

*Michel*  
*Thomas*®  
**FRENCH  
LANGUAGE  
BUILDER**

Hodder Arnold

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## **Michel Thomas, 1914–2005**

Michel Thomas, the internationally renowned linguist and language teacher, who was awarded the Silver Star by the US Army for his bravery in the Second World War, died of heart failure at his home in New York on 8th January 2005. He was 90.

### **To find out more, please get in touch with us**

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# ***Introduction***

## **Who was Michel Thomas?**

Michel Thomas was head of the Michel Thomas Language Centers and taught languages for over fifty years, primarily in New York, Beverly Hills, and London. He was a graduate of the Department of Philology at the University of Bordeaux, France, and studied psychology at the Sorbonne (Paris) and at the University of Vienna. However, it was his remarkable life experiences that fuelled his passion for teaching languages\*.

Michel spent most of his childhood in Germany and France. With the rise of Hitler, he began his years of escape and resistance. He spent two brutal years in French concentration and slave labour camps, constantly threatened by deportation to German death camps. He escaped and fought for the French Resistance, surviving capture, interrogation and torture.

Michel's wartime experiences, particularly his torture by the Gestapo when he discovered the ability to block out pain, made him aware of the untapped potential of the human mind. However, it was his deeply held conviction that the biggest weapon in maintaining a free society was education that drove him to devote his life to probing the learning process. Michel moved to Los Angeles in 1947, and he set up a language institute in Beverly Hills. Over a period of fifty years, he developed a unique and revolutionary learning system that made him the world's leading language teacher.

## **What is the Michel Thomas method?**

Over a period of fifty years, Michel Thomas developed and perfected a unique method of teaching languages\*\*. In essence, he breaks a language down to its component parts and enables learners to reconstruct the language themselves to form their own sentences, to say what they want, when they want. The experience of learning a language becomes so exciting and satisfying that it stimulates self-motivation and builds confidence.

*\*For a full account of his fascinating life, read 'Michel Thomas: The Test of Courage' by Christopher Robbins, published by Hodder and Stoughton*

*\*\*U.S. patent 6,565,358*

## **Who is the *French Language Builder* for?**

### **People who have already learned French with Michel Thomas**

The *Language Builder* does just what its name suggests: it builds on the language Michel teaches in his Foundation (8-hour) and Advanced courses. It does this in two important and inseparable ways: by echoing the Foundation (8-hour) and Advanced courses to review key structures, while at the same time presenting new idioms (which are heard and used all the time in everyday French but which are very rarely taught). This dual approach means that you painlessly review what you have learned as you simultaneously expand the range of your working and functional knowledge of the language.

### **People who have learned French using other methods**

You may have learned French before and now want to brush it up for a holiday or business trip, or perhaps you are looking for a new approach to help with revision or to re-motivate you: either way, the *Language Builder* will give you a real insight into how the language works and will boost your confidence to speak.

You may find that it takes a while to get used to Michel's innovative way of teaching – it is certainly quite unlike any other method you will have come across – but once you have experienced the excitement of painless learning you will be hooked!

### **What does the pack contain?**

The pack comprises approximately two hours of recorded material plus a booklet. The recordings are available on CD or audio cassette and feature Michel Thomas alone. To avoid wasting recording time, there are no pauses on the recordings, but you are strongly recommended to use the pause button on your player for maximum learning (see below). The booklet contains the key words and phrases to help you with written French, but you do not need to use it at all if you just want to concentrate on improving your speaking and listening skills.

## How do I use the recordings?

### • Relax!

As far as possible, make yourself comfortable before playing the recordings and try to let go of the tensions and anxieties traditionally associated with all learning.

### • Interact fully with the recordings

Use the pause button to stop the recording so that you have time to think out your translations. Then say the phrase or sentence out loud (or in a whisper, or in your head, if you are in a public place), before Michel does. This is essential. You do not learn by repetition but by thinking out the sentences yourself; it is by your own thought process that you truly learn.

### • Stop the recording whenever it suits you

You will notice that the recordings are not divided into lessons\*\*\* so it is easy to stop wherever you want.

## What level of language will I achieve?

The recordings will give you a practical and functional use of the spoken language. Michel Thomas teaches the everyday conversational language that will allow you to communicate in a wide variety of situations, empowered by the ability to create your own sentences and use the language naturally.

## How can I go on to improve further?

Obviously, nothing compares with first-hand contact with native French speakers, but if this is not possible for you, and if you have mastered the language in the Foundation (8-hour) and Advanced courses, Michel recommends reading French newspapers and magazines as one of the best ways to keep up and extend your language. Interviews are particularly good, as they reflect French as it is actually being spoken, rather than the language taught in schools or textbooks. You could also try the Michel Thomas Method Vocabulary courses. See the back of the booklet for details.

*\*\*\*Tracking breaks have been inserted on the CDs: you may find it helpful to make a note of these (or the timings, if you have audio cassettes) in this booklet to help you get back immediately to where you left off or to review specific points*

## Who has Michel Thomas taught?

People came from all over the world to learn a foreign language with Michel Thomas – because his method works. His students, numbering in the thousands, included well-known people from the arts and from the corporate, political and academic worlds. Michel's list of clients included:

- *Celebrities*: Emma Thompson, Woody Allen, Barbra Streisand, Warren Beatty, Melanie Griffith, Eddie Izzard, Bob Dylan, Jean Marsh, Donald Sutherland, Mrs George Harrison, Anne Bancroft, Mel Brooks, Nastassja Kinski, Carl Reiner, Raquel Welch, Johnny Carson, Julie Andrews, Isabelle Adjani, Candice Bergen, Barbara Hershey, Priscilla Presley, Loretta Swit, Tony Curtis, Diana Ross, Herb Alpert, Angie Dickinson, Lucille Ball, Doris Day, Janet Leigh, Natalie Wood, Jayne Mansfield, Ann-Margaret, Yves Montand, Kim Novak, Otto Preminger, Max Von Sydow, Peter Sellers, François Truffaut, Sofia Coppola.
- *Diplomats, dignitaries and academics*: US Ambassador to France, Walter Curley; US Ambassador to the UN, Joseph V. Reed; Cardinal John O'Connor, Archbishop of New York; Anthony Cardinal Bevilacqua, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Armand Hammer; Sarah Ferguson, Duchess of York; Professor Herbert Morris, Dean of Humanities at UCLA; Warren Keegan, Professor of Business at Pace University in New York; Professor Wesley Posvar, President of the University of Pittsburgh.
- *Executives from the following corporations*: AT&T International, Coca-Cola, Procter & Gamble, Chase Manhattan Bank, American Express, Merrill Lynch, New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Boeing Aircraft, General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Bank of America, Max Factor, Rand Corporation, Bertelsmann Music Group-RCA, Veuve Clicquot Inc., McDonald's Corporation, Rover, British Aerospace.

## What do his students say?

Academy® award winning director and actress, **Emma Thompson** (as quoted in the *Guardian*): 'The excitement of learning something new was overwhelming. Michel not only taught me Spanish, he opened my eyes to

the possibilities of a completely different kind of learning. Michel forbids his students to practise, or to try to remember. Michel takes the burden off the student and upon himself... Learning Spanish with Michel was the most extraordinary learning experience of my life – it was unforgettable.'

New York film-maker **Woody Allen**, (as quoted in *USA Today* and *Business Life*): 'I am a poor student, particularly with languages. I had years of Spanish in school and could never speak a word... (but) learning with Michel: it's like a kid who loves baseball and who just knows every ball player, every batting average, every statistic about the game. They've learned it all effortlessly. It's the same with Michel. You learn a language effortlessly. It is amazing. (He)...had me speaking French and I learned it in a way I've never forgotten, and it was painless. A tremendous experience.'

### **Customer feedback**

'I am writing to congratulate you on the highly original and successful language courses by Michel Thomas; I am currently working on German and French while my daughter, at my suggestion, has bought the Italian course.'

*R Harris*

'I have now finished the eight cassette Italian course and would like to say how pleased I am with it. I am a scientist, with all my neurones in the side of my brain that deals with understanding, and next to none on the side that deals with memory. This has meant my ability to retain vocabulary and learn a language has been about as bad as it comes. Against all odds, the Michel Thomas course has left me with a real sense of achievement, and a tremendous basis for further progress in learning Italian.'

*T A Whittingham*



@french\_learn



# Recording 1

## Je veux...

Je le veux  
Je veux ça  
Je veux l'avoir  
Je veux avoir ça

*I want...*  
*I want it*  
*I want that*  
*I want to have it*  
*I want to have that*

## Je voudrais...

...le/la voir  
...beaucoup la voir

*I would like...*  
*...to see it/him/her*  
*...very much like to see her*

## Je dois...

...parler avec elle/lui  
...lui parler

*I must...*  
*...speak with her/him*  
*...talk to him/her*

## J'aime...

...le faire

*I like, I love...*  
*...to do it*

## Je voudrais y aller

*I would like to go there*

*You could say 'Je voudrais aller là' for 'I would like to go there', but it is much better to use 'y' means 'to it' or 'there' and as a pronoun comes before the verb*  
*You can push the '-s' of 'je voudrais' into 'y aller'*

Je vais y aller  
J'y vais

*I am going to go there*  
*I am going there*

## quelquefois

une fois, deux fois, trois fois  
pour la première / dernière fois  
pour la prochaine fois

*sometimes*  
*once, twice, three times*  
*for the first / last time*  
*for the next time*

J'y vais quelquefois  
...mais pas souvent  
très souvent / pas très souvent  
...mais pas très souvent

*I go there sometimes*  
*...but not often*  
*very often / not very often*  
*...but not very often*

## C'est rare

Ce n'est pas très intéressant

*It's rare*  
*It isn't very interesting*

*You can push the 's' of 'très' into 'intéressant'*

## d'ailleurs...

...je n'aime pas le faire

*besides...*  
*...I don't like to do it*

## C'est trop loin

C'est très loin

*It is too far*  
*It is very far*

C'est très loin d'ici  
Et d'ailleurs, c'est trop loin d'ici  
C'est loin d'ici?

Ce n'est pas loin

### C'est près

C'est près d'ici

### Aller à pied

Vous pouvez aller à pied

C'est trop loin pour y aller à pied

*It is very far from here  
And besides, it's too far from here  
Is it far from here? /  
How far is it from here?  
It's not far*

*It is near  
It is near here [near from here]*

*to go on foot / to walk  
You can go on foot / walk  
It is too far to walk there*

*When 'to' in English means 'in order to' you use pour followed by the verb*

Vous pouvez prendre un taxi  
On doit y aller en voiture

*You can take a taxi  
One must go there by car [in car]*

*You can push the 't' of doit into y aller*

On peut / doit prendre un taxi  
pour y aller

*One can / must take a taxi to  
go there*

### Ça va

C'est bien, Ça va bien

Ça va bien comme ça

C'est mieux

Ça va mieux maintenant

Tout va mieux maintenant

Ça va beaucoup mieux comme ça

*It's all right [it goes, it is going]  
It's fine, It's going fine  
It's all right that way / like that  
It's better  
It's going better now  
Everything is going better now  
It's going much better that way /  
like that*

Qu'est-ce que vous préférez?

Je le préfère comme ça

Je l'aime...

...comme ça

...mieux comme ça

...beaucoup mieux comme ça

*What do you prefer?*

*I prefer it like that*

*I like it...*

*...that way*

*...better that way*

*...much better that way*

Je n'aime pas y aller maintenant

*I don't like to go there now*

### vraiment

Je ne l'aime pas vraiment

Je n'aime pas vraiment y aller

Vraiment je n'aime pas y aller  
pas vraiment

*really*

*I don't really like it*

*I don't really like to go there  
not really*

*vraiment means 'really' or 'truly'*

*vrai means 'true'; c'est vrai means 'it's true'; Ah vraiment? means 'Is that so?'*

**en tout cas...**

...pas ce soir  
 ...parce que je suis trop fatigué(e)  
 Je préfère rester ici  
 J'aime mieux rester ici

*at any rate [in all case]...*

*...not tonight  
 ...because I am too tired  
 I prefer [to stay] staying here  
 I like better staying here*

**Je n'ai pas envie de...**

...sortir

*I don't feel like...*

*...going out*

avoir envie de means 'to feel like something'

A noun or an adjective needs de if it is followed by a verb

Je n'ai pas envie de...

...le faire

...le voir

...rester ici

Je n'ai pas envie d'...

...aller le voir

...y aller ce soir

J'ai vraiment envie d'aller au  
 cinéma ce soir

J'ai envie de voir ce film

J'ai envie d'aller voir ce film

*I don't feel like...*

*...doing it*

*...seeing it*

*...staying here*

*I don't feel like...*

*...going to see it*

*...going there tonight*

*I really feel like going to the movies  
 tonight*

*I feel like seeing this picture*

*I feel like going to see this picture*

**Il paraît**

Il paraît que c'est très intéressant

Il paraît que c'est un film très  
 intéressant

J'ai envie de le voir

*It appears, it seems*

*It appears that it is very interesting*

*It appears that it is a very interesting  
 picture*

*I feel like seeing it*

**Ça m'intéresse**

Ça m'intéresse beaucoup

Ça ne m'intéresse pas

*It interests me*

*It interests me very much*

*It doesn't interest me*

**pas du tout**

Ça ne m'intéresse pas du tout

*Not at all*

*It doesn't interest me at all*

**Je le trouve...**

...très intéressant

Qu'est-ce que vous pensez?

Qu'est-ce que vous en pensez?

*I find it, I think it is...*

*...very interesting*

*What do you think?*

*[What is it that you think?]*

*What do you think of it?*

**A mon avis...**

...on peut y aller

...nous pouvons y aller

*In my opinion...*

*...one/we can go there*

*...we can go there*

*On, meaning 'one', is very often used for 'we' instead of the nous form*

### Ça vaut la peine

Ça vaut la peine de le faire

Ça ne vaut pas la peine de le faire

Ça ne vaut pas la peine d'y aller

*It is worth the trouble*

*It is worth doing it*

*It is not worth doing it*

*It is not worth going there*

*For 'It's not worth it' you can also say Ce n'est pas la peine*

### Je crois que...

...ça vaut la peine

...ça vaut la peine d'y aller le voir

*I think/believe that...*

*...it's worth it*

*...it's worth going there to see it*

### peut-être

Mais peut-être pas ce soir

Peut-être demain soir...

...si vous voulez

...si vous avez envie de le faire

*perhaps*

*But perhaps not tonight*

*Perhaps tomorrow night...*

*...if you like*

*...if you feel like doing it*

*You can push the 'z' of avez into envie*

### Ça me plaît

Je voudrais l'avoir parce que ça  
me plaît

Ça me plaît beaucoup

Ça vous plaît?

*It appeals to me, it pleases me, I like it*

*I would like to have it because I like it*

*It pleases me very much*

*It pleases you? Do you like it?*

*plaît as in s'il vous plaît meaning 'please', literally 'if it pleases you'*

Vous le voulez?

Est-ce que vous le voulez?

Vous voulez l'avoir?

*You want it?*

*Do you want it? [Is it that you want it?]*

*You want to have it?*

### FORMING A QUESTION

*The simplest way of forming a question is to say a statement in a questioning tone. Another easy way is to put Est-ce que... [Is it that...] at the beginning of a statement.*

### Vous en voulez?

Vous voulez en avoir?

Combien en voulez-vous?

J'en veux

Je n'en veux pas

Je n'en veux plus

*You want some of it?*

*You want to have some of it?*

*How much of it do you want?*

*I want some*

*I don't want any*

*I don't want any more of it*

*en means 'of it'; it is a pronoun and comes before the verb*

### tant pis

*too bad, so what*

*tant means 'so much', pis means 'worse', literally 'so much the worse'*

**tant mieux**

tant mieux pour moi  
tant pis pour vous

*so much the better  
so much the better for me  
so much the worse for you*

**Combien c'est?** C'est combien?

Combien ça vaut?  
Ça ne vaut pas grand-chose  
Ça me plaît beaucoup

*How much is it?  
How much is it worth?  
It's not worth much [big thing]  
I like it very much*

**Je dois l'avoir****Combien je vous dois?**

*I must have it  
How much do I owe you?*

Je dois *means both 'I must' and 'I owe'*

**Ça ne me plaît pas**

Ça vous plaît?  
Est-ce que ça vous plaît?

*I don't like it  
Do you like it?  
Does it appeal to you, Do you like it?  
[Is it that you like it?]  
I don't like doing it*

Ça ne me plaît pas de le faire

**Je suis très content...****...de vous voir****Je suis très heureux...**

...de vous voir  
...de l'arranger pour vous

*I am very glad...  
...to see you  
I am very happy...  
...to see you  
...to arrange it for you*

**heureusement**

Heureusement ça sera possible  
de le faire

*fortunately, happily  
Fortunately it will be possible to do  
it*

**malheureusement**

Mais malheureusement je ne peux  
pas le faire aujourd'hui

*unfortunately  
But unfortunately I can't do it today*

Je ne peux pas le faire

*I cannot do it  
I cannot do anything...  
...but possibly tomorrow*

Je ne peux rien faire...

...mais possiblement demain

**Si ça vous va**

*If it is all right with you  
[if it goes to you]*

**Il y a...****Il y a beaucoup de monde**

*There is, There are...  
There are many people*

le monde *means 'world', as in tout le monde 'everybody' (literally 'all the world')*

Tout le monde est là

*Everybody is there*

Il y a trop de monde

*There are too many people*

**Il y a un message pour vous**

Il n'y a pas de messages  
Est-ce qu'il y a des messages?

**Rien aujourd'hui****Plus rien**

Il n'y a plus rien

**Je voudrais laisser un message**

Est-ce que je peux laisser un  
message?

Je peux laisser un message?

laisser means 'to leave' or 'to leave behind'

**Je le cherche...****...partout**

Je le vois partout

Je le cherche partout mais...

...je ne peux pas le trouver

chercher means 'to look for' or 'to search', as in chercher la femme,  
'to look for the woman'

**Je ne sais pas où c'est****Regardez! C'est là**

C'est là-bas

*There is a message for you*

*There are no messages*

*Are there any messages?*

*Nothing today*

*Nothing any more*

*There is nothing any more*

*I would like to leave a message*

*Can I leave a message/ message?*

*I am looking for it*

*...everywhere*

*I see it everywhere*

*I'm looking for it everywhere but...*

*...I cannot find it*

*I don't know where it is*

*Look! It's there.*

*It's over there*

regarder means 'to look'; chercher means 'to look for'

**Moi**, je sais où c'est

**I** know where it is

Use moi to emphasise 'I'. In English, for emphasis, we raise our voice instead

**Voulez-vous l'apporter?**

Voulez-vous me l'apporter?

Je l'apporte

Je vous l'apporte

*Will you bring it?*

*Will you bring it to me?*

*I'm bringing it*

*I'm bringing it to you*

apporter means 'to bring'; porter means 'to carry' and also 'to wear'

**bien sûr****naturellement**

*of course*

*naturally*

aller + chercher means 'to get', so je vais le chercher doesn't mean 'I am going to look for it',  
but 'I am going to get it'. 'I will look for it' is je le chercherai

**Je sais où c'est et je vais  
le chercher**

*I know where it is and I am going  
to get it*

**Je dois me dépêcher**

Je vais me dépêcher

Voulez-vous vous dépêcher?

*I must hurry [I must dispatch myself]**I am going to hurry**Will you hurry?***Je suis pressé**

Je suis très pressé

Je dois me dépêcher parce que...

...je suis très pressé

*I am in a hurry, I am pressed for time**I am very much in a hurry**I must hurry because**...I am very pressed for time***Il y a beaucoup de...**

...circulation

*There is a lot of...**...traffic***Il y a trop de...**

...circulation

*There is too much...**...traffic*

Ça va prendre très longtemps...

*It is going to take a very long time...*

...pour y arriver

*...to get there***en retard**

Je vais être en retard

*late*

Je serai là / J'y serai en retard

*I am going to be late*

Je serai là dans quelques minutes

*I will be there late**I will be there in a few minutes*

*In French there is a difference between 'late' meaning 'belated' as in Je suis en retard and 'late' as in 'It is too late' C'est trop tard*

**quelque chose**

Est-ce qu'il y a quelque chose pour moi?

*something**Is there something for me?*

Non, il n'y a rien

*No, there isn't anything*

Qu'est-ce que vous avez pour moi?

*What do you have for me?***quelque chose à...**

Est-ce que vous avez quelque chose à manger?

*something to...**Do you have something to eat?*

J'ai quelque chose à vous dire

*I have something to tell you*

J'ai beaucoup de choses à faire

*I have many things to do*

Je n'ai rien à faire maintenant

*I have nothing to do now*

Rien à faire

*Nothing doing***Ça ne fait rien**

Çe n'est pas très important de le faire

*It doesn't matter**[It doesn't do anything]*

Ça n'a pas beaucoup d'importance

*It isn't very important to do it**It doesn't have much importance***Ça me fait plaisir**

Ça me fait grand plaisir...

*It gives me pleasure [It makes me pleasure]*

...de vous voir

*I am very pleased...*

...de le faire pour vous

*...to see you**...to do it for you*

Ça me fera grand plaisir de vous voir

*It will give me great pleasure to see you,  
I am looking forward to seeing you*

Je suis fatigué

*I am tired*

Je suis épuisé

*I am exhausted*

Je dois me reposer

*I must rest [I must rest myself]*

Je vais me reposer

*I am going to have a rest [rest myself]*

### **Il y a beaucoup de bruit**

Il y a trop de bruit

*There is much noise*

On fait trop de bruit

*There is too much noise*

Ça fait trop de bruit

*One is making too much noise*

Ça me dérange

*It makes too much noise*

Ça me dérange beaucoup

*It disturbs me [It deranges me]*

Ça ne me dérange pas

*It disturbs me very much*

Ça ne me dérange pas du tout

*It doesn't disturb me*

Ça m'ennuie

*It doesn't disturb me at all*

Ça ne m'ennuie pas

*It annoys me*

*It doesn't annoy me*

### **J'ai l'impression qu'...**

...elle ne le veut pas

*I have the impression that...*

...elle ne veut pas le faire

*...she doesn't want it*

Je veux le faire mais je ne le ferai

*...she doesn't want to do it*

pas aujourd'hui...

*I want to do it but I won't do it*

...parce que je suis trop occupé  
pour le faire aujourd'hui

*today...*

*...because I am too busy to  
[in order to] do it today*

*You can push the 'p' of trop into occupé*

### **Il me semble qu'...**

...elle n'a pas envie d'y aller

*It seems [to me] that...*

*...she doesn't feel like going there*

### **À mon avis...**

*In my opinion...*

### **...je suis d'accord avec vous**

*... I agree [I am in accord] with you*

C'est d'accord

*It's OK*

D'accord

*OK, agreed*

### **Ça m'intéresse beaucoup**

Ça m'intéresse énormément

*It interests me a great deal*

Mais malheureusement ça ne

*It interests me enormously*

m'intéresse pas du tout

*But unfortunately it doesn't interest  
me at all*

### **Je ne crois pas qu'...**

...il va être là cet après-midi

*I don't think [believe] that...*

*...he is going to be there  
this afternoon*

*après means 'after' and midi means 'mid-day' or 'noon'; à midi means 'at noon'*



**...mais on verra**

Je ne sais pas si je peux le faire  
mais on verra

Ce ne sera pas possible de le faire  
comme ça

Je ne le crois pas

Je ne le pense pas

Êtes-vous sûr? / Vous êtes sûr? /

Est-ce que vous êtes sûr?

Bien sûr / Naturellement

Bien sûr je suis sûr

Regardez!

C'est sur la table

*sûr means 'sure' and sur means 'on'*

Voulez-vous le mettre...

...sous la table?

...par terre?

C'est par terre

Je vais le mettre par terre

Voulez-vous le mettre là par terre?

**Nous devons y aller****C'est nécessaire d'y aller****Il faut...**

...y aller maintenant

...y aller tout de suite

*...but we will see*

*I don't know if I can do it but  
we will see*

*It won't be possible to do it this way*

*I don't think so, I don't believe it*

*I don't think so*

*Are you sure?*

*Of course*

*Of course I'm sure*

*Look!*

*It's on the table*

*Will you put it...*

*...under the table?*

*...on the floor [terra, land]?*

*It's on the floor*

*I'm going to put it on the floor*

*Will you put it there on the floor?*

*We have to / must go there*

*One / We must...*

*...go there now*

*...go there right away*

*You can push the 't' of faut into the vowel sound at the beginning of y aller*

Je voudrais l'avoir tout de suite

Il me faut l'avoir tout de suite

Je dois l'avoir tout de suite

*I would like to have it right away*

*I must have it straightaway*

**Il ne faut pas...**

...l'acheter

On ne doit pas l'acheter...

...parce que c'est trop cher

*One / We must not...*

*...buy it*

*We must not buy it...*

*...because it's too expensive*

Il me faut ce livre, c'est tout

**C'est tout ce que...**

...je veux

...vous voulez

Oui, c'est tout ce qu'il me faut

Est-ce qu'il vous faut autre chose?

*I need this book, that's all*

*That's all (that)...*

*...I want*

*...you want*

*That's all I need [all that is necessary to me]*

*Do you need anything else?*

Non merci  
Ça sera tout

Voulez-vous me montrer?

**Voulez-vous me faire voir?**

Je vais vous faire voir autre chose

Je peux vous faire voir autre chose  
Voulez-vous me faire voir ce  
que vous avez?

**Voulez-vous me faire savoir?**

Je vous ferai savoir demain

Je vais vous faire savoir demain

Voulez-vous me faire savoir...  
...à quelle heure ça sera prêt?  
...à quelle heure ça va être prêt?

**se renseigner**

enseigner  
le guichet de renseignements  
Je vais me renseigner  
Voulez-vous vous renseigner?  
J'ai besoin d'un renseignement  
Il me faut des renseignements

Je dois me renseigner...  
...et je vous ferai savoir demain  
...et je vais vous faire savoir demain

**pouvoir**

le pouvoir  
Il n'a pas le pouvoir de le faire  
Il ne peut pas le faire  
Je ne peux pas le faire  
Je ne vais pas pouvoir le faire  
Je pourrai le faire  
Je ne pourrai pas le faire

*No thank you  
That will be all*

*Will you show me?  
Will you let me [make me] see?  
I am going to show you  
something else  
I can show you something else  
Will you show me what you have?*

*Will you let me [make me] know?  
I will let you [make you] know  
tomorrow  
I am going to let you know  
tomorrow  
Will you let me know...  
...at what time it will be ready?  
...at what time it is going to be ready?*

*to find out [to enquire oneself]  
to teach  
enquiries window  
I'm going to find out  
Will you find out?  
I need [I have need of] information  
I need some information*

*I must find out...  
...and I will let you know tomorrow  
...and I am going to let you  
know tomorrow*

*to be able to  
the power  
He does not have the power to do it  
He cannot do it  
I cannot do it  
I am not going to be able to do it  
I will be able to do it  
I will not be able to do it*

*In the future tense, pouvoir contracts. Other verbs ending in -oir are similar in the future tense:  
voir (je verrai), savoir (je saurai), devoir (je devrai)*

Je ne pourrai pas le trouver ici

*I won't be able to find it here*

**En avez-vous?**

Est-ce que vous en avez?

Non, je n'en ai pas

**Il y en a**

Il y en a encore

Je n'en ai plus

Il n'y en a plus

Il n'y en a pas

**Je regrette...****Je suis désolé...**

...mais il n'y en a plus

**Comment allez-vous?**

Je vais bien merci. Et vous?

Ça va bien

**Je me débrouille**

Je me débrouille en français

Je me débrouillerai

Je ne sais pas comment mais...

...je vais me débrouiller

*Do you have any (of it)?*

*No, I don't have any (of it)*

*There is / are some (of it)*

*There is / are still some,*

*there is / are still some left*

*I don't have any more (of it)*

*There is / are no more (of it)*

*(We're out of it)*

*There isn't / aren't any (of it)*

*I'm sorry...*

*...but there aren't any more of it*

*How are you? [How are you going?]*

*I'm fine [going well]. And you?*

*I'm / It's fine, I'm / It's all right*

*I get by, I manage, I am managing*

*I get by in French*

*I will manage, I will find a way*

*(to do something)*

*I don't know how but...*

*...I am going to manage*

*You use de after demander, dire and décider if they are followed by a full verb (infinitive)*

**Je vais décider de...**

Je vais décider de le faire

Je ne peux pas décider de le faire

Je vais lui demander

Je vais leur demander

Je vais lui demander...

...s'il peut / si elle peut le faire

...de venir avec nous

*I am going to decide to...*

*I am going to decide to do it*

*I cannot decide to do it*

*I'm going to ask him / her*

*I'm going to ask them*

*I'm going to ask him / her...*

*...if he can / if she can do it*

*...to come with us*

**Je voudrais vous demander de...**

...venir avec nous

**Voulez-vous lui dire d'...**

...attendre?

Voulez-vous lui demander de

m'appeler plus tard?

Je crois qu'il va décider de le faire

Je suis décidé de le faire tout de suite

*I would like to ask you...*

*...to come with us*

*Will you tell him / her...*

*...to wait?*

*Will you ask him / her to call me later?*

*I think that he will decide to do it*

*I am decided / determined to do it immediately*

essayer

### **Je voudrais...**

Je voudrais l'essayer

### **Puis-je...?**

Puis-je le voir ?

Est-ce que je peux le voir?

Vous permettez?

*to try, to try on*

*I would like...*

*I would like to try it on*

*May I?*

*May I see it?*

*Can I see it ?*

*Is it all right? May I? [you permit?]*

*You use de after essayer and oublier if a verb follows*

### **Je vais essayer de...**

...le faire

Je ne sais pas si je peux le faire...

...mais je vais essayer de le faire

*I am going to try...*

*...to do it*

*I don't know if I can do it...*

*...but I am going to try to do it*

### **Je ne vais pas oublier de...**

...le faire

...vous dire

...vous le donner

...le lui donner

*I am not going to forget...*

*...to do it*

*...to tell you*

*...to give it to you*

*...to give it to him / her*

*When there are two 'l's, as in le lui and le leur, le comes before the pronoun beginning with 'l'.  
When there is only one 'l', all other pronouns (me, te, nous, vous) come before le*

Je voudrais vous le donner

Je voudrais le lui donner

Je ne vais pas oublier de...

Je n'oublierai pas de...

...le lui donner

*I would like to give it to you*

*I would like to give it to him / her*

*I am not going to forget...*

*I won't forget...*

*...to give it to him / her*

### **J'ai vraiment envie de le faire...**

...mais je ne sais pas si je peux  
le faire

*I really feel like doing it...*

*...but I don't know if I can do it*

### **J'essaierai / Je vais essayer de le faire**

*I will / I am going to try to do it*

Elle voudrait essayer la robe

Il voudrait l'essayer

*She would like to try on the dress*

*He would like to try it on*

### **Est-ce que ça vaut la peine d'y aller?**

Ça vaut la peine d'y aller?

Ça ne vaut pas la peine de le faire

On peut y aller maintenant

si vous voulez

*Is it worth going there?*

*It's not worth doing it*

*One / We can go there now  
if you want*

*You can push the 't' of peut into y aller*

**Voulez-vous lui demander  
de m'attendre?**

Voulez-vous lui dire de m'attendre?

Voulez-vous venir avec moi?

**Oui, certainement**

**Je voudrais bien**

Je veux bien

D'accord, certainement

Volontiers

Vous êtes très gentil

C'est très gentil de votre part

**D'accord? C'est d'accord?**

**Ça vous va?**

Ça vous convient?

Ça me convient

Ça va bien

Ça ne me convient pas

J'aime ça

Ça me plaît

C'est une bonne idée

J'aime cette idée

Ça c'est une bonne idée

*Will you ask him / her to wait for me?*

*Will you tell him / her to wait for me?*

*Will you come with me?*

*Do you want to come with me?*

*Yes, certainly*

*I would like to*

*I want to*

*Agreed, certainly*

*Gladly*

*You are very nice*

*It's very nice of you*

*OK? Is it OK?*

*Does it agree with you?*

*[It goes with you?] Is it OK with you?*

*Is it all right with you?*

*[It convenes with you?]*

*It's all right with me*

*It's going well*

*It's not all right with me,*

*It's not convenient for me*

*I like that*

*It pleases me*

*It's a good idea*

*I like that idea*

*That is a good idea*

## Recording 2

**J'aime...**

J'aime beaucoup...

J'aime beaucoup voyager

*I like...*

*I like very much...*

*I like very much to travel*

*very much like travelling*

**passer le temps**

passer le weekend

Je crois que je vais passer  
mes vacances

...d'abord en France

...et puis / plus tard en Italie

*to spend time*

*to spend the weekend*

*I think [believe] that I am going to  
spend my vacation*

*...first in France*

*...and then / later in Italy*

**Je pense...**

penser means 'to think' and also 'to plan'

Je pense partir bientôt

Quand pensez-vous partir?

Combien de temps pensez-vous rester?

Je pense partir lundi

Je pense partir lundi prochain

*I plan on...*

*I plan on leaving [think to leave] soon*

*When do you plan on leaving  
[think to leave]?*

*How long do you plan on staying?*

*I plan on leaving Monday*

*I plan on leaving next Monday*

**DAYS OF THE WEEK**

*Most of the days of the week are named after Latin and Greek gods and the planets:*

**lundi** [*moon's day, from lune, 'moon' + dies, 'day' in Latin*]

*Monday*

**mardi** [*Mars' day*]

*Tuesday*

mardi prochain, mardi matin

*next Tuesday, Tuesday morning*

**mercredi** [*Mercury's day*]

*Wednesday*

mercredi prochain, mercredi soir

*next Wednesday,  
Wednesday evening*

**jeudi** [*Jove's day*]

*Thursday*

**vendredi** [*Venus' day*]

*Friday*

**samedi** [*Sabbath day*]

*Saturday*

**dimanche** [*the Lord's day, from dominicus, 'of a lord' in Latin*]

*Sunday*

dimanche matin

*Sunday morning*

**MONTHS OF THE YEAR**

**janvier**

*January*

en janvier, au mois de janvier

*in January, in the month of January*

le mois prochain

*the next month, next month*

dans un mois

*in a month*

**février**, au mois de février

*February, in the month of February*

**mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet,**

*March, April, May, June, July,*

**août, septembre, octobre,**

*August, September, October,*

**novembre, décembre**

*November, December*

**Je pense...**

*I plan on...*

...passer quelques semaines  
en France

*...spending a few weeks in France*

**J'espère...**

*I expect to, I hope to...*

...passer quelques semaines en France

*...spend a few weeks in France*

**J'ai l'intention de...**

... passer quelques semaines  
en France

J'espère passer plusieurs semaines  
en France

J'ai l'intention de partir la semaine  
prochaine

Je vous verrai / je vais vous voir...  
... dans huit jours  
il y a huit jours

*I intend to...*

*... spend a few weeks in France*

*I expect/hope to spend several  
weeks in France*

*I intend to leave next week*

*I will see you / I'm going to see you...  
... in eight days (a week)  
eight days ago*

**Je vais partir...**

... dans deux semaines /  
dans quinze jours

Je vous verrai / je vais vous voir...  
... dans quinze jours

Nous allons arriver dans quinze jours

*I am going to leave...*

*... in two weeks / in a fortnight*

*I am going to / I will see...  
... in two weeks*

*We will arrive in two weeks*

**ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS**

*If you stop a policeman to ask for directions you will say Pardon Monsieur. Simply say Pour aller à... (to go to...), the place you want to go to and s'il vous plaît? (please?). Using a questioning tone of voice you can even say just the name of the place and s'il vous plaît?*

Pardon Monsieur/Madame/  
Mademoiselle ...

... pour aller à la Place de l'Opéra  
s'il vous plaît?

... la Place de l'Opéra s'il vous plaît?

... pour aller à Lyon s'il vous plaît ?

*Excuse me...*

*... (can you tell me) the way to  
Place de l'Opéra please?*

*... (can you tell me) the way to Lyon /  
the road for Lyon?*

**Traversez la rue...  
continuez tout droit**

... vous tournez à gauche

... vous tournez à droite

... à la troisième rue vous tournez  
à droite

*Cross the street ...*

**... puis vous**

*... then you continue / keep going  
straight ahead*

*... turn left*

*... turn right*

*... at the third street you turn right*

**C'est à votre droite**

C'est à votre gauche

*It is on the right side / to your right*

*It is on the left side / to your left*

*Note the difference between tout droit 'straight ahead' and à droite 'on the right' (the 't' is sounded here)*

**C'est en face**

C'est de ce côté

**C'est de l'autre côté**

Je vous remercie beaucoup

Merci mille fois

**C'est par ici**

Vous pouvez le trouver...

...par ici

...par là

Vous allez le trouver par là

C'est par là

C'est au coin

C'est au coin de la rue

Ce n'est pas loin d'ici, c'est au coin  
de la rue

C'est au bout de la rue

C'est tout de suite là au bout  
de la rue

C'est là, C'est là-bas

Vous pouvez le trouver là-bas

*It is right in front**It is on this side**It is on the other side**I thank you very much**Thanks a thousand times / many times**It is this way**You can find it...**...this way**...that way**You will find it that way**It is that way**It is at the corner**It is on the corner of the road**It is not far from here, it is on the  
corner of the street**It is at the end of the street**It is right there at the end of  
the street**It is there, It is over there [there down]**You can find it over there*aussi...que means 'as...as'; aussi *by itself* means 'also'; non plus means 'neither'

Voulez-vous lui demander...

...de me l'envoyer?

**...aussi vite que possible?**

Je le ferai aussi

Ça me plaît aussi

Je ne le veux pas

Je ne le veux plus

Moi non plus

*Will you ask him...**...to send it to me?**...as quickly as possible?**I will also do it**It pleases me also, I like it also**I don't want it**I don't want it any more**Me neither***Pouvez-vous le faire aussitôt  
que possible?**Pouvez-vous être ici aussi vite  
que possible?Je vais l'arranger pour vous aussi  
vite que possible*Can you do it as soon as possible?**Can you be here as quickly  
as possible?**I am going to arrange it for you as  
quickly as possible*



**Je vous prie de...**

...le faire  
 ...l'arranger pour moi  
 Voulez-vous...  
 ...le faire s'il vous plaît?  
 ...l'arranger pour moi s'il vous plaît?  
 Voulez-vous venir avec moi...  
 ...s'il vous plaît?  
 ...je vous prie ?

*I beg you to...*  
 ...do it  
 ...arrange it for me  
 Will you...  
 ...do it please?  
 ...arrange it for me please?  
 Will you come with me...  
 ...please?  
 ...I beg you?

Je vous prie (*from prier, 'to beg'*) is a more emphatic form of 'please'

**C'est...****...terrible**

...horrible  
 ...affreux

*It is...*  
 ...terrible  
 ...horrible  
 ...awful

Je vais me renseigner  
 Je dois me renseigner  
 Je viens de me renseigner

*I am going to find out [inform myself]  
 I must find out  
 I have just found out  
 [I come from finding out]*

**Voulez-vous essayer de...**

...l'obtenir pour moi?  
 Je vais essayer de...  
 ...l'obtenir pour vous  
 ...de le faire

*Will you try to...  
 ...get it for me?  
 I am going to try to...  
 ...get it for you  
 ...to do it*

Je vais prendre l'avion...  
 ...pour aller à Londres

*I am going to take the plane...  
 ...to go [in order to go] to London*

**Ça marche**

Ça marche bien comme ça

*It works, it functions [it marches]*

**Ça ne marche pas**

Ça ne marche pas bien

*It works well like that*

*It doesn't work*

*It doesn't work well*

Use faire for 'to have something done'

**Je veux faire laver mes chemises**

Voulez-vous...  
 ...faire nettoyer mon costume?  
 ...faire nettoyer la robe?

*I want to get / have my shirts washed  
 Will you...  
 ...have my suit cleaned [made neat]?  
 ...have the dress cleaned?*

...le faire nettoyer?	...have it cleaned?
...le faire réparer?	...have it repaired?
...le faire laver?	...have it washed?
...le faire repasser?	...have it ironed?
...le faire attendre?	...have him wait, make him wait?
...le faire monter (dans ma chambre)?	...have him come up (to my room)?
...faire descendre mes valises?	...have my luggage taken down?
...le faire monter?	...have it taken up?
...faire monter mon petit-déjeuner?	...have my breakfast brought up?
...me faire réveiller demain matin à huit heures?	...have me awakened / woken up tomorrow morning at eight o'clock?
...me faire savoir ?	...let me know

monter means 'to go up', 'to come up', 'to bring up', 'to take up', 'to carry up' etc; descendre means 'to go down', 'to bring down', 'to take down', 'to carry down'

Je vous ferai savoir	<i>I will let you know</i>
Je vais vous faire savoir	<i>I am going to let you know</i>
Voulez-vous le faire changer?	<i>Will you have it changed?</i>
Pouvez-vous me montrer autre chose?	<i>Can you show me something else?</i>
Pouvez-vous me faire voir autre chose?	<i>" " " [Can you make me see...?]</i>
<b>Je vais le faire faire</b>	<i>I am going to have it done [to make it do]</i>
Voulez-vous le faire faire pour moi?	<i>Will you have it done / made for me?</i>
Voulez-vous faire venir un docteur?	<i>Will you get [make come] a doctor?</i>
Voulez-vous faire venir un taxi?	<i>Will you get a taxi?</i>
Voulez-vous appeler un taxi?	<i>Will you call a taxi?</i>
Voulez-vous passer le sucre?	<i>Will you pass the sugar?</i>

<b>Puis-je...?</b>	<i>May I...?</i>
Puis-je le voir?	<i>May I see it?</i>

*If you are reaching out for something, you will say* Vous permettez? [You permit?] 'May I?' Or, if someone says this to you, you will reply *Je vous prie [I beg you] or Je vous en prie [I beg you of it] 'Please do'.*

Voulez-vous le réparer pour moi?	<i>Will you repair it for me?</i>
Voulez-vous le faire réparer pour moi?	<i>Will you have it repaired for me?</i>
Pardon?	<i>Pardon?, Pardon me?, Excuse me? (when you want someone to repeat something)</i>

Comment?

Vous dites?

Je voudrais le dire...

...mais je ne sais pas comment  
l'exprimer en français

Je voudrais savoir comment  
m'exprimer mieux en français

### Comment ça se dit en français?

Je voudrais savoir comment ça  
se dit en français

Voulez-vous me dire / Pourriez-vous  
me dire comment ça se dit  
en français ?  
*you spell it in French?*

Je suis certain / sûr qu'il va avoir  
beaucoup de difficultés

" " " " [How?]

*Will you repeat it, please?  
[You are saying?]*

*I would like to say it...*

*...but I don't know how to express  
it in French*

*I would like to know how to express  
myself better in French*

*How does one say it in French?*

*How do you say it...?*

*[How does it say itself?]*

*I would like to know how it is being  
said in French*

*Will you / Could you tell me how  
one says it in French?*

**Comment ça s'écrit en français?** *How do*

*[How does it write itself?]*

*I am certain / sure that he is going to  
have a lot of trouble*

### ENGLISH WORDS ENDING IN '-TY'

*All English words ending in '-ty' end in -té in French: liberty liberté, opportunity opportunité,  
facility facilité, difficulty difficulté. Similarly, English words ending in '-em' end in -ème in French:  
problem problème, system système*

On va avoir beaucoup de problèmes

*One is going to have many problems*

### vouloir dire

Vous voulez dire...

*to mean*

*You mean... [You want to say...]*

### Je veux dire...

*I mean...*

Ce n'est pas ce que je veux dire

*That's not what I mean*

Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire?

*What do you mean?*

*[What do you want to say?]*

Je ne comprends pas ce que  
vous voulez dire

*I don't understand what you mean*

### Ça veut dire...

*It means...*

Voulez-vous expliquer ce que  
vous voulez dire?

*Will you explain what you mean?*

Pouvez-vous expliquer ce que ça  
veut dire?

*Can you explain what that means?*

**Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire?**

Je ne comprends pas ce que ça veut dire

*What does it mean?*

*I don't understand what it means*

**Voulez-vous prendre un verre?**

Voulez-vous prendre un verre avec moi?

*Do you want a drink? [Do you want to take a glass?]*

*Will you have a drink with me?*

Comme vous voulez

*As you like*

Si vous voulez

*If you like, If you want*

Ça m'est égal

*I don't care [It is equal to me]*

Ça ne vaut pas la peine d'insister

*It's not worth insisting*

Ce n'est pas la peine d'insister

*Why insist? Don't bother insisting*

**C'est évident**

*It is evident*

**ENGLISH WORDS ENDING IN '-LY'**

*To form the equivalent of '-ly' words in English, in general you simply add -ment to the adjective in French (probable, probablement). For all words ending in '-ant' and '-ent' (évident, constant), drop the ending and add -amment or -emment (évidemment, constamment).*

**possible, possiblement**

*possible, possibly*

confortable, confortablement

*comfortable, comfortably*

évident, évidemment

*evidently*

récent, récemment

*recent, recently*

constant, constamment

*constant, constantly*

Il le fait constamment

*He is doing it constantly*

Il fait la même chose constamment

*He is doing the same thing constantly*

pas très fréquemment

*not very frequently*

fréquenter

*to frequent, to go often to*

J'aime fréquenter ce restaurant

*I like to frequent this restaurant*

**Ça ne fait rien**

*It doesn't matter*

*[It doesn't do anything]*

Ça m'est égal

*It is all the same to me, I don't care*

Vraiment?

*Really, Is that so? [Truly?]*

Tant mieux

*So much the better*

C'est tant mieux comme ça

*It's much better that way*

Tant pis

*Too bad, So much the worse, So what?*

Il n'y a pas de problèmes

*There are no problems*

Je suis fâché

*I am angry*

**soirée, journée, matinée**

Merci pour cette agréable soirée  
donner une soirée  
C'est / C'était une soirée agréable

passer une journée  
passer une matinée

**ensemble**

Si vous voulez nous pouvons /  
on peut aller au cinéma ensemble  
On peut y aller en voiture

C'est ridicule  
C'est dommage  
Je vous remercie

**Il me semble que...**

...tout va bien

**au moins**

Je voudrais y aller...  
...au moins je verrai ce que c'est

**spécialement**

C'est (très) spécial  
la spécialité  
Quelle spécialité avez-vous?  
Quelle est la spécialité de la maison?  
Spécialement si vous pouvez me  
dire ce que vous pensez

**Surtout** si vous pouvez me dire...

**réfléchir**

Je vais réfléchir  
Laissez-moi réfléchir

Je vais vous faire savoir dans  
huit jours  
Je vous ferai savoir...

Ça va très bien  
Ça va beaucoup mieux

*Thank you for this lovely evening  
to give an evening party  
It is / was a pleasant [agreeable]  
evening  
to spend a (whole) day  
to spend a (whole) morning*

*together  
If you want, we can go to the  
movies together  
We can go there by car*

*It is ridiculous  
It is too bad  
I thank you*

*It seems to me that...  
...everything is all right [is going well]*

*at least [at least]  
I would like to go there...  
...at least I will see what it is*

*specially  
It is very special  
the speciality  
What speciality do you have?  
What is the speciality of the house?  
Especially if you can tell me  
what you think  
Above all / Mainly if you can tell me...*

*to reflect, to think about  
I am going to think about it  
Let me think about it*

*I am going to let you know  
in a week  
I will let you know...*

*It is going very well  
It is going much better*

**sentir**

Je le sens

*to feel**I feel it***Je me sens bien**

Je me sens mieux

*I feel fine [feel myself]**I feel better*Je me sens beaucoup mieux  
aujourd'hui*I feel much better today*Je me sens beaucoup mieux quand  
je suis seul*I feel much better when I am alone*Je travaille beaucoup mieux quand  
je suis seul*I work much better when I am alone***Je n'ai besoin de rien**

Je n'en ai pas besoin

*I don't need / have need of anything**I don't need / have need of it*

J'ai besoin de ça

*I need / have need of that*

J'en ai besoin

*I need / have need of it***Il y a trop de monde ici**

Tout le monde est ici

*There are too many people here**Everybody is here*

Tout le monde va être ici

*Everybody is going to be here*

Tout le monde va être là ce soir

*Everybody is going to be there tonight*

Il y a beaucoup de monde

*There are many people*

Je ne veux pas rester ici...

*I don't want to stay here...*

...parce qu'il y a trop de monde ici

*... because there are too many  
people here*

...aussi il fait très chaud ici

*...also it is very warm here*

Il n'y a pas de climatisation ici

*There is no air-conditioning here*

Ce n'est pas climatisé

*It is not air-conditioned*

Je ne peux pas supporter la chaleur

*I cannot stand the heat**To say 'It is...' when you are talking about the weather, use Il fait... [it makes...], not C'est...***Il fait...***It is...*

...chaud

*...warm, hot*

...beau

*...fine, beautiful weather*

...beau temps

*... " " " "*

...froid

*...cold***avoir froid / chaud***to be [to have] cold / warm*

J'ai chaud

*I am [have] warm*

Avez-vous froid?

*Are you cold?**Note: If you say Êtes-vous froid? this means 'Are you a cold person?'*

Nous avons chaud ici  
Il fait chaud ici  
J'ai froid...  
...parce qu'il fait froid ici

*We are warm here  
It is warm here  
I am cold...  
...because it is cold here*

### **avoir faim / soif**

J'ai faim  
Je n'ai pas faim  
Je voudrais manger quelque chose...  
...parce que j'ai faim  
J'ai soif  
Je voudrais boire quelque chose...  
...parce que j'ai soif  
Qu'est-ce que vous voulez boire?

*to be hungry / thirsty  
I am hungry [I have hunger / famine]  
I am not hungry  
I would like to eat something...  
...because I am hungry  
I am thirsty  
I would like to drink something...  
...because I am thirsty  
What do you want to drink?*

### **prendre**

Qu'est-ce que vous voulez prendre?

*to take, to have (food or drink)  
What would you like to have  
(to eat or drink)?*

*If you want to say 'have' referring to food or drink, never use avoir. Instead use prendre meaning 'to take [intake]'*

Je vais prendre une tasse de café

*I'm going to have [take]  
a cup of coffee*

Je vais prendre mon petit-déjeuner  
Voulez-vous prendre le petit-déjeuner  
avec moi?

*I am going to have my breakfast  
Will you have breakfast with me?*

À quelle heure voulez-vous prendre  
le petit-déjeuner demain matin?

*At what time do you want to have  
breakfast tomorrow morning?*

Je vais faire des achats

*I am going shopping  
[to do purchases]*

### **moi-même**

Je pense/crois que je peux le faire  
moi-même

*myself  
I think I can do it myself*

Je vais essayer de le faire moi-même

*I am going to try to do it myself  
anyway, even so*

### **quand même**

Je vais le faire quand même

*I am going to do it anyway*

Je le ferai quand même

*I will do it anyway*

### **même si...**

Même si vous me dites que je ne  
peux pas le faire...

*even if...  
Even if you tell me that I cannot  
do it...*

...je vais essayer de le faire  
quand même

...I am going to try to do it anyway

Je vais le faire lentement

I am going to do it slowly

Ça ne va pas très bien

It is not going very well

Ça va mal

It is going badly

Ça m'étonne

It astonishes me, surprises me

Je suis surpris

I am surprised

Il est surpris

He is surprised

**Il est bien surpris**

He is quite surprised

bien before an adjective means 'quite'

**Elle est surprise**

She is surprised

Êtes-vous surpris / surprise?

Are you surprised?

If you are talking about a woman, add 'e' to surpris to make it feminine

**Ça ne m'étonne pas**

It doesn't surprise me

**C'est...**

It is...

...magnifique

...magnificent

...superbe

...superb

...formidable

...great

...fantastique

...fantastic, tremendous

**mauvais / mal**

bad / badly

C'est très mauvais

It is very bad

Ça ne me plaît pas parce que c'est  
très mauvais

I don't like it because it is very bad

Il le fait mal

He is doing it badly

Ça va mal

It is going badly

Ça ne va pas mal aujourd'hui

It is not going badly today

Au contraire, ça va très bien

On the contrary, it is going very well

**C'est très léger**

It is very light

C'est très lourd

It is very heavy

C'est trop lourd

It is too heavy

**lever / se lever**

to lift / to get up

Je le lève

I am lifting it up

Je me lève

I am getting up [lifting myself up]

Je vais me lever

I am going to get up



Je vais me lever tôt  
 Je vais me lever plus tôt  
 C'est trop tôt  
 Je vais me lever de bonne heure  
 demain matin

### **C'est très lourd**

Je ne peux pas le lever...  
 ...parce que c'est trop lourd

### **C'est plein**

C'est trop plein

### **remplir**

Voulez-vous remplir la fiche?  
 C'est très vide  
 C'est trop vide

### **vider**

Je vais le vider  
 Voulez-vous remplir le verre?  
 Voulez-vous remplir la bouteille?

Ce n'est pas propre  
 Voulez-vous le nettoyer?  
 C'est très sale  
 C'est trop sale

### **répondre**

donner une réponse  
 Voulez-vous me donner une réponse?  
 J'attends votre réponse  
 Voulez-vous me répondre?

C'est parfait  
 C'est vraiment parfait

Où voulez-vous le mettre?  
 Je voudrais savoir où c'est

### **Ça se trouve...**

Je voudrais savoir où ça se trouve

*I am going to get up early  
 I am going to get up earlier  
 It is too early  
 I am going to get up early [of good  
 hour] tomorrow morning*

*It is very heavy  
 I cannot lift it up...  
 ...because it is too heavy  
 It is full  
 It is too full*

*to fill up / to fill in (a form)  
 Will you fill in the form?  
 It is very empty [void]  
 It is too empty  
 to empty  
 I am going to empty it  
 Will you fill up the glass?  
 Will you fill up the bottle?*

*It is not clean  
 Will you clean it up?  
 It is very dirty  
 It is too dirty*

*to answer [respond]  
 to give an answer  
 Will you give me an answer?  
 I am waiting for your answer  
 Will you answer me?*

*It is perfect  
 It is really perfect*

*Where do you want to put it?  
 I would like to know where it is*

*It is [finds itself]...  
 I would like to know where  
 it is located*

Je voudrais savoir où est /  
se trouve le restaurant

Le restaurant est / se trouve près d'ici

Le restaurant se trouve tout près d'ici

Vous pouvez aller à pied

Ce n'est pas loin

*I would like to know where is the  
restaurant*

*The restaurant is near here*

*The restaurant is quite near here*

*You can walk there*

*It is not far*

### **n'importe où**

Vous pouvez l'avoir n'importe où

Vous pouvez le trouver n'importe où

### **n'importe qui**

N'importe qui peut vous dire

### **n'importe quand**

Vous pouvez venir n'importe quand

### **à n'importe quelle heure**

Vous pouvez venir à n'importe  
quelle heure

Vous pouvez le faire à n'importe  
quelle heure / n'importe quand  
n'importe comment

*anywhere, any place, no matter where*

*You can get it anywhere*

*You can find it any place*

*anybody*

*Anybody can tell you*

*any time, no matter when*

*You can come any time*

*at any time*

*You can come at any time*

*You can do it at any time /  
no matter when*

*anyhow, no matter how*

Je le cherche **partout...**

...mais vous pouvez le trouver  
n'importe où

*I am looking for it everywhere...*

*...but you can find it any place*

### **sans**

Je ne peux pas le faire sans vous

sans souci

sans...

...me dire

...le trouver

...partir

...dire un mot

Il va partir sans dire un mot

*without*

*I can't do it without you*

*without worries*

*without...*

*...telling me*

*...finding it*

*...leaving*

*...saying a word*

*He is going to leave without  
saying a word*

*For verbs in English which end in 'ing' (e.g. doing, making...) and which follow a preposition (e.g. sans), you use the whole verb (infinitive) in French*

**C'est assez****Ça suffit**

Ça suffit pour aujourd'hui

C'est assez comme ça

Bon voyage!

Bonne chance!

**souhaiter**

Je vous souhaite bonne chance

À vos souhaits

À bientôt

*It is enough*

*It / That is enough [It suffices]*

*It is enough for today*

*It is enough like that*

*Good trip!*

*Good luck!*

*to wish*

*I wish you good luck*

*to your wishes (said after sneezing)*

*until soon*



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