

DAYS, MONTHS, SEASONS AND DATES

DAYS, MONTHS, SEASONS AND DATES

- Days of the Week
- Time of the Day
- Months of the Year
- Seasons
- Asking and Answering the Date in French
- Asking and Answering the Day in French

LESSON OUTCOME

By the end of this chapter, student should be able to:

- Memorize French's times, days, months and seasons.
- Ask and answer French's day/date correctly.

The days of the week

Lundi	- Monday
Mardi	- Tuesday
Mercredi	- Wednesday
Jeudi	- Thursday
Vendredi	- Friday
Samedi	- Saturday
Dimanche	- Sunday
Jour de semaine	- Weekday
Week-end	- Weekend

CONTINUE

- Days are not capitalized in French.
 - The French week starts on Monday, rather than Sunday.
 - You may or not may need to use the masculine definite article le:
1. If you are talking about the day of a unique event, do not use an article.
 - **Je l'ai vu dimanche** (I saw him on Sunday)
 - **Il va arriver mercredi** (He will arrive on Wednesday)
 2. When talking about something that happens repeatedly on a certain day, use the article.
 - **Je vois Pierre le lundi** (I see Pierre on Mondays)
 - **J'ai des cours les jours de semaine** (I have classes on weekdays)

Time of the day (Le temps du jour)

- The following phrases relate to the time of the day:

Aujourd'hui	- Today
Ce matin	- This morning
Cet après-midi	- This afternoon
Ce soir	- Tonight, this evening
Cette nuit	- Tonight, this coming night
Demain	- Tomorrow
Demain matin	- Tomorrow morning
Demain midi	- Tomorrow lunchtime
Demain après-midi	- Tomorrow afternoon
Demain soir	- Tomorrow evening

CONTINUE

Hier

- Yesterday

Hier matin

- Yesterday morning

Hier midi

- Yesterday lunchtime

Hier après-midi

- Yesterday afternoon

Hier soir

- Yesterday evening

Le lendemain

- The day after tomorrow, the next day

Le lendemain soir

- The evening after next, the next evening

Avant-hier

- The day before yesterday

Avant-hier soir

- The evening before last

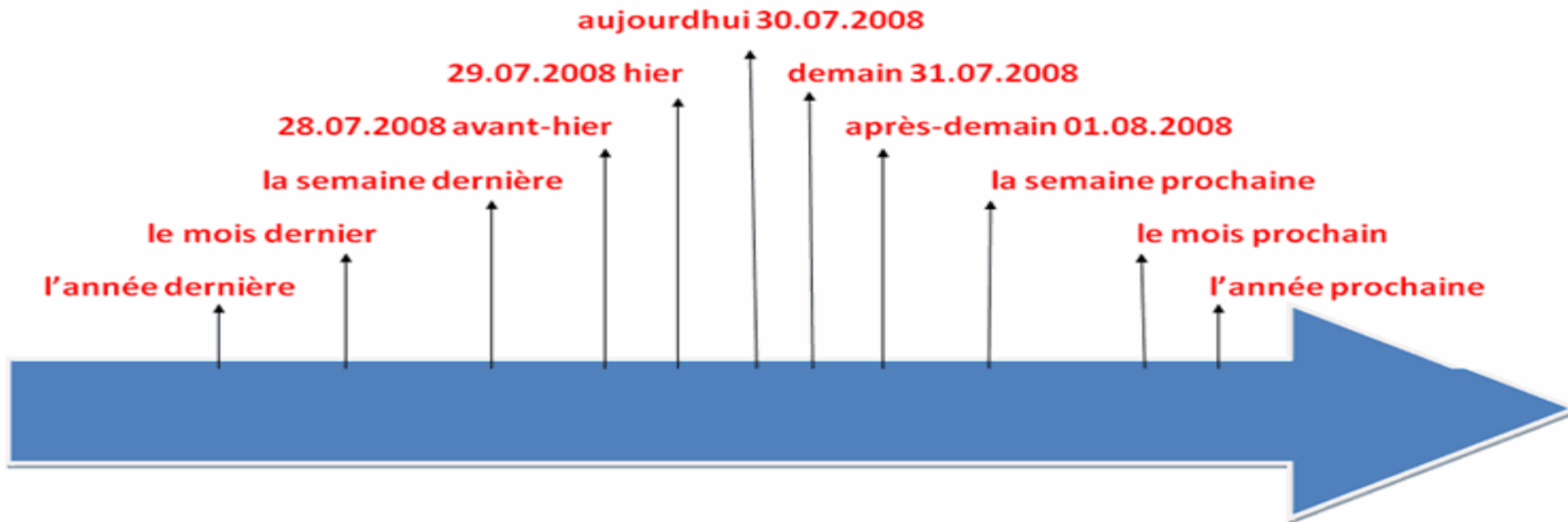
Le soir

- In the evening, every evening

Le lundi soir

- on Monday evenings

CONTINUE



The months of the year

Janvier - January

Février - February

Mars - March

Avril - April

Mai - May

Juin - June

Juillet - July

Août - August

Septembre - September

Octobre - October

Novembre - November

Décembre - December

The seasons

SPRING



SUMMER

AUTUMN



WINTER

LES SAISONS

Asking and saying the date in French

- The basic question, “What is the date?” is very simple:
 - ***Quelle est la date?***
- You can also ask for a more specific date:
 - ***Quelle est la date aujourd’hui?*** (What’s today’s date?)
 - ***Quelle est la date de (la fête, ton anniversaire...)?*** (What date is the party/your birthday...?)
- To say what the date is, the most important thing to remember is that the number must precede the month. Use this construction:
 - ***C’est + le (definite article) + cardinal number + month***
 - ***C’est le 30 octobre***
 - ***C’est le 8 avril***
 - ***C’est le 2 janvier***

CONTINUE

- The first day of the month is a little different – you have to use the ordinal number: ***premier*** (first) or ***1^{er}*** (1st)
 - ***C'est le premier avril*** or ***C'est le 1^{er} avril***.
 - ***C'est le premier juillet*** or ***C'est le 1^{er} juillet***.
- Informally, for all of the above, you can replace “***C'est***” with “***On est***” or “***Nous sommes***”
 - ***On est le 30 octobre***.
 - ***Nous sommes le premier juillet***.
- If you want to include the year, just tack it on to the end
 - ***C'est le 8 avril 2013***.
 - ***On est le 1^{er} juillet 2014***.
 - ***Nous sommes le 18 octobre 2012***.

CONTINUE

- When writing the short form, the day goes first, followed by the month and ended by the year.
 - *Le 15 décembre 2012* → *15/12/12*
 - *Le 29 mars 2011* → *29/03/11*
 - *Le 1^{er} avril 2015* → *01/04/15*

Asking and answering the day in French

- French has three different ways to ask “What day (of the week) is it?”
 1. *Quel jour est-ce?*
 2. *Quel jour est-on?*
 3. *Quel jour sommes-nous?*
- To answer, simply uninvert one of the verb-subject pairs above and then say the day of the week. So, “It’s Saturday” can be said:
 1. *C’est samedi.*
 2. *On est samedi.*
 3. *Nous sommes samedi.*

CONTINUE

- To say “Today is Thursday”, say “*Aujourd’hui*,” followed by any of the previous phrases.
 - *Aujourd’hui, c’est jeudi/on est jeudi/nous sommes jeudi.*
- **When is _____?**
- To find out “what day” or “when” something will happen, ask “*Quel jour est ...?*” or “*Quand est ...?*”.
- Then to answer, say ... *est* + the day of the week
 - *Quel jour est la fête? La fête/Elle est samedi.*
 - (What day is the party? The party/It is on Saturday.)
 - *Quand est le repas? Le repas/Il est lundi.*
 - (When is the meal? The meal/It is on Monday.)

CONTINUE

- When asking which day an annual event will fall, say “***Quel jour/Quand tombe ... cette année?***”
 - ***Quel jour tombe ton anniversaire (cette année)? C’est dimanche.***
 - What day is your birthday (this year)? It’s (on) Sunday.
 - ***Quand tombe Halloween (cette année)? C’est mercredi.***
 - When (What day) is Halloween (this year)? It’s (on) Wednesday.

QUIZ

1. Write the days according to its order.

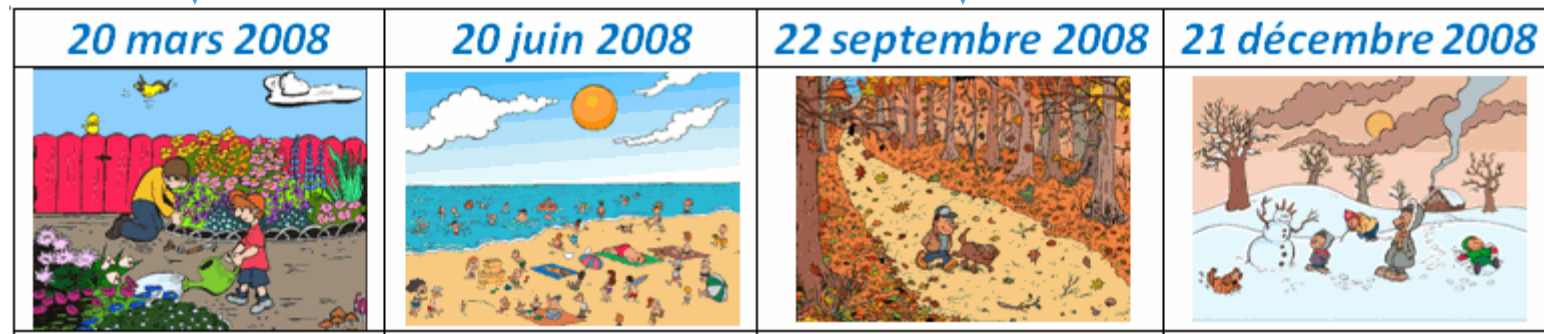
Dimanche

Samedi

2.

C'est _____

C'est _____



C'est _____

C'est _____

3. L'année comporte quatre

- a) Minute
- b) Heure
- c) Saisons
- d) Mois

4. L'année comprend 12

- a) Heure
- b) Mois
- c) Saisons
- d) minute

5. Une _____ comprend 60 minutes.

- a) Minute
- b) Seconde
- c) Heure
- d) Mois

6. Une _____ comprend 60 seconds.

- a) Seconde
- b) Heure
- c) Minute
- d) mois

7. Le vingt-neuf avril deux mille quinze

- a) 23/04/2015
- b) 29/04/2015
- c) 29/08/2015
- d) 29/04/2013

8. Le dix-huit août mille neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix-huit

- a) 18/08/1998
- b) 18/07/1997
- c) 18/08/2008
- d) 18/08/1989

9. Le six mai deux mille cinq

- a) 06/06/2006
- b) 06/05/2006
- c) 06/05/2005
- d) 06/06/2007

10. Le treize juillet mille neuf cent soixante-deux

- a) 13/07/1972
- b) 13/09/1972
- c) 13/07/1962
- d) 13/09/1962