Bienvenue

Objectifs
In these preliminary lessons you will learn to:
✓ greet people
✓ say good-bye to people
✓ ask people how they are
✓ ask and tell names
✓ express simple courtesies
✓ find out and tell the days of the week
✓ find out and tell the months of the year
✓ count from 1 to 30
✓ find out and tell the time
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When someone wants to know how you are doing and asks *Ça va?*, there are several different answers you can give.

- Ça va.
- Bien, merci.
- Ça va très bien.
- Pas mal, merci.

1. **Salut!**
   Get up from your desk. Walk around the classroom. Say hello to each classmate you meet.

2. **Ça va?**
   Work with a classmate. Greet one another and find out how things are going.
More greetings 🎧

1. **Salut!** is an informal greeting that you can use with people your own age. When you greet an older person, you may use the following expressions.

2. Note that the titles **monsieur**, **madame**, and **mademoiselle** are almost always used without the last name of the person.

3. **Bonjour!**

Draw some figures on the board. Some will represent friends your own age and others will represent older people. Greet each of the figures on the board properly.

4. **Salutations**

Look at these photographs of young people in France and Martinique. As they greet one another they do some things that are different from what we do when we greet each other. What do you notice in the photographs?
1. A very common expression to use when saying good-bye to someone is *Au revoir.*

2. If you plan to see the person again soon, you can say *À bientôt!* If you plan to see the person very soon, you can say *À tout à l'heure.* If you plan to see the person the next day, you can say *À demain.*

3. An informal expression you often hear is *Ciao.* It comes from Italian and is used in many parts of Europe.

1. **Ciao!**

   Go over to a classmate and say good-bye to him or her.

2. **À bientôt!**

   Work with a classmate. Say *Ciao* to each other and let one another know when you will be getting together again.

3. **Au revoir!**

   Say good-bye to your French teacher. Use *monsieur, madame,* or *mademoiselle,* as appropriate. Then say good-bye to a friend. Use a different expression with each person.
5 Conversation

Salut, Rémi.

Salut, Julie. Ça va?

Ça va. Et toi?

Pas mal, merci.

Au revoir.

Au revoir. À bientôt!

4 Salut!

Work with a classmate. Have a conversation in French. Say as much as you can to each other.

5 Bonjour!

Work with a classmate. One of you will pretend to be an older person. Have a conversation. Say as much as you can to each other.
Finding out a person’s name

When you want to find out the name of a person who is about the same age as you, you can ask **Tu t’appelles comment?**

However, you would not use this expression with an older person. You will learn the more formal forms at a later time.

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1. **Tu t’appelles comment?**

Get up from your desk. Walk around the room. Find out several of your classmates’ names. Let them know your name, too.
2 Salut!

Have a conversation with a classmate. Find out each other’s name, how things are going, and say good-bye to each other.

3 Je m’appelle...

Look at this photograph of young French people introducing each other. Are they doing something that you probably would not do? What is it?
Expressions of politeness are always appreciated. The following are the French expressions for “please,” “thank you,” and “you’re welcome.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Informal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S’il vous plaît.</td>
<td>S’il te plaît.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merci (madame).</td>
<td>Merci.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je vous en prie.</td>
<td>Je t’en prie.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **La politesse**
With a classmate, practice reading the preceding conversation aloud.
Be as animated and as polite as you can.

2. **Une limonade, s’il vous plaît.**
You are at a café in Canada. Order the following things. Your partner will be the server. Be polite when you order.

1. un sandwich
2. un coca
3. une limonade
4. un café
5. une pizza
6. une saucisse de Francfort, un hot-dog
7. une crêpe
**Telling the days of the week 🎧**

To find out and give the day of the week, you say:

*C’est quel jour aujourd’hui?*

(Aujourd’hui), c’est lundi.

Demain, c’est mardi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lundi</th>
<th>Mardi</th>
<th>Mercredi</th>
<th>Jeudi</th>
<th>Vendredi</th>
<th>Samedi</th>
<th>Dimanche</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**1 C’est quel jour?**

Answer the following questions in French.

1. C’est quel jour aujourd’hui?
2. Et demain? C’est quel jour?

**Telling the months 🎧**

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

Les nombres de 1 à 30

1 un 7 sept 13 treize 19 dix-neuf 25 vingt-cinq
2 deux 8 huit 14 quatorze 20 vingt 26 vingt-six
3 trois 9 neuf 15 quinze 21 vingt-et-un 27 vingt-sept
4 quatre 10 dix 16 seize 22 vingt-deux 28 vingt-huit
5 cinq 11 onze 17 dix-sept 23 vingt-trois 29 vingt-neuf
6 six 12 douze 18 dix-huit 24 vingt-quatre 30 trente
Finding out and giving the date

Premier is used for the first day of the month. For other days you use **deux, trois, quatre**, etc.
- le premier août
- le deux septembre

**La date, s'il vous plaît.**

Answer the following questions in French.
1. Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?
2. Et demain?

**En quel mois?**

Each of you will stand up in class and give the date of your birthday in French. Listen carefully and keep a record of how many of you were born in the same month. Then tell in French in which month the greatest number of students were born. In which month were the fewest born?
Telling time

1. To find out the time, you ask:
   
   Il est quelle heure?

2. To give the time on the hour, you say:
   
   1 h  
   Il est une heure.

   2 h  
   Il est deux heures.

   10 h  
   Il est dix heures.

   12 h  
   Il est midi.

   12 h  
   Il est minuit.

3. To give the time after the hour, you say:
   
   1 h 05  
   Il est une heure cinq.

   3 h 10  
   Il est trois heures dix.

   4 h 25  
   Il est quatre heures vingt-cinq.

4. To give the time before the hour, you say:
   
   4 h 50  
   Il est cinq heures moins dix.

   5 h 40  
   Il est six heures moins vingt.

   9 h 35  
   Il est dix heures moins vingt-cinq.
5. To express time on the quarter hour and half hour, you say:

- 2 h 15
  Il est deux heures et quart.
- 6 h 45
  Il est sept heures moins le quart.
- 6 h 30
  Il est six heures et demie.

6. If you need to specify whether it is A.M. or P.M., you can use the following expressions.

- Il est six heures du matin.
- Il est quatre heures de l’après-midi.
- Il est onze heures du soir.

1. **Il est quelle heure?**
   Look at each clock and give the time.

   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.
   6.
Ciao!

Work with a classmate. Greet each other. Find out the time and react as if you have to get going.

Il est quelle heure, s’il te plaît?

Get up from your desk and walk around the room. Go up to a classmate. Greet the person quickly and ask the time. Show your classmate a piece of paper with a time on it. He or she will give you the time.
Greeting people

Salut!  Ça va?  Bien.
Bonjour!  Pas mal.  Très bien.

Giving titles

Monsieur  Madame  Mademoiselle

Saying good-bye

Au revoir.  À bientôt.
Ciao!  À demain.
À tout à l’heure.

Finding out a person’s name

Tu t’appelles comment?
Je m’appelle…

Being courteous

S’il te plaît.  Je t’en prie.
S’il vous plaît.  Je vous en prie.
Merci.

Telling the days of the week

lundi  jeudi  samedi  C’est quel jour?
mardi  vendredi  dimanche  aujourd’hui
mercredi

Telling the months of the year

Quelle est la date?
janvier  avril  août  novembre
février  mai  septembre
mars  juin  octobre
mai
juillet

Telling time

Il est quelle heure?  Il est midi.
Il est ____ heure(s).  Il est minuit.
du matin
de l’après-midi
du soir

How well do you know your vocabulary?

• Choose an expression from the list to begin a conversation.
• Have a classmate respond.
• Take turns.