



**FLOA**



# **French Level 3**

## **Chapter 1**

(Notes and Worksheets)

- Lesson 1 – Map of France
- Lesson 2 – Regional map of France
- Lesson 3 – Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns



## Lesson 1: Map of France

In this lesson we will be learning the Map of France and in which directions are they located. So, let's start with the names of the cities in France:

**Paris:** Paris is the capital and largest city of France, situated in the north-central part of the country. The city is known for its iconic landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower, Louvre Museum, and Notre-Dame Cathedral. Paris is also a global center for fashion, art, and cuisine.

**Lille:** Lille is situated in the northern part of France, near the border with Belgium. It is approximately 220 kilometers (137 miles) north of Paris. Lille is known for its lively cultural scene, historic architecture, and as a hub for business and education.

**Strasbourg:** Strasbourg located on the French-German border, Strasbourg is known for its picturesque old town, historic cathedral, and as the official seat of the European Parliament. It is the capital city of the Alsace region.

**Nantes:** Nantes is situated in the western part of France, near the Atlantic coast, along the Loire River. Nantes is known for its maritime history and cultural events. It's also famous for its impressive châteaux in the surrounding region.

**Lyon:** Lyon is situated in the eastern part of France. Often considered the culinary capital of France, Lyon is renowned for its gastronomy. It's also known for its Renaissance architecture and vibrant cultural scene.

**Bordeaux:** Bordeaux is situated in the south-western part of France, near the Atlantic coast. Famous for its wine production, Bordeaux is a city in the Nouvelle-Aquitaine region. It's known for its beautiful architecture and rich cultural heritage.

**Toulouse:** Toulouse is situated in the southern part of France. The city is known as "La Ville Rose" (The Pink City) due to its pink terracotta buildings, Toulouse is a major aerospace and technology hub. It's home to the Airbus headquarters.

**Nice:** Nice is situated in the south-eastern part of France, along the Mediterranean coast. Situated on the French Riviera, Nice is known for its stunning beaches, Mediterranean climate, and elegant Promenade des Anglais.

**Marseille:** Marseille is situated in the southern part of France, along the Mediterranean coast. Marseille is France's second-largest city. It's known for its vibrant culture, historic Old Port, and beautiful seaside landscapes.

Now let's learn some rivers:

- La Seine:
- ✓ The Seine is an iconic river in the Île-de-France region, flowing through Paris and emptying into the English Channel.
- ✓ It holds cultural and historical significance, with many famous landmarks situated along its banks.

- Le Rhin:
  - ✓ The Rhine is one of the longest rivers in Europe, passing through several countries including Germany, France, and the Netherlands.
  - ✓ It serves as a major transportation route and has a rich cultural heritage associated with the regions it flows through.
  
- La Loire:
  - ✓ The Loire is the longest river in France, renowned for its picturesque landscapes and historical significance.
  - ✓ It has influenced the development of the surrounding regions and is known for its scenic beauty and biodiversity.
  
- La Garonne:
  - ✓ The Garonne originates in the Pyrenees and flows into the Atlantic Ocean after passing through several cities in southwestern France.
  - ✓ It is an essential waterway for trade and commerce, and its basin is known for its wine-producing regions.
  
- La Rhône:
  - ✓ The Rhône is a significant river that originates in Switzerland, crosses France, and flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
  - ✓ It plays a crucial role in irrigation, energy production, and transportation in the regions it traverses.

And now lets learn Cardinal and Intercardinal points for better understanding:

Direction	French
Cardinal Points	
North	Nord
South	Sud
East	Est
West	Ouest
Intercardinal Points	
North-east	Nord-est
South-east	Sud-est
South-west	Sud-ouest
North-west	Nord-ouest

## Worksheet for Self-study

1. What is the capital city of France?

- a) Marseille
- b) Paris
- c) Lyon
- d) Nice

2. Which city is known as the culinary capital of France?

- a) Toulouse
- b) Bordeaux
- c) Lyon
- d) Strasbourg

3. Which city is famous for its wine production?

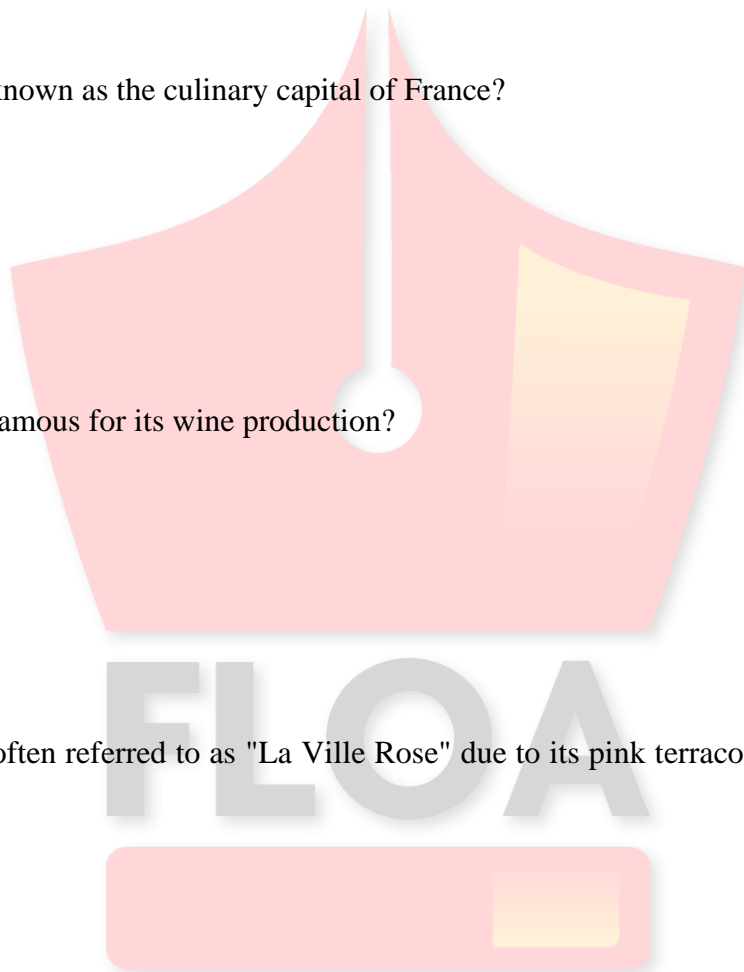
- a) Nice
- b) Bordeaux
- c) Marseille
- d) Lille

4. Which city is often referred to as "La Ville Rose" due to its pink terracotta buildings? a)

- Lyon
- b) Toulouse
- c) Nantes
- d) Nice

5. Where is the European Parliament officially seated in France?

- a) Strasbourg
- b) Marseille
- c) Lyon
- d) Paris



6. Which city is known for its maritime history and is located along the Loire River?

- a) Nantes
- b) Brest
- c) Lille
- d) Bordeaux

7. Which city is a major aerospace and technology hub and is home to the Airbus headquarters?

- a) Nice
- b) Toulouse
- c) Marseille
- d) Lyon

8. Which city is located on the French-German border and is known for its picturesque old town and historic cathedral?

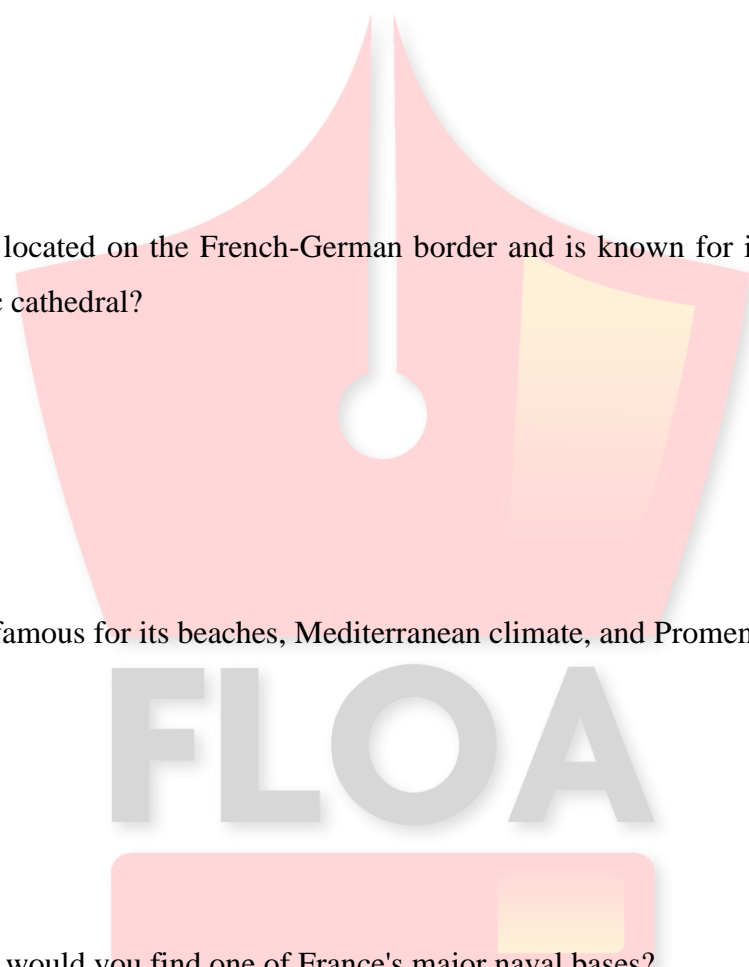
- a) Strasbourg
- b) Lille
- c) Brest
- d) Nantes

9. Which city is famous for its beaches, Mediterranean climate, and Promenade des Anglais?

- a) Nice
- b) Marseille
- c) Bordeaux
- d) Paris

10. In which city would you find one of France's major naval bases?

- a) Lille
- b) Nice
- c) Toulouse
- d) Brest



11. Where does the Seine River flow through?

- a) Île-de-France
- b) Provence
- c) Normandy
- d) Brittany

12. Where does the Seine River empty into?

- a) Mediterranean Sea
- b) English Channel
- c) North Sea
- d) Atlantic Ocean

13. What is one of the countries the Rhine River passes through?

- a) Italy
- b) Spain
- c) France
- d) Germany

14. What is one significant role of the Rhine River?

- a) Major cultural landmark
- b) Important transportation route
- c) Source of hydroelectric power
- d) Exclusive wine-producing region

15. What is the Loire River renowned for?

- a) Historical significance
- b) Industrial development
- c) Urbanization
- d) Mining operations

16. Which of the following statements about the Loire River is true?

- a) It is the shortest river in France.
- b) It has a negative impact on the surrounding regions.
- c) It is known for its picturesque landscapes.
- d) It originates in the Pyrenees.

17. Where does the Garonne River originate?

- a) Alps
- b) Pyrenees
- c) Andes
- d) Rocky Mountains

18. What is one of the notable features of the Garonne River's basin?

- a) Extensive coal mining operations
- b) Rich diamond deposits
- c) Wine-producing regions
- d) Vast agricultural plantations

19. Where does the Rhône River originate?

- a) Germany
- b) Switzerland
- c) Spain
- d) Italy

20. What role does the Rhône River play in the regions it traverses?

- a) Major cultural center
- b) Source of freshwater pearls
- c) Crucial for irrigation and transportation
- d) Known for its waterfalls

Now lets revise with a questionnaire:

Quel point cardinal indique le Nord ?

- a) Nord

- b) Sud
- c) Est
- d) Ouest

Si le soleil se lève devant vous, dans quelle direction regardez-vous ?

- a) Nord
- b) Est
- c) Sud
- d) Ouest

Quelle direction se trouve entre le Nord et l'Est ?

- a) Nord-Est
- b) Sud-Est
- c) Sud-Ouest
- d) Nord-Ouest

Si vous êtes face au Sud, dans quelle direction se trouve votre dos ?

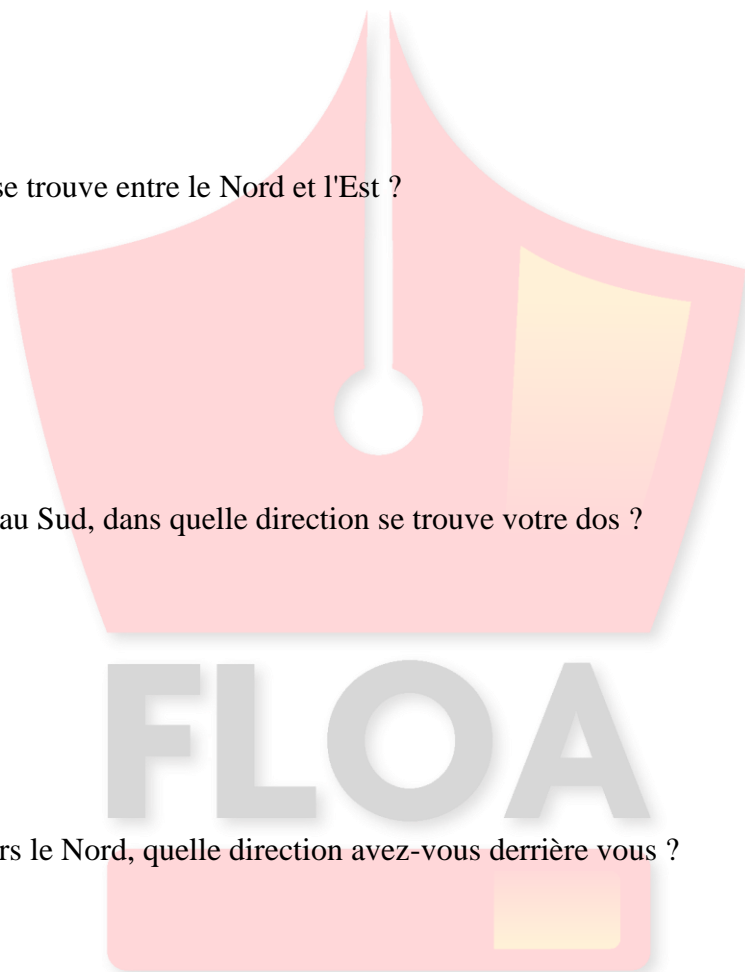
- a) Nord
- b) Est
- c) Sud
- d) Ouest

Vous marchez vers le Nord, quelle direction avez-vous derrière vous ?

- a) Nord
- b) Est
- c) Sud
- d) Ouest

Quelle est la direction où le soleil se couche ?

- a) Nord
- b) Est
- c) Sud
- d) Ouest





Vous regardez vers l'Est, dans quelle direction se trouve votre droite ?

- a) Nord
- b) Est
- c) Sud
- d) Ouest

Si vous allez du Sud-Est au Sud-Ouest, dans quelle direction vous dirigez-vous ?

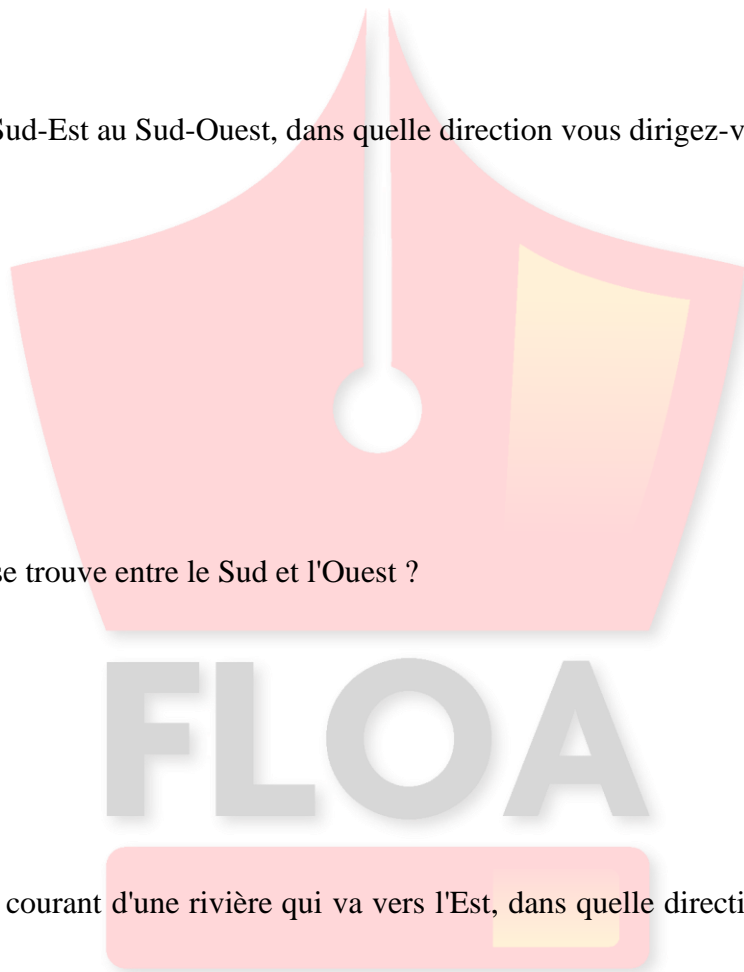
- a) Nord
- b) Est
- c) Sud
- d) Ouest

Quelle direction se trouve entre le Sud et l'Ouest ?

- a) Nord-Est
- b) Sud-Est
- c) Sud-Ouest
- d) Nord-Ouest

Si vous suivez le courant d'une rivière qui va vers l'Est, dans quelle direction vous déplacez-vous ?

- a) Nord
- b) Est
- c) Sud
- d) Ouest





## Lesson 2: Regional Map of France

Let's do revision of few prepositions which will be used in this lesson for forming proper sentences:

- Sur = on
- Dans = in / inside

Also few verbs with their meanings & revision of conjugations for guidance to make correct formation of sentences:

- Etre = to be
- Se trouver = to find oneself

The conjugations for the above two verbs are:

Etre = to be

Je suis    Nous sommes

Tu es    Vous êtes

Il est    Ils sont

Elle est    Elles sont

Se trouver = to find oneself

Je me trouve    Nous nous trouvons

Tu te trouves    Vous vous trouvez

Il se trouve    Ils se trouvent

Elle se trouve    Elles se trouvent

Few examples based on Map of France:

- Où est Nantes sur la carte de France?
- Où sont Nantes et Bordeaux sur la carte de France?
- Où se trouve Nantes sur la carte de France?

And you can answer the above questions in full sentence:

- Nantes est \_\_\_\_\_ sur la carte de France.
- Nantes et Bordeaux sont \_\_\_\_\_ sur la carte de France.
- Nantes se trouve \_\_\_\_\_ sur la carte de France.

## Worksheet for Self-study

- a. Où se trouve Nice sur la carte de France ?
- Nice se trouve le sud-ouest sur la carte de France.
  - Nice se trouve le sud-est sur la carte de France.**
  - Nice se trouve le nord-est sur la carte de France.
  - Nice se trouve le nord-ouest sur la carte de France.
- b. Où se trouve l'Espagne sur la carte du monde ?
- L'Espagne se trouve dans le sud-ouest sur la carte de la France sur la carte du monde.**
  - L'Espagne se trouve dans le nord-ouest sur la carte de la France sur la carte du monde.
  - L'Espagne se trouve dans le sud-est sur la carte de la France sur la carte du monde.
  - L'Espagne se trouve dans le nord-est sur la carte de la France sur la carte du monde.
- c. Où se trouve Paris sur la carte de la France ?
- Paris est située dans le nord de la France.**
  - Paris est située dans le sud de la France.
  - Paris est située dans le nord-est de la France.
  - Paris est située dans le ouest de la France.
- d. Où est Lyon sur une carte de la France ?
- Lyon se trouve dans le centre-est de la France.**
  - Lyon se trouve dans le nord-est de la France.
  - Lyon se trouve dans le sud-est de la France.
  - Lyon se trouve dans l'est de la France.
- e. Où se situent Strasbourg en France ?
- Strasbourg est située dans l'ouest de la France.
  - Strasbourg est située dans le nord de la France.
  - Strasbourg est située dans l'est de la France.**
  - Strasbourg est située dans le sud de la France.
- f. Pourriez-vous me dire où se trouve Toulouse sur une carte de la France ?
- Toulouse est située dans l'ouest de la France.
  - Toulouse est située dans le sud de la France.**
  - Toulouse est située dans le nord de la France.
  - Toulouse est située dans l'est de la France.



## Lesson 3: Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns

Here is a table on the pronouns of object direct with the subject pronouns and its English meanings .

Meanings in English	Subject Pronoun	Direct Object Pronoun (before a verb)	Meanings in English
i	Je	me	me
You, informal	Tu	te	(you, informal)
He	Il	le / l'	him/it
She	Elle	la / l'	her/it
we	nous	nous	us
You, plural/ formal	vous	vous	you
they	ils	les	them
they	elles	les	them

Few rules for the object direct pronouns :

Direct object pronouns replace nouns that receive the action of the verb directly.

Direct object pronouns are used to avoid repeating nouns in a sentence, making the language more simpler to understand.

Placement of the pronoun : Direct object pronouns come before the verb.

"le" is used for a masculine singular noun, while

"la" is used for a feminine singular noun.

In Present tense,

the direct object comes before the first conjugated verb.

Eg : Je remercie la fille jeune. = Je la remercie. ( i thank her)

In futur proche,

the direct object comes after the conjugated verb and right before the infinitive verb.

Eg : Je vais remercier la fille jeune. = Je vais la remercier. ( i am going to thank her )

In negative commands,

the direct object pronoun comes before the verb.

Eg: "Ne le mange pas." (Don't eat it.)

When using both direct and indirect object pronouns in a sentence, the order is indirect before direct.

For example, "Il me le donne." (He gives it to me.)

The choice of direct object pronoun depends on the gender and number of the noun it represents, not the subject of the sentence.

Now lets go through few verb conjugations and then examples which will help us understand the topic better.

Remercier = to thank

Je remercie
Tu remercies
Il/Elle remercie
Nous remercions
Vous remerciez
Ils/Elles remercient

Comprendre = to understand

Je comprends
Tu comprends
Il/Elle comprend
Nous comprenons
Vous comprenez
Ils/Elles comprennent

These are regular Er ending verbs so they are to be conjugated in the same manner.

Inviter = to invite

Donner = to give

Examples :

Remercier (to thank):

Je remercie ma sœur pour son cadeau. (I thank my sister for her gift.)

Ans : Je la remercie pour son cadeau. (I thank her for her gift.)

Il remercie le professeur pour son aide. (He thanks the teacher for his help.)

Ans: Il le remercie. (He thanks him/it.)

Nous remercions nos amis pour leur hospitalité. (We thank our friends for their hospitality.)

Ans : Nous les remercions. (We thank them for their hospitality.)

Comprendre (to understand):

Tu comprends le problème. (You understand the problem.)

Ans: Tu le comprends. (You understand it.)

Elle comprend les instructions. (She understands the instructions.)

Ans : Elle les comprend. (She understands them.)

Inviter (to invite):

Il invite ses collègues à la fête. (He invites his colleagues to the party.)

Ans : Il les invite. (He invites them.)

Elles invitent leurs voisins pour le dîner. (They invite their neighbours for dinner.)

Ans : Elles les invitent pour le dîner . (They invite them.)

Donner (to give):

Je donne un livre à mon ami. (I give a book to my friend.)

Ans : Je le donne à mon ami . (I give it to my friend.)

Ils donnent des fleurs à leur mère. (They give flowers to their mother.)

Ans : Ils les donnent à leur mère. (They give it to their mother .)

How to understand when to use what ,  
so this is the guideline of what we can  
ask to get our answer :

Direct object pronoun	What ? / Who ?
Indirect object pronoun	To whom ? / Comes after a preposition à

Par exemple ,

Je donne le cadeau à mon frère. ( I give the gift to my brother .)

Explanation for Direct Object Pronoun :

What do I give my brother ? = the gift . ( le cadeau = le )

Explanation for Indirect Object Pronoun :

To whom do I give the gift to ? = to my brother / to him ( à mon frère = lui )

Answer : Je le lui donne . (I give it to him.)

In this sentence,

"le" represents "le cadeau" (the gift), and

"lui" represents "à mon frère" (to my brother).

Le pronom de l'objet indirect :

Person	Subject Pronoun	Indirect Object Pronoun
1st person	je (I)	me (to me)
2nd person	tu (you)	te (to you)
3rd person	il/elle (he/she)	lui (to him/her)
1st person plural	nous (we)	nous (to us)
2nd person plural	vous (you all)	vous (to you all)
3rd person plural	ils/elles (they)	leur (to them)

Par exemple :

Je parle à mon ami. (I am talking to my friend.)

Je lui parle. (I am talking to him/her.)

Tu donnes des fleurs à tes parents. (You are giving flowers to your parents.)

Tu leur donnes des fleurs. (You are giving them flowers.)

Regular ER ending verbs with the preposition à ; followed by the revision of conjugations :

Parler à = to speak to

Enseigner à = to teach

Demander à = to asked to

Ordonner à = to order

Plaire à = to please

Répondre à = to respond

Manquer = to miss



Conjugations for the above verbs :

Parler (to speak):

Je parle

Tu parles

Il/Elle/On parle

Nous parlons

Vous parlez

Ils/Elles parlent

Enseigner (to teach):

J'enseigne

Tu enseignes

Il/Elle/On enseigne

Nous enseignons

Vous enseignez

Ils/Elles enseignent

Ordonner (to order):

J'ordonne

Tu ordonnes

Il/Elle/On ordonne

Nous ordonnons

Vous ordonnez

Ils/Elles ordonnent

Plaire (to please):

Je plais

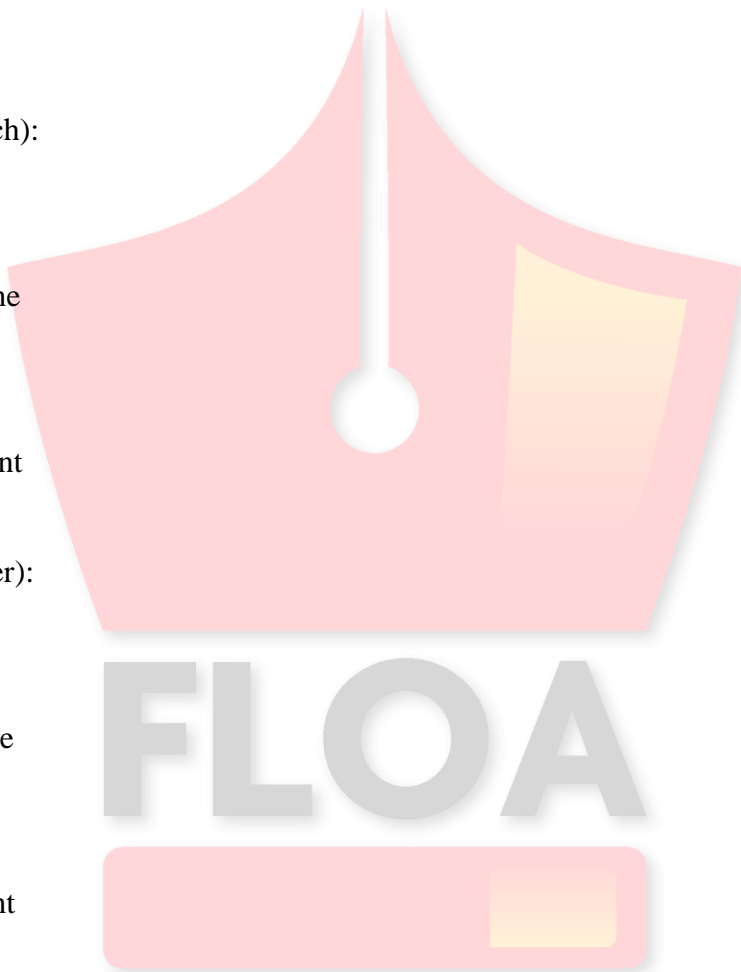
Tu plais

Il/Elle/On plaît

Nous plaisons

Vous plaisez

Ils/Elles plaisent



Répondre (to respond):

Je réponds

Tu réponds

Il/Elle/On répond

Nous répondons

Vous répondez

Ils/Elles répondent

Manquer (to miss):

Je manque

Tu manques

Il/Elle/On manque

Nous manquons

Vous manquez

Ils/Elles manquent

Demander (to ask):

Je demande

Tu demandes

Il/Elle/On demande

Nous demandons

Vous demandez

Ils/Elles demandent

Par exemples :

Je parle à mon professeur. (I speak to my teacher.)

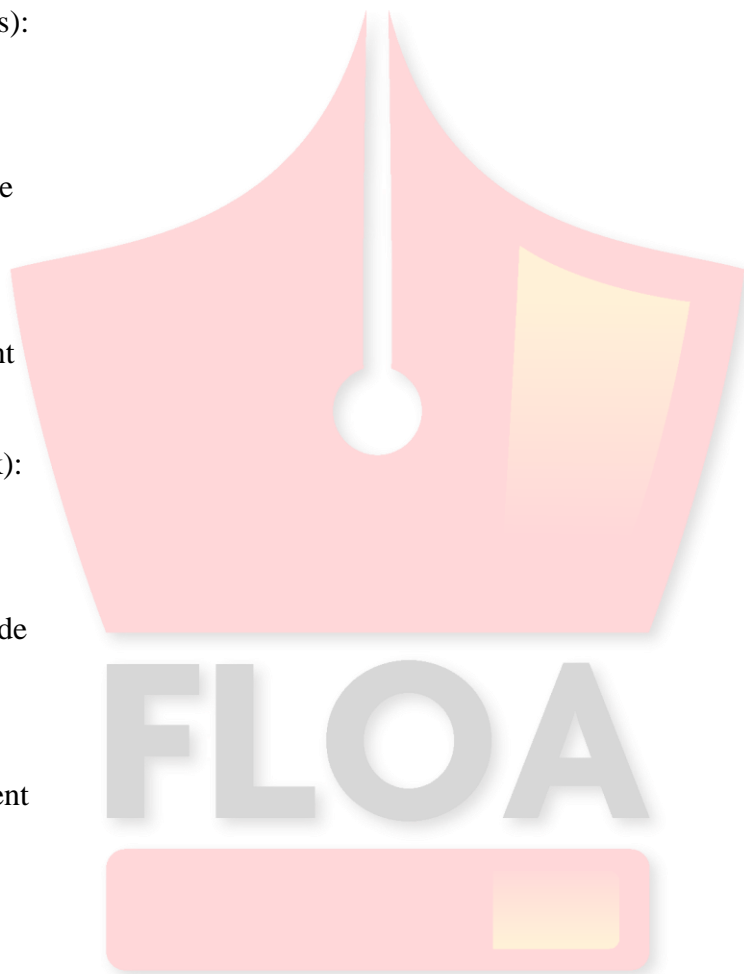
= Je lui parle.

Elle enseigne à ses élèves. (She teaches her students.)

= Elle leur enseigne

Il demande à son ami. (He asks his friend.)

= Il lui demande.



Le général ordonne à ses soldats. (The general orders his soldiers.)

= Le général leur ordonne.

Ce livre plaît aux enfants. (This book pleases the children.)

= Ce livre leur plaît.

Nous répondons à vos questions. (We respond to your questions.)

= Nous vous répondons

Tu me manques. (I miss you.)

### Worksheet for Self-study

1. What is the correct indirect object pronoun for the sentence:

"Je parle à mon professeur." (I speak to my teacher.)

- a) me
- b) te
- c) **lui**
- d) nous

2. Which indirect object pronoun should replace "à ses élèves" in the sentence:

"Elle enseigne à ses élèves." (She teaches her students.)

- a) me
- b) **leur**
- c) vous
- d) nous

3. What is the correct indirect object pronoun for the sentence:

"Il demande à son ami." (He asks his friend.)

- a) me
- b) te
- c) **lui**
- d) leur

4. Which indirect object pronoun should replace "à ses soldats" in the sentence:  
"Le général ordonne à ses soldats." (The general orders his soldiers.)
- a) nous
  - b) vous
  - c) leur
  - d) te
5. What is the correct indirect object pronoun for the sentence: "Ce livre plaît aux enfants."  
(This book pleases the children.)
- a) nous
  - b) te
  - c) lui
  - d) leur

