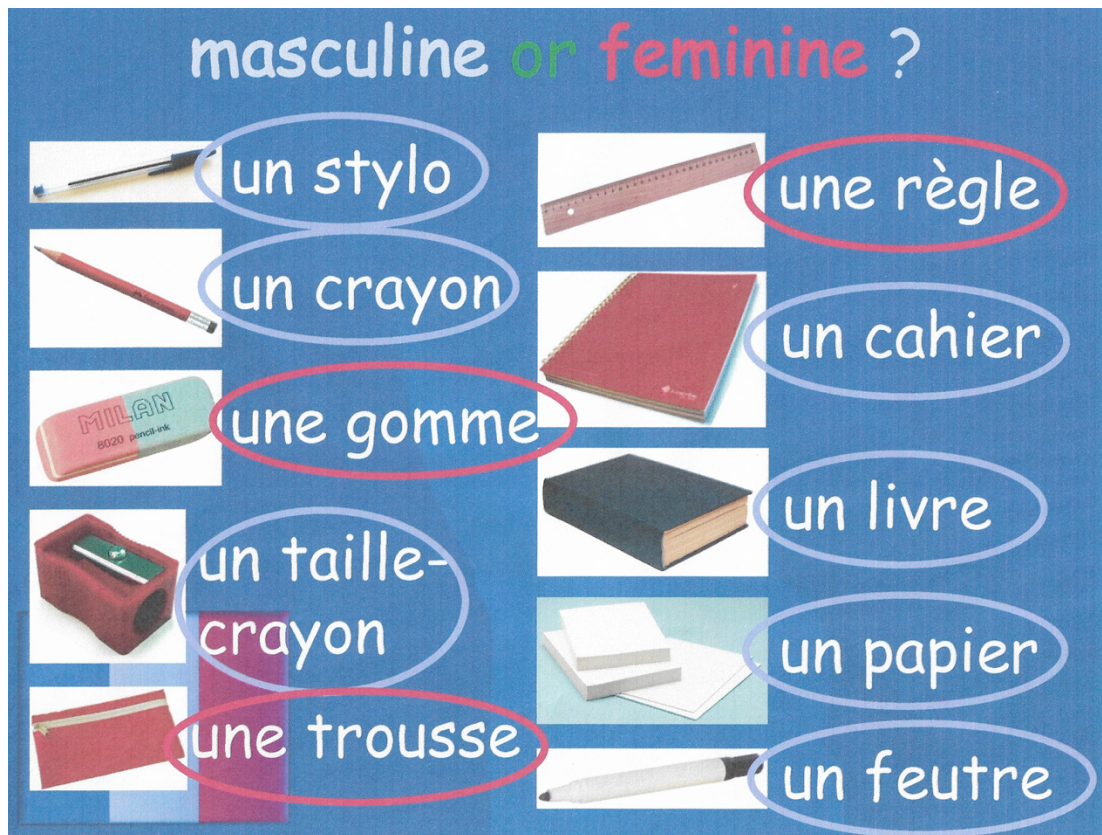




"The Definite and the Indefinite Article."

Last week we looked at NOUNS. We also recalled lots of items we use every day in the classroom. *En français* we know it is important to know whether a noun is masculine (male) or feminine (female) so that we use the correct INDEFINITE ARTICLE (un or une). Take another look at the poster to remind yourself.



Articles	
Indefinite Articles	Definite Articles
a	the
an	
some	

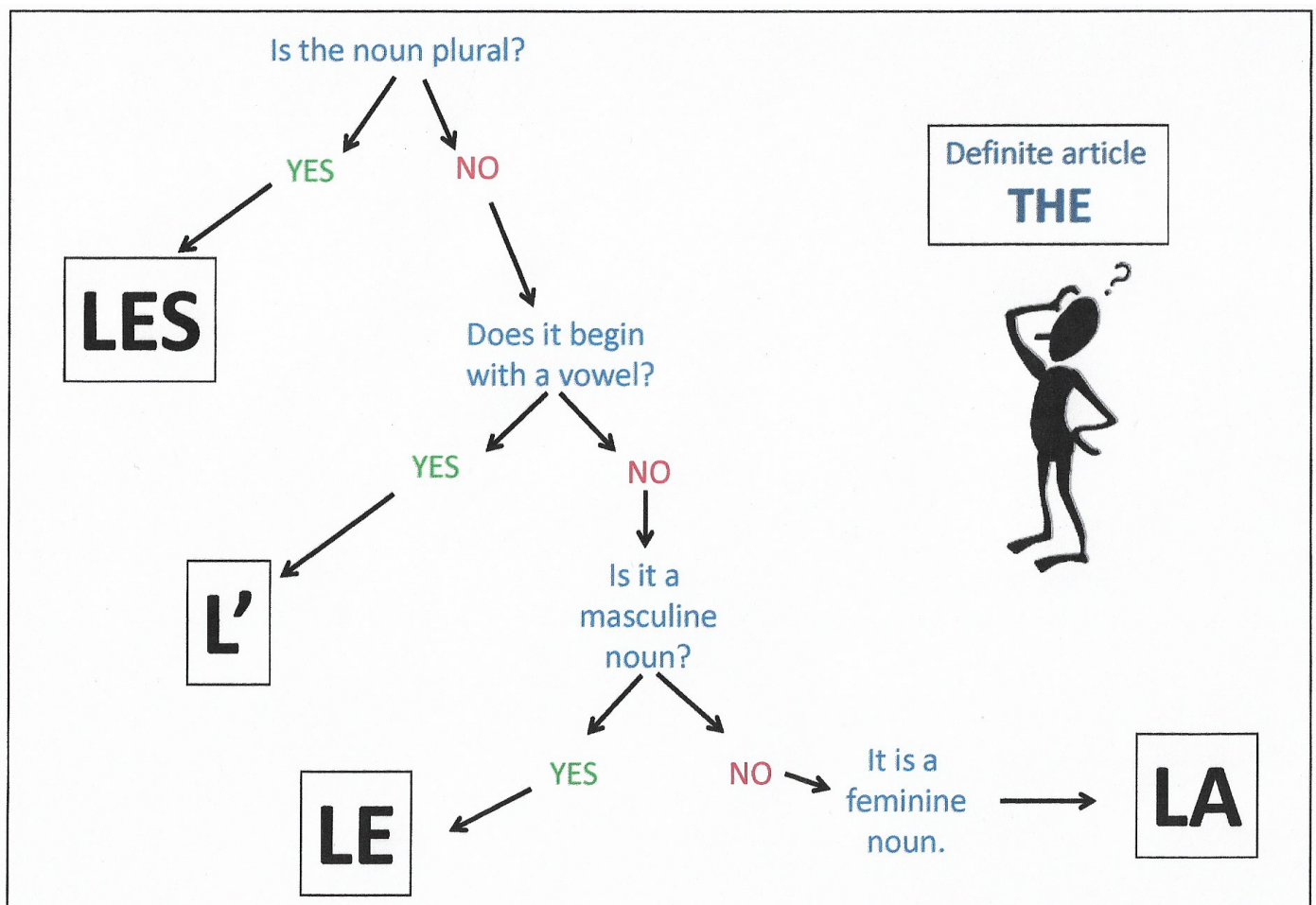
But what if you do not want to say a pen or a rubber.....?  
 What if you would rather say the pen and the rubber.....?

This is when you need to be able to use the DEFINITE ARTICLE.

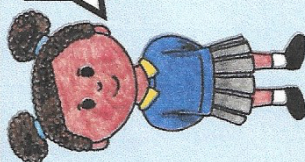
*En français* there are four different ways of saying the-

**Le/La/L'/Les**

To make sure you choose the right one, take a look at the chart below:

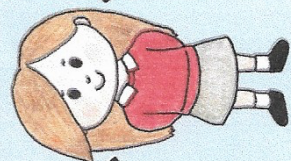


# 8 definite articles



Are definite articles determiners?

Yes. The definite article in English is *the*.



In French there are 4 definite articles.

je m'appelle

date

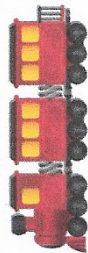


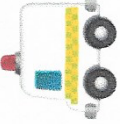







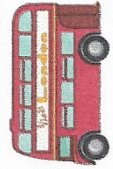
the	
le	masculine singular
la	feminine singular
l'	before vowel or h
les	plural

ambulance	ambulance	fem.
autobus	bus	masc.
bateau	boat	masc.
camionnette	van	fem.
fusée	rocket	fem.
hélicoptère	helicopter	masc.
moto	motorbike	fem.
pelleuse	digger	fem.
train	train	masc.
vélo	bike	masc.
voiture	car	fem.



9.

Write the correct definite article and the correct noun. You will need to make some nouns plural.

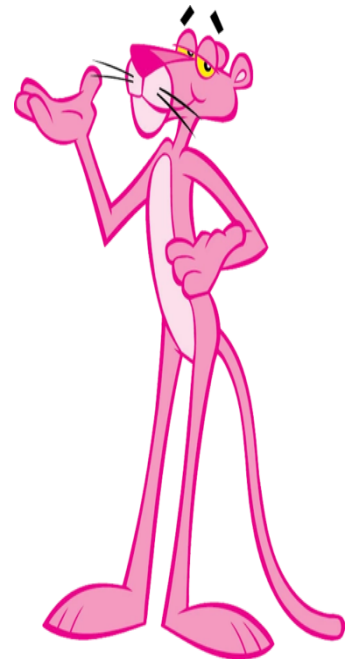
1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 
5. 	6. 	7. 	8. 
10. 	11. 	12. 	13. 

## Are you ready to be a detective?



This man is Inspector Clouseau. He is a very famous fictional French policeman in the hilarious Pink Panther series. He always makes silly mistakes and causes accidents, although he does not realise it or intend to! You might like to ask a grown up if you can watch one of his movies together.

**\*WARNING: Some of his movies are PG rated\***



This is Tintin, a very well known comic book character. He is another French speaking detective, although he was actually created by a writer from Belgium. He travels the world solving mysteries with his faithful dog Snowy (Milou in the original French).

**CHALLENGE 2:** Now it's time for you to be a detective. The title of the worksheet you are about to try is, '*Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ma chambre?*' meaning, 'What is there in my bedroom?'

*'Qu'est-ce qu'il y a...?'* (pronounced 'kess keel ee ya) means 'What is there...?'

You have to find out what there is in my bedroom but you have a triple challenge! First, break the code to find each word *en français*. Then, use your bilingual dictionary, or the online one, to work out what each item is *en anglais*. Then finally, you must write the English word in code. The first one has been done for you as an example.

(You can see that the DEFINITE ARTICLE has been written for you each time.)

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-french>

TOP TIP when using your dictionary:

Example: look at the words Le garçon meaning the boy.

When you look for it in the dictionary, you will find it under the first letter of the actual noun, which in this case is the letter g

Many children make the mistake of searching under the letter l because they see le first. This is the definite article and we already know that it means the!

Remember, you are looking up the word for boy not the!

## Part 1.

# Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ma chambre?

What is in my room?

Décode les mots dessous et écris le bon mot à côté

Decode the words below and write the correct word next to it.

Le code:

a	b	c	d	e	é	è	ê	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
*	=	&	#	@	ð	~	£	-	√	©	§	¥	£	«	•	®	□	◇	!	»	<	+	?	%	■	○	∞	€

Codé	French	Code	English
Exemple:		Exemple:	
1. L'ð%§@»	L'évier	<§®£	sink
2. Les »□=§®@+<	Les	+*◇<	
3. Les »§#®*?○	Les	&?»+*§®<	
4. Les «§+<<?◇@»◇□<£ Les		=?®£=@#<	
5. Les #»*◇<	Les	<©@@+<	
6. Les +□§«@++@<	Les	+□§«@+<	
7. La «?•§~»@	La	<§√©+	
8. La #□?&©@	La	<©□■@»	
9. La <*««@ de =*§®<	La de	=*+©»□□•	
10. Le <□«	Le	-<□□»	
11. Le •?»	Le	■*««	

## Part 2:

- |                 |     |          |
|-----------------|-----|----------|
| 12. La ◇□»+@    | La  | #□□»     |
| 13. Le ◇«*-□®#  | Le  | &@§«§®√  |
| 14. La ◇□§√/®∂@ | La  | ©*®#«@   |
| 15. La -@®£+»@  | La  | ■§®#□■   |
| 16. L'□»@§««@»  | L'  | ◇§««□■   |
| 17. L'*»■□§»@   | L'  | ■*»#»□=@ |
| 18. La ◇□?=@««@ | La  | =§®      |
| 19. L'∂&©@««@   | L'  | «*##@»   |
| 20. Les <+□»@<  | Les | =«§®#<   |
| 21. Le •§»□§»   | Le  | •§»»□»   |



<https://youtu.be/sm42oURIUIQ>

If you click on the link above you can listen to a song written by some American students and their teacher about why they think it is important to learn French. Why do you think they called their song, "Open your world with French?"



What a lot of hard work you have done this week. If you click on the link, you will see my little friend Charles explaining how to make a very refreshing  
*'Milkshake à la fraise!'*

[https://youtu.be/kH\\_ehrbu4ZU](https://youtu.be/kH_ehrbu4ZU)

Bon appétit!

**IMPORTANT:** Feel free at any time to watch any of the HIGH FIVE videos to keep skills sharp!

<https://rlneducation.com/p/high-five-french-schools-3months>

