



A Prononcez bien! Listen as different people give their name and indicate whether it is the first or second name shown.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| 1. Alisa | Élisa | 5. Élona | Ilona | 9. Abdel | Abdul |
| 2. Amélie | Émelie | 6. Albert | Hubert | 10. Éric | Ulrick |
| 3. Ali | Éli | 7. Mariel | Muriel | 11. Nicolas | Nicolo |
| 4. Éliana | Iliana | 8. Arielle | Urielle | 12. Mano | Manu |

B Dans quelle situation? Read each of these phrases aloud and say whether you would be more likely to hear it in situation A or B.

A.



B.



- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Bonjour, madame. | 5. À plus! |
| 2. Salut, Thomas. | 6. Comment allez-vous? |
| 3. Très bien, merci. Et vous? | 7. Ça va. Et toi? |
| 4. Tu t'appelles comment? | 8. Comment vous appelez-vous? |

Now give a logical response to each of the items above.

C On dit... What would you say in French ...

- to greet your professor during the day? in the evening?
- to ask your professor's name? to tell him/her your name?
- to ask your professor how he/she is doing?
- to say that you are doing very well? fairly well? not badly? not very well?
- to greet a classmate? to ask a classmate's name?
- to ask a friend how it's going? to tell him/her that it's going well?
- to say good-bye to someone? to say that you will see him/her tomorrow? soon? later today?



D Que disent-ils? Imagine that you and a classmate are meeting for the first time in class. Prepare a brief conversation with a partner in which you greet each other, exchange names, ask and say how it is going, and say good-bye. Shake hands or exchange **bises**.



Now redo the conversation as strangers meeting at a formal conference.

You can find a list of the new words from this **Compétence** on page 26 and access the audio online.

LES JOURS DE LA SEMAINE

Note culturelle

The first day of the week on French calendars is **lundi**, not **dimanche**. Do you think this would make it more convenient for planning your weekend?

Vocabulaire supplémentaire

pendant la semaine *during the week*
sauf *except*

Note de vocabulaire

- Days of the week are not capitalized in French.
- Use **du... au...** to say *from... to...* with days of the week when talking about what one does in general every week, but use **de... à...** instead to talk about what one is doing one particular week. **Je travaille du lundi au vendredi. Cette (This) semaine, je travaille de lundi à mercredi.**
- Notice that you use two words, **ne... pas**, to say what someone does *not* do. They are usually placed around the verb in a sentence. You will learn more about this in **Chapitre 1**.

To ask and tell the day of the week, say:

- C'est quel jour, aujourd'hui?
- C'est lundi.

lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi	dimanche
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

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Do not translate the word **on** to say that you do something **on** a certain day. To say that you do something **every** Monday (or another day), use **le** with the day of the week.

Je travaille **lundi**.

I work on Monday. (this coming Monday)

Je travaille **le** lundi.

I work on Mondays. (every Monday)

To say **from** what day to what day you do something every week, use **du... au...** Use **tous les jours** to say you do something **every day**.

Je travaille **du** lundi **au** vendredi.

I work Mondays to Fridays. (every week)

Je travaille **tous les jours**.

I work every day.

Use **le matin**, **l'après-midi**, or **le soir** to say you do something **in the morning**, **in the afternoon**, or **in the evening**, and **le week-end** to say **on the weekend**.

Use **avant** to say **before** and **après** to say **after**.



Le matin, je suis **à la maison** avant **le cours de français**.



L'après-midi, je **ne suis pas** à la maison. Je suis **en cours** de français et après, je suis **dans un autre cours**.



Le soir, je **travaille**.



Le week-end, je **ne travaille pas**. Je suis à la maison.

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Les jours de la semaine *The days of the week* C'est quel jour, aujourd'hui? *What day is it today?* à la maison *at home*
le cours de français *French class* je ne suis pas *I am not* en cours *in class* dans un autre cours *in another class*
je travaille *I work* je ne travaille pas *I don't work*



1-12

Two friends are talking about their schedule this semester.

- **Tu es** en cours quels jours **ce semestre**?
- Je suis en cours le lundi, le mercredi et le vendredi.
- Tu travailles **aussi**?
- **Oui**, je travaille le mardi matin, le jeudi matin et le week-end.

A Salut! Say good-bye to a friend and say that you'll see him/her on the indicated day.

EXEMPLE Monday **Au revoir! À lundi!**

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Sunday | 3. Thursday | 5. Saturday |
| 2. Friday | 4. Tuesday | 6. Wednesday |

B C'est quel jour? Complete the statements that follow.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Aujourd'hui, c'est... | 6. Après le week-end, c'est... |
| 2. Demain, c'est... | 7. Les jours du cours de français sont... |
| 3. Après-demain, c'est... | 8. Je suis en cours... |
| 4. Les jours du week-end sont... | 9. Je travaille... |
| 5. Avant le week-end, c'est... | 10. Je suis souvent (<i>often</i>) à la maison... |

C Emploi du temps. A student is talking about her week. Select the option in parentheses that is logical in each sentence.

1. Aujourd'hui, c'est (jeudi, le jeudi) et demain, c'est (vendredi, le vendredi).
2. Ce semestre, je suis en cours tous les jours (du, au) lundi (du, au) jeudi. Je ne suis pas en cours (vendredi, le vendredi).
3. Je suis en cours de français (après-midi, l'après-midi).
4. Ce semestre, je suis à la maison le matin (avant, après) le cours de français et je travaille l'après-midi (avant, après) le cours de français.
5. Ce semestre, je travaille (samedi, le samedi).
6. Ce week-end, je travaille (lundi, dimanche) aussi.

Now go back and change the statements so that each one is true for you. If a statement is already true, read it as it is.



D Et toi? Complete these statements with the appropriate days of the week to describe yourself. Then, circulate through the classroom to try to find two people who completed at least three of the statements the same way you did. Write down their names.

EXEMPLE Je suis en cours **du lundi au vendredi.**
Je suis en cours du lundi au vendredi. Et toi?
Moi aussi, je suis en cours du lundi au vendredi. /
Moi, je suis en cours le mardi et le jeudi.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ce semestre, je suis en cours... | 3. Je travaille... (Je ne travaille pas.) |
| 2. Je ne suis pas en cours... | 4. Je suis souvent (<i>often</i>) à la maison... |



À VOUS!

With a partner, read aloud the conversation at the top of the page, paying particular attention to the pronunciation. Then act it out, adapting it to make it true for you. Switch roles and do it again.

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