

# LEÇON 1 Bonjour!

## OBJECTIVES

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



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.

## Pour communiquer: Présentations

### HOW TO SAY HELLO AND GOOD-BY

**Bonjour!**

*Hello!*

**Salut!**

*Hi!*

**Bonjour, monsieur.**

**Bonjour, madame.**

**Bonjour, mademoiselle.**

#### ABRÉVIATIONS

M.	Monsieur
Mme	Madame
Mlle	Mademoiselle

**Au revoir.**

*Good-bye.*

**Salut!**

*Bye!*

**À bientôt.**

*See you soon.*

### HOW TO INTRODUCE ONESELF

**Je m'appelle...**

*My name is . . .*

**Je m'appelle Mélanie.**

**Je suis de...**

*I am from . . .*

**Je suis de Paris.**

**Comment t'appelles-tu?**

*What's your name?*

**D'où es-tu?**

*Where are you from?*

## 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?**



© Cengage Learning

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

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



**français**

**française**



**anglais**

**anglaise**



**américain**

**américaine**



**canadien**

**canadienne**

→ 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





CD1-4

## 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



CD1-5

## 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*



CD1-6

## 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

© Cengage Learning

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

du matin

in the morning

de l'après-midi

in the afternoon

du soir

in the evening

Il est dix heures **du matin**.

Il est deux heures **de l'après-midi**.

Il est neuf heures **du soir**.



CD1-7

### Prononciation: L'heure

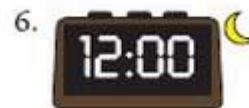
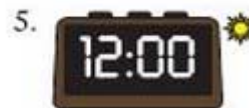
In telling time, the number and the word **heure(s)** are pronounced together as a single expression.

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.

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



© Cengage Learning

### 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.

© CourseSmart

## Prononciation: 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>A</u> nne	<u>M</u> adame <u>L</u> aval est de l' <u>A</u> lab <u>a</u> ma.
/e/	é	Mé <u>l</u> anie	Lé <u>a</u> est de Qué <u>b</u> ec.
/ɛ/	è, e	Mich <u>è</u> l	<u>E</u> lle s'appelle Mich <u>è</u> le.
/ə/	e	je d <u>e</u>	D <u>e</u> n <u>i</u> s est de G <u>e</u> n <u>e</u> ve.
/ø/	eu	d <u>eu</u> x	Mathieu a d <u>eu</u> x dollars.
/œ/	eu	he <u>u</u> re	Il est ne <u>u</u> f he <u>u</u> res.
/o/	o	R <u>o</u> se	R <u>o</u> se est de Mexic <u>o</u> .
/ɔ/	o	Nic <u>o</u> le	Th <u>o</u> mas est de Lim <u>o</u> ges.
/i/	i, y	Syl <u>v</u> ie	Émil <u>i</u> e est de Par <u>i</u> s.
/u/	ou	Ous <u>u</u> mane	Loulou est de Toulou <u>u</u> se.
/y/	u	tu Luc <u>y</u> e	D'où es-tu, Jul <u>y</u> ie?

### Voyelles nasales

When pronouncing nasal vowels, the "n" is silent.

vowel sound	sample spelling*	Répétez:	
/ɑ̃/	an	angl <u>a</u> is	André est franç <u>a</u> is.
	en	tr <u>e</u> nte	Vincent est de Prov <u>e</u> nce.
/ɔ̃/	on	on <u>z</u> e	Bonj <u>o</u> ur, Simon.
/ɛ̃/	in, ain	cin <u>q</u> Alain	Martin est amér <u>i</u> cain.
	un	un	J'ai un cousin à Verdun.

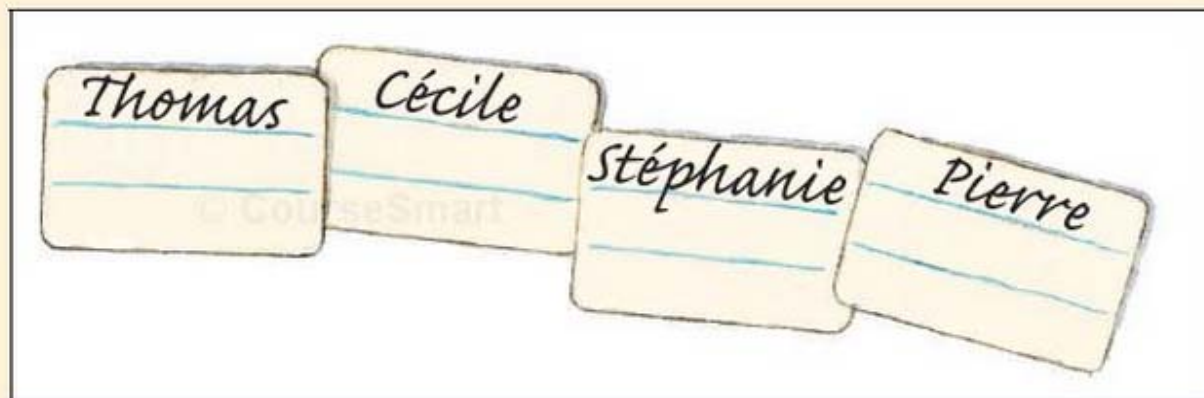
\* Many French vowel sounds have several spellings. For a complete listing, see Appendix A.



## 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.



### 2. Quelle heure est-il? CD1-10

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



## 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