Lesson Number Five:

Rendez Moi Mon Chapeau

**In our last lesson we learned about:**

**ARTICLES**

There are actually TWO main types of articles:

**Definite:**

This is a fancy way of saying that we can have nouns that we are talking about specifically. If we are talking about a particular noun, we use the words “le, la, les”. Remember, we use one of those little words based on whether our noun is masculine, feminine, or plural (more than one).

Example:

* There is only one sun in our sky, so in English we would say:
  + “Oh, look at **the** sun!”
  + NOT: “Oh, look at **a** sun!”
* Therefore: In French we would say:
  + “Regardez **le** soleil!”
    - We chose “le” because the word “soleil” is masculine, and because we are talking about the specific sun.

**Indefinite:**

This is a fancy way of saying that we can have nouns that are NOT specific. If we are talking about a general noun, we use the words “un, une, des”. Again, we choose which of those words to use based on whether our noun is masculine, feminine, or plural.

Example:

* If your teacher tells you to choose ANY desk in the classroom:
  + The teacher would say… “Go sit at **a** desk!”
  + NOT: “Go sit at **the** desk!”
* Therefore: In French we would say, “Choisissez **une** pupitre!”
  + - We chose “une” because the word “pupitre” is feminine and we are talking about just one of many desks.

**Now You Try!**

I have written a paragraph in English and have highlighted the articles. I have re-written the same paragraph in French, but have left spaces for the French articles.

Can you choose the correct French articles and write them in the French paragraph below? You can use the vocabulary list from our third lesson to help you determine whether the nouns are masculine and feminine. Good luck!

-------------------------------------------------------

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Article** | **Definite (“the”)** | **Indefinite (“a”)** |
| Masculine | Le | Un |
| Feminine | La | Une |
| Plural | Les | Des |

In our story, a bear has lost his hat. He is unsure whether he will ever find it again. The bear meets a fox, a frog, a rabbit, a turtle, a snake, and a deer. They all have not seen his hat. But wait… the bear has seen his hat. The rabbit was wearing his hat. He must run back to teach the rabbit a lesson!

Pendant notre histoire, \_\_\_\_ ours a perdu son chapeau. S’il ne le retrouvait jamais? \_\_\_\_ ours a rencontré \_\_\_\_ renard, \_\_\_\_\_\_ grenouille, \_\_\_\_\_ lapin, \_\_\_\_\_ tortue, \_\_\_\_ serpent, et \_\_\_\_cerf. Ils n’ont pas vu son chapeau. Mais… \_\_\_\_ ours a vu son chapeau. \_\_\_\_ lapin portait son chapeau! Il doit retourner pour donner une leçon au lapin!

**Check your answers on the next page!!!!!!**

**Answers :**

Pendant notre histoire, **un** ours a perdu son chapeau. S’il ne le retrouvait jamais? L’ours a rencontré **un** renard, **une** grenouille, **un** lapin, **une** tortue, **un** serpent, et **un** cerf. Ils n’ont pas vu son chapeau. Mais… **l’**ours a vu son chapeau. **Le** lapin portait son chapeau! Il doit retourner pour donner **une** leçon au lapin!

\*if you wrote **le** in front of the noun ours… you are correct!!! We add an apostrophe so that two vowels are not together to make everything sound better.

Therefore… “le ours” becomes “l’ours”.

BRAVO ! What a challenge!

If this is all very confusing, do not worry! This is a challenging concept that will be taught for many years to come in your French classes. I promise it will eventually make sense to you, just keep trying!