



MFL Sunderland Primary French Podcasts

lesson

7C

Welcome to the MFL Sunderland Primary French podcast. Lesson 7C – Le fermier dans son pré

In this lesson you'll learn how to take part in a French nursery rhyme and find out more about the "ay" sound.

Le fermier dans son pré

"Le fermier dans son pré" is the French version of "The farmer's in his den". Here is the vocabulary that you will need:

<i>le fermier</i>	the farmer
<i>la femme</i>	the wife
<i>l'enfant</i>	the child
<i>la nourrice</i>	the nanny
<i>le chat</i>	the cat
<i>la souris</i>	the mouse
<i>le fromage</i>	the cheese
<i>son pré</i>	his meadow
<i>prend</i>	takes
<i>est battu</i>	is patted

Maintenant, à toi. Ecoutez, répétez:

le fermier (pause) *le fermier* (pause)

la femme (pause) *la femme* (pause)

l'enfant (pause) *l'enfant* (pause)

la nourrice (pause) *la nourrice* (pause)

le chat (pause) *le chat* (pause)

la souris (pause) *la souris* (pause)

le fromage (pause) *le fromage* (pause)

son pré (pause) *son pré* (pause)

prend (pause) *prend* (pause)

est battu (pause) *est battu* (pause)

*You'll remember from the last lesson that "le" and "la" both mean "the", and that "le" is masculine and "la" is feminine. If the noun begins with a vowel, the final vowel of "le" and "la" is suppressed. This gives a more fluid sound, which in written form is shown with an apostrophe. This process is called **elision**, and it explains why "l'enfant" has the "l". There's no easy way of telling whether l' words are masculine or feminine – you have to learn it as you go along!*

Here's the nursery rhyme. Listen and sing along !

Le fermier dans son pré
Le fermier dans son pré
Ohé, ohé, ohé
Le fermier dans son pré

Le fermier prend sa femme
Le fermier prend sa femme
Ohé, ohé, ohé
Le fermier prend sa femme

La femme prend son enfant...

L'enfant prend la nourrice...

La nourrice prend le chat...

Le chat prend la souris...

La souris prend le fromage...

Le fromage est battu...

In Lesson 4 you learned the difference between "é" (e acute) and "è" (e grave). E acute is pronounced as an "ay" sound and e grave as an "air" sound. There are other ways of making the "ay" sound in French, some of which we have seen in this lesson: ai, er (on the end of a word), ez, and et (on the end of a word).

Try these words. Ecoutez, répétez :

j'ai (pause) j'ai (pause)

vrai (pause) vrai (pause)

fermier (pause) fermier (pause)

premier (pause) premier (pause)

ouvrez (pause) ouvrez (pause)

poussez-vous (pause) poussez-vous (pause)

et (pause) et (pause)

navet (pause) navet (pause)

That's the end of this podcast. If you think you need a bit more practice, go back to the beginning and work through the activities again.

Au revoir !