

UNITÉ PRÉLIMINAIRE

Bonjour!



Objectifs de l'unité

Interact in French, asking and answering some basic questions to meet and get to know others.

Interpret charts, graphs, and images to learn about diverse places, people, and cultures where French is spoken.

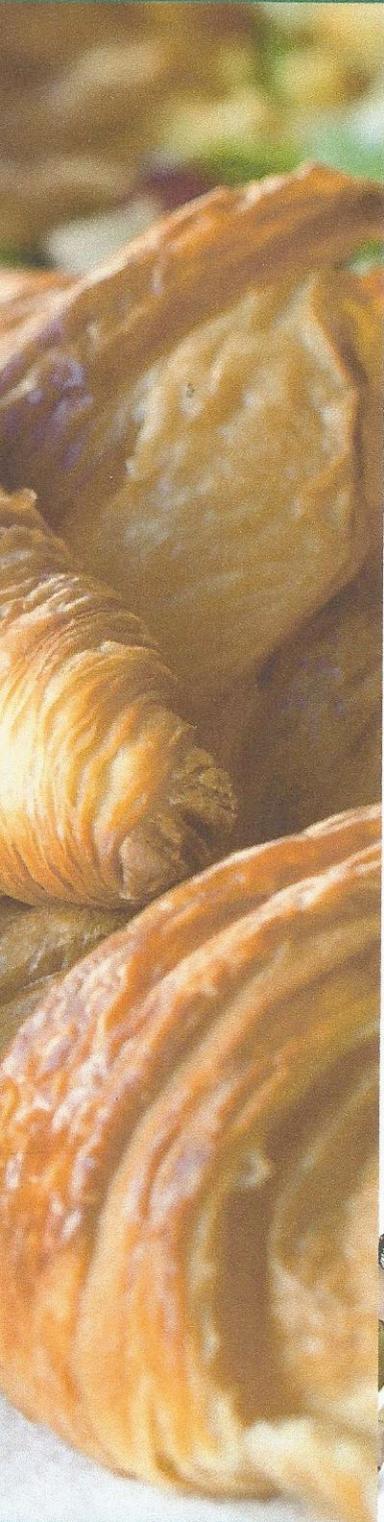
Reflect on how to communicate and interact respectfully when meeting people from other cultures.

Questions essentielles

How widely is French used in the world, on the Internet, and in my community?

How do I begin and maintain a simple conversation when meeting a French speaker?

What strategies will help me communicate in French as I begin to learn the language?



Rencontres interculturelles 6

Discover how prevalent French is around the globe, online, and in and around North America. Opportunities to use French are everywhere.

Communiquons 12

Comment dit-on 1 12

Learn to **greet someone, introduce yourself, and say goodbye** using appropriate gestures and body language, opening the door to intercultural communication.

Comment dit-on 2 18

Learn to **follow directions** your teacher gives in class.

Comment dit-on 3 20

Learn to say **days, dates, and numbers** to express your birthday, phone number, important years in your life, and holidays in the Francophone world.

Vocabulaire 36

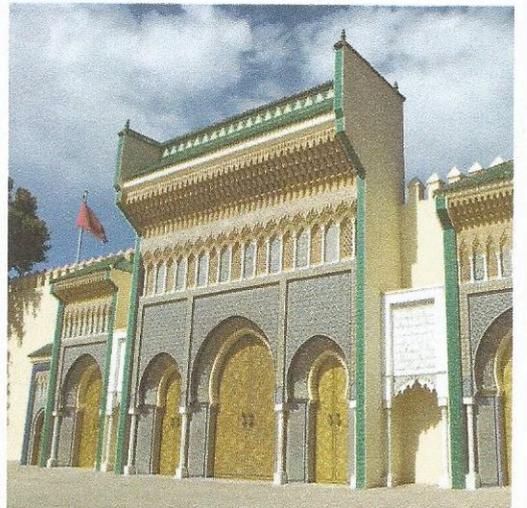
Review vocabulary including greetings, basic questions, classroom commands, numbers, and dates.



J'y arrive

38

Check your progress by **identifying** cognates, **reading** an advertisement, **listening** to some students introduce themselves, and **conversing** with a French speaker.



Activité 1

📖 🔗 Parlez-vous français?

The French language is one of the most important languages in today's world and has contributed to the richness of the English language. Each of the expressions on the image are French words found in an English-language dictionary. The bottom line: the French language has contributed thousands of words to English.



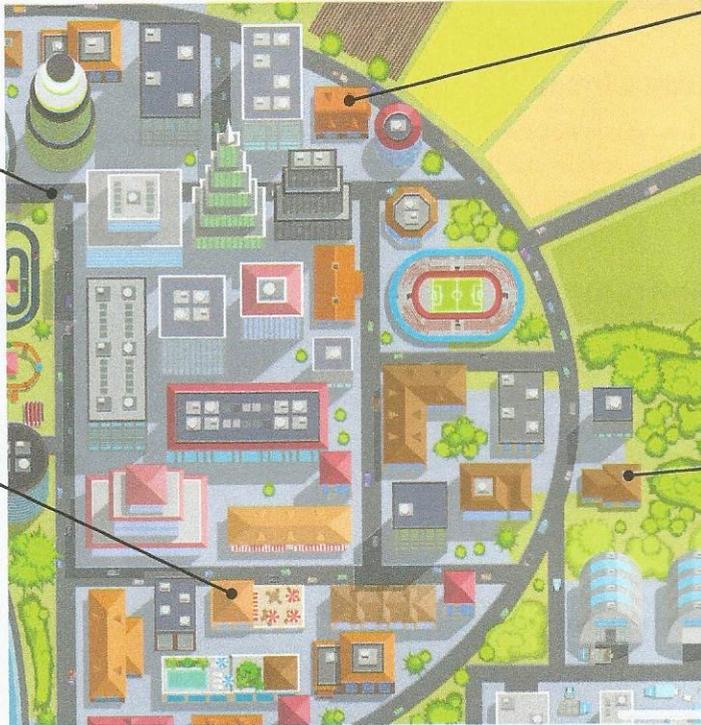
limousine/
chauffeur



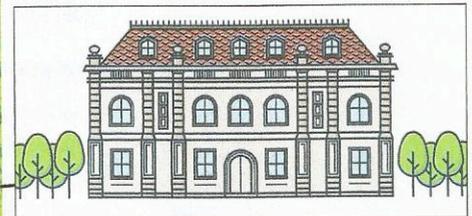
café



RSVP



ballet



château

While looking at the image of the town, select the French terms from the image that match the descriptions. Let's see how many you can identify!

1. The person who drives the extra-long vehicle.
2. The locale where classic dancing is performed.
3. The magnificent home that looks like a castle.
4. The place where you can get a bite to eat and a beverage.
5. The long luxury vehicle.
6. The part of the meal that comes first; an appetizer.
7. The long crusty loaf of bread.
8. The tasty "pie" made of eggs and cheese.
9. The crescent shaped, flaky roll often enjoyed at breakfast.
10. The oblong pastry filled with cream and topped with chocolate.



CAFÉ MENU

À la carte
Hors d'oeuvre
Baguette
Croissant
Omelette
Quiche
Éclair

Activité 2

Le français dans le monde

What can you learn from these graphics about French in today's world?



Étape 1: Regardez

Scan the chart *Les dix langues les plus parlées sur internet* and answer the following questions.

1. Which do you think is ranked on this chart: countries or languages? Why?
2. Is French represented? What are the clues?

  Read the chart a second time and answer the following questions.

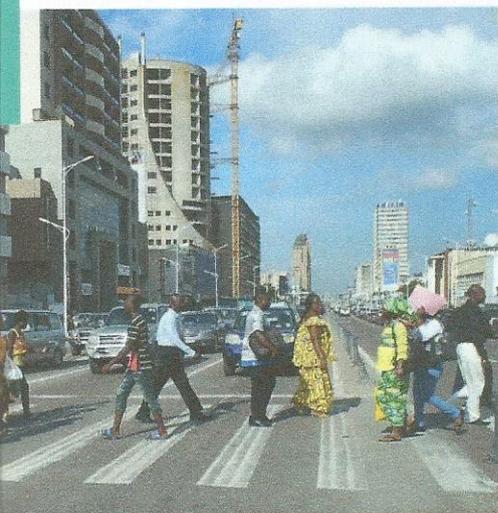
Les dix langues les plus parlées sur internet en millions d'utilisateurs – juin 2016



Minihatts Marketing Group (2017), "Top Ten Languages in the Internet in millions of users - June 2016", Published with permission from www.internetworldstats.com.



3. What does this infographic show us?
4. Where does French rank in this chart?
5. What do the numbers represent?
6. Which of the languages listed are official languages of countries in North America?



Kinshasa, République démocratique du Congo

Étape 2: Lisez

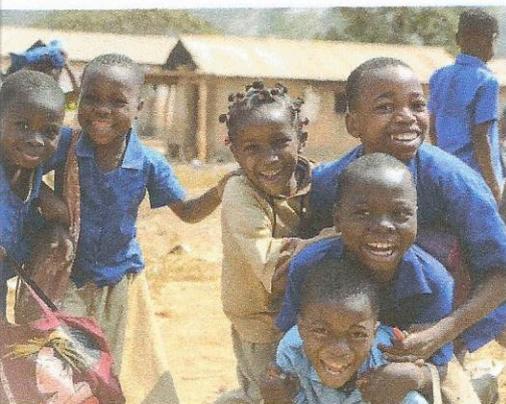
French is the fifth most widely-spoken language in the world, with 274,000,000 speakers. You are among 125,000,000 students who are learning French.

Scan the chart *Pays ayant le français comme langue officielle* and answer the questions.

Pays ayant le français comme langue officielle

	pays	continent	population (est. 2017)	francophones (est. 2016)	%
1	Congo (RDC)	Afrique	81 339 988	37 175 000	47 %
2	France	Europe	67 614 002	65 342 000	96 %
3	Canada	Amérique du Nord	36 624 199	10 523 000	29 %
4	Madagascar	Afrique	25 570 895	4 983 000	20 %
5	Côte d'Ivoire	Afrique	24 294 750	7 881 000	34 %
6	Cameroun	Afrique	24 053 727	9 546 000	40 %
7	Niger	Afrique	21 477 348	2 631 000	13 %
8	Burkina Faso	Afrique	19 193 382	4 124 000	22 %
9	Mali	Afrique	18 541 980	3 061 000	17 %
10	Sénégal	Afrique	15 850 567	4 521 000	29 %
11	Tchad	Afrique	14 899 994	1 827 000	13 %
12	Guinée	Afrique	12 717 176	3 118 000	24 %
13	Rwanda	Afrique	12 208 407	669 000	6 %
14	Belgique	Europe	11 429 336	8 224 000	72 %
15	Bénin	Afrique	11 175 692	3 950 000	35 %
16	Haïti	Amérique du Nord	10 981 229	4 556 000	42 %
17	Burundi	Afrique	10 864 245	959 000	8 %
18	Suisse	Europe	8 476 005	5 494 000	66 %
19	Togo	Afrique	7 797 694	2 914 000	39 %
20	Congo (RC)	Afrique	5 260 750	2 758 000	58 %

Wikipedia (2017) "Liste de Pays ayant le français comme langue officielle" CC BY-SA 3.0. Adapted from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_territorial_entities_where_French_is_an_official_language.

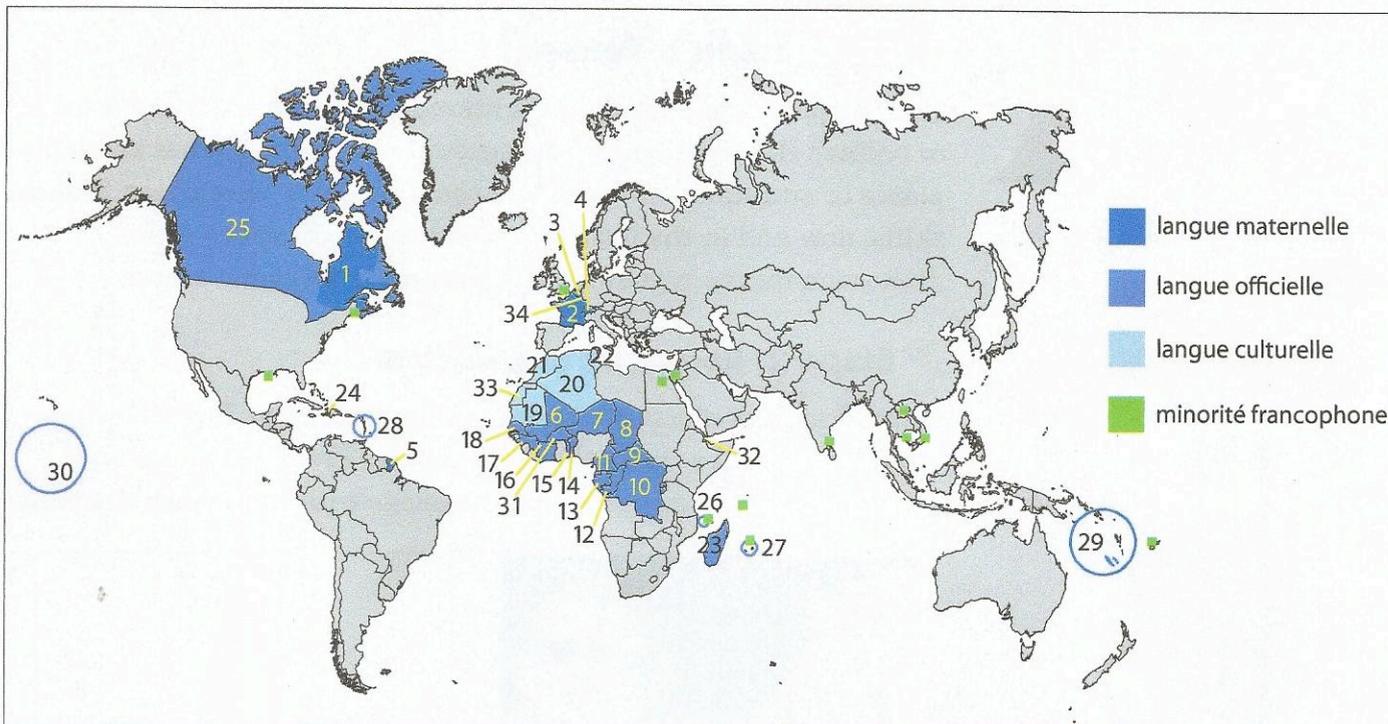


Pira, Bénin

1. How are these countries ranked?
2. Which country has the greatest number of French speakers?
3. How many continents are represented in this list?
4. Where is French an official language in North America?
5. Which continent has the most countries with French as an official language?
6. How are the numbers written differently in French?

  **Étape 3: Lisez et répondez**

Scan the world map and answer the questions.



- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Québec | 10. République démocratique du Congo | 18. Sénégal | 27. Maurice |
| 2. France | 11. Cameroun | 19. Mauritanie | 28. Dominique/Sainte Lucie |
| 3. Belgique | 12. République du Congo | 20. Algérie | 29. Vanuatu |
| 4. Suisse | 13. Gabon | 21. Maroc | 30. Polynésie Française |
| 5. Guyane | 14. Bénin | 22. Tunisie | 31. Burkina Faso |
| 6. Mali | 15. Togo | 23. Madagascar | 32. Djibouti |
| 7. Niger | 16. Côte d'Ivoire | 24. Haïti | 33. Sahara Occidental |
| 8. Tchad | 17. Guinée | 25. Canada | 34. Luxembourg |
| 9. République centrafricaine | | 26. Comores | |

- On how many continents is French spoken?
- Approximately how many countries/regions do you see that use French as either an official or governmental (administrative) language?
- In about how many other countries is there significant French use?
- Name some places in or near North America where French-language speakers are a significant minority.
- After having looked at the two previous charts and this map, give two reasons why French is an important world language. Use evidence from the data to support your answer.

 **Mon progrès communicatif**

I can identify and name places on a map where French is spoken around the world.





Marc Degioanni - Conseiller pédagogique - Digne (2012), "Mondé 4 Francophonie". Retrieved from <http://formation.eklablog.fr/le-monde-seance-n-4-les-pays-francophones-940996532>.

Activité 3

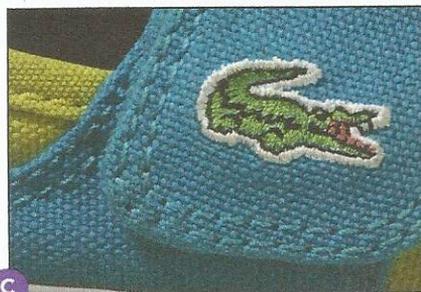
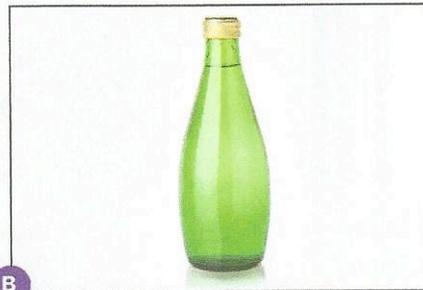
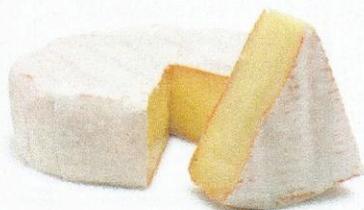
Connexions francophones

   **Étape 1: Pensez**

How frequently is French encountered in or near North America or online? How frequently is it encountered online? What are some places or situations in which you could use your developing French skills, now and in the future? Answer these questions in the discussion forum in your *EntreCultures 1* Explorer course.

 **Étape 2: Regardez et associez**

Many French products are known around the world. The following images represent some of the more popular French products and companies. See if you can match the image with the French company.

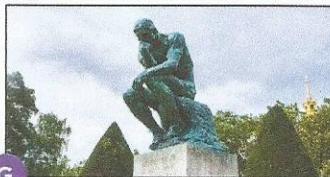


1. Air France
2. Perrier
3. Michelin
4. Lacoste

Étape 3: Lisez et associez

Paris (known as *la ville lumière*, the city of light) is the best-known Francophone city and one of the greatest centers of art, architecture and history on earth. Many of the institutions, museums, and locales of Paris are familiar to people everywhere. See how many of the following Parisian icons you can match with its description.

- 1. La Tour Eiffel** (*The Eiffel Tower*) - This structure was the tallest building on earth for a quarter of a century.
- 2. Les Champs Élysées** - One of the best-known streets on earth, it is located in the heart of Paris.
- 3. La Seine** (*The Seine River*) - It divides Paris into two halves: the right and left banks (*les rives droites et gauches*).
- 4. Le Louvre** (*The Louvre Museum*) - One of the most famous museums in the world, home to **La Joconde** (*The Mona Lisa*), with a glass pyramid entrance.
- 5. Notre Dame de Paris** (*Notre Dame Cathedral*) Construction began nearly 900 years ago and was the subject of Victor Hugo's novel known in English as *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*.
- 6. L'Opéra** (*Paris opera house*) - Known as the **Palais Garnier**, it is the setting for the novel *Phantom of the Opera*.
- 7. L'Arc de Triomphe** (*The Arc of Triumph*) - Built during the Napoleonic era to commemorate military might, this triumphal arch is also the location of the tomb of the unknown soldier.
- 8. Le Penseur** (*The Thinker*) - This statue by Auguste Rodin is known world-wide.
- 9. Le Centre Pompidou** (*The Pompidou Center*) - An architectural innovation built during the 1970's, it serves as the museum of modern art.



Étape 4: Écoutez

Listen to the names of famous places in Paris and match them with the images in **Étape 3**.

Réflexion interculturelle

Which products and landmarks of the Francophone world are known worldwide? What are some aspects of French life and culture that are revealed via these recognized icons? Answer the questions in the discussion forum in Explorer.

Mon progrès interculturel

I can identify some familiar products, landmarks, and monuments and what they represent to the Francophone people.



Communiquons

Comment dit-on? 1

  **Bonjour et au revoir**

Bonjour, comment t'appelles-tu?

Je m'appelle Gabrielle.

Enchanté!

Salut, Mathilde. Comment ça va?

Ça va bien, et toi?

Ça va très bien, merci.

Bonjour, Monsieur. Comment allez-vous?

Très bien, Aurélie. Et toi?

Ça va bien, merci.

D'où viens-tu?

Je viens de Bruxelles.

Ciao!

Au revoir!

À bientôt!

À plus!

Activité 4

Enchanté(e)!

1. Étape 1: Répondez

To help your teacher take roll, he or she will greet you and ask your name. Answer with your name, using the *modèle* as a guide.

Modèle

Professeur: Comment t'appelles-tu?

Élève: Je m'appelle _____.

2. Étape 2: Demandez et répondez

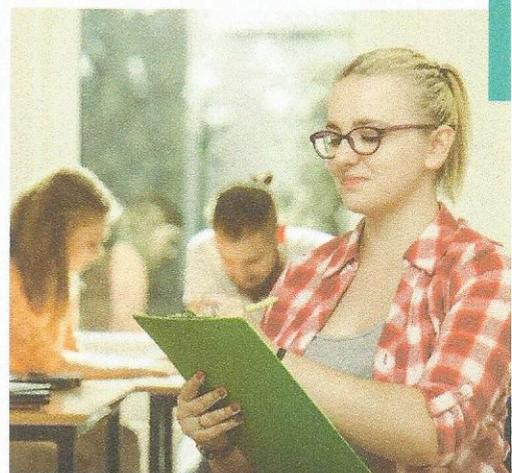
Greet and ask the name of at least five of your classmates.

Modèle

Élève A: Bonjour! Comment t'appelles-tu?

Élève B: Bonjour. Je m'appelle _____.

Élève A: Enchanté(e).



Activité 5

1. Saluer un(e) ami(e)

Greet five different students in the class. If you don't know their names, add *Comment t'appelles-tu?* If you know their name, simply follow the *modèle*.

Modèle

Élève A: Bonjour, _____, comment ça va?

Élève B: Ça va bien, et toi?

Élève A: Ça va très bien, merci.





Activité 6

Bonjour Monsieur/Madame.

Pretend that your classmate is your teacher. Greet your teacher addressing him as *Monsieur* or her as *Madame*, then reverse roles.

Modèle

Élève: Bonjour, Monsieur. Comment allez-vous?

Professeur: Très bien, merci.

Activité 7

Ton origine

Ask and answer the question to find out where at least five other classmates are from. Include your town, city, or state in your answer.

Modèle

Élève A: D'où viens-tu?

Élève B: Je suis de _____.

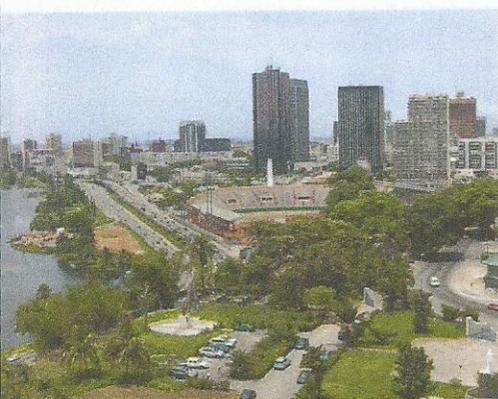
Activité 8

L'origine

Listen to the following people introduce themselves and give their origin. Match the first name that you hear with the place of origin of that person. Note that neither the names nor the origins are in the order in which you will hear them in the recording.

Mon progrès communicatif

I can understand some basic words and phrases when a French speaker introduces him or herself.



Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

nom	origine
Christelle	Port-au Prince, Haïti
Daniel	Nice, France
Gérard	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
Grace	Antananarivo, Madagascar
Thomas	Québec, Canada
Mendrika	Bruxelles, Belgique

Activité 9

  **Bonjour ou au revoir?**

Listen to the following statements and decide whether each one is a **bonjour** (welcoming greeting) or an **au revoir** (goodbye).

	bonjour	au revoir
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		



Can you find the expression in French for saying "good-bye"?

Zoom culture

Pratique Culturelle: Les salutations et l'espace vital

  **Connexions**

- How do people greet each other where you live?
- What is the typical distance you maintain when speaking to someone your age? Someone older? Someone of a different sex?
- How does it feel when someone invades your personal space?



In many cultures, it is common to exchange handshakes, hugs, a backslap, or kisses when greeting someone and saying good-bye. In many Francophone countries, friends and family greet each other with kisses on the cheek called **la bise**. The number of kisses and who receives them depends on the region and the gender of the recipient. However, a formal greeting is almost always a handshake no matter the sex, region or social status of the people involved.

French even has different ways of saying "you," depending on the level of formality or social distance and region. **Tu** is used with friends and family, while **vous** is more appropriate for older people or formal settings. You will study these differences in later chapters. For now, it makes sense to observe interactions in the text and online to become familiar with the practices relating to greetings and physical space.

  **Réflexion**

Answer the following question in the discussion forum in Explorer:

- How do your actions and language change between an informal or formal greeting?
- Is that similar or different to what you know about the Francophone world?



On peut aussi dire

The **On peut aussi dire** (you can also say...) segment will give you additional vocabulary throughout the book to express your ideas in French.

The phrase **Ça va?** (How are you? or How is it going?) is usually used as a greeting; the answer is almost always **Oui!** (Yes!) or **Bien!** (Well!), not a true report on how you really are. However, you can give a more accurate answer with the following expressions.

très bien	<i>very well</i>
comme ci, comme ça	<i>so-so, OK</i>
pas mal	<i>not bad</i>
mal	<i>bad, not well at all</i>



Mon progrès interculturel

I can identify appropriate expressions and practices, such as gestures and body language, associated with greetings, introductions, and leave-taking in Francophone cultures.



Activité 10

Au revoir!

Practice saying goodbye to classmates. Wave to each classmate as you walk away and vary the expressions you use.

Activité 11

La bise

Watch the video in Explorer and discuss your answers with a **partenaire** (partner) OR answer the questions in your Explorer course. If you have any questions, be sure to note them and research the answer.

1. How do friends greet each other?
2. How do family members greet each other?
3. How do strangers greet each other?
4. How many kisses are typical in Amiens?
5. What greeting action is used in a formal situation?

Réflexion interculturelle

Describe how young people in Francophone cultures greet family, friends and teachers.

How is this similar or different from your way of greeting others?
How do you feel about greeting your friends and family with a **bise**?
Would you be comfortable using the appropriate greetings and good-byes in a Francophone culture? Why or why not? How important is it to adjust your behavior to fit in with another culture?

Provide the information requested and answer the questions in the discussion forum in Explorer.

Activité 12

  **Ma première conversation en français!**

Combine all the expressions you have learned so far to have a complete conversation. Repeat with at least two classmates. Be sure to practice both A and B roles. Once you've practiced both A and B roles, record your conversation in Explorer with your partner.

Modèle

Élève A: Bonjour! Je m'appelle _____. Comment t'appelles-tu?

Élève B: Je m'appelle _____.

Élève A: Enchanté(e). D'où viens-tu?

Élève B: Je viens de _____.

Élève A: Intéressant! Au revoir!

Élève B: À plus!

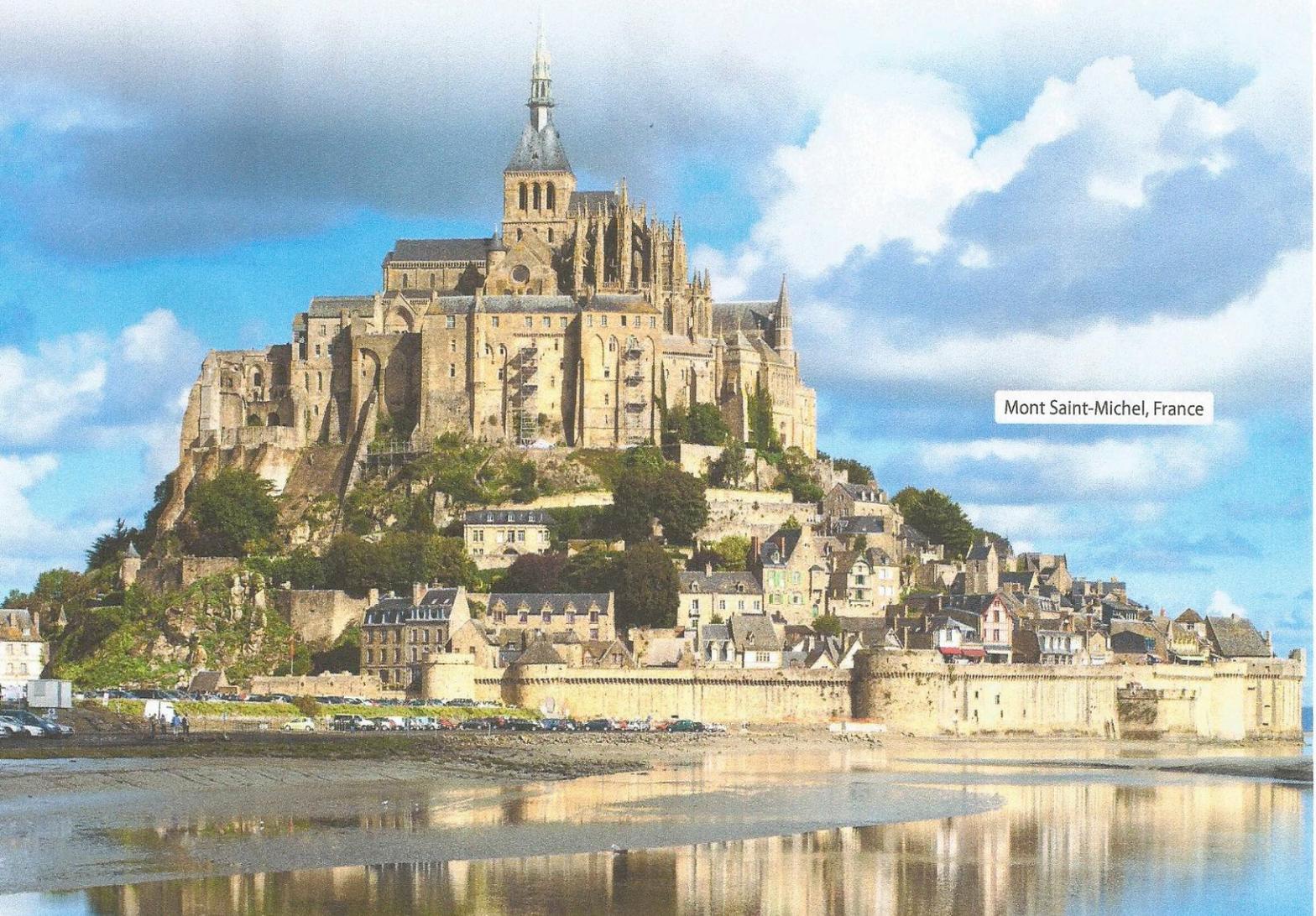
 **Mon progrès communicatif**

I can answer questions about my name, how I am, and where I am from.



 **Mon progrès communicatif**

I can ask and answer questions to meet and greet a young person.

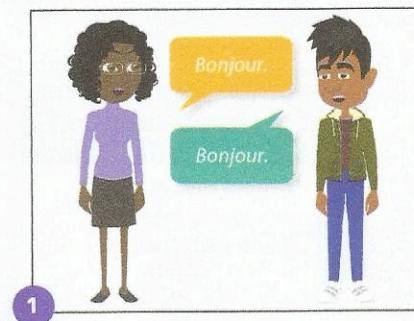


Mont Saint-Michel, France

Comment dit-on? 2

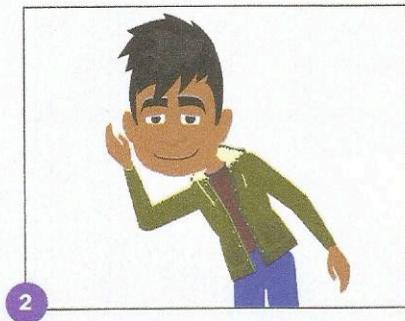
Expressions pour la salle de classe

The students in the images below are following directions that their teacher gave them. Scan the images, noticing what the students are doing. Can you tell what the teacher must have asked them to do?



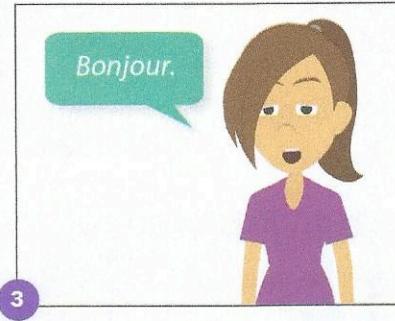
1

répétez



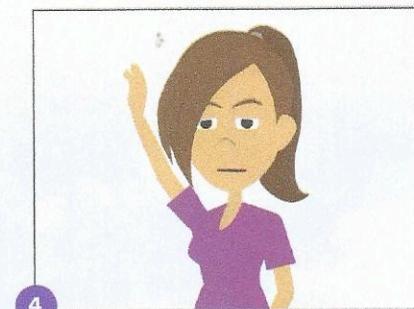
2

écoutez



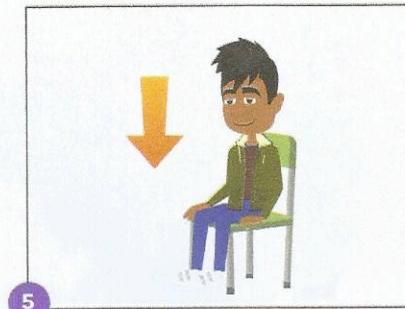
3

parlez français



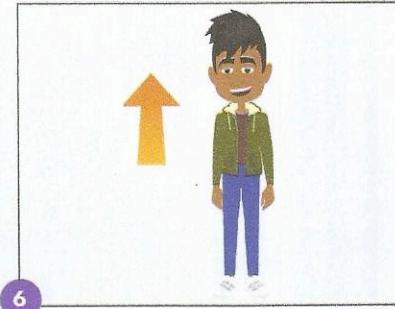
4

levez la main



5

asseyez-vous



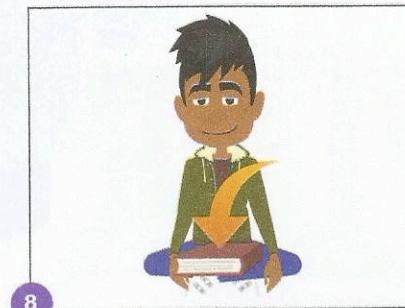
6

levez-vous



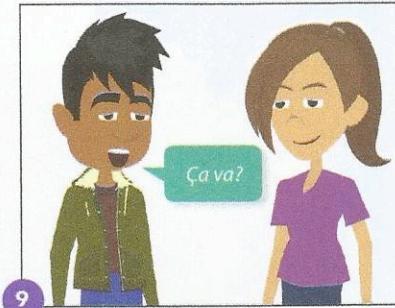
7

ouvrez vos livres



8

fermez vos livres



9

parlez avec votre voisin



10

regardez-moi



11

retournez à vos places



12

il vous faut



Mariame: Mariame lives in Geneva, Switzerland. She is 35 and loves to listen to music and sing along.



Océane: Océane lives in a small town in France near the Belgian border. She is 14 and loves to dance and play soccer. She has a little sister named Aurélie who also loves to dance.



Malek: Malek is from Senegal and is living in the capital, Dakar. He is 24 and loves to eat spicy food and travel.



Félix: Félix is from Quebec City and is now living in France. He is 16 and loves to play basketball and hockey.

Activité 13

Écoutez le professeur!

Watch the video in Explorer, listening closely to what the teacher is asking the students to do and observe how the students react. Can you tell what the teacher must have said to the students? Discuss with classmates and teacher and view the **Comment dit-on? 2** resources at the end of this unit to help you find out.

Activité 14

Écoutez et lisez

Watch the video again. When the teacher says a sentence, point to that sentence on the list below.

levez la main	levez-vous	asseyez-vous
ouvrez vos livres	fermez vos livres	sortez vos livres
parlez avec votre voisin	regardez-moi	écoutez
répétez	retournez à vos places	il vous faut...
parlez en français		

Activité 15

Écoutez et réagissez en cours

Now play the second video in Explorer. When the teacher asks the class to do something, act out what is being asked.

Détail linguistique

S'il vous plaît

S'il vous plaît is an expression that can be added to the beginning or the end of request to make it polite.



Mon progrès communicatif

I can follow classroom commands.





Comment dit-on? 3

 **Le calendrier: les numéros, les mois et les dates en contexte**

janvier 2019						
lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi	dimanche
	1 premier	2 deux	3 trois	4 quatre	5 cinq	6 six
7 sept	8 huit	9 neuf	10 dix	11 onze	12 douze	13 treize
14 quatorze	15 quinze	16 seize	17 dix-sept	18 dix-huit	19 dix-neuf	20 vingt
21 vingt et un	22 vingt-deux	23 vingt-trois	24 vingt-quatre	25 vingt-cinq	26 vingt-six	27 vingt-sept
28 vingt-huit	29 vingt-neuf	30 trente	31 trente et un			

LES GRANDES DATES, 2019

- le 1^{er} janvier..... le premier de l'an
- le 14 février..... la Saint Valentin
- le 5 mars..... Mardi Gras
- le 21 avril..... Pâques
- le 1^{er} mai..... la fête du Travail
- le 8 mai..... la fête de la Victoire de la deuxième guerre mondiale (1945)
- le 30 mai..... l'Ascension
- le 9 juin..... la Pentecôte
- le 14 juillet..... la fête nationale
- le 1^{er} novembre.. la Toussaint
- le 11 novembre.. l'Armistice de la première guerre mondiale (1918)
- le 25 décembre.. Noël

février						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
			1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

mars						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
			1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

avril						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

mai						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

juin						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
				1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

juillet						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

août						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

septembre						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

octobre						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

novembre						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

décembre						
lu	ma	me	je	ve	sa	di
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Activité 16

Les numéros de 1 à 31

Working with a *partenaire* (partner), count from 1 to 31, forwards and backwards, and again skipping odd, then even numbers.



Activité 17

   Les dates

Listen and mark the dates read by your teacher.

Activité 18

Mon anniversaire



 Mon progrès communicatif

I can say the date, the day of the week, the month of the year, and my birthday.



 Étape 1 : Parlez

Practice with a *partenaire* saying your own birthday in French.

Modèle

Élève A: Mon anniversaire est le 19 septembre.

Élève B: Mon anniversaire est le 28 avril.

   Étape 2: Écoutez

C'est quel jour mon anniversaire? (On what day is my birthday?) You need to check on which day of the week birthdays of several students fall. Listen to each date, locate it on the 2019 calendar from France and then write the day of the week on which the birthday falls.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |





Détail grammatical

🔗 Quelle est la date? *What is the date?*

You can ask about the date of social events, in this case, a party:

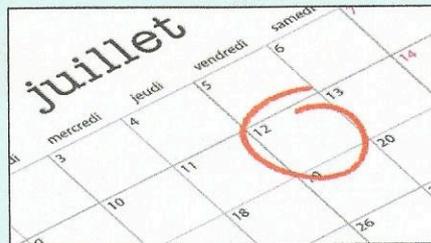
Quelle est la date de la fête?

C'est le 20 mai.

In order to inquire about today's date:

Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?

Aujourd'hui, c'est le 15 septembre.



To express a date, French uses the following structure:

le + number + name of month

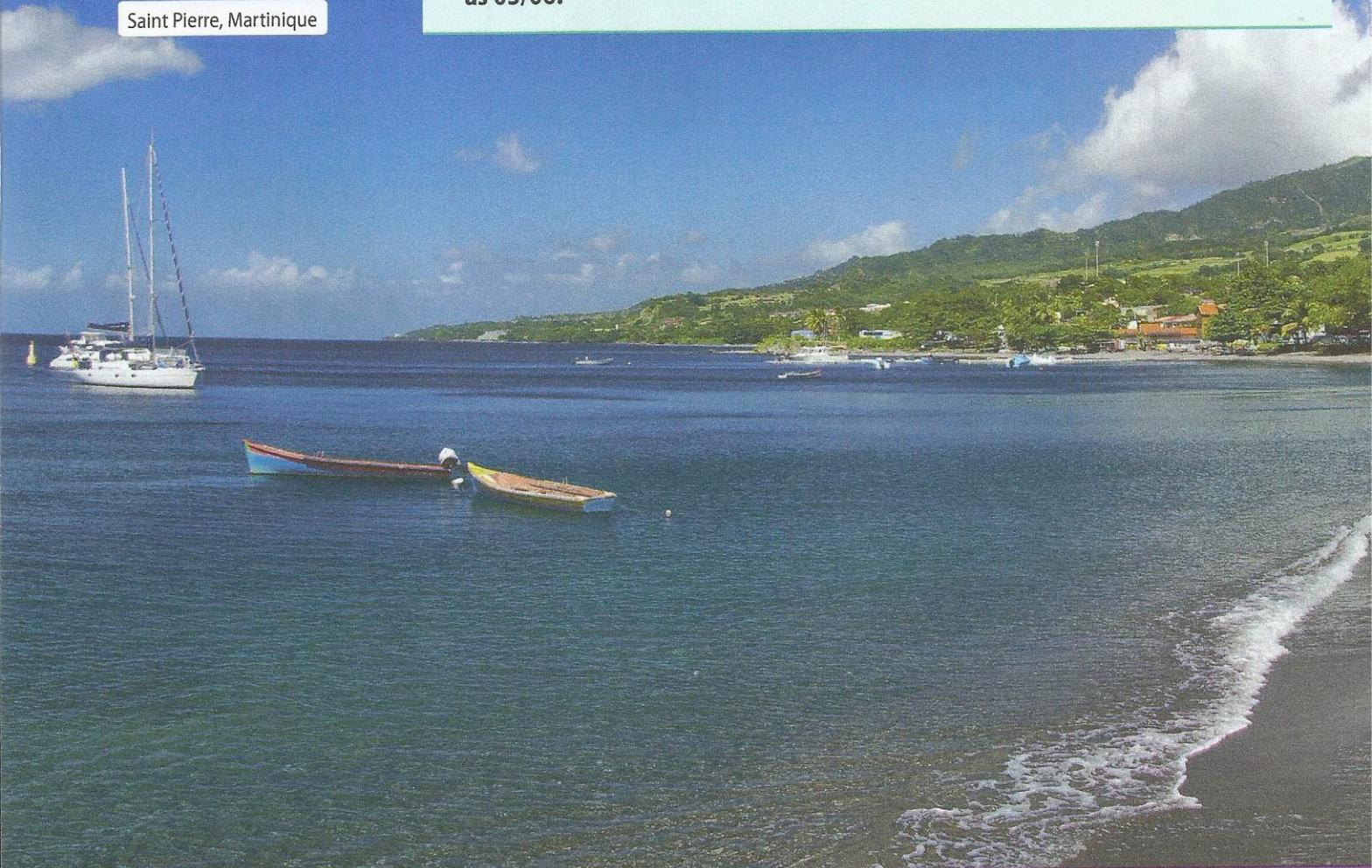
For example, **le 15 novembre, le 31 juillet.**

One exception: for the first day of the month (**le 1^{er}**), in French one says **le premier** instead of the number **un**.

What differences do you notice in the way dates are worded in French?

In French, a date is always stated with the day preceding the month. This is abbreviated in the same order. Therefore "le 3 juin" would be abbreviated as 03/06.

Saint Pierre, Martinique



Prononciation

Final Consonants

A pronunciation concept that sets French apart from many other languages like English and Spanish, is the fact that much of the time, the final letter of a word is silent, meaning that it is not pronounced.

If a word ends in a consonant, this final letter will generally not be pronounced. Here are some examples of this (note that the silent consonant is crossed out):

deu~~x~~ the x is silent

an~~s~~ the s is silent

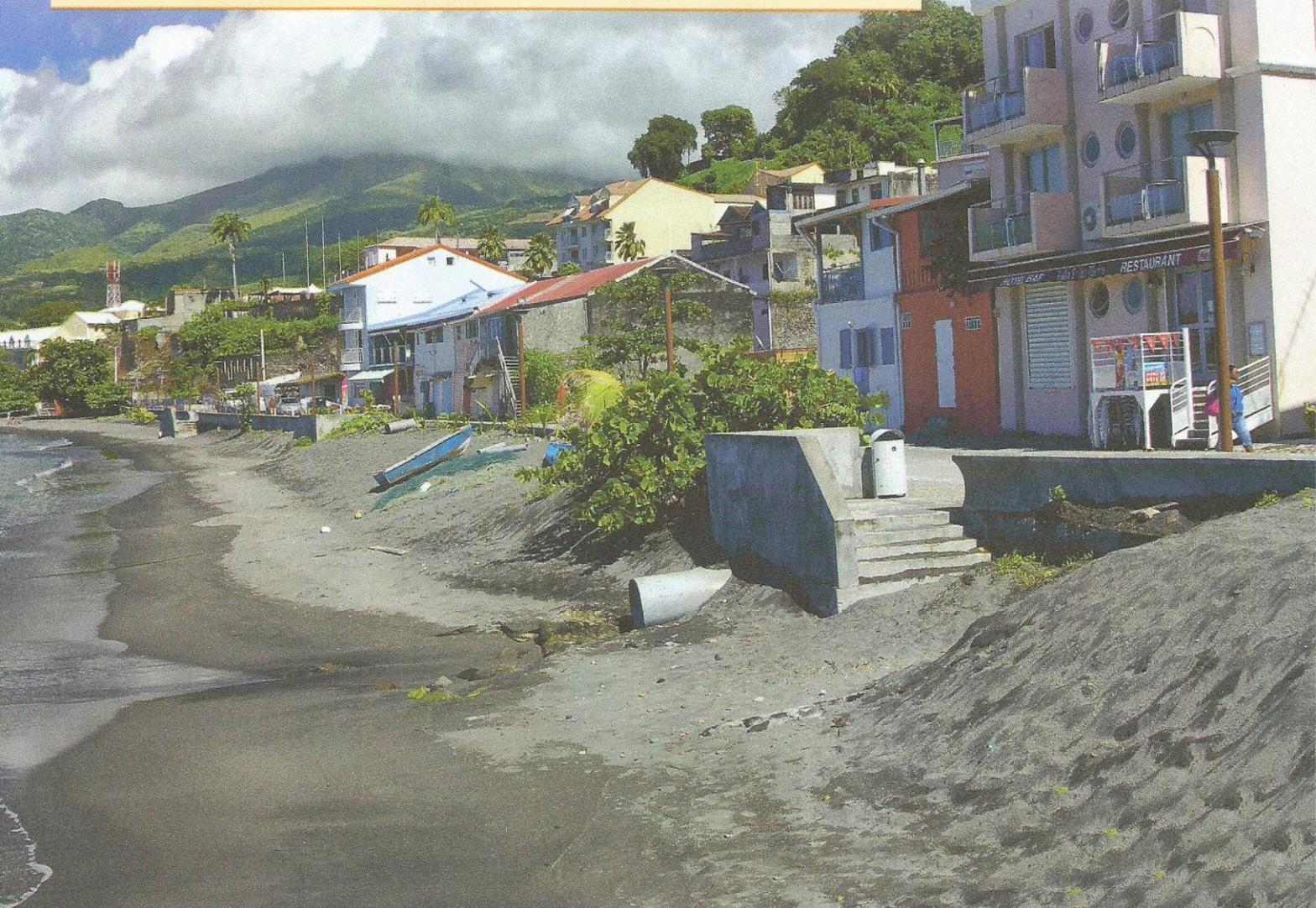
commen~~t~~ the t is silent

There are a few exceptions to this rule, when the final consonant is pronounced, such as:

mars

avril

août

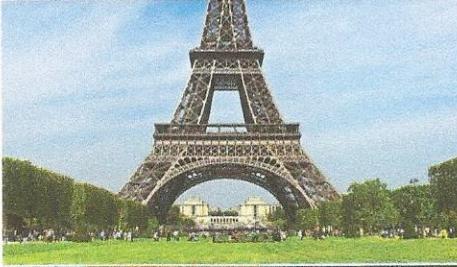


Activité 19

Les numéros de téléphone

📖 Étape 1: Lisez

Read the **Zoom culture** concerning French phone numbers and complete the grid below with the two digit phone prefix that would be affiliated with the phone number of the person being described.

description de la personne	image de la région	indicatif téléphonique (01, 02...)
Pierre Clément lives in the town of Cannes with a magnificent view of the Mediterranean Sea and organizes the Cannes Film Festival.		
Mélanie Dufour conducts tours of the Normandy beaches where American, Canadian and British forces landed to defeat the Axis forces during World War II.		
Yannick Diop is an archaeologist who conducts research on man's early history near the Lascaux caves.		
Sylvie Caudet is a mechanical engineer who works at the Eiffel Tower, ensuring the mechanical soundness of this symbol of Paris that opened in 1889.		
Claude Leblanc works at Champagne producer Moët et Chandon as a supervisor in the nearly 28 km of underground caves that store millions of bottles.		

Zoom culture

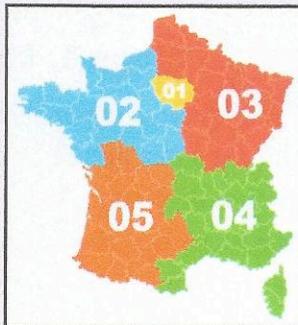
Pratique culturelle: Téléphoner en France

Connexions

Think about telephone numbers that you know.

1. How are they created?
2. Do any parts of the telephone number have a special significance or meaning?

Since 1996, phone numbers in France contain ten digits grouped in pairs, so a typical French phone number would look like - 03 14 31 22 29. This number would be read as **zéro trois, quatorze, trente et un, vingt-deux, vingt-neuf**. The first two digits of the phone number are the equivalent of an area code. Here is a list of those two digit codes along with a map that explains their location:



- **01** Île-de-France - including Paris, the capital of France featuring iconic locations such as the Louvre museum, the Eiffel Tower and the Arc of Triumph.
- **02** Northwest France - including the region of Normandy, where Allied forces landed on the beaches on June 6, 1944, turning the tide of WWII in favor of the Allies.
- **03** Northeast France - including the Champagne region, famous for its bubbly wine.
- **04** Southeast France - including the fabled French Riviera (**La Côte d'Azur**) with its picturesque Mediterranean beaches.
- **05** Southwest France - including the world famous Lascaux caves, whose walls are adorned with paintings that date back nearly 20,000 years.
- **06 and 07** - Mobile phone services.

Réflexion

Compare some of these facts about phone numbers and phone use to how you might use phones where you live.



Étape 2: Écoutez et écrivez

Listen to the following French phone numbers. Then fill in the ten digit number in the spaces provided.

Modèle

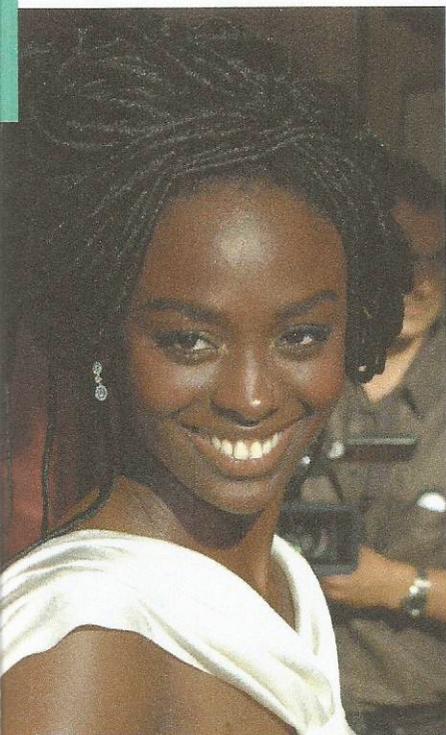
You hear - "**zéro trois, vingt, onze, vingt-deux, quatorze**". You would write "03 20 11 22 14"

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

 **Mon progrès communicatif**

I can recognize and use numbers to express phone numbers.





Aïssa Maïga



Activité 20

Qui es-tu?

Étape 1: Lisez et préparez

Form groups of six students. Each person in the group should assume the identity of one of the famous people depicted in the images on this page and memorize his or her birthday. Practice saying your identity to yourself with: “*Je m’appelle _____ . Mon anniversaire est le _____ .*”

Étape 2: Écoutez et parlez

Listen as your teacher says the birth dates of the famous people. When you hear your famous person’s birth date, raise your hand, and say your identity. The first person to correctly say his or her identity on the right date gets a point for his or her team.

Modèle

Professeur: Ton anniversaire est le _____.

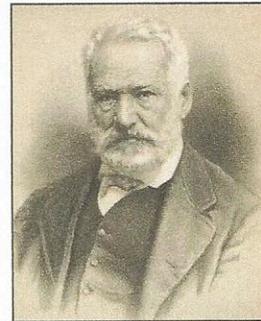
Élève: C’est moi. Je m’appelle _____.



Léopold Senghor
le 9 octobre



Coco Chanel
le 19 août



Victor Hugo
le 26 février



Yannick Noah
le 18 mai



Louis XIV
le 5 septembre



Edith Piaf
le 10 octobre

Activité 21

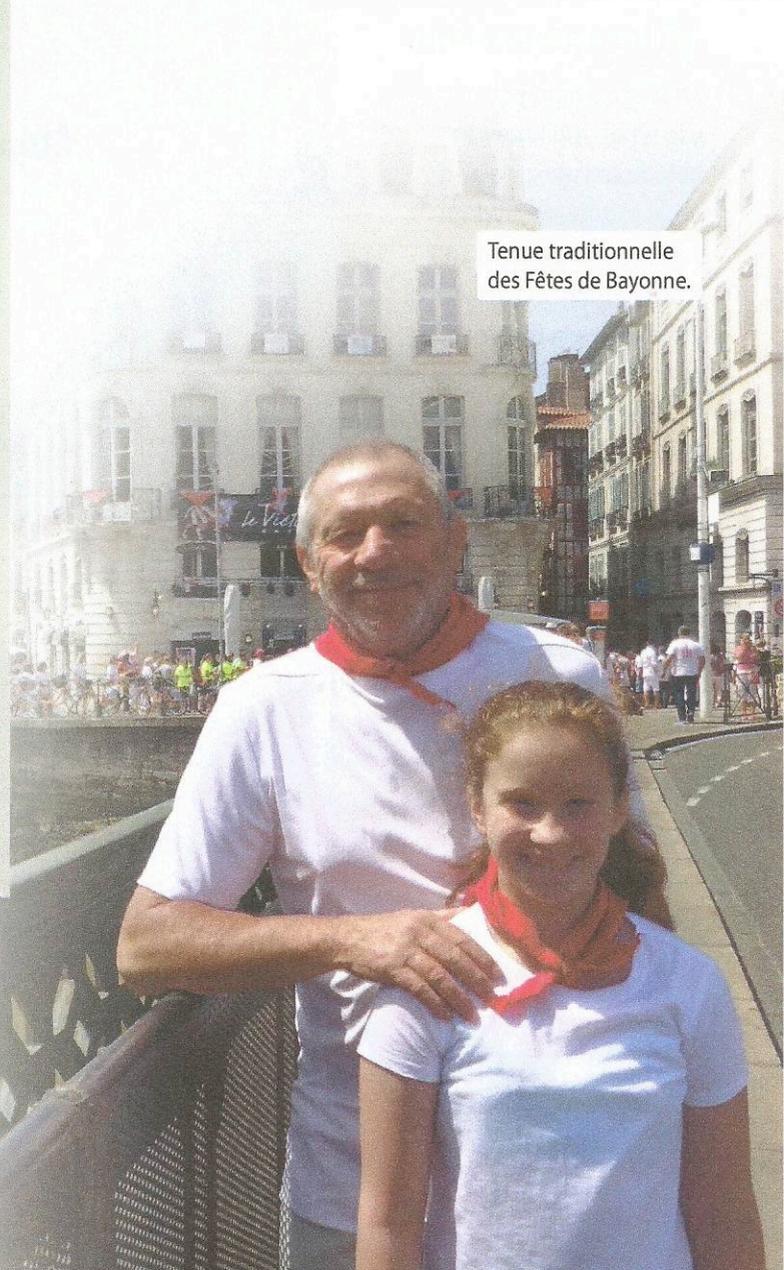
Les Fêtes de Bayonne

📖 🌐 Étape 1: Lisez

Look at the poster and the picture from France. They depict scenes in the streets of a famous city during the *Fêtes de Bayonne*. Describe what you see and what you think happens at this event.



Archives Ville de Bayonne, auteur: Arnaud Sazé.



Tenue traditionnelle des Fêtes de Bayonne.

Find the following:

1. the dates of the *Fêtes de Bayonne*
2. the city where the festival takes place
3. the word in French for:
party/celebration
outfit(s)

Watch this video in Explorer to practice using these Interpretive Print strategies.



Stratégies

Interpretive Print

Strategies help you use what you know to help communicate and understand even when you are just starting to learn French. In this video, you will learn five reading strategies that will help you understand ads for schools, camps and other programs.

1. Make predictions about what you will read
2. Use pictures and graphics to get the main idea
3. Use words that you have learned to get some detail
4. Use cognates but be careful
5. Use logic and make educated guesses

Étape 2: Regardez et identifiez

You are going to watch a video that illustrates different events that happen during the *Fêtes de Bayonne*. As you watch, identify the activities that are shown in the video by putting a ✓. Most of the words listed below are **cognates** - words that look like and mean something similar to a word you already know.

- ___ danser
- ___ chanter
- ___ le cinéma
- ___ la musique
- ___ l'exercice
- ___ le football
- ___ les concerts

Étape 3: Parlez

juillet 2019						
lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi	dimanche
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

The dates for the *Fêtes de Bayonne* 2019 are July 24–28. Use the calendar provided to identify on which day of the week each date falls, then, with a *partenaire*, take turns reading these dates in French.

Modèle

mercredi, vingt-quatre juillet

Zoom culture

Produit et pratique culturels: Un grand festival

 Connexions

1. What symbols are important to the identity of your community/state/country? (Think of animals, flowers, or other mascots.)
2. Are there any symbols that are linked to a connection with another country?



The **Fêtes de Bayonne** is the largest yearly festival in France. Over one million people gather in Bayonne for this celebration. This four-day and five-night festival first started in 1932 to recreate a celebration similar to the running of the bulls in Pamplona, Spain. The original colors worn for the festival were white and blue (traditional colors of the city of Bayonne). The colors were changed to white and red in later years to align with the Pamplona festival colors.



Le **béret**, a very traditional soft and round hat, is widely recognized as a symbol of French fashion and culture.

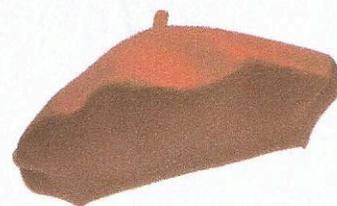
Painting of a group of musicians during the **Fêtes de Bayonne** wearing the traditional white and red clothing and the red **béret** (painted by impressionist artist Patrick Larcabal).

 Réflexion

Would you like to attend the **Fêtes de Bayonne**? Why or why not?

 Mon progrès communicatif

I can recognize some words related to activities in a promotional video.



 Étape 4: Écrivez et comparez

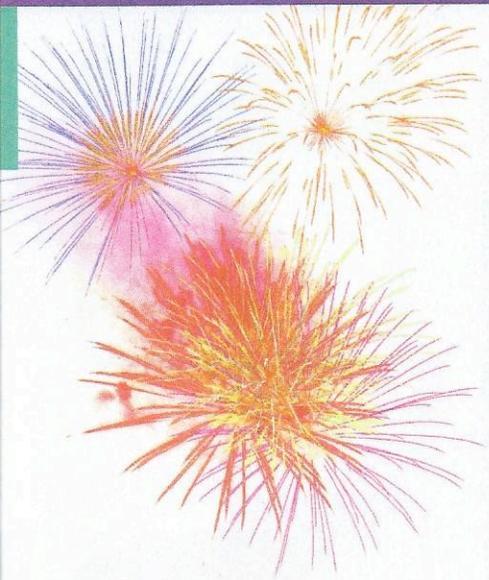
Which festivals, holidays, or events are important in your culture? Create a list of the four most important events and dates and try to express the name in French. Use a dictionary or ask “**Comment dit-on ____?**” to get your teacher’s help. Then compare your list with those of your classmates to see which events are repeated.

Modèle

1. Noël est le 25 décembre.



Bayonne, France



 **Étape 5: Écrivez**

Create a simple song or poem based on a date that is important in your culture. For example, the model below is about the United States' Independence Day, the Fourth of July. If you prefer, use your birthday as inspiration for the poem.

Modèle

Le premier avril
 Le deux mai
 Le trois juin
 Le quatre juillet
 Indépendance!



**Mon progrès
 interculturel**

I can identify how Francophone cultures and my culture celebrate local and national holidays or festivals.



Réflexion interculturelle

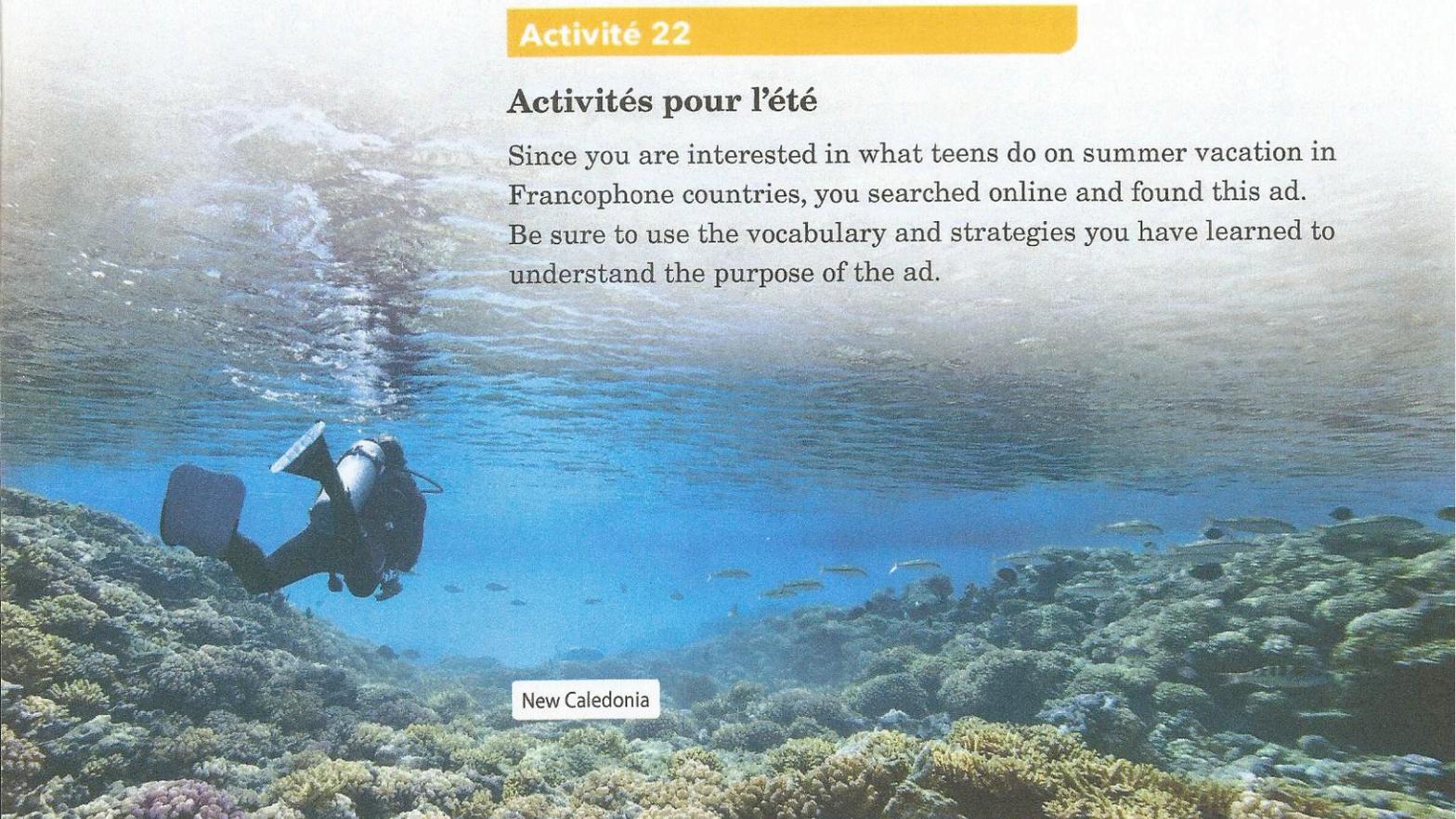
 How do people celebrate local and national holidays in your community? What are some symbols associated with the holidays? Based on what you learned about Francophone local and national holidays, what are some similarities and differences?

Provide the information requested or answer the questions in the discussion forum in Explorer.

Activité 22

Activités pour l'été

Since you are interested in what teens do on summer vacation in Francophone countries, you searched online and found this ad. Be sure to use the vocabulary and strategies you have learned to understand the purpose of the ad.



New Caledonia

  **Étape 1: Identifiez**

Identify the dates, ages, and prices listed. Using what you know, make a prediction as to the purpose of the ad.

Centre de Vacances des Alpes

DE L'ACTION DU FUN DES AMIS DU BON AIR !

SÉJOURS ETE 2017

09 AU 23 JUILLET

06 AU 20 AOÛT

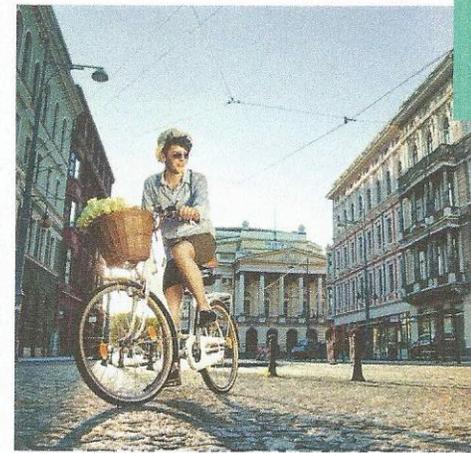
6-12 ANS : 499 €

13-17 ANS : 599 €

AU PROGRAMME: accrobranche, parc aventure, bouée tractée, laserquest, paintball, cheval, baignade, spéléo, camping, canoë kayak, excursions et surtout: des temps de partage.

Infos pratiques et inscriptions : www.cvalpes.fr - 04 92 51 24 12

© Centre de vacances des Alpes (2017). "Séjours été 2017". Retrieved from <http://www.cvalpes.fr/camps-colonies-ete/>.



  **Étape 2: Écrivez**

Create a list of cognates in this ad and identify what you think these words might mean in English. Be sure to use the pictures to help you!

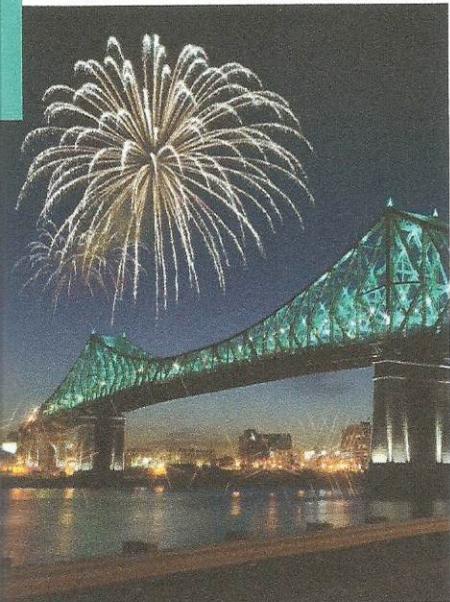
  **Étape 3: Évaluez**

What do you think this ad is designed to promote? Now that you have identified the meaning of much of the information in this ad, update the prediction you made in *Étape 1* to reflect all the information and pictures that were provided.

 **Mon progrès communicatif**

I can identify the purpose of an advertisement.



Activité 23

C'est quelle année?

Look at the image below. Can you find the French expression for "Happy New Year"?

bonne année	baxtalo nevo bersh	Shana tova	feliz año nuevo	שנה טובה	
	Chúc Mừng Năm Mới		Xin nian yu kuai		
	سال نو		مبارک		新年快乐
	sun nien fai lok		bonu annu nou		

Activité 24

Les numéros de 2000 à 2020

Listen to the numbers 2000-2020. Use your finger to follow along in the image above. What expression do you hear for "two thousand?"

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	2015	2016	2017	
	2018	2019	2020	

Activité 25

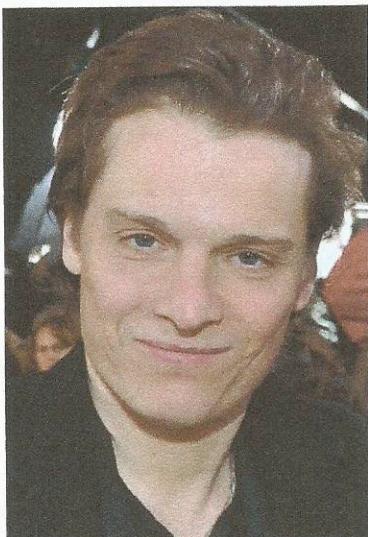
Victoires de la musique française

Listen to the year that some famous songs won the *Victoires de la musique française* award (French equivalent to the Grammys, awarded by the French Ministry of Culture). When you hear the year, consult the table and write the name of the artist who recorded the song that year.

Modèle

"Le dîner" ("The dinner") a gagné (won) Les Victoires de la musique en deux mille sept.

Artiste: Bénabar.



Bénabar, chanteur français.

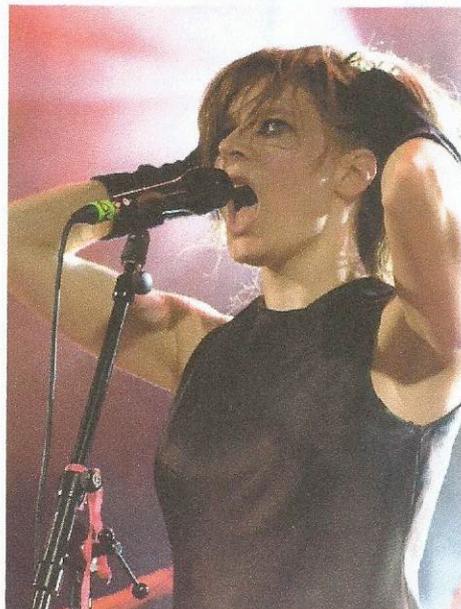
année	chanson	artiste
2000	Tomber la chemise	Zebda
2001	L'envie d'aimer	Daniel Lévi
2002	Sous le vent	Garou et Céline Dion
2003	Manhattan-Kaboul	Renaud et Axelle Red
2004	Respire	Mickey 3-D
2005	Si seulement je pouvais lui manquer	Calogero
2006	Caravane	Raphael
2007	Le dîner	Bénabar
2008	Double je	Christophe Willem
2009	Comme un manouche sans guitare	Thomas Dutronc
2010	Comme des enfants	Coeur de Pirate
2011	Je veux	Zaz
2012	Jeanne	Laurent Voulzy
2013	Allez allez allez	Camille
2014	20 ans	Johnny Hallyday
2015	Un jour au mauvais endroit	Calogero



Céline Dion, chanteuse québécoise



Laurent Voulzy, chanteur et compositeur français



Camille, chanteuse française

Activité 26

Les années importantes de ma vie

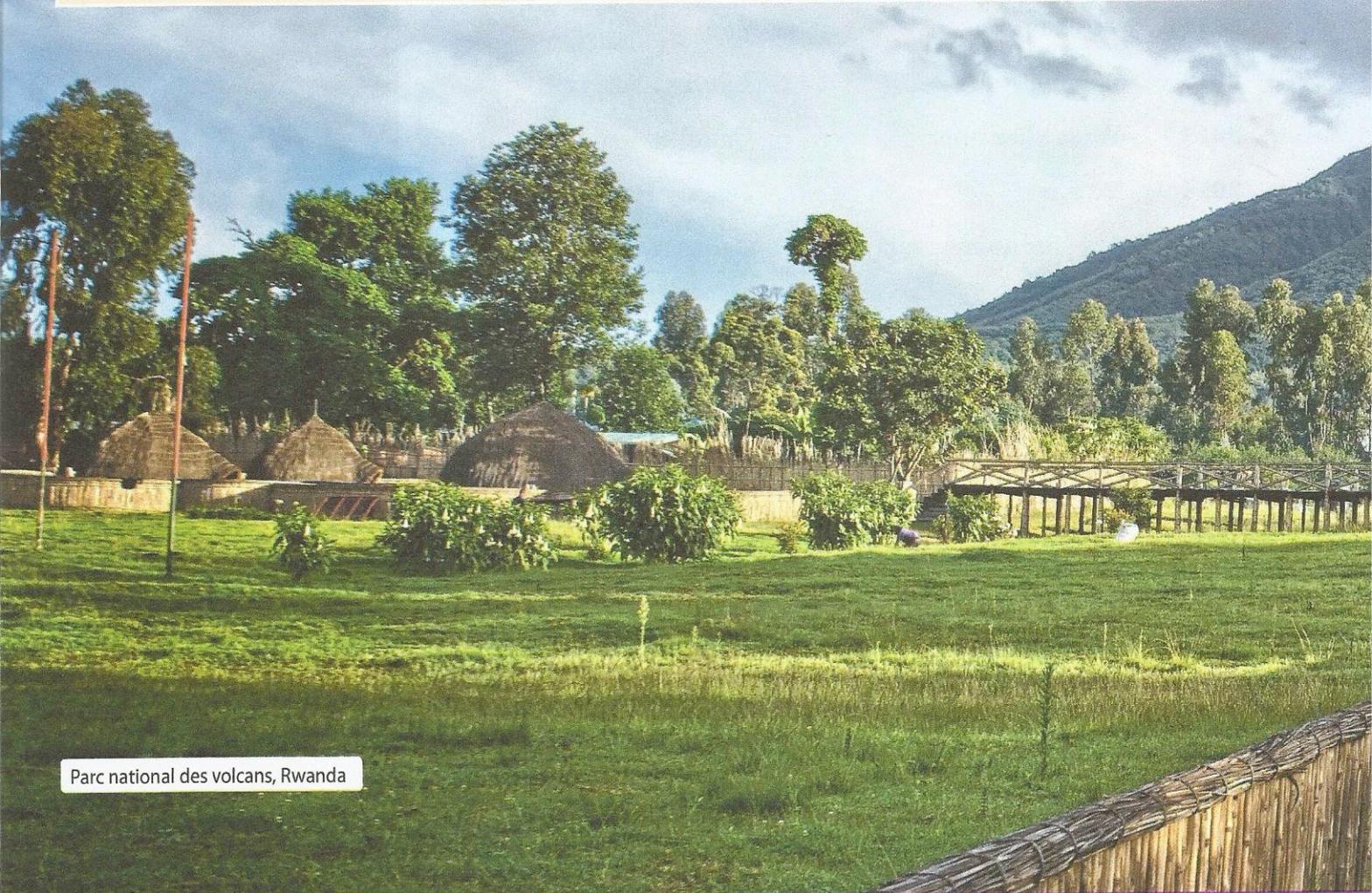
Étape 1: Écrivez

When did the important events in your life happen? Fill out the *je/moi* column of the chart with the relevant years; write the numerals.

  **Étape 2: Demandez et répondez**

Ask your *partenaire* when his or her important events happened by asking *En quelle année...?* (*In what year...?*) and pointing to an event from the list. Your *partenaire* should answer with a year in French, e.g., **2005** (*deux mille cinq*). Jot down the year (use numerals) in the space provided. If the year matches what you wrote, say "*Moi aussi*" (*Me too*). Reverse roles and answer the questions from your *partenaire*.

les années importantes de ma vie	moi	mon/ma partenaire
the year you were born		
the year you started school		
the year you expect to graduate from high school		
the year you visited or hope to visit a French-speaking country		
the year you...		



Parc national des volcans, Rwanda

Zoom culture

Pratique culturelle: Les années

 Connexions

1. How do you say these dates in English: 1900, 1905, 1917, 2000, 2005, 2011, 2016?
2. Is there more than one acceptable way to say some years? Give examples. Answer in the discussion forum in Explorer.

There are two ways of expressing years before 2000 in French. For example, the year 1960 could be expressed in two different ways. The more frequently used method is **mille neuf cent soixante**. However, you may see or hear that date as **dix-neuf cent soixante**. The years after 2000, such as 2017, are expressed like this: **deux mille dix-sept**.

 Réflexion

How do the ways dates are expressed in French compare to how dates are expressed in English?


 Mon progrès
interculturel

I can identify the ways people say numbers for the calendar year in French and in English.



Vocabulaire

Comment dit-on? 1: I can ask and answer questions to meet and greet a young person.

Premières conversations

bonjour

salut

Comment ça va?

Comment allez-vous?

Ça va bien. Et toi?

Ça va très bien, merci.

Comment t'appelles-tu?

Je m'appelle...

D'où viens-tu?

Je viens de...

ciao

au revoir

Greetings and responses

hello

hi

How are you? (informal)

How are you? (formal)

I'm fine. And you?

I'm very well, thanks.

What's your name?

My name is...

Where are you from?

I'm from...

ciao

good-bye

Comment dit-on? 2: I can follow classroom commands.

Les expressions dans la salle de classe

asseyez-vous

écoutez

fermez vos livres

il vous faut...

levez la main

levez-vous

ouvrez vos livres

parlez avec votre voisin

parlez en français

regardez-moi

répétez

retournez à vos places

s'il vous plaît

Classroom expressions

sit down

listen

close your books

you need...

raise your hand

stand up

open your books

talk to your neighbor

speak in French

look at me

repeat

go back to your seats

please

Comment dit-on? 3: I can say the date, the day of the week, the month of the year, and my birthday.

Les numéros de 1 à 31

1 un	11 onze
2 deux	12 douze
3 trois	13 treize
4 quatre	14 quatorze
5 cinq	15 quinze
6 six	16 seize
7 sept	17 dix-sept
8 huit	18 dix-huit
9 neuf	19 dix-neuf
10 dix	20 vingt

Numbers 1 through 31

21 vingt et un
22 vingt-deux
23 vingt-trois
24 vingt-quatre
25 vingt-cinq
26 vingt-six
27 vingt-sept
28 vingt-huit
29 vingt-neuf
30 trente
31 trente et un

Les mois de l'année

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

Months of the year

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Les jours de la semaine Days of the week

lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday

Les dates

C'est quand ton anniversaire?
Mon anniversaire est le...
Quelle est la date?
C'est le + numéro + mois
le premier

Dates

When is your birthday?
My birthday is the...
What is the date?
It's month + number
the first (day of month)

J'y arrive

Questions essentielles

- How do I begin and maintain a simple conversation when meeting a French speaker?
- What strategies will help me communicate in French as I begin to learn the language?

Les colonies de vacances

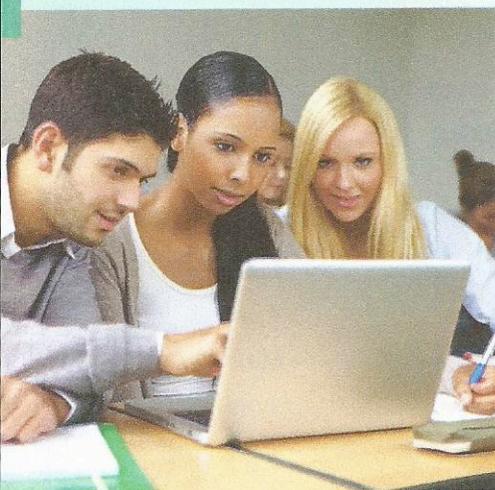
Young people all over the world attend summer camps in order to learn or improve a new skill. Imagine you decide to go a *colonie de vacances* (summer camp) in France to immerse yourself in French. You will read an ad on a website about some of the camps offered in France. When you arrive, you will meet young people speaking French so you will have the opportunity to introduce yourself and ask and answer a few questions to get to know someone.

Before you begin, refer to the *J'y arrive* rubric in Explorer to familiarize yourself with the evaluation criteria.

Interpretive Assessment

Étape 1: Identifiez

Cognates are words that look and have a similar meaning in two languages. Look at the ad for summer camp and find six cognates between French and English.



  **Étape 2: Lisez**

Look at the page from a website describing summer camp opportunities in France. Read the information and select the camp that is best suited for you. Use cognates to support your answers.

LES SÉJOURS

Danse hip-hop

10 à 15 ans

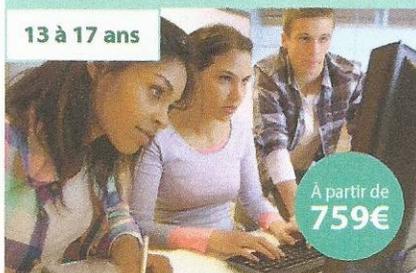


A partir de
840€

- Découvrir la danse hip-hop et ses différents styles
- Apprendre à créer sa propre chorégraphie
- Préparer un spectacle de fin de séjour!

Programmation informatique

13 à 17 ans



A partir de
759€

- Utiliser différents langages de programmation
- Découvrir l'environnement mobile
- Développer votre propre appli iPhone!

Future vétérinaire

12 à 17 ans



A partir de
685€

- Observer et apprendre à prendre soin d'animaux de ferme
- Préparer et distribuer la nourriture
- Assister à certains soins médicaux

Telligo (2017), "Les séjours", Recreated from <http://www.telligo.fr>.

  **Étape 3: Écoutez**

You have selected your *colonie de vacances* and travel to France for this camp. You attend the introductory meeting on the first day to meet other young people at the camp. Everyone is introducing themselves, so jot down the information you hear on the chart provided in Explorer.

	personne 1	personne 2	personne 3
nom			
âge			
origine			
anniversaire			

Interpersonal Assessment

  **Une conversation**

After the introductory meeting, the person sitting next to you begins a conversation. Ask and answer questions appropriately, following the instructions in Explorer.