l'éléphant.

= And the monkey danced on the back of the elephant.

22 – LIRE = TO READ

Présent

je lis = I read
tu lis = you read
il lit = he reads
nous lisons = we read
vous lisez = you read
ils lisent = they read

Passé

je lisais = I read
tu lisais = you read
il lisait = he read
nous lisions = we read
vous lisiez = you read
ils lisaient = they read

avoir lu = have read

Il lit les nouvelles dans le Journal.

= He reads the news in the News paper.

Les enfants apprennent à lire, écrire et dessiner.

= The children learn to read, write and draw.

Elle lit quelque chose de drôle et elle rit.

= She reads something funny and she laughs.

Nous avons lu un bon livre. = We have read a good book.

Avez-vous lu une belle histoire? = Have you read a nice story?

23 – RIRE = TO LAUGH

Présent

je ris = I laugh

tu ris = you laugh

il rit = he laughs

nous rions = we laugh

vous riez = you laugh

ils rient = they laugh

avoir ri = have laughed

Passé

je riais = I laughed

tu riais = you laughed

il riait = he laughed

nous riions = we laughed

vous riiez = you laughed

ils riaient = they laughed

Il est tellement drôle, comme un clown, il nous fait tous rire.

= He is so funny, like a clown, he makes us all laugh.

As-tu déjà autant ri? = Have you ever so much laughed?

Les filles rient beaucoup de choses amusantes.

= The girls laugh a lot about funny things.

Est-ce que tu en riez aussi? = Do you laugh about that too?

Est-ce que vous riez parce que ce singe a un chapeau drôle?

= Do you laugh because that monkey has a funny hat?



24 – ÉCRIRE = TO WRITE

Présent

j'écris = I write

tu écris = you write

il écrit = he writes

nous écrivons = we write

vous écrivez = you write

ils écrivent = they write

avoir écrit = to have written

Passé

j'écrivais = I wrote

tu écrivais = you wrote

il écrivait = he wrote

nous écrivions = we wrote

vous écriviez = you wrote

ils écrivaient = they wrote

Il lui a écrit une longue lettre = He has written her a long letter.

L'auteur célèbre a écrit un livre effrayant sur des fantômes.

= The famous author wrote a scary book about ghosts.

Je n'ai pas peur des fantômes. Es-tu ?

= I am not afraid of ghosts. Are you?



25 – VOULOIR = TO WANT

Présent

je veux = I want

tu veux = you want

il veut = he wants

nous voulons = we want

vous voulez = you want

ils veulent = they want

avoir voulu = have wanted

Passé

je voulais = I wanted

tu voulais = you wanted

il voulait = he wanted

nous voulions = we wanted

vous vouliez = you wanted

ils voulaient = they wanted

Je veux devenir acrobate. = I want to become an acrobat.

J'ai voulu ça toute ma vie. = I have wanted that all my life.

Il veut devenir un enseignant. = He wants to become a teacher.

Je veux être acrobate en Le Cirque du Soleil.

= I want to be an acrobat at Cirque du Soleil. (= Circus of the Sun)

C'est le cirque le plus célèbre du monde.

= It is the most famous circus in the world.

26 – NOS PAROLES = OUR WORDS

NOS PAROLES SI FROIDES

Il faisait si froid que nos paroles se figèrent dans l'air froide.

Nous avons dû les mettre dans un poêle à frire pour les décongeler.

Afin que nous pussions entendre que nous disons.

OUR WORDS SO COLD

It was so cold our words froze in the cold air.

We had to put them in the frying pan to defrost them.

So we could hear what we are saying.



27 – SAVOIR = TO KNOW

Présent

je sais = I know

tu sais = you know

il sait = he knows

nous savons = we know

vous savez = you know

ils savent = they know

avoir su = have known

Passé

je savais = I knew

tu savais = you knew

il savait = he knew

nous savions = we knew

vous saviez = you knew

ils savaient = they knew

apprendre = to learn

comprendre = to understand

oublier = to forget

pardonner = to forgive

difficile = difficult

facile = easy

la question = the question la réponse = the answer

Savez-vous où c'est ? =

Do you know where it is?

Qui sait la question? =

Who knows the question?

Sais-tu la réponse? =

Do you know the answer?

Ils ont su la question difficile. =

They knew the difficult question.

28 – PRENDRE = TO TAKE

Présent

je prends = I take
tu prends = you take
il prend = he takes
nous prenons = we take
vous prenez = you take
ils prennent = they take

avoir pris = to have taken

apprendre = to learn

comprendre = to understand

Passé

je prenais = I took
tu prenais = you took
il prenait = he took
nous prenions = we took
vous preniez = you took
ils prenaient = they took

avoir appris = have learned

avoir compris = have understood

Je comprehends cette question difficile.

= I understand this difficult question.

Les élèves du secondaire ont appris les mathématiques, science, géographie, histoire et autres chose.

= High school students learned math, science, geography, history, and other things.

L'homme a pris le train pour aller dans une autre ville.

= The man took a train to go to another city.

29 – LE VENT ET LE SOLEIL = THE WIND AND THE SUN

- 1 – le vent
- 2 – l'homme
- 3 – le manteau
- 4 – le chapeau
- 5 – les nuages
- 6 – la pluie
- 7 – un orage
- 8 – la foudre
- 9 – le tonnerre
- 10 – un ouragan
- 11 – une tornade
- 12 – la neige
- 13 – une route glissante
- 14 – le bonhomme de neige

- 1 – the wind
- 2 – the man
- 3 – the coat
- 4 – the hat
- 5 – the clouds
- 6 – the rain
- 7 – a storm
- 8 – lightning
- 9 – thunder
- 10 – hurricane
- 11 – tornado
- 12 – snow
- 13 – slippery road
- 14 – snowman



- 1 – le soleil
- 2 – le ciel
- 3 – air frais
- 4 – la lune
- 5 – les fleurs (f)
- 6 – l'arbre (m)
- 7 – l'oiseau (m)
- 8 – l'herbe (f)
- 9 – l'homme (m)
- 10 – le lac
- 11 – l'eau (m)
- 12 – la plage
- 13 – le sable
- 14 – la pierre
- 15 – la rivière
- 16 – l'horizon (m)

- 1 – the sun
- 2 – the sky
- 3 – fresh air
- 4 – the moon
- 5 – the flowers
- 6 – the tree
- 7 – the bird
- 8 – the grass
- 9 – the man
- 10 – the lake
- 11 – water
- 12 – the beach
- 13 – the sand
- 14 – the stone
- 15 – the river
- 16 – the horizon



LE VENT ET LE SOLEIL (une histoire)

Le vent dit au soleil, « Je suis puissant.

Tu es trop mou. Faisons un concours.

Tu vois l'homme là-bas ?

Il s'appelle Quelqu'un.

Voyons qui peut enlever son manteau le plus vite.

Nous avons besoin d'un juge.

La girafe est l'animal avec le cou le plus long.

Elle voit de plus haut.

Qu'elle soit juge.

La girafe dit, « Je donne à tous les deux quatre mois pour montrer ce que vous pouvez faire.

Voyons qui peut enlever le manteau de cet homme, le plus vite. »

Le vent dit, J'ai les premiers quatre mois – Janvier – Février – Mars – Avril.

Tu -soleil- tu as les mois - Mai – Juin – Juillet – Aout.

Le vent souffle fort.

Le vent enlève le chapeau de l'homme.

Mais l'homme ressert son manteau et marche plus vite.

Le vent est en colère.

Le vent est devenu un ouragan.

L'homme est triste de voir la destruction, mais il continue.

Le vent pense, Je demanderai au Roy de l'hiver de m'aider.

Le Roy de l'hiver ouvre ses nuages blancs dans le ciel et les flocons de neige tombent au sol.

Des enfants rient, « Nous pouvons faire un bonhomme de neige ! »

Quand Monsieur Quelqu'un est passé, ils pouvaient voir qu'il avait froid et qu'il avait faim.

Viens avec nous, ils disent, notre mère est une femme gentille.

Dans leur petite maison confortable, la douce mère lui donne un repas nourrissant et un lit chaud.

« Où vas-tu ? » demande-t-elle.

« Je cherche la Rivière du Bonheur, » répondit-il, « C'est un long chemin. »

Le lendemain le garçon lui a dit avec un visage triste, « Nous aimerais faire un voyage, mais les roues de notre wagon sont en panne. »

« Je vais les réparer, » Monsieur Quelqu'un dit.

En quelques heures les roues étaient réparées.

La famille était très heureuse.

Ils ont dit, « Merci beaucoup. »

Il dit, « Au revoir » et il était en route.

Quatre mois passèrent.

La girafe apparaît.

Elle dit, « Monsieur Le Vent, tout le monde peut voir que

Monsieur Quelqu'un porte toujours son manteau.

Maintenant c'est le tour du soleil. »

Le soleil sourit à la terre.

Et des petites fleurs sortent du sol.

Les oiseaux chantent.

Le soleil brille et les arbres fleurissent.

Monsieur Quelqu'un pense, je n'ai plus besoin de ce manteau.

Il enlève son manteau et le pose sur un banc.

Il continue de marcher, pensant,

Ce Rivière de Bonheur est si loin.

Je suis fatigué.

Puis il entend les roues qui tournent

et la voix d'une petite fille.

« Je le vois. Le voici mon Oncle Quelqu'un. »

C'était la famille pour laquelle il avait réparé les roues.

Il était si heureux de les revoir.

La mère lui demande s'il aimerait venir avec eux à la plage.

Ils arrivent à la plage.

Quelqu'un se tenait là, regardant au-dessus d'une rivière.

Les rayons du soleil dansent comme des petites étoiles sur l'eau.

La mère de famille se tenait à côté de lui.

Elle dit, cette rivière s'appelle – la Rivière du Bonheur.

Les enfants l'appellent, « Allons nager ! »

Ils plongent dans l'eau.

Nager dans la Rivière du Bonheur, c'est si bon.

La girafe annonce, « C'est le soleil qui a gagné ce concours. »

Tous les animaux applaudirent.

Puis ils regardent dans le ciel.

Un oiseau blanc brillant vole vers eux.

C'était un cygne sauvage.

Il atterri sur une roche.

Il dit, Je félicite le soleil, gagnant.

On obtient de meilleurs résultats avec des manières douces, que par la violence.

Mais nous devrions aussi dire - Merci - au vent.

Il nous apporte de l'air frais.

Soyons tous amis.

THE WIND AND THE SUN (a story, English translation)

The wind said to the sun, "I am powerful.
You are too soft. Let us do a contest.
You see that man down there?
His name is – Somebody –
Let us see who can take off his coat the fastest.
We need a judge.
The giraffe is the animal with the longest neck.
She sees from the highest.
Let her be the judge.
The giraffe said, "I give you both four months to show what you can do.
Let's see who can remove the coat of that man the fastest."
The wind says, "I have the first four months – January – February – March – and April.
You, the Sun, you have four months – May – June – July – and August."
The wind blew hard.
The wind blew off the man's hat.
But the man buttoned up his coat and walked faster.
The wind became angry.
The wind became a hurricane.
The man felt sad at the destruction, but he walked on.
The wind thinks, I shall ask King Winter to help me.
King Winter opened his white clouds in the sky and snowflakes fell to the ground.
Children laughed and said, "We can make a snowman."

When Mister Somebody passed them, they could see that he was cold and that he was hungry.

Come to our home, they said, our mother is a caring woman.

In their comfortable little house, the gentle mother gave him a nourishing meal and a warm bed.

Where are you going? she asked.

I am looking for the River of Happiness. It is far away.

The next day the boy told him, with a sad face, "We would like to go on a trip. But the wheels of our carriage are broken.

"I'll fix it", Mister Somebody said.

In a few hours the wheels were repaired.

The family was very happy.

They said to him, "Thank you very much!"

And they told him, that they liked him a lot.

He said "Goodbye" and he was on his way.

Four months passed.

The giraffe appeared.

She said, "Mister Wind, everybody can see, Mister Somebody still wears his coat.

Now it is the turn of the sun."

The sun smiled at the Earth.

And little flowers came out of the ground.

The birds sang.

The sun was shining and the trees blossomed.

Mister Somebody thinks, "I do not need this coat any more."

He took off his coat and put it on a bench.

He continued to walk, thinking,

“That river of happiness is so far away.”

I am tired.

Then he heard the wheels go round.

And the voice of a little girl,

“I see him - - - I see my uncle Somebody.”

It was the family for whom he had repaired the wheels.

He was happy to see them again.

The mother asked him if he liked to come with them to the beach.

He jumped happily on the wagon.

They arrived at the beach.

Mister Somebody stood there, looking over the river.

The sunbeams danced like little stars on the water.

The mother of the family stood beside him.

She said, this river is called – The river of happiness -

The children called him, “Let us go swimming!”

They dived into the water.

Swimming in the river of happiness, that is so good.

The giraffe said, it is the sun who has won the competition.

All the animals applauded.

Then they all looked at the sky.

A brilliant white bird flew towards them.

It was a wild swan.

He landed on a rock.

He said, I congratulate the sun, the winner.

We achieve better results with gentle ways,
than with violence.

But we should also say -Thank you – to the wind.

He brings us fresh air.

Let us all be friends.

30 – La pièce de la pierre

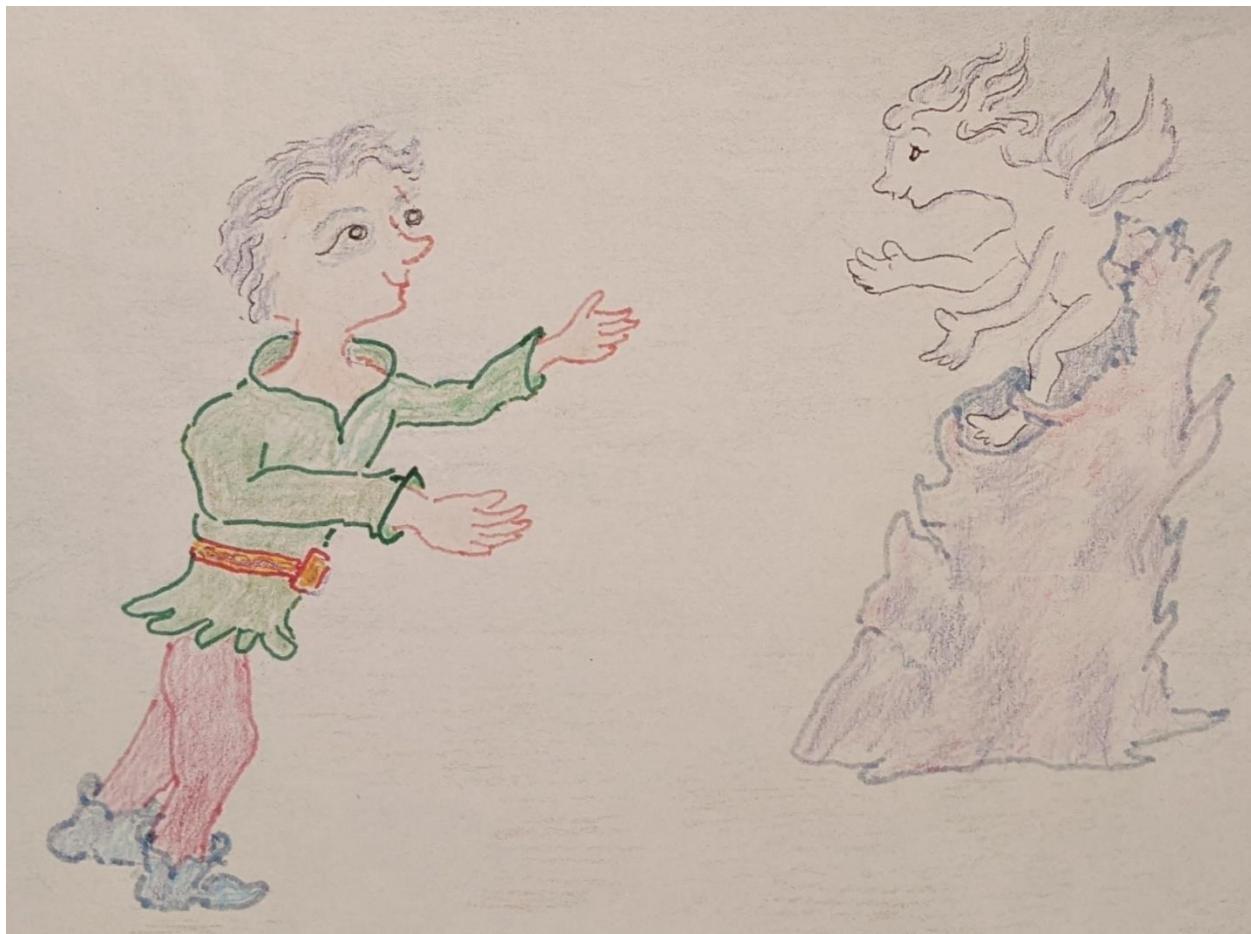
Il y avait un morceau de roche. Les gens l'ont passé sans réfléchir. Un homme donnait un coup du pied à la pierre, en disant, « Tu es un obstacle pour moi. » Un garçon regarde tout.

Un jour un homme a commencé à ciseler la pierre. Il a travaillé de longues heures avec beaucoup de patience. C'était difficile.

Le garçon lui a demandé, « Pourquoi fais-tu ça? »

L'homme a répondu, « Les gens ne voient que la roche, mais moi, je vois qu'il y a un ange à l'intérieur. Je veux lui libérer. »

Le nom de cet homme était ... Michel-Ange.



A piece of stone (translation from French)

There was a piece of rock. The people passed it without thinking. A man gave a kick with his foot to the stone, saying "You are an obstacle for me." A boy looked at it all.

One day a man started to chisel the stone. He worked long hours with much patience. It was difficult.

The boy asked him, "Why do you do that?"

The man answered, "The people only see a stone, but me, I see there is an angel inside. I want to free him."

The name of the man was ... Michelangelo.

32 – THE HUMAN BRAIN IS A MIRACLE WORKER

In the first year of its life, a baby hears sounds. In the second year it tries to make these sounds too. People say, "It can speak." For the rest of our lives, we'll always remember the language we spoke as a child. If a child is so fortunate to live in a part of a country where two languages are spoken, he/she can speak these two languages. Quebec is one example. There babies hear French at home and English all around, they can speak two languages.

But when the brain develops mathematical abilities, like $2 \times 3 = 6$, it stops understanding what all these different sounds mean.

Wally was in grade two. He came home from school one day, declaring proudly, "I can speak French now. I am in French immersion. I know what -red- is in French, it is -fleur-. And I know what -flower- is in French, it is -rouge-." His mother tried to explain, the French have sometimes a different word order. The French say— the flower red = la fleur rouge. So the word for - flower- is -fleur- and the word for -red- is -rouge-. Wally got upset, he told his mother, "My French immersion teacher did not say that. She knows French. And you don't." At the end of the school year, Wally came home with his head down. He did not want his mother to see his tears. "I am so dumb!" he muttered, "I don't know a word of French. The immersion teacher only speaks French. I can't understand her." Other children had the same problem. French immersion classes in that school were cancelled.

But Wally was lucky, when he entered High School, he had an understanding teacher, who explained in English how the French speak. He taught the youngsters in his class first some simple French words from English into French and then the French word order. Wally

soaked it all up eagerly. At the end he could speak, read and write French fluently.

So many people have told me that they tried hard to understand the French speaking people but they never could figure it out. One young man said, he made himself go to Quebec City to totally immerse himself in French there. He came out still having no notion of French words and their order. "How come you understand 5 languages?" he asked. "From books," I answered, "Word after word and grammar rule after grammar rule. Tedious work you would say, but I loved the poetry and all the interesting prose of these languages."

And I feel sorry for the youngsters sitting in French immersion classes not understanding that the strange sounds the teacher makes, they are actually words. Which words?

I started to put together the -- Learning French is Fun – books.

A teacher is allowed to make copies of some pages and give them as homework to the pupils.

I hope many youngsters will enjoy learning the wonderful French language. They can have fun showing the French sentences they created themselves. This will help fill the emptiness so many youngsters feel because of the closure of so many things. The satisfaction of learning something new is like a ray of warm sunshine in a cold cave.

May friendship bloom!

Trudy Dorn