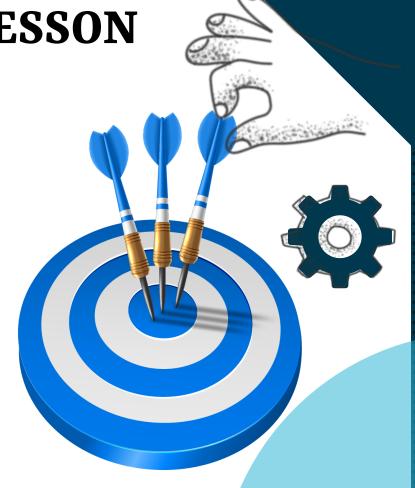




Objectifs du cours

**OBJECTIVES OF THIS LESSON** 

- 1 Ask and answer simple questions
- Give basic greeting and taking expression
- 3 Ask people how they are







### Observe the images and tell me where are they











#### Image A was in:

An office

A classroom

An Hotel





A classroom

A Hotel

An office





### Image C was in:

An office

A classroom

A Hotel

#### Listen and read the text





#### In class

Isabelle: Hi, Marcelo! what's up?

Marcelo: I'm Okay, and you?

Isabelle: Very well. Look, this is

Ulrike, a new companion, she is

German.

Marcelo: Hello! Delighted! Are

you from Berlin?

Ulrike: Yes, but I live in Madrid

now.



### Observe and learn





### **Greetings and polite formulas**

English	French
Hi	Salut
What's up?	Quoi de neuf?
Hello	Bonjour
Delighted!	Enchanté (e)!

### **Common expressions**

English	French
I'm okay	Ça va / Je vais bien
And you?	Et toi?
Very well	Très bien
Look	Regarde







#### Who greets Marcelo first?

A teacher

Isabelle

A receptionist





# What is Ulrike's nationality?

German

French

Spanish





# What does Marcelo say when he meets Ulrike?

- How are you?

Nice to meet you!

Hello! Delighted!





### In The office

**Díaz**: Good morning! Mr Alvarez, how are you?

Alvarez: Very well, thank you. Look, I present to you Marta Rodríguez, the new director.

**Díaz**: Nice to meet you, my name is Gerardo Díaz, and I am responsible for administration.

**Rodríguez**: Nice to meet you, Gerardo.



### Observe and learn





### **Greetings and polite formulas**

English	French
Good morning	Bonjour
How are you?	Comment allez-vous?
Very well, thank you	Très bien merci
Nice to meet you	Enchanté (e)







#### Who is the new director?

Mr. Alvarez

Carmen Hernandez

Marta Rodríguez





# What is Gerardo Díaz responsible for?

Marketing

Administration

Finance





# How does Mr. Díaz greet Mr. Alvarez?

Good morning

Hello

Good evening





#### In a Hotel

**Receptionist**: Your name, please.

Fernando: My name is Fernando

Álvarez and she is Carmen Hernandez.

**Receptionist**: Where are you from?

Fernando: We are Argentines, from

Buenos Aires.

**Receptionist**: Ah, Buenos Aires... Here are your cards, welcome to Madrid.

Fernando: Thank you.



### Observe and learn





# Polite, presentation and identity formulas

English	French
Welcome	Bienvenue
Thank you	Merci
Your name, please	Très bien merci
My name is	Enchanté (e)
Where are you from?	D'où venez-vous?
We are Argentines	Nous sommes Argentins
From Buenos Aires	De Buenos Aires







# What is Fernando's full name?

Fernando Álvarez

Fernando Hernandez

Carlos Fernandez





#### Where are they now?

Mexico City

**Buenos Aires** 

Madrid





# Where are Fernando and Carmen from?

Chile

Mexico

Argentina

# Let's pronounce this key expressions





# Read and repeat Lire et répéter



- 1. People eat sushi in Japan.
- 2. Samba is a dance from Brazil.
- 3. Mint tea is popular in Morocco.
- 4. Pasta is a favorite in Italy.
- 5. Kimonos are worn in Japan.
- 6. Feijoada is a Brazilian dish.
- 7. Djellabas are Moroccan clothes.
- 8. Croissants are French pastries.
- 9. People celebrate with music.
- 10. Cultures are different and beautiful.

# Let's go writing





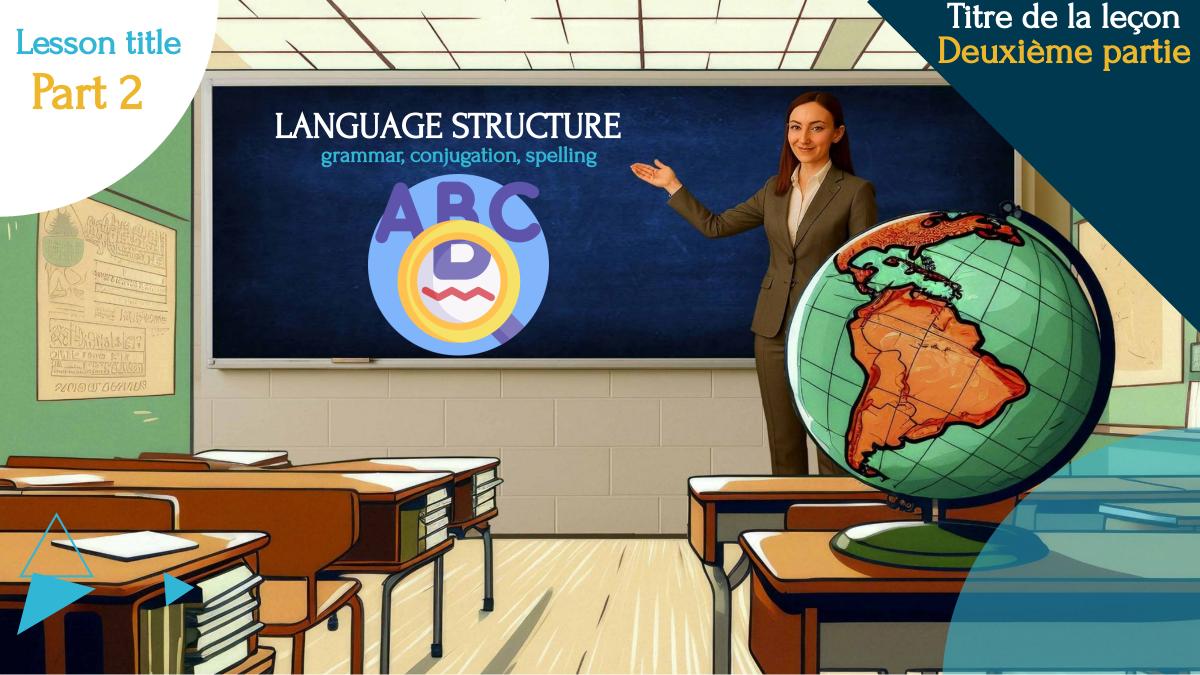




Write a short paragraph answering the following questions. Try to use some of the vocabulary from the text.

What is your name? Where are you from? What is your nationality? How are you?







Hello, how do you do?

It's a pleasure to meet you

Nice to meet you.

How are you today?

I hope you're doing well

# **Basic Greatings**

## **Informal phrases**

Hi / Hey / Hello

How are you?

How's it going?

What's up? / Howdy!

Yo / Sup / What's new?





### Observe these sentences



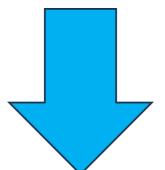






Isabelle: Hi, Marcelo! what's up?

Marcelo: I'm Okay, and you?



Contractions





#### What are Contractions?

Contractions are shortened forms of words.

In English, they often involve replacing a letter or letters with an apostrophe (\*). They are very common in spoken English and informal writing, as they make the language sound more natural and conversational.

"what's" is a contraction of "what is". In the dialogue,

"what's up?" means "what is up?" or "what's happening?".

"I'm" is a contraction of "I am".
In the dialogue, "I'm Okay" means "I am Okay".





# Formal contractions

Are not → Aren't Let us → Let's

I had → I'd

Can not → Can't She will → She'll

Did not → Didn't He will → He'll

Had not → Hadn't That is → That's

He will → He'll Was not → Wasn't

What is → What's

#### Observe these sentences





# Informal contractions

Am not → Ain't

Bet you → Betcha

Do you → D'you

Give me → Gimme

Got to → Gotta

Have to → Hafta

Kind of → Kinda

Let me → Lemme

Need to → Needa

Out of → Outta

Sort of → Sorta

Want to → Wanna

# Let's pronounce these key sentences



# Read and repeat



- 1- I'm hungry. (I am hungry.)
- 🎁 J'ai faim.
- 2- You're going to love this movie. (You are going to love this movie.)
- Tu vas adorer ce film.
- 3- He's not home right now. (He is not home right now.)
- Il n'est pas à la maison en ce moment.
- 4- He's got a new car. (He has got a new car.)
- If a une nouvelle voiture.
- 5- She's a great singer. (She is a great singer.)
- C'est une excellente chanteuse.

# Let's pronounce these key sentences





### Read and repeat



- 6- She's finished her homework. (She has finished her homework.)
- Elle a fini ses devoirs.
- 7- It's raining outside. (It is raining outside.)
- I pleut dehors.
- 8- It's been a long day. (It has been a long day.)
- Ca a été une longue journée.
- 9- Isn't that amazing? (Is not that amazing?)
- N'est-ce pas incroyable?
- 10- Can't believe it's Friday already! (Cannot believe it is Friday already!)
- De n'arrive pas à croire que c'est déjà vendredi!

### Observe these sentences

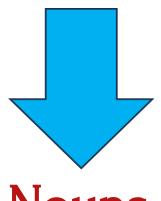








- Good morning! Mr **Alvarez**, how are you?
- Very well, thank you. Look, I present to you Marta Rodríguez, the new director.
- -Nice to meet you, my name is **Gerardo Díaz**, and I am responsible for administration.



### What are Nouns?





Nouns are divided into

- common nounsand
- proper nouns.

Common nouns are words for people, animals, places, or things.









### What are Nouns?





Nouns are divided into

- common nounsand
- proper nouns.

Proper nouns are names for particular people, places or things. They always begin with a capital letter.















# THANK YOU!



Let's move to the next lesson

