

La Famille - Vocabulaire

English

family
brother
sister
mother
father
husband
wife
aunt
uncle
cousin (girl)
cousin (boy)
parents
grandparents
grandmother
grandfather
step-mother
step-father
step-brother
step-sister
child
baby
male twins
female twins
son
daughter
pet
dog
cat

French

une famille
un frère
une soeur
une mère
un père
un mari
une femme
une tante
un oncle
une cousine
un cousin
des parents
des grands-parents
une grand-mère
un grand-père
une belle-mère
un beau-père
un beau-frère
une belle-soeur
un enfant
un bébé
des jumeaux
des jumelles
un fils
une fille
un animal domestique
un chien
un chat

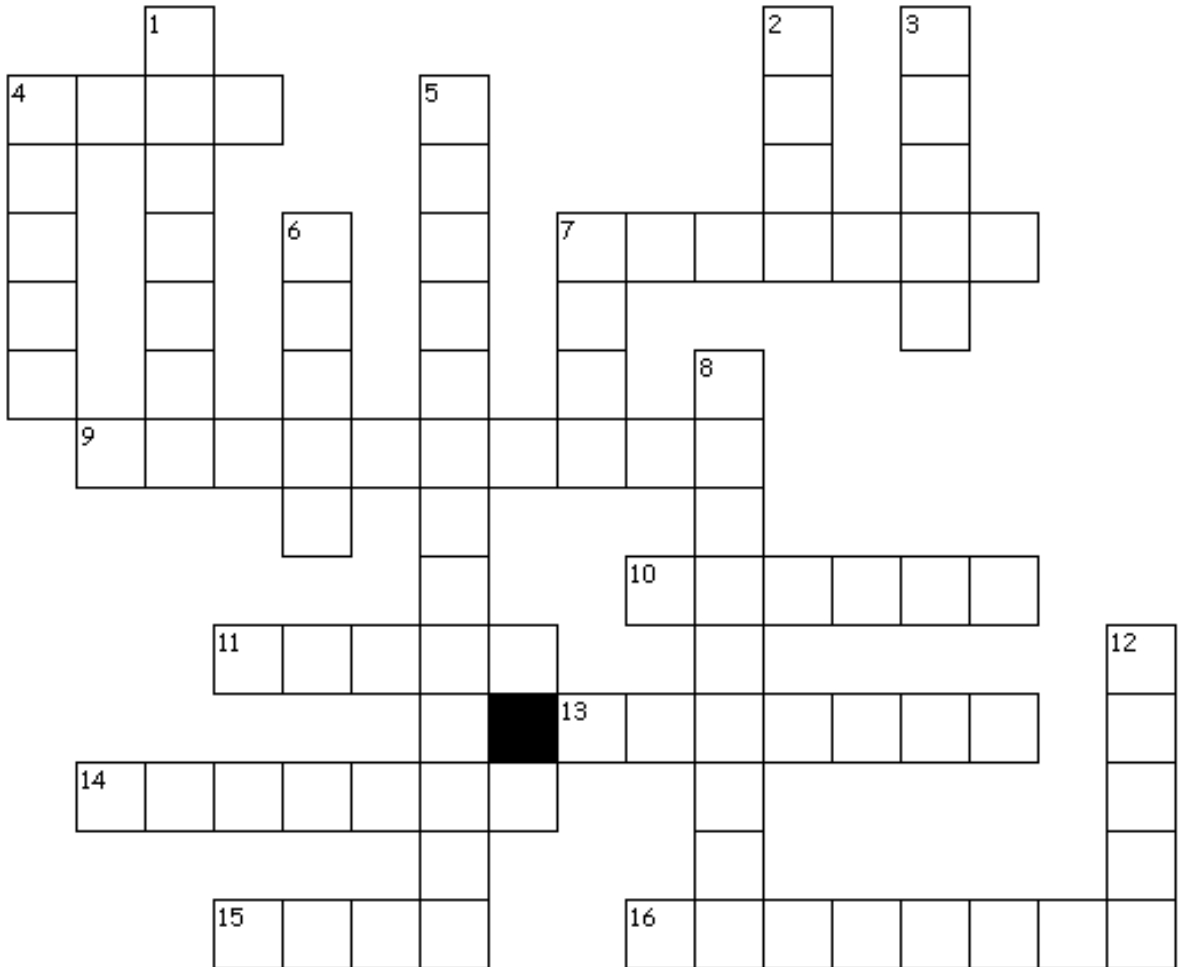


Name: _____

Date: _____

La Famille - Vocabulary Crossword

For each English clue below, find the French word to fill in the puzzle.



Down

- 1. family
- 2. mother
- 3. aunt
- 4. dog
- 5. grandparents
- 6. uncle
- 7. father
- 8. grandmother
- 12. daughter

Across

- 4. cat
- 7. parents
- 9. step sister
- 10. child
- 11. brother
- 13. male twins
- 14. female cousin
- 15. son
- 16. step father



Name: _____

Date: _____

La Famille - Fill-In

Fill in the missing letters to label the members of each family with your vocabulary words.

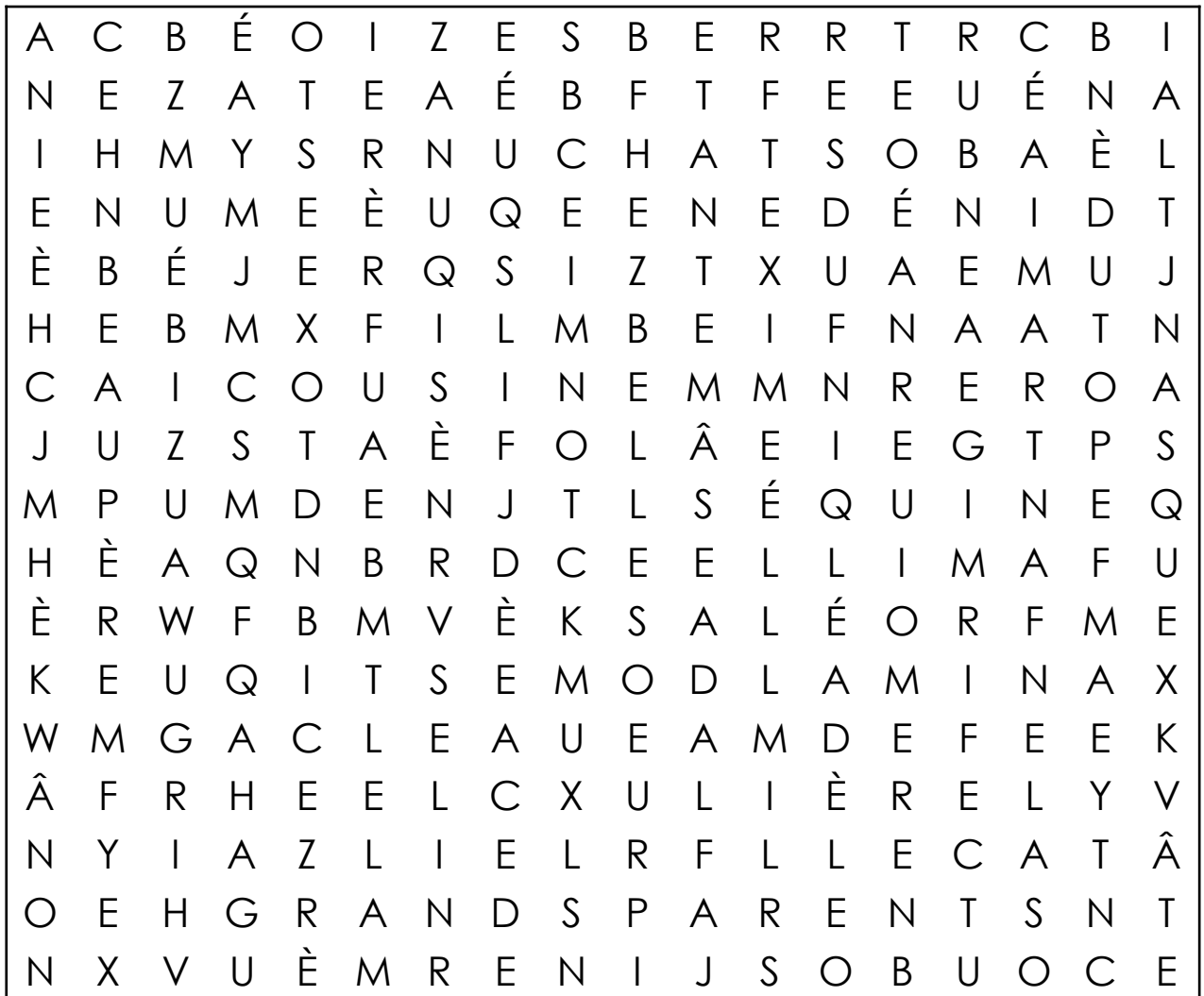
The image shows three families with missing letters in their labels:

- Family 1 (Top Right):** A family of six people. Labels: (points to the father), (points to the mother), (points to the daughter), (points to the son), (points to the youngest child).
- Family 2 (Middle Left):** A family of five people. Labels: (points to the mother), (points to the father), (points to the daughter), (points to the youngest child).
- Family 3 (Bottom):** A family of four people and a dog. Labels: (points to the father), (points to the mother), (points to the daughter), (points to the son), (points to the dog).

Name: _____

Date: _____

La Famille Wordsearch



ANIMAL DOMESTIQUE

BELLE-SOEUR

CHAT

ENFANT

FILLE

JUMEAUX

BÉBÉ

BEAU-FRÈRE

CHIEN

FAMILLE

FILS

MARI

TANTE

BELLE-MÈRE

BEAU-PÈRE

COUSIN

FEMME

GRANDS-PARENTS

ONCLE

Name: _____

Date: _____

La Famille - Mystery Word Puzzle

Translate the words below with your vocabulary words, then rearrange the letters from the boxes to spell the mystery word at the bottom of the page.

Stepfather: _____ - _____

Daughter: _____

Mother: _____

Dog: _____

Twins (Female): _____

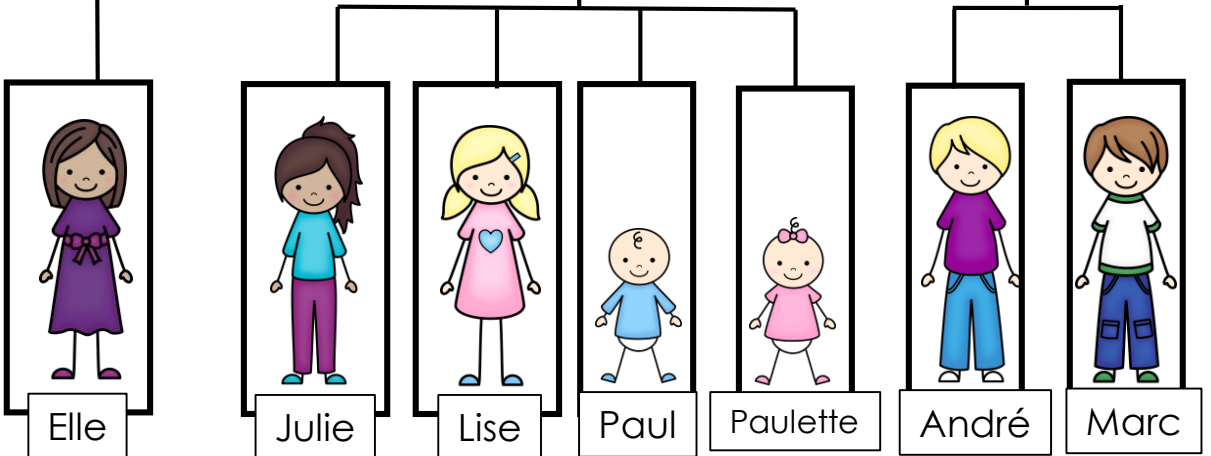
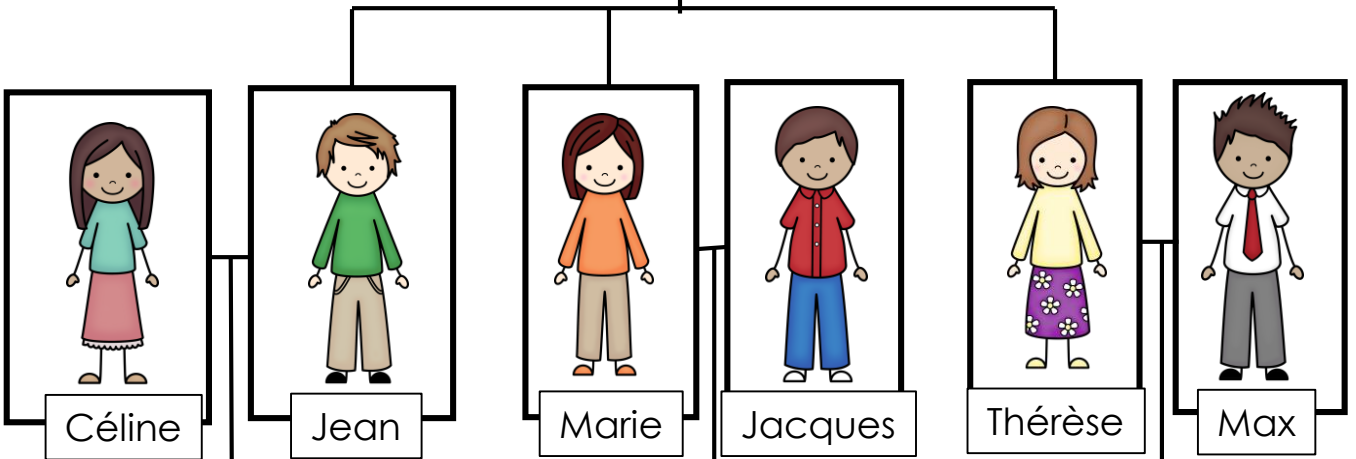
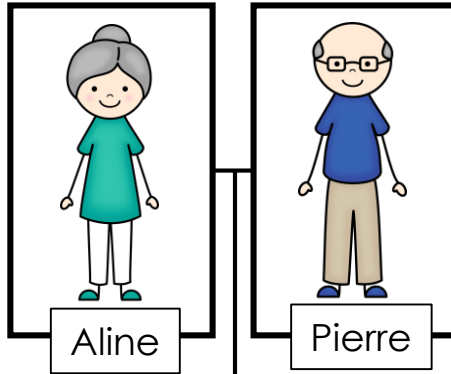
Aunt: _____

Uncle: _____



Mystery Word: _____

L'arbre généalogique



Name: _____

Date: _____

L'arbre généalogique

Look at the l'arbre généalogique (family tree) and answer the following questions.

"Qui est..." means "Who is..."

"Qui sont..." means "Who are..."

1. Qui est la femme de Max? _____
2. Qui est le fils de Pierre et Aline? _____
3. Qui est le frère de Marc? _____
4. Qui sont les soeurs de Jean? _____
5. Qui est la cousine de Lise et Paul? _____
6. Qui est la grand-mère d'Elle? _____
7. Qui est le frère de Julie? _____
8. Qui est le mari de Céline? _____
9. Qui est le père d'André? _____
10. Qui sont les oncles d'Elle? _____

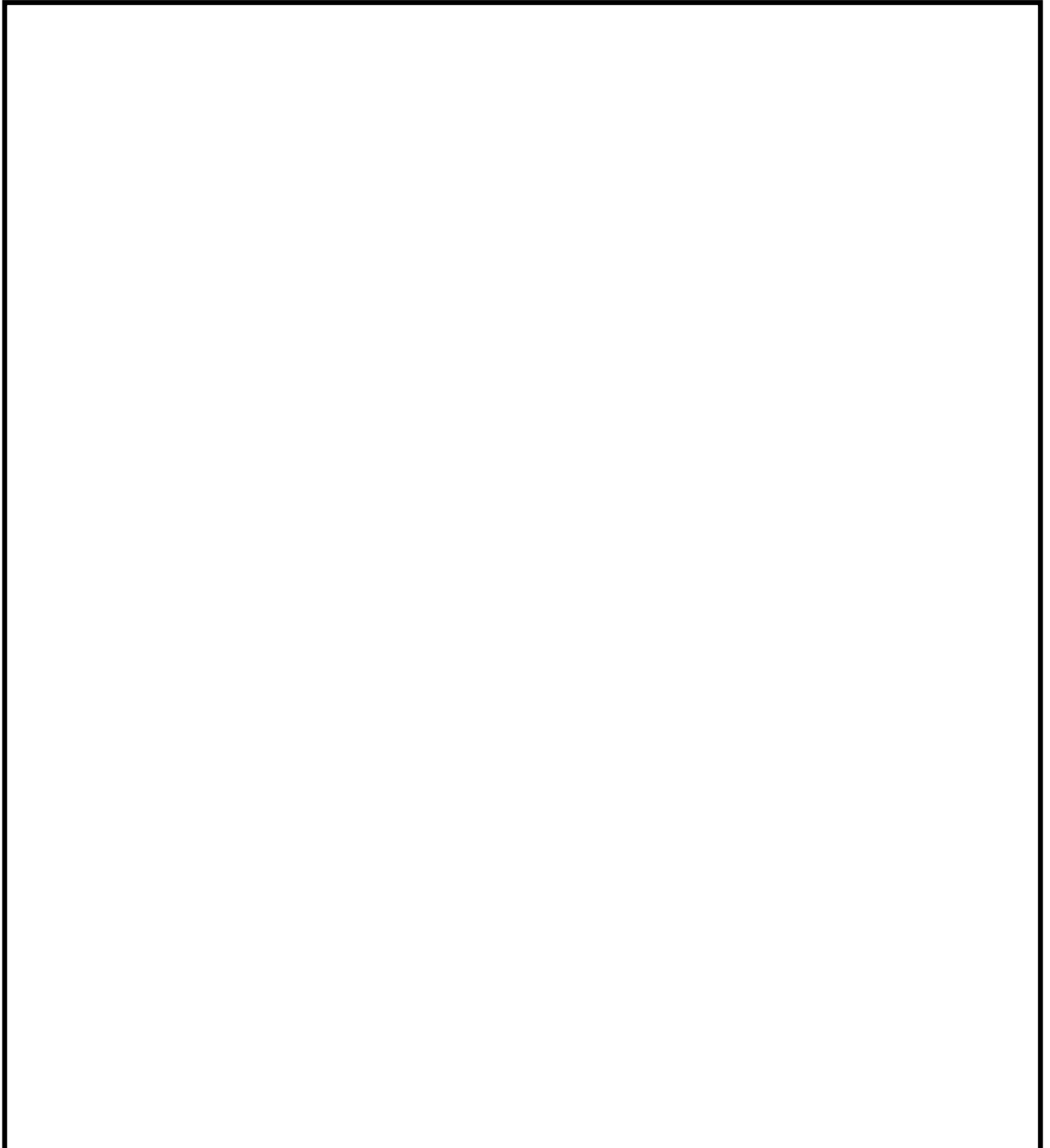


Name: _____

Date: _____

Ma Famille

In the box below, draw your family portrait. Label each person with their relationship to you (*Ma mère, Mon beau-frère, etc.*).



Name: _____

Date: _____

Ma Famille - Presentation

Use the following sentence stems to share your family portrait drawing with the rest of the class. For each person in your portrait, tell us their name and how they are related to you.

**Note, you do not have to use all of these sentences in your presentation.

- Voici mon père. Il s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my dad. His name is _____)*
- Voici ma mère. Elle s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my mom. Her name is _____)*
- Voici ma soeur. Elle s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my sister. Her name is _____)*
- Voici mon frère. Il s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my brother. His name is _____)*
- Voici mon oncle. Il s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my uncle. His name is _____)*
- Voici ma tante. Elle s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my aunt. Her name is _____)*
- Voici mon cousin. Il s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my cousin. His name is _____)*
- Voici ma cousine. Elle s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my cousin. Her name is _____)*
- Voici mon grand-père. Il s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my grandfather. His name is _____)*
- Voici ma grand-mère. Elle s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my grandmother. Her name is _____)*
- Voici ma belle-mère. Elle s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my step mother. Her name is _____)*
- Voici mon beau-père. Il s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my stepfather. His name is _____)*
- Voici ma belle-soeur. Elle s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my step sister. Her name is _____)*
- Voici mon beau-frère. Il s'appelle _____.
• *(Here is my step brother. His name is _____)*

Name: _____

Date: _____

Personal Subject Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of nouns. Personal subject pronouns usually take the place of names. If you were telling a story, it's much easier to use "he" or "she" rather than repeating your character's name over and over again. These are the most common personal subject pronouns in French.

Singular Pronouns

je

I

tu

you (singular)

il

he

elle

she

Plural Pronouns

nous

We

vous

you (plural)

ils

they (masculine)

elles

they (feminine)

Singular Personal Subject Pronouns

il

he, it (masculine)

elle

she, it (feminine)

- Il replaces masculine singular common nouns
 - For example: le chat
- Il replaces masculine proper nouns
 - For example : Pierre
- Elle replaces feminine singular common nouns
 - For example : la fille
- Elle replaces feminine proper nouns
 - For example : Marie

Name: _____

Date: _____

Singular Personal Pronouns

Replace each noun with either "il" or "elle." Remember, if your noun is masculine, use "il," and if your noun is feminine, use "elle."

1. George _____

2. La tante _____

3. La soeur _____

4. Le fils _____

5. Martin _____

6. Nicole _____

7. Un bébé _____

8. Le cousin _____

9. Le chien _____

10. La mère _____

11. Le frère _____

12. Le chat _____

13. La cousine _____

14. La fille _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

Plural Personal Subject Pronouns

ils

they (masculine)

- Ils replaces masculine plural common nouns
 - For example:
les chiens
- Ils replaces more than one masculine proper nouns
 - For example :
Pierre et Marcel
- Ils replaces any group of nouns with at least one masculine noun
 - For example:
Pierre, Marie, et Julie

elles

they (feminine)

- Elles replaces feminine plural common nouns
 - For example :
les filles
- Elles replaces more than one feminine proper nouns
 - For example :
Marie et Julie

Replace each of the nouns below with “ils” or “elles.”

1. Caroline, Marie, et Sarah _____
2. Les oncles _____
3. Marc et Aline _____
4. André et Adam _____
5. Les filles _____
6. Les grandparents _____
7. Mon père et ma mère _____
8. Les chats _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

Personal Subject Pronouns

Indicate whether the people in each image below should be referred to as "il," "elle," "ils," or "elles."

1.



6.



2.



7.



3.



8.



4.



9.



5.



10.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Avoir (to have)

Fill in these phrases with the correct form of "avoir."

1. Nous _____ trois cousines.

2. Tu _____ un frère.

3. Ils _____ une fille.



4. J' _____ deux parents.

5. Vous _____ un chien.

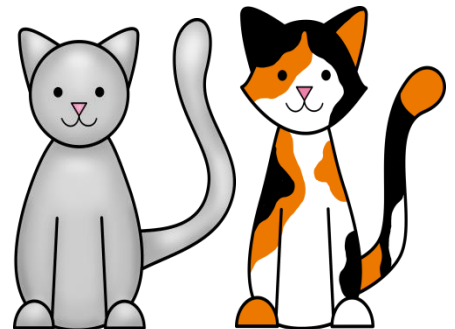
6. Elle _____ une belle-mère.



7. Elles _____ deux chats.

8. Il _____ une soeur.

9. Belle et Janine _____ deux frères.



10. Marie _____ quatre animaux domestiques.

Name: _____

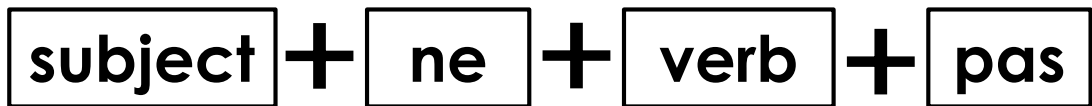
Date: _____

Avoir au Negatif

Now you know how to tell people in French what you have. But how do you say "I don't have?"

In French, to say "don't" or "doesn't," we use the little words "ne" and "pas."

To put it into a sentence, follow the formation below.



So, to say "I don't have," we write:

Je n'ai pas.

Just like "je," the little word "ne" changes before a vowel. "Ne" becomes "n'" before a vowel.

je + ne + ai = je n'ai

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Tu n'as pas. | = You don't have. |
| Il n'a pas. | = He doesn't have. |
| Elle n'a pas. | = She doesn't have. |
| Nous n'avons pas. | = We don't have. |
| Vous n'avez pas. | = You don't have. |
| Ils n'ont pas. | = They (masc.) don't have. |
| Elles n'ont pas. | = They (fem.) don't have. |

Name: _____

Date: _____

Change the Sentences

Change each sentence from a positive statement, to a negative statement using "ne" and "pas." Put the "ne" and "pas" around the verb avoir.

EXAMPLE:

Julie a une soeur.

Julie **n'a pas** de soeur.

1. Marc et André ont trois chiens.

2. Elle a un frère.

3. Nous avons quatre cousins.

4. Elles ont trois tantes.

5. Vous avez cinq belles-sœurs.

6. J'ai dix chats.
