Michel Thomas®

FOUNDATION
FRENCH

Hodder Arnold

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Michel Thomas, 1914–2005

Michel Thomas, the internationally renowned linguist and language teacher, who was recently 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. He was 90.

To find out more, please get in touch with us

For general enquiries and for information on Michel Thomas:
Call: 020 7873 6400   Fax: 020 7873 6325
Email: michelthomas-enquiries@hodder.co.uk
To place an order:
Call: 01235 400414   Fax: 01235 400454   Email: uk.orders@bookpoint.co.uk
www.michelthomas.co.uk
You can write to us at:
Hodder Arnold, 338 Euston Road, London NW1 3BH
Visit our forum at:
www.michelthomas.co.uk

Introduction

Anyone can learn a language with Michel Thomas!

The amazing teaching method of the world's greatest language teacher, Michel Thomas, is now available to everyone, not just the rich and famous. These all-audio courses, published by Hodder Arnold, provide an accelerated method for language learning that is truly revolutionary. And they promise a remarkable educational experience that will make your learning both exciting and pleasurable.

No books, no pens, no homework, no memorizing – just sit back and let the most sought-after language teacher in the world be your guide. In a matter of hours, you will find yourself speaking and thinking in your new language quite naturally and effortlessly.
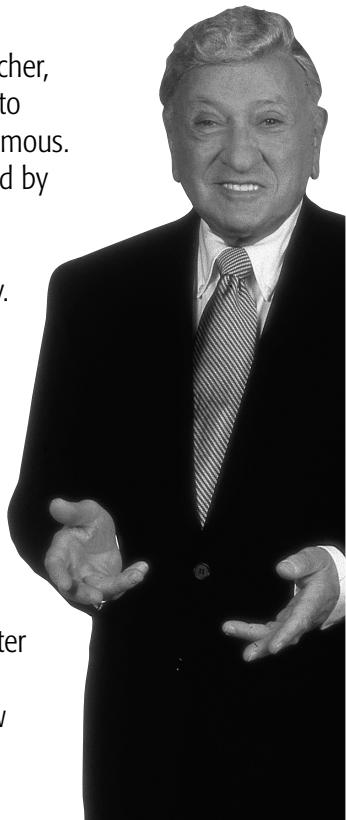
Photo by Robert Milazzo

2 | What is the Michel Thomas method?

Over a period of twenty-five years, Michel Thomas developed and perfected a unique method of teaching languages*. His approach gives startling results within a remarkably short time, all without the need for books, memorizing, or homework. In essence, Michel Thomas 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.

Michel Thomas presents the language within simple, elegant structures that echo the way the language is spoken. He achieves this by guiding you through carefully planned sets of exercises that build up your understanding of the language almost without you realizing it. You are able to absorb the structures effortlessly and apply them naturally right from the start.

What does the Foundation (8-hour) course contain?

In his specially developed course you hear the voice of Michel Thomas as he leads a class of two students. These students are novices who have little or no knowledge of the language they are being taught. Their responses to Michel Thomas are not scripted and they have received no additional instruction or preparation – just the guidance from Michel Thomas that you hear. You participate in this class actively and learn along with the students.

This radically different approach means that you will learn a language in 'real-time' conditions, that is in the same way that the students on the recording learn. There is no need to stop the recording to do homework, additional exercises, or vocabulary memorization. Therefore, unlike other learning methods you may have encountered, you will not be set unrealistic or unachievable goals. The success of the Michel Thomas method is proven by the very results that you hear from the students on the recording and, at the same time, from you as you make your own responses!

*U.S. patent 6,565,358

HOW IS THE FOUNDATION (8-hour) COURSE BEST USED?

• **Relax!** Make yourself comfortable before playing the recording and try to let go of the tensions and anxieties traditionally associated with learning.

• **Do not write or take any notes.** Remove notebooks, pens, dictionaries and anything else associated with learning at school.

• **Do not try to remember.** While participating in the recording and afterwards, it is important that you do not try to memorize specific words or expressions. It is a basic principle of the Michel Thomas method that the responsibility for the student's learning lies with the teacher. With Michel Thomas as your teacher, your learning will be based on understanding, and what you understand you don't forget.

• **Interact fully with the recordings.** Use the pause button and respond out loud (or in a whisper, or in your head, if you are in a public place) before the students' responses. *This is essential.* You do not learn by repetition but by thinking out the answers to each question; it is by your own thought process that you truly learn.

• **Give yourself time to think.** The students on the recordings had all the time they needed to think out their responses. On the recordings their 'thinking time' has been cut in order to make full use of the recording time and to give you all the time you may need (by pushing your pause button). The pause button is the key to *your* learning!

• **Start at the beginning of the course.** Whatever your existing knowledge of the language you are learning, it is important that you follow the way that Michel builds up your knowledge of the language.

• **Do not get annoyed with yourself if you make a mistake.** Mistakes are part of the learning process; as long as you understand why you made the mistake and you have the 'ahaa' reaction – 'yes, of course, I understand now' – you are doing fine. If you made a mistake and you do not understand why, you may have been daydreaming for a few seconds. The course is structured so that you cannot go on unless you fully understand everything, so just go back a little and you will pick up where you left off.

• **Stop the recording whenever it suits you.** You will notice that this course is not divided into lessons*; you will always be able to pick up from where you left off, without the need to review.

*Tracking breaks in the recordings reflect the numbering in the index (pages 9–54). These breaks are added purely to help you locate where you left off, and do not represent any sort of hierarchy in Michel's method.

4 | What level of language will I achieve?

The Foundation course is designed for complete beginners. It makes no assumption of a knowledge of any language other than English. It will give the beginner a practical and functional use of the spoken language. It is also appropriate for anyone who has studied a language before, but has forgotten much of it or does not have confidence in speaking.

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. You will absorb the vocabulary and grammatical structures and, in addition, will be introduced to elements of writing and reading.

How quickly can I learn with the Foundation (8-hour) course?

One of the most remarkable features of the Michel Thomas method is the speed with which results are achieved. A knowledge of the language that will take months of conventional study can be achieved in a matter of hours with the Foundation course. Michel masterfully guides the student through an instructional process at a very rapid rate – yet the process will appear informal, relaxed and unhurried. Michel moves quickly between numerous practice sessions, which all build the learners' confidence in their ability to communicate in complex ways.

Because the Michel Thomas method is based on understanding, not memorization, there is no set limit to the length of time that you should study the course. It offers immersion without strain or stress, and you will find the recordings are not divided into lessons, though the material has been indexed for your convenience (pages 9–54). This means that you can stop and start as you please.

The excitement of learning will motivate you to continue listening and learning for as long a time as is practical for you. This will enable you to make progress faster than you ever imagined possible.

Who is the Foundation (8-hour) course for?

Anyone can learn a language with the Michel Thomas method – and the wide diversity of his students proves this. Not only does Michel instruct the rich and famous, but he has also taught many so-called 'hopeless cases'. For example, in 1997, Michel taught French to a group of sixteen-year-olds in north London who had been told they could never learn a language, and gave them the ability to use the new language far beyond their expectations – in just a week. Perhaps more important, he gave them the confidence to speak and a belief in, and the experience of, their own ability to learn.

Whatever your motivation for learning a language, the Michel Thomas course quite simply offers the most effective method that is available.

How do I use the Foundation Review course?

The **Review** course has been devised for those who want to review, quickly and easily, the entire teaching contents of the Michel Thomas Foundation course. The Review course can be used in many ways: when you have reached the end of the main course to check or consolidate your learning; as a quick refresher when you return to the main course after a lapse of time; or if you are a newcomer to Michel Thomas looking for an overview of what the main courses contain. Michel will give you a prompt in English, there is a pause which allows time for your response in the foreign language, then Michel gives the correct response. If you struggled to give the right answer, or gave an incorrect answer, when working through the Review course, you can use the index (pages 9–54) to locate precisely where in the main course the specific language point is taught in depth, and can return to the main course to work through the relevant section again.

What can I do next?

The Michel Thomas **Advanced** course is the long-awaited follow-on to the Foundation course. In five hours, Michel expands on the structures he only touches on in the earlier course to give you a comprehensive knowledge of the entire language and verb system. As in the Foundation course, Michel leads a class of two students, who had previously completed the Foundation course.

6 The Michel Thomas **Language Builders** take the form of a 'one-to-one' lecture with Michel Thomas, building on the words and phrases in his Foundation and Advanced courses. The courses provide confidence in pronunciation, increase your word-power and consolidate your knowledge in just two hours.

The much-anticipated **Vocabulary** courses carry forward the Michel Thomas teaching tradition and faithfully follow his unique approach to foreign language learning. The series editor is Dr Rose Lee Hayden, Michel's most experienced and trusted teacher. The courses remain faithful to the method Michel Thomas uses in his earlier courses, with the all-audio and 'building-block' approach. The presenter builds on Michel's foundations to encourage the student at home to tap into the vast resources of vocabulary common to English and the foreign languages taught here. The student takes part in the audio, following prompts by the presenter, as in Michel Thomas' original Foundation and Advanced courses. The teaching is all in English, with the addition of two native speakers to give models for perfect pronunciation and to increase the opportunity for practice.

See the end of the booklet for details about all these courses.

Try to speak with native speakers whenever possible, as this is invaluable for improving your fluency. Magazines and newspapers (especially those which feature interviews) will give you practice in the most current and idiomatic language. Expose yourself to the language whenever you can – you will have firm foundations on which to build.

So, 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.

Michel in the uniform of an officer in the French Resistance

He escaped and fought for the French Resistance, surviving capture and interrogation by Klaus Barbie – the 'Butcher of Lyons' – and torture by the Gestapo.

His mastery of languages enabled him to adopt many identities (the last one being 'Michel Thomas'), and, once France was liberated, allowed him to join the US Army as an intelligence officer. His unit went on to liberate Dachau, where he interrogated the camp executioner and interviewed survivors. As well as recording the horrors of the Holocaust, he was driven by a personal mission to discover the fate of his own family (he later discovered that they had all perished in Auschwitz). At the end of the war, he masterminded operations to uncover war criminals and infiltrate underground Nazi groups, and was renowned for his ability to extract confessions without ever recourse to violence. In 1944 Michel was nominated for the Silver Star medal for his service to the US Army's 45th Infantry Division in France. The award was finally presented to him in May 2004, sixty years later.

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 twenty-five years, he developed a unique and revolutionary learning system that has made him the world's leading language teacher. Now, for the first time, his method has been made widely available through the publication of these recordings.

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

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Michel with Grace Kelly

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, now numbering in the thousands, have included well-known people from the arts and from the corporate, political and academic worlds. For example, he taught French to filmstar Grace Kelly prior to her marriage to Prince Rainier of Monaco.

Michel's list of clients include:

• *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, Sophia Coppola.

• *Diplomats, dignitaries and academics:* Former U.S. Ambassador to France, Walter Curley; U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., 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, former 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.

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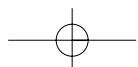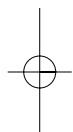
✓ = features on the Review course   ✗ = Foundation (8-hour) course only

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 1

0:00	Introduction. How to use this course

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 2		**Review course CD 1 Track 2**
0:00	French language: similarities to English. Over 60 percent of English vocabulary comes from French. Key to similar vocabulary. Active vocabulary is small: 500–1,500 words.	✗
3:28	Words in English ending with -ible and -able are the same in French.	✗
4:00	possible	*possible*	✓
4:07	table	*table*	✓
4:15	comfortable	*confortable*	✓
4:39	it is / that is	*c'est*	✓
4:47	the life	*la vie*	✗
4:52	It is possible.	*C'est possible.*	✓
5:02	It is comfortable.	*C'est confortable.*	✓
5:11	good	*bon*	✗
5:15	It is good.	*C'est bon.*	✓
5:25	very	*très*	✗
5:28	It is very good.	*C'est très bon.*	✓
5:39	It is very comfortable.	*C'est très confortable.*	✓
5:50	It is probable.	*C'est probable.*	✓
6:20	It is acceptable.	*C'est acceptable.*	✓
6:28	for me	*pour moi*	✗
6:34	for	*pour*	✗
6:40	It is for me.	*C'est pour moi.*	✓
6:46	for you	*pour vous*	✗
6:51	It is for you.	*C'est pour vous.*	✓
7:03	It is very comfortable for me.	*C'est très confortable pour moi.*	✓
7:33	it is not	*ce n'est pas*	✓
7:46	Not for me, thank you.	*Pas pour moi, merci.*	✓
7:59	thanks	*merci*	✗
8:24	It is not for me.	*Ce n'est pas pour moi.*	✓

Time	English	French	Review course
8:40	It is not very comfortable for me.	*Ce n'est pas très confortable pour moi.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 3			**Review course CD 1 Track 3**
0:00	so-so (lit. like this, like that)	*comme ci, comme ça*	✗
0:21	like that / that way	*comme ça*	✗
0:32	It is like that (that way).	*C'est comme ça.*	✓
1:15	It is not like that.	*Ce n'est pas comme ça.*	✓
1:30	It is not possible for me that way.	*Ce n'est pas possible pour moi comme ça.*	✓
2:40	I'm sorry…	*je regrette…*	✓
3:08	I'm sorry but…	*Je regrette mais…*	✓
3:11	but	*mais*	✗
3:18	I'm sorry but it is not very comfortable for me that way.	*Je regrette mais ce n'est pas très confortable pour moi comme ça.*	✓
4:06	I'm sorry but it is not acceptable for me that way.	*Je regrette mais ce n'est pas acceptable pour moi comme ça.*	✗
4:48	It is very remarkable.	*C'est très remarquable.*	✓
5:04	considerable	*considérable*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 4			**Review course CD 1 Track 4**
0:00	Words in English ending in -ent and -ant come from French. They have the same spelling and the same meaning.		✗
0:15	different	*différent*	✓
0:20	important	*important*	✓
0:29	Pronunciation of im- and in-. The stress is always at the end of the word in French.		✗
0:56	It is not very different that way.	*Ce n'est pas très différent comme ça.*	✓
1:26	But it is very important for me.	*Mais c'est très important pour moi.*	✓
1:51	The 's' at the end of a word may be pushed over to the following word if that word starts with a vowel. It is pronounced as a 'z'.		✗
2:06	very important	*très important*	✗
2:38	evident	*évident*	✓
2:42	recent	*récent*	✓
2:50	constant	*constant*	✓
2:56	Words in English ending in -ary become -aire in French.		✗
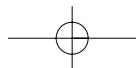
3:17	necessary	*nécessaire*	✓
3:25	It is not necessary for me.	*Ce n'est pas nécessaire pour moi.*	✓
3:36	contrary	*contraire*	✓
3:39	on the contrary	*au contraire*	✗
3:53	military	*militaire*	✓
3:58	vocabulary	*vocabulaire*	✓
4:32	I would like…	*je voudrais…*	✓
4:40	to speak	*parler*	✗
4:55	to speak French	*parler français*	✗
5:03	I would like to speak French.	*Je voudrais parler français.*	✓
5:13	with	*avec*	✗
5:18	with you	*avec vous*	✗
5:21	with me	*avec moi*	✗
5:28	I would like to speak French with you.	*Je voudrais parler français avec vous.*	✓
5:41	Will you…? / Will you…, please? / Do you want…?	*Voulez-vous…?*	✗
6:08	Will you speak French with me?	*Voulez-vous parler français avec moi?*	✓
6:26	to come	*venir*	✗
6:42	Will you come with me?	*Voulez-vous venir avec moi?*	✓
6:57	to eat	*manger*	✗
7:10	Will you eat?	*Voulez-vous manger?*	✓
8:11	Will you come eat with me?	*Voulez-vous venir manger avec moi?*	✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 5 — **Review course CD 1 Track 5**

0:15	to come	*venir*	✓
0:18	to go	*aller*	✓
0:27	Will you go eat with me?	*Voulez-vous aller manger avec moi?*	✓
0:56	Where?	*Où?*	✓
1:05	Where do you want to go?	*Où voulez-vous aller?*	✓
1:48	Where do you want to go eat?	*Où voulez-vous aller manger?*	✓
2:36	tonight	*ce soir*	✗
2:52	It is for tonight.	*C'est pour ce soir.*	✓

3:06	It is for me.	*C'est pour moi.*	✓
3:23	Where do you want to go eat tonight?	*Où voulez-vous aller manger ce soir?*	✓
4:09	to have dinner	*dîner*	✓
4:16	the dinner	*le dîner*	✗
4:26	Where do you want to have dinner tonight?	*Où voulez-vous dîner ce soir?*	✗
4:39	Do you want to come have dinner with me tonight?	*Voulez-vous venir dîner avec moi ce soir?*	✗
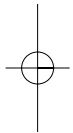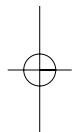
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 6			**Review course CD 1 Track 6**
0:00	to know	*savoir*	✗
0:15	I would like to know…	*Je voudrais savoir…*	✓
0:35	I would like to know where…	*Je voudrais savoir où…*	✓
0:45	I would like to know where it is.	*Je voudrais savoir où c'est.*	✓
1:45	How much?	*Combien?*	✗
1:54	I would like to know how much it is.	*Je voudrais savoir combien c'est.*	✓
2:09	something	*quelque chose*	✗
2:16	the thing	*la chose*	✗
2:20	the same thing	*la même chose*	✗
2:28	I would like to eat something.	*Je voudrais manger quelque chose.*	✓
2:45	I would like to eat the same thing.	*Je voudrais manger la même chose.*	✓
3:30	Do you want to eat something?	*Voulez-vous manger quelque chose?*	✓
3:41	Do you want to eat the same thing?	*Voulez-vous manger la même chose?*	✓
3:55	The same thing for me, please.	*La même chose pour moi, s'il vous plaît.*	✓
4:10	I would like the same thing for me, please.	*Je voudrais la même chose pour moi, s'il vous plaît.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 7			**Review course CD 1 Track 7**
0:00	Words in English ending in -ance and -ence come from French.		✗
0:22	difference	*différence*	✓

0:26	preference	*préférence*	✗
0:31	importance	*importance*	✗
0:40	influence	*influence*	✗
1:06	the difference	*la différence*	✓
1:13	a difference	*une différence*	✓
1:19	What difference?	*Quelle différence?*	✗
1:23	What? / Which?	*Quel?*	✗
1:29	the preference	*la préférence*	✓
1:40	a preference	*une préférence*	✓
1:48	What preference?	*Quelle préférence?*	✓
1:59	Have you? / Do you have?	*Avez-vous?*	✗
2:26	Do you have a preference?	*Avez-vous une préférence?*	✓
2:36	What preference do you have?	*Quelle préférence avez-vous?*	✓
2:50	For what restaurant do you have a preference tonight?	*Pour quel restaurant avez-vous une préférence ce soir?*	✓
4:30	Words in English ending in -ion come from French. They have the same spelling and the same meaning.		✗
4:47	opinion	*opinion*	✗
4:49	condition	*condition*	✓
5:11	the condition	*la condition*	✓
5:15	a condition	*une condition*	✓
5:21	What condition?	*Quelle condition?*	✓
5:29	position	*position*	✓
5:33	the position	*la position*	✓
5:38	a position	*une position*	✓
5:41	What position?	*Quelle position?*	✓
5:48	reservation	*réservation*	✓
6:07	the reservation	*la réservation*	✓
6:16	a reservation	*une réservation*	✓
6:28	What reservation?	*Quelle réservation?*	✓
6:42	Do you have a reservation for me for tonight?	*Avez-vous une réservation pour moi pour ce soir?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 8

Review course CD 1 Track 8

| 0:15 | What sort…? | *Quelle sorte …?* | ✓ |

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0:27	of	*de*	✗
0:32	What kind of reservation do you have for me for tonight?	*Quelle sorte de réservation avez-vous pour moi pour ce soir?*	✓
1:10	What kind of reservation do you want for tonight?	*Quelle sorte de réservation voulez-vous pour ce soir?*	✓
1:51	There are approximately 1,200 nouns in English and in French ending in -ion. Out of 1,200 there are only three exceptions: translation, explanation, vacation		✗
2:19	translation	*traduction*	✗
2:32	I would like a translation.	*Je voudrais une traduction.*	✓
2:56	to do / to make	*faire*	✗
3:19	Will you make a reservation for me?	*Voulez-vous faire une réservation pour moi?*	✓
3:34	What kind of reservation do you want to make?	*Quelle sorte de réservation voulez-vous faire?*	✓
4:42	Will you make a translation for me?	*Voulez-vous faire une traduction pour moi?*	✓
5:00	explanation	*explication*	✗
5:10	to give	*donner*	✗
5:25	Will you give an explanation for me?	*Voulez-vous donner une explication pour moi?*	✓
6:05	vacation	*les vacances*	✗
6:44	to spend money	*dépenser*	✗
6:51	to spend time	*passer le temps*	✗
6:55	to spend the vacation	*passer les vacances*	✓
7:06	Where do you want to spend the vacation?	*Où voulez-vous passer les vacances?*	✓
7:27	the situation	*la situation*	✓
7:52	What impression do you have of the situation?	*Quelle impression avez-vous de la situation?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 9   **Review course CD 1 Track 9**

0:00	Words in English ending in -ical end in -ique in French.		✗
0:05	political	*politique*	✓
0:15	economical	*économique*	✓
0:20	philosophical	*philosophique*	✓
0:26	astronomical	*astronomique*	✓

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0:30	logical	*logique*	✓
0:36	practical	*pratique*	✓
0:45	It is not logical but it is very practical that way.	*Ce n'est pas logique mais c'est très pratique comme ça.*	✓
1:38	the political situation	*la situation politique*	✓
1:46	the economical situation	*la situation économique*	✓
2:15	and	*et*	✗
2:22	the political and economical situation	*la situation politique et économique*	✓
2:44	in France	*en France*	✗
2:47	in / to (a country)	*en*	✗
3:00	I would like to go to France.	*Je voudrais aller en France.*	✓
3:36	I would like to spend the vacation(s) in France.	*Je voudrais passer les vacances en France.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 1 **Review course CD 1 Track 10**

0:11	What impression do you have of the political and economical situation in France at the present time?	*Quelle impression avez-vous de la situation politique et économique en France à présent?*	✓
2:20	What kind of reservation do you have for me?	*Quelle sorte de réservation avez-vous pour moi?*	✓
2:41	What kind of reservation do you want for tonight?	*Quelle sorte de réservation voulez-vous pour ce soir?*	✓
3:45	The consonant at the end of a word in French is not pronounced unless it is followed by an 'e'.		✗
4:05	restaurant	*restaurant*	✗
5:04	It is very small.	*C'est très petit.*	✓
5:18	too / too much	*trop*	✗
5:43	late	*tard*	✗
5:56	It is very late.	*C'est très tard.*	✓
6:05	It is too late.	*C'est trop tard.*	✓
6:16	It is too much for me.	*C'est trop pour moi.*	✓
7:01	big / tall	*grand*	✗
7:08	He is big.	*Il est grand.*	✓
7:10	She is big/tall.	*Elle est grande.*	✓
7:21	She is small.	*Elle est petite.*	✗

7:39	fast	*vite*	✗
7:48	It is very fast.	*C'est très vite.*	✗
8:03	It is too fast for me.	*C'est trop vite pour moi.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 2			**Review course CD 1 Track 11**
0:00	to speak	*parler*	✗
0:23	you speak	*vous parlez*	✓
0:33	You speak too fast for me.	*Vous parlez trop vite pour moi.*	✓
1:01	you go / you are going	*vous allez*	✓
2:02	You are going too fast for me.	*Vous allez trop vite pour moi.*	✓
2:24	It is very good.	*C'est très bon.*	✓
2:36	so	*si*	✗
2:40	It is so good.	*C'est si bon.*	✓
3:00	if	*si*	✗
3:04	if it is so good…	*si c'est si bon…*	✓
3:23	I would like to know if it is so good.	*Je voudrais savoir si c'est si bon.*	✓
3:56	Why?	*Pourquoi?*	✗
4:09	I would like to know why it is so good.	*Je voudrais savoir pourquoi c'est si bon.*	✓
4:46	I would like to know where you are going.	*Je voudrais savoir où vous allez.*	✓
5:13	I would like to know where you are going to have dinner tonight.	*Je voudrais savoir où vous allez dîner ce soir.*	✓
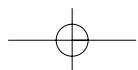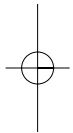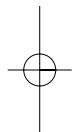
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 3			**Review course CD 1 Track 12**
0:18	port / harbour	*port*	✗
0:24	airport	*aéroport*	✗
0:43	the door	*la porte*	✓
0:51	A consonant at the end of a word which is not followed by an 'e' is not pronounced with the following four exceptions: C, R, F, L – CAREFUL consonants.		✗
1:44	with	*avec*	✓
1:46	with me	*avec moi*	✓
1:48	with you	*avec vous*	✓

1:58	bag	*sac*	✓
2:10	A 'c' which is preceded by an 'n' is not pronounced.		✗
2:27	white wine	*vin blanc*	✓
2:34	a glass	*un verre*	✓
2:42	a glass of white wine	*un verre de vin blanc*	✓
2:54	I would like a glass of white wine.	*Je voudrais un verre de vin blanc.*	✓
3:24	bottle	*bouteille*	✓
3:30	I would like a bottle.	*Je voudrais une bouteille.*	✓
3:43	I would like a bottle of white wine.	*Je voudrais une bouteille de vin blanc.*	✓
4:15	water	*eau*	✓
5:25	I would like a glass of water.	*Je voudrais un verre d'eau.*	✓
5:53	I would like a glass of mineral water.	*Je voudrais un verre d'eau minérale.*	✓
6:22	All words in English ending in -al or -el come from French.		✗
6:33	normal	*normal*	✓
6:47	normally	*normalement*	✓
7:03	general	*général*	✓
7:24	generally	*généralement*	✓
7:38	animal	*animal*	✓
7:44	special	*spécial*	✓
8:28	It is very special.	*C'est très special.*	✓
8:39	specially for you	*spécialement pour vous*	✓
9:09	cup	*tasse*	✓
9:27	I would like a cup of coffee.	*Je voudrais une tasse de café.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 4			**Review course CD 1 Track 13**
0:14	still / still more	*encore*	✓
0:28	a little	*un peu*	✓
0:39	I would like a little…	*Je voudrais un peu …*	✓
1:23	later	*plus tard*	✓
1:28	more	*plus*	✓
2:10	Will you come later?	*Voulez-vous venir plus tard?*	✓
2:36	a little later	*un peu plus tard*	✓

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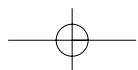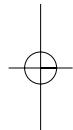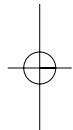
Time	English	French	Review course
2:50	Will you come a little later?	*Voulez-vous venir un peu plus tard?*	✓
3:04	now	*maintenant*	✓
3:44	not now	*pas maintenant*	✓
4:07	possibly	*possiblement*	✓
4:15	not now, possibly a little later	*pas maintenant, possiblement un peu plus tard*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 5			**Review course CD 1 Track 14**
0:00	I would like to eat something.	*Je voudrais manger quelque chose.*	✓
1:02	the same thing	*la même chose*	✓
1:09	I would like to eat the same thing.	*Je voudrais manger la même chose.*	✓
1:27	other	*autre*	✓
1:33	the other thing	*l'autre chose*	✓
1:42	another thing	*une autre chose*	✓
1:59	something else	*autre chose*	✓
2:13	I would like something else.	*Je voudrais autre chose.*	✓
2:28	to see	*voir*	✓
2:35	bye bye	*au revoir*	✗
2:53	to see again	*revoir*	✗
3:11	I would like to see something else.	*Je voudrais voir autre chose.*	✓
3:49	Do you have something else?	*Avez-vous autre chose?*	✓
4:08	Do you want something else?	*Voulez-vous autre chose?*	✓
4:42	Do you want to see something else?	*Voulez-vous voir autre chose?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 6			**Review course CD 1 Track 15**
1:35	to have	*avoir*	✓
1:42	I would like to have something else.	*Je voudrais avoir autre chose.*	✓
2:38	I would like to know…	*Je voudrais savoir…*	✓
3:45	Difference between 'un(e) autre' and 'encore'		✗
4:21	another glass (one more)	*encore un verre*	✓

4:46	I would like another bottle of white wine.	*Je voudrais encore une bouteille de vin blanc.*	✓
6:47	I would like another cup of coffee.	*Je voudrais encore une tasse de café.*	✓
7:49	I would like another glass of mineral water.	*Je voudrais encore un verre d'eau minérale.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 7			**Review course CD 1 Track 16**
0:00	More on the CAREFUL consonants: -r		✗
0:57	to leave	*partir*	✓
1:19	to speak	*parler*	✓
1:29	The 'to' form of a verb (infinitive) is expressed in an ending with -r. Ninety percent of French verbs end in -er.		✗
1:58	to go	*aller*	✓
2:13	More on the CAREFUL consonants: -f		✗
2:17	beef	*boeuf*	✗
2:26	More on the CAREFUL consonants: -l		✗
3:00	Definition of nouns, verbs and adjectives		✗
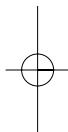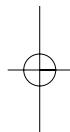
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 8			**Review course CD 1 Track 17**
0:00	If you know how to use the verbs, you know how to use the language. Verbs are the backbone of any language.		✗
1:29	to sleep	*dormir*	✓
1:49	to comprehend / to understand	*comprendre*	✓
1:57	to do / to make	*faire*	✓
4:24	Will you come eat with me?	*Voulez-vous venir manger avec moi?*	✓
4:49	I must…	*Je dois…*	✓
5:13	I must speak with you.	*Je dois parler avec vous.*	✓
5:43	Will you speak French with me?	*Voulez-vous parler français avec moi?*	✓
6:00	I must know where it is.	*Je dois savoir où c'est.*	✓
7:03	I am…	*Je suis…*	✓
7:19	I am tired.	*Je suis fatigué.*	✓
7:27	I am very tired now.	*Je suis très fatigué maintenant.*	✓

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7:43	busy	*occupé*	✓
8:02	I am very busy now.	*Je suis très occupé maintenant.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 9			**Review course CD 1 Track 18**
0:19	I can	*je peux*	✓
0:26	I can a little	*je peux un peu*	✓
0:58	Not for me, thank you.	*Pas pour moi, merci.*	✓
1:26	I cannot.	*Je ne peux pas.*	✓
1:44	The signal for the negative is 'ne'.		✗
3:50	I am not.	*Je ne suis pas.*	✓
4:02	I am not tired now.	*Je ne suis pas fatigué maintenant.*	✓
5:05	But I am not very busy now.	*Mais je ne suis pas très occupé maintenant.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 1			**Review course CD 1 Track 19**
0:06	to wait	*attendre*	✓
0:43	because	*parce que*	✓
1:22	I'm sorry but I cannot wait because I have to leave now.	*Je regrette mais je ne peux pas attendre parce que je dois partir maintenant.*	✓
2:34	I'm sorry.	*Je suis désolé.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 2			**Review course CD 1 Track 20**
0:00	I'm sorry but I cannot come with you now because I am very busy.	*Je regrette mais je ne peux pas venir avec vous maintenant parce que je suis très occupé.*	✗
1:36	I would like to speak with you.	*Je voudrais parler avec vous.*	✓
2:03	I have to speak with you.	*Je dois parler avec vous.*	✓
2:24	you speak	*vous parlez*	✓
2:28	The ending for 'vous' is -ez.		✗
3:02	Asking questions in French by inversion		✗
3:06	Do you speak? / Are you speaking?	*Parlez-vous?*	✓
3:21	Do you speak French?	*Parlez-vous français?*	✓
4:24	Do you go? / Are you going?	*Allez-vous?*	✓
4:48	Where are you going?	*Où allez-vous?*	✓

| 5:17 | Where are you going to have dinner tonight? | *Où allez-vous dîner ce soir?* | ✓ |

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 3			**Review course CD 1 Track 21**
0:26	you leave / you are leaving	*vous partez*	✓
0:51	At what time?	*À quelle heure?*	✓
1:01	At what time are you leaving?	*À quelle heure partez-vous?*	✓
2:01	to stay	*rester*	✓
2:15	you are staying	*vous restez*	✓
2:31	To form the first person of a verb, drop the -r from the infinitive.		✗
2:32	I am staying	*je reste*	✓
2:57	he is staying	*il reste*	✓
3:08	she is staying	*elle reste*	✓
3:14	My friend is staying.	*Mon ami reste.*	✓
3:24	everybody	*tout le monde*	✓
3:24	Everybody is staying.	*Tout le monde reste.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 4			**Review course CD 1 Track 22**
0:04	I'm not staying.	*Je ne reste pas.*	✓
0:17	I don't stay.	*Je ne reste pas.*	✗
0:30	In English there are three ways to express the present tense: I stay; I am staying; I do (not) stay. In French there is only one way: je reste.		✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 5			**Review course CD 1 Track 23**
0:00	I am busy.	*Je suis occupé.*	✓
0:09	I am not busy now.	*Je ne suis pas occupé maintenant.*	✓
1:18	ready	*prêt*	✓
1:26	ready to wear	*prêt-à-porter*	✓
1:28	ready to eat	*prêt-à-manger*	✓
1:43	I am ready. (masculine)	*Je suis prêt.*	✓
1:55	The difference between masculine and feminine adjectival forms		✗
2:06	I am ready. (feminine)	*Je suis prête.*	✓
2:40	He is ready.	*Il est prêt.*	✓
2:46	She is ready.	*Elle est prête.*	✓

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Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 6			Review course CD 1 Track 24
0:11	There are no -ing tenses in French: no 'is-ing', 'am-ing' or 'are-ing'		✗
1:20	I am eating	*je mange*	✓
1:33	I am speaking	*je parle*	✓
1:44	You do not translate 'do' and 'don't' directly in French.		✗
1:51	Do you speak?	*Parlez-vous?*	✓
2:11	Are you speaking?	*Parlez-vous?*	✓
2:34	you wait	*vous attendez*	✓
3:06	The imperative		✗
3:09	Wait!	*Attendez!*	✓
3:26	Wait a moment!	*Attendez un moment!*	✓
4:30	You are not waiting.	*Vous n'attendez pas.*	✓
4:41	You don't wait.	*Vous n'attendez pas.*	✓
5:07	Why?	*Pourquoi?*	✓
5:12	Why do you wait?	*Pourquoi attendez-vous?*	✓
5:26	Why are you waiting?	*Pourquoi attendez-vous?*	✓
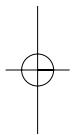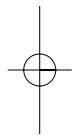
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 7			Review course CD 1 Track 25
0:06	we are leaving	*nous partons*	✓
0:16	with us	*avec nous*	✓
0:41	we are waiting	*nous attendons*	✓
0:51	we speak	*nous parlons*	✗
0:55	to start	*commencer*	✓
1:01	you are starting	*vous commencez*	✓
1:43	we are starting	*nous commençons*	✓
2:19	At what time are you starting?	*À quelle heure commencez-vous?*	✓
2:33	At what time do you start?	*À quelle heure commencez-vous?*	✓
2:47	At what time do we start tomorrow?	*À quelle heure commençons-nous demain?*	✓
2:50	tomorrow	*demain*	✗
3:27	At what time are we starting tomorrow?	*À quelle heure commençons-nous demain?*	✓
4:03	I am starting	*je commence*	✓
4:15	I am not starting.	*Je ne commence pas.*	✓
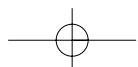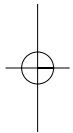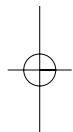
4:22	he is starting	*il commence*	✓
4:30	she is starting	*elle commence*	✓
4:50	She is not starting.	*Elle ne commence pas.*	✓
4:57	She doesn't start.	*Elle ne commence pas.*	✓
5:57	it / this / that	*ça*	✓
6:18	It starts.	*Ça commence.*	✓
6:26	It is ready.	*C'est prêt.*	✓
6:33	It is starting.	*Ça commence.*	✓
6:51	'it is' is 'c'est' when not followed by -ing (it is ready). When followed by -ing, 'it is' is 'ça'.		✗
7:47	It is very important.	*C'est très important.*	✓
7:57	It is very different.	*C'est très différent.*	✗
8:03	It is not necessary.	*Ce n'est pas nécessaire.*	✓
8:39	It is not ready.	*Ce n'est pas prêt.*	✓
8:47	It is not starting.	*Ça ne commence pas.*	✓
9:10	It doesn't start.	*Ça ne commence pas.*	✓
9:50	he can	*il peut*	✓
9:53	she can	*elle peut*	✓
9:58	It can start now.	*Ça peut commencer maintenant.*	✓
10:30	It must start now.	*Ça doit commencer maintenant.*	✓
11:09	It cannot start.	*Ça ne peut pas commencer.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 8   **Review course CD 1 Track 26**

0:08	You can guess vocabulary but not structure.		✗
0:55	At what time do you arrive tomorrow?	*À quelle heure arrivez-vous demain?*	✗
1:02	to arrive	*arriver*	✓
1:05	At what time are you arriving?	*À quelle heure arrivez-vous?*	✓
1:20	At what time do we arrive in Paris tomorrow morning?	*À quelle heure arrivons-nous à Paris demain matin?*	✓
1:29	morning	*matin*	✗
1:56	to spend the whole morning	*passer la matinée*	✓
2:05	this evening	*ce soir*	✓
2:07	to spend the whole evening	*passer la soirée*	✓
2:14	good day	*bonjour*	✓

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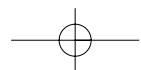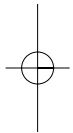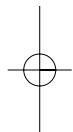
2:19	day	*jour*	✓
2:31	to spend the whole day	*passer la journée*	✓
3:20	How to say 'in' and 'to' a city and a country		✗
3:20	in / to (for cities)	*à*	✓
3:26	in Paris / to Paris	*à Paris*	✓
3:37	in / to France	*en France*	✓
3:38	in / to England	*en Angleterre*	✓
3:45	in London / to London	*à Londres*	✓
4:13	I am arriving	*j'arrive*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 9			**Review course CD 1 Track 27**
0:09	he is arriving	*il arrive*	✓
0:18	she is arriving	*elle arrive*	✓
0:41	soon	*bientôt*	✓
0:48	so long (until soon)	*à bientôt*	✓
0:58	She is arriving soon.	*Elle arrive bientôt.*	✓
1:12	today	*aujourd'hui*	✓
2:44	'au' is a contraction of 'à' and 'le'.		✗
3:04	the restaurant	*le restaurant*	✓
3:06	at / to the restaurant	*au restaurant*	✓
3:13	the office	*le bureau*	✓
3:22	I am at the office.	*Je suis au bureau.*	✓
4:47	not today	*pas aujourd'hui*	✓
4:59	to be	*être*	✓
5:21	here	*ici*	✓
5:25	I would like to be here with you.	*Je voudrais être ici avec vous.*	✓
5:48	At what time are you going to be here?	*À quelle heure allez-vous être ici?*	✓
6:37	I have	*j'ai*	✓
6:58	I have something for you.	*J'ai quelque chose pour vous.*	✓
7:14	I have a message for you.	*J'ai un message pour vous.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 10			**Review course CD 1 Track 28**
0:40	he has	*il a*	✓
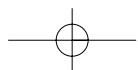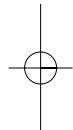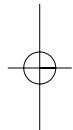
1:26	He has something for you.	*Il a quelque chose pour vous.*	✓
1:49	I don't have	*je n'ai pas*	✓
1:59	he doesn't have	*il n'a pas*	✓
2:27	hunger	*faim*	✓
3:02	I am hungry.	*J'ai faim.*	✓
3:04	I would like to eat something now because I'm hungry.	*Je voudrais manger quelque chose maintenant parce que j'ai faim.*	✓
3:36	I'm going	*je vais*	✓
4:02	I'm going to stay here.	*Je vais rester ici.*	✓
4:20	I'm going to leave soon.	*Je vais partir bientôt.*	✓
4:41	I'm not going to stay.	*Je ne vais pas rester.*	✓
5:32	I'm going to eat.	*Je vais manger.*	✓
5:56	I'm going to start soon.	*Je vais commencer bientôt.*	✓
6:38	I'm not going to leave today.	*Je ne vais pas partir aujourd'hui.*	✓
7:22	he is going	*il va*	✓
8:23	He is going to start soon.	*Il va commencer bientôt.*	✓
8:44	there	*là*	✓
8:50	He is there.	*Il est là.*	✓
8:55	He is not there.	*Il n'est pas là.*	✓
9:10	He is not in.	*Il n'est pas là.*	✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 1			**Review course CD 1 Track 29**
0:08	Who?	*Qui?*	✓
0:20	Who is there?	*Qui est là?*	✓
0:42	My friend is there.	*Mon ami est là.*	✓
0:50	Everybody is there.	*Tout le monde est là.*	✓
1:03	nobody	*personne*	✓
1:10	the person	*la personne*	✓
1:14	a person	*une personne*	✓
1:36	Nobody is in. / Nobody is there.	*Personne est là.*	✓
1:41	Everybody is ready.	*Tout le monde est prêt.*	✓
2:30	I'm going to be ready soon.	*Je vais être prêt bientôt.*	✓
3:11	He is going to be ready soon.	*Il va être prêt bientôt.*	✓

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3:38	She is going to be ready soon.	*Elle va être prête bientôt.*		✓
4:25	Who is going to be there tonight?	*Qui va être là ce soir?*		✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 2			**Review course CD 1 Track 30**
0:00	all / everything	*tout*	✓
0:07	everything is going	*tout va*	✓
0:10	Everything is going very well.	*Tout va très bien.*	✓
0:19	well	*bien*	✗
0:28	nothing	*rien*	✓
0:43	nothing is going	*rien va*	✓
0:50	Nothing is going to be ready today.	*Rien va être prêt aujourd'hui.*	✓
1:12	Nothing is ready.	*Rien est prêt.*	✓
1:24	Who is ready?	*Qui est prêt?*	✓
2:38	Nobody is ready.	*Personne est prêt.*	✓
2:53	Everything is ready.	*Tout est prêt.*	✓
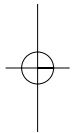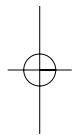
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 3			**Review course CD 1 Track 31**
0:00	More practice of 'is going' and 'is'		✗
1:51	Everybody is going to be ready soon.	*Tout le monde va être prêt bientôt.*	✓
3:01	it is going	*ça va*	✓
3:29	How?	*Comment?*	✓
3:36	How is it going?	*Comment ça va?*	✓
3:56	It is going well.	*Ça va bien.*	✓
3:59	It is going very well.	*Ça va très bien.*	✓
4:01	It is going very well the way it is (like that).	*Ça va très bien comme ça.*	✓
4:37	It is going to be ready soon.	*Ça va être prêt bientôt.*	✓
5:10	A closer look at the verb 'to go'		✗
5:24	we are going	*nous allons*	✓
5:54	it is not going	*ça ne va pas*	✓
6:24	It is not going to be ready today but everything is going to be ready for you tomorrow.	*Ça ne va pas être prêt aujourd'hui mais tout va être prêt pour vous demain.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 4

			Review course CD 1 Track 32
0:04	More on 'aller'		✗
1:32	For all verbs, the form for 'he', 'she' and 'it' follows the same sound as 'I'. For example, for 'he can' think of 'I can'.		✗
1:52	it can	*ça peut*	✓
2:06	Everybody would like to be here.	*Tout le monde voudrait être ici.*	✓
2:26	Everybody must leave soon.	*Tout le monde doit partir bientôt.*	✓
2:47	Who speaks English here?	*Qui parle français ici?*	✗
3:14	I speak	*je parle*	✓
3:25	How to form the first person (I): with all -er verbs you cut off the -r and sound the consonant. For non -er verbs you don't sound the consonant.		✗
3:51	to understand	*comprendre*	✓
3:53	I understand	*je comprends*	✓
3:58	I don't understand.	*Je ne comprends pas.*	✓
4:06	he understands	*il comprend*	✓
4:10	Nobody understands.	*Personne comprend.*	✓
4:23	Everybody understands very well.	*Tout le monde comprend très bien.*	✗
4:39	you are leaving	*vous partez*	✓
4:44	we are leaving	*nous partons*	✓
4:48	I am leaving	*je pars*	✓
5:06	Everybody is leaving.	*Tout le monde part.*	✓
5:26	I'm waiting	*j'attends*	✓
5:36	Everybody is waiting.	*Tout le monde attend.*	✓
5:42	Nobody is waiting.	*Personne attend.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 5

			Review course CD 1 Track 33
0:10	to take	*prendre*	✓
0:15	I am taking	*je prends*	✗
0:21	he is taking	*il prend*	✗
0:24	It is taking too much time.	*Ça prend trop de temps.*	✓
0:41	It doesn't take too much time.	*Ça ne prend pas trop de temps.*	✓
1:01	It is not taking too much time.	*Ça ne prend pas trop de temps.*	✓

1:43	to sell	*vendre*	✓
1:50	I'm selling	*je vends*	✓
1:57	he is selling	*il vend*	✓
2:03	Everybody can start now.	*Tout le monde peut commencer maintenant.*	✓
2:23	Everybody must start now.	*Tout le monde doit commencer maintenant.*	✓
3:17	To make the verb forms for 'he', 'she' and 'it', you follow the sound of 'I' with three exceptions: I am/he is, I have/he has, I'm going/he is going		✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 6			**Review course CD 1 Track 34**
0:06	Will you come with me?	*Voulez-vous venir avec moi?*	✓
0:29	Will you come have dinner with me at the house tonight because I would like to speak with you. It is very important for me.	*Voulez-vous venir dîner avec moi à la maison ce soir parce que je voudrais parler avec vous. C'est très important pour moi.*	✓
1:32	And I would like to know…	*Et je voudrais savoir…*	✓
1:46	…at what time you are going to be here…	*…à quelle heure vous allez être ici…*	✓
2:14	…because I'm going to prepare the dinner for us.	*…parce que je vais préparer le dîner pour nous.*	✓
3:20	There are many French verbs for which you simply add an -er to the English.		✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 7			**Review course CD 1 Track 35**
0:00	formation	*formation*	✓
0:04	to form	*former*	✓
0:10	to conform	*conformer*	✓
0:18	to confirm	*confirmer*	✓
0:24	Will you confirm the reservation for me?	*Voulez-vous confirmer la réservation pour moi?*	✓
0:53	to observe	*observer*	✓
0:59	observation	*observation*	✓
1:02	to reserve	*réserver*	✓
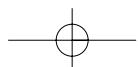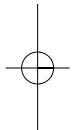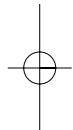
1:07	Will you reserve a table for two for dinner for tonight?	*Voulez-vous réserver une table pour deux pour dîner pour ce soir?*	✓
1:42	to invite	*inviter*	✓
1:50	to consider	*considérer*	✓
1:57	to accept	*accepter*	✓
2:03	Will you accept the condition?	*Voulez-vous accepter la condition?*	✓
2:18	to prefer	*préférer*	✓
2:30	you prefer	*vous préférez*	✓
2:40	we prefer	*nous préférons*	✓
2:50	I prefer	*je préfère*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 8			**Review course CD 1 Track 36**
0:09	I must speak with you.	*Je dois parler avec vous.*	✓
0:29	Whenever you have two or three consecutive verbs, you do not conjugate the second or third verbs. They are always in the infinitive.		✗
0:53	He must be here soon.	*Il doit être ici bientôt.*	✓
1:23	She must be ready now.	*Elle doit être prête maintenant.*	✓
1:51	He must be ready.	*Il doit être prêt.*	✓
2:20	It must be ready now.	*Ça doit être prêt maintenant.*	✓
2:25	It can be ready.	*Ça peut être prêt.*	✓
3:25	perhaps	*peut-être*	✓
3:51	Perhaps it can be ready now.	*Peut-être ça peut être prêt maintenant.*	✓
5:49	For non -er verbs in the first person you have an -s ending: 's' for 'self'. 'He', 'she' and 'it' have the same sound as 'I' but they have a 't' at the end.		✗
6:41	I do / I'm doing	*je fais*	✓
7:00	he is doing	*il fait*	✓
7:11	It makes a big difference that way.	*Ça fait une grande différence comme ça.*	✓
7:35	to say / to tell	*dire*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 9			**Review course CD 1 Track 37**
0:00	I say / I tell	*je dis*	✓
0:24	he says / he tells	*il dit*	✓
0:52	I see	*je vois*	✓

1:04	he sees	*il voit*	✓
2:03	you know	*vous savez*	✓
2:13	we know	*nous savons*	✓
2:18	We don't know.	*Nous ne savons pas.*	✓
2:28	You don't know.	*Vous ne savez pas.*	✓
2:40	Do you know?	*Savez-vous?*	✓
2:47	Do you know where it is?	*Savez-vous où c'est?*	✓
3:47	I know	*je sais*	✓
3:56	I don't know.	*Je ne sais pas.*	✓
4:21	he knows	*il sait*	✓
4:36	I know where it is.	*Je sais où c'est.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 10			**Review course CD 1 Track 38**
0:04	Nobody knows where it is.	*Personne sait où c'est.*	✓
0:48	Everybody knows where it is.	*Tout le monde sait où c'est.*	✓
1:30	Who knows?	*Qui sait?*	✓
1:43	Review of the verb 'avoir'		✗
2:27	you have	*vous avez*	✓
2:34	we have	*nous avons*	✓
4:30	we don't have	*nous n'avons pas*	✓
4:51	you don't have	*vous n'avez pas*	✓
5:12	Do you have?	*Avez-vous?*	✗
5:19	Do we have?	*Avons-nous?*	✓
5:42	The verb 'devoir'		✗
5:56	to have to / must	*devoir*	✓
6:16	you must / you have to	*vous devez*	✓
6:36	we must / we have to	*nous devons*	✓
7:10	We have to leave soon.	*Nous devons partir bientôt.*	✓
7:28	You have to come with me.	*Vous devez venir avec moi.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 1			**Review course CD 2 Track 1**
0:08	You have to wait.	*Vous devez attendre.*	✓
0:24	He has to wait.	*Il doit attendre.*	✓
0:38	You have to separate 'we' (nous) and 'you' (vous) from everything else.		✗
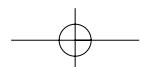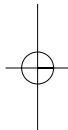
1:41	I'm going to wait here.	*Je vais attendre ici.*	✓
1:57	Everybody is going to wait.	*Tout le monde va attendre.*	✓
2:42	Nobody can wait.	*Personne peut attendre.*	✓
3:06	Can you?	*Pouvez-vous?*	✓
4:21	you can	*vous pouvez*	✓
4:26	I would like to know if you can come with me.	*Je voudrais savoir si vous pouvez venir avec moi.*	✓
5:08	Can you wait here?	*Pouvez-vous attendre ici?* *[On the recording this is found on CD 5 Track 2]*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 2			**Review course CD 2 Track 2**
0:14	we can	*nous pouvons*	✓
0:38	We cannot wait. We have to leave now.	*Nous ne pouvons pas attendre.* *Nous devons partir maintenant.*	✗
1:56	she is going	*elle va*	✗
1:58	everybody is going	*tout le monde va*	✗
2:03	Who is going?	*Qui va?*	✓
3:26	to do it	*le faire*	✓
3:41	I would like to do it.	*Je voudrais le faire.*	✓
3:55	I must do it.	*Je dois le faire.*	✓
4:03	I'm going to do it.	*Je vais le faire.*	✓
4:11	I'm not going to do it.	*Je ne vais pas le faire.*	✓
4:25	We're going to do it.	*Nous allons le faire.*	✓
5:10	We're not going to do it.	*Nous n'allons pas le faire.*	✓
5:19	You're going to do it.	*Vous allez le faire.*	✓
5:29	You are not going to do it.	*Vous n'allez pas le faire.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 3			**Review course CD 2 Track 3**
0:00	When?	*Quand?*	✓
0:13	When are you going to do it?	*Quand allez-vous le faire?*	✓
1:40	He is going to do it.	*Il va le faire.*	✓
1:49	He is not going to do it because he cannot do it but he must do it.	*Il ne va pas le faire parce qu'il ne peut pas le faire mais il doit le faire.*	✗
2:32	You have to do it.	*Vous devez le faire.*	✓

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2:46	We have to/must to do it.	*Nous devons le faire.*	✓
2:53	I cannot do it now.	*Je ne peux pas le faire maintenant.*	✓
3:12	Can you do it?	*Pouvez-vous le faire?*	✓
3:24	We cannot do it.	*Nous ne pouvons pas le faire.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 4			**Review course CD 2 Track 4**
0:42	The pronoun 'le'		✗
1:18	to see it	*le voir*	✓
1:40	to see him	*le voir*	✓
1:52	I'm going to see it tonight.	*Je vais le voir ce soir.*	✓
2:14	I'm going to see him tonight.	*Je vais le voir ce soir.*	✓
3:07	I cannot understand it.	*Je ne peux pas le comprendre.*	✓
3:26	I cannot understand him.	*Je ne peux pas le comprendre.*	✓
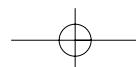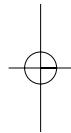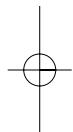
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 5			**Review course CD 2 Track 5**
0:11	I'm going to take it.	*Je vais le prendre.*	✓
0:44	I would like to know it.	*Je voudrais le savoir.*	✓
0:58	I must know it.	*Je dois le savoir.*	✓
1:17	I would like to have it.	*Je voudrais l'avoir.*	✓
1:45	I must have it today.	*Je dois l'avoir aujourd'hui.*	✓
1:58	When do you want to have it?	*Quand voulez-vous l'avoir?*	✓
2:28	to buy	*acheter*	✓
2:50	I would like to buy it because I must have it.	*Je voudrais l'acheter parce que je dois l'avoir.*	✗
3:18	I'm going to buy it.	*Je vais l'acheter.*	✓
3:23	Will you prepare it for me?	*Voulez-vous le préparer pour moi?*	✓
3:55	Will you accept the condition?	*Voulez-vous accepter la condition?*	✓
4:29	thank you very much	*merci beaucoup*	✓
4:42	much / very much / many	*beaucoup*	✓
4:59	I would like very much to accept the condition…	*Je voudrais beaucoup accepter la condition…*	✓
5:23	…but I'm sorry…	*…mais je suis désolé / je regrette…*	✓
6:00	…but I cannot accept it…	*…mais je ne peux pas l'accepter…*	✓
6:14	…because it is not acceptable for me that way.	*…parce que ce n'est pas acceptable pour moi comme ça.*	✓

7:16	I'm going to see him tonight.	*Je vais le voir ce soir.*	✓
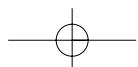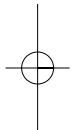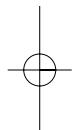
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 6			**Review course CD 2 Track 6**
0:09	her	*la*	✓
0:13	to see her	*la voir*	✓
0:20	I'm going to see her tonight.	*Je vais la voir ce soir.*	✓
0:34	them	*les*	✓
0:43	I'm going to see them tonight.	*Je vais les voir ce soir.*	✓
1:09	to see you	*vous voir*	✗
1:17	I would like to see you.	*Je voudrais vous voir.*	✓
1:29	I'm going to see you tonight.	*Je vais vous voir ce soir.*	✗
1:37	I hope	*j'espère*	✓
2:14	Whenever 'that' is implied in English but omitted, you say 'que' in French.		✗
2:59	I hope [that] I'm going to see you tonight…	*J'espère que je vais vous voir ce soir…*	✓
3:19	…because I would like very much to see you.	*…parce que je voudrais beaucoup vous voir.*	✓
4:10	to see us	*nous voir*	✓
4:16	to see me	*me voir*	✓
4:26	Can you come see me?	*Pouvez-vous venir me voir?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 7			**Review course CD 2 Track 7**
0:00	to understand it	*le comprendre*	✓
0:08	to understand him	*le comprendre*	✗
0:11	to understand her	*la comprendre*	✗
0:14	to understand them	*les comprendre*	✗
0:16	to understand you	*vous comprendre*	✗
0:21	I cannot understand you.	*Je ne peux pas vous comprendre.*	✓
0:40	to understand us	*nous comprendre*	✓
0:46	to understand me	*me comprendre*	✓
0:52	Can you understand me?	*Pouvez-vous me comprendre?*	✓
1:21	'me' is 'me' if placed before a verb and 'moi' after it.		✗
1:42	to tell it	*le dire*	✓
1:46	to tell you	*vous dire*	✓

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1:49	to tell us	*nous dire*	✓
1:54	to tell me	*me dire*	✓
1:59	I must tell you.	*Je dois vous dire.*	✓
2:05	I'm going to tell you later.	*Je vais vous dire plus tard.*	✓
2:25	to find	*trouver*	✓
2:58	we find	*nous trouvons*	✓
3:04	I find	*je trouve*	✓
3:21	Will you tell me where it is because I cannot find it?	*Voulez-vous me dire où c'est parce que je ne peux pas le trouver?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 8 — **Review course CD 2 Track 8**

0:10	Can you tell me?	*Pouvez-vous me dire?*	✓
0:57	dear / expensive	*cher*	✓
1:02	dear friend	*cher ami*	✓
1:06	darling	*chérie*	✓
1:13	It is very expensive.	*C'est très cher.*	✓
1:20	It is too expensive.	*C'est trop cher.*	✓
1:33	Will you tell me how much it is…	*Voulez-vous me dire combien c'est…*	✓
1:49	…because I would like to have it…	*…parce que je voudrais l'avoir…*	✓
2:14	…and I'm going to buy it…	*…et je vais l'acheter…*	✓
2:50	…if it is not too expensive	*…si ce n'est pas trop cher*	✓
3:08	I would like to buy it.	*Je voudrais l'acheter.*	✓
3:29	I'm going to buy it.	*Je vais l'acheter.*	✓
3:42	to call	*appeler*	✓
4:07	to phone	*téléphoner*	✓
4:15	Will you call me later?	*Voulez-vous m'appeler plus tard?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 9 — **Review course CD 2 Track 9**

0:00	Can you call me later?	*Pouvez-vous m'appeler plus tard?*	✓
0:24	When can you call me?	*Quand pouvez-vous m'appeler?*	✓
0:36	When are you going to call me?	*Quand allez-vous m'appeler?*	✓
1:00	I'm going to call you later.	*Je vais vous appeler plus tard.*	✓
1:38	Will you call me later…	*Voulez-vous m'appeler plus tard…*	✓
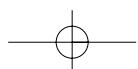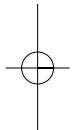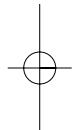
1:46	…and can you tell me…	…et pouvez-vous me dire…	✓
1:58	…at what time it is going to be ready	…à quelle heure ça va être prêt	✓
2:21	I have to have it today…	Je dois l'avoir aujourd'hui…	✓
2:43	…if it is possible	…si c'est possible	✓
2:56	I cannot understand him.	Je ne peux pas le comprendre.	✓
3:20	'attendre' is used in the sense of 'to await somebody'.		✗
3:37	Will you wait for me?	Voulez-vous m'attendre?	✓
4:05	Can you wait for me?	Pouvez-vous m'attendre?	✓
4:19	I'm going to wait for you.	Je vais vous attendre.	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 10			**Review course CD 2 Track 10**
0:10	I am in a hurry.	Je suis pressé.	✓
0:42	I'm sorry but I cannot wait for you because I am very much in a hurry and I have to leave soon.	Je regrette mais je ne peux pas vous attendre parce que je suis très pressé et je dois partir bientôt.	✓
2:40	Whenever 'him' implies 'to him', use 'lui'.		✗
3:00	him (to him)	lui	✓
3:21	to give	donner	✓
3:38	to carry	porter	✓
3:49	to wear	porter	✓
4:07	to bring	apporter	✓
4:12	I'm going to bring you something.	Je vais vous apporter quelque chose.	✓
4:36	the book	le livre	✓
4:46	I'm going to bring you the book.	Je vais vous apporter le livre.	✓
5:02	to send	envoyer	✓
5:28	I'm going to send him the book.	Je vais lui envoyer le livre.	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 11			**Review course CD 2 Track 11**
0:00	Will you send it to him?	Voulez-vous le lui envoyer?	✓
0:20	When can you send it to him?	Quand pouvez-vous le lui envoyer?	✓
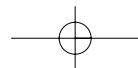
0:58	I'm going to see him tonight and I'm going to give him the book.	*Je vais le voir ce soir et je vais lui donner le livre.*	✓
1:35	her (to her)	*lui*	✓
1:52	I'm going to see her tonight and I'm going to give her the book.	*Je vais la voir ce soir et je vais lui donner le livre.*	✓
2:59	To whom?	*À qui?*	✓
3:05	It is for me.	*C'est pour moi.*	✓
3:11	It is for you.	*C'est pour vous.*	✓
3:16	It is for us.	*C'est pour nous.*	✓
3:22	It is for him.	*C'est pour lui.*	✓
3:40	for her	*pour elle*	✓
3:44	It's only in front of a verb that 'lui' means 'him / to him / her / to her'. Otherwise 'lui' is 'him' and 'elle' is 'she / her'.		✗
3:59	with him	*avec lui*	✓
4:04	with her	*avec elle*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 1			**Review course CD 2 Track 12**
0:08	I'm going to give it to him.	*Je vais le donner à lui.*	✗
0:18	I'm going to give it to her.	*Je vais le donner à elle.*	✗
0:43	I'm going to bring him the book.	*Je vais lui apporter le livre.*	✓
1:21	I'm going to bring her the book.	*Je vais lui apporter le livre.*	✓
1:58	I'm going to bring the book to him.	*Je vais apporter le livre à lui.*	✓
2:11	I'm going to bring the book to her.	*Je vais apporter le livre à elle.*	✓
2:49	them (implying 'to them')	*leur*	✓
3:00	the money	*l'argent*	✓
3:09	silver	*argent*	✗
3:18	I'm going to send them the money.	*Je vais leur envoyer l'argent.*	✓
3:44	'my' – masculine, feminine and plural forms		✗
3:44	my father	*mon père*	✓
4:04	my mother	*ma mère*	✓

4:17	with my father	*avec mon père*	✓
4:23	with my mother	*avec ma mère*	✓
4:27	my parents	*mes parents*	✓
4:43	'his' – masculine, feminine and plural forms		✗
4:43	his father	*son père*	✓
4:51	his mother	*sa mère*	✓
5:26	his parents	*ses parents*	✓
5:42	'her' – masculine, feminine and plural forms		✗
5:42	her father	*son père*	✓
5:58	her mother	*sa mère*	✓
6:10	her parents	*ses parents*	✓

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Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 2			**Review course CD 2 Track 13**
0:00	'their'		✗
0:12	their father	*leur père*	✓
0:14	their mother	*leur mère*	✓
0:18	their parents	*leurs parents*	✓
0:38	I'm going to bring them their book.	*Je vais leur apporter leur livre.*	✓
1:30	Will you tell him?	*Voulez-vous lui dire?*	✓
1:50	Will you tell him that I'm going to call him later?	*Voulez-vous lui dire que je vais l'appeler plus tard?*	✓
2:27	to ask	*demander*	✓
2:36	Will you ask him?	*Voulez-vous lui demander?*	✓
3:06	Will you ask him if he can wait for me?	*Voulez-vous lui demander s'il peut m'attendre?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 3			**Review course CD 2 Track 14**
0:04	I don't have the time.	*Je n'ai pas le temps.*	✓
0:46	The concept of masculine and feminine nouns		✗
1:03	the police	*la police*	✗
1:06	the army	*l'armée (la)*	✗
1:19	love	*amour (masculine)*	✗
2:12	Nouns in English ending in -ty come from French. In French they end with -té and are feminine.		✗

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2:24	liberty	*la liberté*	✓
2:30	the difficulty	*la difficulté*	✓
2:37	the facility	*la facilité*	✓
2:44	the possibility	*la possibilité*	✓
2:53	the opportunity	*l'opportunité*	✓
3:06	the speciality	*la spécialité*	✓
3:19	What speciality do you have?	*Quelle spécialité avez-vous?*	✓
3:29	What is the speciality of the house?	*Quelle est la spécialité de la maison?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 4			**Review course CD 2 Track 15**
0:00	the quality	*la qualité*	✓
0:13	What quantity?	*Quelle quantité?*	✓
0:27	society	*société*	✓
0:45	Verbs that end in -ate in English end in -er in French. In speaking just drop the sound of the 't'.		✗
1:06	to operate	*opérer*	✓
1:13	to moderate	*modérer*	✓
1:24	to accelerate	*accélérer*	✓
1:29	to facilitate	*faciliter*	✓
1:42	to negotiate	*négocier*	✓
2:07	to cooperate	*coopérer*	✗
2:20	Verbs ending in -fy in English end in -fier in French.		✗
2:28	to certify	*certifier*	✓
2:33	to modify	*modifier*	✓
2:36	to justify	*justifier*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 5			**Review course CD 2 Track 16**
0:00	Articles in French: 'le' (the) = 'un' (a) and 'la' (the) = 'une' (a)		✗
0:28	In spoken language 'le' and 'la' is contracted and pulled into the preceding word so it becomes 'l'		✗
1:00	I don't have the time.	*Je n'ai pas le temps.*	✓
1:47	problem	*problème*	✓
1:51	In French all words ending in -me are masculine.		✗
2:16	It's not the problem.	*Ce n'est pas le problème.*	✓

2:21	It's not a problem.	*Ce n'est pas un problème.*	✓
2:26	In spoken language for 'un' and 'une', just touch the 'n'.		✗
2:50	there is / there are	*il y a*	✓
2:58	There is a problem.	*Il y a un problème.*	✓
3:22	someone	*quelqu'un*	✓
3:43	There's someone here who would like to speak with you.	*Il y a quelqu'un ici qui voudrait parler avec vous.*	✓
4:32	To ask a question, use inflection (for example: Il y a quelqu'un ici?) or 'est-ce que…'.		✗
5:03	Is there…? / Are there…?	*Est-ce qu'il y a …?*	✗
5:10	Is there a message for me?	*Est-ce qu'il y a un message pour moi?*	✓
5:30	'the' in the plural is 'les'.		✗
6:12	the messages	*les messages*	✗
6:16	the books	*les livres*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 6			**Review course CD 2 Track 17**
0:04	The plural of 'un / une' is 'des'.		✗
0:57	I'm going to buy books/ some books.	*Je vais acheter des livres.*	✓
1:10	I'm going to buy some flowers/flowers.	*Je vais acheter des fleurs.*	✗
1:30	There is a message for you.	*Il y a un message pour vous.*	✓
1:56	There are messages for you.	*Il y a des messages pour vous.*	✓
2:08	Are there any messages for me?	*Il y a des messages pour moi? / Est-ce qu'il y a des messages pour moi?*	✓
2:55	Is there someone here who speaks English?	*Est-ce qu'il y a quelqu'un ici qui parle anglais?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 7			**Review course CD 2 Track 18**
0:04	There is nobody here who speaks English.	*Il n'y a personne ici qui parle anglais.*	✗
0:29	'nobody' and 'not'. 'ne' is the signal that you are going to use a negation.		✗
1:08	not	*pas*	✓
1:16	Not for me.	*Pas pour moi.*	✓
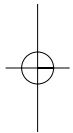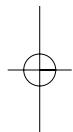
1:26	Not now.	*Pas maintenant.*	✓
1:48	'no' or 'not any' (none of) is 'pas de'.		✗
1:53	none of	*pas de*	✓
2:10	No coffee for me.	*Pas de café pour moi.*	✓
3:03	No problem.	*Pas de problème.*	✓
3:09	No cream for me.	*Pas de crème pour moi.*	✓
3:23	No sugar for me.	*Pas de sucre pour moi.*	✓
3:36	Nobody understands why.	*Personne comprend pourquoi.*	✓
4:11	I don't understand.	*Je ne comprends pas.*	✓
4:30	I understand it.	*Je le comprends.*	✓
4:41	I don't understand it.	*Je ne le comprends pas.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 8   **Review course CD 2 Track 19**

0:20	true	*vrai*	✓
0:26	It is true.	*C'est vrai.*	✓
0:33	It is not true.	*Ce n'est pas vrai.*	✓
1:15	Is that so?	*C'est vrai?*	✓
1:35	Ah, truly?	*Ah, vraiment?*	✓
2:13	I don't understand him.	*Je ne le comprends pas.*	✓
2:21	I don't understand her.	*Je ne la comprends pas.*	✓
2:29	I don't understand them.	*Je ne les comprends pas.*	✓
2:40	I don't understand you.	*Je ne vous comprends pas.*	✓
3:02	He doesn't understand you.	*Il ne vous comprend pas.*	✓
3:25	He doesn't understand us.	*Il ne nous comprend pas.*	✓
3:41	He doesn't understand me.	*Il ne me comprend pas.*	✓
4:11	I understand you very well.	*Je vous comprends très bien.*	✓
4:20	I don't understand you very well.	*Je ne vous comprends pas très bien.*	✓
4:33	nothing	*rien*	✓
5:05	'pas' is only used for 'not'. All other negations replace the 'pas'.		✗
5:16	I don't understand anything.	*Je ne comprends rien.*	✓
5:43	I don't see it.	*Je ne le vois pas.*	✓
5:55	I don't see anything.	*Je ne vois rien.*	✓
6:09	never	*jamais*	✓
6:18	I never see it.	*Je ne le vois jamais.*	✓
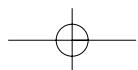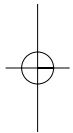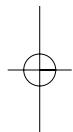
6:47	I never understand why.	*Je ne comprends jamais pourquoi.*	✓
7:11	I can never understand.	*Je ne peux jamais comprendre.*	✓
7:37	I cannot understand anything.	*Je ne peux rien comprendre.*	✓
8:17	I would like a glass of mineral water.	*Je voudrais un verre d'eau minérale.*	✓
9:05	I would like a cup of coffee.	*Je voudrais une tasse de café.*	✓
9:34	It is not possible to do it.	*Ce n'est pas possible de le faire.* [On the recording this is found on CD 6 Track 9]	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 9 **Review course CD 2 Track 20**

0:00	If you use an adjective followed by a full verb, you add 'de' after the adjective.		✗
1:10	It is not necessary to do it now.	*Ce n'est pas nécessaire de le faire maintenant.*	✓
1:27	happy	*heureux*	✓
1:47	She is happy.	*Elle est heureuse.*	✓
1:50	He is happy.	*Il est heureux.*	✓
1:55	I am happy.	*Je suis heureux.*	✓
2:21	I am happy to do it for you.	*Je suis heureux de le faire pour vous.*	✓
2:39	I am very happy to see you.	*Je suis très heureux de vous voir.*	✓
3:14	I am very glad to see you.	*Je suis très content de vous voir.*	✓
3:40	If a noun is followed by the infinitive, you add 'de' after the noun.		✗
4:16	Time: passing of time (temps); sequence of times (fois)		✗
4:56	time (sequence of times)	*fois*	✓
5:05	once	*une fois*	✓
5:10	twice	*deux fois*	✓
5:13	three times	*trois fois*	✓
5:16	the first time	*la première fois*	✓
5:20	the next time	*la prochaine fois*	✓
5:25	the last time	*la dernière fois*	✓
5:38	once more	*encore une fois*	✓
5:42	I'm going to see it next time.	*Je vais le vois la prochaine fois.*	✓
6:07	I see it for the first time.	*Je le vois pour la première fois.*	✓
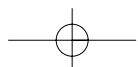
6:29	I would like to have the opportunity to see it next time.	*Je voudrais avoir l'opportunité de le voir la prochaine fois.*	✓
7:38	I don't always have the opportunity to see it.	*Je n'ai pas toujours l'occasion de le voir.*	✗
8:12	I don't always have the time to do it.	*Je n'ai pas toujours le temps de le faire.*	✓
8:58	It is always a pleasure to see it.	*C'est toujours un plaisir de le voir.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 10 **Review course CD 2 Track 21**

0:10	I'm taking it.	*Je le prends.*	✓
0:22	It is taking too much time that way.	*Ça prend trop de temps comme ça.*	✓
0:52	It is making a big difference that way.	*Ça fait une grande différence comme ça.*	✓
2:13	I enjoy	*ça me fait plaisir*	✓
3:19	I'm pleased to see you.	*Ça me fait plaisir de vous voir.*	✓
3:26	I'm very pleased to see you.	*Ça me fait grand plaisir de vous voir.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 1 **Review course CD 2 Track 22**

0:11	I'm sorry but I don't have the time to do it now because I'm very busy.	*Je regrette mais je n'ai pas le temps de le faire maintenant parce que je suis très occupé.*	✓
1:02	You use 'de' after adjectives, nouns and also after some verbs such as 'dire', 'demander' and 'décider' if they are followed by another verb.		✗
1:23	to decide	*décider*	✓
1:37	Will you ask him to do it?	*Voulez-vous lui demander de le faire?*	✓
2:08	Will you tell him to wait for me?	*Voulez-vous lui dire de m'attendre?*	✗
2:44	Will you ask him to call me later?	*Voulez-vous lui demander de m'appeler plus tard?*	✓
3:08	In English you need to make a distinction between 'have to' (must) and 'have to drink, eat, etc.'. For the latter, you use 'avoir + à'.		✗
4:36	What do you have?	*Qu'est-ce que vous avez?*	✓
4:57	Do you have…?	*Est-ce que vous avez…?*	✗
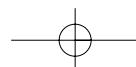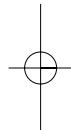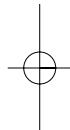
Time	English	French	Review course CD 2 Track 23
5:08	Do you understand?	*Comprenez-vous?*	✗
5:12	Is it that you understand?	*Est-ce que vous comprenez?*	✗
5:19	Is it that you understand me?	*Est-ce que vous me comprenez?*	✗
5:29	What is it that…?	*Qu'est-ce que…?*	✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 2 | | | **Review course CD 2 Track 23**

Time	English	French	Review
0:06	What do you have to eat? (What have you got to eat?)	*Qu'est-ce que vous avez à manger?*	✓
0:16	You have to eat.	*Vous devez manger.*	✗
0:41	to drink	*boire*	✓
0:53	What do you have to drink?	*Qu'est-ce que vous avez à boire?*	✓
1:25	What is there?	*Qu'est-ce qu'il y a?*	✓
1:28	What is there to drink?	*Qu'est-ce qu'il y a à boire?*	✓
1:36	What is there to eat?	*Qu'est-ce qu'il y a à manger?*	✓
1:49	You use 'à' after 'chose' if it is followed by a verb because it is normally an extension of 'have'.		✗
2:15	I have something to tell you.	*J'ai quelque chose à vous dire.*	✓
2:41	After expressions of quantity you use 'de'.		✗
2:49	How much time?	*Combien de temps?*	✓
2:54	too much time	*trop de temps*	✓
3:10	much time	*beaucoup de temps*	✓
3:12	I don't have much time.	*Je n'ai pas beaucoup de temps.*	✗
3:18	many things	*beaucoup de choses*	✓
3:27	I'm going to buy many things.	*Je vais acheter beaucoup de choses.*	✗
3:39	I don't have too much time.	*Je n'ai pas trop de temps.*	✓
3:46	I'm not going to buy too many things.	*Je ne vais pas acheter trop de choses.*	✓
3:57	If an expression of quantity is followed by a verb, you use 'à'.		✗
4:08	I have much to do.	*J'ai beaucoup à faire.*	✓
4:29	I have much too much to do.	*J'ai beaucoup trop à faire.*	✓
4:54	I have nothing to do.	*Je n'ai rien à faire.*	✓
5:18	nothing doing	*rien à faire*	✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 3 | | | **Review course CD 2 Track 24**

Time	English	French	Review
0:00	'what?'		✗
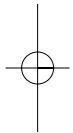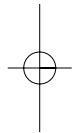
44	0:22	What difference?	*Quelle différence?*	✓
	0:31	What is the difference?	*Quelle est la différence?*	✓
	0:40	between	*entre*	✓
	0:50	between us	*entre nous*	✓
	0:57	between the two / between both	*entre les deux*	✓
	1:03	What is the difference between the two?	*Quelle est la différence entre les deux?*	✓
	1:34	What speciality do you have tonight?	*Quelle spécialité avez-vous ce soir?*	✓
	2:12	What address?	*Quelle addresse?*	✓
	2:17	What is your address?	*Quelle est votre addresse?*	✓
	2:29	telephone number	*numéro de téléphone*	✗
	2:37	What is your telephone number?	*Quel est votre numéro de téléphone?*	✓
	2:58	If you combine nouns in French (telephone + number = telephone number), you need to join them together with 'de'.		✗
	3:41	What is your name?	*Quel est votre nom?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 4 **Review course CD 2 Track 25**

0:24	'what' followed by a verb is 'que?'		✗
0:34	What do you want?	*Que voulez-vous?*	✓
0:50	What do you want to eat?	*Que voulez-vous manger?*	✓
1:10	What do you want to do now?	*Que voulez-vous faire maintenant?*	✓
1:27	What do you want to know?	*Que voulez-vous savoir?*	✓
1:57	What do you prefer?	*Que préférez-vous?*	✓
2:18	to think	*penser*	✗
2:21	What do you think?	*Que pensez-vous?*	✓
2:34	What do you have?	*Qu'avez vous?*	✓
2:55	Instead of 'que?' you can also use 'qu'est-ce que?' for 'what?'. They are interchangeable. If you use 'qu'est-ce que?', you do not invert.		✗
3:31	What is it that you want?	*Qu'est-ce que vous voulez?*	✓
3:41	What do you know?	*Qu'est-ce que vous savez?*	✓
4:12	What do you have for me?	*Qu'est-ce que vous avez pour moi?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 5

			Review course CD 2 Track 26
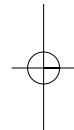
0:48	What do you want to say? / What do you mean?	*Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire? / Que voulez-vous dire?*	✓
3:16	what (in the middle of a sentence)	*ce que*	✓
3:22	I don't know what I'm going to do today.	*Je ne sais pas ce que je vais faire aujourd'hui.*	✓
4:20	Nobody knows what it is.	*Personne sait ce que c'est.*	✓
4:50	Who knows?	*Qui sait?*	✓
5:13	I don't understand what you mean.	*Je ne comprends pas ce que vous voulez dire.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 6

			Review course CD 2 Track 27
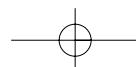
0:21	There are only two verbs for which the ending for the first person is 'x' not 's': 'pouvoir' and 'vouloir'.		✗
0:47	I want	*je veux*	✓
1:17	I want it.	*Je le veux.*	✓
1:23	I don't want it.	*Je ne le veux pas.*	✓
1:37	That's not what I want.	*Ce n'est pas ce que je veux.*	✓
2:11	That's exactly what I want.	*C'est exactement ce que je veux.*	✓
3:04	But that's not what I mean.	*Mais ce n'est pas ce que je veux dire.*	✗
4:02	Sound distinction between 'veux' and 'vais'		✗
4:11	I want to do it.	*Je veux le faire.*	✓
4:36	I'm going to do it.	*Je vais le faire.*	✓
4:56	I'm going to do it because I want to see it.	*Je vais le faire parce que je veux le voir.*	✓
5:19	That's not what I mean.	*Ce n'est pas ce que je veux dire.*	✓
5:39	I don't understand what it means.	*Je ne comprends pas ce que ça veut dire.*	✓
6:15	it means	*ça veut dire*	✗
6:58	What does it mean?	*Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 7

			Review course CD 2 Track 28

0:00	to explain	*expliquer*	✓

0:25	Will you explain to me what you mean?	*Voulez-vous m'expliquer ce que vous voulez dire?*	✓
1:01	The future tense (1): use the present tense of 'aller' and the infinitive (I am going…).		✗
1:41	I will do it tomorrow.	*Je vais le faire demain.*	✓
2:04	He will be here in a few days.	*Il va être ici dans quelques jours.*	✓
2:46	I will arrive tomorrow morning.	*Je vais arriver demain matin.*	✓
3:13	We will arrive tomorrow morning.	*Nous allons arriver demain matin.*	✓
3:52	The future tense (2): background information on origins (I to leave have)		✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 8			**Review course CD 2 Track 29**
0:13	He will leave.	*Il partira.*	✗
0:36	The ending -rai with any verb means 'I will'. The ending -ra means 'he/she/it will'. The ending -rez means 'you will'. The ending -rons means 'we will'.		✗
1:18	I will say. / I will tell.	*Je dirai.*	✓
1:31	I will wait.	*J'attendrai.*	✓
2:04	You will wait.	*Vous attendrez.*	✓
2:20	We will wait.	*Nous attendrons.*	✓
2:32	He will wait.	*Il attendra.*	✓
2:37	I will understand.	*Je comprendrai.*	✓
2:53	I will not understand it.	*Je ne le comprendrai pas.*	✓
3:11	I won't understand you.	*Je ne vous comprendrai pas.*	✓
3:29	He won't understand me.	*Il ne me comprendra pas.*	✓
4:13	He will tell you.	*Il vous dira.*	✓
4:41	He won't tell me.	*Il ne me dira pas.*	✓
5:01	I will ask you later.	*Je vous demanderai plus tard.*	✓
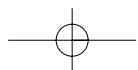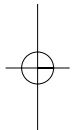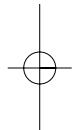
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 9			**Review course CD 2 Track 30**
0:00	It will start soon.	*Ça commencera bientôt.*	✓
0:45	It will start soon. / It is going to start soon.	*Ça va commencer bientôt.*	✓
1:05	The future tense (3): use of the present tense		✗
1:54	It starts tomorrow.	*Ça commence demain.*	✓

Time	English	French	Review course
2:08	next week	*la semaine prochaine*	✓
2:28	I'm going to see you next week.	*Je vais vous voir la semaine prochaine. / Je vous vois la semaine prochaine.*	✓
4:35	to lift / to lift up	*lever*	✓
4:52	I'm lifting it.	*Je le lève.*	✓
5:33	He's lifting it.	*Il le lève.*	✓
5:38	She's lifting it.	*Elle le lève.*	✓
6:03	one is starting	*on commence*	✓
6:23	One is starting now.	*On commence maintenant.*	✓
6:35	In spoken language 'on' is often used for 'we'.		✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 10   **Review course CD 2 Track 31**

Time	English	French	
0:05	One is very comfortable here.	*On est très confortable ici.*	✓
0:39	one is going / we are going	*on va*	✓
0:47	One is going to leave.	*On va partir.*	✓
1:01	One is going to stay here. / We are going to stay here.	*On va rester ici.*	✓
1:14	Shall we…?	*On va…?*	✗
1:21	Shall we start?	*On va commencer?*	✓
1:28	Shall we leave?	*On va partir?*	✓
1:32	Shall we stay?	*On va rester?*	✓
1:47	What shall we…?	*Qu'est-ce qu'on va…?*	✗
2:12	What shall we do?	*Qu'est-ce qu'on va faire?*	✓
2:16	What shall we eat?	*Qu'est-ce qu'on va manger?*	✓
2:28	What shall we order?	*Qu'est-ce qu'on va commander?*	✓
2:32	What shall we drink?	*Qu'est-ce qu'on va boire?*	✓
2:45	What shall we take?	*Qu'est-ce qu'on va prendre?*	✓
2:57	When referring to food or drink you do not use the verb 'avoir' (to have), you use 'prendre' (to take).		✗
3:43	I'm going to have a cup of coffee.	*Je vais prendre une tasse de café.*	✓
4:25	to have lunch	*déjeuner*	✓
4:30	the lunch	*le déjeuner*	✓
4:40	Will you have lunch with me?	*Voulez-vous déjeuner avec moi?*	✓
4:42	breakfast	*le petit déjeuner*	✓

4:54	Will you have breakfast with me tomorrow morning?	*Voulez-vous prendre le petit déjeuner avec moi demain matin?*	✓
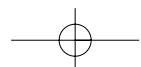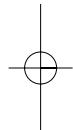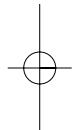
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 11			**Review course CD 2 Track 32**
0:15	I will do it.	*Je le ferai. / Je vais le faire.*	✓
0:47	In English 'will' expresses the future tense with one exception: 'will you (please…)?', which is a polite request and not the future tense.		✗
2:14	Will you come with me?	*Voulez-vous venir avec moi?*	✓
4:19	Do you want to come with me?	*Est-ce que vous voulez venir avec moi? / Voulez-vous venir avec moi?*	✓
5:57	Will you wait for me?	*Voulez-vous m'attendre?*	✓
6:01	Do you want to wait for me?	*Voulez-vous m'attendre? / Est-ce que vous voulez m'attendre?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 1			**Review course CD 2 Track 33**
0:00	Introduction to reflexive verbs		✗
0:34	I'm getting up (lifting myself up).	*Je me lève.*	✓
0:45	We are getting up.	*Nous nous levons.*	✓
1:03	You are getting up.	*Vous vous levez.*	✓
1:56	He is getting up.	*Il se lève.*	✓
2:23	One is getting up. / We are getting up.	*On se lève.*	✓
2:33	I'm going to get up.	*Je vais me lever.*	✓
3:12	One is going to get up. / We are going to get up.	*On va se lever.*	✓
3:47	Shall we get up?	*On va se lever?*	✓
4:04	Will you get up, please?	*Voulez-vous vous lever, s'il vous plaît?*	✓
4:36	When (At what time) are you going to get up tomorrow morning?	*À quelle heure allez-vous vous lever demain matin?*	✓
5:54	I'm asking	*je demande*	✓
5:59	I'm asking you.	*Je vous demande.*	✓
6:22	I wonder	*je me demande*	✓
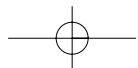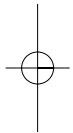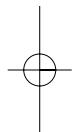
6:36	I call	*j'appelle*	✓
6:40	I call you.	*Je vous appelle.*	✓
6:42	I call you tomorrow.	*Je vous appelle demain.*	✓
6:52	My name is… (I call myself)	*Je m'appelle…*	✓

Foundation (8-hour course): CD 8 Track 2			**Review course CD 2 Track 34**
0:05	to call back / to recall	*rappeler*	✓
0:19	Will you call me back?	*Voulez-vous me rappeler?*	✓
0:24	I'm going to call you back.	*Je vais vous rappeler.*	✓
0:31	Will you tell him to call me back?	*Voulez-vous lui dire de me rappeler?*	✓
0:56	I call you back later.	*Je vous rappelle plus tard.*	✓
1:03	I remember. (I recall to myself.)	*Je me rappelle.*	✓
1:13	I don't remember.	*Je ne me rappelle pas.*	✓
1:25	to hurry	*se dépêcher*	✓
1:40	I'm hurrying.	*Je me dépêche.*	✓
1:48	I'm going to hurry.	*Je vais me dépêcher.*	✓
2:26	I must hurry.	*Je dois me dépêcher.*	✓
2:38	One is going to hurry.	*On va se dépêcher.*	✓
3:11	We are going to hurry.	*Nous allons nous dépêcher.*	✓
3:33	You must hurry.	*Vous devez vous dépêcher.*	✓
3:54	Will you hurry, please.	*Voulez-vous vous dépêcher.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 3			**Review course CD 2 Track 35**
0:00	'en' is used for 'in' with countries and continents that take 'la'(feminine), but 'au' is used for 'in' with masculine countries (those countries that end in a consonant).		✗
0:18	in France / to France	*en France*	✓
0:21	in England	*en Angleterre*	✓
0:23	in Italy / to Italy	*en Italie*	✓
0:31	in Germany	*en Allemagne*	✓
0:33	in Switzerland	*en Suisse*	✓
0:35	We are going to Spain.	*Nous allons en Espagne.*	✓
0:40	We are going to be in Spain.	*Nous allons être en Espagne.*	✓
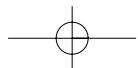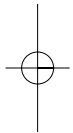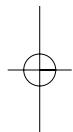
50

0:49	in California	*en Californie*	✓
1:58	in Japan / to Japan	*au Japon*	✓
2:07	in Denmark	*au Danemark*	✗
2:10	in Portugal	*au Portugal*	✗
2:13	in Brazil	*au Brésil*	✗
2:32	in Italy	*en Italie*	✗
2:35	in Canada	*au Canada*	✗
2:37	in Quebec	*au Québec*	✗
2:43	'en' is also used for languages.		✗
2:47	in French	*en français*	✗
2:52	How does one say … in French?	*Comment dit-on … en français?*	✗
2:54	one says…	*on dit…*	✗
3:28	How is it spelt? (How does it write itself?)	*Comment ça s'écrit?*	✓
3:45	to write	*écrire*	✗
3:54	What price?	*Quel prix?*	✓
4:08	What is the price?	*Quel est le prix?*	✓
4:10	It is how much?	*C'est combien?*	✓
4:18	Will you write it?	*Voulez-vous l'écrire?*	✓
4:23	Will you write down the price?	*Voulez-vous écrire le prix?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 4			**Review course CD 2 Track 36**
0:03	in English	*en anglais*	✓
0:07	in Spanish	*en espagnol*	✓
0:18	in passing / while passing	*en passant*	✓
0:29	in/while waiting / in the meantime	*en attendant*	✓
1:06	of it / from it / some of it / any of it / some (implying 'some of it') / any (implying 'any of it')	*en*	✓
2:30	I want some of it.	*J'en veux.*	✓
3:03	I don't want any of it.	*Je n'en veux pas.*	✓
3:36	I'm going to buy some.	*Je vais en acheter.*	✓
5:01	I would like to have some.	*Je voudrais en avoir.*	✓

5:15	Do you want to have some?	*Voulez-vous en avoir?*	✓
5:36	Do you have it?	*L'avez-vous?*	✓
5:51	Do you have any of it/ some of it?	*En avez vous?*	✓
6:11	Do you want some of it?	*En voulez-vous?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 5			**Review course CD 2 Track 37**
0:00	enough	*assez*	✓
0:13	I have enough.	*J'ai assez.*	✓
0:29	I have enough of it.	*J'en ai assez.*	✓
0:52	I'm fed up with it.	*J'en ai assez.*	✓
1:08	I really am fed up with it.	*J'en ai marre.*	✓
1:20	'to need' is 'to have need of' – 'avoir besoin de…'		✗
1:49	I need this book.	*J'ai besoin de ce livre.*	✓
2:19	I need to do it.	*J'ai besoin de le faire.*	✓
2:58	one must	*il faut*	✓
3:14	One must do it. / It is necessary to do it.	*Il faut le faire.*	✓
3:35	I need…	*il me faut…*	✓
3:38	It is necessary for me to do it.	*Il me faut le faire.*	✓
3:50	What do you want to do now?	*Qu'est-ce que vous voulez faire maintenant?*	✓
4:10	if you want	*si vous voulez*	✓
4:45	The ending for 'you' is always -ez with three one-syllable exceptions (the three 'cuties'): vous êtes (you are), vous faites (you do/make), vous dites (you say)		✗
5:18	you are	*vous êtes*	✓
5:34	Where are you?	*Où êtes-vous?*	✓
5:41	Are you busy?	*Êtes-vous occupé?*	✓
5:55	Are you free?	*Êtes-vous libre?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 6			**Review course CD 2 Track 38**
0:00	Where are you?	*Où êtes-vous?*	✓
0:33	you are doing/making	*vous faites*	✓
0:48	What are you doing?	*Qu'est-ce que vous faites?*	✓
1:01	you are saying/telling	*vous dites*	✓

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Time	English	French	Review
1:08	What are you saying?	*Qu'est-ce que vous dites?*	✓
2:15	I don't understand what you're saying.	*Je ne comprends pas ce que vous dites.*	✓
3:41	I'm hurrying because I am in a hurry.	*Je me dépêche parce que je suis pressé.*	✓
4:25	Will you hurry, please?	*Voulez-vous vous dépêcher?*	✓
5:01	Hurry yourself.	*Dépêchez-vous.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 7			**Review course CD 2 Track 39**
0:07	to bother	*déranger*	✓
0:11	It bothers me.	*Ça me dérange.*	✓
0:30	It doesn't bother me.	*Ça ne me dérange pas.*	✓
0:46	It bothers you.	*Ça vous dérange.*	✓
3:16	Does it bother you if I smoke?	*Ça vous dérange si je fume? [Response is to be found on CD 8 Track 8.]*	✓
3:19	to smoke	*fumer*	✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 8			**Review course CD 2 Track 40**
0:59	information	*renseignements*	✓
1:17	to teach	*enseigner*	✓
1:47	to inform	*renseigner*	✓
1:56	to inform oneself / to get some information	*se renseigner*	✓
2:10	I'm going to find out.	*Je vais me renseigner.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 9			**Review course CD 2 Track 41**
0:00	Auxiliary verbs (handles). After you grab a handle (such as 'pouvoir'), you use the whole verb.		✗
3:25	He doesn't do it. (using a handle)	*Il ne peut pas le faire.*	✗
4:31	Why don't you do it now? (using a handle)	*Pourquoi ne pouvez-vous pas le faire maintenant?*	✗
5:34	Why don't you tell me? (using a handle)	*Pourquoi ne pouvez-vous pas me dire?*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 10
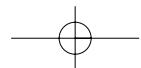
			Review course CD 2 Track 42
0:05	Why don't you come with me? (using a handle)	*Pourquoi ne pouvez-vous pas venir avec moi?*	✗
0:35	Auxiliary handle – 'must' (devoir)		✗
0:42	I have to leave now.	*Je dois partir maintenant.*	✓
0:54	One must leave now.	*On doit partir maintenant.*	✓
1:07	Auxiliary handle – 'want' (vouloir)		✗
2:00	The handle in the past tense		✗
2:37	I could	*je pouvais*	✓
2:39	'you can' gives you 'I could' and 'he could': pouvez – pouvais – pouvait		✗
3:08	I couldn't understand you.	*Je ne pouvais pas vous comprendre.*	✓
3:49	He couldn't wait for us.	*Il ne pouvait pas nous attendre.*	✓
4:09	I had to	*je devais*	✓
4:13	he had to	*il devait*	✓
4:15	He had to leave.	*Il devait partir.*	✓
4:34	He wanted to wait.	*Il voulait attendre.*	✓
5:11	He wanted to buy it.	*Il voulait l'acheter.*	✓
5:13	I didn't want to buy it.	*Je ne voulais pas l'acheter.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 11
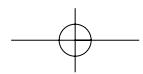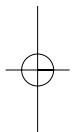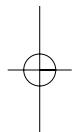
			Review course CD 2 Track 43
0:00	Another handle – 'know' (savoir)		✗
0:15	I knew	*je savais*	✓
0:22	I didn't know.	*Je ne savais pas.*	✓
0:34	Another handle – 'have' (avoir)		✗
0:38	I had	*j'avais*	✓
0:43	I didn't have the time to do it.	*Je n'avais pas le temps de le faire.*	✓
0:59	Another handle – 'was'		✗
0:59	I was	*j'étais*	✓
1:12	it was	*c'était*	✓
1:14	it was not	*ce n'était pas*	✓
1:16	It was not possible to do it that way…	*Ce n'était pas possible de le faire comme ça…*	✓
1:36	…because I was very busy.	*…parce que j'étais très occupé.*	✓

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2:13	yesterday	*hier*	✓
2:33	yesterday morning	*hier matin*	✓
2:49	yesterday afternoon	*hier après-midi*	✓
2:55	yesterday evening	*hier soir*	✓
3:00	I was there last night…	*J'étais là hier soir…*	✓
3:12	…but nobody was there.	*…mais personne était là.*	✗
3:27	I like / I love	*j'aime*	✓
3:43	I like to do it that way.	*J'aime le faire comme ça.*	✓
4:30	Difference between 'like' and 'love' (use of 'bien')		✗
4:55	I love you.	*Je vous aime. / Je t'aime.*	✓
4:59	I like you.	*Je vous aime bien.*	✓
5:26	I like you but I don't love you.	*Je vous aime bien mais je ne vous aime pas.*	✗
5:45	I adore doing it.	*J'adore le faire.*	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 12

| 0:00 | Conclusion | | ✗ |

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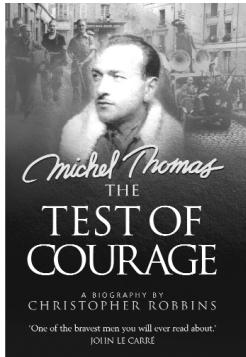
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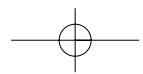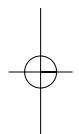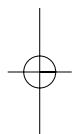
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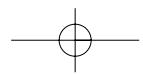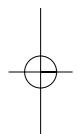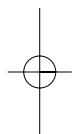
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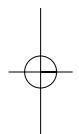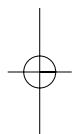
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