

chapitre

# 1

## Salut, les copains!

### Objectifs

In this chapter, you will learn to

- greet someone and say goodbye
- exchange names
- ask and say how someone is
- introduce someone
- ask and tell how old someone is
- talk about things in a classroom
- ask and tell how words are spelled
- exchange e-mail addresses

And you will use

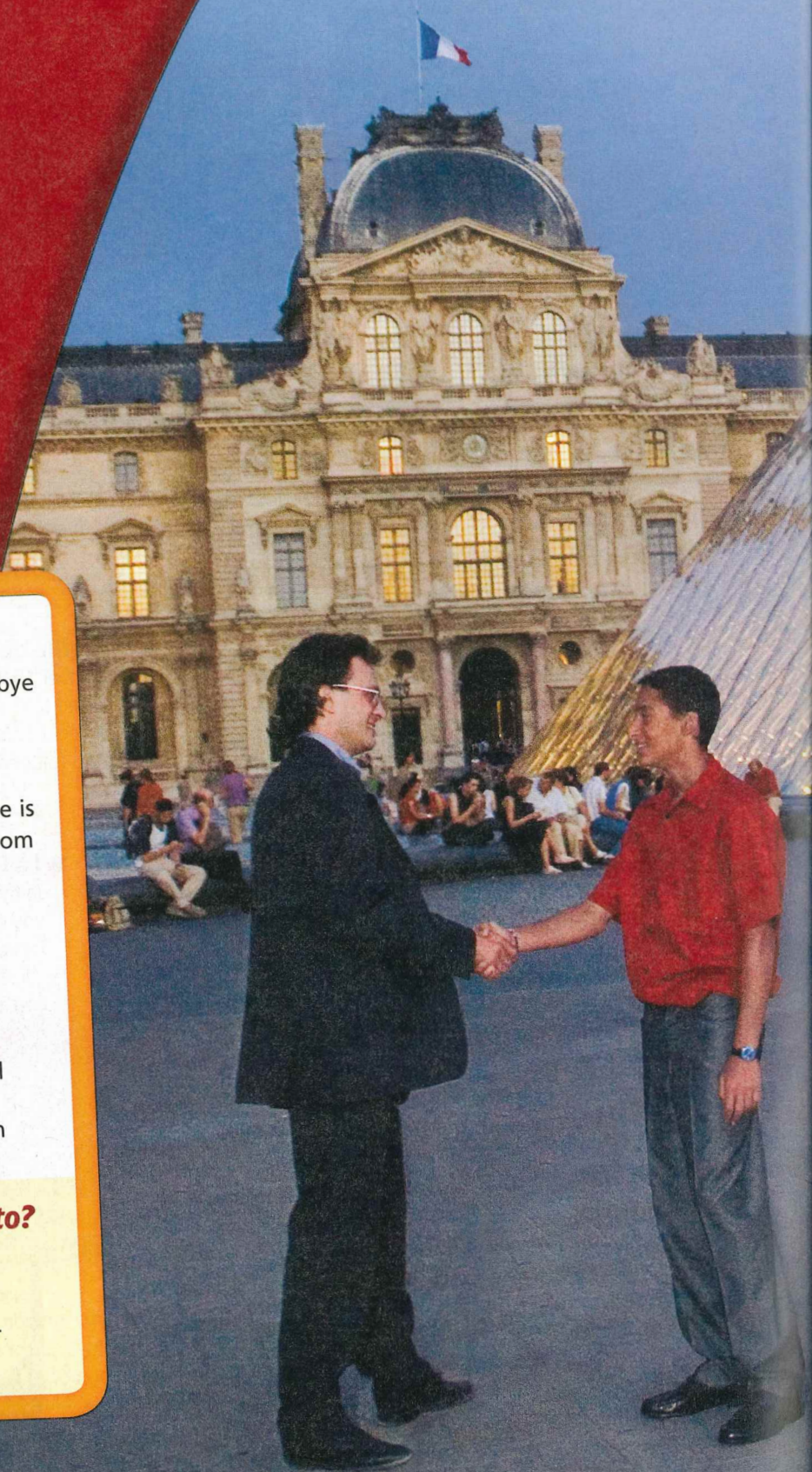
- subjects and verbs
- subject pronouns
- indefinite articles and plural of nouns
- the verb **avoir** and negation

### ▶ *Que vois-tu sur la photo?*

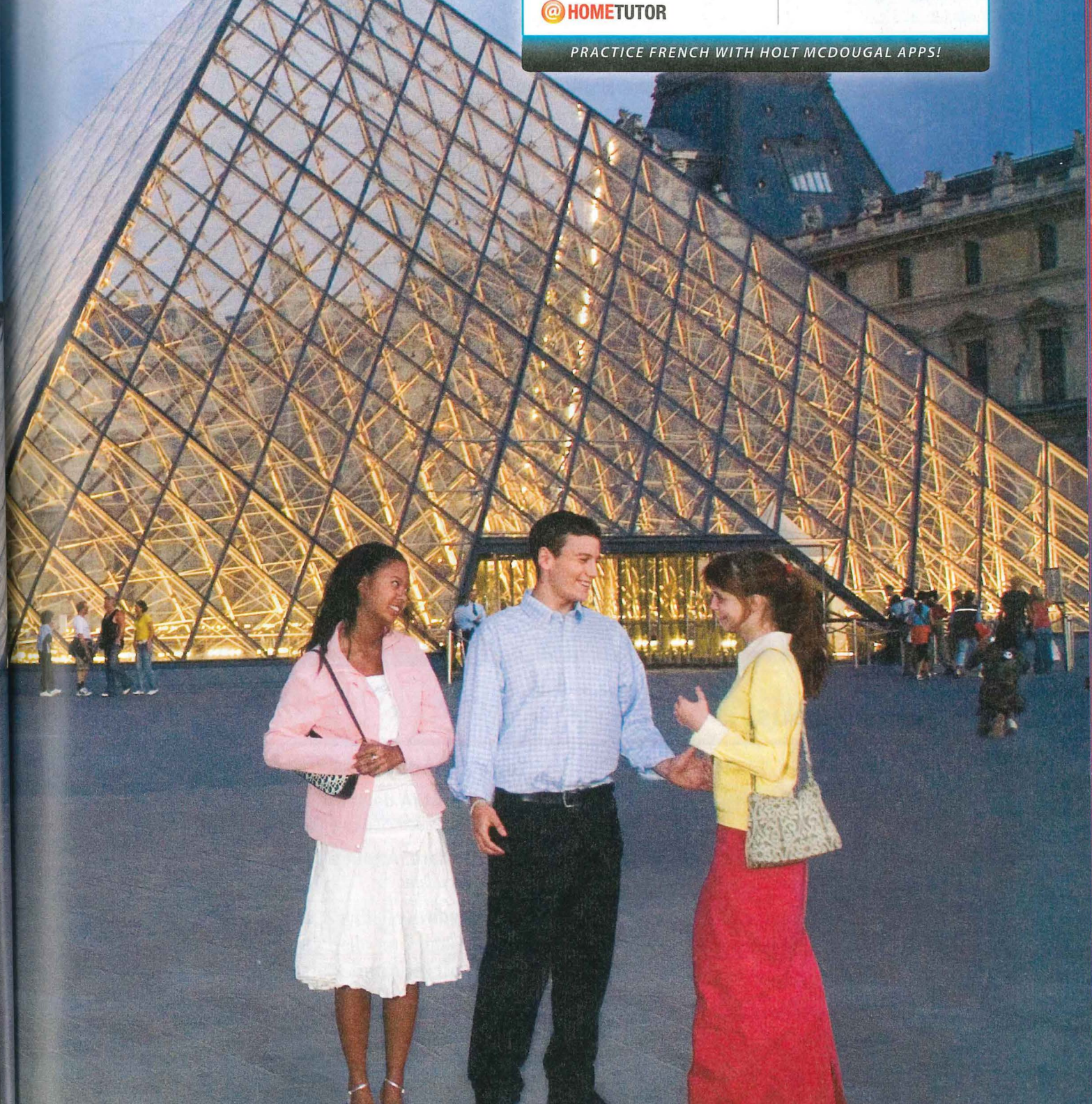
Where are these teenagers?

What are they doing?

How do you usually greet your friends?







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## Objectifs

- to greet someone and say goodbye
- to ask how someone is
- to introduce someone

# Vocabulaire

## à l'œuvre 1



DVD  
Télé-vocab

## À Paris!

Bonjour,  
monsieur  
Mercier.



Salut, Marine!

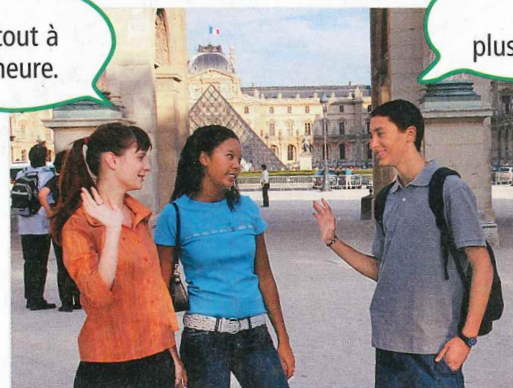
Comment tu  
t'appelles?

Je m'appelle  
Émilie. Et toi?



À tout à  
l'heure.

À  
plus tard.



## Exprimons-nous!

### To greet someone

**Salut!**  
*Hi!*

**Bonjour, monsieur/madame/mademoiselle...**  
*Hello Mr./Mrs./Miss . . .*

**Bonsoir.**  
*Good evening.*

### To ask someone's name

**Comment tu t'appelles?**  
*What is your name?*

**Comment il/elle s'appelle?**  
*What is his/her name?*

### To say goodbye

**À bientôt./À demain.**  
*See you soon./See you tomorrow.*

**À plus tard./À tout à l'heure.**  
*See you later.*

**Au revoir.**  
*Goodbye.*

### To respond

**Je m'appelle...**  
*My name is . . .*

**Il/Elle s'appelle...**  
*His/Her name is . . .*

Vocabulaire et grammaire,  
pp. 1-4





**1 La bonne réponse**

**Lisons** It's the first day of school! Choose the most logical response you might hear for each phrase in the left column.

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Bonjour, madame Fayot. | a. Je m'appelle Anne.   |
| 2. À tout à l'heure.      | b. Il s'appelle Maxime. |
| 3. Comment il s'appelle?  | c. Bonsoir, Mélanie.    |
| 4. Comment tu t'appelles? | d. Bonjour, Ludovic.    |
| 5. Bonsoir, monsieur.     | e. À plus tard.         |

**2 Écoutons**

Listen to the following people and decide if they are a) **greeting** someone or b) **saying goodbye**.

**3 Qu'est-ce qu'on dit?**

**Écrivons** What do you think these people are saying?

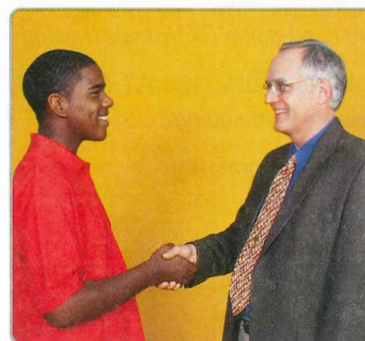
Write a short conversation for each situation.



1.



2.



3.

**Communication****4 Scénario**

**Parlons** Say hello and exchange names with another classmate. Then say hello and introduce yourself and your partner to a third classmate. Continue circulating around the classroom and try to meet as many classmates as possible.

**MODÈLE** —Bonjour. Je m'appelle Lauren. Comment tu t'appelles?  
 —Salut. Je m'appelle Mike.  
 (to a third student)  
 —Bonjour. Je m'appelle Lauren. Il s'appelle Mike...





## Comment ça va?



## Exprimons-nous!

### To ask how someone is

**Ça va?/Comment ça va?** (informal)  
*Are you doing OK?/How's it going?*

**Comment allez-vous?** (formal)  
*How are you doing?*

**Et toi?** (informal)  
*And you?*

**Et vous?** (formal)  
*And you?*

### To respond

**Oui, ça va (bien).**  
*Yes, fine.*

**Bien/Très bien, merci.**  
*Fine/ Very good, thank you.*

**Pas mal./Plus ou moins.**  
*Not bad./So-so.*

**Non, pas très bien.**  
*No, not too good.*

Vocabulaire et grammaire,  
pp. 1-4



## 5 Écoutons



Listen to these conversations. Are these people feeling  
a) good, b) so-so, or c) bad?

## 6 Faisons des phrases



Écrivons Unscramble the sentence fragments to create logical sentences and questions. Don't forget the punctuation!

1. allez / comment / -vous
2. je / bonsoir / m'appelle / Richard
3. pas / toi / mal / et
4. très / merci / bien / et / vous
5. elle / comment / s'appelle
6. bien / très / et / pas / vous

### À la québécoise



In Quebec, people say **bonjour** to greet somebody, but they can also say **bonjour** when they leave. In this case, it means literally **bon jour** as in *Have a good day*.



**7 Jérémy et Julia**

**Lisons/Écrivons** Jérémy is introducing himself to Julia, a new student at his school. Complete Julia's part of the conversation.

JÉRÉMY Bonjour.  
 JULIA 1  
 JÉRÉMY Comment tu t'appelles?  
 JULIA 2  
 JÉRÉMY Jérémy. Comment ça va?  
 JULIA 3  
 JÉRÉMY Très bien, merci. Au revoir.  
 JULIA 4

*Entre copains*

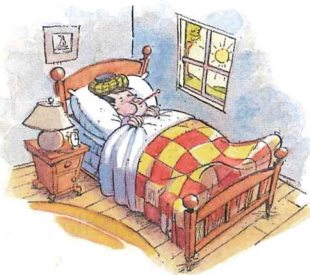


Here are some fun expressions that teens use in everyday conversations.

- À plus. *See you later.*
- Ça roule! *It's going great!*
- Pas terrible./ Pas génial. *Not great.*
- un/une prof *teacher*
- un copain *(male) pal*
- une copine *(female) pal*

**8 Bien ou mal?**

**Parlons** Look at the images and tell how each person would most likely answer the question **Comment ça va?**



1.



2.



3.

**9 Et vous?**

**Écrivons** On your way home, you run into your friend Lise and then, your neighbor Mme Renaud. Write two conversations where you greet each of these people, ask how they are and say goodbye.

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**Communication**

**10 Sondage**



**Parlons** Conduct a survey among 8–10 classmates to find out how they're doing today. Say hello and ask the name of each classmate. Then ask how they're feeling today. Write down their responses in a table. Look at the results and report the overall mood of the class.

Nom	Bien	Pas très bien
John		
Melissa		

**MODÈLE** —Salut. Comment tu t'appelles?...





## Les nombres de 0 à 30



### D'autres mots utiles

11 onze	16 seize	21 vingt et un	26 vingt-six
12 douze	17 dix-sept	22 vingt-deux	27 vingt-sept
13 treize	18 dix-huit	23 vingt-trois	28 vingt-huit
14 quatorze	19 dix-neuf	24 vingt-quatre	29 vingt-neuf
15 quinze	20 vingt	25 vingt-cinq	30 trente

### 11 Écoutons



Amélie is calling out the winning numbers in the school raffle. Write down the winning numbers in the order they're called out.

### 12 Et la suite...?

**Lisons** Select the number that would logically come next for each series on the left.

- |                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. un, deux, trois,...  | a. trente   |
| 2. dix, vingt,...       | b. huit     |
| 3. quinze, dix,...      | c. quatorze |
| 4. dix-huit, seize...   | d. quatre   |
| 5. un, deux, quatre,... | e. douze    |
| 6. six, huit, dix,...   | f. cinq     |

### 13 Des numéros de téléphone importants

**Parlons** In France, phone numbers are given two digits at a time. Can you say each telephone number below?

**MODÈLE** 02.12.30.21.24

zéro deux, douze, trente, vingt et un, vingt-quatre

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 04.10.14.22.28 | 4. 02.12.15.18.26 |
| 2. 01.08.11.27.21 | 5. 06.24.13.19.05 |
| 3. 03.30.29.25.14 | 6. 01.17.16.21.23 |



## Exprimons-nous!

<p><b>To introduce someone</b></p> <p><b>Je te/vous présente...</b> <i>I'd like to introduce you to . . .</i></p> <p><b>Ça, c'est Youssef/Marine.</b> <b>C'est un ami/une amie.</b> <i>This is . . . He/She's a friend.</i></p>	<p><b>To respond to an introduction</b></p> <p><b>Bonjour./Salut! (informal)</b> <i>Hello./Hi!</i></p> <p><b>Enchanté(e). (formal)</b> <i>Very nice to meet you.</i></p>
<p><b>To ask how old someone is</b></p> <p><b>Tu as quel âge?</b> <i>How old are you?</i></p> <p><b>Il/Elle a quel âge?</b> <i>How old is he/she?</i></p>	<p><b>To respond</b></p> <p><b>J'ai... ans.</b> <i>I am . . . years old.</i></p> <p><b>Il/Elle a... ans.</b> <i>He/She is . . . years old.</i></p>

Vocabulaire et grammaire,  
pp. 1-4




### 14 Un nouveau au lycée

**Lisons/Parlons** Mathieu is a new French student at your school. You meet him and two of his friends. Respond to him in complete sentences.

1. Bonjour. Tu t'appelles comment?
2. Comment ça va?
3. Tu as quel âge?
4. Je te présente Martin.
5. Et ça, c'est Caroline. C'est une amie.
6. Salut. À plus!

### 15 Correspondance

 **Écrivons** The e-pal program you signed up for just found you a francophone e-pal. Write a short e-mail message introducing yourself and telling your age. Be sure to ask how your e-pal is, his or her age, and finally say goodbye.

**MODÈLE** Salut! Je m'appelle...

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## Communication



### 16 Scénario

**Parlons** One of your classmates introduces you to his French friend who is visiting from Paris. In groups of three, create and act out your first meeting.

**MODÈLE** —Salut. Je te présente...  
—Bonjour, ... Enchanté(e)...





## Objectifs

- subjects and verbs
- subject pronouns

# Grammaire

## à l'œuvre 1



Grammavision

## Subjects and verbs

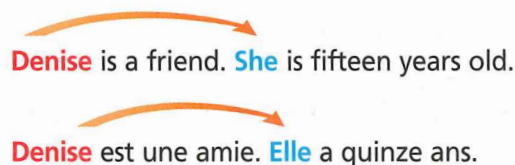
- 1 In English, sentences have a **subject** and a **verb**. The **subject** is the person or thing that is doing the action or that is being described. The **verb** is the action word, like **jump** or **sing**, or a linking word, like **are** or **is**, that links the subject to a description.



- 2 French sentences also have a **subject** and **verb**.



- 3 Both English and French use **nouns** as subjects. Nouns can be replaced by **pronouns**. Some of the French **pronouns** you've already seen are **je**, **tu**, **il**, **elle**, and **vous**.



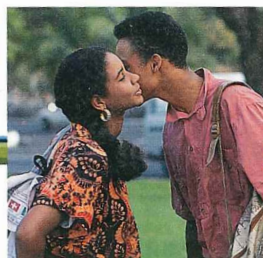
Vocabulaire et grammaire, pp. 5-6  
Cahier d'activités, pp. 1-3



## Flash culture

In France, girls kiss both boys and girls on the cheeks when they meet or say goodbye. The number of kisses varies from two to four depending on the region. Boys shake hands with one another. Teenagers may kiss adults who are family members or friends of the family, but they shake hands when they greet other adults.

Is this similar to the way you greet people and say goodbye in the United States?



## 17 Mon amie Michèle

**Lisons** Identify the subject and verb in each sentence of the following conversations.

1. What is her name?  
Her name is Michèle.  
How old is Michèle?  
She is 15 years old.
2. Elle s'appelle comment?  
Elle s'appelle Michèle.  
Michèle a quel âge?  
Elle a 15 ans.



**18 Qu'est-ce que c'est?**

**Lisons** List the subject and verb in each of the following sentences.

- |                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Comment tu t'appelles? | 4. J'ai seize ans.                 |
| 2. Comment allez-vous?    | 5. Je te présente mon ami Georges. |
| 3. Tu as quel âge?        | 6. Je m'appelle Stéphanie.         |

**19 Faisons des phrases**

**Lisons/Parlons** Create complete sentences by matching each phrase in the first column with its logical completion in the second column.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Comment il     | a. va?            |
| 2. Tu             | b. a quinze ans.  |
| 3. Comment allez- | c. s'appelle?     |
| 4. Je te          | d. vous?          |
| 5. Ça             | e. as quel âge?   |
| 6. Il             | f. présente Nina. |

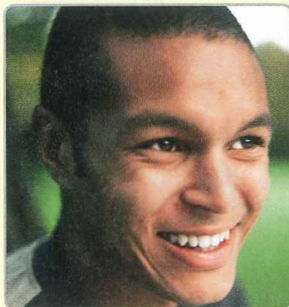
**Communication****20 Devine!**

**Parlons** Take turns describing the people in these photos. Use the expressions from the box for your description. Your classmate will guess which person you've just described. Then, switch roles.

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Elle a quatorze ans.  | Il a quinze ans.           |
| C'est un ami.         | Il s'appelle Omar.         |
| Elle s'appelle Frida. | Elle a trente ans.         |
| C'est une amie.       | Il s'appelle M. Guérin.    |
| Il a vingt-huit ans.  | Elle s'appelle Mme Durand. |



1.



2.



3.



4.







## Subject pronouns

### En anglais

In English, the subject pronoun *you* is used with anyone, regardless of their age or relationship to you.

Do you use the pronoun *you* to talk to one person, more than one person, or both?

In French, there are two different words for *you*. You'll learn the appropriate use of each word depending on the situation.

1 These are the **subject pronouns** in French.

<b>je</b> (j')	<i>I</i>	<b>nous</b>	<i>we</i>
<b>tu</b>	<i>you</i>	<b>vous</b>	<i>you</i> (plural or formal)
<b>il</b>	<i>he</i>	<b>ils</b>	<i>they</i> (all male or mixed)
<b>elle</b>	<i>she</i>	<b>elles</b>	<i>they</i> (all female)
<b>on</b>	<i>one</i> (people in general)		

2 **Je** changes to **j'** before a verb beginning with a vowel sound.

**J'ai** quinze ans.

*I am 15 years old.*

3 The subject pronouns **tu** and **vous** both mean *you*. Either of these pronouns could be used to address one person depending on your relationship with him or her. **Vous** is used to address more than one person.

*a friend, a family member or someone your own age*

**tu**

**vous**

*more than one person or an adult who is not a family member*

4 The pronoun **on** has no direct equivalent in English. It can mean *we*, *they* as in *people in general* or *one*. The meaning of **on** will depend on the context.

En France, **on** parle français.

*In France, they (people in general) speak French.*

Vocabulaire et grammaire, pp. 5-6  
Cahier d'activités, pp. 1-3



### 21 Tu ou vous?

**Parlons** Tell whether you would use **tu** or **vous** to talk to the people pictured below.



1. Florence



2. M. Amblard




3. Pheng



4. M. et Mme Cordier



## 22 Écoutons

 Listen to Odile and decide if she is talking about a) herself, b) a female friend or c) a male friend.

## 23 On se présente


**Lisons** Chloé and Stéphane meet a new exchange student. Complete their conversation with the correct subject pronouns.

—Salut. 1 m'appelle Chloé Dubois. 2 te présente Stéphane. C'est un ami. 3 t'appelles comment?

—Salut. 4 m'appelle Hélène Fournier. 5 ai quinze ans. 6 as quel âge? Et Stéphane?

—Moi, 7 ai seize ans. Et Stéphane, 8 a quinze ans.

## 24 Les présentations

 **Écrivons/Parlons** Use a word from each column to create as many sentences and questions as you can.

Je/J'  
Il  
Elle  
Tu

ai  
t'appelles  
a  
m'appelle  
s'appelle  
as

seize ans  
Christophe  
quinze ans  
quel âge  
Monique  
Mme Dumont

## Flash culture

In France, people tend to stand closer to each other while greeting than most Americans do. For informal greetings with friends and relatives, use **Salut** or **Bonjour**. For formal greetings with people you don't know very well, use **Bonjour monsieur/madame/mademoiselle**. People meeting for the first time never use first names with each other, for instance in a bank, hospital, restaurant or car dealership.

Is it more common among Americans to greet each other using first names?

## Communication

Digital performance space



## 25 Interview

**Parlons** You work for the school newspaper and you're interviewing new students for the next issue of the paper. In each interview:

1. greet the person you're interviewing and introduce yourself.
2. ask what his or her name is.
3. ask how old he or she is.
4. say goodbye.

**MODÈLE** Bonjour. Je m'appelle...





# Culture



J. Fillol, joueur de rugby français

## Super!

To show that you're doing fine or that you like something, give a "thumbs up".



## Comme ci comme ça

To show that you are doing so-so, hold your hand palm down and rock it back and forth.



## C'est nul!

To show that you don't like something, make a "thumbs down" gesture.

## Culture appliquée

### Les gestes

The use of gestures to communicate is common practice in many cultures. Here are some gestures to express opinions that are commonly used in the U.S. and in France. Which gestures are similar in both countries, and which are different?

#### Un

To indicate the number **un**, hold up your thumb.



#### Deux

To indicate the number **deux**, use your thumb and index finger.



#### Trois

To indicate the number **trois**, use your thumb, index finger and middle finger.



## Ça va?

You're meeting a new French student. Unfortunately, the new student has lost his/her voice today. You're asking him/her a series of questions. The new student should answer using gestures only. Think of some questions you could ask and then role play the scene with a partner.

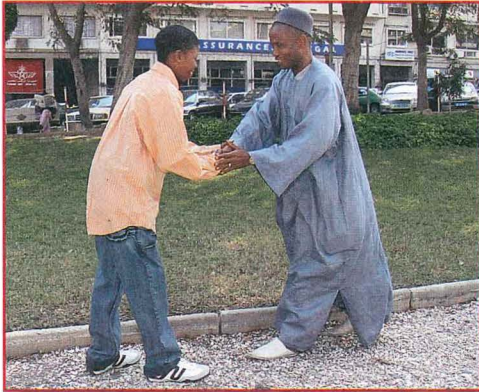


**Recherches** Can you think of gestures that you use? Research what their equivalent would be in France.





# Comparaisons



Les salutations au Sénégal

**I**n Africa, greetings can take up to 15 minutes. The person not only asks "How are you doing?" but also, "And your mom, your dad, your husband, your children, your sister, your brother? . . ." Then one goes on to inquire about a person's health, job, vehicle, and so on.

In Senegal, even though French is the official language, the custom is to greet a person first in Arabic: "**Salam aleykoun**" (Peace be with you), then in Wolof: "**Na nga def?**" (How are you?), "**Naka sa wa kër?**" (How is the family?)

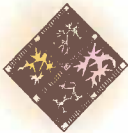
## Greetings

You're visiting with your friend Adama Ndiaye in Saint-Louis, Senegal. How does he greet you?

- He just says: **Salut!**
- He gives you a hug.
- He asks you how your whole family is doing, first in Arabic, then in Wolof.

### ET TOI?

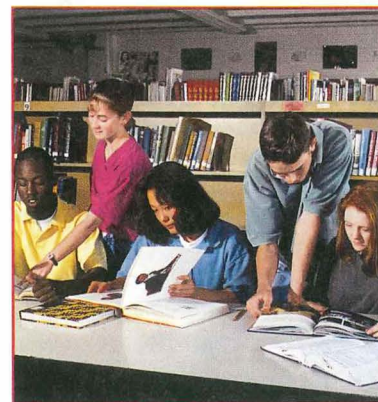
- What do you say or do when you greet a friend? How does it differ from a Senegalese greeting?
- Can you think of a situation in the United States in which a greeting might occur in two languages?



# Communauté

## Join a French club

**T**here are probably clubs at your school where you can meet new people and take part in a variety of activities. Can you think of a place in your community where you could meet French speakers? The **Alliance française** is usually a good source of information. Is there one in your area? What activities do they offer? What would be the advantages of meeting native French speakers or joining a French-speaking association or club?



Des élèves à la bibliothèque