

Michel

Thomas[®]

**FRENCH
LANGUAGE
BUILDER**

Hodder Arnold

A MEMBER OF THE HODDER HEADLINE GROUP



Michel Thomas, 1914–2005

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

To find out more, please get in touch with us

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Introduction

Who was Michel Thomas?

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

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

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

What is the Michel Thomas method?

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

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

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

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Who is the *French Language Builder* for?**People who have already learned French with Michel Thomas**

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

People who have learned French using other methods

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

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

What does the pack contain?

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

How do I use the recordings?

- **Relax!**

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

- **Interact fully with the recordings**

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

- **Stop the recording whenever it suits you**

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

What level of language will I achieve?

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

How can I go on to improve further?

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

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

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Who has Michel Thomas taught?

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

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

What do his students say?

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

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

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

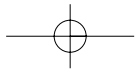
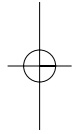
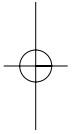
Customer feedback

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

R Harris

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

T A Whittingham



Recording 1

Je veux...

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

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

Je voudrais...

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

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

Je dois...

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

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

J'aime...

...le faire

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

Je voudrais y aller

I would like to go there

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

Je vais y aller
J'y vais

I am going to go there
I am going there

quelquefois

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

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

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

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

C'est rare

Ce n'est pas très intéressant

It's rare
It isn't very interesting

You can push the 's' of très into intéressant

d'ailleurs...

...je n'aime pas le faire

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

C'est trop loin

C'est très loin

It is too far
It is very far

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

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

Ce n'est pas loin

C'est près

C'est près d'ici

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

Aller à pied

Vous pouvez aller à pied
C'est trop loin pour y aller à pied

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

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

Vous pouvez prendre un taxi
On doit y aller en voiture

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

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

On peut / doit prendre un taxi
pour y aller

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

Ça va

C'est bien, Ça va bien
Ça va bien comme ça
C'est mieux
Ça va mieux maintenant
Tout va mieux maintenant
Ça va beaucoup mieux comme ça

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

Qu'est-ce que vous préférez?

What do you prefer?

Je le préfère comme ça
Je l'aime...
... comme ça
... mieux comme ça
... beaucoup mieux comme ça

*I prefer it like that
I like it...
... that way
... better that way
... much better that way*

Je n'aime pas y aller maintenant

I don't like to go there now

vraiment

Je ne l'aime pas vraiment
Je n'aime pas vraiment y aller
Vraiment je n'aime pas y aller
pas vraiment

*really
I don't really like it

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

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

en tout cas...

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

at any rate [in all case]...
...not tonight
...because I am too tired
I prefer [to stay] staying here
I like better staying here

Je n'ai pas envie de...

...sortir

I don't feel like...
...going out

avoir envie de *means 'to feel like something'*
A noun or an adjective needs de if it is followed by a verb

Je n'ai pas envie de...

...le faire

...le voir

...rester ici

Je n'ai pas envie d'...

...aller le voir

...y aller ce soir

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

J'ai envie de voir ce film

J'ai envie d'aller voir ce film

I don't feel like...

...doing it

...seeing it

...staying here

I don't feel like...

...going to see it

...going there tonight

*I really feel like going to the movies
 tonight*

I feel like seeing this picture

I feel like going to see this picture

Il paraît

Il paraît que c'est très intéressant

Il paraît que c'est un film très
 intéressant

J'ai envie de le voir

It appears, it seems

It appears that it is very interesting

*It appears that it is a very interesting
 picture*

I feel like seeing it

Ça m'intéresse

Ça m'intéresse beaucoup

Ça ne m'intéresse pas

It interests me

It interests me very much

It doesn't interest me

pas du tout

Ça ne m'intéresse pas du tout

Not at all

It doesn't interest me at all

Je le trouve...

...très intéressant

Qu'est-ce que vous pensez?

Qu'est-ce que vous en pensez?

I find it, I think it is...

...very interesting

What do you think?

[What is it that you think?]

What do you think of it?

A mon avis...

...on peut y aller

...nous pouvons y aller

In my opinion...

...one/we can go there

...we can go there

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

Ça vaut la peine	<i>It is worth the trouble</i>
Ça vaut la peine de le faire	<i>It is worth doing it</i>
Ça ne vaut pas la peine de le faire	<i>It is not worth doing it</i>
Ça ne vaut pas la peine d'y aller	<i>It is not worth going there</i>

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

Je crois que...	<i>I think/believe that...</i>
...ça vaut la peine	<i>...it's worth it</i>
...ça vaut la peine d'y aller le voir	<i>...it's worth going there to see it</i>

peut-être	<i>perhaps</i>
Mais peut-être pas ce soir	<i>But perhaps not tonight</i>
Peut-être demain soir...	<i>Perhaps tomorrow night...</i>
...si vous voulez	<i>...if you like</i>
...si vous avez envie de le faire	<i>...if you feel like doing it</i>

You can push the 'z' of avez into envie

Ça me plaît	<i>It appeals to me, it pleases me, I like it</i>
Je voudrais l'avoir parce que ça me plaît	<i>I would like to have it because I like it</i>
Ça me plaît beaucoup	<i>It pleases me very much</i>
Ça vous plaît?	<i>It pleases you? Do you like it?</i>

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

Vous le voulez?	<i>You want it?</i>
Est-ce que vous le voulez?	<i>Do you want it? [Is it that you want it?]</i>
Vous voulez l'avoir?	<i>You want to have it?</i>

FORMING A QUESTION

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

Vous en voulez?	<i>You want some of it?</i>
Vous voulez en avoir?	<i>You want to have some of it?</i>
Combien en voulez-vous?	<i>How much of it do you want?</i>
J'en veux	<i>I want some</i>
Je n'en veux pas	<i>I don't want any</i>
Je n'en veux plus	<i>I don't want any more of it</i>

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

tant pis	<i>too bad, so what</i>
-----------------	-------------------------

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

tant mieux

tant mieux pour moi
tant pis pour vous

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

Combien c'est? C'est combien?

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

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

Je dois l'avoir

Combien je vous dois?

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

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

Ça ne me plaît pas

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

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

Ça ne me plaît pas de le faire

Je suis très content...

...de vous voir

I am very glad...

Je suis très heureux...

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

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

heureusement

Heureusement ça sera possible
de le faire

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

malheureusement

Mais malheureusement je ne peux
pas le faire aujourd'hui

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

Je ne peux pas le faire

I cannot do it

Je ne peux rien faire...

I cannot do anything...

...mais possiblement demain

...but possibly tomorrow

Si ça vous va

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

Il y a...

There is, There are...

Il y a beaucoup de monde

There are many people

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

Tout le monde est là

Everybody is there

Il y a trop de monde

There are too many people

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Il y a un message pour vous

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

Rien aujourd'hui

Plus rien

Il n'y a plus rien

There is a message for you

There are no messages

Are there any messages?

Nothing today

Nothing any more

There is nothing any more

Je voudrais laisser un message

Est-ce que je peux laisser un message?

Je peux laisser un message?

I would like to leave a message

Can I leave a message/ message?

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

Je le cherche...

...partout

Je le vois partout
Je le cherche partout mais...
...je ne peux pas le trouver

I am looking for it

...everywhere

I see it everywhere

I'm looking for it everywhere but...

...I cannot find it

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

Je ne sais pas où c'est

Regardez! C'est là

C'est là-bas

I don't know where it is

Look! It's there.

It's over there

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

Moi, je sais où c'est

I know where it is

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

Voulez-vous l'apporter?

Voulez-vous me l'apporter?

Je l'apporte

Je vous l'apporte

Will you bring it?

Will you bring it to me?

I'm bringing it

I'm bringing it to you

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

bien sûr

naturellement

of course

naturally

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

Je sais où c'est et je vais le chercher

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

Je dois me dépêcher

Je vais me dépêcher
Voulez-vous vous dépêcher?

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

Je suis pressé

Je suis très pressé
Je dois me dépêcher parce que...
...je suis très pressé

*I am in a hurry, I am pressed for time
I am very much in a hurry
I must hurry because
...I am very pressed for time*

Il y a beaucoup de...

...circulation

*There is a lot of...
...traffic*

Il y a trop de...

...circulation

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

Ça va prendre très longtemps...
...pour y arriver

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

en retard

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

*late
I am going to be late
I will be there late
I will be there in a few minutes*

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

quelque chose

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

*something
Is there something for me?*

Non, il n'y a rien

No, there isn't anything

Qu'est-ce que vous avez pour moi?

What do you have for me?

quelque chose à...

Est-ce que vous avez quelque chose
à manger?

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

J'ai quelque chose à vous dire

I have something to tell you

J'ai beaucoup de choses à faire

I have many things to do

Je n'ai rien à faire maintenant

I have nothing to do now

Rien à faire

Nothing doing

Ça ne fait rien

Çe n'est pas très important de le faire
Ça n'a pas beaucoup d'importance

*It doesn't matter
[It doesn't do anything]
It isn't very important to do it
It doesn't have much importance*

Ça me fait plaisir

Ça me fait grand plaisir...
...de vous voir
...de le faire pour vous

*It gives me pleasure [It makes
me pleasure]
I am very pleased...
...to see you
...to do it for you*

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Ça me fera grand plaisir de vous voir

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

Je suis fatigué

I am tired

Je suis épuisé

I am exhausted

Je dois me reposer

I must rest [I must rest myself]

Je vais me reposer

I am going to have a rest [rest myself]

Il y a beaucoup de bruit

There is much noise

Il y a trop de bruit

There is too much noise

On fait trop de bruit

One is making too much noise

Ça fait trop de bruit

It makes too much noise

Ça me dérange

It disturbs me [It deranges me]

Ça me dérange beaucoup

It disturbs me very much

Ça ne me dérange pas

It doesn't disturb me

Ça ne me dérange pas du tout

It doesn't disturb me at all

Ça m'ennuie

It annoys me

Ça ne m'ennuie pas

It doesn't annoy me

J'ai l'impression qu'...

I have the impression that...

...elle ne le veut pas

...she doesn't want it

...elle ne veut pas le faire

...she doesn't want to do it

Je veux le faire mais je ne le ferai pas aujourd'hui...

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

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

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

You can push the 'p' of trop into occupé

Il me semble qu'...

It seems [to me] that...

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

...she doesn't feel like going there

À mon avis...

In my opinion...

...je suis d'accord avec vous

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

C'est d'accord

It's OK

D'accord

OK, agreed

Ça m'intéresse beaucoup

It interests me a great deal

Ça m'intéresse énormément

It interests me enormously

Mais malheureusement ça ne m'intéresse pas du tout

But unfortunately it doesn't interest me at all

Je ne crois pas qu'...

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

...il va être là cet après-midi

...he is going to be there this afternoon

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

...mais on verra

Je ne sais pas si je peux le faire
 mais on verra
 Ce ne sera pas possible de le faire
 comme ça
 Je ne le crois pas
 Je ne le pense pas
 Êtes-vous sûr? / Vous êtes sûr? /
 Est-ce que vous êtes sûr?
 Bien sûr / Naturellement
 Bien sûr je suis sûr

*...but we will see
 I don't know if I can do it but
 we will see
 It won't be possible to do it this way
 I don't think so, I don't believe it
 I don't think so
 Are you sure?
 Of course
 Of course I'm sure
 Look!
 It's on the table*

sûr means 'sure' and sur means 'on'

Voulez-vous le mettre...
 ...sous la table?
 ...par terre?
 C'est par terre
 Je vais le mettre par terre
 Voulez-vous le mettre là par terre?

*Will you put it...
 ...under the table?
 ...on the floor [terra, land]?
 It's on the floor
 I'm going to put it on the floor
 Will you put it there on the floor?
 We have to / must go there*

**Nous devons y aller
 C'est nécessaire d'y aller**

Il faut...
 ...y aller maintenant
 ...y aller tout de suite

*One / We must...
 ...go there now
 ...go there right away*

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

Je voudrais l'avoir tout de suite
 Il me faut l'avoir tout de suite
 Je dois l'avoir tout de suite

*I would like to have it right away
 I must have it straightaway*

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

*One / We must not...
 ...buy it
 We must not buy it...
 ...because it's too expensive*

Il me faut ce livre, c'est tout
C'est tout ce que...
 ...je veux
 ...vous voulez
 Oui, c'est tout ce qu'il me faut
 Est-ce qu'il vous faut autre chose?

*I need this book, that's all
 That's all (that)...
 ...I want
 ...you want
 That's all I need [all that is necessary to me]
 Do you need anything else?*

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Non merci
Ça sera tout

*No thank you
That will be all*

Voulez-vous me montrer?
Voulez-vous me faire voir?
Je vais vous faire voir autre chose

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

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

*I can show you something else
Will you show me what you have?*

Voulez-vous me faire savoir?
Je vous ferai savoir demain

*Will you let me [make me] know?
I will let you [make you] know
tomorrow*

Je vais vous faire savoir demain

*I am going to let you know
tomorrow*

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

*Will you let me know...
...at what time it will be ready?
...at what time it is going to be ready?*

se renseigner

*to find out [to enquire oneself]
to teach*

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

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

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

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

pouvoir

to be able to

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

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

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

Je ne pourrai pas le trouver ici

I won't be able to find it here

En avez-vous?

Est-ce que vous en avez?
Non, je n'en ai pas

Il y en a

Il y en a encore

Je n'en ai plus

Il n'y en a plus

Il n'y en a pas

Je regrette...

Je suis désolé...

...mais il n'y en a plus

Comment allez-vous?

Je vais bien merci. Et vous?

Ça va bien

Je me débrouille

Je me débrouille en français

Je me débrouillerai

Je ne sais pas comment mais...

...je vais me débrouiller

Do you have any (of it)?

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

There is / are some (of it)

*There is / are still some,
there is / are still some left*

I don't have any more (of it)

*There is / are no more (of it)
(We're out of it)*

*There isn't / aren't any (of it)
I'm sorry...*

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

How are you? [How are you going?]

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

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

I get by, I manage, I am managing

I get by in French

*I will manage, I will find a way
(to do something)*

I don't know how but...

...I am going to manage

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

Je vais décider de...

Je vais décider de le faire

Je ne peux pas décider de le faire

Je vais lui demander

Je vais leur demander

Je vais lui demander...

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

...de venir avec nous

Je voudrais vous demander de...

...venir avec nous

Voulez-vous lui dire d'...

...attendre?

Voulez-vous lui demander de
m'appeler plus tard?

Je crois qu'il va décider de le faire

Je suis décidé de le faire tout de suite

I am going to decide to...

I am going to decide to do it

I cannot decide to do it

I'm going to ask him / her

I'm going to ask them

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

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

...to come with us

I would like to ask you...

...to come with us

Will you tell him / her...

...to wait?

Will you ask him / her to call me later?

I think that he will decide to do it

I am decided / determined to do it immediately

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essayer

to try, to try on

Je voudrais...

I would like...

Je voudrais l'essayer

I would like to try it on

Puis-je...?

May I?

Puis-je le voir ?

May I see it?

Est-ce que je peux le voir?

Can I see it?

Vous permettez?

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

You use de after essayer and oublier if a verb follows

Je vais essayer de...

I am going to try...

...le faire

...to do it

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

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

...mais je vais essayer de le faire

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

Je ne vais pas oublier de...

I am not going to forget...

...le faire

...to do it

...vous dire

...to tell you

...vous le donner

...to give it to you

...le lui donner

...to give it to him / her

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

Je voudrais vous le donner

I would like to give it to you

Je voudrais le lui donner

I would like to give it to him / her

Je ne vais pas oublier de...

I am not going to forget...

Je n'oublierai pas de...

I won't forget...

...le lui donner

...to give it to him / her

J'ai vraiment envie de le faire...

I really feel like doing it...

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

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

**J'essayerai / Je vais essayer
de le faire**

I will / I am going to try to do it

Elle voudrait essayer la robe

She would like to try on the dress

Il voudrait l'essayer

He would like to try it on

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

Is it worth going there?

Ça vaut la peine d'y aller?

It's not worth doing it

Ça ne vaut pas la peine de le faire

One / We can go there now

On peut y aller maintenant

if you want

si vous voulez

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

Voulez-vous lui demander de m'attendre?

Voulez-vous lui dire de m'attendre?

Voulez-vous venir avec moi?

Oui, certainement

Je voudrais bien

Je veux bien

D'accord, certainement

Volontiers

Vous êtes très gentil

C'est très gentil de votre part

D'accord? C'est d'accord?

Ça vous va?

Ça vous convient?

Ça me convient

Ça va bien

Ça ne me convient pas

J'aime ça

Ça me plaît

C'est une bonne idée

J'aime cette idée

Ça c'est une bonne idée

Will you ask him / her to wait for me?

Will you tell him / her to wait for me?

Will you come with me?

Do you want to come with me?

Yes, certainly

I would like to

I want to

Agreed, certainly

Gladly

You are very nice

It's very nice of you

OK? Is it OK?

Does it agree with you?

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

Is it all right with you?

[It convenes with you?]

It's all right with me

It's going well

It's not all right with me,

It's not convenient for me

I like that

It pleases me

It's a good idea

I like that idea

That is a good idea

Recording 2

J'aime...

J'aime beaucoup...

J'aime beaucoup voyager

I like...

I like very much...

I like very much to travel

very much like travelling

passer le temps

passer le weekend

Je crois que je vais passer mes vacances

...d'abord en France

...et puis / plus tard en Italie

to spend time

to spend the weekend

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

...first in France

...and then / later in Italy

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Je pense...

I plan on...

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

Je pense partir bientôt	<i>I plan on leaving [think to leave] soon</i>
Quand pensez-vous partir?	<i>When do you plan on leaving [think to leave]?</i>
Combien de temps pensez-vous rester?	<i>How long do you plan on staying?</i>
Je pense partir lundi	<i>I plan on leaving Monday</i>
Je pense partir lundi prochain	<i>I plan on leaving next Monday</i>

DAYS OF THE WEEK

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

lundi [<i>moon's day, from lune, 'moon' + dies, 'day' in Latin</i>]	<i>Monday</i>
mardi [<i>Mars' day</i>]	<i>Tuesday</i>
mardi prochain, mardi matin	<i>next Tuesday, Tuesday morning</i>
mercredi [<i>Mercury's day</i>]	<i>Wednesday</i>
mercredi prochain, mercredi soir	<i>next Wednesday, Wednesday evening</i>
jeudi [<i>Jove's day</i>]	<i>Thursday</i>
vendredi [<i>Venus' day</i>]	<i>Friday</i>
samedi [<i>Sabbath day</i>]	<i>Saturday</i>
dimanche [<i>the Lord's day, from dominicus, 'of a lord' in Latin</i>]	<i>Sunday</i>
dimanche matin	<i>Sunday morning</i>

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

janvier	<i>January</i>
en janvier, au mois de janvier	<i>in January, in the month of January</i>
le mois prochain	<i>the next month, next month</i>
dans un mois	<i>in a month</i>
février , au mois de février	<i>February, in the month of February</i>
mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre	<i>March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December</i>

Je pense...

I plan on...

... passer quelques semaines en France *... spending a few weeks in France*

J'espère...

I expect to, I hope to...

... passer quelques semaines en France *... spend a few weeks in France*

J'ai l'intention de...

... passer quelques semaines en France	<i>I intend to... ...spend a few weeks in France</i>
J'espère passer plusieurs semaines en France	<i>I expect/hope to spend several weeks in France</i>
J'ai l'intention de partir la semaine prochaine	<i>I intend to leave next week</i>
Je vous verrai / je vais vous voir... ... dans huit jours il y a huit jours	<i>I will see you / I'm going to see you... ...in eight days (a week) eight days ago</i>

Je vais partir...

... dans deux semaines / dans quinze jours	<i>I am going to leave... ...in two weeks / in a fortnight</i>
Je vous verrai / je vais vous voir... ... dans quinze jours	<i>I am going to / I will see... ...in two weeks</i>
Nous allons arriver dans quinze jours	<i>We will arrive in two weeks</i>

ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

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

Pardon Monsieur/Madame/ Mademoiselle ...	<i>Excuse me...</i>
... pour aller à la Place de l'Opéra s'il vous plaît?	<i>...(can you tell me) the way to Place de l'Opéra please?</i>
... la Place de l'Opéra s'il vous plaît?	
... pour aller à Lyon s'il vous plaît ?	<i>...(can you tell me) the way to Lyon / the road for Lyon?</i>
Traversez la rue... continuez tout droit	<i>Cross the street puis vous ... then you continue / keep going straight ahead</i>
... vous tournez à gauche	<i>... turn left</i>
... vous tournez à droite	<i>... turn right</i>
... à la troisième rue vous tournez à droite	<i>... at the third street you turn right</i>
C'est à votre droite	<i>It is on the right side / to your right</i>
C'est à votre gauche	<i>It is on the left side / to your left</i>

Note the difference between tout droit 'straight ahead' and à droite 'on the right' (the 'd' is sounded here)

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C'est en face

C'est de ce côté

C'est de l'autre côté

Je vous remercie beaucoup

Merci mille fois

C'est par ici

Vous pouvez le trouver...

...par ici

...par là

Vous allez le trouver par là

C'est par là

C'est au coin

C'est au coin de la rue

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

C'est au bout de la rue

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

C'est là, C'est là-bas

Vous pouvez le trouver là-bas

It is right in front

It is on this side

It is on the other side

I thank you very much

Thanks a thousand times / many times

It is this way

You can find it...

...this way

...that way

You will find it that way

It is that way

It is at the corner

It is on the corner of the road

It is not far from here, it is on the corner of the street

It is at the end of the street

It is right there at the end of the street

It is there, It is over there [there down]

You can find it over there

aussi...que means 'as...as'; aussi *by itself* means 'also'; non plus means 'neither'

Voulez-vous lui demander...

...de me l'envoyer?

...aussi vite que possible?

Je le ferai aussi

Ça me plaît aussi

Je ne le veux pas

Je ne le veux plus

Moi non plus

Pouvez-vous le faire aussitôt que possible?

Pouvez-vous être ici aussi vite que possible?

Je vais l'arranger pour vous aussi vite que possible

Will you ask him...

...to send it to me?

...as quickly as possible?

I will also do it

It pleases me also, I like it also

I don't want it

I don't want it any more

Me neither

Can you do it as soon as possible?

Can you be here as quickly as possible?

I am going to arrange it for you as quickly as possible

Je vous prie de...

...le faire	<i>I beg you to...</i>
...l'arranger pour moi	<i>...do it</i>
Voulez-vous...	<i>...arrange it for me</i>
...le faire s'il vous plaît?	<i>Will you...</i>
...l'arranger pour moi s'il vous plaît?	<i>...do it please?</i>
Voulez-vous venir avec moi...	<i>...arrange it for me please?</i>
...s'il vous plaît?	<i>Will you come with me...</i>
...je vous prie ?	<i>...please?</i>
	<i>...I beg you?</i>

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

C'est...

...terrible	<i>It is...</i>
...horrible	<i>...terrible</i>
...affreux	<i>...horrible</i>
	<i>...awful</i>
Je vais me renseigner	<i>I am going to find out [inform myself]</i>
Je dois me renseigner	<i>I must find out</i>
Je viens de me renseigner	<i>I have just found out</i>
	<i>[I come from finding out]</i>

Voulez-vous essayer de...

...l'obtenir pour moi?	<i>Will you try to...</i>
Je vais essayer de...	<i>...get it for me?</i>
...l'obtenir pour vous	<i>I am going to try to...</i>
...de le faire	<i>...get it for you</i>
	<i>...to do it</i>
Je vais prendre l'avion...	<i>I am going to take the plane...</i>
...pour aller à Londres	<i>...to go [in order to go] to London</i>

Ça marche

Ça marche bien comme ça	<i>It works, it functions [it marches]</i>
Ça ne marche pas	<i>It works well like that</i>
Ça ne marche pas bien	<i>It doesn't work</i>
	<i>It doesn't work well</i>

Use faire for 'to have something done'

Je veux faire laver mes chemises

Voulez-vous...	<i>I want to get / have my shirts washed</i>
...faire nettoyer mon costume?	<i>Will you...</i>
...faire nettoyer la robe?	<i>... have my suit cleaned [made neat]?</i>
	<i>...have the dress cleaned?</i>

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

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

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

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

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

Comment?
 Vous dites?
 Je voudrais le dire...
 ...mais je ne sais pas comment
 l'exprimer en français
 Je voudrais savoir comment
 m'exprimer mieux en français

" " " " [How?]
 Will you repeat it, please?
 [You are saying?]
 I would like to say it...
 ...but I don't know how to express
 it in French
 I would like to know how to express
 myself better in French

Comment ça se dit en français?

How does one say it in French?
 How do you say it...?
 [How does it say itself?]

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

I would like to know how it is being
 said in French
 Will you / Could you tell me how
 one says it in French?
Comment ça s'écrit en français? How do
 [How does it write itself?]

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

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

ENGLISH WORDS ENDING IN '-TY'

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

On va avoir beaucoup de problèmes
vouloir dire
 Vous voulez dire...
Je veux dire...
 Ce n'est pas ce que je veux dire
 Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire?
 Je ne comprends pas ce que
 vous voulez dire
Ça veut dire...
 Voulez-vous expliquer ce que
 vous voulez dire?
 Pouvez-vous expliquer ce que ça
 veut dire?

One is going to have many problems
 to mean
 You mean... [You want to say...]
 I mean...
 That's not what I mean
 What do you mean?
 [What do you want to say?]
 I don't understand what you mean
 It means...
 Will you explain what you mean?
 Can you explain what that means?

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Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire?

Je ne comprends pas ce que ça veut dire

What does it mean?

I don't understand what it means

Voulez-vous prendre un verre?

Voulez-vous prendre un verre avec moi?

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

Will you have a drink with me?

Comme vous voulez

As you like

Si vous voulez

If you like, If you want

Ça m'est égal

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

Ça ne vaut pas la peine d'insister

It's not worth insisting

Ce n'est pas la peine d'insister

Why insist? Don't bother insisting

C'est évident

It is evident

ENGLISH WORDS ENDING IN '-LY'

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

possible, possiblement

possible, possibly

confortable, confortablement

comfortable, comfortably

évident, évidemment

evidently

récent, récemment

recent, recently

constant, constamment

constant, constantly

Il le fait constamment

He is doing it constantly

Il fait la même chose constamment

He is doing the same thing constantly

pas très fréquemment

not very frequently

fréquenter

to frequent, to go often to

J'aime fréquenter ce restaurant

I like to frequent this restaurant

Ça ne fait rien

It doesn't matter

[It doesn't do anything]

Ça m'est égal

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

Vraiment?

Really, Is that so? [Truly?]

Tant mieux

So much the better

C'est tant mieux comme ça

It's much better that way

Tant pis

Too bad, So much the worse, So what?

Il n'y a pas de problèmes

There are no problems

Je suis fâché

I am angry

soirée, journée, matinée

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

*Thank you for this lovely evening
 to give an evening party
 It is / was a pleasant [agreeable]
 evening*

passer une journée
 passer une matinée

*to spend a (whole) day
 to spend a (whole) morning*

ensemble

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

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

C'est ridicule
 C'est dommage
 Je vous remercie

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

Il me semble que...

...tout va bien

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

au moins

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

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

spécialement

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

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

Surtout si vous pouvez me dire...

Above all / Mainly if you can tell me...

réfléchir

Je vais réfléchir
 Laissez-moi réfléchir

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

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

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

Ça va très bien
 Ça va beaucoup mieux

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

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sentir

Je le sens

to feel

I feel it

Je me sens bien

I feel fine [feel myself]

Je me sens mieux

I feel better

Je me sens beaucoup mieux
aujourd'hui

I feel much better today

Je me sens beaucoup mieux quand
je suis seul

I feel much better when I am alone

Je travaille beaucoup mieux quand
je suis seul

I work much better when I am alone

Je n'ai besoin de rien

I don't need / have need of anything

Je n'en ai pas besoin

I don't need / have need of it

J'ai besoin de ça

I need / have need of that

J'en ai besoin

I need / have need of it

Il y a trop de monde ici

There are too many people here

Tout le monde est ici

Everybody is here

Tout le monde va être ici

Everybody is going to be here

Tout le monde va être là ce soir

Everybody is going to be there tonight

Il y a beaucoup de monde

There are many people

Je ne veux pas rester ici...

I don't want to stay here...

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

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

... aussi il fait très chaud ici

... also it is very warm here

Il n'y a pas de climatisation ici

There is no air-conditioning here

Ce n'est pas climatisé

It is not air-conditioned

Je ne peux pas supporter la chaleur

I cannot stand the heat

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

Il fait...

It is...

... chaud

... warm, hot

... beau

... fine, beautiful weather

... beau temps

... " " " "

... froid

... cold

avoir froid / chaud

to be [to have] cold / warm

J'ai chaud

I am [have] warm

Avez-vous froid?

Are you cold?

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

Nous avons chaud ici	<i>We are warm here</i>
Il fait chaud ici	<i>It is warm here</i>
J'ai froid...	<i>I am cold...</i>
...parce qu'il fait froid ici	<i>...because it is cold here</i>
avoir faim / soif	<i>to be hungry / thirsty</i>
J'ai faim	<i>I am hungry [I have hunger / famine]</i>
Je n'ai pas faim	<i>I am not hungry</i>
Je voudrais manger quelque chose...	<i>I would like to eat something...</i>
...parce que j'ai faim	<i>...because I am hungry</i>
J'ai soif	<i>I am thirsty</i>
Je voudrais boire quelque chose...	<i>I would like to drink something...</i>
...parce que j'ai soif	<i>...because I am thirsty</i>
Qu'est-ce que vous voulez boire?	<i>What do you want to drink?</i>
prendre	<i>to take, to have (food or drink)</i>
Qu'est-ce que vous voulez prendre?	<i>What would you like to have (to eat or drink)?</i>

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

Je vais prendre une tasse de café	<i>I'm going to have [take] a cup of coffee</i>
Je vais prendre mon petit-déjeuner	<i>I am going to have my breakfast</i>
Voulez-vous prendre le petit-déjeuner avec moi?	<i>Will you have breakfast with me?</i>
À quelle heure voulez-vous prendre le petit-déjeuner demain matin?	<i>At what time do you want to have breakfast tomorrow morning?</i>
Je vais faire des achats	<i>I am going shopping [to do purchases]</i>
moi-même	<i>myself</i>
Je pense/crois que je peux le faire moi-même	<i>I think I can do it myself</i>
Je vais essayer de le faire moi-même	<i>I am going to try to do it myself anyway, even so</i>
quand même	<i>I am going to do it anyway</i>
Je vais le faire quand même	<i>I will do it anyway</i>
Je le ferai quand même	<i>even if...</i>
même si...	<i>Even if you tell me that I cannot do it...</i>
Même si vous me dites que je ne peux pas le faire...	

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... je vais essayer de le faire quand même *... I am going to try to do it anyway*

Je vais le faire lentement *I am going to do it slowly*

Ça ne va pas très bien *It is not going very well*

Ça va mal *It is going badly*

Ça m'étonne *It astonishes me, surprises me*

Je suis surpris *I am surprised*

Il est surpris *He is surprised*

Il est bien surpris *He is quite surprised*

bien before an adjective means 'quite'

Elle est surprise *She is surprised*

Êtes-vous surpris / surprise? *Are you surprised?*

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

Ça ne m'étonne pas *It doesn't surprise me*

C'est... *It is...*

...magnifique *...magnificent*

...superbe *...superb*

...formidable *...great*

...fantastique *...fantastic, tremendous*

mauvais / mal *bad / badly*

C'est très mauvais *It is very bad*

Ça ne me plaît pas parce que c'est très mauvais *I don't like it because it is very bad*

Il le fait mal *He is doing it badly*

Ça va mal *It is going badly*

Ça ne va pas mal aujourd'hui *It is not going badly today*

Au contraire, ça va très bien *On the contrary, it is going very well*

C'est très léger *It is very light*

C'est très lourd *It is very heavy*

C'est trop lourd *It is too heavy*

lever / se lever *to lift / to get up*

Je le lève *I am lifting it up*

Je me lève *I am getting up [lifting myself up]*

Je vais me lever *I am going to get up*

Je vais me lever tôt	<i>I am going to get up early</i>
Je vais me lever plus tôt	<i>I am going to get up earlier</i>
C'est trop tôt	<i>It is too early</i>
Je vais me lever de bonne heure demain matin	<i>I am going to get up early [of good hour] tomorrow morning</i>
C'est très lourd	<i>It is very heavy</i>
Je ne peux pas le lever...	<i>I cannot lift it up...</i>
...parce que c'est trop lourd	<i>...because it is too heavy</i>
C'est plein	<i>It is full</i>
C'est trop plein	<i>It is too full</i>
remplir	<i>to fill up / to fill in (a form)</i>
Voulez-vous remplir la fiche?	<i>Will you fill in the form?</i>
C'est très vide	<i>It is very empty [void]</i>
C'est trop vide	<i>It is too empty</i>
vider	<i>to empty</i>
Je vais le vider	<i>I am going to empty it</i>
Voulez-vous remplir le verre?	<i>Will you fill up the glass?</i>
Voulez-vous remplir la bouteille?	<i>Will you fill up the bottle?</i>
Ce n'est pas propre	<i>It is not clean</i>
Voulez-vous le nettoyer?	<i>Will you clean it up?</i>
C'est très sale	<i>It is very dirty</i>
C'est trop sale	<i>It is too dirty</i>
répondre	<i>to answer [respond]</i>
donner une réponse	<i>to give an answer</i>
Voulez-vous me donner une réponse?	<i>Will you give me an answer?</i>
J'attends votre réponse	<i>I am waiting for your answer</i>
Voulez-vous me répondre?	<i>Will you answer me?</i>
C'est parfait	<i>It is perfect</i>
C'est vraiment parfait	<i>It is really perfect</i>
Où voulez-vous le mettre?	<i>Where do you want to put it?</i>
Je voudrais savoir où c'est	<i>I would like to know where it is</i>
Ça se trouve...	<i>It is [finds itself]...</i>
Je voudrais savoir où ça se trouve	<i>I would like to know where it is located</i>

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Je voudrais savoir où est /
se trouve le restaurant

Le restaurant est / se trouve près d'ici

Le restaurant se trouve tout près d'ici

Vous pouvez aller à pied

Ce n'est pas loin

n'importe où

Vous pouvez l'avoir n'importe où

Vous pouvez le trouver n'importe où

n'importe qui

N'importe qui peut vous dire

n'importe quand

Vous pouvez venir n'importe quand

à n'importe quelle heure

Vous pouvez venir à n'importe
quelle heure

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

Je le cherche **partout...**

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

sans

Je ne peux pas le faire sans vous

sans souci

sans...

...me dire

...le trouver

...partir

...dire un mot

Il va partir sans dire un mot

*I would like to know where is the
restaurant*

The restaurant is near here

The restaurant is quite near here

You can walk there

It is not far

anywhere, any place, no matter where

You can get it anywhere

You can find it any place

anybody

Anybody can tell you

any time, no matter when

You can come any time

at any time

You can come at any time

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

anyhow, no matter how

I am looking for it everywhere...

...but you can find it any place

without

I can't do it without you

without worries

without...

...telling me

...finding it

...leaving

...saying a word

He is going to leave without

saying a word

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

C'est assez

Ça suffit

Ça suffit pour aujourd'hui

C'est assez comme ça

Bon voyage!

Bonne chance!

souhaiter

Je vous souhaite bonne chance

À vos souhaits

À bientôt

It is enough

It / That is enough [It suffices]

It is enough for today

It is enough like that

Good trip!

Good luck!

to wish

I wish you good luck

to your wishes (said after sneezing)

until soon

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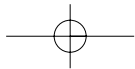
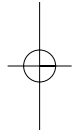
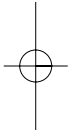
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