

LEÇON 1 Bonjour!



CD1-2 *Four students at the École des Beaux-Arts de Paris introduce themselves.*



Bonjour.
Je m'appelle Nicolas.
Je suis français.
Je suis de Toulouse.



Salut.
Je m'appelle Laura.
Je suis française.
Je suis de Paris.



Salut.
Je m'appelle Mélanie.
Je suis canadienne.
Je suis de Québec.



Bonjour.
Je m'appelle Pierre.
Je suis canadien.
Je suis de Montréal.

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ To greet people
- ▶ To introduce oneself
- ▶ To count from 0 to 12
- ▶ To know the French alphabet
- ▶ To tell time in hours

Pour communiquer: Présentations

HOW TO SAY HELLO AND GOOD-BY

Bonjour!	<i>Hello!</i>	Bonjour, monsieur.	ABRÉVIATIONS
Salut!	<i>Hi!</i>	Bonjour, madame.	M. Monsieur
		Bonjour, mademoiselle.	Mme Madame
Au revoir.	<i>Good-by.</i>		Mlle Mademoiselle
Salut!	<i>Bye!</i>		
À bientôt.	<i>See you soon.</i>		

HOW TO INTRODUCE ONESELF

Je m'appelle...	<i>My name is ...</i>	Je m'appelle Mélanie.
Je suis de...	<i>I am from ...</i>	Je suis de Paris.
Comment t'appelles-tu?	<i>What's your name?</i>	
D'où es-tu?	<i>Where are you from?</i>	

1 Bonjour -----

Choose a classmate and introduce yourselves to each other.

- Say hello.
- Give your name.
- Say what city you are from.

2 Conversation -----

Choose another classmate.

- Greet him/her casually.
- Ask his/her name.
- Ask where he/she is from.
- Say you will see him/her soon.

Note culturelle

La formalité

The French tend to be more formal than the Americans in their relationships with other people. For instance, adults generally address one another as **Monsieur**, **Madame**, and **Mademoiselle**. They do not use first names unless they are close friends or members of the same family. Similarly, students greet their teachers by saying **Bonjour, monsieur** (**madame, mademoiselle**), rather than just **Bonjour**. However, with their friends and fellow students they use the informal expression **Salut**.

Pour communiquer: La nationalité

HOW TO INDICATE ONE'S NATIONALITY

Je suis...

Tu es...?

I am ...

You are ... ?

Je suis français.

Tu es américain?



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Il est... (*He is ...*)

Elle est... (*She is ...*)



français

française



anglais

anglaise



américain

américaine



canadien

canadienne

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- Names of nationalities have two forms: they are **MASCULINE** or **FEMININE** depending on whether they refer to a man or a woman. These forms often have different pronunciations.

3 Au Club international

Students from different countries are gathering at the International Club. Play the role of one of the following students and introduce yourself, giving your name, nationality, and city of origin.

- * Stéphanie (Montréal)
Salut! Je m'appelle Stéphanie.
Je suis canadienne.
Je suis de Montréal.

Marc (Québec)
Marie (Manchester)
Pierre (Toulouse)
Denise (Toronto)
Eric (Liverpool)
Isabelle (New York)
Kevin (Chicago)
Amélie (Bordeaux)

4 Nationalités

Give the nationalities of the following people, using **il** or **elle**, as appropriate.

- * Paul McCartney *Il est anglais.*

1. Céline Dion
2. Britney Spears
3. Pierre Cardin
4. Jennifer Aniston
5. Juliette Binoche
6. Johnny Depp
7. Elton John
8. Tom Cruise
9. la reine (*queen*) Elizabeth
10. Lady Gaga
11. Eminem
12. le prince William



Les nombres de 0 à 12

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
zéro	un	deux	trois	quatre	cinq	six	sept	huit	neuf	dix	onze	douze

6 Allô! -----

Give your phone numbers, using single digits.

* 617-962-1284 le six - un - sept - neuf - six - deux - un - deux - huit - quatre

- numéro de téléphone
- numéro de portable



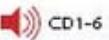
L'alphabet français

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
a	bé	cé	dé	e	effe	gé	ache	i	ji	ka	elle	emme
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
enne	o	pé	ku	erre	esse	té	u	vé	double vé	ixe	i grec	zède

7 Réservations -----

You are phoning to make a hotel reservation in Paris. Identify yourself and spell your last name in French.

* Je m'appelle Nicole Smith: S - M - I - T - H



Les signes orthographiques (*Spelling marks*)

French uses accents and spelling marks that do not exist in English. These marks are part of the spelling and cannot be left out.

- In French there are four accents that may appear on VOWELS.
 l'accent aigu (*acute accent*) Cécile, Mélanie café
 l'accent grave (*grave accent*) Michèle, Hélène collège
 l'accent circonflexe (*circumflex*) Jérôme hôtel, dîner
 le tréma (*dieresis*) Noël, Anaïs naïf
- One spelling mark is used with a CONSONANT: it occurs under the letter "c."
 la cédille (*cedilla*) François français

Pour communiquer: L'heure

HOW TO TALK ABOUT TIME (IN HOURS)

Quelle heure est-il?

What time is it?

Il est...

It is . . .



une
heure



deux
heures



trois
heures



quatre
heures



cinq
heures



six
heures



sept
heures



huit
heures



neuf
heures



dix
heures



onze
heures



midi



minuit

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HOW TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN A.M. AND P.M.

du matin

in the morning

Il est dix heures du matin.

de l'après-midi

in the afternoon

Il est deux heures de l'après-midi.

du soir

in the evening

Il est neuf heures du soir.



Pronunciation: L'heure

In telling time, the number and the word *heure(s)* are pronounced together as a single expression.

une *heure* deux *heures* trois *heures* quatre *heures* cinq *heures* six *heures*
sept *heures* huit *heures* neuf *heures* dix *heures* onze *heures*

8 Quelle heure est-il? -----

Ask your partner what time it is.

1.



2.



3.



* — *Quelle heure est-il?*
— *Il est quatre heures.*

4.



5.



6.



9 Matin ou soir? -----

Give the following times in French, indicating morning, afternoon, or evening.

* 9 a.m. *Il est neuf heures du matin.*

1. 10 a.m.

2. 1 p.m.

3. 8 p.m.

4. 7 a.m.

5. 9 p.m.

6. 5 p.m.



CD1-8

Pronunciation: Les voyelles françaises

While French and English words share many similarities in spelling, they are not pronounced the same. Vowels in the two languages are very different.

- In English, vowels are often glided.
- In French, vowels are clear, short, and clipped. Each vowel sound is pronounced very distinctly.

Voyelles orales

vowel sound	sample spelling*	Répétez:	
/a/	a	<u>Anne</u>	<u>Madame Laval</u> est de l' <u>Alabama</u> .
/e/	é	<u>Mélanie</u>	<u>Léa</u> est de <u>Québec</u> .
/ɛ/	è, e	<u>Michel</u>	<u>Elle</u> s'appelle <u>Michèle</u> .
/ə/	e	<u>je de</u>	<u>Denis</u> est de <u>Genève</u> .
/ø/	eu	<u>deux</u>	<u>Mathieu</u> a <u>deux</u> dollars.
/œ/	eu	<u>heure</u>	Il est <u>neuf heures</u> .
/o/	o	<u>Rose</u>	<u>Rose</u> est de <u>Mexico</u> .
/ɔ/	o	<u>Nicole</u>	<u>Thomas</u> est de <u>Limoges</u> .
/i/	i, y	<u>Sylvie</u>	<u>Émilie</u> est de <u>Paris</u> .
/u/	ou	<u>Ousmane</u>	<u>Loulou</u> est de <u>Toulouse</u> .
/y/	u	<u>tu Lucie</u>	D'où es-tu, <u>Julie</u> ?

Voyelles nasales

When pronouncing nasal vowels, the “n” is silent.

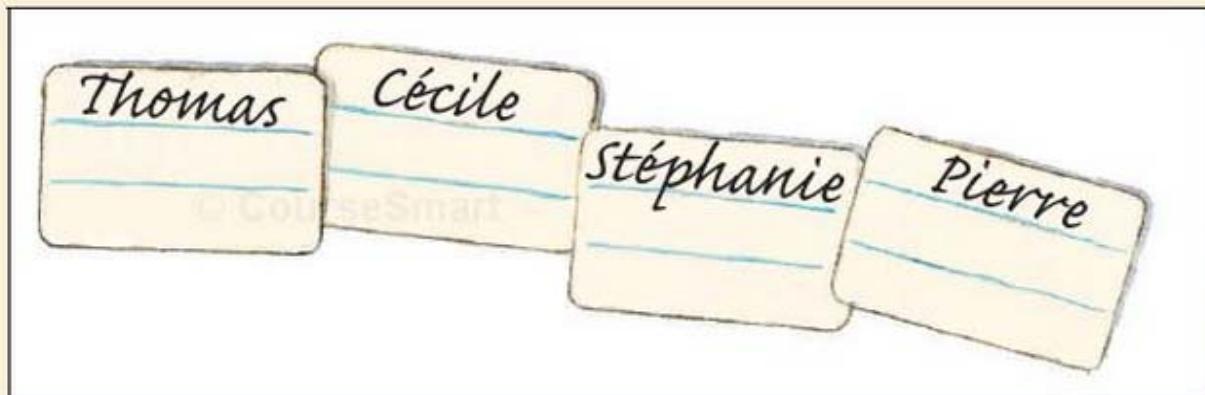
vowel sound	sample spelling*	Répétez:	
/ã/	an	<u>anglais</u>	<u>André</u> est <u>français</u> .
	en	<u>trente</u>	<u>Vincent</u> est de <u>Provence</u> .
/ɔ/	on	<u>onze</u>	<u>Bonjour</u> , <u>Simon</u> .
/ɛ/	in, ain	<u>cinq Alain</u>	<u>Martin</u> est <u>américain</u> .
	un	<u>un</u>	J'ai <u>un</u> cousin à <u>Verdun</u> .

* Many French vowel sounds have several spellings. For a complete listing, see Appendix A.

Compréhension orale CD1-9

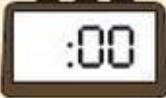
1. L'identité

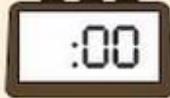
You are registering French students for summer camp. Listen as they introduce themselves and spell their names. Complete the name tags below with the corresponding last name.

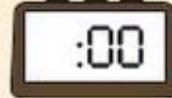

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2. Quelle heure est-il? CD1-10

You will hear different people mentioning a time. Fill in the clocks with the correct hour.

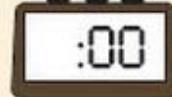
1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

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Conversation dirigée

You meet a new student at the French Club.

Introduce yourselves to one another by giving:

- your name
- your nationality
- your city of origin