

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

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?

*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*

Ce n'est pas loin

C'est près

C'est près d'ici

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

Aller à pied

Vous pouvez aller à pied

C'est trop loin pour y aller à pied

*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...

I don't feel like...

...le faire

...doing it

...le voir

...seeing it

...rester ici

...staying here

Je n'ai pas envie d'...

I don't feel like...

...aller le voir

...going to see it

...y aller ce soir

...going there tonight

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

*I really feel like going to the movies
 tonight*

J'ai envie de voir ce film

I feel like seeing this picture

J'ai envie d'aller voir ce film

I feel like going to see this picture

Il paraît

Il paraît que c'est très intéressant

It appears, it seems

Il paraît que c'est un film très
 intéressant

It appears that it is very interesting

J'ai envie de le voir

*It appears that it is a very interesting
 picture*

I feel like seeing it

Ça m'intéresse

Ça m'intéresse beaucoup

It interests me

Ça ne m'intéresse pas

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

I find it, I think it is...

...very interesting

Qu'est-ce que vous pensez?

What do you think?

[What is it that you think?]

Qu'est-ce que vous en pensez?

What do you think of it?

A mon avis...

...on peut y aller

In my opinion...

...one/we can go there

...nous pouvons y aller

...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

Combien c'est? C'est combien?

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

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

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

Ça ne me plaît pas

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

heureusement

Heureusement ça sera possible
de le faire

malheureusement

Mais malheureusement je ne peux
pas le faire aujourd'hui
Je ne peux pas le faire
Je ne peux rien faire...
...mais possiblement demain

Si ça vous va**Il y a...****Il y a beaucoup de monde**

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

Tout le monde est là
Il y a trop de monde

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

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

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

*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*

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

*fortunately, happily
Fortunately it will be possible to do
it
unfortunately
But unfortunately I can't do it today*

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

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

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

*Everybody is there
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

There is a message for you

There are no messages

Are there any messages?

Nothing today

Nothing any more

There is nothing any more

Je voudrais laisser un message

Est-ce que je peux laisser un message?

Je peux laisser un message?

I would like to leave a message

Can I leave a message/ 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

I am looking for it

...everywhere

I see it everywhere

I'm looking for it everywhere but...

...I cannot find it

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

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

of course

naturellement

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...

Il y a trop de...

...circulation

...traffic

Ça va prendre très longtemps...

There is too much...

...pour y arriver

...traffic

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

...to get there

en retard

Je vais être en retard
Je serai là / J'y serai en retard
Je serai là dans quelques minutes

late

I am going to be late

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...

something to...

Est-ce que vous avez quelque chose
à manger?

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

It doesn't matter

[It doesn't do anything]

Çe n'est pas très important de le faire

It isn't very important to do it

Ça n'a pas beaucoup d'importance

It doesn't have much importance

Ça me fait plaisir

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

Ça me fait grand plaisir...

I am very pleased...

...de vous voir

...to see you

...de le faire pour vous

...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 pas aujourd'hui...

...she doesn't want to do it

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

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

À mon avis...

...she doesn't feel like going there

...je suis d'accord avec vous

In my opinion...

C'est d'accord

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

D'accord

It's OK

OK, agreed

Ça m'intéresse beaucoup

Ça m'intéresse énormément

It interests me a great deal

Mais malheureusement ça ne m'intéresse pas du tout

It interests me enormously

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

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

Il ne faut pas...

...l'acheter
 On ne doit pas l'acheter...
 ...parce que c'est trop cher

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?

...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

I would like to have it right away

I must have it straightaway

One / We must not...

...buy it

We must not buy it...

...because it's too expensive

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

Je ne vais pas oublier de...

...le faire

...vous dire

...vous le donner

...le lui donner

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

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'essayerai / 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 ...

*... 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

Ça ne marche pas

Ça ne marche pas bien

*It works, it functions [it marches]
 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>
Je vais le faire faire	<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>
Puis-je...?	<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

vouloir dire

Vous voulez dire...

Je veux dire...

Ce n'est pas ce que je veux dire

Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire?

Je ne comprends pas ce que
vous voulez dire

Ça veut dire...

Voulez-vous expliquer ce que
vous voulez dire?

Pouvez-vous expliquer ce que ça
veut dire?

One is going to have many problems

to mean

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

I mean...

That's not what I mean

What do you mean?

[What do you want to say?]

I don't understand what you mean

It means...

Will you explain what you mean?

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 less]
 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***I feel fine [feel myself]*

Je me sens mieux

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

Je n'en ai pas besoin

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***There are too many people here*

Tout le monde est ici

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
Je vais prendre mon petit-déjeuner
Voulez-vous prendre le petit-déjeuner
avec moi?
À quelle heure voulez-vous prendre
le petit-déjeuner demain matin?
Je vais faire des achats

*I'm going to have [take]
a cup of coffee
I am going to have my breakfast
Will you have breakfast with me?
At what time do you want to have
breakfast tomorrow morning?
I am going shopping
[to do purchases]*

moi-même

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

*myself
I think I can do it myself*

quand même

Je vais le faire quand même
Je le ferai quand même

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

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

Je le cherche **partout...**

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

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

*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

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

I am looking for it everywhere...

...but you can find it any place

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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