

**Marion High School**  
**Student Instructional Packet Assignments**  
**September 8<sup>th</sup> - September 21<sup>st</sup>**

<p>Student: _____</p> <p>Period: _____</p> <p>Teacher(s): Circle your teacher's name, if more than one teacher is listed below.</p> <p>Teacher 1: Mlle. Cusaac          Email: lcusaac@marion.k12.sc.us</p> <p>Teacher 2:          Email:</p> <p>Teacher 3:          Email:</p> <p>Teacher 4:          Email:</p> <p>Course: <u>French I</u></p> <p>Teacher Planning Period: <u>3rd</u></p> <p><b>School Number: 843-423-2571</b></p>	<p><b>Student:</b></p> <p><b>Please put your name and class period on this sheet.</b></p> <p><b>You will need to return this sheet and any assignments attached.</b></p> <p><b>Circle your teacher's name</b></p>
	<p>Tuesday – September 8<sup>th</sup></p> <p>“All About Me” Activity          Article and questions “How many people speak French, and where is it spoken?”</p>
<p>Wednesday – September 9<sup>th</sup></p> <p>Alphabet, Numbers 1-10, and accents</p>	<p>Thursday – September 10<sup>th</sup></p> <p>Greetings and Taking leave activity. Write a script</p>

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Friday – September 11 <sup>th</sup>  Draw a comic strip of introducing yourself to a stranger.	Monday – September 14 <sup>th</sup>  “Fiare la bise” article and questions
Tuesday – September 15 <sup>th</sup>  Days of the week activity “what day comes next?” “what day of the week comes before?”	Wednesday – September 16 <sup>th</sup>  Months of the year. Fill in the table, then begin working on making your own calendar.
Thursday – September 17 <sup>th</sup>  Months and days of the week word unscrambler	Friday- September 18 <sup>th</sup>  Work on illustrating the calendar
Monday – September 21 <sup>st</sup>  Finish illustrating the calendar that was started on day 7.	



**Marion High School**  
**Mlle. Cusaac French Class**  
**2020-2021**

*"Educating and Empowering Students"*

Bonjour! My name is Lindsey Cusaac and I am so excited to have your child in my class for the 2020-2021 school year! I plan to show them how great learning another language to be, while exploring the Francophone world. Each student will need to work consistently and diligently to maximize their potential and have a successful, rewarding learning experience.

The first weeks of school we will be getting to know one another. Creating community is a large part of the beginning of a new school year, and this year will be just the same. The best work and projects will also be displayed and appreciated to encourage students learn better and put in more effort. Classwork will be done during class and turned in for a grade and homework will be given.

Your cooperation is essential in developing a positive homework habit. You can encourage your child by showing interest and demonstrating helpful attitudes towards homework.

- Help your child organize adequate time to complete activities neatly and carefully.
- Encourage your child to ask for help when he/she doesn't understand something or is frustrated. Teachers, like parents, can help only if they know there is a need.

For successful learning in the class a student needs to know and follow **RULES, PROCEDURES and DISCIPLINE POLICIES.**

1. Student should come prepared to the class with homework, paper, and writing material.
2. Student should follow the **School Dress Code Policy**.
3. Violation of the dress code will result in a sequence of consequences.
4. **DRESS CODE ---**
  - **Pants up, ID on and visible**
  - **Mirrors on the desk/combing/ grooming in class is not allowed.**
5. Homework should be turned in on the due date.
  - If a student has a genuine reason, you will be excused and the Home work will be accepted the next day with for a complete credit.
  - If Home work is submitted the day after the due date, it will be accepted for 80% credit.



- Later than that you get 50% credit only.
6. **BELLWORK** should be turned in for a **Class work Grade**.
7. **GRADING POLICY**-I follow the **Total Points System** of Grading.
- A. 90-100
  - B. 80-90
  - C. 70-80
  - D. 60-70
  - F 0 -59
- 40%- Summative (Tests, Exams, Lab Reports, Unit Projects)  
30%-Formative (Tests, Quizzes, Mini Labs, Demo reports)  
20%-Formative (Bell work, Homework, Classwork, Activities, Classroom discussions, Lab work, responsibility)  
10% Formative (Non-Fiction reading and Writing)
8. **ATTENDANCE and MISSING WORK :**
- If a student is absent for the class but has a Doctor's excuse or a parent note or an administrator's note, the **MISSING WORK** will be given.
  - To complete the missing work you will be given 2 working days.
  - Labs and Tests/Quizzes will be made up according to the mutual convenience of the Teacher and the student.
  - If the student is cutting class, he/she has to face consequences.
9. **CHEATING:** If found cheating on Tests /Quizzes, copying from others tests, asking for answers, looking up in the book **YOUR TEST WILL BE CANCELLED AND YOU WILL BE AWARDED A ZERO.**  
**AFTER SCHOOL HELP** will be available on **Tuesdays and Thursdays** from 3:30 pm to 4.15 pm.

Last but not the least-

10. **CELL PHONE POLICY-**

- IT SHOULD NOT BE VISIBLE
- IT SHOULD NOT BE ACTIVE
- IT SHOULD NOT RING OR VIBRATE IN THE CLASS ROOM
- STUDENT IS PROHIBITED FROM TEXTING OR PAGING, OR LISTENING TO MUSIC.
- STUDENT CANNOT TAKE PICTURES OR VIDEO RECORD IN CLASS
- STUDENT CANNOT USE AN ELECTRONIC GADGET TO PLAY MUSIC OR VIDEO IN CLASS.

**VIOLATING THE ABOVE POLICIES LEAD TO SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.**

12. . **NO EATING OR DRINKING IN THE CLASS UNLESS FOR A MEDICAL CONDITION.**

13. **Passes**

At the beginning of each nine weeks, you will be allowed 4 passes. These passes will be used for bathroom, office, nurse, etc throughout the nine weeks. Once you are out of the



4 passes, **you are out!** Use them wisely. If you have a medical problem, you will need to fill out the paperwork through the nurse's office, and she will notify me of the situation.\*If you do not use your passes, at the end of the nine weeks you will receive **bonus points** for each pass you have left!

### **My Schedule:**

<b>Semester 1</b>	<b>Semester 2</b>
French I	French III
French II	French I
Lunch	Lunch
Planning	French II
French I	Planning

### **Webpage**

I maintain a website that includes information about what we are doing in class, special announcements, and extra credit assignments.

[www.marion.k12.sc.us](http://www.marion.k12.sc.us)

go to schools → Marion High School → School Staff → Lindsey Cusaac

Also enclosed is an Emergency contact form, so I'll know how best to reach you. At the bottom of the form, please sign that you read the information and reviewed the syllabus. Your child will receive homework grades for returning the Emergency contact form with your signatures.

All parents are encouraged to contact school office for information about **Power School**, to enable you to see your child's grades for each class.

I believe that communication is the key to a great parent-teacher relationship. I encourage you to contact me if you have any questions or concerns at any time. You can send me a note, text me on **REMINDE**, email me at [lcusaac@marion.k12.sc.us](mailto:lcusaac@marion.k12.sc.us) or call me at 843-423-2571 Ext-3601.

Please feel free to participate in your child's learning as much as you can. Helping hands are always needed. Whether it is homework, review for exam, helping with field trips or activities, or any other participation will enrich our classroom experiences.

I am looking forward to a wonderful and exciting year with you and your child! I greatly appreciate your co-operation and support to make learning a wonderful experience.

Thank you,  
Lindsey Cusaac

**PLEASE PRINT, SIGN AND RETURN TO THE TEACHER**



## **Mlle. Cusaac's Classroom Syllabus**

I have read and totally agree to follow the policies set forth above. I will closely follow the oral or written instructions provided by the teacher and/or school administrator. . I fully understand what is expected of me and I will try my best.

Student Name- \_\_\_\_\_ Signature-

Parent Name - \_\_\_\_\_ Signature-

Date- \_\_\_\_\_

**Parents please give me the best way to contact you:**

**Persons to be contacted in case of Emergency –**

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**First person**

**Name**

**Phone –**

**Alt Ph-**

**Email-**

**Employer-**

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**Second person**

**Name**

**Phone –**

**Alt Ph-**

**Email-**

**Employer-**

# All About Me!

Bonjour to all of my students! I am SO excited for this year! My name is Mademoiselle (Mlle.) Cusaac and I will be your French teacher. I graduated from East Carolina University with my degree in French Foreign Language and Literature and a minor in Business Administration. In my final year there I studied abroad in a city called St. Étienne in France. This is a smaller city just outside of Lyon on the Eastern side of the country. I LOVE to travel and have been to Italy, France, Spain, England, Ireland, and the Bahamas. I started learning French when I was right around you all's age, beginning in my sophomore year in high school. I know this year will be VERY different, but know that we are all in this together!

Sincerely,

Mlle. Cusaac



Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Birthday: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

# F•A•V•O•R•I•T•E•S

Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Food: \_\_\_\_\_ Musician: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_ Book: \_\_\_\_\_

Movie/TV Show: \_\_\_\_\_ Team: \_\_\_\_\_

What do you want to do after high school? Draw a career symbol, college logo, military icon, etc.

**3 GOALS  
FOR THIS  
YEAR:**

**5 WORDS  
THAT  
DESCRIBE  
ME:**

1. Write your first and last name on the blank line above "age."
2. Fill in each section and then add at least three colors.

## How Many People Speak French, And Where Is It Spoken?

Did you know that French is one of the fastest growing languages in the world and that about half of all French speakers live in Africa? Read on to discover more about the far reaches of the French language.

A Brief Introduction: *What Is The French Language?*

French, like Italian, Portuguese, Romanian and Spanish, is a Romance language. Romance languages are descended from Vulgar (Common) Latin, which was the everyday language of the Romans. It was spread far and wide by Roman colonists, but following the dissolution of the Western Roman Empire, many conquered lands became culturally and linguistically isolated.

Vulgar Latin diverged into many different local dialects, which eventually became the Romance languages we know today. French evolved from the Gallo-Romance dialects of northern France and replaced Latin as the state language of France in 1539, when François I made French the official language of administration.

### Where In The World Is French Spoken?

French is the official language in 29 countries, which puts it in second place behind English. The 29 countries are, in alphabetical order: Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, the Ivory Coast, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, France, Haiti, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Switzerland, Togo and Vanuatu.

French is also the procedural language for the EU, the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the EU, and one of the recognized working languages of the United Nations.

### How Many People In The World Speak French?

The simple answer is "about 300 million," but this obscures a more complicated profile of the language. Within the 300 million are not only native speakers, but also partial speakers and speakers of numerous French dialects and creoles. Through colonization and diaspora, **French is the sixth most widely spoken language in the world**, following Mandarin Chinese, English, Hindi, Spanish and Arabic.

It's an official language in countries across five different continents and is also the second most studied language in the world, after English: 120 million students are currently learning French. Atop the 220 million native speakers in the world, there are an estimated 72 million partial speakers, and these numbers are increasing. Owing to population growth in Africa, where approximately 50% of native French speakers live, **the total number of French speakers could rise to as much as 700 million by 2050**, according to demographers.

## How Many People In Europe Speak French?

Unsurprisingly, France boasts the highest number of native French speakers, although it's not the most populous country to have French as an official language: The Democratic Republic of Congo has a population of 77 million, compared to 62 million in France. So how can it be that they have fewer French speakers, you ask?

French is somewhat unusual in that **it shares official status with other languages in many countries across the world**. For example, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which was a Belgian colony, there are 28 million French speakers. French was chosen as the official language because of its perceived neutrality, acting as a lingua franca to facilitate communication between the indigenous ethnic groups, the majority of whom speak one of four national languages: Lingala, Kikongo, Tshiluba and Swahili.

Returning to Europe, just under half of the population in Belgium and approximately one in five Swiss nationals speak French as a native language. It's also widely spoken in Luxembourg. If you add all these French speakers together, you come to around 80 million, which makes French the third most widely spoken mother tongue in Europe after Russian and German. The mathematicians among you will have already established that European French speakers constitute approximately 40% of the global total.

### How Many People In North America Speak French?

Canada's commitment to bilingualism is written into its Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and both English and French are recognized as official languages. That said, the official status of both languages does differ from province to province. In Quebec, for example, French is the only official language. The province is home to 7 of the 10 million native French speakers in Canada. Nationwide, there are a further 2 million speakers of French as a second language, which means approximately 30% of the population of 36 million is conversant in French. Interestingly, Montreal is also the fourth largest Francophone city in the world.

And how many people speak French in the U.S.? Well, according to the Census Bureau, French is the fourth most widely spoken language in the country. It's worth noting that this includes French in all its varieties: Haitian Creole, for example, is also considered under the same broad umbrella as Quebecois and Cajun.

Haitian immigration increased rapidly between 1980 and 2000, and there are now approximately half a million Haitian Creole speakers in the US. In the state of Louisiana, some 200,000 residents speak French at home as a first language, which equates to about 4% of the population. The country of Haiti itself, which is also located in North America, accounts for a further 10 million French speakers.

## How Many People In Africa Speak French?

As we've mentioned above, **Africa is home to more French speakers than any other continent.** Although it is predominantly a second language for most speakers, there are some regions, such as Abidjan in Ivory Coast, where it has superseded local languages. In many instances, the French spoken in the 31 Francophone countries of Africa has diverged from standard French due to contact with indigenous African languages, resulting in the development of new vernacular forms of the language.

As in the Democratic Republic of Congo, French is often used as a lingua franca in countries with multiple local languages, and it's also often employed as the language of administration and higher education. Thanks to massive population growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, combined with the continued expansion of education, **French has become the fastest growing language in Africa.**

## What About The Rest Of The World?

We mentioned that French is spoken across five continents, but we've only mentioned three. Although the overwhelming majority of French speakers are in Europe, Africa and North

America, there are also pockets of speakers in Asia, the Middle East, South America and Oceania.

French Guiana in South America borders northern Brazil and is technically a department of France. It's home to about quarter of a million people, and is also part of the European Union, with the Euro as its currency. In Oceania, French is the official language of the Pacific island of Vanuatu, and it's also spoken across French Polynesia, and in the French collectivities of New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna.

In Asia and the Middle East, the French language remains a trace of France's colonial past in countries such as Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia, which were formerly French Indochina, and in Lebanon and Syria. While its formal use has generally been on the decline in these countries, it remains widely studied and spoken among the elderly, elites and in many institutions of higher education.

## Why Learn French?

The sheer number of Mandarin, English and Spanish speakers is the most common justification for studying these languages. With the forecast growth of the language over the next 30 years, the same justification can be used for French. Plus, who wouldn't want to learn one of the most romantic languages around?

Link to article: <https://www.babbel.com/en/magazine/how-many-people-speak-french-and-where-is-french-spoken>

## Questions on Article "How Many People Speak French, And Where Is It Spoken?"

1. Identify which language French is derived from and list two other romance languages (besides French).
2. How many people are thought to speak a dialect of French?
3. Explain why some countries in Africa have French as their official language. How about Belgium, why is their official language French?
4. Based on the article, use the map provided and color in countries where French is spoken.



# DAY 2 SEPTEMBER 9, 2020

Please read and complete the following activities. (Three activities continued on to back of the paper)

1.) Thinking on the article from yesterday, explain why you chose to learn French. (Minimum of 5 complete sentences)

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2.) Read the following and repeat twice.

Do this with both the alphabet and the numbers ONE to TEN.

Alphabet	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
How to Say in French	ah	bay	say	day	euh	eff	jhay	ash	ee	jhee	ka	elle	emm
Alphabet	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
How to Say in French	enn	oh	pay	koo	air	ess	tay	oo	vay	doobluhvay	eeks	eegrek	zed

Number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number in French	zéro	un	deux	trois	quatre	cinq	six	sept	huit	neuf	dix
How to Pronounce	zay-RO	uh	deuh	twah	KAT-ruh	sank	sees	set	wheet	nuhf	dees
Number	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Number in French	onze	douze	treize	quatorze	quinze	seize	dix-sept	dix-huit	dix-neuf	vingt	
How to Pronounce	onz	dooz	trez	kah-TOHR-z	cans	sez	dees set	dees wheet	dees nuhf	van	

In French there are punctuation options added to letters that change the pronunciation and meaning of the word. Therefore, adding a certain punctuation to a letter can change the idea of the whole sentence. These addatives are called ACCENTS, but of course there are different types. There's the accent aigu, accent à grave, circumflexe, tréma, and a cedilla. Accents are added to vowels, a e i o u.

Examples of each:

## accents in french

É acute accent  
accent aigu

È grave accent  
accent grave

Ê circumflex  
accent circonflexe

Ë diaeresis  
accent tréma

Ç cedilla  
cédille

3.) Review the following paragraph. CIRCLE the words with an accent aigu, UNDERLINE the words with the accent grave, put a SQUARE around the word with the accent circonflexe, put a TRIANGLE around the word with the accent tréma, and STRIKE THROUGH the word with the cédille. (for the words with two accent types, just circle/strike through/triangle/square/underline the LETTER the accent is on.)

À la tombée de la nuit, les ruelles décorées aux couleurs de Noël s'illuminent... Il règne une ambiance légère et joyeuse dans les maisons à colombages de la cité médiévale, la famille au grand complet met la main à la pâte : décorations pour le sapin de Noël, couronne de l'Avent, bredalas (petits gâteaux de Noël) et pain d'épices, chants de Noël,... Aucun doute : le temps de l'Avent débute dans la vallée de Kaysersberg, tout doit être prêt pour le réveillon de Noël ! Et voilà, ça y est!

## DAY 3 SEPTEMBER 10, 2020

### Vocabulaire

Bonjour (formal)	bohn-jhoor	Hello/Good day! (formal)
Salut! (informal)	sah-loo	Hey!
Bonsoir! (formal)	bohn-swahr	Good evening!
Comment allez-vous? (formal)	Como tally vu	How are you?
Ça va?(.) (informal)	Sah vah	How are you? (posed as a question) I'm OK (Posed as a response)
Quoi de neuf? (informal)	Kwoi de nuhf?	What's up?
Très bien (Bien) (formal)	Tray be-ohn	Very well (Well)
Pas mal (formal)	Pa mal (s is silent)	Not bad
Au revoir (formal)	oh reh-vwah	Good-bye
À bientôt (formal)	ah bee-ehn-toe	Until later
À demain (formal)	ah deh-mehn	Until tomorrow!
À tout à l'heure (formal)	ah toot ah luhr	See you later!/See you in a bit!
Ciao! (informal)	chow	Hey! Bye!
Merci! (formal)	mehr-see	Thank you

1.) Write two (2) short scripts, one for an informal greeting and one for an informal greeting.

Formal:

Informal:

2.) Respond to the following scripts.

a.) -Bonjour!

-  
- Oui, ça va, et toi, ça va?

b.) -Salut, ça va?

-  
-Pas mal, mais je suis en retard! À  
bientôt!

## DAY 4 SEPTEMBER 11, 2020

### Vocabulaire

Je me présente	Let me introduce myself.	Elle s'appelle...	Her name is...
Je m'appelle...	My name is...	Comment vous appelez-vous ? (formal)	What is your name?
Je suis...	I am ...	Comment t'appelles-tu ? (informal)	What is your name?
Mon prénom est...	My (first) name is...	Enchanté(e)	It's nice to meet you
Je vous présente... (formal)	I'd like to introduce...	le prénom	first name, given name
Je te présente... (informal)	I'd like to introduce...	le nom	last name, family name
Voici...	This is...	le surnom	Nickname
Il s'appelle...	His name is...		

- 1.) Using the vocabulary from today and Day 3, DRAW (with color) a cartoon series/comic strip introducing yourself to someone (MUST be at least 4 frames). Be creative!  
**REMEMBER:** If you start out using the formal wording, you Must continue with the formal wording throughout your comic strip.

DAY 5 SEPTEMBER 14, 2020

Read the following and answer the corresponding questions in COMPLETE sentences.

## How to French Kiss — But Not That Way!

Posted by Josh Dougherty on Feb 6, 2015 in Culture, People

*We aren't talking about THAT French kiss (that's une pelle – literally, a shovel. The verb for to French kiss is rouler une pelle [to wrap/roll a shovel]- you can put that image together.), no, we're going to talk about the art of la bise (kiss). When meeting someone in France, faire la bise is commonplace, but for those who aren't familiar with these introductory cheek kisses, the act can be confusing and maybe make you feel a little mal à l'aise (uncomfortable). It's nothing cheeky — it's just a way to say bonjour!*

If you've never been to France yet, you should definitely become aware of this custom. It goes further than a simple hello and a handshake (although, that can happen, too). Get used to pressing your cheek against the other person's cheek and kissing the air. It might sound weird, but there are some generally-accepted guidelines you can follow to make this transition a little easier. Just like with French grammar, though, expect there to be exceptions.

The act itself is simple – as I said earlier, you press your cheek against the other person's cheek and kiss the air. Puis, vous changez de côté (then you change sides) – pull your head back slightly (just enough not to brush your noses or lips together) and do the same thing with the other cheek. Where you are in France can determine just how many times you kiss – it can be anywhere between 2 and 5. How can you know for sure? The best and safest way is just to go along with whatever the French person is doing.

It can go a little further than this, too – which cheek do you start with? I always lean to the left and press my right cheek first. Some people insist on starting with another cheek. I've never run into a problem, but maybe I'm excused because I'm foreign.

So that's how you do it – how about who you do it with? This mostly depends on your relation with the person and their sex. It's common to faire la bise with people you know, and even their friends. That means when you go to a French party, be prepared to make a lot of kissy sounds. This surprised me at first; I was used to just giving a communal hello and considering it finished. But that all, of course, depends on the context. Just because you hear “bonjour!” doesn't mean it's time to stick your cheek out. You'll be greeted with a nice hello every time you go into the bakery. A simple bonjour back is sufficient. You're not going to faire la bise to a new client, either. The kissing is less common in the professional world where the handshake still rules.

Female friends to other female friends always font la bise. Males and females will almost always do the kisses, but if the woman holds her hand out, she wants a handshake, not the kiss. Male and male is a little different. Most guys will just shake hands, but some guys, especially in the south in my experience, will kiss a close friend or family member's cheek while wrapping their arm around the other person's back. And of course, everything in this paragraph depends on the person, so nothing is set in stone.





## DAY 6

### Les jours de la semaine

*Days of the week*

lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday

*Note that capital letters are not used in French for the days of the week.*

#### A) Which day of the week comes next?

- a. samedi \_\_\_\_\_
- b. jeudi \_\_\_\_\_
- c. dimanche \_\_\_\_\_
- d. mercredi \_\_\_\_\_
- e. lundi \_\_\_\_\_
- f. vendredi \_\_\_\_\_
- g. mardi \_\_\_\_\_

#### B) Which day of the week comes before?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ dimanche
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ mercredi
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ samedi
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ lundi
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ vendredi
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ jeudi
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ mardi

## DAY 7

1.) Write the corresponding month to its English equivalent using the word bank.

Month	Les mois
January	
February	
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	
December	

### Word Bank

janvier      février      mars      avril      mai      juin  
juillet      août      septembre      octobre      novembre  
décembre

2.) Start illustrating a calendar labeling the days of the week and the month in French. Get creative and add some color and drawing to your calendar that you believe represents the month (i.e hearts for Valentines Day). Make sure to add any dates that are important to YOU (i.e. Birthdays). Be creative and use some color!

# DAY 8 SEPTEMBER 17, 2020

## Les Mois et Les Jours

Directions: Unscramble the days and months into the boxes. The letters in the circles will be used to create the mystery phrase below.

IMA	<input type="text"/>
VONBERME	<input type="text"/>
IMAEDS	<input type="text"/>
JIDUE	<input type="text"/>
RNVEDDEI	<input type="text"/>
JILTEUL	<input type="text"/>
BESPERTEM	<input type="text"/>
VIARJNE	<input type="text"/>
DIULN	<input type="text"/>
RAMDI	<input type="text"/>
RIALV	<input type="text"/>
BERCOOT	<input type="text"/>
RDMECIER	<input type="text"/>
DAICEMNH	<input type="text"/>
DÉMEREBC	<input type="text"/>
FÉRIVRE	<input type="text"/>
NIJU	<input type="text"/>
OAÛT	<input type="text"/>
SARM	<input type="text"/>

### Vocabulaire

January	janvier
February	février
March	mars
April	avril
May	mai
June	juin
July	juillet
August	août
September	septembre
October	octobre
November	novembre
December	décembre
Sunday	dimanche
Monday	lundi
Tuesday	mardi
Wednesday	mercredi
Thursday	jeudi
Friday	vendredi
Saturday	samedi

The Secret Phrase:

'     ?

## DAY 9 AND 10

Finish working on the calendar that was started on Day 7 (divvy it up so you do five months on Day 9 and 4 months on Day 10 so you aren't rushed). Once completed, make sure they are placed in order from January to December and stapled (if possible). At the end of this activity, you should have a completed calendar in French with color, illustrations, and some important dates to you. Have fun with this activity!