

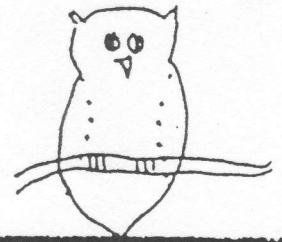
L'ALPHABET FRANÇAIS



Aa



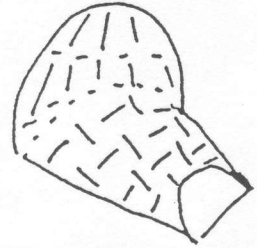
Hh



Bb



Ii



Cc



Jj



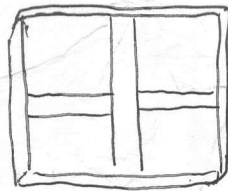
Dd



Kk



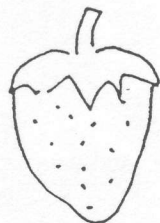
Ee



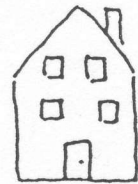
Ll



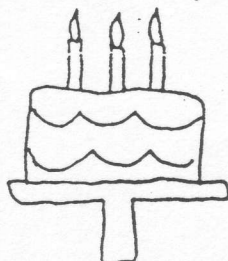
Ff



Mm



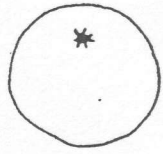
Gg



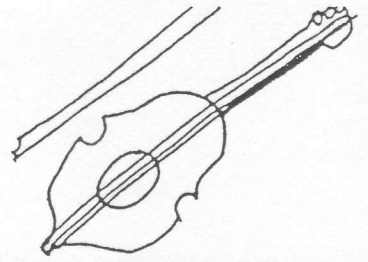
Nn



Oo



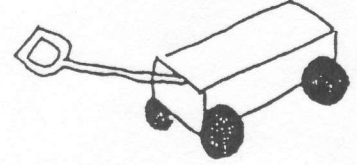
Vv



Pp



Ww



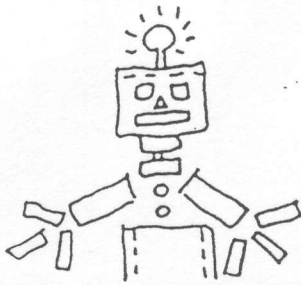
Qq



Xx



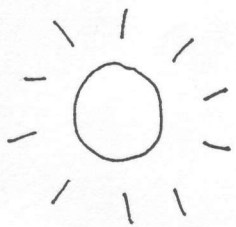
Rr



Yy



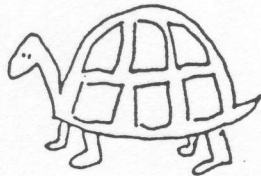
Ss



Zz



Tt



Uu



The alphabet

Aa - ah - un 

Bb - bay - un ballon

Cc - say - un clown

Dd - day - une dent

Ee - euh* fenêtre

Ff - ef - une fraise

Gg - jay - un gâteau

Hh - ash - un hibou

Ii - ee - un iglou

Jj - jee - une jupe

Kk - kah - un kangourou

Ll - el - un lapin

Mm - em - une maison

Nn - en - un nid

Oo - oh - une orange

Pp - pay - une pomme

Qq - qu - quatre

Rr - air - un robot

Ss - es - le soleil

Tt - tay - une tortue

Uu - u - l'univers

Vv - vay - un violon

Ww - dooble vay - un wagon

Xx - eeks - un xylophone

Yy - eegrek - les yeux

Zz - zed - un zèbre

***The letter "e" (euh) never has this sound at the beginning of a word.**

The Consonants and their sounds

b - (b) - the same

c - (c) - the same except 'ci', 'ce', and 'cy', then c=(s)

d - (d) - the same

f - (f) - the same

g - (g) - the same except 'gi', 'ge', and 'gy', then g=(j)

h - (') - usually 'h' makes no sound but when marked with an apostrophe there is a slight aspiration

j - (j) - like in the name of actress Zsa-Zsa Gabor

k - (k) - the same

l - (l) - the same

m - (m) - the same

n - (n) - the same

p - (p) - the same

q - (k) - as in both 'c' and 'k'

r - (r) - almost the same but with vocalization from the throat

s - (s) - the same

t - (t) - the same

v - (v) - the same


w - (w) - like 'v'


x - (ks) - usually a (ks) sound but sometimes as in "un xylophone" will be (z)


z - (z) - the same


The vowels


Sound in English

a - (a)  un chat like 'a' in 'la', can also be 'as' and 'at'
"ah"


e - ()  une grenouille like 'a' in again but a slightly shorter sound
une fenêtre
"euh"

é - (e)  une clé like 'ay' in 'clay', can also be written as 'er', 'ez', 'ai', and 'et'
"ay"


è - (e)  une flèche like 'e' in 'deck' but slightly longer, can also be written as 'e', 'ai', 'ei', 'es', 'est', 'e', and 'ait'
zèbre
è as in lèt

i - (i)  une souris like 'ee' in 'bee', can also be written as 'it', 'is', and 'i'
kiwi
"ee"

(i) the same but shorter

o - (o)  un bateau like 'o' in 'so', can also be written as 'au', 'eau', 'ot', 'op' and 'os'
robot
"oh"

(o)  une pomme like 'o' in 'boss' but longer

u - (u)  la lune no such sound in English; very pursed lips, can also be written as 'ut' and 'us'
fusée
"oo" ↗

The combinations

ou - (û)



un hibou

sounds like 'oo' in 'room', can also be written as 'oue', 'out', 'oux', and 'ous'

poule "oo"

oi - (wà)



un oiseau

sounds like 'wha' in 'what'

étoile "wa"

eu - (ë)



un feu

similar to 'ea' in 'earth', can also be written as 'eux' and 'heu'

"euh"

au - (ô)



un bateau

like 'o' in 'so', can also be written 'eau'

autocar "oh"

ill - (îy)



une fille

the l's are silent but add a sound similar to the English 'y'

"eey"

ail - (ây)



un chandail

a sound similar to the English 'y' in 'why'

ch - (sh)



un cheval

like 'sh' in 'shirt'

chocolat "sh"

s - (z)

poison, chaise

ç - s

garçon, ça

ss - (s)

poisson

g before a, o, u - gomme

g before e, i "zh" - gentil

The nasals

bonbon

on - (oⁿ)



un mouton similar to 'o' in 'pomme', and can also be written as 'ons', 'ont', 'ond', and 'ong', om

an - (aⁿ)



un éléphant similar to 'a' in 'chat', and can also be written as 'ant', 'en', and 'ent'

fantôme

in - (iⁿ)



un sapin

can also be 'ain', 'en', and 'ein', im, aim

lapin

oin - (kwⁿ)

$$4 - 3 = 1$$

moins

similar to 'oi' in 'oiseau', and can be written as 'oins', 'oint' and 'oing'

un - (uⁿ)



un, um - "humble, brun"

gn -

"ny" oignon gagner

Make your practice at home more enjoyable by trying some of these games and activities:

- 1. Memory:** Make two cards for each word. Spread them out face down on the floor. Take turns turning over two cards at a time. You can keep a matching pair only if you can read and spell the word from memory.
- 2. Make flash cards for the words being practised.** Cut them into syllables. You say a word and the child finds the syllables to put the word together. If they are having real problems, print each word in a different colour to make finding the syllables easier.
- 3. Print the words in scrambled order and have your child unscramble them.**
- 4. Illustrate the words and have your child match the pictures to the words.**
- 5. Give part of the word and your child must complete the word.**
- 6. TIC TAC TOE:** You and your child play Tic Tac Toe, taking turns. In order to put an X or an O on the grid, you must first correctly identify the word that your opponent gives you.
- 7. "I am thinking of a word..."** Give your partner some clues and he/she must guess and spell the word.
- 8. Spill and Spell:** Print each word in a different colour. Cut the words up letter by letter. Put the letters all together in a small box. Dump out the letters and see how quickly you can put the words back together again. If there are a lot of words to practise, then try two or three at a time. Don't put in more words than your child seems capable of handling at one time.
- 9. Have a set of alphabet cards, something like you would find in a game of Scrabble.** Spend some time playing a game where one person makes up a word and the other reads it. If you have the game Scrabble, use those letters and add your own accents.
- 10. Homemade crosswords and word searches.**
- 11. Baseball:** Your child attempts to make a home run by correctly spelling four words. For each word that he spells correctly, he can advance a base. Make a home run by correctly spelling four words and you have three chances before going out.

***Simply modify some of these games for a younger child, using only the letters from the alphabet to help teach and practise and letter names and sounds.**

****Where possible, use learning materials and resources that you already have in your home (e.g. plastic letters and magazines).**

*****Read, read, read, and read some more! By reading to your child in English, you help them to develop some important knowledge and strategies about reading. You can also try your hand at reading in French. If you start simple with your child, you will be more able to keep up in the future!**