À savoir
There are about 274 million French speakers in the world.

Citation
"La francophonie, c'est ce qui nous structure, elle mérite qu'on se batte pour elle."
We are shaped by the French speakers of the world; they deserve to be fought for.
—Abd al Malik, rappeur français

Conseil pratique
Learn all the sentences in Pour la conversation. Then start adapting them for your own communicative purposes.

Contrat de l'élève

Leçon A I will be able to:
- introduce myself and others, respond to an introduction, and tell my name.
- use French greetings, recognize common first names from French-speaking countries, and discuss locations where French is spoken in North America and who makes up the French-speaking population.

Leçon B I will be able to:
- ask how things are going and tell how I am.
- use expressions for saying goodbye, discuss la rentrée in France, and talk about places in Europe and North Africa where French is spoken.

Leçon C I will be able to:
- invite someone and accept or refuse an invitation.
- discuss teens in France and where French is spoken in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean.
Leçon A

Vocabulaire actif

Bonjour! 🌟

Salut, Océane!

Salut, Claire!

Bonjour, Monsieur et Madame Lucas!

Bonjour, Mademoiselle!

Oui, bonjour?

C'est mon camarade de classe.

C'est ma camarade de classe.

C'est ma copine. Elle est canadienne.

C'est mon copain. Il est algérien.

Et si je voulais dire...

Bonsoir. Good evening.

Voici... Here is...

Voilà... There is...

Mon nom de famille... My last name is...

Comment? What? (Please repeat.)

français

canadienne

algérien

américain
Pour la conversation

How do I introduce myself?
- Je m’appelle Sophie.
  My name is Sophie.
- Je suis Bruno.
  I am Bruno.

How do I ask someone’s name?
- Tu t’appelles comment?
  What’s your name?

How do I introduce someone else?
- Je te présente Jean-Luc./
  Je vous présente Jean-Luc.
  I’d like to introduce you to Jean-Luc.
- C’est mon camarade de classe.
  This is my classmate.

How do I respond to an introduction?
- Bonjour!
  Hello!
- Salut!
  Hi!
- Enchanté(e).
  Delighted.

Les prénoms (m.).

Je m’appelle Sandrine.
Je suis Saniiya.
Moi, c’est Evenye.
Je m’appelle Alexandre.
Je suis Khaled.
Moi, c’est Moussa.

Les prénoms de filles (f.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aïcha*</th>
<th>Gabrielle</th>
<th>Nathalie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alima**</td>
<td>Hamza*</td>
<td>Nayah**</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ambre</td>
<td>Hélène*</td>
<td>Nicole</td>
</tr>
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<td>Amélie</td>
<td>Inès</td>
<td>Noémie</td>
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<td>Isabelle</td>
<td>Océane</td>
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<td>Juliette</td>
<td>Rahina**</td>
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<td>Justine</td>
<td>Romane</td>
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<td>Rosalie</td>
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<td>Lilou</td>
<td>Rose</td>
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<td>Clara</td>
<td>Malika*</td>
<td>Sabrina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coralie</td>
<td>Marianne</td>
<td>Sandrine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Élodie</td>
<td>Marie-Alix</td>
<td>Saniiya*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Émilie</td>
<td>Maude</td>
<td>Sarah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma</td>
<td>Mégane</td>
<td>Sophie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evenye**</td>
<td>Mélène</td>
<td>Stéphanie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fatima*</td>
<td>Michèle</td>
<td>Valérie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>Myriam*</td>
<td>Virginie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Les prénoms de garçons (m.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abdoulaye**</th>
<th>Jérémy</th>
<th>Nicolas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandre</td>
<td>Justin</td>
<td>Noah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexis</td>
<td>Karim*</td>
<td>Olivier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amidou**</td>
<td>Kemajou**</td>
<td>Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amir*</td>
<td>Khaled*</td>
<td>Philippe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antoine</td>
<td>Koff**</td>
<td>Raoul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustin</td>
<td>Lamine**</td>
<td>Raphaël</td>
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<td>Cédric</td>
<td>Louis</td>
<td>René</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clément</td>
<td>Lucas</td>
<td>Romain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>Marc-Antoine</td>
<td>Salim*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Émile</td>
<td>Mathéo</td>
<td>Samuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Étienne</td>
<td>Mathieu</td>
<td>Sébastien</td>
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<tr>
<td>Félix</td>
<td>Mathis</td>
<td>Simon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel</td>
<td>Mehdi*</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guillaume</td>
<td>Michel</td>
<td>Timéo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugo</td>
<td>Moussa**</td>
<td>Vincent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean-Luc</td>
<td>Nasser*</td>
<td>Xavier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*prénoms d’origine arabe **prénoms d’origine africaine
Les présentations

Interpretive Listening

Listen to the following short introductions and decide if the person who is being introduced is male or female. Write M for male or F for female.

1. Monsieur Rousset
2. Mademoiselle Serre
3. Martine
4. Bruno
5. Madame Tortevoine
6. Mademoiselle Vellard

Bonjour ou salut?

Interpretive Viewing

Say hello to the people pictured here. If they have a title, be sure to include it in your greeting.

Je te présente...

Interpersonal Speaking

Introduce each of the following people to your mother. Your partner will play the role of your mother. Follow the model. Throughout the text, the highlighted words are to let you know the part of the sentence you are replacing.

MODÈLE
A: Je te présente Mademoiselle Gaillot.
B: Enchantée!

1. Monsieur Duharnais
2. Marie -France
3. Madame Stein
4. Mademoiselle Sang
5. Jacques
6. Angèle
Un nouveau copain

Gabriel is introducing his new neighbor, Augustin, to his friend Lilou. With two classmates, play the roles of the teens.

Les salutations

Tell what you would say in each situation.

1. Mademoiselle Hadad, your neighbor, says hello.
2. Your classmate, Sophie, wants to meet your mother.
3. You answer the phone.
4. Your parents ask the nationality of your friend Karim, who is Algerian.
5. You have just been introduced to a new male student, Koffi.
6. Someone asks your name.
7. Your neighbors, Monsieur and Madame Meunier, greet you.
8. Your teacher, Madame Dubois, wants to meet your girlfriend, Hamza.

À l’auberge de jeunesse

Two teens are checking in at the reception desk of a youth hostel in Quebec. With a partner, take turns playing the roles of the receptionist and each teen. Follow the model.

Modèle

A: Tu t’appelles comment?
B: Je m’appelle Juliette, Juliette Robitaille.
A: Française?
B: Québécoise.

1. Sarah O’Connor 2. Salim Belkassim
Salut!

Some teens in France are talking at the end of summer.

Camille: Salut, Maxime!
Maxime: Ah! Salut, Camille.
Camille: Je te présente Julien.
Maxime: Salut, Julien. Et moi, je te présente Yasmine.
Camille: Bonjour!
Julien: C'est ta copine?
Maxime: Oui, c'est ma copine.
Julien: Elle est française?
Maxime: Non, elle est algérienne.

Maxime's mother is talking on the phone in their apartment.

Mme Brochant: Allô, oui?
Yasmine: Bonjour, Madame! C'est Yasmine.
Mme Brochant: Ah! Bonjour, Yasmine!
Yasmine: Maxime est là?
Mme Brochant: Oui, oui. Maxime! C'est ta copine!

Répondez aux questions.
(Answer the questions.)

1. How does Camille greet Maxime?
   How does Yasmine greet Madame Brochant? Why are these greetings different?
2. To whom does Camille introduce her friend?
3. Who is Maxime's girlfriend? What is her nationality?
4. What word would Maxime use for a friend if he were introducing a boy?
5. Who is talking on the phone?
6. Do they know each other? How can you tell?
7. Is Maxime at home? How do you know?

Bienvenue en France

A TV host, or animateur, is introducing the teen panel for an episode of the show Bienvenue en France.

Animateur: Je vous présente mes invités: Tom, il est américain...
Tom: Non, je suis canadien.
Animateur: Et voici Luc. Luc, tu es....
Luc: Moi, je suis belge.
Animateur: Yasmine, elle, elle est française.
Yasmine: Ah! Non! Je suis algérienne!
Animateur: Et toi, Carlos? Tu es espagnol?
Carlos: Oui, je suis espagnol.
Animateur: Et voici Maria, l'italienne.
Maria: Ah! Non! Je suis portugaise!

Is the animateur better at remembering names or nationalities?
Salutations

People in France generally shake hands when they greet a person they don’t know or a colleague at work. Their handshake consists of one up-and-down movement. They will also use the appropriate title: monsieur or madame. (When used before a person’s last name, these titles may be abbreviated M. and Mme respectively.) When greeting a family member or friend, people usually kiss each other on the cheek. Depending on the region, they will give two, three, or even four kisses! Kissing someone on the cheek in this way is called la bise.

Les prénoms les plus “tendance”

Here are some of today’s most popular names: Adam, Alice, Louna, Lilou, Hugo, Maxime, Maël, Jade, Arya, Thomas…. The origins of these popular first names are Celtic, Latin, Greek, Aramaic, Japanese, Hawaiian, Hebrew, Germanic, Hispanic, Indian…. First names like Luka, Lana, Iris, or Lou evoke a feeling of light. Others, like Louis or Louise, refer to stardom. Sandro alludes to courage, Armand to ambition, Romy to nobility. Ava and Zoé are synonymous with light, Camille with wisdom, Lola with pain, and Inès with purity. Maël means chief in Celtic, and Rayan means king. Maxime is the greatest in Latin, and Léo is the lion in Hebrew.

Hana means flower in Japanese while Lilou is lily in Latin. Arthur is bear in Celtic; Léa is gazelle in Hebrew, and Iris is rainbow in Greek. What francophone name would you choose?

Recherche: prénoms populaires, prénoms tendance

La Francophonie

Immigration

Francophones en France, venus d’ailleurs

Today France numbers approximately 67 million inhabitants. It is the second most populous country in Europe. France hosts 5.6 million immigrants, most of whom are concentrated in Île-de-France (the Parisian region). Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur, and Occitanie also have substantial immigrant populations. The second and perhaps third generations of immigrants make up the same percentage (7.7%) as the first generation; all together French immigrants and their descendants comprise 11.8 million inhabitants. These francophone immigrants come from Algeria (677,000), Morocco (619,000), Tunisia (202,000), Mali (66,000), Senegal (54,000), the Democratic Republic of Congo (53,000), Ivory Coast and Cameroon (50,000), Guinea (30,000), Madagascar (20,000), and Mauritania (11,000). Their diverse traditions have enriched the culture of France.

Recherche: immigration in france
Les Francophones en Amérique du Nord

Did you know that French is widely spoken in parts of Canada and the United States? In fact, French is one of Canada's official languages, along with English. The province of Quebec has the largest francophone community in Canada, with around 80% of its population speaking French. The states of Louisiana and Maine also have French speakers, many of whom are descendants of the Acadians, who were forced to leave Canada in the 18th century. Many of them eventually settled in Louisiana, where they became known as Cajuns. Their culture has greatly influenced Louisiana's language, food, and music. Other French-speaking groups in the United States include immigrants from Haiti, who live largely in Miami and New York City, and the descendants of Quebeckers, who left home to work in the textile mills of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

Recherche: cajun louisiana

Questions culturelles

Répondez aux questions.

1. How do the French greet a family member or friend?
2. How does the French handshake differ from the American handshake?
3. What is the origin of the following names: Maël, Léo, Lilou, and Iris?
4. In which city are the majority of French immigrants concentrated?
5. What are the national origins of francophone immigrants in France?
6. What percentage of the population living in Quebec speaks French?
7. Which American states have French-speaking communities?

À discuter

In a culture journal, reflect on what French-speaking communities have in common, and what creates differences among them.

Perspectives

Do online research to find information about immigration issues in France. Print an article or blog entry and bring it to class. Discuss how French attitudes about immigration compare with those in the United States.
Du côté des médias

Most French citizens have a national identity card (une carte nationale d'identité, or CNI), which complies with the norms of the European Union. It is highly secured with an electronic microprocessor. It may be obtained at the age of 18 and is valid for 15 years. While it is not mandatory and does not replace a driver's license, the carte d'identité is proof of both identity and nationality.

9 Carte d'identité française

On a separate sheet of paper, make a grid like the one that follows. Fill in the column in the middle with information from the carte d'identité française. Fill in the column on the right with your personal information, as if you were making your own carte d'identité.

| Nom de famille/Last name: |  |
| Prénoms/First names: |  |
| Sexe/Gender: |  |
| Date de naissance/Birthdate: |  |
| Ville de naissance/City of birth: |  |
| Département/County or region: |  |

Analyse

Cather in groups and share your cartes d'identité.
1. Sort them by gender. How many boys and girls are there in your class?
2. Sort them alphabetically. Which letters of the alphabet are missing?
3. Sort them by city. Where were most of your group partners born?
### Regardez l'annuaire (phonebook).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Prénom</th>
<th>Adresse</th>
<th>Téléphone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASSARIN, S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>58 r Poissoniers 18.</td>
<td>01.46.06.72.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARPENTIER, Camille</td>
<td></td>
<td>56 quai Jemmapes 10.</td>
<td>01.42.06.57.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEVALIER, Jean-Paul</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 bd St. Denis 3.</td>
<td>01.42.72.65.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEYRE, Hervé</td>
<td></td>
<td>184 r Entrepreneurs 15.</td>
<td>01.45.78.21.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEMENTE, Michel</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 r Belleville 19.</td>
<td>01.42.31.17.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUTURIER, Anne-Marie</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 r Champ de Mars 7.</td>
<td>01.45.51.42.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAULAUS, Chloé</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 r Moines 17.</td>
<td>01.42.28.22.83</td>
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<td>DE Giry, Fabienne</td>
<td></td>
<td>45 r Linné 5.</td>
<td>01.46.34.57.12</td>
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<td>1 r Charles Delescluze 11.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>35 bd Davout 20.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DUVAL, Christiane</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 av Parmentier 11e</td>
<td>01.43.67.36.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### L'annuaire de Paris

Répondez aux questions. Pour les questions 9 et 10, consultez un dictionnaire français-anglais. (Answer the questions. For questions 9 and 10, consult a French-English dictionary.)

1. Which female names are similar to names in English?
2. Which male names are similar to names in English?
3. What do you think is the masculine name related to Fabienne?
4. What could be the first name of T. Dubois if this person is a man?
5. What could be the first name of S. Cassarin if this person is a woman?
6. Is Michel Clément a man or a woman?
7. Which man has a compound first name?
8. Which woman has a compound first name?
9. Which last names indicate an area the person's ancestors came from?
10. Which last names indicate the profession of an ancestor?

Recherche: dico français anglais larousse
Bulletín d’adhésion

Interpretive Reading, Presentational Writing

The Association Québec-France is an organization dedicated to developing relationships between the people of Quebec and the people of France. Read the brochure. What two programs are being advertised?

Your teacher will give you a form for joining this organization. Fill it out and turn it in.

Un réseau unique de citoyens engagés dans la promotion de la relation franco-québécoise

VENDANGES
jeunes de 18 à 35 ans

Partez de 6 à 15 jours dans les vignobles et vivez cette expérience particulière de récolte du raisin et de découverte des régions de France!

(septiembre et octubre)

VOYAGE DÉCOUVERTE
adultes 35 ans et plus

Ce programme est destiné aux adultes et permet aux participants de découvrir la France par l’accueil et la coopération des régionales de l’Association France-Québec.

(à tous les deux ans)

*Les conditions de participation aux programmes sont détaillées sur

www.quebecfrance.qc.ca

Leçon A | onze

Question centrale

In what ways is learning another language beneficial?
12 Je suis bénévole!

Interpersonal Speaking
You have volunteered to work on an international service project. Today you will role-play a meeting with two other team members from francophone locations around the world via live streaming on the Internet. Switch roles to play all three parts.

- Greet Team Member A and introduce yourself. Then ask Team Member A's name.
- Team Member A greets you and states his or her name. Then Team Member A introduces Team Member B.
- Greet Team Member B and respond to the introduction.

13 Les prénoms

Interpersonal Speaking and Writing
Choose a francophone name from the list of names in this lesson, from somewhere else in the textbook, or from the Internet. Research the meaning of the name online, using the key words below. Then create a large name tag with your name and a symbol of its meaning. Finally, introduce yourself to others in your group and explain the meaning of your name.

Query: signification des prénoms
Repeat the phrases that come after the pronunciation of the letters. Think about rules of pronunciation as you say these easily recognizable words that are pronounced differently in French.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a = a</td>
<td>“a” comme Adam</td>
<td>n = enne</td>
<td>“n” comme novembre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b = bé</td>
<td>“b” comme Barbara</td>
<td>o = o</td>
<td>“o” comme orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c = cé</td>
<td>“c” comme cinq</td>
<td>p = pé</td>
<td>“p” comme passeport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d = dé</td>
<td>“d” comme dollar</td>
<td>q = ku</td>
<td>“q” comme quatre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e = e</td>
<td>“e” comme Eugène</td>
<td>r = erre</td>
<td>“r” comme restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f = effe</td>
<td>“f” comme famille</td>
<td>s = esse</td>
<td>“s” comme sport</td>
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<tr>
<td>g = gé</td>
<td>“g” comme girafe</td>
<td>t = té</td>
<td>“t” comme télévision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h = hache</td>
<td>“h” comme hamburger</td>
<td>u = u</td>
<td>“u” comme ultra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i = i</td>
<td>“i” comme immense</td>
<td>v = vé</td>
<td>“v” comme violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j = ji</td>
<td>“j” comme jean</td>
<td>w = double vé</td>
<td>“w” comme Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k = ka</td>
<td>“k” comme ketchup</td>
<td>x = iks</td>
<td>“x” comme Xavier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l = elle</td>
<td>“i” comme latin</td>
<td>y = i grec</td>
<td>“y” comme Yasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m = emme</td>
<td>“m” comme moderne</td>
<td>z = zède</td>
<td>“z” comme zéro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Les accents
Repeat each accented letter and word.
- é = e accent aigu bébé
- è = e accent grave première
- ê = e tréma Raphaël
- ô = o accent circonflexe hôtel
- ç = c cédille Ça va?

### Les sons nasaux
Repeat the words with nasal vowels, then the words with non-nasal vowels.
- Nasal vowels: Justin / copain / américain / canadien
- Non-nasal vowels: Justine / copine / américaine / canadienne

### Oui ou non?
Write oui if the end of the name you hear is nasal or non if the end of the name is not nasal.