Premiers Pas, Module 1: Bonjour !

Teacher worksheet

The exercises of all four lessons of this module, in the order the lessons set them. The answer key begins on its own page after these.

Lesson 1 — *Bonjour !* — Introduce Yourself in French

1. Fill the gap. Complete with the correct form of *s'appeler*.

a) Bonjour, je _____ Sophie.

b) Comment tu _____ ?

c) Comment vous _____ ?

d) Elle _____ Camille.

2. Fill the gap. Complete with *je suis* or *j'habite*.

a) _____ écossais, mais _____ à Londres.

b) _____ professeur et _____ à Bordeaux.

3. *Tu* or *vous*? Say which you'd use, and why.

a) A shopkeeper in a bakery.

b) Your friend's eleven-year-old daughter.

c) A new colleague at work, about your age, first day.

d) Your French teacher.

e) A friend you've known for years.

4. Translate into French.

a) Hello, my name is Emma.

b) I'm Irish. I live in Dublin.

c) What's your name? (polite)

d) Nice to meet you, and see you tomorrow!

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5. Put the words in order.

a) vous / comment / appelez / ?

b) à / j'habite / Paris / .

c) de / je / Toronto / viens / .

6. Choose the right greeting.

a) It's 9 a.m. and you walk into a shop.

b) It's 8 p.m. and you greet your host.

c) You're leaving a meeting and will see the person next week.

d) You text a friend in the afternoon.

7. Find and fix the mistake.

a) Je m'appelle suis Marie.

b) Je suis anglais (said by a woman).

c) Comment vous appelles-vous ?

d) J'habite à Irlande.

8. Say it out loud. Fill in your own answers, then read the whole exchange aloud twice, playing both parts:

— Bonjour ! Je m'appelle _____. Et vous ?
— Je m'appelle _____. Vous êtes d'où ?
— Je suis _____, de _____. Et vous ?
— J'habite à _____.

Lesson 2 — *Comment ça va ?* — Greetings Through the Day, and Saying Goodbye

1. Fill the gap with the right greeting. Use *Bonjour, Bonsoir, Bonne nuit* or *Salut*.

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a) It's 9 a.m. and you walk into a bakery.

b) It's 8 p.m. and you meet your neighbour in the lift.

c) You're closing your bedroom door and your partner is in bed.

d) You send a message to a close friend at 2 p.m.

2. Fill the gap with the right form of the how-are-you exchange.

a) — Comment allez-vous ? — Très bien, merci. _____ ?

b) — Ça va ? — _____ , merci. Une longue journée !

c) — Comment vas-tu ? — Pas _____ .

d) — _____ ça va ?

3. Choose the right wish. Use *bonne journée, bonne soirée, bon week-end* or *bonne nuit*.

a) It's Friday at 5 p.m. and a colleague is leaving the office.

b) It's 4 p.m. and you're leaving the post office.

c) It's 11 p.m. and you're leaving your hosts' house — you'll speak tomorrow.

d) It's 10 a.m. on Thursday and a friend is leaving your flat, free until Monday.

4. Translate into French.

a) Good evening! How are you? (polite)

b) Not bad, thank you. And you?

c) Right, I have to go. Have a good evening!

d) See you tomorrow. Goodbye!

5. Put the words in order.

a) va / comment / ? / ça

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b) dois / je / aller / y / .

c) merci / , / bien / très / et / vous / ?

d) soirée / ! / bonne

6. Build the goodbye. Put these four moves in the order a French speaker would use them, then say the whole thing out loud: *Au revoir !* · *Bon, je dois y aller.* · *Bonne soirée !* · *Merci beaucoup.*

7. Find and fix the mistake.

a) *Bonjour, Madame !* — said at 9 p.m. to a shopkeeper.

b) *Bonne nuit !* — said to a colleague leaving the office at 6 p.m.

c) *Comment allez-vous ? — Ça va bien. Et toi ?* — said to your doctor.

d) *Je dois aller.* — said as you leave.

e) *Merci — bonjour !* — said as you walk out of a bakery at 2 p.m.

8. Say it out loud. Fill in your own answers, then read the whole exchange aloud twice, playing both parts:

— Bonsoir ! Ça va ?

— _____ , merci. Et vous ?

— _____ . Et vous, vous rentrez à la maison ?

— Oui. Bon, je dois y aller. _____ !

— _____ ! Au revoir !

Lesson 3 — *Tu* ou *vous* ? — The Two Ways to Say "You"

1. *Tu* or *vous*? Complete with the right form.

a) Comment _____-tu ?

b) Comment _____-vous ?

c) Tu _____ anglais ? (*être*)

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d) Vous _____ anglais ?

e) Tu _____ un café ? (*avoir*)

f) Vous _____ bien ? (*aller*)

2. *toi* or *vous*? Complete with the pronoun that stands alone.

a) — Ça va bien, merci. Et _____ ? — Ça va. (your closest friend)

b) — Très bien, merci. Et _____ ? — Ça va bien. (your doctor)

c) Avec _____ , tout est plus facile. (your brother)

d) Avec _____ , je préfère parler français. (a new colleague)

e) C'est _____ ? (your friend's voice on the phone)

3. Which register? Say whether you'd use *tu* or *vous*, and why.

a) The neighbour you say *bonjour* to most mornings.

b) Your partner's mother, the second time you meet her.

c) A colleague your own age, in your first week, in a friendly team.

d) Your GP in France.

e) Two friends standing in front of you, together.

f) A friend's father, whom you meet at their house for the first time.

4. Make the switch. Rewrite each *vous* question as *tu*.

a) Comment allez-vous ?

b) Vous êtes anglais ?

c) Vous avez un café ?

d) Vous vous appelez Marie ?

e) Vous pouvez me tutoyer.

5. Put the words in order.

a) tu / comment / vas / ? / —

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b) tutoyer / se / peut / on / ?

c) toi / et / ? / ça / va / , / —

d) bien / vous / allez / ?

6. Translate into French.

a) Hi Julien! How are you? (informal)

b) Very well, thanks. And you? (polite)

c) Can we use *tu* with each other?

d) Yes, of course — you can use *tu* with me.

7. Find and fix the mistake.

a) *Comment vas-vous ?*

b) *Et toi ?* — said to a shop assistant in a bakery.

c) — *On peut se tutoyer ?* — *Oui, bien sûr.* … then, thirty seconds later: *Comment allez-vous, Paul ?*

d) *Salut, Madame Dubois !*

e) *Tu êtes anglais ?*

f) *Tu veux un café ?* — said to two friends at once.

8. Say it out loud. Fill in your own answers and read the exchange twice — the first time keeping both speakers at *vous*, the second time with the switch happening at the start.

— *Bonjour ! Comment _____ ?*

— *Ça va bien, merci. Et _____ ?*

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— Très bien. On peut se tutoyer ?

— Oui, bien sûr ! Alors, _____ ?

— Ça va bien. Bon, je dois y aller. À demain !

Lesson 4 — *Je vous présente…* — Introducing Other People, and Surviving the Reply

1. *Je te présente* or *Je vous présente*? Choose, and say why.

a) You're introducing your brother to your closest friend.

b) You're introducing a colleague to your boss.

c) You're introducing your partner to two neighbours at once, together.

d) You're introducing a friend to your GP.

2. Fill the gap with the third-person form.

a) Marie ? Elle _____ Marie Lefèvre. (*s'appeler*)

b) Paul et Julien, ils _____ ensemble. (*travailler*)

c) Elle _____ anglaise, de Manchester. (*être*)

d) Mon collègue _____ à Lyon. (*habiter*)

e) Elles _____ de Toronto. (*venir*)

3. *C'est* or *il est* / *elle est*?

a) _____ Julien, mon collègue.

b) _____ mon collègue.

c) _____ anglais, de Lyon.

d) _____ Marie — elle habite à Lyon maintenant.

e) _____ très gentille. (*elle*, describing)

4. Match the rescue to the problem. Which line do you use when…

a) you didn't catch the last word?

b) the other person is speaking much too fast?

c) you need the French word for "neighbour"?

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d) you want someone to say the whole sentence again?

e) you need them to know you're a beginner, once, so they don't give up on you?

5. Translate into French.

a) This is Marie — she's my colleague.

b) Her name is Sophie and she lives in Lyon.

c) Sorry, I don't understand. Can you repeat, please?

d) Sorry, I don't speak French very well.

6. Put the words in order.

a) présente / te / je / Marie / .

b) s'appelle / il / Julien / .

c) répéter / vous / pouvez / ? / —

d) pas / ne / comprends / je / .

7. Find and fix the mistake.

a) *Il est Paul.* — said as you point at a friend.

b) *Elle s'appelle Paul.*

c) *Je pas comprends.*

d) *Je te présente Marie.* — said to your new boss.

e) *Enchanté de faire ta connaissance.* — said to your partner's mother.

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8. Say it out loud. Fill in the gap with a real person in your life, then read the whole scene twice, playing both parts:

— Julien, je te présente _____.

— Enchanté ! Je m'appelle _____.

— Enchantée ! Pouvez-vous répéter, s'il vous plaît ? — pardon, un peu plus lentement…

— Bien sûr. Je m'appelle _____.

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Answer key

The same order as the exercises: each lesson's heading, then the exercise number as the lesson prints it.

Lesson 1 — *Bonjour !* — Introduce Yourself in French

1. a) *je m'appelle* — b) *tu t'appelles* — c) *vous vous appelez* — d) *elle s'appelle*

2. a) *Je suis écossais, mais j'habite à Londres.* — b) *Je suis professeur et j'habite à Bordeaux.*

3. a) *vous* — you don't know them and it's a service situation. b) *tu* — children always take *tu*. c) *vous* — you've just met them, even at the same age. d) *vous* — teachers take *vous*, unless they invite otherwise. e) *tu* — it's a long-standing friendship.

4. a) *Bonjour, je m'appelle Emma.* — b) *Je suis irlandaise. J'habite à Dublin.* (a man writes *irlandais*) — c) *Comment vous appelez-vous ?* — d) *Enchanté(e), et à demain !*

5. a) *Comment vous appelez-vous ?* — b) *J'habite à Paris.* — c) *Je viens de Toronto.*

6. a) *Bonjour.* — b) *Bonsoir.* — c) *Au revoir* or *À bientôt.* — d) *Salut.*

7. a) You can't use both — say *Je m'appelle Marie* **or** *Je suis Marie*. b) A woman says *Je suis anglaise* — the adjective agrees with the speaker. c) The reflexive pronoun comes before the verb: *Comment vous appelez-vous ?* d) Use *en* with Ireland: *J'habite en Irlande* — *en* before a country, *à* before a city.

8. No fixed answer — this is your sentence. If you said it once without stopping, you just introduced yourself in French.

Lesson 2 — *Comment ça va ?* — Greetings Through the Day, and Saying Goodbye

1. a) *Bonjour, Monsieur / Madame.* — b) *Bonsoir.* — c) *Bonne nuit.* — d) *Salut !*

2. a) *Et vous ?* — b) *Ça va bien, merci.* (or *Pas mal, merci.*) — c) *Pas mal.* (or *Pas très bien.*) — d) *Comment ça va ?*

3. a) *Bon week-end !* — b) *Bonne journée !* — c) *Bonne nuit !* (they're going to bed — if you're just leaving at 11 p.m. and will see them tomorrow, *Bonne nuit* still fits; *Bonne soirée* fits too) — d) *Bon week-end !*

4. a) *Bonsoir ! Comment allez-vous ?* — b) *Pas mal, merci. Et vous ?* — c) *Bon, je dois y aller. Bonne soirée !* — d) *À demain. Au revoir !*

5. a) *Comment ça va ?* — b) *Je dois y aller.* — c) *Très bien, merci. Et vous ?* — d) *Bonne soirée !*

6. *Bon, je dois y aller.* ? *Merci beaucoup.* ? *Bonne soirée !* ? *Au revoir !*

7. a) Say *Bonsoir* — after early evening, *bonjour* is the wrong greeting. b) *Bonne nuit* means "sleep well": say *Bonne soirée !* c) *Et toi ?* is informal; with a doctor it stays *Et vous ?* d) The little word *y* belongs in there: *Je dois y aller.* e) On the way out you wish, you don't greet: *Merci — bonne journée !*

8. No fixed answer — those are your lines. If you said them once without stopping, you just opened and closed a French conversation on your own.

Lesson 3 — *Tu* ou *vous* ? — The Two Ways to Say "You"

1. a) *Comment vas-tu ?* — b) *Comment allez-vous ?* — c) *Tu es anglais ?* — d) *Vous êtes anglais ?* — e) *Tu as un café ?* — f) *Vous allez bien ?*

2. a) *Et toi ?* — b) *Et vous ?* — c) *Avec toi* — d) *Avec vous* — e) *C'est toi ?*

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3. a) *vous* — a neighbour you greet daily can stay *vous* for years, and it isn't coldness. b) *vous* — your partner's parents often stay *vous* for life. c) Still *vous* on your first week, even at the same age; a friendly team usually offers *tu* quickly, and then you take it. d) *vous* — a doctor is *vous*, always. e) *vous* — two people at once are always *vous*, even your two closest friends. f) *vous* — a first meeting at their home, and with a friend's parent it may well stay *vous* for years.

4. a) *Comment vas-tu ?* — b) *Tu es anglais ?* — c) *Tu as un café ?* — d) *Tu t'appelles Marie ?* — e) *Tu peux me tutoyer.*

5. a) *Comment vas-tu ?* — b) *On peut se tutoyer ?* — c) *Et toi, ça va ?* — d) *Vous allez bien ?*

6. a) *Salut Julien ! Comment vas-tu ?* — b) *Très bien, merci. Et vous ?* — c) *On peut se tutoyer ?* — d) *Oui, bien sûr ! Tu peux me tutoyer.*

7. a) The verb goes with *vous*: *Comment allez-vous ?* b) *Vous* in a shop, whatever your mood: *Et vous ?* c) You agreed to *tu*; from the next sentence on it is *Comment vas-tu, Paul ?* d) *Salut* is informal and *Madame Dubois* is formal — pick one register: *Bonjour, Madame Dubois !* e) *Tu es anglais ? — êtes* goes with *vous*. f) Two people are *vous*: *Vous voulez un café ?*

8. No fixed answer — the lines are yours. If you read the second pass without slipping back into *vous*, you just did the switch.

Lesson 4 — *Je vous présente…* — Introducing Other People, and Surviving the Reply

1. a) *Je te présente* — one friend, informal. b) *Je vous présente* — your boss takes *vous*. c) *Je vous présente* — two people at once are always *vous*. d) *Je vous présente* — a doctor is *vous*, whoever you're introducing.

2. a) *Elle s'appelle* Marie Lefèvre. — b) *Ils travaillent* ensemble. — c) *Elle est* anglaise. — d) *Il habite* à Lyon. — e) *Elles viennent* de Toronto.

3. a) *C'est* Julien — you're pointing at him. — b) *C'est* mon collègue. — c) *Il est* anglais, de Lyon. — d) *C'est* Marie. — e) *Elle est* très gentille.

4. a) *Pardon ?* — b) *Un peu plus lentement, s'il vous plaît.* — c) *Comment dit-on « neighbour » en français ?* (you say the English word and ask for the French one) — d) *Pouvez-vous répéter, s'il vous plaît ?* — e) *Je suis désolé, je ne parle pas très bien français.*

5. a) *Voici Marie — c'est ma collègue.* (or *C'est Marie, ma collègue.*) — b) *Elle s'appelle Sophie et elle habite à Lyon.* — c) *Pardon, je ne comprends pas. Pouvez-vous répéter, s'il vous plaît ?* — d) *Je suis désolé(e), je ne parle pas très bien français.*

6. a) *Je te présente Marie.* — b) *Il s'appelle Julien.* — c) *Pouvez-vous répéter ?* — d) *Je ne comprends pas.*

7. a) To point at somebody, French uses *c'est*: *C'est Paul.* Keep *il est* for describing him. b) The name is a man's: *Il s'appelle Paul.* c) The negative wraps the verb: *Je ne comprends pas.* d) *Je vous présente Marie* — the pronoun follows the person you're speaking to. e) *votre connaissance* — she takes *vous* from you, so the polite form of the phrase.

8. No fixed answer — if you said the four lines out loud with a real person's name in them, you just introduced somebody in French.

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