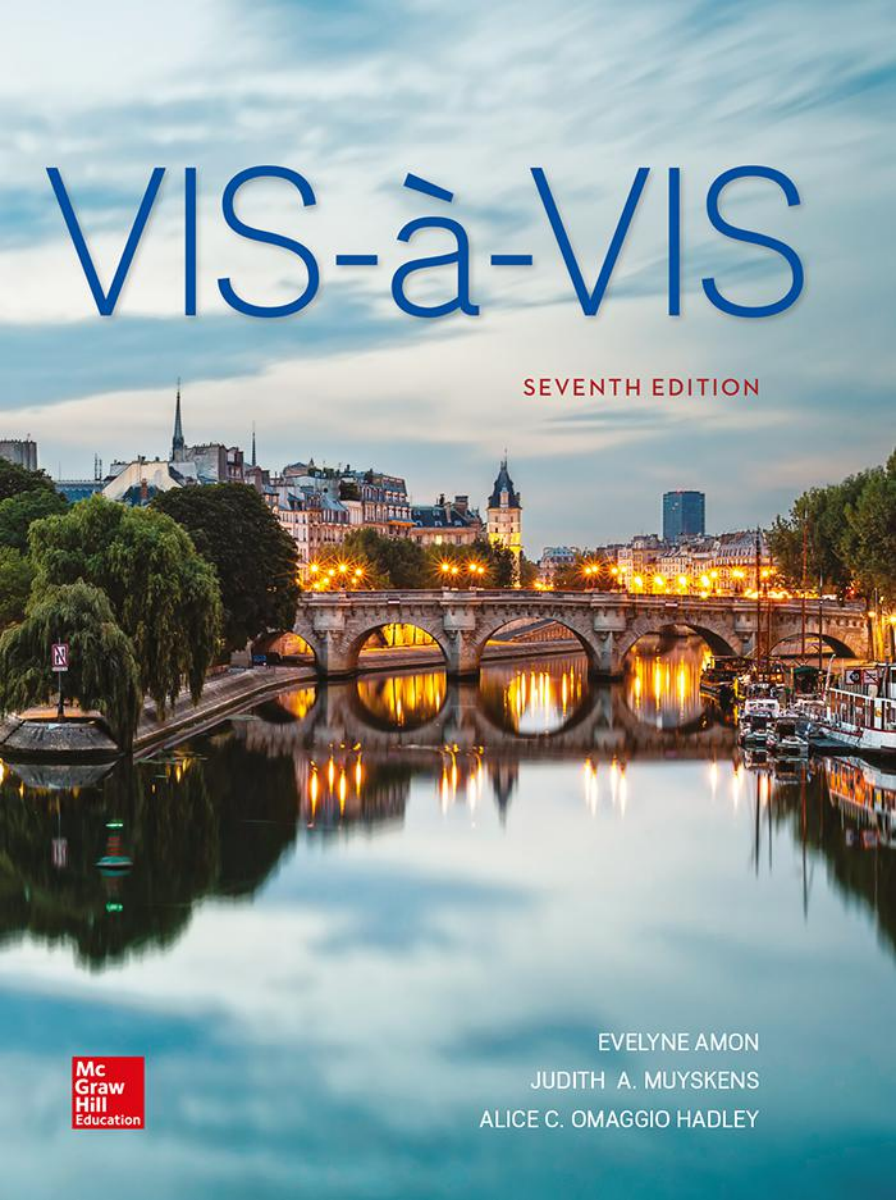


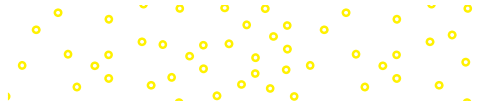
VIS-à-VIS

A scenic view of a Parisian bridge at dusk, with city lights and buildings reflected in the water. The bridge has multiple arches and is illuminated with warm lights. The background shows a city skyline with various buildings and a church spire. The water is calm, creating clear reflections of the bridge and the city lights.

SEVENTH EDITION

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Vis-à-vis

Beginning French

SEVENTH EDITION

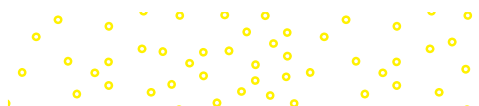
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VIS-À-VIS: BEGINNING FRENCH, SEVENTH EDITION

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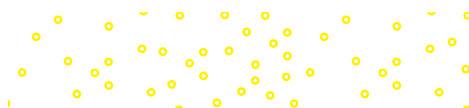
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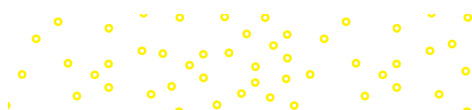
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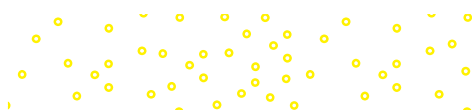
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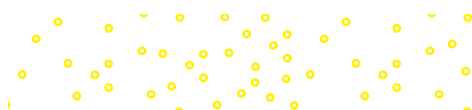
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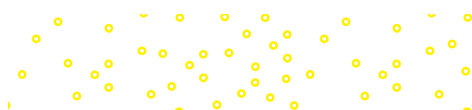
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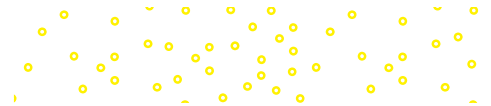
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Preface

Vis-à-vis engages students with its unique integration of contemporary culture and communicative building blocks, providing tools to build a solid foundation in introductory French. The hallmarks of *Vis-à-vis* include:

- an easy-to-navigate chapter structure with four lessons in which vocabulary, grammar, and culture work together as integrated units;
- an abundance of practice activities that range from form-focused to communicative;
- a balanced approach to the four skills;
- diverse coverage of the Francophone world.

These features of *Vis-à-vis* support the core goals of the Introductory French course—communicative and cultural competence—and lay the groundwork for student success.



Building communicative competence with *Vis-à-vis*

One of the major challenges of the introductory language course is to give each student ample exposure to the language and sufficient opportunity to practice speaking, both in and out of the classroom. To parallel print versions of the text and Workbook/Laboratory Manual, we offer the same content on the Connect platform, where students have full access to the eBook, online *Workbook/Laboratory Manual* activities, LearnSmart, and all accompanying audio and video resources. In *Vis-à-vis*, the following resources work together to promote communicative competence:

- **Interactive vocabulary presentations** (Paroles) include audio recordings, allowing students to listen, record, and practice new vocabulary outside of class.
- **Interactive activities for vocabulary and grammar**, many of which are auto-graded, give students the opportunity to complete their assignments and come to class better prepared to participate in paired and group activities.
- **Prononcez bien! activities** include a recording feature and provide students with opportunities for discrete-word and contextualized practice that help students develop confidence in their speaking abilities.
- **Recordings of lively mini-dialogues** featuring the blog characters give students a spirited introduction to the new grammatical structure in context.
- **Seventeen Grammaire interactive tutorials**, each with a brief practice quiz, focus on structures that students typically struggle with, such as passé composé vs. imparfait.
- **LearnSmart modules for vocabulary and grammar** are available specifically for *Vis-à-vis*. This powerful adaptive tool helps students pinpoint their weaknesses and gives them an individualized study program based on their results. Audio prompts for vocabulary and grammar help students strengthen both their listening and writing skills.



Grammaire interactive

For more on indefinite articles and the gender and number of nouns, watch the corresponding **Grammar Tutorial** and take a brief practice quiz at **Connect French**.



connect

www.mhhe.com/connect

With these powerful tools, students have many opportunities to build their communicative skills, and instructors save valuable class time for interactive practice.

Cultural competence

The program's meaningful and extensive exploration of the rich culture of France and the Francophone world is fully supported throughout the program.

- Each four-chapter segment of *Vis-à-vis* focuses on a new French or Francophone character and region. The personal online journal entries in **Le blog de...**, the related **Reportage**, and the **Bienvenue...** readings that precede Chapter 1 and follow Chapters 4, 8, 12, and 16, expose students to contemporary language and the vast diversity of life and culture in France, Canada, Tunisia, and beyond.
- **Le videoblog de...** and the stunning **Bienvenue** video segments feature the bloggers and give students a window into the sights and sounds of eight different French-speaking regions/countries including France, Martinique, and Tahiti. Each video is accompanied by comprehension and cross-cultural comparison activities that encourage students to make connections between their culture and those of the French-speaking world.
- A brand-new feature has been added below the **Reportage**, entitled **Micro-trottoir**. *Micro-trottoir* provides students a chance to see everyday language in action through recorded “man-on-the-street” interviews featuring a diverse group of people. The interview questions are provided in the text and students will hear the interviewees respond to these questions in the video. Instructors can use these questions as a pre-viewing activity or have students ask and answer them after they watch the video. Additional activities based on the interviews are available in **Connect**.
- In the 7th edition, we also added a new feature entitled **Sondages** to all even-numbered chapters. *Sondages* are culture-based activities in which students look at statistics about French life and compare to their own lives. The results could serve as a basis for an end-of-semester cross-cultural comparison project.

Le vidéoblog de Léa

En bref

In this scene, we first meet Léa and learn about her three friends Hassan, Juliette, and Hector. In her videoblog, Léa describes how French speakers typically greet each other and say good-bye.

Vocabulaire en contexte

un rendez-vous
(scheduled) meeting

se serrer la main
to shake each other's hand

se saluer
to greet each other

une poignée de main
handshake

des rencontres (m.)
meeting up with people

une salutation
greeting

s'embrasser
to hug, kiss each other

se faire un (des) bisou(s)
to give each other a kiss (kisses)

VISIONNEZ!

Choose the correct response.

	Léa	Juliette	Hassan	Hector
1. Qui a (Who has) rendez-vous chez le dentiste?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Qui étudie le multimédia?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Qui a 28 ans?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Qui aime (likes) la danse?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Qui a créé (created) un vidéoblog?	☐	☐	☐	☐

ANALYSEZ!

Answer the following questions in English.

- How do greetings differ in France?
- What do you think the social consequences are of not greeting someone in a culturally appropriate way? What impressions can that leave?

COMPAREZ!

Compare appropriate greetings and gestures in your culture to those of a French-speaking culture for the following people: two young female friends, two young male friends, a young man meeting a young woman for the first time, a young man or woman meeting an older man or woman for the first time. What conclusions can you draw?



About the Authors

Evelyne Amon studied at the Université de Paris-Sorbonne. She holds a DEA in modern literature, a Master in teaching French as a second language, and a CAPES in modern literature. She has taught French language and literature at the secondary and college levels, and for many years has led a training seminar in Switzerland for professors on advances in methodology and pedagogy. She has conducted several training sessions in teaching French as a second language for teachers at the French Institute Alliance Française (FI AF) in New York. As an author, she has written many reference volumes, textbooks, and academic studies for French publishers such as Larousse, Hatier, Magnard, Nathan, and Bordas. She is the author of the McGraw-Hill French reader *C'est la vie!* and has written for successive editions of *Vis-à-vis*.

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About the McGraw-Hill Education World Languages product team: At McGraw-Hill Education, we're proud of the extensive experience and expertise held by our World Languages team. In collaboration with our authors, we build best-in-class content and digital tools to improve outcomes in language courses. At McGraw-Hill Education, our mission is to unlock the potential of every learner, and this group embraces that mission with intense passion.

Jorge Arbuja, Senior Marketing Manager: Jorge holds a Ph.D. in Spanish Applied Linguistics and a research background in Teaching Methods and Sociocultural Theory from the University of Pittsburgh and spent several years as the language coordinator at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. In 2006, he made the leap from academia into publishing where he continues to improve the lives of students and instructors in his role as Senior Faculty Development Manager for World Languages. With 22 years of experience in education and publishing, Jorge feels lucky to be in a position to help customers have the best experience possible and to help them reach their personal goals.

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Vis-à-vis

Bienvenue à Vis-à-vis

Welcome to *Vis-à-vis* and to **la francophonie**, the French-speaking world. In the **blog** sections between **Leçons 2** and **3** in each chapter, you will read the blogs created by four Parisians with different Francophone backgrounds—Léa, Hassan, Juliette, and Hector. You will also have the opportunity to read the comments of other French speakers on their blogs and to watch the videoblogs that they have posted on their sites. The *cartes d'identité** and short biographies of these four *blogueurs* are presented below.



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Les blogueurs

Chapitres 1–4 feature the blog of Léa Bouchard. **Léa Bouchard**, 19 (dix-neuf) ans,³ étudiante en 1^{ère} (première) année⁴ de Lettres à la faculté de Paris IV Sorbonne. Elle réside avec sa famille, dans un appartement du 6^e (sixième) arrondissement. Sa personnalité: romantique, immature, gracieuse.

Chapitres 5–8 feature the blog of Hassan Zem. **Hassan Zem**, 28 (vingt-huit) ans, jeune patron⁶ d'un restaurant marocain du Quartier latin à Paris. Il occupe un loft du quartier Oberkampf, avec son copain,⁷ Abdel. Sa personnalité: charmeur, délicat, généreux.

¹6ème = sixième (arrondissement) = 6th district of Paris ²1M65 = un mètre soixante-cinq = 5 feet 5 inches
³years old ⁴1^{ère}... = 1st year ⁵un mètre soixante-dix-neuf = 5 feet 10½ inches ⁶owner ⁷friend

*The **carte d'identité** is an official national identity card. In addition to the photograph and signature of the cardholder (**titulaire**), it includes such information as date of birth (**né[e] le...**), gender (**sexe**), and height (**taille**). The card is not obligatory for French citizens, but it is free, and is the preferred card for identification purposes.

Chapitres 9–12 feature the blog of Juliette Graf. **Juliette Graf**, 22 (vingt-deux) ans, étudiante en Master Multimédia Interactif à l'université de Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne. Elle occupe une petite chambre au Quartier latin. Sa personnalité: raisonnée, méthodique, active.



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Chapitres 13–16 feature the blog of Hector Clément. **Hector Clément**, 25 (vingt-cinq) ans, danseur professionnel. Il réside dans un appartement des Halles, avec des camarades. Sa personnalité: original, susceptible, talentueux.



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Les commentateurs

The following people offer their commentaries on the blogs.



Alexis Lafontaine, 19 (dix-neuf) ans, étudiant en 1^{ère} année d'économie, de sociologie et de géographie. Il est de Montréal. Il réside à Versailles avec son chien,¹⁰ Trésor. Sa personnalité: intellectuel, moraliste, solitaire.



Trésor, 3 (trois) ans, chien d'Alexis Lafontaine. Il adore son maître. Sa personnalité: intelligent, optimiste, indépendant.



Mamadou Bassène, 28 (vingt-huit) ans, journaliste sportif, correspondant du journal¹¹ sénégalais «Le Soleil». Il est de Dakar. Il réside à Paris, dans le Marais. Sa personnalité: plein d'humour, relax, charmeur.



Charlotte Cousin, 30 (trente) ans, est traductrice¹² à l'OMS (Organisation Mondiale de la Santé).¹³ Elle réside à Genève. Elle est mariée; elle a¹⁴ un enfant. Sa personnalité: raisonnable, compliquée, anxieuse.



Poema Dauphin, 22 (vingt-deux) ans, étudiante en Master Protection de la nature à l'université de Paris XII. Elle est de Tahiti. Elle loge dans une résidence universitaire de Paris, à la Cité internationale du 14^e (quatorzième) arrondissement. Sa personnalité: idéaliste, généreuse, rêveuse.¹⁵

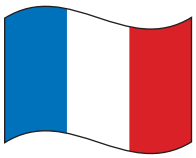
⁸un mètre soixante-dix = 5 feet 7 inches ⁹un mètre quatre-vingt-trois = 6 feet
¹⁰dog ¹¹newspaper ¹²translator ¹³OMS... WHO (World Health Organization)
¹⁴has ¹⁵dreamy

Les pays francophones°

Les... Francophone countries

More than 220 million people in the world speak French, either as their native language or as a second language used in the workplace. French-speaking regions are found throughout the world.

By following the blogs and videoblogs of Léa, Hassan, Juliette, and Hector in *Vis-à-vis*, you will learn more about the customs, traditions, lifestyles, and everyday routines that define France and many Francophone regions.



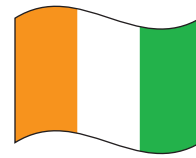
Pays: France (République française)
Nom des habitants: Français
Capitale: Paris
Langue officielle: français
Unité monétaire: euro
Fête nationale: 14 (quatorze) juillet



Pays: Canada
Nom des habitants: Canadiens
Capitale: Ottawa
Langues officielles: anglais, français
Unité monétaire: dollar canadien
Fête nationale: 1^{er} (premier) juillet



Province (Canada): le Québec
Nom des habitants: Québécois
Capitale: Québec
Langue: 80 % (quatre-vingts pour cent) des habitants de la province de Québec parlent (*speak*) français.
Fête nationale: 24 (vingt-quatre) juin



Pays: Côte d'Ivoire (République de Côte d'Ivoire)
Nom des habitants: Ivoiriens
Capitale: Yamoussoukro
Langue officielle: français
Unité monétaire: franc CFA
Fête nationale: 7 (sept) août



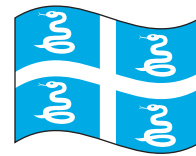
Pays: Sénégal (République du Sénégal)
Nom des habitants: Sénégalais
Capitale: Dakar
Langue officielle: français
Unité monétaire: franc CFA
Fête nationale: 4 (quatre) avril



Pays: Belgique (Royaume de Belgique)
Nom des habitants: Belges
Capitale: Bruxelles
Langues officielles: français, allemand (*German*), flamand (*Flemish*)
Unité monétaire: euro
Fête nationale: 21 (vingt et un) juillet



Pays: Suisse (Confédération suisse)
Nom des habitants: Suisses
Capitale: Berne (siège [*seat*] administratif), Lausanne (siège judiciaire)
Langues officielles: allemand, français, italien
Unité monétaire: franc suisse
Fête nationale: 1^{er} (premier) août



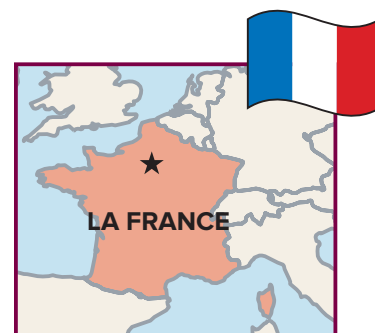
Département d'outre-mer (France): Martinique
Nom des habitants: Martiniquais
Capitale (chef-lieu et préfecture): Fort-de-France
Langue officielle: français
Unité monétaire: euro
Fête nationale: 14 (quatorze) juillet

Bienvenue en France

Un coup d'œil° sur Paris, en France Un... A glance

Paris, the City of Light, intrigues, astonishes, provokes, overwhelms, . . . and gets under your skin. For centuries, the city has served as a muse, inspiring artists, writers, and musicians alike with its beauty. Paris is the apex of architectural beauty, artistic expression, and culinary delight, and it knows it. As stately as the **Arc de Triomphe**, as disarmingly quaint as the lace-curtained bistros found in each neighborhood, Paris seduces newcomers to enjoy unhurried exploration of its picture-perfect streets.

It is a city of vast, noble perspectives and intimate, medieval streets, of formal **espaces verts** (green open spaces) and quiet squares. This combination of the pompous and the private is one of the secrets of its perennial pull. Another is its size: Paris is relatively small as capitals go, with distances between many of its major sights and museums invariably walkable. Paris is an open history book: a stroll through its streets will take you from the Middle Ages right up to the 21st century.

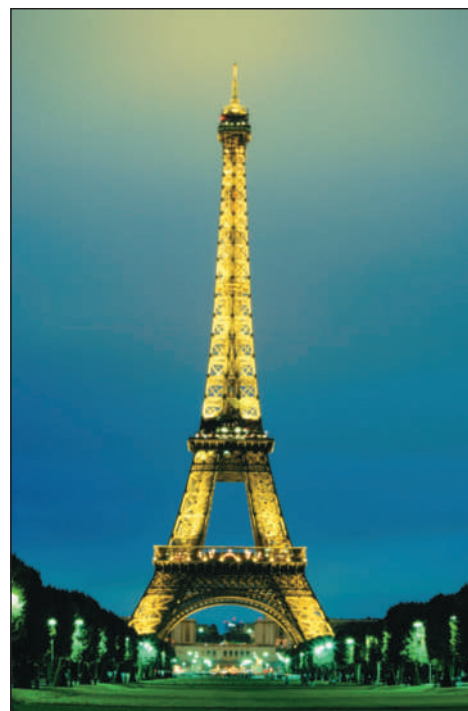


PORTRAIT Astérix



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Astérix, the iconic French comic strip character, is a boisterous little Gaul* who lives in a small French village that is holding out against the might of the Roman Empire. Protected by the village druid Panoramix's magic potion, which gives him superhuman strength, Astérix takes the lead in the villagers' perilous attempts to conquer the invading Romans. He is a clever and level-headed warrior who knows when brain is better than brawn. The French see him as a symbol of themselves in his ability to outwit others.



The Eiffel Tower at night

©Photov.com/agefotostock RF



Watch the *Bienvenue en France* video segment to learn more about Paris.

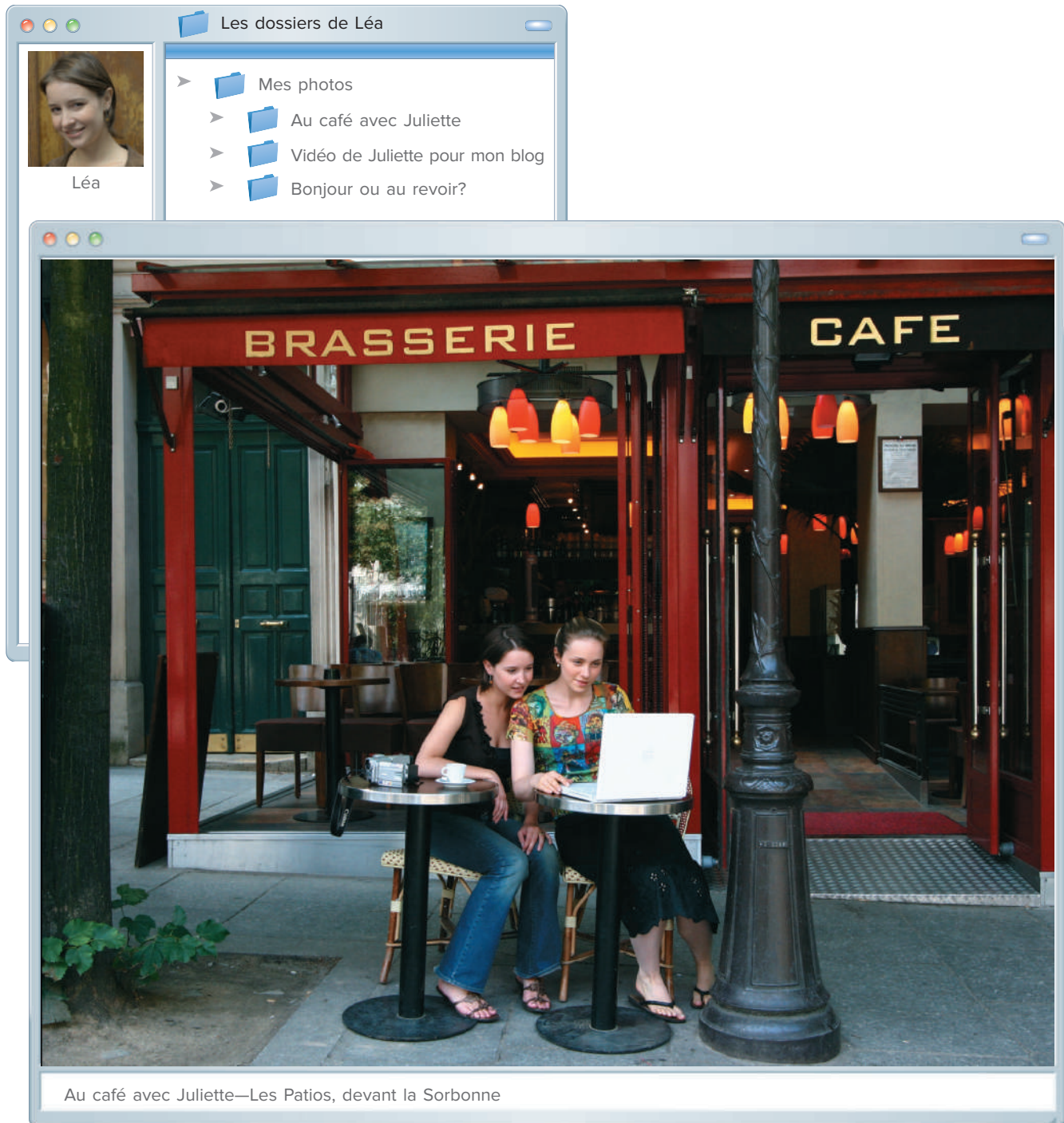
*an inhabitant of the ancient region of Gaul, a province of the Roman Empire including territory corresponding to modern France, Belgium, and northern Italy

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CHAPITRE 1

Une nouvelle^o aventure

new



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Dans ce chapitre...

OBJECTIFS COMMUNICATIFS

- greeting people
- spelling
- giving numerical information
- introducing yourself
- identifying people, places, and things
- expressing the date
- learning to pronounce the alphabet and selected vowel sounds in French

PAROLES (LEÇONS 1 ET 2)

- Les bonnes manières
- L'alphabet français
- Les accents
- Les mots apparentés
- Les nombres de 0 à 60
- Les jours et les mois

STRUCTURES (LEÇON 3)

- Dans la salle de classe
- Les articles indéfinis et le genre des noms

CULTURE

- Le blog de Léa: *Un jour exceptionnel**
- Reportage: *Bisous!*
- Lecture: *J'ai une carte d'étudiant!* (Leçon 4)

*In **Chapitres 1–4** of *Vis-à-vis*, you will read Léa Bouchard's blog about her life in Paris and the comments of other Francophone characters about her blog. See **Bienvenue à Vis-à-vis** and **Les pays francophones** (on the preceding pages) for more information on this feature of *Vis-à-vis*.



Vidéo de Juliette pour mon blog

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Bonjour ou au revoir?

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LEÇON 1: PAROLES

Les bonnes manières°

Les... *Good manners*

In the French-speaking world, different greetings reflect the differing degrees of familiarity between people. Formality is the general rule; informal expressions are reserved for family, friends of long standing, and close associates and peers (for example, fellow students). All formal greetings are followed by a title: **Bonjour, madame.**



—Bonjour, mademoiselle.
—Bonjour, madame.



—Bonsoir, monsieur.
—Bonsoir, madame.



—Je m'appelle Lucas Martin.
Et vous, comment vous appelez-vous?
—Je m'appelle Juliette Dupont.



—Comment allez-vous?
—Très bien, merci. Et vous?
—Pas mal, merci.



—Salut, ça va?
—Oui, ça va bien. (Non, ça va mal.) Et toi, comment vas-tu?
—Comme ci comme ça. (Ça peut aller.) (Moyen.)



—Comment? Je ne comprends pas. Répétez, s'il vous plaît.
—C'est Lise Bernard.
—Ah oui, je comprends.



—Oh, pardon! Excusez-moi, mademoiselle.



—Merci (beaucoup).
—De rien.



—Au revoir!
—À bientôt!

Allez-y!

A. Répondez, s'il vous plaît. Respond in French.

1. Je m'appelle Arthur Lenôte. Et vous, comment vous appelez-vous?
2. Bonsoir!
3. Comment allez-vous?
4. Merci.
5. Ça va?
6. Au revoir!
7. Bonjour.

B. Soutenu ou familier? (Formal or informal?) Decide if each situation shown is formal or informal, then provide an appropriate expression for it.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



Le parler jeune

à plus (A+)	à plus tard; à bientôt
ça baigne	ça va très bien
tchao	au revoir
Wesh!	Salut! Ça va?

—Salut! —À plus!

—Comment ça va? —Ça baigne!

—Allez tchao! —À bientôt!

Wesh bien ou quoi?

C. Le bon choix. (The right choice.) Indicate if the following expressions are used in a formal or informal context. What cues tell you whether it is formal or informal?

1. Comment vous appelez-vous?
2. Et toi?
3. Répète, s'il te plaît.
4. Comment vas-tu?
5. Comment t'appelles-tu?
6. Bonjour, monsieur!
7. Et vous?
8. Salut!
9. Répétez, s'il vous plaît.
10. Comment allez-vous?

L'alphabet français

a a	h hache	o o	v vé
b bé	i i	p pé	w double vé
c cé	j ji	q ku	x iks
d dé	k ka	r erre	y i grec
e e	l elle	s esse	z zède
f effe	m emme	t té	
g gé	n enne	u u	

L'ALPHABET PHONÉTIQUE			
[a]	à, la	[b]	bonjour
[ɑ]	pâté	[k]	comme, quatre, kilo
[ə]	je, fenêtre	[ʃ]	chaise
[e]	répétez, aller	[d]	dimanche
[ɛ]	très, mademoiselle, fenêtre	[f]	fenêtre
[i]	il, stylo	[g]	garçon
[o]	stylo, bientôt, bureau	[ɲ]	espagnol
[ɔ]	porte	[ʒ]	je, biologie
[u]	vous	[l]	la
[y]	tu	[m]	mademoiselle
[ø]	deux	[n]	neuf
[œ]	sœur, neuf	[ŋ]	parking
[ɑ̃]	comment, écran	[p]	pardon
[ɛ̃]	bien, cinq	[ʀ]	répétez
[ɔ̃]	bonjour	[s]	six, cinq, français, classe
[œ̃]	un	[t]	table
[j]	bien, moyen, juillet	[v]	vendredi, wagon
[ɥ]	huit	[z]	chaise, douze
[w]*	oui, week-end		

Les accents

Accents or diacritical marks sometimes change the pronunciation of a letter and sometimes distinguish between two words otherwise spelled the same. A French word written without its diacritical marks is misspelled.

é	e accent aigu
à	a accent grave
ô	o accent circonflexe
ï	i tréma
ç	c cédille

*The spelling **-oi-** as in "bonsoir" is pronounced [wa].

Allez-y!

- A. À vous!** Spell your name in French. Then spell the name of a city, and see if your classmates can figure out which one it is.
- B. Inscription.** Several students are signing up to live in the campus international house. Spell their names and cities for the resident assistant.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. DUPONT Isabelle | Paris | 4. GUEYE Jérôme | Dakar |
| 2. EL AYYADI Allal | Rabat | 5. HUBERT Sarah | Lille |
| 3. GOUTAL Ariane | Papeete | 6. PASTEUR Loïc | Montréal |

Les mots apparentés°

Les... Cognates

French and English have many cognates, or **mots apparentés**: words spelled similarly with similar meanings. Here are a few patterns to help you recognize cognates.

FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS	
-ant	-ing	amusant → <i>amusing</i>
ét-	st-	état → <i>state</i>
-ie, -é	-y	cité → <i>city</i>
-eux, -euse	-ous	sérieux → <i>serious</i>
-ique	-ic, -ical	pratique → <i>practical</i>
-iste	-ist, -istic	matérialiste → <i>materialistic</i>
-ment	-ly	rapidement → <i>rapidly</i>
-re	-er	ordre → <i>order</i>

Be aware that there are also many apparent cognates, called **faux amis** (*false friends*). Here are a few examples along with the correct terms (**mots justes**).

FAUX AMIS		MOTS JUSTES	
collège	<i>middle school</i>	université	<i>college, university</i>
librairie	<i>bookstore</i>	bibliothèque	<i>library</i>
rester	<i>to stay, remain</i>	se reposer	<i>to rest</i>

Allez-y!

- A. Répétez, s'il vous plaît!** Pronounce these French cognates as your instructor does.
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. attitude | 4. bracelet | 7. injustice | 10. parfum |
| 2. police | 5. passion | 8. hôpital | 11. magazine |
| 3. balle | 6. conclusion | 9. champagne | 12. présentation |
- B. Les mots apparentés.** Figure out the English equivalents for the first five words. Then try to figure out the French equivalents for the last five.

MODÈLES: étranger → *stranger*
généralement → *generally*

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. logique | 6. <i>imperialistic</i> |
| 2. centre | 7. <i>strange</i> |
| 3. étude | 8. <i>tender</i> |
| 4. liberté | 9. <i>logically</i> |
| 5. courageuse | 10. <i>historic</i> |

LEÇON 2: STRUCTURES

Les nombres de 0 à 60°

Les... Numbers from 0 to 60

0 zéro	6 six	11 onze	16 seize
1 un	7 sept	12 douze	17 dix-sept
2 deux	8 huit	13 treize	18 dix-huit
3 trois	9 neuf	14 quatorze	19 dix-neuf
4 quatre	10 dix	15 quinze	20 vingt
5 cinq			
21 vingt et un	26 vingt-six	40 quarante	
22 vingt-deux	27 vingt-sept	50 cinquante	
23 vingt-trois	28 vingt-huit	60 soixante	
24 vingt-quatre	29 vingt-neuf		
25 vingt-cinq	30 trente		

Un peu plus...°

Un... A little more

Combien de drapeaux y a-t-il?

(How many flags are there?) The French flag has great symbolic value for the nation. It appeared during the French Revolution in 1789 to replace the blue and white flag of the monarchy, the **fleur de lys**. The **drapeau tricolore**, as the flag is sometimes called, combines white with blue and red (the colors of Paris). The three colors are often associated with the principles upon which the French republic was founded: **liberté, égalité, fraternité**. The French flag is increasingly displayed alongside the flag of the European Union, blue with a circle of twelve gold stars. The number 12 is a traditional symbol of perfection, completeness, and unity. The circle formation represents solidarity and harmony. What does your national flag symbolize?



Le drapeau tricolore et le drapeau de l'Union européenne

©Hemis/Alamy

Allez-y!

- A. Problèmes de mathématiques.** Alternating with a partner, do the following math problems.



VOCABULAIRE UTILE

+ plus, et – moins × fois = font

Combien font 3 plus 10?

How much is 3 + 10?

MODÈLE: 6 + 2 →

É1*: Combien font six plus (et) deux?

É2: Six plus (et) deux font huit.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. 8 + 2 | 7. 56 – 21 |
| 2. 5 + 9 | 8. 49 – 27 |
| 3. 4 + 1 | 9. 2 × 10 |
| 4. 3 + 8 | 10. 3 × 20 |
| 5. 43 – 16 | 11. 6 × 5 |
| 6. 60 – 37 | 12. 7 × 3 |

- B. Les numéros de téléphone.** In French, telephone numbers are said in groups of five two-digit numbers. Look at Marine's contact list and, alternating with a partner, read aloud some of her most frequently called numbers.



MODÈLE: É1: Simon Beaujour?

É2: 02 40 29 07 39

MES AMIS			
nom	prénom	adresse	tél.
Duclos	Maxime	60, bd. de l'Égalité	02 41 48 05 52
Bercegol	Valentine	98, avenue Patton	02 41 46 42 60
de Bailleux	Bénédicte	83, rue des Renardières	02 41 57 13 44
Koehulein	Alice	7, rue de Verneuil	02 41 35 21 08
Beaujour	Simon	12, rue du Temple	02 40 29 07 39

*É1 and É2 stand for **Étudiant(e) 1** and **Étudiant(e) 2** (*Student 1* and *Student 2*). These abbreviations are used in partner/pair activities throughout *Vis-à-vis*.

Quel jour sommes-nous?°

Quel... What day is it?

La semaine° de Claire

week



① lundi	examen de biologie
② mardi	examen de chimie
③ mercredi	dentiste
④ jeudi	tennis avec° Augustin
⑤ vendredi	laboratoire
⑥ samedi	théâtre avec Augustin
⑦ dimanche	en famille

°with

In French, the days of the week are not capitalized. The week begins with Monday.

- Quel jour sommes-nous (aujourd'hui)? / Quel jour on est (aujourd'hui)? *What day is it (today)?*
- Nous sommes mardi. / On est mardi. *It's Tuesday.*

Allez-y!



La semaine de Claire. Look over Claire's calendar. Then, alternating with a partner, tell what day of the week it is.

MODÈLE: Claire est au (is at the) laboratoire. →

É1: Claire est au laboratoire. Quel jour on est? (Quel jour sommes-nous?)

É2: On est vendredi. (Nous sommes vendredi.)

1. Claire va (goes) au théâtre avec Augustin.
2. Claire est chez (at) le dentiste.
3. Claire a (has) un cours de biologie.
4. Claire est en famille.
5. Claire joue au (is playing) tennis avec Augustin.
6. Claire a un examen de chimie.

Quelle est la date d'aujourd'hui?

LES MOIS (m.)

décembre
janvier
février

mars
avril
mai

juin
juillet
août

septembre
octobre
novembre



In French, the day is usually followed by the month: **Nous sommes le 21 mars** (abbreviated as 21/03). The word **le** (*the*) usually precedes the day of the month.

Dates in French are expressed with cardinal numbers (**le 21 mars**), with the exception of the first of the month: **le 1^{er} (premier) janvier**.

Allez-y!

A. **Fêtes (Holidays) américaines.** What months do you associate with the following holidays?

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



Prononcez bien!

The vowels in **ci**, **les**, and **mai**

In French, vowels are shorter and pronounced with tenser muscles than they are in English. When you pronounce **ci** [i], **les** [e], and **mai** [ɛ], remember to keep the vowel brief and steady while gradually opening your mouth and relaxing your lips from a smiling position to a neutral shape. Notice the different spellings of each sound.

[i]: **jeudi**, **souri**s, **stylo**

[e]: **les**, **et**, **janvier**,
répétez

[ɛ]: **mai**, **c'est**, **merci**, **très**,
treize, **fenêtre**

The vowel sound in **mai** is pronounced with less muscle tension and a mouth open wider than for the vowel sound in **les**.

B. Le voyageur bien informé. It can be useful to know the holidays of the countries you visit. Look at the following lists and compare the three countries. Note that the dates of some holidays vary from country to country and from year to year.

SUISSE

1 ^{er} janv.	Nouvel An
2 janv.	Fête légale
24 mars	Vendredi saint
26 mars	Pâques
27 mars	Lundi de Pâques
4 mai	Ascension
15 mai	Lundi de Pentecôte
1 ^{er} août	Fête nationale
25 déc.	Noël
26 déc.	Lendemain de Noël

ÉTATS-UNIS

1 ^{er} janv.	Nouvel An
20 févr.	Anniversaire de Washington
24 mars	Vendredi saint
29 mai	Jour du Souvenir
4 juill.	Fête de l'Indépendance
5 sept.	Fête du Travail
11 nov.	Fête des Anciens Combattants
23 nov.	Action de Grâce
25 déc.	Noël

FRANCE

1 ^{er} janv.	Nouvel An
27 mars	Lundi de Pâques
1 ^{er} mai	Fête du Travail
4 mai	Ascension
8 mai	Armistice
15 mai	Lundi de Pentecôte
14 juill.	Fête nationale (Prise de la Bastille)
15 août	Assomption
1 ^{er} nov.	Toussaint
11 nov.	Jour du Souvenir
25 déc.	Noël

1. Quelles fêtes aux États-Unis ne sont pas célébrées en France? en Suisse? Donnez (*Give*) la date de ces (*these*) fêtes.
2. Y a-t-il plus de (*more*) fêtes religieuses en France et en Suisse qu'aux (*than in the*) États-Unis? Nommez-les (*Name them*).
3. Donnez les dates des fêtes nationales dans les trois pays.
4. Quel est votre jour de fête préféré? Pourquoi? (*Why?*)



Le 14 juillet, la fête nationale, à Paris

©Steve Allen/Brand X Pictures RF

- C. La fête des saints.** (*Saint's day.*) In France, each day of the year is associated with a particular saint. Look over the list below, choose six names, and, with a partner, ask and answer questions about name days.



MODÈLE: É1: Quel jour célèbre-t-on les Georges?
É2: Le vingt-trois avril. Et les Guillaume?

fêtes à souhaiter°

a

Adam	16 mai
Adèle	24 déc
Adrien	8 sept
Agathe	5 fév
Agnès	21 janv
Ahmed	21 août
Aimée	20 fév
Alexandre	22 avril
Alice	16 déc
Alix	9 janv
Amandine	9 juil
Amélie	19 sept
André	30 nov
Anne	26 juil
Antoine	13 juin
Apolline	9 fév
Arnaud	10 fév
Arthur	15 nov
Audrey	23 juin
Augustin	27 mai
Auréli	15 oct
Aurélien	16 juin
Axel	21 mars

b

Béatrice	13 fév
Benjamin	31 mars
Benoît	11 juil
Brigitte	23 juil

c

Camille	14 juil
Capucine	5 oct
Caroline	17 juil
Catherine	25 nov
Céline	21 oct
Charles	2 mars
Charlotte	17 juil
Chloé	5 oct
Christophe	21 août
Claire	11 août
Clément	23 nov
Constance	23 sept
Coralie	18 mai

d

Daniel	11 déc
David	29 déc
Delphine	26 nov
Denis	9 oct
Denise	15 mai
Diego	23 mai

e

Édouard	5 janv
Élisabeth	17 nov
Élisée	14 juin
Élodie	22 oct
Émeline	27 oct
Emma	19 avril
Emmanuel	25 déc
Enzo	13 juil
Éric	18 mai
Erwan	19 mai
Étienne	26 déc
Éva	6 sept

f

Florent	4 juil
François	4 oct
Françoise	9 mars

g

Gabin	19 fév
Gabriel	29 sept
Gaétan	7 août
Gaspard	28 déc
Geneviève	3 janv
Georges	23 avril
Gisèle	7 mai
Guillaume	10 janv
Guy	12 juin

h

Habib	27 mars
Hélène	18 août
Henri	13 juil
Hugo	1 avril

i

Inès	10 sept
Irène	5 avril
Isaac	20 déc
Isabelle	22 fév

j

Jacqueline	8 fév
Jacques	25 juil
Jade	29 juin
Jean	24 juin
Jeanne	30 mai
Joseph	19 mars
Julie	8 avril
Julien	2 août
Juliette	30 juil
Justine	12 mars

k

Karine	7 nov
Kévin	3 juin
Kylian	8 juil

l

Laetitia	18 août
Laure	10 août
Léa	22 mars
Léon	10 nov
Liam	10 janv
Lina	27 janv
Loïc	25 août
Louis	25 août
Louise	15 mars
Lucas	18 oct
Lucie	13 déc

m

Madeleine	22 juil
Maëlle	24 mai
Manon	15 août
Marie	15 août
Marine	20 juil
Martin	11 nov
Matéo	21 sept
Mathilde	14 mars
Maxime	14 avril
Mélanie	31 déc
Mélissa	21 sept
Michel	29 sept
Mila	16 sept
Morgane	8 oct

n

Nathalie	27 juil
Nathan	24 août
Nelly	26 oct
Nicolas	6 déc
Noah	10 nov
Noël/Noëlle	25 déc

o

Océane	2 nov
Olivia	5 mars
Olivier	12 juil
Oscar	3 fév

p

Pascal	17 mai
Pauline	26 janv
Phillippe	3 mai
Pierre	29 juil

q

Quentin	31 oct
---------	--------

r

Raphaël	29 sept
Rayan	8 mars
Rémi	15 janv
René/Renée	19 oct
Robert	30 avril
Romain	28 fév
Rose	23 août

s

Samuel	20 août
Sarah	9 oct
Sébastien	20 janv
Simon	28 oct
Solène	25 sept
Sophie	25 mai
Stéphane	26 déc
Suzanne	11 août
Sylvie	5 nov

t

Tanguy	19 nov
Théo	9 nov
Thérèse	15 oct
Thibaut	8 juil
Thomas	3 juil
Timéo	26 janv

v

Valentin	14 fév
Valentine	25 juil
Valérie	28 avril
Véronique	4 fév
Victor	21 juil
Vincent	22 janv
Virginie	7 janv
Viviane	2 déc

w

William	10 janv
---------	---------

x

Xavier	3 déc
--------	-------

y

Yann	24 juin
Yasmine	5 oct
Yolande	11 juil

z

Zoé	2 mai
-----	-------

°fêtes... celebrating saints' days



Le blog de Léa

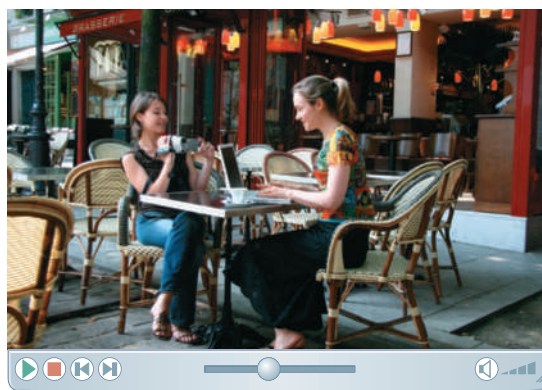
UN JOUR EXCEPTIONNEL^o jour... *special day*

vendredi 13 mai

Bonjour! Ça va?

Je m'appelle Léa. Je suis¹ étudiante. Et voilà, je crée un blog avec mes amis²! C'est pour communiquer, exprimer³ des idées, des sentiments, des secrets... Aujourd'hui, c'est le vendredi 13! Un jour exceptionnel. Un jour de chance⁴: Mon blog sera⁵ un succès. C'est sûr!

Au revoir, à bientôt
Léa la blogueuse⁶



Vidéo de Juliette pour mon blog

©McGraw-Hill Education

COMMENTAIRES



Alexis

Léa, le vendredi 13, c'est de la pure superstition!



Mamadou

Léa, créer un blog un vendredi 13, c'est risqué! Le vendredi 13, c'est une combinaison fatale. ATTENTION.



Poema

Le vendredi 13: c'est le jour du Super Loto.⁷

¹Je... I am ²avec... with my friends ³express ⁴jour... lucky day ⁵will be ⁶person who has a blog ⁷jour... day of the French lottery drawing with a large cash prize

Welcome to **Le blog de Léa**. Here, at the center of each chapter of *Vis-à-vis*, you will find:

- The blogs of four Parisians with different Francophone backgrounds. **Chapitres 1–4** feature **Le blog de Léa**, a 19-year-old student at the Sorbonne who lives in the **Quartier latin**. The blogs are followed by commentaries of other Francophone characters.
- The **Reportage** presents up-to-date information related to the chapter theme that depicts life in France, Quebec, North and West Africa, French-speaking Europe, or the Antilles.
- **Vous comprenez?** offers comprehension questions to accompany the **Reportage**.
- **Le micro-trottoir** features “man-on-the-street” interviews and gives students the opportunity to do pair and group work using informal, everyday language.



Reportage

Bisous!

“**Bonjour! Ça va?**” With these words, Arielle greets her friend Luc and kisses him on the cheek. This is how French friends typically greet each other.

In France, to say “hello” or “good-bye,” you give two, three, or sometimes four kisses, depending on the region in which you find yourself. The **bise** is a kiss on the cheek. The term **bisou** has an affectionate connotation: You give a **bisou** to children, friends, and family in greeting.

In Belgium, a single kiss suffices, but three are necessary to celebrate joyful occasions.

In Quebec, the custom differs. Maria, who was born in Montreal, explains, “Like Americans, Canadians are warm and charming, but they often maintain a physical distance when greeting newcomers. Close friends and family members, however, share a **bisou**.”

In Muslim countries, people typically do not touch but exchange friendly greetings such as **As-salaam’alaykum** (*Peace*) or **Que la paix de Dieu soit avec vous** (*God’s peace be with you*).

Remember: You don’t give a **bisou** to a person you are meeting for the first time. You politely say **bonjour** and shake his/her hand.



Bonjour ou au revoir? Bise amicale (*friendly kiss*) ou bisou d’amoureux (*lovers*)? En France, en Belgique, au Canada, au Maroc ou au Sénégal? C’est difficile à dire (*to say*). Que pensez-vous? (*What do you think?*)

©nullplus/Getty Images RF

VOUS COMPRENEZ?

1. In France, what do you do when you meet someone for the first time? How do friends greet each other in France?
2. In which country does the number of kisses depend on the occasion? In which country does the number depend on the region?
3. In which culture do people keep a certain distance when they greet each other?
4. Among Muslims, how do people greet each other?



Micro-trottoir

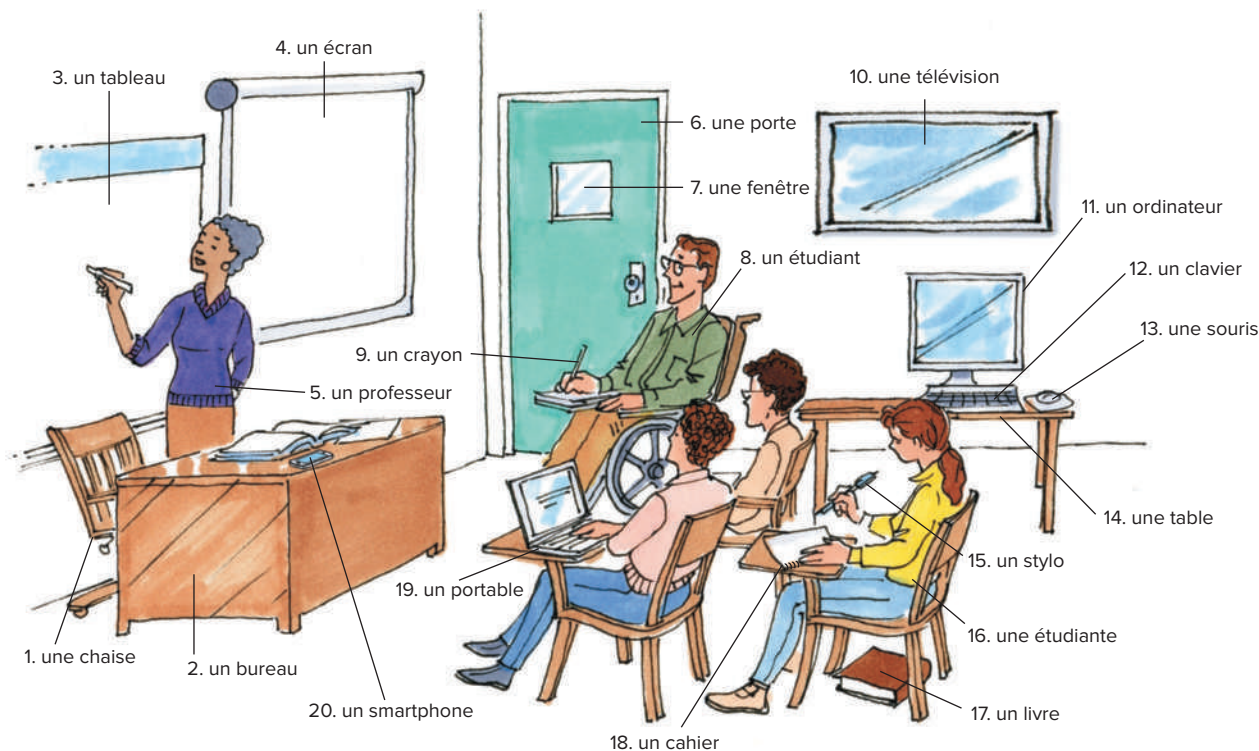
Answer the following questions from your own perspective. Then, watch the video and note the similarities and differences between your responses and those of the people interviewed.

1. Quels termes est-ce que vous utilisez pour saluer vos amis? Et comment est-ce que vous dites «au revoir»?
2. Vous rencontrez une personne pour la première fois. Montrez-nous comment vous la saluez.
3. Comment se passe la bise en France?

LEÇON 3: STRUCTURES

Dans la salle de classe°

Dans... In the classroom



Allez-y!



- A. Qu'est-ce que c'est? (What is it?) Qui est-ce? (Who is it?)** Alternating with a classmate, identify the people and objects in the illustration above.

MODÈLE: É1: Le numéro un, qu'est-ce que c'est?
É2: C'est une (It's a) chaise.
É1: Le numéro cinq, qui est-ce?
É2: C'est un professeur.

- B. Combien? (How many?)** Taking turns with a classmate, ask and answer questions about the number of people and objects there are in the illustration. Use the expression **il y a**.

MODÈLE: étudiants →
É1: Il y a combien d'étudiants?
É2: Il y a quatre étudiants.

Mots clés

Using **il y a**

The expression **il y a** (there is, there are) is used to state the existence of something or to specify the quantity.

Il y a un cours de français. *There is a French class.*

Il y a quatre étudiants dans la classe. *There are four students in the classroom.*

Les articles indéfinis et le genre des noms

Identifying People, Places, and Things



ÉTUDIER OU COMMUNIQUER?

Léa contacte Mamadou sur sa page Facebook (Messagerie instantanée).



LÉA: Salut Mamadou! J'ai **un** blog et toi, tu as **une** page Facebook!



MAMADOU: Oui! J'ai aussi **un** compte Twitter et **un** smartphone. Pour communiquer.



LÉA: Moi, j'ai **une** tablette, **des** cahiers et **des** livres. Pour étudier!

Vrai ou faux?

Léa étudie avec...

1. un blog
2. une page Facebook
3. un compte Twitter
4. un smartphone
5. une tablette
6. des cahiers
7. des livres

Mamadou communique avec...

1. un blog
2. une page Facebook
3. un compte Twitter
4. un smartphone
5. une tablette
6. des cahiers
7. des livres

Singular Forms of Indefinite Articles

In French, all nouns (**noms**) are either masculine (**masculin**) or feminine (**féminin**), as are the articles that precede them.

The following chart shows the forms of the singular indefinite article in French, corresponding to *a* (*an*) in English.

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
un ami	<i>a friend (m.)</i>	une amie	<i>a friend (f.)</i>
un accent	<i>an accent</i>	une action	<i>an action</i>

Un is used for masculine nouns and **une** for feminine nouns. **Un** and **une** can also mean *one*, depending on the context.

Voilà **un** café.
Il y a **une** étudiante.

There's a café.
There is one student.



Prononcez bien!

The sounds in **un** and **une**

Note the pronunciation difference between **un** and **une**: **un** is made of only one sound (the nasal vowel [œ̃]), while **une** has two sounds (the vowel [y] as in **tu**, and the consonant [n]).

Let the air go through both your mouth and your nose when you pronounce **un**; *don't* pronounce the letter *n*.

[œ̃]: **un**, **lundi**, **commun**

Let the air go through your mouth only when pronouncing the vowel sound [y] in **une**, and *do* pronounce the *n*.

[y]: **une**, **lune**, **brune**

The Gender of Nouns

Because the gender (**le genre**) of a noun is not always predictable, it is best to learn it along with the noun; for example, learn **un livre** rather than just **livre**. Here are a few general guidelines to help you determine gender; you will become more familiar with nouns in all of these categories as you work through the chapters of *Vis-à-vis*.

1. Nouns that refer to males are usually masculine; nouns that refer to females are usually feminine.

un homme	<i>a man</i>
une femme	<i>a woman</i>

2. Sometimes the ending of a noun is a clue to its gender.

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
-eau	un bureau	-ence	une différence
-isme	un prisme	-ion	une réaction
-ment	un monument	-ie	une librairie
		-ure	une lecture
		-té	une université

3. Nouns borrowed from other languages are usually masculine.

un coca-cola, un couscous, un baklava

4. The names of languages are masculine. They are not capitalized.

Elle parle un français impeccable! *She speaks perfect French!*

5. Some nouns that refer to people can be changed from masculine to feminine by adding **e** to the noun ending.

un ami	<i>a friend (m.)</i>	une amie	<i>a friend (f.)</i>
un étudiant	<i>a student (m.)</i>	une étudiante	<i>a student (f.)</i>
un Français	<i>a French man (m.)</i>	une Française	<i>a French woman (f.)</i>

Note: Final **t**, **n**, **d**, and **s** are silent in the masculine form. When followed by **-e** in the feminine form, they are pronounced.

6. Many nouns that end in **-e** have only one singular form, used to refer to both males and females. Sometimes the gender is indicated by the article.

un touriste	<i>a tourist (male)</i>
une touriste	<i>a tourist (female)</i>

Sometimes even the article is the same for both masculine and feminine.

un plombier	<i>a plumber (male or female)</i>
un médecin	<i>a doctor (male or female)</i>
une personne	<i>a person (male or female)</i>
une vedette	<i>a movie star (male or female)</i>

[Allez-y! A]

Note: The information between brackets refers you to an exercise for that grammar point. In this case, **Allez-y!**, Activity A, located on the following page, will allow you to practice this point.

Plural Forms of Indefinite Articles

SINGULAR	PLURAL
un touriste	des touristes
une touriste	

The plural form (**le pluriel**) of the indefinite articles is always **des**.*
Usually, an **s** is added to the noun:

un ami → **des amis**

une question → **des questions**

a friend; some friends, friends

a question; some questions, questions

[Allez-y! B-C]

Allez-y!

A. **Qu'est-ce que c'est?** (*What is it?*) Working with a partner, identify the following items and people.

MODÈLE: →



É1: Qu'est-ce que c'est?

É2: C'est une table.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



B. **Dans une salle de classe.** Give the plural.

MODÈLE: un stylo → Voilà (*Here are*) des stylos.

1. une table

3. une chaise

5. une porte

2. un écran

4. un ordinateur

6. un cahier

C. **C'est trop!** (*It's too much!*) Give the singular.

MODÈLE: Des jours? → Non, un jour!

1. Des livres?

3. Des chaises?

5. Des tables?

2. Des problèmes (*m*)?

4. Des ordinateurs?

6. Des mois?

*In French, the final **s** of the article is usually silent, except when followed by a vowel or vowel sound: **des étudiants; des hommes**. In these cases, the **s** is pronounced like the letter **z**. This linking is called **liaison**.



Grammaire interactive

For more on indefinite articles and the gender and number of nouns, watch the corresponding **Grammar Tutorial** and take a brief practice quiz at **Connect French**.



connect

www.mhhe.com/connect

LEÇON 4: PERSPECTIVES



Prononcez bien!

1. The vowels in *ci*, *les*, and *mai* (page 15)

A. Au café. While waiting to meet your French friends at a Parisian café, you hear the following conversation between a man and a woman sitting at the next table. Listen to their conversation and check the vowel in the right column that corresponds to the bold one in the left column.

	[i]: ci	[e]: les	[ɛ]: mai
1. Bonjour, je m'appelle Éloïse.	☐	☐	☐
2. Moi, c'est Éric. Comment ça va?	☐	☐	☐
3. Ça peut aller. (The server brings the bill.)	☐	☐	☐
4. Ça fait treize euros, s'il vous plaît.	☐	☐	☐
5. Voici. À plus tard, Éloïse.	☐	☐	☐
6. À bientôt, Éric.	☐	☐	☐

B. L'alphabet français. Your housemate is also an international student who has just started taking French. You help him learn the French alphabet sounds by writing in one column the letters that are pronounced with a sound like the one in **les** and in the other, those that contain a sound like the one in **mai**.

Lettres: z, p, v, r, d, s, g, l, t, c, m, f, b, n

[e]: les	[ɛ]: mai

2. The sounds in *un* and *une* (page 21)

À l'aéroport. You and your friend are flying to Italy for the weekend. As you wait to board your plane, your friend tries to guess the occupation of the other passengers. Listen to what he says and decide whether he's referring in each case to a man or a woman.

	m.	f.
1.	☐	☐
2.	☐	☐
3.	☐	☐
4.	☐	☐
5.	☐	☐
6.	☐	☐



AVANT DE LIRE°

Avant... Before reading

Recognizing cognates. French is a Romance language—that is, it is derived from Latin. English was also heavily influenced by Latin, with the result that the two languages share vocabulary items similar in form and meaning. As you already know (see **Leçon 1**), these words are called cognates (**mots apparentés**). Here are two additional patterns:

FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS		
-eur	-or, -er	vendeur	vendor, seller
-é	-ed	remboursé	reimbursed

Over the centuries, the French and English languages have borrowed heavily from each other. Although French has absorbed many words from English, some people view these **anglicismes** as threats to the integrity of the language and culture. Words such as **champagne** and **cologne** were borrowed directly from French. Can you think of any others?

Historical factors explain some borrowings. In 1066, the French-speaking Normans conquered the British Isles. French was imposed as the official language, and many words entered the English lexicon. Technological innovations have also played a role in borrowings: New technology introduced in one culture may cause a “vocabulary gap” in another; these new words are then borrowed. Prestige is another factor: If a culture is perceived to be prestigious, its vocabulary may be borrowed by another language.

The student card on the following page is based on an actual card used at the **Université Paris-Sorbonne**. Just like students everywhere, French students use their student card for identity purposes, access to university buildings, and student discounts.

Des avantages financiers means *financial benefits*. What do you think the expression **prix réduits** means?

Now read the text through. Then go back and underline all the words you recognize as cognates, and circle the words you don’t understand.

À propos de la lecture...

This reading was written by one of the authors of *Vis-à-vis*.

J'ai une carte d'étudiant!



Je m'appelle Léa Bouchard. Sur ma carte d'étudiante, il y a le nom de mon université, Paris IV-Sorbonne, ma date de naissance, un code personnel et ma photo.

Un accès à la fac

Vous étudiez dans une université? La carte d'étudiant est un document administratif obligatoire: c'est un passeport pour les cours, le resto-U, la cafétéria, les activités sportives, la bibliothèque et... les salles d'examen.

Des avantages financiers

Elle offre des avantages financiers considérables: avec une carte d'étudiant, vous avez des réductions importantes dans les musées, les théâtres, les cinémas, les transports.

Dans certains magasins, il y a aussi des promotions spéciales, des coupons, des bonus, des offres irrésistibles pour les étudiants. Et des prix réduits dans des restaurants et des bars pour petits budgets.

COMPRÉHENSION

- A. **Quel mot?** (*Which word?*) Now that you have read the text, find the word in the text that means:
1. passport
 2. museum
 3. transportation
 4. in some stores
 5. there are special promotions
 6. price
 7. reduced



Écriture°

Writing

The writing activities **Par écrit** and **Journal intime** can be found in the Workbook/Laboratory Manual to accompany *Vis-à-vis*.

Pour s'amuser

LES MOTS CACHÉS°

Les... Word search

In this grid, find the following words: **avril, bisou, femme, homme, mardi, salut, semaine, soir.**

c	e	d	a	m	a	r	d	i	f	o	d
v	s	e	m	a	i	n	e	e	d	i	g
b	i	s	o	u	u	s	o	i	r	e	d
u	x	a	v	r	i	l	p	o	r	t	i
m	a	d	a	m	s	a	l	u	t	m	j
f	e	m	m	e	o	h	o	m	m	e	g

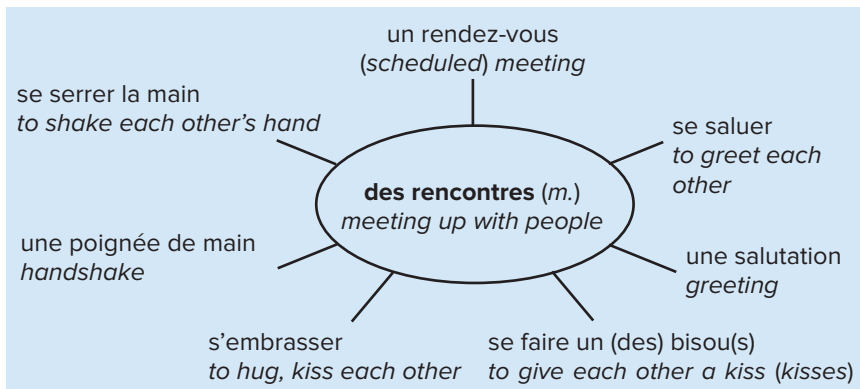


Le vidéoblog de Léa

En bref

In this scene, we first meet Léa and learn about her three friends Hassan, Juliette, and Hector. In her videoblog, Léa describes how French speakers typically greet each other and say good-bye.

Vocabulaire en contexte



VISIONNEZ!



Choose the correct response.

	Léa	Juliette	Hassan	Hector
1. Qui a (<i>Who has</i>) rendez-vous chez le dentiste?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Qui étudie le multimédia?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Qui a 28 ans?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Qui aime (<i>likes</i>) la danse?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Qui a créé (<i>created</i>) un vidéoblog?	☐	☐	☐	☐

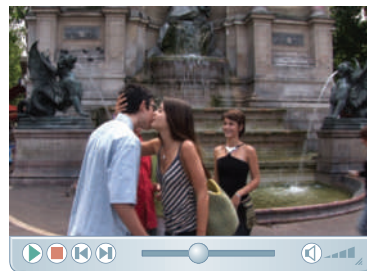
ANALYSEZ!

Answer the following questions in English.

- How do greetings differ in France?
- What do you think the social consequences are of *not* greeting someone in a culturally appropriate way? What impressions can that leave?

COMPAREZ!

Compare appropriate greetings and gestures in your culture to those of a French-speaking culture for the following people: two young female friends, two young male friends, a young man meeting a young woman for the first time, a young man or woman meeting an older man or woman for the first time. What conclusions can you draw?



On fait la bise pour dire (say) «au revoir».

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NOTE CULTURELLE

Juliette is working on her degree, *le Master Multimédia Interactif*, at the *Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne*. This two-year specialization in computer science and multimedia was introduced into the curriculum in 2000. It allows students who have obtained *la licence* after three years of study to further specialize in their chosen field.



VOCABULAIRE

Les bonnes manières

À bientôt.	See you soon.
Au revoir.	Good-bye.
Bonjour.	Hello. Good day.
Bonsoir.	Good evening.
Ça peut aller.	All right. Pretty well.
Ça va?	How's it going?
Ça va bien.	Fine. (Things are going well.)
Ça va mal.	Things are going badly.
Comme ci comme ça.	So so.
Comment?	What?; How?
Comment allez-vous? / Comment vas-tu?	How are you?
Comment vous appelez-vous? / Comment t'appelles-tu?	What's your name?
De rien.	Not at all. Don't mention it. You're welcome.
Et vous? / Et toi?	And you?
Excusez-moi. / Excuse-moi.	Excuse me.
Je m'appelle...	My name is . . .
Je ne comprends pas.	I don't understand.
madame (M^{me})	Mrs. (ma'am)
mademoiselle (M^{lle})	Miss
Merci (beaucoup).	Thank you (very much).
monsieur (M.)	Mr. (sir)
Moyen.	All right.
Pardon.	Pardon (me).
Pas mal.	Not bad(ly).
Répétez. / Répète.	Repeat.
Salut!	Hi!
S'il vous plaît. / S'il te plaît.	Please.
Très bien.	Very well (good).

Les nombres de 0 à 60

un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt, vingt et un, vingt-deux, etc., trente, quarante, cinquante, soixante

Dans la salle de classe

un bureau	a desk
un cahier	a notebook
une chaise	a chair
un clavier	a keyboard
un crayon	a pencil
un écran	a screen
un étudiant	a (male) student
une étudiante	a (female) student
une fenêtre	a window
un livre	a book

un ordinateur	a computer
un portable	a laptop
une porte	a door
un professeur	a professor, instructor (male or female)
une salle de classe	a classroom
un smartphone	a smartphone
une souris	a mouse
un stylo	a pen
une table	a table
une tablette	a tablet computer, an iPad®
un tableau	a (chalk)board
une télévision	a television

Les jours de la semaine

Quel jour sommes-nous / on est?	What day is it?
Nous sommes / On est...	It's ... Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche.	

Les mois (m.)

janvier	January
février	February
mars	March
avril	April
mai	May
juin	June
juillet	July
août	August
septembre	September
octobre	October
novembre	November
décembre	December

Mots et expressions divers

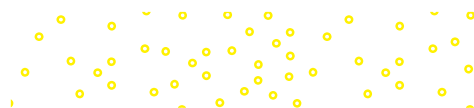
aujourd'hui	today
beaucoup	very much, a lot
bien	well
c'est un/une...	it's a (an) . . .
combien de	how many
et	and
une femme	a woman
un homme	a man
il y a	there is/are
mal	badly
non	no
oui	yes
quel/quelle	what; which
Quelle est la date?	What is the date?
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What is it?
Qui est-ce?	Who is it?

CHAPITRE 2

Nous, les étudiants



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Dans ce chapitre...

OBJECTIFS COMMUNICATIFS

- identifying people, places, and things
- talking about academic subjects
- talking about nationalities
- expressing actions
- expressing disagreement
- learning to distinguish between and pronounce selected sounds in French

PAROLES (LEÇON 1)

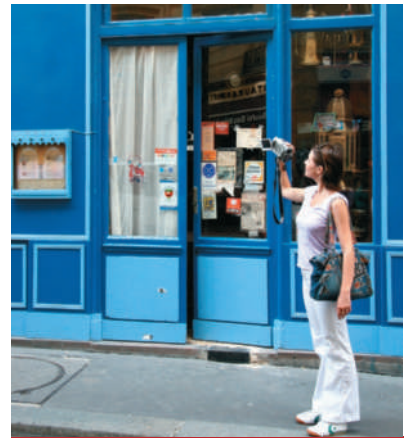
- Les lieux
- Les matières
- Les pays et les nationalités
- Les distractions

STRUCTURES (LEÇONS 2 ET 3)

- Les articles définis
- Les verbes réguliers en **-er**
- Le verbe **être**
- La négation **ne... pas**

CULTURE

- Le blog de Léa: *Salut tout le monde!*
- Reportage: *Quartier latin: le quartier général des étudiants*
- Lecture: *Apprendre le français au Québec* (Leçon 4)
- Sondages: *Les disciplines les plus populaires* (Leçon 4)



Le restaurant d'Hassan

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Un café du Quartier latin

©McGraw-Hill Education

LEÇON 1: PAROLES

Les lieux°

Les... (m.) Places



Voici l'amphithéâtre (l'amphi).



Voici la cité universitaire
(la cité-U).



Voici le restaurant universitaire
(le resto-U).



Voici la bibliothèque.

AUTRES MOTS UTILES

le bureau	office
l'école (f.)	school
le gymnase	gymnasium
le laboratoire de langues	language lab
la librairie	bookstore
la salle de classe	classroom

Allez-y!

A. Une visite. Associate the following nouns with their location.

MODÈLES: un examen de français → l'amphithéâtre
un coca → le restaurant universitaire

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. un dictionnaire | 5. une télévision |
| 2. une tablette | 6. un cours de français |
| 3. un casque (<i>headset</i>) | 7. un sandwich |
| 4. un livre | 8. une encyclopédie |

B. C'est bizarre? C'est normal? Give your opinion!

MODÈLE: Un match de football dans le restaurant universitaire... →
Un match de football dans le restaurant universitaire, c'est bizarre!

1. Un cours de français dans l'amphithéâtre...
2. Une tablette dans la bibliothèque...
3. Un examen dans la cité universitaire...
4. Un café dans l'amphithéâtre...
5. Un dictionnaire dans la bibliothèque...
6. Un magazine dans la librairie...
7. Un smartphone dans la salle de classe

Les matières°

Les... (f.) *Academic subjects*

À la faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, on étudie (*one studies*)...

la littérature
la linguistique
les langues (f.) étrangères
(*foreign languages*)
l'allemand (m.)
l'anglais (m.)
le chinois
l'espagnol (m.)
l'italien (m.)
le japonais
l'histoire (f.)
la géographie
la philosophie
la psychologie
la sociologie



À la faculté des sciences, on étudie...

les mathématiques (les maths) (f.)
l'informatique (*computer science*)
la physique
la chimie (*chemistry*)
les sciences (f.) naturelles
 (la géologie et
 la biologie)

AUTRES MOTS UTILES

le commerce	business
le cours	class
le droit	law
l'économie (f.)	economics
le génie	engineering



Allez-y!

A. Les études et les professions. Imagine what subjects are necessary for the following professions.

MODÈLE: un(e) diplomate → On étudie les langues étrangères.

1. un(e) psychologue
2. un(e) chimiste
3. un professeur de physique
4. un professeur d'histoire
5. un ingénieur

B. Mes (My) cours à l'université. Look back over the lists of **matières**, then tell about yourself by completing the following sentences.

1. J'étudie (*I study*)...
2. J'aime étudier (*I like to study*)...
3. Je n'aime pas (*don't like*) étudier...
4. J'aimerais bien (*would like*) étudier...



C. Et vos camarades? Find out what three classmates are studying this term.

MODÈLE: É1: Moi (*Me*), j'étudie le français, l'histoire et l'informatique.
Et toi?

É2: Moi aussi (*too*), j'étudie le français, et j'étudie la philosophie et la chimie.