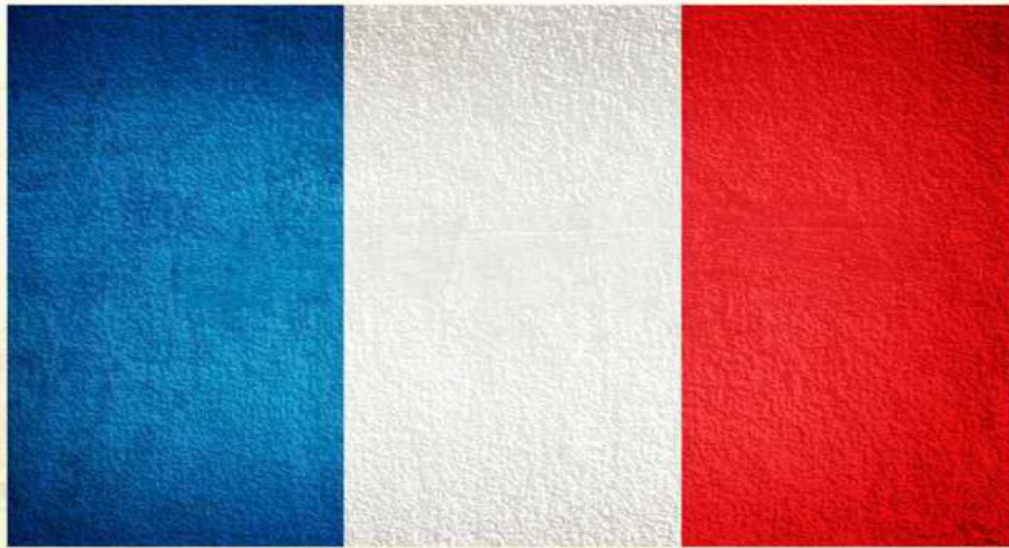


FRENCH PHRASEBOOK

**Over +975 French Phrases to
Meet People, Socialize & Find Your Way Around**



DAGNY TAGGART

**FRENCH
PHRASEBOOK**

Over +975 French Phrases to Meet People, Socialize & Find Your Way Around - *All While Speaking Perfect French!*

By Dagny Taggart

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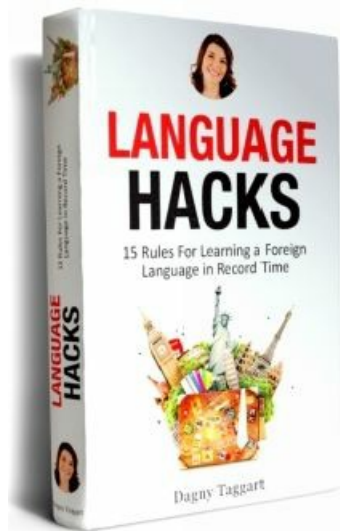
Dedicated to those who love going beyond their own frontiers.

Keep on traveling,

Dagny Taggart



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As a way of saying thank you for downloading my book, I'd like to send you an exclusive gift that will revolutionize the way you learn new languages. It's an extremely comprehensive PDF with 15 language hacking rules that **will help you learn 300% faster, with less effort, and with higher than ever retention rates.**

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Introduction

Prepare Yourself, We're About to Depart!

Have you ever listened to French people speaking and thought that it was such a sexy language? Have you ever been secretly wishing that you could speak this fantasy language...? Well, this book is definitely for you. You are about to find here every word and phrase you may need for every possible situation.

We have designed a comprehensive book listing the vocabulary you should know to talk about every topic. It might look a bit heavy as there are a lot of words and phrases. But you might just refer to specific parts in time of need. This can be the perfect travelling companion as it can be your bedside book. As we only provide a brief introduction on grammar and structure, you might want to check out our two other guides to complement your studies.

Read, listen, watch... and repeat over and over!

In this book, you will find pronunciation tips which will get very handy when you actually try to speak out loud. Always remember that the best tip to reach great (understandable at the least!) speaking skills is to actually “speak”! The more French people you meet, the more French movies you watch, and so on, the greater you will speak French. It's all about the music. Just listen to it repeatedly and the accent will stick to your head.

If you get the chance to travel to France or one of the many French-speaking regions, do not be shy and approach the locals. Open your book and practice the words and phrases you've been learning. It's the most efficient way to improve. People might not understand you at first, but they don't bite... They won't shut you down just because your accent is weird! You will soon realize that the English accent is actually kind of cute in French so GO FOR IT! And HAVE FUN while learning!

Enjoy your French journey wherever you are: home or abroad!

Chapter 1

Let the French Journey Begin

What you're about to learn:

- How to get a full grasp on French pronunciation
- The most useful grammar rules and usage
- How to build a correct sentence
- Essential words & phrases useful in everyday life

Mastering Pronunciation

French language is made of numerous rules and endless exceptions to each rule. In terms of pronunciation, it gets trickier as there are silent letters, different sounds for the same single letter, and similar sounds for different combinations of letters... which makes it extremely confusing for beginners. It will take a while before you get a full grasp on French pronunciation. However do not give up yet! We provided you with some simple guidelines which will help you get started. Then it is all about practicing with native speakers as often as possible. Remember that whatever pronunciation rules, you will find exceptions. So you'd better check on the pronunciation for every word you learn.

The French Alphabet

The French alphabet is similar with the English one with 6 vowels (“les voyelles” [lay vwayail]) and 20 consonants (“les consonnes” [lay konsonu]). The main difference is that there are various accents (“les accents” [lay axsen]) applied on vowels in French, which will change the pronunciation of the vowels.

A **vowel** is a sound that is pronounced through the mouth (or the nose for nasal vowels) with no obstruction of the lips, tongue, or throat.

There are a few general guidelines to keep in mind when pronouncing French vowels:

- Most French vowels are pronounced further forward in the mouth than their English counterparts.
- The tongue must remain tensed throughout the pronunciation of the vowel.

Many of the **consonants** are similar in French and in English so it is quite easy to learn how to pronounce each one of them.

Top-5 Pronunciation Tips

Pronouncing the letters “r” and “u”

The French letter “r” is the most difficult sound to make for English speakers. It is a sound produced down the throat placing the tongue very close to the uvula. You might try to gargle it to get it right. Listen to audio recording of this sound and spend time practicing it.

The French letter “u” is also tricky for English speakers as it doesn't exist in English. You need to distinguish the sound [u] from the sound [ou]. The sound [u] is produced with the tongue and mouth in a similar position as the English [ee] but with the lips rounded.

Nasal vowels

Many French vowels are nasalized which means that when pronouncing them, you deliberately let the air escape through both the nose and the mouth. These vowels are usually spelt as a combination of vowels ending by the letter “n” or occasionally “m”: -in, -un, -aim, -oin, -an, -om, -en, etc.

Accents

French accents alter the pronunciation of the words and their meaning too. It is important to recognize the accents and be able to type the right ones to avoid any misunderstanding.

There are four accents to be found on vowels : the accent “aigu” (“é”), the accent “grave” (“è”), the accent “circonflexe” (“ê”) and the accent “tréma” (“ë”). Only one accent applies to a vowel: the “cédille” (“ç”).

Silent letters

In French, many final letters are silent but not all!

There are three categories of silent letters: the silent “e”, the silent “h”, and the final consonants. The vowel “e” is usually silent at the end of a word. Whereas “h” is always silent and acts either as a consonant or as a vowel. When used as a consonant, it doesn't allow contractions nor liaisons (see next section). As for final consonants, the basic rule is that they are not pronounced but there are still many exceptions.

Liaisons & contractions

In French, words are linked together by a “liaison” to allow a steady flow in the pronunciation of sentences. A “liaison” causes to pronounce final consonants which are normally silent. These final consonants are then combined with the vowel at the beginning of the following word. As an example : “ils ont” (they have) is pronounced [eelzon].

Contractions, on the other hand, allow to combine two words together, which are respectively ending and beginning with a vowel or a silent “h”. As an example : “je aime” (I love) becomes “j'aime” [jaim].

Audio Tips & Tools

For your reference, we provided you with a few pronunciation tips found as [...] throughout the chapters. Make sure that you refer to this pronunciation guide whenever you want to pronounce a word. You can also complement your studies with online vocal guides.

You can find extra support on language tutorial websites. Most of these websites offer audio tools to teach you the right pronunciation. You will be able to listen to letters, words and phrases and repeat them until you reach the accurate pronunciation. Listening and repeating is an essential step to learn a new language.

Here is a selection of some useful websites with free access :

<http://www.bonjourdefrance.com/prononciateur-phonetique/phrases/niveau/debutant.html>

<http://www.lepointdufle.net/phonetique.htm>

<http://lewebpedagogique.com/ressources-fle/prononciation/prononciation-des-voyelles/>

<http://apprendre.tv5monde.com/en/levels/a1-breakthrough>

<http://www.frenchtutorial.com/en/learn-french/pronunciation/cover>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/french/sounds/>

Simple letters (“les lettres simples”)

French letters	Sounds like	English examples	French examples
a	a	r[a]t chat, father, car	bras (arm), chat (cat)
b	b	[b]utter bottle, bar, cable	bateau (boat), bébé (baby)
c (before o,a,u)	k	[c]andy coat, pickle, kit	carte (map), col (collar)
c (before e,i,y)	s	[s]ilence soap, pass, citrus	citron (lemon), ciment (cement)
ç	s	[s]ilence syrup, basic, possible	ça (this), garçon (boy)
d	d	[d]og dad, paddle, daily	dos (back), dans (in)
e	u	b[u]bble butter, cup, pump	le (the), ce (this)
f	f	[f]ood feather, daffodil, flow	faire (to make), fleur (flower)
g (before o,a,u)	g	[g]row gap, gorilla, eager	gauche (left), guerre (war)
g (before e,i,y)	j	[j]aguar déjà-vu, sabotage, liaison	orange (orange), girafe (giraffe)
h (always silent)	-	-	hibou (owl), hache (ax)
i	ee	f[ee]t week, keep, tree	bisou (kiss), cri (shout)
j	j	[j]aguar déjà-vu, sabotage, liaison	je (I), jamais (never)
k	k	[k]oala cap, keep, pack	képi (kepi), koala (koala)
l	l	[l]ove polite, limit, tailor	lapin (rabbit), livre (book)
m	m	[m]other map, tomatoe, murder	maman (mom), mon (mine)
n	n	[n]ever natural, turn, november	non (no), nid (nest)
o	o	z[o]rro borrow, onion, brother	domino (domino), collègue (colleague)
p	p	[p]asta people, tape, puppet	papa (dad), patate (potatoe)
q	q	[c]ap queue, speak, cutter	quatre (four), qui (who)

r	r (guttural sound, articulated further back in the throat with the back of the tongue)	a[r]t deco retro, parade, hair	rare (unusual), radis (radish)
s	s	[s]nail supper, pastor, station	son (sound), savoir (know)
t	t	[t]ag mate, put, terrible	tata (auntie), ton (your)
u	ew (roughly similar to this sound but shorter and without the diphthong)	déjà v[u] unique, menu, music few, pew, queue	tu (you), cru (raw)
v	v	[v]iew van, survive, vital	vivre (to live), venir (to come)
w	v	wa[v]e available, cave, stove	wagon
w (English origin)	w	[w]ater week-end, wheat, wear	whisky, wapiti
x (inside a word or when ex- is followed by a consonant or at the end of words)	x	e[x]cess text, taxi, fox, extra	expert, luxe (luxury)
x (at the beginning of a word or when ex- is followed by a vowel or h)	x	e[x]am xylophone, example	exemple (example), examen (exam, test)
x (at the end of words)	s	[s]olution suit, pasta, seat	dix (ten), six (six)
x (rare cases)	z	[z]ero zebra, zone, zucchini	deuxième (second)
x (at the end of words to indicate plural)	silent	-	choux (cabbages), chevaux (horses)
y	y	[y]am yeast, yummy, young	yoyo, yacht
z	z	[z]ip zenith, zoo, zipper	zéro (zero), zèbre (zebra)

Complex sounds ("les sons complexes")

French sounds	Sounds like	English examples	French examples
ai	ai	l[ai]ssez-faire airport, pear, care	aimer (to love), faire (to do)
ain, aim	un	Verd[un] unlike, stunt, punk	pain (bread), faim (hunger)
au	o	r[o]pe stove, choke, poke	paume (palm), baume (balm)
ch	sh	[sh]ampoo shame, shop, posh	château (castle), chapeau (hat)
ei	e	m[e]n empty, template	peine (pain), reine (queen)
eu	ur	th[e] burp, other, curfew	peu (little), deux (two)
er, ez	ay	d[a]y hay, play, cay	manger (to eat), vous allez (you go)
eau, aud, ot	o	[o]zone potatoe, copper, top	rateau (rake), chaud (hot), pot (jar)
em, en, an, am (before consonant)	en, an (nasal sound)	[en]core an, end, tent	entre (between), emploi (job), ancien (old), ambiance (atmosphere)
ha	a	r[a]t fat, pasta, banana	habiter (to live)
ill	y	[y]ogurt yeast, you, yield	fille (girl), billet (ticket)
in, im (word ending or before a consonant)	un	Verd[un] Damn!	fin (end), sapin (pine tree), imperméable (rain jacket)
oi	wa	[wa]ter watch, wacky, wapiti	toit (roof), quoi (what)
oin = ou + in	oo + un	t[oo]+Verd[un]	loin (far), coin (corner)
on, om	on	s[on]g tong, strong, long	bon (good), chanson (song)
ou	oo	t[oo] fool, poor, doom	fou (crazy), cou (neck)
ph	f	[f]ather feast, after, follow	phare (lighthouse)
sc (before o,a,u)	sc, sk	[sc]ulpture Sky, scatter	sculpter (to sculpt), scorpion
sc (before e,i,y)	s	[s]oap space, safe, scenario	scie (saw), scène (stage)
th	t	[t]ime table, torn, tune	thym (thyme), thèse (thesis)
ti	si	[si]p silly, sick, sea	objection (objection), prophétie (prophecy)
um, un (word ending or before a consonant)	un	Verd[un] Damn!	un (a), parfum (perfume)
ui	wi, we	ki[wi] swim, we, wit	cuit (cooked), cuisine (kitchen)

Accents (“les accents”)

French letters	Sounds like	English examples	French examples
à	a	r[a]t cap, bad, past	à (in)
é	ay	d[a]y stay, play, yay	école (school), Café (coffee)
è, ê	e	m[e]n template, empty, temporary	père (father), Mère (mother)
â (pronounced as a)	a	cap, flat, map	château (castle)
î (pronounced as i)	ee	tea, keep, flee	<i>VERY RARE</i> croître (increase in size)
ô (pronounced as o)	o	pope, copy, topic	hôpital (hospital)
û (pronounced as u)	u, ew (roughly similar to this sound but shorter and without the diphthong)	déjà v[u] unique, menu, music few, pew, queue	<i>VERY RARE</i> sûr (sure)
ä, ë, ï, ö, ü	This accent indicates that the adjacent vowel must be pronounced.	n[a i]ve	Noël (Christmas), Haïr (to hate)

Building Basic Sentences

Noun [N] or Pronoun [P]+Verb [V] + Adjective [Adj] or Adverb [Adv] or Noun [N]

“Ma chambre [N] est [V] grande [Adj]” = My bedroom is big.

“Mon frère [N] aime [V] le fromage [N] = My brother likes cheese.

“Elle [P] travaille [V] trop [Adv] = She works too much.

Yes or No Questions

You can just raise your voice at the end of the sentence (popular way) or you can invert subject and verb (more formal).

“**Tu as** faim?” => “**As-tu** faim?” = Are you hungry?

“**Vous avez** une voiture?” => “**Avez-vous** une voiture?” = Do you have a car?

Complex Questions

“**quand**” [ken]= when

“Vous partez quand?” = When are you leaving?

“**qui**” [kee] = who

“Qui est cet homme?” = Who is this man?

“**quoi**” [kwa] = what

“Tu cuisines quoi?” = What are you cooking?

“**où**” [oo] = where

“Il habite où?” = Where does he live?

“**pourquoi**” [poorkwa] = why

“Pourquoi rit-elle?” = Why is she laughing?

“**combien**” [konbee-un] = how many/much

“Combien de temps il te faut?” = How much time do you need?

Affirmative & Negative Statements

“**ne (+verbe) pas**” is the typical form to make a negative sentence. The verb located in between “ne” and “pas” is conjugated. When the verb starts with a vowel, “ne” becomes “n’”.

“**Es-tu** fatigué? Oui, **je suis** fatigué!” = Are you tired? Yes, I am!

“**Elle a** peur? Non, elle **n'a pas** peur.” = Is she scared? No, she's not.

“**Vous partez** demain? Non, nous **ne partons pas** demain.” = Are you leaving tomorrow? No, we're not.

The Use of Nouns, Articles & Adjectives

Table 1. Nouns & Adjectives : the use of articles and gender

<i>English</i>	Definite singular	singular	Definite plural	Indefinite plural
<i>the/a beautiful beach(es)</i>	la belle plage	une belle plage	les belles plages	des belles plages
<i>the/a big tree(s)</i>	le grand arbre	un grand arbre	les grands arbres	des grands arbres
<i>the/a red cup(s)</i>	la tasse rouge	une tasse rouge	les tasses rouges	des tasses rouges
<i>the/a black cat(s)</i>	le chat noir	un chat noir	les chats noirs	des chats noirs

I, Me & Myself : the use of pronouns

Table 2. Personal Pronouns

je	I	mon/ma	my	moi	me
tu	you	ton/ta	your	toi	you
il/elle/on	he/she/it	son/sa	his/her	lui/elle	he/she
nous	we	notre	our	nous	us
vous	you	votre	your	vous	you
ils/elles	they	leurs	their	eux	them

conjugation

Infinitive form "l'infinitif"	"Présent de l'indicatif"	Present tense	"Passé composé de l'indicatif"	Past tense	"Futur de l'indicatif"	Future tense
parler	je parle	I talk	j'ai parlé	I talked	je parlerai	I will talk
	tu parles	you talk	tu as parlé	you talked	tu parleras	you will talk
	il/elle/on parle	he/she talks	il/elle/on a parlé	he/she talked	il/elle parlera	he/she will talk
	nous parlons	we talk	nous avons parlé	we talked	nous parlerons	we will talk
	vous parlez	you talk	vous avez parlé	you talked	vous parlerez	you will talk
	ils/elles parlent	they talk	ils/elles parlent	they talked	ils/elles parleront	they will talk
aller	je vais	I go	je suis allé	I went	j'irai	I will go
	tu vas	you go	tu es allé	you went	tu iras	you will go
	il/elle/on va	he/she goes	il/elle/on est allé(e)	he/she went	il/elle/on ira	he/she will go
	nous allons	we go	nous sommes allés	we went	nous irons	we will go
	vous allez	you go	vous êtes allés	you went	vous irez	you will go
	ils/elles vont	they go	ils/elles sont allé(e)s	they went	ils/elles iront	they will go
manger	je mange	I eat	j'ai mangé	I ate	je mangerai	I will eat
	tu manges	you eat	tu as mangé	you ate	tu mangeras	you will eat
	il/elle/on mange	he/she eats	il/elle/on a mangé	he/she ate	il/elle/on mangera	he/she will eat
	nous mangeons	we eat	nous avons mangé	we ate	nous mangerons	we will eat
	vous mangez	you eat	vous avez mangé	you ate	vous mangerez	you will eat
	ils/elles mangent	they eat	ils/elles ont mangé	they ate	ils/elles mangeront	they will eat

Note: "On" is the equivalent as "It" in English and is used as an impersonal pronoun or instead of "nous".

Using Verbs & Simple Tenses

Table 3. A few verbs & their

Note: there is an alternative way to express the future tense : the similar expression as "to be going to" (in French "aller faire")

"Elle **va travailler**." = She is going to work.

A list of useful verbs

- "être" : je suis (I am)
- "avoir" : j'ai (I have)
- "faire" : je fais (I make/I do)
- "marcher" : je marche (I walk)
- "travailler" : je travaille (I work)
- "étudier" : j'étudie (I study)
- "expliquer" : j'explique (I explain)
- "demander" : je demande (I ask)
- "aimer" : j'aime (I like)
- "préférer" : je préfère (I prefer)
- "chercher" : je cherche (I search)
- "trouver" : je trouve (I find)
- "regarder" : je regarde (I look)
- "écouter" : j'écoute (I listen)
- "acheter" : j'achète (I buy)
- "fermer" : je ferme (I close)

- "s'habiller" : je m'habille (I get dressed)
- "(se) laver" : je (me) lave (I wash (myself))
- "admirer" : j'admire (I admire)
- "essayer" : j'essaye (I try)
- "gagner" : je gagne (I win)
- "échouer" : j'échoue (I fail)
- "pleurer" : je pleure (I cry)
- "donner" : je donne (I give)
- "blesser" : je blesse (I hurt)
- "frapper" : je frappe (I hit)
- "toucher" : je touche (I touch)
- "assister" : j'assiste (I attend)
- "visiter" : je visite (I visit)
- "voyager" : je voyage (I travel)

“quitter” : je quitte (I leave)
“rester” : je reste (I stay)
“enregister” : j'enregistre (I record)
“tomber” : je tombe (I fall)
“garder” : je garde (I keep)
“arriver” : j'arrive (I arrive)
“cuisiner” : je cuisine (I cook)
“entendre” : j'entends (I hear)
“apprendre” : j'apprends (I learn)
“comprendre” : je comprends (I understand)
“vendre” : je vends (I sell)
“attendre” : j'attends (I wait)
“prendre” : je prends (I take)
“envoyer” : j'envoie (I send)
“nettoyer” : je nettoie (I clean)
“payer” : je paye/je paie (I pay)
“partir” : je pars (I leave)
“venir” : je viens (I come)
“conduire” : je conduis (I drive)
“voir” : je vois (I see)
“finir” : je finis (I finish)
“ouvrir” : j'ouvre (I open)
“écrire” : j'écris (I write)
“mourir” : je meurs (I die)
“naître” : je suis né (I was born)
“se souvenir” : je me souviens (I remember)
“réussir” : je réussis (I succeed)
“perdre” : je perd (I lose)
“rire” : je ris (I laugh)
“sourire” : je souris (I smile)
“devoir” : je dois (I must/I have to)
“boire” : je bois (I drink)
“dire” : je dis (I say)
“souffrir” : je souffre (I suffer)
“avoir besoin” : j'ai besoin (I need)
“sentir” : je sens (I smell)
“permettre” : je permets (I allow)
“découvrir” : je découvre (I discover)

Essential Words & Phrases

Numbers of all kinds

“Les nombres cardinaux” = cardinal numbers

0 : “zéro” [zayro]
1 : “un” [un]
2 : “deux” [dur]
3 : “trois” [trwa]
4 : “quatre” [katru]
5 : “cinq” [sunk]
6 : “six” [sees]
7 : “sept” [sait]
8 : “huit” [ew-weet]
9 : “neuf” [nurf]
10 : “dix” [dees]
11 : “onze” [onzu]
12 : “douze” [dozu]
13 : “treize” [traizu]
14 : “quatorze” [katorzu]
15 : “quinze” [kunzu]
16 : “seize” [saizu]
17 : “dix-sept” [deesait]
18 : “dix-huit” [dee-zew-weet]
19 : “dix-neuf” [deez-nurf]
20 : “vingt” [vun]
21 : “vingt et un” [vun-tay-un]
22 : “vingt-deux” [vunt-dur]
23 : “vingt-trois” [vunt-trwa]
24 : “vingt-quatre” [vunt-katr]
25 : “vingt-cinq” [vunt-sunk]
26 : “vingt-six” [vunt-sees]
27 : “vingt-sept” [vunt-sait]
28 : “vingt-huit” [vunt-ew_weet]
29 : “vingt-neuf” [vunt-nurf]
30 : “trente” [trentu]
40 : “quarante” [karentu]
50 : “cinquante” [sunkentu]
60 : “soixante” [swasentu]
70 : “soixante-dix” [swasentudees]
80 : “quatre-vingts” [katruvun]
90 : “quatre-vingt-dix” [katruvundees]
100 : “cent” [sen]
200 : “deux cents” [dur-sen]
300 : “trois cents” [trwasen]
400 : “quatre cents” [katrusen]
500 : “cinq cents” [sunk-sen]
600 : “six cents” [sees-sen]
700 : “sept cents” [sait-sen]
800 : “huit cents” [ew-weet-sen]
900 : “neuf cents” [nurf-sen]
1,000 : “mille” [meel]
2,000 : “deux mille” [dur-meel]
3,000 : “trois mille” [trwa-meel]

4,000 : “quatre mille” [katru-meel]
5,000 : “cinq mille” [sunk-meel]
6,000 : “six mille” [sees-meel]
7,000 : “sept mille” [sait-meel]
8,000 : “huit mille” [ew-weet-meel]
9,000 : “neuf mille” [nurf-meel]
10,000 : “dix mille” [dee-meel]

“Les nombres ordinaux” = ordinal numbers

“premier” = first
“deuxième”, “second” = second
“troisième” = third
“quatrième” = fourth
“cinquième” = fifth
“sixième” = sixth
“septième” = seventh
“huitième” = eight
“neuvième” = nineth
“dixième” = tenth
“vingtième” = twentieth
“trentième” = thirtieth
“quarantième” = fortieth
“cinquantième” = fiftieth
“soixantième” = sixtieth
“soixante-dixième” = seventieth
“quatre-vingtième” = eightieth
“quatre-vingt-dixième” = ninetieth
“centième” = hundredth

“la moitié” = half
“le tiers” = one third
“le quart” = one fourth
“le cinquième” = one fifth
“le dixième” = one tenth
“le vingtième” = one twentieth
“le centième” = one hundredth

All about the date

“Les jours de la semaine” = days of the week

“lundi” = Monday
“mardi” = Tuesday
“mercredi” = Wednesday
“jeudi” = Thursday
“vendredi” = Friday
“samedi” = Saturday
“dimanche” = Sunday
“hier” = yesterday
“avant-hier” = the day before yesterday
“la veille” = last night
“demain” = tomorrow
“après-demain” = the day after tomorrow
“le matin” = the morning
“l'après-midi” = the afternoon
“le soir” = the evening
“la nuit” = the night
“la semaine prochaine” = next week
“la semaine dernière” = last week

“Les mois de l'année” = months of the year

“janvier” = January
“février” = February
“mars” = March
“avril” = April
“mai” = May
“juin” = June
“juillet” = July
“août” = August
“septembre” = September
“octobre” = October
“novembre” = November
“décembre” = December

“Les saisons” = seasons

“le printemps” = spring
“au printemps” = in the spring
“l'été” = summer
“en été” = in the summer
“l'automne” = autumn
“en automne” = in the autumn
“l'hiver” = winter
“en hiver” = in the winter

“Les vingt-quatre heures d'une journée” (24 hours in a day)

1am = “une heure”
2am = “deux heures”

3am = “trois heures”
4am = “quatre heures”
5am = “cinq heures”
6am = “six heures”
7am = “sept heures”
8am = “huit heures”
9am = “neuf heures”
10am = “dix heures”
11am = “onze heures”
midday = “midi”
1pm = “treize heures”
2pm = “quatorze heures”
3pm = “quinze heures”
4pm = “seize heures”
5pm = “dix-sept heures”
6pm = “dix-huit heures”
7pm = “dix-neuf heures”
8pm = “vingt heures”
9pm = “vingt et une heures”
10pm = “vingt-deux heures”
11pm = “vingt-trois heures”
midnight = “minuit”

“Quelle heure est-il?” = What time is it?

“C'est quelle heure?” (informal)

It's 9:15am = “Il est neuf heures quinze.” or “C'est neuf heures et quart.”

It's 10:45am = “Il est dix heures quarante-cinq.” or “C'est onze heures moins le quart.”

It's 11:40am = “Il est onze heures quarante.” or “C'est onze heures quarante.”

It's 4:10pm = “Il est seize heures dix.” or “C'est seize heures dix.”

It's 8:30pm = “Il est vingt heures trente.” or “C'est vingt heures trente.”

Colors & Shapes

“la couleur” = color

“vert” = green
“bleu” = blue
“rouge” = red
“noir” = black
“rose” = pink
“blanc” = white
“orange” = orange
“jaune” = yellow
“gris” = grey
“violet” = purple
“marron” = brown
“doré” = gold
“argenté” = silver
“clair” = light
“foncé” = dark

“la forme” = shape

“le carré” = square
“le rond” = round
“le cercle” = circle
“le rectangle” = rectangle
“le triangle” = triangle
“le losange” = diamond
“le cube” = cube
“le cylindre” = cylinder
“le cône” = cone
“la boîte” = box
“l'étoile” = star
“le coeur” = heart
“la ligne” = line

Say it in French!

“Il est arrivé le premier.” = He was the first to arrive.

[eel ay areevay lu prumeeay]

“C'est ma deuxième part de tarte.” = It's ma second slice of pie.

[sai ma duzeeaim par du tart]

“Il possède la moitié des parts de la société.” = He owns half the company shares.

[eel posaid la mwateey day part du la soseeaytay]

“L'été commence en juin.” = Summer starts in June.

[laytay komens en jewun]

“Il a beaucoup plu au printemps dernier.” = It rained a lot last spring.

[eela bokoo plew o prunten dairneeay]

“Elle se marie samedi après-midi, le trente juin.” = She's getting married on Saturday afternoon, June 30th.

[ail su maree samudee apraimedee lu trent jewun]

“J'ai mal dormi la nuit dernière.” = I had a bad sleep last night.

[jai mal dormee la newee dairneeair]

“Nos voisins ont été cambriolé la semaine dernière.” = Our neighbours have been burglarized last week.

[no vwazun on aytay kenbreeolay la sumain dairneeair]

“Avez-vous l'heure, s'il vous plaît?” = Do you have the time, please? (formal)

[avayvoo lur seel voo plai]

“Tu peux me donner l'heure?” = Can you give me the time? (informal)

[tew pur mu donay lur]

“Il est l'heure d'aller déjeuner.” = It's time to go have lunch.

[eelaylur dalay dayjunay]

“Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?” (formal) or “Quel jour on est aujourd'hui?” (informal) = What's the date today?

[kailay la datojoordewee] or [kel joor on nay ojoordewee]

“Aujourd'hui, on est lundi 8 mars.” = Today, we are Monday, March 8th.

[ojoordewee on nay lundee ew-ee mars]

“Je découpe une étoile argentée.” = I'm cutting a silver star.

[ju daykoop ewnaytwal arjentay]

“Elle a acheté des boîtes blanches.” = She bought white boxes.

[aila ashutay day bwat blensh]

“Ma mère aime porter du noir.” = My mother likes to wear black.

[ma mair aim portay dew nwar]

Chapter 2

Crash Guide on Social Skills In French

What you're about to learn:

- How to greet people and introduce yourself & others
- How to talk about your family & friends
- How to enjoy small talk & make new friends
- How to express your feelings

Greetings & Basic Courtesy

“Les salutations” = greetings

in the morning : “Bonjour!” [*bonjoor*]
in the evening : “Bonsoir!” [*bonswar*]
at night : “Bonne nuit!” [*bonu new-ee*]
informal : “Salut!” [*salew*] or “Hé!” [*ay*]
have a good day! : “Bonne journée!” [*bonu joornay*]

“Aurevoir!” [*oruvwar*] = Good bye!
“Salut!” [*salew*] = Bye!
“À bientôt!” [*a bee-unto*] = See you soon!
“À plus tard!” [*a plew tar*] or “À la prochaine!” [*a la proshainu*] = See you later!
“À plus!” [*a plews*] or “À toute!” [*tootu*] = Later!
“À demain!” [*durmun*] = See you tomorrow!
“Bonne journée!” [*bonu joornay*] = have a good day!
“Tchao!” [*tshao*] = from the Italian “ciao”
“Bye-bye!” [*ba-bye*]

Standard :
“Comment ça va?” or “Comment vas-tu?” or “Tu vas bien?” (How are you?)
“Ça va (très) bien!” (Doing great!) or “On fait aller!” (Doing good!)
“Non, ça ne va pas bien.” (not doing great)

Formal :
“Comment allez-vous?” (How are you?)
“Je vais (très) bien, merci!” (I'm doing great!)
“Non, je ne vais pas bien. (not doing great)

Informal :
“Ça va?” or “Ça roule?” or “Ça gaz?” (Doing well?) or “Quoi de neuf?” (What's up?)
“Ça va!” or “Ça roule!” or “Super!” or “Au top!” (Great!) or “Carrément!” (Totally!)
“Ça va pas.” or “Bof” (nah) or “C'est pas le top.” (not great)

“S'excuser” = apologizing

“Veuillez m'excuser.” or “Veuillez me pardonner.” = Please forgive me.

“Je vous prie de m'excuser.” or “Je vous prie de me pardonner.” = I beg your pardon.

“Je suis sincèrement désolé.” = I am sincerely sorry.

“Je vous remercie.” = I would like to thank you.

“Excusez-moi, je ne comprends pas.” = Excuse-me, I don't understand.

“Pouvez-vous répéter, s'il vous plaît?” = Can you repeat, please?

“Pardon, que dites-vous?” = I beg your pardon, what are you saying?

“Le Vouvoiement”

When addressing someone you've just met or hardly know, you should use the pronoun “vous” as a more polite and respectful form of the English “you”. This formal pronoun can be used for both one person or several ones : “Comment **allez-vous**?” = How are you?

The same rule applies whenever you are talking to an elder person, a person at work from a higher rank, a person of significant social role or responsibilities, a salesperson or a clerk... In these cases, you should add the title “Monsieur” (Sir), “Madame” (Mrs) or “Mademoiselle” (Miss) to emphasize the mark of respect.

“La rencontre” = meeting

“Rencontrer quelqu'un” = to meet someone

“Saluer quelqu'un” = to greet someone

“Serrer la main” = to shake hands

“Faire la bise” = to greet with a kiss on the cheek

Be careful : “embrasser” means “to kiss” in a more intimate way!

“Puis-je vous faire la bise?” = Can I greet you with a kiss on the cheek?

“Serrons-nous la main!” = Let's shake hands!

“Je suis enchanté de vous rencontrer, Monsieur.” = I'm pleased to meet you, Sir.

“Je suis ravi de faire votre connaissance, Madame.” = I'm pleased to get to know you, Madam.

“Enchanté!” = Please to meet you!

“C'est un plaisir de vous rencontrer enfin.” = It's a pleasure to finally meet you.

“Le plaisir est partagé!” = Pleasure is mine!

“Je voudrais vous présenter Mademoiselle Garnier.” = I would like to introduce Miss Garnier.

“Voici Monsieur Martin, mon professeur.” = This is Mr Martin, my professor.

“Entrez, je vous en prie!” = Please come in!

Family Matters

“Les membres de la famille” = family members, relatives

- “le père [lu pair], le papa [lu papa]” = father / dad
- “la mère [la mair], la maman [la mamen]” = mother / mom
- “les parents” [lay paren] = parents
- “le mari” [lu maree] = husband
- “la femme” [la fam] = wife (also woman)
- “l'homme” [lomu] = man
- “la fille” [la feeyu] = daughter (also girl)
- “le garçon” [lu garson] = boy
- “le fils” [lu fees] = son
- “les enfants” [layzenfen] = children
- “les petits-enfants” [lay puteezenfen] = grandchildren
- “le petit-fils” [lu puteefees] = grandson
- “la petite-fille” [la puteetufeeyu] = granddaughter
- “le grand-père [lu grenpair], le papi [lu papee]” = grandfather / granddad
- “la grand-mère [la grenmair], la mamie [la mamee]” = grandmother / grandmom
- “le cousin [lu koozun], la cousine [la koozeen]” = cousin
- “les cousins germains” [lay koozun gairmun] = first cousins
- “les cousins éloignés” [lay koozun aylwanyay] = distant cousins
- “le frère” [lu frair] = brother
- “la soeur” [la sur] = sister
- “l'oncle” [lonkl] = uncle
- “la tante” [la tentu] = aunt
- “le neveu” [lu nuvu] = nephew
- “la nièce” [la neeaisu] = niece
- “le beau-père” [lu bopair] = stepfather, father-in-law
- “la belle-mère” [la bailmair] = stepmother, mother-in-law
- “le beau-fils” [lu bofees], “le gendre” [lu jendru] = son-in-law
- “la belle-fille” [la bailfeeyu] = daughter-in-law
- “le demi-frère” [lu dumeefrair] = stepbrother
- “la demi-soeur” [la dumeesur] = stepsister
- “le parrain” [lu parun] = godfather
- “la marraine” [la marainu] = godmother
- “le filleul” [lu feeyul] = godson
- “la filleule” [la feeyul] = goddaughter
- “les parents éloignés” [lay paren aylwanyay] = distant relatives
- “le jumeau” [lu jumo], “les jumeaux” [lay jumo] = twins (male)
- “la jumelle” [la jumail], “les jumelles” [lay jumail] = twins (female)

A more popular way to say it in French!

- “papi”, “pépé” = grandpa
- “mamie”, “mémé” = grandma
- “le frangin” = brother
- “la frangine” = sister
- “le fiston” = son
- “le gamin”, “la gamine” = kid (male/female)
- “les gosses” = kids

“le tonton” = uncle
“la tata”, “la tatie” = auntie
“la nana”, “la meuf” = chick
“le gars”, “le type” = guy
“ma meuf” = my girl
“mon mec” = my guy
“mes vieux” = my parents
“C'est ma tribu” or “C'est ma smala” = It's my family

“Le statut marital” = relationship status

- “célibataire” = single
- “marié(e)” = married
- “le mariage” = marriage, wedding
- “pacsé(e)” = in a civil partnership
- “le pacs” = civil partnership
- “fiancé(e)” = engaged
- “les fiançailles” = engagement
- “séparé(e)” = separated
- “la séparation” = separation
- “divorcé(e)” = divorced
- “le divorce” = divorce
- “veuf” = widower
- “veuve” = widow
- “orphelin, orpheline” = orphan (male/female)
- “adopté(e)” = adopted
- “adopter un bébé/un enfant” = to adopt a baby/child
- “abandonner son enfant” = to abandon one's child
- “avoir la garde partagée des enfants” = to share custody of the children
- “avoir la garde des enfants” = to have full custody
- “être le responsable/le tuteur légal” = to be the legal guardian

“Les animaux de compagnie” = pets

“le chat”, “la chatte” = cat (male/female)

“le chien”, “la chienne” = dog (male/female)

“le chiot” = puppy

“le chaton” = kitten

“l'oiseau” = bird

“la souris” = mouse

“le serpent” = snake

“le cochon-dinde” = guinea pig

“le hamster” = hamster

“l'écureuil” = squirrel

(See more animals in the section “Farm”)

Getting to Know Each Other

Introducing each other

“Comment t'appelles-tu?” = What is your name?

“Je **m'**appelle” = my name is

“Tu **t'**appelles” = your name is

“Il/elle **s'**appelle” = his/her name is

“Nous **nous** appelons” = our name is

“Vous **vous** appelez” = your name is

“Ils/elles **s'**appellent” = their name is

“Quel âge as-tu?” = How old are you?

“J'ai ... ans” = I am ... years old

“Il/elle a ... ans” = He/she is ... years old

“D'où viens-tu?” or “Tu viens d'où?” = Where are you from?

“Je viens des Etats-Unis.” = I'm from the US.

“Où habites-tu?” or “Où vis-tu?” = Where do you live?

“Dans quelle ville tu habites?” = You live in which city?

“Dans quel pays tu vis?” = You live in which country?

“J'habite en France.” or “Je vis en France.” = I live in France.

“J'habite à Paris.” or “Je vis à Paris.” = I live in Paris.

“Quelle est ta nationalité?” = What is your nationality?

“Je suis canadien.” = I'm Canadian.

“Elle est américaine.” = She is American.

“Nous sommes anglais.” = We are English.

“l'Europe” = “européen(ne)” = Europe

“la France” = “français(e)” = France

“l'Angleterre” = “anglais(e)” = England

“l'Amérique” = “américain(e)” = America

“les Etats-Unis” = “américain(e)” = US

“le Mexique” = “mexicain(e)” = Mexico

“l'Asie” = “asiatique” = Asia

“la Chine” = “chinois(e)” = China

“le Japon” = “japonais(e)” = Japan

“l'Australie” = “australien(ne)” = Australia

“la Nouvelle-Zélande” = “néo-zélandais(e)” = New Zealand

“l'Afrique” = “africain(e)” = Africa

“le Sénégal” = “sénégalais(e)” = Senegal

“Est-ce que tu parles français?” or “Tu parles français?” = Do you speak French?

“Non, je ne parle pas français.” = No, I can't speak French.

“Je ne parle pas très bien français.” = I can't speak French very well.

“Oui, je parle français.” = Yes, I can speak French.

“Je parle un peu/bien français.” = I can speak French a little/well.

Describing one another

“De quoi il/elle a l'air?” or “À quoi il/elle ressemble?” (What does he/she look like?)

“Elle a les yeux bleus.” = She has blue eyes.

“Mon pote a les yeux verts.” = My buddy has green eyes.

“Ma copine est blonde.” = My girlfriend is blond.

“Il est beau garçon.” = He is a handsome guy.

“Il est beau gosse.” = He is very handsome. (unformal)

“C'est une belle fille/nana.” = She is a cute girl/chick.

“C'est une bombe.” = She is hot. (unformal)

“C'est le type aux cheveux marrons = “It's the dude with brown hair.

“C'est la nana avec le grand nez et le visage rond.” = It's the chick with a small nose and a round face.

“C'est le grand gars avec la chemise jaune et le pantalon noir.” = It's the tall guy with the yellow shirt and black pants.

“C'est une femme petite et un peu forte.” = It's a short and a little chubby woman.

“Tu le/la connais?” = Do you know him/her?

“C'est un ami/une amie.” = He/she is a friend.

“C'est mon pote/ma pote.” = He/she is my buddy.

“C'est mon meilleur ami/ma meilleure amie.” = It's my best friend. (male/female)

“C'est un/une ami(e) d'enfance.” = He/she is a childhood friend.

“C'est un/une ami(e) du lycée.” = He/she is highschool friend.

“C'est un/une ami(e) de la fac.” = He/she is a friend from college/university.

“C'est un/une collègue.” = He/she is a colleague.

“Je le/la connais bien.” = I know him/her very well.

“Je ne le/la connais pas vraiment.” = I don't really know him/her.

“Je ne l'ai jamais rencontré avant.” = I've never met him/her before.

“C'est la première fois que je le/la vois.” = It's the first time I see him/her.

“Où/quand l'as-tu rencontré?” = Where/when did you meet him/her?

“Depuis quand tu le/la connais?” = How long have you know him/her?

“Je le/la connais depuis trois ans.” = I've know him/her for three years.

Friends, Fun & Romance

Talking about relationships

“la relation, les relations” = relationship(s)

“les relations familiales” = family relationship

Note that “relationship” is plural in French.

“la vie privée” = privacy/private life

“avoir une vie secrète” = to have a secret life

“avoir une relation avec quelqu'un” = to have a relation with someone/to be involved with someone

“sortir avec quelqu'un” = to date someone/to go out with someone

“être fiancé à quelqu'un” = to be engaged with someone

“être en couple avec quelqu'un” = to be someone's partner (love)

“le conjoint(e)” = life partner

“le petit-ami, la petite-amie” = boyfriend, girlfriend

“le mari” = husband

“la femme” ou “l'épouse” = wife

“l'amant” = lover

“la maîtresse” = mistress

“avoir une relation extraconjuguale” = to get into an extramarital relationship

“tromper sa femme/son mari” = to cheat on one's wife/husband

“être fidèle/infidèle” = to be faithful/unfaithful

“l'infidélité” = infidelity

“J'ai une relation avec lui.” or “Je sors avec lui.” = I'm in a relation/going out with him.

“C'est mon ami(e).” = It's my friend.

“C'est mon petit-ami/petit-copain.” = It's my boyfriend.

“C'est ma petite-amie/petite-copine.” = It's my girlfriend.

“J'aime mon frère.” = I like my brother.

“J'apprécie beaucoup cette fille.” = I like this girl very much.

“Je suis amoureux/amoureuse de ...” = I'm in love with ... (male/female)

“Nous nous aimons.” = We love each other.

“Ils se voient en cachette.” = They secretly see each other.

“Il trompe sa femme avec sa secrétaire.” = He's cheating on his wife with his secretary.

“Mes grand-parents vont fêter leurs noces d'argent/d'or.” = My grandparents will celebrate their 25th/50th wedding anniversary.

“Ma mère s'est remarié après ma naissance.” = My mother got married again after I was born.

Talking about feelings

“Tu l'aimes bien?” = Do you like him/her?

- “Elle est chouette, cette meuf!” (informal) = This chick is great.
“Il est chouette, ce type!” (informal) = This guy is great!
“Il/elle est sympa.” = He/she is nice.
“J'adore ce type!” or “J'adore ce mec!” = I love that guy!
“C'est un mec super.” (informal) = It's a cool guy.
“C'est une nana super.” (informal) = It's a cool chick.
“Il/elle est charmant(e).” = He/she is charming.
“Je le/la déteste.” = I hate him/her.
“Il/elle est chiant(e).” (informal) = He/she is annoying.
“Il/elle est casse-couilles.” (vulgar) = He/she is a pain in the arse. (vulgar)
“Je ne l'aime pas beaucoup.” = I don't like him/her very much.
“Je ne l'apprécie pas vraiment.” = I don't really like him/her.
“Je le/la supporte à peine.” = I can barely stand him/her.
“Je ne peux pas le/la supporter.” = I can't stand him/her at all.
“Il/elle me tape sur les nerfs.” (informal) = He/she gets on my nerves.
“Il/elle me fait suer.” (informal) = He/she pisses me off.
“Il/elle est ennuyeux/ennuyeuse.” = He/she is boring. (male/female)
“Qu'est-ce qu'il/elle me saouïe!” (informal) = I am so sick of him/her!
“J'aime bien sortir avec lui/elle.” = I like going out with him/her.
“J'aime bien trainer avec lui/elle.” (informal) = I like hanging out with him/her.
“Il/elle me manque beaucoup.” = I miss him/her very much.
“Tu ne m'as pas du tout manqué!” = I didn't miss you at all!
“Est-ce qu'elle t'a manqué pendant les vacances?” = Did you miss her during the holidays?
“Non, elle ne m'a pas vraiment manqué.” = No, I didn't really miss her.
“Je n'ai pas pensé à lui/elle.” = I didn't think about him/her.
“J'aimerais le/la revoir.” = I would like to see him/her again.

“Les potins” = gossips

- “Se moquer de quelqu'un” = to laugh at someone
“Critiquer quelqu'un” = to criticize someone
“Juger quelqu'un” = to judge someone
“Parler sur quelqu'un dans son dos” = to gossip about someone (in his/her back)
“Raconter des histoires sur quelqu'un” = to tell stories/gossip about someone
“Se raconter des potins” (informal) = to tell gossip to one another
“Faire des commérages” = to make up pieces of gossip
“Lancer une rumeur”, “faire courir une rumeur” = to spread a rumor
“L'habit ne fait pas le moine.” = Don't judge a book by its cover.

Talking about personality

“Il/elle est...” = He/she is...

“comique” = comical

“drôle” = funny

“marrant, marrante” = funny

“amusant, amusante” = amusing

“rigolo, rigolote” = amusing

“divertissant, divertissante” = entertaining

“ridicule” = ridiculous

“sérieux, sérieuse” = serious

“timide” = shy

“sympathique” or “sympa” = friendly

“aimable” = kind, pleasant

“réservé(e)” = reserved

“colérique” = choleric, short-tempered

“énervé(e)” = angry

“énervant(e)” = annoying

“ennuyeux, ennuyeuse” = boring

“emmerdant(e)” or “chiant(e)” = boring (familiar)

“nerveux, nerveuse” = nervous

“fainéant(e)” = lazy

“fou, folle” = crazy

“stupide” = stupid

“méchant(e)” = mean

“naïf, naïve” = naive

“stressé(e)” = stressed

“capricieux, capricieuse” = capricious, willful, fickle

“caractériel, caractérielle” = temperamental

“têtu(e)” = stubborn

“dynamique” = dynamic, energetic

“fonceur, fonceuse” = go-getter

“ambitieux, ambitieuse” = ambitious

“motivé(e)” = motivated

“généreux, généreuse” = generous

“radin(e)” or “pingre” = cheapskate, skinflint

“égoïste” = selfish

“égoïste” = self-centered

“honnête” = honest

“détendu(e)” or “cool” or “relax” = laid back

“maniaque” = fussy

“ordonné(e)” = tidy

“méticuleux, méticuleuse” = meticulous

“Il/elle croque la vie à pleines dents.” = He/she lives life to the full.

“C'est un(e) bon(ne) vivant(e).” = He/she is a bon vivant.

“Il/elle est aussi aimable qu'une porte de prison.” = He/she is a real sourpuss. (Literally : He/she is as pleasant as a prison gate.)

“Il/elle a le sens de l'humour.” = He/she knows how to be funny.

“Il/elle est pince-sans-rire.” = He/she has a deadpan sense of humor.

“Il/elle se prend trop au sérieux.” = He/she takes himself/herself too seriously.

“Il/elle est ennuyeux/ennuyeuse à mourir.” = He/she is deadly boring.

“Il/elle fait toujours le clown/le pitre.” = He/she always clowns/fools around.

“Il/elle aime bien faire des blagues/farces.” = He/she likes to make jokes/pranks very much.

“Il/elle est trop coincé(e).” (informal) = He/she is too uptight.

“Il/elle a le coeur sur la main.” = He/she is very generous.

“Il/elle est la bonté incarnée.” = He/she is only kindness.

“Il/elle est près de ses sous.” = He/she is tight-fisted/stingy.

“C'est une vraie pince!” = He/she is such a scrooge!

“Il/elle est plein d'entrain.” = He/she is full of spirit.

“Il/elle met du coeur à l'ouvrage.” = He/she puts his/her heart and soul into it.

Say it in French!

“Veuillez m'excuser, je ne comprends pas” = Forgive me, I don't understand

[vuryay maikskewzay ju nu konpren pa]

“Pouvez-vous répéter, s'il vous plaît?” = could you repeat, please?

[poovay voo raypaytay seel voo plai]

“Puis-je vous faire la bise?” = Can I greet you with a kiss on the cheek?

[pew-ee ju voo fair la beez]

“Serrons-nous la main!” = Let's shake hands!

[sairon noo la mun]

“Je suis désolé, je suis en retard.” = I'm sorry, I'm late.

[ju sew-ee dayzolay ju sew-ee zen rutar]

“Quelle heure est-il?” = What time is it?

[kailur aiteel]

“Comment tu t'appelles?” = What is your name?

[komen tew tapail]

“Je m'appelle Julie, et toi?” = My name is Julie, what about you?

[ju mapail jewlee ay twa]

“Enchanté!” = Nice to meet you!

[enshentay]

“Quel âge as-tu?” = How old are you?

[kailajatew]

“J'ai vingt-trois ans.” = I am 23 years old.

[jai vunt-trwazen]

“Où vis-tu?” = Where do you live?

[oo vee tew]

“Je vis à Nice.” = I live in Nice.

[ju vee a nees]

“Vous venez des Etats-Unis?” = Are you from the US?

[voo vunay day zaytazewnee]

“Oui, nous sommes américains.” = Yes, we are American.

[oo-wee noo som zamayreekun]

“Vous parlez français?” = Do you speak French.

[voo parlay frensai]

“Non, je ne parle pas français.” = No, I don't speak French.

[non ju nu parlu pa frensai]

“Oui, je parle un peu français.” = Yes, I speak a little French.

[oo-wee ju parlu un pur frensai]

“Combien d'enfants avez-vous?” = How many kids do you have?

[konbee-un denfen avay voo]

“J'ai deux enfants : un garçon et une fille.” = We have two kids : a boy and a girl.

[jai dur zenfen un garson ay unu feeyu]

“Je sors avec lui.” = I'm going out with him.

[ju sor avaik lew-ee]

“C'est ma meilleure amie.” = She is my best friend.

[say ma maiyuramee]

“Elle est vraiment sympa.” = She is really friendly.

[ail ai vraimen sunpa]

“Je l'aime beaucoup.” = I like him/her very much.

[ju laim bokoo]

Chapter 3

Finding Your Way Around (Directions, Transport, Etc)

What you're about to learn:

- How to locate yourself and ask for directions
- How to find suitable transportation
- How to find your way over there

Heading Somewhere

“à droite” = right

“à gauche” = left

“tout droit” = straight ahead

“devant” or “à l'avant” = in front

“derrière” = behind

“à l'arrière” = in the back

“le nord” = North

“le sud” = South

“l'est” = East

“l'ouest” = West

“le nord-ouest” = Northwest

“le nord-est” = Northeast

“le sud-ouest” = Southwest

“le sud-est” = Southeast

“aller” = to go

“avancer” = to go forward

“reculer” = to go backward

“tourner” = to turn

“entrer” = to enter

“sortir” = to exit

“la ruelle” = small street

“l'impasse” = one-way street

“la grande rue, la rue principale” = main street

“le croisement” = intersection

“le centre-ville” = downtown

“la périphérie” = suburbs

“**Je veux aller...**” (I want to go...)

“à l'hôtel de ville” or “à la mairie” = to the city hall/town hall

“au poste de police” = to the police station

“à la poste” = to the post office

“à la gare” = to the train station

“à l'église” = to the church

“à la place” = to the square

“au parc” = to the park

“aux jardins publics” = to the public gardens

“au marché” = to the market

“au supermarché” = to the supermarket

“au musée” = to the museum

“au zoo” = to the zoo

“à la piscine” = to the swimming pool

“à l'école” = to the school

“au lycée” = to the highschool

“à l'université” or “à la fac” = to the university

“à la pharmacie” = to the pharmacy

“chez le médecin” = to the doctor's office

“à l'hôpital” = to the hospital

“aux urgences” = to the ER

Flying Out

“voyager en avion” = to travel by air
“prendre l'avion” = to take a plane
“décoller” = to take off
“le décollage” = takeoff
“atterrir” = to land
“l'atterrissage” = landing
“l'aéroport” = airport
“le terminal des départ/des arrivées” = departure/arrival terminal
“le billet d'avion” = flight ticket
“le billet électronique” = e-ticket
“la classe économique” = economy/tourist class
“la classe affaires” = business class
“la première (classe)” = first class
“l'enregistrement des bagages” = check-in
“la salle/porte d'embarquement” = boarding room/gate”
“le portique de sécurité” = metal detector
“les bagages de cabine/soute” = carry-on/checked baggage
“le sac à dos” = backpack
“l'excédent de bagage” = excess luggage

“**Je voudrais...**” (I would like...)

“aller à l'aéroport Charles de Gaulle, s'il vous plaît.” = to go to Charles de Gaulle Airport, please.
“aller au terminal 3A.” = to go to terminal 3A
“voyager en classe affaires” = to travel in business class
“une place côté couloir/côté hublot” = an aisle/window seat
“enregistrer mes bagages sur le vol pour Paris” = to check in my luggage on the flight to Paris
“me rendre à ma porte d'embarquement” = to go to my boarding gate
“avoir un verre d'eau, s'il vous plaît.” = to have a glass of water, please.
“incliner mon siège.” = to recline my seat.

“**Veillez...**” (Please...)

“enlever votre montre et votre ceinture.” = remove your watch and belt.
“sortir votre ordinateur portable de votre sac et le placer dans un panier.” = take out your computer from your bag and place it in the bin.
“déposer vos chaussures sur le tapis.” = place your shoes on the belt.
“montrer votre carte d'embarquement et votre pièce d'identité.” = show your boarding pass and ID.
“vous rendre immédiatement à la porte d'embarquement.” = go immediately to the boarding gate.
“placer votre bagage dans les coffres à bagages ou sous votre siège.” = place your carry-on in the overhead compartment or under your seat.
“attacher votre ceinture, relever votre dossier et ranger votre tablette.” = fasten your seat belt, put your seatback up and store your tray table.
“**Aidez-moi, s'il vous plaît!**” = **Help me, please!**

“Excusez-moi, je crois que vous êtes à ma place.” = Excuse-me, I think you are on my seat.
“Où se trouvent les départs?” = Where are the departures.
“Où pouvons-nous récupérer les bagages?” = Where do we pick up the luggage?
“Mes bagages ne sont pas encore arrivés.” = My luggage didn't arrive yet.
“Mes bagages ont été abîmés pendant le transport.” = My luggage was damaged over the flight.
“J'ai perdu mon téléphone dans l'aéroport.” = I lost my phone in the airport.
“J'ai oublié mon passeport dans l'avion.” = I forgot my passport in the plane.
“Où est le service des objets trouvés?” = Where is the lost-and-found?
“Y a-t-il une consigne à bagages ici?” = Are there baggage lockers here?
“Où se trouve le bureau de change?” = Where is the foreign exchange counter?

Hiring a Cab

“prendre le taxi” = hiring a taxi

“le chauffeur de taxi” = taxi driver

“ouvrir le coffre” = to open the trunk

“ouvrir la porte” = to open the door

“la valise” = suitcase

“le sac à dos” = backpack

“mettre le compteur” = to start the meter

“aller à” = to go

“s'arrêter” = to stop

“le tarif” = rate

“Où peut-on trouver un taxi?” = Where can we find a cab?

“Je voudrais prendre un taxi pour aller à Bastille.” = I would like to hire a cab to go to Bastille.

“Pouvez-vous m'appeler un taxi, s'il vous plaît?” = Can you call a taxi for me, please?

“Est-ce que vous connaissez un chauffeur de taxi?” = Do you know a cab driver?

“Pouvez-vous ouvrir le coffre?” = Can you open the trunk?

“Pouvez-vous m'aider à mettre ma valise dans le coffre, s'il vous plaît?” = Can you help me to put my suitcase in the trunk, please?

“Je ne peux pas ouvrir la porte!” = I can't open the door!

“Où allez-vous?” = Where are you going?

“Je vais à l'hôtel Mercure, trois rue de la Résistance.” = I am going to Mercure Hotel, number 3 on Résistance street.

“Pouvez-vous mettre le compteur?” = Can you start the meter?

“Combien je vous dois?” = How much do I owe you?

“Arrêtez-vous, c'est ici!” = Stop, it's here!

Public Transportation

“En train” = By train

“aller à la gare” = to go to the train station

“le guichet” = ticket window

“le quai” = platform

“acheter/prendre un billet” = to buy a ticket

“un aller-simple” = one-way trip

“un aller-retour” = round trip

“les horaires de train” = train timetable

“voyager en première/deuxième classe” = to travel first/second class

“une place réservée” = reserved seat

“le numéro de place” = seat number

“la place côté couloir/fenêtre” = the seat next to the aisle/window

“la consigne à bagages” = baggage lockers

“le bureau des objets trouvés” = lost-and-found

“la salle d'attente” = waiting room

“changer de train” = to change trains

“avoir une correspondance” = to have a connecting train

“le contrôleur” = inspector

“monter dans le train” = to get in the train

“descendre du train” = to get off the train

“Où pouvons-nous acheter les tickets?” = Where can we buy the tickets?

“Avez-vous les horaires du train pour Paris?” = Do you have the timetable of the train to Paris?

“Je voudrais un aller-retour pour Marseille, s'il vous plaît.” = I would like a round trip ticket to go to Marseille, please.

“Combien coûte le billet?” = How much is the ticket?

“Je dois changer de train à Aix-en-Provence.” = I have to change trains in Aix-en-Provence.

“De quel quai part le train?” = From which platform does the train leave?

“Pouvez-vous m'aider à mettre ma valise dans le train, s'il vous plaît?” = Could you help me put my suitcase in the train, please?

“Où est le wagon restaurant?” = Where is the food car?

“En bus” = By bus

“la ligne de bus” = bus line

“l'arrêt de bus” = bus stop

“le chauffeur de bus” = bus driver

“acheter un billet de bus” = to buy a bus ticket

“composter le billet” = to validate the ticket

“monter dans le bus” = to get in the bus

“descendre du bus” = to get off the bus

“demander l'arrêt du bus” = to ask for the bus to stop

“Excusez-moi, c'est le bus qui va en centre-ville?” = Excuse-me, is it the bus going downtown?

“Je dois prendre la ligne de bus numéro 15.” = I have to take the bus line number 15.

“C'est à combien d'arrêts d'ici?” = How many stops is it from here?

“Le bus passe à quelle heure?” = What time will the bus arrive?

“En métro” = By subway

“prendre le métro” = to take the subway

“la station de métro” = subway station

“acheter un ticket de métro” = to buy a subway ticket

“le plan du métro” = subway map

“la ligne de métro” = subway line

“monter dans le métro” = to get in the subway

“descendre du métro” = to get off the subway

“Quelle est la ligne directe pour aller à Montmartre?” = What is the direct line to go to Montmartre?

“Où se trouve l'entrée/la sortie du métro?” = Where is the subway entrance/exit?

“Je voudrais acheter un ticket de métro, s'il vous plaît.” = I would like to buy a subway ticket, please.

“Vous devez descendre à l'arrêt Champs-Élysées.” = You have to get off at Champs-Élysées.

Driving Around

- “la voiture” = car
- “la voiture automatique/manuelle” = automatic/manual car
- “les clés de la voiture” = car keys
- “la plaque d'immatriculation” = license plate
- “la carrosserie” = body of car
- “le capot” = hood
- “le moteur” = motor
- “le pare-chocs” = bumper
- “l'aile” = fender
- “la portière” = door
- “la poignée de portière” = door handle
- “les roues” = wheels
- “les pneus” = tires
- “la vitre” = window
- “le pare-brise” = windshield
- “les essuie-glaces” = windshield wipers
- “le coffre” = trunk
- “le réservoir” = gas tank
- “le bouchon de réservoir d'essence” = gas cap
- “l'enjoliveur” = hubcap
- “le tableau de bord” = dashboard
- “le volant” = steering wheel
- “le levier de vitesse” = gear lever
- “l'embrayage” = clutch
- “l'accélérateur” = accelerator
- “les freins” = brakes
- “le clignotant” = directional signal
- “les phares”, “les feux de route” = headlights
- “les feux de croisement” = low beams
- “les feux de stop” = brake lights
- “les feux de recul” = reversing lights
- “le klaxon” = horn
- “la climatisation”, “la clim” = air con
- “le chauffage” = heating
- “la batterie” = battery

- “la voiture de location” = rental car
- “louer une voiture” = to rent a car
- “rendre la voiture” = to return the car
- “conduire une voiture” = to drive a car
- “l'agence de location de voitures” = rental car company

- “faire le plein” = to fill up the tank
- “la pompe à essence” = gas pump
- “le carburant” = fuel
- “le sans-plomb” = unleaded fuel
- “le diesel” = diesel fuel
- “l'huile” = oil
- “la pompe à air” = air hose
- “le permis de conduire” = driving licence
- “l'assurance de la voiture” = car insurance

“le code de la route” = highway code
“enfreindre le code de la route” = to break the highway code
“la limitation de vitesse” = speed limit
“un excès de vitesse” = speeding
“les feux de signalisation” = traffic lights
“griller un feu rouge/un stop” (informal) = to run a red light/stop sign
“payer une amende” = to pay a fine

“Nous voulons louer une voiture.” = We would like to rent a car.

“Combien ça coûte pour dix jours de location?” = How much is it for ten days rental?

“Nous n'avons pas besoin d'assurance.” = We don't need insurance.

“Il faut mettre du sans-plomb dans cette voiture.” = You have to use unleaded for this car.

“Voici le numéro pour le dépannage en cas d'accident.” = Here is the phone number for towing in case of an accident.

“Veuillez me donner votre permis de conduire et les papiers du véhicule.” = Please, hand me your driving license and the car ID.

“Vous venez de griller le stop.” = You just run a stop sign.

“Savez-vous à quelle vitesse vous roulez?” = Do you know how much was your speed?

“Il est interdit de stationner dans cette rue.” = You can't park in this street.

Sea Transportation

- “le bateau” = boat
- “le navire” = ship
- “le paquebot” = (ocean) liner
- “le bateau-croisière” = cruise ship
- “le bateau-mouche” = tourist river boat
- “le capitaine” = captain
- “le port” = seaport
- “l'arrimage” = stowage
- “l'ancre” = anchor
- “l'hélice” = propeller
- “prendre un ferry” = to take a ferry boat
- “l'embarquement des passagers” = passenger loading
- “réserver une cabine avec couchette” = to book a sleeping cabin
- “faire une croisière” = to go on a cruise
- “avoir le mal de mer” = to be sea-sick
- “embarquer les voitures” = to load cars
- “couler” = to sink

Say it in French!

“Je suis perdu. Pouvez-vous m'aider, s'il vous plaît?” = I am lost. Can you help me, please?

[ju sew-ee pairdew poovaiwoo maiday seel vooplai]

“Où allez-vous?” = Where are you going/heading to?

[oo alay voo]

“Pouvez-vous me montrer où je suis sur le plan?” = Can you show me where I am on the map?

[poovay voo mu montray oo ju sew-ee sewr lu plen]

“Vous êtes ici sur le plan.” = You are here on the map.

[voo zaiteesee sewr lu plen]

“Prenez la prochaine à droite et vous arriverez à votre hôtel.” = Take the next turn on the right and you'll get to your hotel.

[prunay la proshainu a drwatu ay voo zareevuray a votrotail]

“Où la gare?” = How do you go to the train station?

[oo ay la gar]

“Où pouvons-nous acheter les tickets de train/bus?” = Where can we buy the train/bus tickets?

[oo poovon noo ashutay lay teekay du trun/bews]

“Le guichet est au fond de la gare.” = The ticket window is at the back of the train station.

[lu geeshai ay o fon du la gar]

“Combien coûte le billet?” = How much is the ticket?

[conbee-un coot lu beeyay]

“Le billet coûte cinquante euros.” = The ticket costs 50€.

[lu beeyay coot sunkentur-ro]

“De quel quai part le train?” = From which platform does the train leave?

[du kail kai par lu trun]

“Le train part du quai numéro six.” = The train leaves from platform nr. 6.

[lu trun par dew kai newmayro sees]

“Excusez-moi, j'ai réservé cette place.” = “Excuse-me, I reserved this seat.

[aikskewzay jai rayzairvay sait plas]

“Quel est votre numéro de place?” = What is your seat number?

[kail ay votr newmayro du plas]

“J'ai le siège numéro vingt-deux.” = I have seat nr. 22.

[jai lu seeaij newmayro vuntdur]

“Pardon, je me suis trompé de wagon.” = Sorry, I'm in the wrong car.

[pardon ju mu sew-ee tronpay du vagon]

“Excusez-moi, c'est le bus qui va à Champs-Élysées?” = Excuse-me, is it the bus going to Champs-Élysées?

[aikskewzay mwar say lu bews kee va a shenzayleezay]

“Non, ce bus va à Bastille.” = No, this bus goes to Bastille.

[non su bews va a basteeyu]

“C'est à combien d'arrêts d'ici?” = How many stops is it from here?

[say a konbee-un daray deesee]

“C'est à trois arrêts seulement.” = It's only 3 stops.

[say a trwa zaray surlumen]

“Le bus passe à quelle heure?” *[lu bews pas a kailur]* = At what time will the bus arrive?

“Le bus passe dans dix minutes.” = The bus arrives in ten minutes.

[lu bews pass den dee meenewt]

“Où se trouve l'entrée/la sortie du métro?” *[oo su troov len tray/la sortee dew maytro]*

= Where is the subway entrance/exit?

“Je cherche le plan du métro.” = I'm looking for the subway map.

[ju shairshu lu plen dew maytro]

“Nous voulons louer une voiture.” = We would like to rent a car.

[noo voolon looy ewnu vwatewr]

“Où est la station d'essence?” = Where is the gas station?

[oo ay la staseeon daysens]

“Taxi! A l'aéroport, s'il vous plaît!” = Taxi! To the airport, please!

[taksee a la-ayropor seel voo plai]

“Je voudrais enregistrer mes bagages pour le vol de Milan” = I would like to check-in my luggage on Milan's flight.

[ju voodrai enrujeestray may bagagu poor lu vol du meelen]

Chapter 4

Household Expressions & Phrases

What you're about to learn:

- How to find your way at home
- How to name the proper furnitures and appliances
- How to successfully rent a place

House & Yard

- “une maison” = house
- “un appartement” = apartment
- “la résidence principale/secondaire” = principal/secondary residence
- “la résidence d'été/d'hiver” = summer/winter home
- “un chalet à la montagne” = mountain cabin
- “une villa en bord de mer” = oceanfront villa
- “un immeuble” = building, apartment block
- “un pavillon” = detached/suburban house
- “un studio” = one-room apartment
- “un F1”, “un T1” = apartment with one room+kitchen+bathroom/toilet
- “un F2/F3/F4”, “un T1/T2/T3” = apartment with 2/3/4 rooms+kitchen+bathroom/toilet

- “la pièce, les pièces” = room(s)
- “la chambre” = bedroom
- “le salon” = living-room
- “la cuisine” = kitchen
- “la salle à manger” = dining room
- “la salle de bain” = bathroom
- “les toilettes”, “les WC” = toilets
- “le bureau” = office
- “la chambre d'amis” = guestroom
- “la penderie” = closet
- “le couloir” = hallway
- “les escaliers” = stairs
- “l'étage” = floor
- “au rez-de-chaussée” = on the ground floor
- “au premier/deuxième étage” = on the first/second floor
- “la remise”, “le débarras” = storeroom
- “la cave” = cellar
- “le sous-sol” = basement
- “le grenier” = attic
- “le garage” = garage
- “la terrasse” = terrace, patio
- “le balcon” = balcony
- “le toit” = roof
- “la cheminée” = chimney
- “le porche” = porch
- “l'allée” = driveway
- “le trottoir” = sidewalk
- “le jardin” = yard
- “la pelouse”, “le gazon” = lawn, grass
- “un arbre” = tree
- “un arbuste” = shrub
- “un buisson” = bush
- “la tondeuse à gazon” = lawn mower
- “le tuyau d'arrosage” = hose
- “un arrosoir” = watering can
- “un râteau” = rake
- “une bêche” = hoe
- “une cisaille” = clippers
- “une pelle” = shovel

“un arroseur” = sprinkler

“la serrure” = lock

“le verrou” = lock

“le cadenas” = padlock

“la charnière” = hinges

“la clé”, “la clef” = key

“le porte-clé” = keychain

“le trou de la serrure” = keyhole

“la poignée de porte” = door knob

Furniture & Appliances

“les meubles” = furniture

“l'électroménager” = appliances

“une étagère” = shelf

“le placard” = cupboard, closet

“une fenêtre” = window

“une porte” = door

“les volets” = shutters

“les rideaux” = curtains

“la tringle à rideau” = curtain rod

“les stores” = blinds

“le thermostat” = thermostat

“le climatiseur”, “la clim” = air conditioner, aircon

“le ventilateur” = fan

“le radiateur” = heater

“l'interrupteur” = switch

“Dans la chambre” = In the bedroom

- “le lit” = bed
- “les lits superposés” = bunkbeds
- “le matelas” = mattress
- “le couvre-lit”, “le dessus-de-lit” = bedspread
- “une couette” = comforter
- “un édredon” = duvet
- “la housse de couette” = duvet cover
- “le drap” = bed sheet
- “la couverture” = blanket
- “un traversin” = bolster
- “un oreiller” = pillow
- “la taie d'oreiller” = pillow case
- “la descente de lit” = bedside rug
- “la table de chevet” = nightstand
- “la lampe de chevet” = bed light
- “la commode” = dresser
- “le bureau” = desk
- “la chaise de bureau” = desk chair
- “l'armoire” = closet
- “le cintre” = hanger
- “le portemanteau” = coat rack

“Dans la salle de bains” = In the bathroom

- “le lavabo” = bathroom sink
- “le robinet” = faucet
- “la douche” = shower
- “la baignoire” = bathtub
- “le wc” = toilet seat
- “le bidet” = bidet
- “les canalisations” = drain, piping
- “la serviette de toilette” = hand towel
- “la serviette de bain” = bath towel
- “le gant de toilette” = washcloth
- “le miroir” = mirror
- “le porte-serviettes” = towel bar
- “le savon” = soap
- “le gel douche” = shower gel
- “le shampoing” = shampoo
- “l'après-shampoing” = conditioner
- “la brosse à dent” = toothbrush
- “le dentifrice” = toothpaste
- “le papier-toilette”, “le PQ” (informal) = toilet paper
- “le sèche-cheveux” = hairdryer
- “se laver les mains” = to wash the hands
- “se nettoyer le visage” = to wash the face
- “se brosser les dents” = to brush the teeth
- “prendre une douche/un bain” = to take a shower/bath
- “aller aux toilettes” = to go to the restroom

“Dans la buanderie” = In the laundry room

“le panier à linge” = laundry basket

“la pince à linge” = clothes pin

“la machine à laver” = washing machine

“le sèche-linge” = clothes dryer

“le fer à repasser” = iron

“la planche à repasser” = iron board

“la lessive” = detergent

“l'adoucissant” = softener

“la javel” = bleach

“étendre le linge” = to hang out the washing

“Au salon” = In the living-room

- “le canapé” = sofa
- “le fauteuil” = armchair
- “le fauteuil à bascule” = rocking chair
- “le clic-clac” = futon couch
- “la table basse” = coffee table
- “le coussin” = cushion
- “la moquette” = carpet
- “le tapis” = rug
- “l'abat-jour” = lampshade
- “la pendule”, “l'horloge” = clock
- “le tableau” = painting
- “le vase” = vase
- “le téléphone” = phone
- “le répondeur” = answering machine
- “la télévision” = TV
- “la télécommande” = remote control
- “le magnétoscope” = VCR
- “le lecteur DVD” = DVD player
- “la radio” = radio
- “la chaîne hi-fi/stéréo” = stereo
- “les enceintes” = speakers
- “le tourne-disque” = record player
- “le disque vinyle” = vinyl record
- “le CD” = CD (compact disk)

“A table” = At the dinner table

- “la table” = table
- “la chaise” = chair
- “la nappe” = table cloth
- “le linge de table” = table linen
- “le set de table” = table set
- “le dessous de verre” = coaster
- “la carafe d'eau”, “la cruche”, “le pichet” = water pitcher
- “la carafe à vin” = wine carafe
- “la panier à pain” = bread basket
- “le dessous de plat” = table mat
- “le plateau” = tray
- “le plat” = platter
- “la soupière” = tureen
- “une assiette” = plate
- “l'assiette à dessert” = dessert plate
- “l'assiette à soupe” = soup plate
- “le verre” = glass
- “le verre à eau” = water glass
- “le verre à vin” = wine glass
- “le verre à pied” = stemmed glass
- “la chope” = tankard
- “le verre à shot” = shot glass
- “le verre doseur” = dispenser glass
- “la tasse à café” = coffee cup
- “la tasse à thé” = tea cup
- “le bol” = bowl
- “la vaisselle” = tableware
- “les couverts” = cutlery
- “la fourchette” = fork
- “le couteau” = knife
- “la cuillère” = spoon
- “la cuillère à café”, “la petite cuillère” = tea spoon
- “la cuillère à soupe” = tablespoon
- “la pelle à tarte” = cake server

“Dans la cuisine” = In the kitchen

- “l'évier” = sink
- “le four” = oven
- “la cuisinière” = stove
- “les plaques électriques”, “les plaques de cuisson” = burners
- “le four micro-ondes”, “le micro-ondes” = microwave
- “le batteur électrique” = mixer, beater
- “le mixeur” = blender
- “le grille-pain” = toaster
- “la cafetière (électrique)” = (electric)coffee maker
- “le moulin à café” = coffee press
- “la bouilloire (électrique)” = (electric) kettle
- “le frigo” = fridge
- “le réfrigérateur” = refrigerator
- “le congélateur” = freezer
- “l'ouvre-boîtes” = can opener
- “l'ouvre-bouteille” = wine opener
- “le décapsuleur” = beer opener
- “le moule à cake” = cake tin
- “le moule à tarte” = pie plate
- “la poêle” = pan
- “la poêle à frire”, “la sauteuse” = frying pan
- “la casserole” = saucepan
- “le plat à gratin” = oven dish
- “la cocotte-minute” = pressure cooker
- “la spatule” = spatula
- “la cuillère en bois” = wooden spoon
- “le saladier” = salad bowl

“Le ménage de la maison” = House cleaning

“le plafond” = ceiling

“le plancher”, “le sol” = floor

“l'aspirateur” = vacuum

“le balai” = broom

“la balayette” = short-handled brush

“la pelle” = dustpan

“la serpillière” = mop

“le sac poubelle” = garbage bag

“la tapette à mouche” = flyswatter

“nettoyer les sols/les murs” = to clean the floors/walls

“passer l'aspirateur” = to vacuum

“passer la serpillière/le balai” = to mop/sweep the floor

“faire la poussière” = to dust

Moving In/Out

“louer/acheter un appartement/une maison” = to rent/buy an apartment/a house

“le/la locataire” = renter

“le propriétaire” = landlord

“une copropriété” = co-ownership

“le syndicat de copropriété” = co-ownership association

“le syndic” = co-ownership trustee

“l'agence de location” = renting agency

“emménager/déménager” = to move in/out

“faire appel à des déménageurs” = to call on movers

“emballer les cartons”, “faire les cartons” (informal) = to pack boxes

“déballer les cartons” = to unpack boxes

“le logement” = housing

“meublé” = fully furnished

“cuisine équipée” = fully furnished kitchen

“le loyer” = rent

“le bail” = lease

“le contrat de location” = rental contract

“la caution”, “le dépôt de garantie” = security deposit

“le garant” = guarantor

“l'état des lieux” = apartment conditions/evaluation

“la quittance de loyer” = rent receipt

“les charges” = utilities

“la facture d'électricité/d'eau/de téléphone/d'internet” = electricity/water/phone/internet bill

“l'assurance” = insurance

“la taxe de location” = rental tax

“les honoraires”, “les frais d'agence” = agency fees

“la colocation” = flat-sharing

“le/la colocataire” = flatmate, housemate

“le/la coloc” (informal) = roomie

Say it in French!

“Où se trouve les toilettes?” = Where are the restrooms?

[oo su troovu lay twalait]

“Avez-vous du papier-toilette?” = Do you have toilet paper?

[avay voo dew papee-ay twalait]

“Je ne trouve pas le savon.” = I can't find the soap.

[ju nu troovu pa lu savon]

“J'ai besoin d'une serviette.” = I need a towel.

[jai buzooon dewn sairveeait]

“Il manque un verre sur la table.” = There is one glass missing on the table.

[eel menkun vair sewr la tablu]

“Le frigo est en panne. Il ne refroidit plus.” = The fridge is broken. It doesn't get cold anymore.

[lu freego ay en panu eel nu rufwadee plu]

“Fais-attention, ce couteau est très tranchant.” = Be careful, this knife is very sharp.

[fai atenseeon su kooto ay trai trenshen]

“Il faut tondre la pelouse de ton jardin.” = You should mow your garden's lawn.

[eel fo tondru la pulooz du ton jardun]

“Peux-tu me prêter ton aspirateur?” = Can you lend me your vacuum cleaner?

[pur tu mu praitay ton naspeeratur]

“Nous cherchons à louer une villa dans le sud de la France.” = We are looking to rent a house in the South of France.

[noo shairshon a looay ewn veela den lu sewd du la frens]

“Je déménage la semaine prochaine.” = I move out next week.

[ju daymaynaj la sumainu proshainu]

“J'habite en colocation.” = I live with roommates.

[jabeet en kolokaseeon]

“Tu cherches un colocataire pour ton appartement?” = Are you looking for a flatmate?

[tew shairshun kolokatair poor ton napartumen]

“Il faut signer le bail avant d'emménager.” = The lease shall be signed before moving in.

[eel fo seenyay lu bye aven denmaynajay]

“Toutes les charges sont comprises dans le prix du loyer.” = All the utilities are included into the rent fare.

[toot lay sharj son konpreez den lu pree dew lwayay]

“Le chauffage est tombé en panne.” = Heating stopped working.

[lu shofaj ay tonbay en panu]

“Pouvez-vous appeler un plombier?” = Can you call a plumber?

[poovay voo apulay un plonbeeay]

Chapter 5

Eating & Drinking

What you're about to learn:

- How to master grocery shopping
- How to enjoy local stores and restaurants
- How to unwind and relax

Buying groceries

“faire les courses” = to go grocery shopping

“faire le plein” (informal) = to go grocery shopping

“aller au supermarché” = to go to the supermarket

“l'entrée/la sortie” = entrance/exit

“le chariot” or “le caddie” = shopping cart

“la caisse” = cash register

“le caissier, la caissière” = cashier (male/female)

“faire la queue” = to queue

“scanner les articles” = to scan the items

“payer par carte” = to pay by credit card

“payer en espèces” = to pay cash

“faire la monnaie” = to get change

“la note”, “le reçu” = receipt

“demander la note/le reçu” = to ask for the receipt

“la facture détaillée” = detailed bill

“le ticket restaurant” = luncheon voucher

“le bon/le coupon de réduction” = discount voucher

“les soldes” = sales

“le sac plastique” = plastic bag

“le sac en papier” = paper bag

“mettre les articles dans des sacs” = to put the items in the bags

“ranger les achats dans le coffre de la voiture” = to store the purchased items in the car's trunk

“le parking du supermarché” = supermarket's parking lot

“**Où se trouve...?**” (Where is...?)

“le supermarché le plus proche” = the nearest supermarket

“le marché du coin” = the local market

“un boulanger” = a bakery

“une bonne pâtisserie” = a good pastry

“un glacier artisanal” = an ice-cream maker

“un traiteur qui vend des plats préparés” = a deli shop selling cooked dishes

“une boucherie qui vend de la viande française” = a butcher shop selling French meat

“une charcuterie qui propose les spécialités locales” = a deli shop selling local specialties

“**Je cherche le rayon...?**” (I am looking for the section for...?)

“fruits et légumes” = fruits and vegetables

“crèmerie” = dairy products

“poissonnerie” = fish

“charcuterie/boucherie” = meat and deli

“boulangerie” = bread

“boissons” = drinks

“bien-être/hygiène” = healthcare and hygiene items

“surgelés” = frozen items

Enjoying a Good Table

- “le restaurant” = restaurant
- “le bistrot” = bar & restaurant
- “la brasserie” = brasserie
- “l'auberge” = inn
- “le serveur, la serveuse” = waiter, waitress
- “le chef” = head chef
- “le cuisinier, la cuisinière” = cook (male/female)
- “le commis de cuisine” = commis chef
- “le plongeur” = dishwasher
- “le menu du jour” = menu of the day
- “la carte des vins” = wine list
- “la commande” = order
- “commander à la carte” = to order from the menu
- “faire son choix” = to make up your choice
- “l'apéritif” = appetizer
- “l'entrée” = starter
- “le plat principal” = main course
- “l'accompagnement” = garnish
- “le fromage blanc/sec” = fresh/dried cheese
- “le dessert” = dessert
- “la carte des desserts” = dessert menu
- “la cuisson de la viande” = how well the meat is cooked
- “bleu” = blue
- “saignant” = rare
- “à point” = medium
- “bien cuit” = well-done
- “la sauce” = sauce
- “régler l'addition” = to pay the bill
- “le pourboire” = tip

“Réserver une table au restaurant” = Booking a table at the restaurant

- “Bonjour, je voudrais réserver une table pour samedi soir.” = Hello, I'd like to reserve a table for Saturday night.
- “Pour combien de personnes?” = For how many?
- “Pour quatre personnes.” = For 4 people.
- “Pour quelle heure?” = At what time?
- “A vingt heures.” = At 8pm.
- “C'est à quel nom?” = What is the name for the reservation?
- “Vous préférez à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur?” = Would you like to seat inside or outside?

“A Table” (Let's Eat!)

“le petit-déjeuner” = breakfast

- “le croissant” = croissant
- “le pain au chocolat” = chocolate croissant
- “la brioche” = brioche
- “le pain aux raisins” = raisin bread
- “la baguette beurrée” = baguette with butter
- “le café au lait” = coffee with milk
- “le café crème” = espresso with milk
- “le thé au citron” = hot lemon tea
- “le chocolat chaud” = hot chocolate
- “le jus d'orange” = orange juice
- “le beurre” = butter
- “la confiture d'abricot” = apricot jam
- “la gelée de framboises” = raspberry jelly
- “le miel à la lavande” = lavender-flavored honey

“le déjeuner” = lunch

- “la salade au chèvre chaud” = salad with toasted goat cheese
- “la salade niçoise” = niçoise salad
- “la salade caesar” = caesar salad
- “le taboulé” = couscous salad
- “le steak-frites” = steak and fries
- “l'entrecôte sauce au poivre” = rib steak with pepper sauce
- “les pâtes à la carbonara” = pasta with carbonara sauce
- “le gratin dauphinois” = potatoe gratin
- “la truite aux légumes vapeur” = trout with steamed vegetables
- “la ratatouille” = vegetable stew
- “l'omelette au fromage et aux lardons” = cheese and bacon omelette
- “le sandwich jambon-emmental” = ham and cheese sandwich
- “le sandwich rosette-cornichons” = sandwich with dried sausage and pickles
- “le sandwich au pâté” = sandwich with liver spread
- “le sandwich poulet-crudités” = sandwich with chicken and veggies
- “la pizza aux quatre fromages” = four cheese pizza
- “la pizza végétarienne” = vegetarian pizza
- “la crêpe au jambon et au fromage” = thin pancake with ham and cheese

“le dîner” = dinner

“les entrées” = starters

- “la salade verte” = green leaves salad
- “la terrine de légumes” = vegetable terrine
- “le pâté de campagne” = country-style pâté
- “le pâté de foie” = liver spread
- “le pâté en croûte” = meat pie
- “le saumon fumé” = smoked salmon
- “la soupe de légumes” = vegetable soup
- “la soupe à l'oignon” = onion soup

“la viande” = meat

“le boeuf” = beef

“le porc” = porc

“le veau” = veal

“le poulet” = chicken

“l'agneau” = lamb

“le poisson” = fish

“le saumon” = salmon

“la truite” = trout

“la dorade” = sea bream

“la crevette” = shrimp

“le cabillaud” = cod

“la lotte” = monkfish

“le rouget” = red mullet

“le merlan” = whiting

“le thon” = tuna

“les féculents et les légumes” = starch and veggies

“les pâtes” = pasta

“le riz” = rice

“les frites” = fries

“une pomme de terre, une patate” = potatoe

“un haricot vert” = green bean

“une carotte” = carrot

“un chou-fleur” = cauliflower

“un petit pois” = green pea

“un champignon” = mushroom

“une tomate” = tomatoe

“un oignon” = onion

“l'ail” = garlic

“les fruits” = fruits

“une orange” = orange

“un kiwi” = kiwi

“un pamplemousse” = grapefruit

“une fraise” = strawberry

“une mûre” = blackberry

“une pomme” = apple

“une mandarine” = tangerine

“une poire” = pear

“une pêche” = peach

“une cerise” = cherry

“un melon” = melon

“une groseille” = gooseberry

“une prune” = plum

“les condiments” = condiments

“le sel” = salt
“le poivre” = pepper
“le sucre” = sugar
“les herbes aromatiques” = aromatic herbs
“la moutarde” = mustard
“l’huile” = oil
“le vinaigre” = vinegar
“la vinaigrette” = salad dressing (made of oil and vinegar)
“la farine” = flour

“les desserts” = desserts

“le chou à la crème” = cream puff pastry
“le clafoutis” = cherries baked in batter
“la bûche de Noël” = Christmas cream cake
“une crêpe” = thin pancake
“la crème brûlée” = custard topped with hard caramel
“le far breton” = flan with prunes from Brittany (“la Bretagne”)
“le fraisier” = strawberry cream cake
“le baba au rhum” = sponge cake with rum
“le pain perdu” = French toast
“la galette des rois” = almond tart (epiphany cake)
“les madeleines” = shell-shaped cookies
“le mille-feuille” = puff pastry filled with vanilla cream
“le fondant au chocolat” = chocolate fondant
“la mousse au chocolat” = chocolate mousse
“la tarte aux pommes” = apple pie
“la crêpe au Nutella” = thin pancake with Nutella
“la gaufre au sucre” = waffle with sugar

Food allergies & preferences

“Attention, je suis...” (Be careful, I am...)

“allergique au gluten.” = allergic to gluten.
“allergique aux noix.” = allergic to nuts.
“allergique aux produits laitiers.” = allergic to dairy products.
“végétarien/végétarienne.” = vegetarian. (male/female)
“végétalien/végétalienne.” = vegan. (male/female)
“sensible au piment.” = sensitive to chili.
“intolérant au lactose.” = lactose intolerant

Getting Together for Drinks

“Les boissons alcoolisées” = spirits

- “un verre de vin” = a glass of wine
- “un verre de rouge/blanc/rosé” = a glass of red/white/rosé wine
- “une bière pression” = draught beer
- “une coupe de champagne” = a glass of champagne
- “un whisky coca” = whisky coke
- “une vodka pomme” = vodka and apple juice
- “un demi pêche” = a beer mixed with peach squash
- “un panaché” = a beer mixed with limonade
- “un pastis” = anise spirit

“Les boissons sans alcool” = soft drinks

- “le jus de fruit” = fruit juice
- “l'eau minérale” = mineral water
- “l'eau gazeuse” = sparkling water
- “le sirop à l'eau” = fruit squash
- “le coca-cola” = coke
- “le coca light” = diet coke

- “boire un apéritif”, “prendre l'apéro” (informal) = to start with a drink
- “inviter des amis pour l'apéro” = to invite friends for drinks
- “prendre un verre dans un bar” = to have a drink in a bar
- “boire un p'ti verre” (informal) = to have a drink (*literally: have a small glass*)
- “se boire/prendre une bière” (informal) = to get a beer
- “boire des canons” (informal) = to get drinks (*literally: drink barrels*)
- “prendre l'apéro” = to have a drink before lunch/dinner
- “faire la tournée des bars” = pub-crawling
- “A la tienne!” = Cheers! (*literally: to yours*)
- “Santé!” = Cheers! (*literally: to your health*)

Say it in French!

“Je voudrais acheter un gâteau au chocolat.” = I would like to buy a chocolate cake.
[ju voodrai ashutay un gato o shokola]

“Où est la boucherie?” = Where is the butcher's shop?
[oo ay la booshuree]

“Je n'aime pas le poisson.” = I don't like fish.
[ju naim pa lu pwason]

“Elle ne mange pas de féculents le soir.” = She doesn't eat starch at night.
[ail nu menj pa du faykewlen lu swar]

“Le restaurant est complet ce soir.” = The restaurant is full tonight.
[lu raistoren ay konplai su swar]

“Nous ne servons plus après quatorze heures.” = We don't serve food after 2pm.
[noo nu sairvon plew aprai katorzur]

“Est-ce que vous avez des plats bio?” = Do you have any organic dish?
[aisku voo zavay day pla beeo]

“Est-ce qu'il y a des noix ou autres fruits à coque dans ce plat?” = Is there any nut in this dish?
[aiskeeleeya day nwa oo otru frewee akok den su pla]

“Pouvez-vous ne pas mettre de persil sur mes légumes?” = Could you avoid putting parsil on my vegetables?
[poovay voo nu pa maitru du pairseel sewr may laygewmu]

“Je cherche un restaurant végétarien.” = I am looking for a vegetarian restaurant.
[ju shairshun raistoren vayjaytareeun]

“Savez-vous où je peux trouver un restaurant italien?” = Do you know where I can find an Italian restaurant?
[savay voo oo ju pur troovay un raistoren eetaleeun]

“Tu bois quoi?” = What are you drinking?
[tew bwa kwa]

“Je voudrais un coca.” = I would like a coke.
[ju voodrai un koka]

“C'est ma tournée!” = I'm paying my round!
[sai ma toornay]

“Ça s'arrose!” = Let's celebrate!
[sa saroz]

“Je ne bois pas d'alcool.” = I don't drink.
[ju nu dwa pa dalkol]

“J'adore ce restaurant. La cuisine est délicieuse.” = I love that restaurant. The food is delicious.
[jador su raistoren la keweezeen ay dayleesee-urz]

Chapter 6

School, Education & Work

What you're about to learn:

- How to get around school and find the best education
- Familiarizing yourself with the workplace
- How to arrange business meetings and calls
- How to successfully plan a business trip

From Kindergarden to Highschool

“l'académie” = school district

“le département” = department

“la région” = region

“la commune” = town

“l'école maternelle” = pre-school

“l'école primaire” = elementary school

“le collège” = middle school

“le lycée” = highschool

“Les locaux de l'école” = School premises

“la salle de classe” = classroom

“la salle d'études” = study room

“le CDI” (centre de documentation et d'information) = library (middle/highschool)

“la bibliothèque” = library

“la ludothèque” =

“la salle des profs” (informal) = staff room

“la cantine” = canteen

“le réfectoire” = refectory, dining hall

“la cafétéria” = cafeteria

“le self” (informal) = self-service canteen

“la garderie” = nursery

“la cour de récréation”, “la cour de récré” = schoolyard

“le hall d'entrée” = entrance hall

“le portail du lycée” = highschool gate

“l'entrée de l'école” = school entrance

“Les classes” = Grades

“Je suis...” = I am in...

“en petite/moyenne/grande section” = 1st/2nd/3rd year of preschool

“au CP” (cours préparatoire) = 1st grade

“au CE1” (cours élémentaire 1) = 2nd grade

“au CE2” (cours élémentaire 2) = 3rd grade

“au CM1” (cours moyen 1) = 4th grade

“au CM2 (cours moyen 2) = 5th grade

“en sixième” = 6th grade

“en cinquième” = 7th grade

“en quatrième” = 8th grade

“en troisième” = 9th grade

“en seconde” = 10th grade

“en première” = 11th grade

“en terminale” = 12th grade

“en lycée général/technique/professionnel” = in general/technical/vocational highschool

“Etudiants et personnel enseignant” = Students & Teaching staff

- “l’écopier, l’écopière” = pupil (old term)
- “l’élève” = pupil, student
- “le collégien, la collégienne” = middle school student
- “le lycéen, la lycéenne” = highschool student
- “l’instituteur, l’institutrice” = elementary teacher (old term)
- “l’enseignant(e)” = teacher (usually primary school)
- “le/la professeur(e)” = teacher (usually middle and highschool)
- “le directeur, la directrice” = elementary school director
- “le/la principal(e)” = middle school principal
- “le/la proviseur” = highschool principal
- “le proviseur adjoint” = assistant principal
- “le CPE”, “le conseiller principal d’éducation” = chief education adviser
- “le conseiller/la conseillère d’orientation” = careers counselor
- “le/la surveillant(e)” = supervisor, monitor
- “le pion, la pionne” (informal) = monitor
- “l’infirmier, l’infirmière” = nurse
- “le/la psychologue” = psychologist
- “le/la documentaliste” = librarian
- “le fonctionnaire d’Etat” = civil servant
- “l’IUFM” (institut universitaire de formation des maîtres) = school of education

“Dans la salle de classe” = In the classroom

“le tableau noir/blanc” = chalkboard/white board

“la craie” = chalk

“le pupitre”, “le bureau” = desk

“le livre” = book

“le manuel” = textbook

“le sac à dos” = backpack

“le cartable” = schoolbag

“les fournitures scolaires” = school supplies

“le stylo” = pen

“le stylo-bille” = ballpoint pen

“le stylo-feutre” = felt-tip pen

“le stylo plume”, “le stylo-encre” = fountain pen

“le crayon” = pencil

“la gomme” = eraser

“le taille-crayons” = pencil sharpener

“la colle” = glue

“les ciseaux” = scissors

“la règle” = ruler

“le surligneur”, “le fluo” = highlighter

“les crayons de couleur” = crayons

“le marqueur” = marker

“la trousse” = pencil case

“le cahier” = notebook

“la feuille” = piece of paper

“le bloc-notes” = notepad

“la chemise” = folder

“le classeur” = binder

“Les matières étudiées” = Study topics

“les mathématiques” = mathematics

“les sciences économiques et sociales”, “les sciences éco” (SES) = economics & sociology

“la biologie”, “la bio” = biology

“les sciences de la vie et de la terre” (SVT) = life/earth science

“la science physique”, “la physique” = physics

“l'histoire-géographie”, “l'histoire-géo” = history & geography

“la philosophie”, “la philo” = philosophy

“la littérature” = literature

“la langue vivante” (LV) = foreign language

“l'éducation physique et sportive” (EPS) = physical education

“la technologie”, “la techno” = technology, tech

“les arts plastiques” = arts

“la musique” = music

Highschool Graduation & University

“Le baccalauréat” = highschool graduation

- “l'examen écrit/oral” = written/oral exam
- “passer un examen” = to take an exam
- “obtenir/réussir un examen” = to pass an exam
- “échouer un examen”, “rater un examen” (informal) = to fail an exam
- “le brevet” = exam after middle school
- “le baccalauréat”, “le bac” = highschool final exam
- “la mention” = honors
- “la note” = grade
- “la moyenne” = average, pass mark
- “être en-dessous/au-dessus de la moyenne” = to be above/below average
- “le rattrapage” = retake
- “redoubler une classe” = to repeat a grade
- “sauter une classe” = to skip a grade

“Après le bac” = Post highschool graduation

- “le diplôme” = diploma
- “le DEUG” = two-year university diploma
- “la licence” = Bachelor's degree
- “la maîtrise” = Master's degree
- “le doctorat” = PhD
- “le master de recherche” = Research Master's
- “le master professionnel” = Professional Master's
- “le BTS” (brevet de technicien supérieur) = HND
- “le DUT” (diplôme universitaire de technologie) = technology degree
- “la CPGE” (classe préparatoire aux grandes écoles de commerce) = two-year post-baccalauréat course designed to prepare students for entry into the Grandes Écoles
- “l'IEP” (institut d'études politiques), “Sciences Po” = Political Science Institute
- “l'école de journalisme” = school of journalism
- “l'école de commerce” = school of commerce
- “l'école d'ingénieur” = engineering school
- “l'école de communication” = school of communication
- “l'école de formation sociale” = school of social training

“Les cours à la fac” = University courses

- “l’université”, “la fac” = college, university
- “l’enseignement supérieur” = higher education
- “le professeur d’université” = professor
- “le maître de conférence” = associate professor
- “le lecteur, la lectrice” = Reader
- “l’étudiant, l’étudiante” = university student
- “s’inscrire à la fac” = to register at university
- “payer les frais d’inscription” = to pay registration fees
- “choisir une spécialité” = to select a specialty
- “choisir les matières” = to select academic subjects
- “le programme universitaire” = academic curriculum
- “la majeure/mineure” = major/minor
- “le cours magistral, les cours magistraux” = lecture(s)
- “les TD” (travaux dirigés) = tutorial
- “les TP” (travaux pratiques) = practical

- “les arts graphiques” = graphic arts
- “les arts du spectacle” = show business
- “la musicologie” = musicology
- “les sciences humaines et sociales” = human and social studies
- “l’anthropologie” = anthropology
- “l’ethnologie” = ethnology
- “l’histoire” = history
- “les sciences de l’information et de la communication” = information and communication sciences
- “la chimie” = chemistry
- “la sociologie” = sociology
- “la psychologie”, “la psycho” = psychology
- “la philosophie”, “la philo” = philosophy
- “la théologie” = theology
- “le droit” = law
- “l’économie et la gestion” = economics and management
- “la comptabilité” = accounting
- “la fac de médecine” = Faculty of medicine
- “la fac de pharmacie” = Faculty of pharmacy

“La vie sur le campus” = Life on campus

- “la carte d'étudiant” = student card
- “l'étudiant boursier” = scholarship student
- “la bibliothèque universitaire”, “la BU” = library
- “l'amphithéâtre”, “l'amphi” = lecture hall
- “le laboratoire”, “le labo” = lab
- “les cours en amphi” = lecture course
- “les cours en labo” = lab course
- “la cité/résidence universitaire” = student housing
- “la chambre en cité U” = student room
- “la chambre universitaire”, “la chambre U” = student room
- “le restaurant universitaire”, “le resto U” = university canteen
- “la cafétéria universitaire”, “la cafèt U” = cafeteria
- “le salon étudiant” = student fair
- “le job étudiant” = student job
- “la vie étudiante” = student life

Time to Work

“La profession” = occupation

“le métier” = job, work
“l'emploi” = job, work
“le boulot” = job (informal)
“travailler à temps plein/partiel” = to work full/part time
“être employé” = to be employed
“être à son compte” = to be self-employed
“être au chômage” = to be unemployed

“un ingénieur” = engineer
“un maçon” = builder
“un boucher” = butcher
“un plombier” = plumber
“un(e) secrétaire” = secretary
“un vendeur / une vendeuse” = salesman/lady
“un(e) comptable” = accountant
“un(e) photographe” = photographer
“un(e) avocat(e)” = lawyer

“**Quel est ton/votre métier?**” = What is your job?

“**Où travailles-tu?**” or “**Où travaillez-vous?**” = Where do you work?

“Je suis secrétaire.” = I am a secretary.
“Elle est pilote.” = She is a pilot.
“Il est maire.” = He is a Mayor.
“C'est une caissière.” = She is a cashier.

“Les affaires” = Doing Business

“L'entreprise”, “la société” = firm, company

“le chef d'entreprise/le PDG” = manager/CEO

“le/la secrétaire” = secretary

“le bureau” = office, desk

“conduire un projet/une mission” = to run a project/mission

“le chiffre d'affaire” = turnover

“le salaire” = salary, income

“faire une présentation à un client” = to make a presentation to a client

“signer un contrat” = to sign a contract

“le rendez-vous d'affaire” = business meeting

“la salle de réunion” = conference room

“organiser/diriger une réunion de travail” = to organize/conduct a business meeting/conference

“le(s) document(s) de travail” = working document(s)

“envoyer par courrier électronique” = to send by email

“faire une photocopie” = to copy

“scanner” = to scan

“faxer” = to fax

“Au téléphone” = On the phone

- “sonner” = to ring
- “décrocher/raccrocher le téléphone” = to pick up/hang up the phone
- “répondre au téléphone” = to answer the phone
- “l'appel téléphonique” = phone call
- “parler (plus) lentement/vite” = speak (more) slowly/fast
- “parler (plus) doucement/fort” = speak (more) softly/loudly
- “laisser/prendre un message” = to leave/take a message
- “rappeler plus tard” = to call back later
- “être absent/indisponible/occupé” = to be absent/unavailable/busy
- “rester en ligne” = to hold the line
- “patienter/attendre un instant” = to wait for a while
- “laisser un message sur le répondeur” = to leave a voicemail

“En rendez-vous d'affaires” = At a business meeting

- “prendre rendez-vous” = to schedule an appointment
- “consulter le calendrier” = to check the calendar
- “fixer une date/un lieu de rendez-vous” = to set up a date/place of meeting
- “être disponible/libre” = to be available/free
- “ne pas être disponible”, “être pris”, “être occupé” = to be busy
- “être absent” = to be absent
- “se rencontrer” = to meet
- “conclure une affaire” = to close a deal
- “un accord” = an agreement
- “être d'accord” = to agree
- “le déjeuner d'affaires” = business lunch
- “la poignée de main” = handshake
- “marché conclu!” = deal!

“En voyage d'affaires” = On a business trip

- “faire un voyage d'affaires” = to go on a business trip
- “la chambre d'hôtel” = hotel room
- “réserver une chambre” = to book a room
- “complet” = fully booked
- “la réception” = front desk
- “s'enregistrer à la réception” = to register at the front desk
- “remplir la fiche d'enregistrement” = to fill up the registration form
- “libérer la chambre” = to check out
- “payer/régler la note d'hôtel” = to pay the hotel bill
- “demander un reçu” = to ask for a receipt
- “le petit-déjeuner inclus/exclus” = breakfast included/excluded
- “la demi-pension” = half-board
- “la pension complète” = full-board
- “la chambre double” = double room
- “les lits jumeaux” = twin beds
- “la salle de conférence”, “la salle de réunion” = conference/meeting room
- “le Wifi” = WIFI

Say it in French!

“Il n'a pas eu le bac.” = He didn't pass his highschool final exam.

[eel na pa ew lu bak]

“Elle doit redoubler sa terminale.” = She has to repeat her final year of highschool.

[ail dwa rudooblay sa tairmeenal]

“La rentrée scolaire a lieu début septembre pour les collégiens et les lycéens.” = The school year starts at the beginning of September for students in middle and highschool.

[la rentray skolair a lee-ur daybew saiptenbru poor lay kolayjee-un ay lay leesay-un]

“Les grandes vacances durent deux mois entiers.” = The summer vacation lasts two whole months.

[lay grendu vakens dewr dur mwa enteeay]

“Je suis très mauvais en math.” = I'm very bad at maths.

[ju sewee trai movai en mat]

“Si j'échoue mon bac, je quitterai le lycée pour faire une formation professionnelle.” = If I fail my final exam, I will leave highschool to complete a vocational training.

[see jayshoo mon bak ju keeturai lu leesay poor fair ewn formaseeon profaiseeonail]

“Mon frère a séché les cours hier et il a été collé aujourd'hui.” = My brother skipped classes yesterday and he got detention today.

[mon frair a sayshay lay koor eeair ay eel a aytay kolay ojoordewee]

“Tu as eu combien en français? Moi, j'ai eu 17, c'est une très bonne note!” = What grade did you get in French study? I got 17 (out of 20) which is a very good grade!

[tew a ew konbeeun en frensai mwa jai ew deesait sai ewn trai bonu notu]

“Tu travailles dans quoi? Dans la communication.” = What field are you working in? Communication.

[tew travayu den kwa den la komewneekaseeon]

“Vous voyagez pour affaires?” = Are you travelling on business?

[voo vwayajay poor afair]

“Je veux réserver des billets d'avion et une chambre d'hôtel.” = I want to book flight tickets and a hotel room.

[ju vur rayzairvay day beeyay davee-on ay ewn shenbrudotail]

“A quelle date voulez-vous réserver?” *[a kail dat voolay voo rayzairvay]* = What date would you like to book?

“Je voudrais confirmer la réservation.” = I would like to confirm the booking.

[ju voodrai konfeermay la rayzairvasee-on]

“Vous voulez payer par carte?” = Do you want to pay with a credit card?

[voo voolay paiyay par kartu]

“Quelle catégorie d'hôtel souhaitez-vous?” = Which category of hotel would you like?

[kel kataygoree dotel sooitay voo]

“Je voudrais un hôtel une/deux/trois/quatre/cinq étoiles.” = I would like a one/two/three/four/five-star hotel.

[ju voodrai un notel unu/dur/trwa/katr/sank aytwal]

Chapter 7

Traveling & Planning (Trips, Weather, Activities)

What you're about to learn:

- How to get the right weather cast
- How to plan a trip at the beach
- How to enjoy mountain activities
- How to experience the country life

Checking the Weather

“le temps” = weather (also means time)

“la météo” = weather cast

“la chaleur” = heat

“la fraîcheur” = coolness

“la pluie” = rain

“la neige” = snow

“la grêle” = hail

“le vent” = wind

“la brise” = breeze

“les nuages” = clouds

“le brouillard” = fog

“l'orage” = storm

“la tempête” = (thunder)storm

“le tonnerre” = thunder

“les éclairs” = lightning

“la canicule” = heatwave

“un arc-en-ciel” = rainbow

“Quel temps fait-il?” = What's the weather like?

“Quel temps il fait?” (informal)

“Il fait...” = It's...

“beau” = nice

“mauvais” = bad

“chaud” = warm, hot

“froid” = cold

“frais” = cool

“doux” = mild

“orageux” = stormy

“Le temps est...”

“humide” = humid

“sec” = dry

“ensoleillé” = sunny

“couvert” = overcast

“lourd” = muggy

“instable” = unstable

“menaçant” = threatening

Seaside Activities

“A la plage” = at the beach

“la plage” = beach

“la mer” = sea

“l'océan” = ocean

“le sable” = sand

“une algue” = seaweed

“un galet” = pebble

“la vase” = slime

“les embruns” = sea spray

“le bord de mer” = seaside

“la côte” = shore

“le récif” = reef

“une île” = island

“la houle” = swell

“la marée haute/basse” = high/low tide

“le transat” = deckchair

“le parasol” = umbrella

“la natte” = mat

“la serviette de plage” = beach towel

“la glacière” = cooler

“le chapeau” = hat

“le maillot de bain” = swimsuit

“le bikini” = bikini

“le bas de maillot de bain” = bikini briefs

“le short de bain” = swim shorts

“le caleçon de bain” = swim trunks

“le slip de bain” = speedo

“les lunettes de soleil” = sun glasses

“la crème solaire” = sun screen

“le sac de plage” = beach bag

“les bouées” = rubber rings

“le gilet de sauvetage” = life vest

“le matelas gonflable” = inflatable mattress

“les raquettes de plage” = beach rackets

“le cerf-volant” = kite

“les lunettes de plongée/natation” = goggles

“le ballon gonflable” = inflatable balloon

“le râteau” = rake

“le seau” = bucket

“la pelle” = shovel

“se baigner” = to bath

“nager” = to swim

“faire la planche” = to float on one's back

“acheter des boissons à la buvette” = to buy drinks at the refreshment booth

“se changer dans les cabines de plage” = to get dressed in the beach cabins

“passer ses vacances à la mer” = to spend holidays at the sea
“aller à la plage” = to go to the beach
“bronzer sur la plage” = sunbathing on the beach
“se promener/se balader sur la plage” = to walk/wander on the beach
“faire un château de sable” = to build a sand castle
“creuser un trou” = to dig a hole
“pêcher à l'épuisette” = to catch fish with a net

“Les activités aquatiques” = water activities

“La voile et le surf” = sailing & surfing

“naviguer” = to sail
“faire de la voile” = to sail
“ramer” = to row
“le marin” = sailor
“un bateau à voile”, “un voilier” = sailboat
“un bateau à moteur” = motorboat
“le bateau de sauvetage” = lifeboat
“hisser la grand-voile” = to hoist the main sail
“le char à voile” = sand yacht
“le catamaran” = catamaran
“le pédalo” = paddle boat
“le canoë” = canoe
“le kayak” = kayak
“la pagaie” = oar
“le surf” = surfing
“la planche de surf” = surf board
“surfer sur une vague” = to ride a wave
“la planche à voile” = windsurf board
“faire de la planche à voile” = windsurfing
“le ski nautique” = water-skiing
“faire du kitesurf” = kitesurfing

“La plongée sous-marine” = deep-sea diving

“plonger” = to dive
“l'équipement de plongée” = diving equipment
“la combinaison de plongée” = diving suit
“la combinaison humide” = wetsuit
“la combinaison étanche” = dry suit
“le gilet stabilisateur” = BCD (buoyancy control device)
“la cagoule” = hood
“les palmes” = fins
“le masque” = mask
“le tuba” = snorkel
“la bouteille de plongée” = cylinder tank
“le détendeur” = regulator
“le profondimètre” = depth gauge
“le manomètre” = air gauge
“la boussole” = compass
“la décompression” = decompression
“la torche électrique” = torch
“la ceinture de lest” or “la ceinture de plomb” = weight belt
“équilibrer” = to equalize
“le tympan” = eardrum
“la flottabilité” = buoyancy
“la visibilité” = visibility
“le binôme” = buddy
“respirer” = to breathe
“plonger avec tuba” = snorkeling

“plonger en dérive” = drift diving

“plonger en apnée” = free dive

“l'apnée” = apnea

“La pêche” = fishing

“pêcher des poissons” = to fish

“partir à la pêche” = to go fishing

“la partie de pêche” = fishing trip

“la pêche en pleine mer” = fishing in open seas

“la pêche à la ligne” = angling

“la pêche à la mouche” = fly fishing

“la canne à pêche” = fishing rod

“le hameçon” = hook

“l'appât” = bait

“un asticot” = maggot

“le filet de pêche” = fishing net

“Le monde aquatique” = sea world

“Les poissons de mer et d'eau douce” = sea and river fishes

“le requin” = shark
“la baleine” = whale
“le requin baleine” = whale shark
“le poisson clown” = clownfish
“l'esturgeon” = sturgeon
“le barracuda” = barracuda
“le dauphin” = dolphin
“la raie” = ray
“le loup” or “le bar” = seabass
“le lieu” = pollock
“le lieu noir” or “colin” = coley
“la morue” = cod
“l'anguille” = eel
“le congre” = conger eel
“le rouget” = red mullet
“la perche” = perch
“le turbot” = turbot
“l'anchois” = anchovy
“le brochet” = pike
“le saumon” = salmon
“la truite” = trout
“la dorade” = sea bream
“le cabillaud” = cod
“la lotte” = monkfish
“le rouget” = red mullet
“le merlan” = whiting
“le thon” = tuna
“la sardine” = sardine
“la sole” = sole
“le maquereau” = mackerel
“le harreng” = herring

“Coquillages & crustacés” = shellfish & crustacean

“une huitre” = oyster
“une moule” = mussle
“une coquille saint-jacques”
“une crevette” = shrimp or prawn
“un crabe” = crab
“un homard” = lobster
“une écrevisse” = crawfish
“une langouste” = spiny/rock lobster
“une langoustine” = scampi
“un bigorneau” = winkle
“un bernard-l'hermite”, “un bernard-l'ermite” = hermit crab
“un cloporte” = woodlouse

“Les autres animaux de mer” = other sea animals

“le calamar” = squid
“le poulpe” = octopus
“la méduse” = jelly fish
“l'hippocampe” = sea horse
“le corail” = coral
“l'étoile de mer” = sea star
“la tortue de mer” = sea turtle
“le phoque” = seal

Nature & Mountain Landscapes

“La nature” = nature

- “le paysage” = landscape
 - “la forêt” = forest
 - “les bois” = woods
 - “un arbre” = tree
 - “le feuillage” = foliage
 - “la feuille” = leaf
 - “la branche” = branch
 - “le tronc” = trunk
 - “la racine” = root
 - “l'herbe” = grass
 - “la fleur” = flower
 - “la tige” = stem
 - “le bouton” = bud
 - “une rose” = rose
 - “un lis” = lily
 - “une marguerite” = daisy
 - “une jonquille” = daffodil
 - “une tulipe” = tulip
 - “un tournesol” = sunflower
-
- “le ruisseau” = stream
 - “la rivière”, “le fleuve” = river
 - “la rive” = bank
 - “l'embouchure” = river mouth
 - “la source” = water spring
 - “le courant” = current
 - “le lac” = lake
 - “la cascade” = waterfall
 - “la rosée” = dew
 - “la faune et la flore” = wildlife
 - “la faune” = fauna
 - “la flore” = flora

“La montagne” = mountain

- “de (haute) montagne” = alpine
- “montagneux” = mountainous
- “la région montagneuse” = highland(s)
- “la chaîne montagneuse” = mountain range
- “la butte” = hillock
- “la colline” = hill
- “le mont” = mount
- “le flanc d'une colline”, “le flanc de coteau” = hillside
- “le sommet d'une colline” = hilltop
- “le flanc d'une montagne”, “le versant d'une montagne” = mountainside
- “le sommet” = summit
- “les hauteurs” = heights
- “la falaise” = cliff
- “le sommet d'une falaise” = clifftop
- “le massif montagneux” = massif, mountains
- “l'altitude” = altitude, elevation
- “le pic” = peak
- “le volcan” = volcano
- “le glacier” = glacier
- “la neige” = snow
- “enneigé” = snow-capped
- “la limite des neiges éternelles” = snow line
- “une avalanche” = avalanche
- “la glace” = ice
- “la gelée” = frost
- “la fonte” = thaw
- “l'horizon” = skyline
- “le panorama” = view, panorama
- “la vallée” = valley
- “le plateau” = plateau
- “les hauts terres” = upland
- “la plaine” = plains
- “la prairie” = pasture
- “les pâturages” = pastureland
- “le terrain” = terrain
- “vallonné” = hilly
- “raide” = steep
- “rocheux” = rocky
- “escarpé” = craggy
- “le rocher”, “la roche” = rock
- “la pierre” = stone
- “le caillou” = pebble
- “le rocher escarpé” = crag
- “les contreforts” = foothills
- “les hauteurs” = hill country
- “la côte” = hill, slope
- “la montée” = slope (uphill)
- “la descente” = slope (downhill)

“Les activités de montagne” = mountain activities

“L'alpinisme” = mountaineering, alpinism

“un/une alpiniste” = mountaineer, mountain-climber

“avoir le vertige” = to be afraid of heights

“la paroi” = rock face

“le précipice” = precipice

“à pic” = very steep, precipitous

“la crête” = ridge

“l'arête” = ridge, crest

“la crevasse” = crevasse

“le piton” = piton

“le pic” = pick, pickax

“le marteau” = hammer

“les étriers” = aiders

“l'altimètre” = altimeter

“la corde” = rope

“la cordelette” = cord

“le harnais” = harness

“le casque” = helmet

“la cagoule” = balaclava

“la peau de phoque” = seal skin

“les crampons” = crampons

“le topo” = guidebook

“le parcours”, “l'itinéraire” = itinerary

“l'éboulement” = landslide

“la chute de pierres” = rockfall

“l'escalade” = rock climbing

“grimper” = to climb

“un grimpeur, une grimpeuse” = climber

“l'escalade en salle/en extérieur” = indoor/outdoor climbing

“l'escalade artificielle” = aid climbing

“le mur d'escalade” = climbing wall

“la paroi” = face

“faire du bloc” = to boulder

“descendre” = to downclimb

“la descente en rappel” = abseiling

“assurer quelqu'un” = to belay someone

“l'assureur” = belayer

“vacher”, “attacher”, “nouer” = to tie, to attach

“l'équipement” = gear

“le baudrier” = harness

“les chaussons d'escalade” = climbing shoes

“les gants” = gloves

“le mousqueton” = carabiner

“un mousqueton à vis” = screwgate carabiner

“la magnésie” = chalk

“la corde” = rope

“la corde de rappel” = double rope

“la boucle”, “la sangle” = loop

“la dégaine” = quickdraw
“le descendeur en huit” = figure-8 device
“le crochet” = hook
“la poulie” = pulley
“la poignée” = jug
“la longueur” = pitch
“la moulinette” = top-rope
“le relais” = anchor
“le dispositif d'assurage” = belay device
“un noeud de huit” = figure-8 knot
“un noeud d'arrêt” = stopper knot

“Plus haut!” = Higher!
“Plus bas!” = Lower!
“Mouline-moi” = Lower me!
“Relais vaché!” = Off belay! or Safe!
“Libre” = Hors rappel!
“Quand tu veux!” = On belay!
“Du mou!” = Slack!
“Avale!” = Tension!

“Le ski” = skiing

“le skieur, la skieuse” = skier
“le ski de descente”, “le ski alpin” = downhill skiing
“le ski de fond” = cross-country skiing
“le ski de randonnée”, “le ski de rando” = mountain skiing
“le ski acrobatique” = freestyle skiing
“les skis” = ski
“la planche de surf” = snowboard
“les fixations” = ski-bindings
“les bâtons” = ski poles
“les chaussures de ski” = ski shoes
“les après-ski” = moon boot
“les raquettes” = snow-shoes
“le cours de ski” = skiing lessons
“le forfait de ski” = ski pass
“la station de ski” = ski resort
“la remontée mécanique”
“le télécabine”, “le téléphérique” = cable-car
“le télésiège”, “le remonte-pente” = ski tow, platter lift
“le télésiège” = chair-lift
“la piste de ski” = ski trail
“la descente” = slope
“le lacet” = curve
“hors piste” = off track
“slalomer” = to slalom
“godiller” = to wedeln
“Tout schuss!” = Schuss down!

In the Countryside

“Une visite à la ferme” = a visit to the farm

“la campagne” = countryside
“la ferme” = farm
“l'exploitation agricole” = farm
“l'agriculture” = agriculture, farming”
“le fermier, la fermière” or “l'agriculteur, l'agricultrice” = farmer (male/female)
“le champ” = field
“le pré” = meadow
“l'étang” = pond
“la vase” = mud
“le tracteur” = tractor
“la terre” = soil, ground
“le terrain” = land, ground
“les terres cultivées”, “les terres arables” = farmland
“cultiver” = to farm
“faire pousser” = to grow
“récolter” = to harvest
“la culture” = crop
“la moisson”, “la récolte” = harvest, crop
“fertile” = fertile
“la vigne” = vine, vineyard
“le raisin” = grape
“faire les vendanges”, “vendanger” = to harvest grapes
“une étable” = barn, cowshed
“une grange” = barn
“une écurie” = stable”
“une bergerie” = sheepfold
“une porcherie” = pigsty
“un poulailler” = henhouse

“les céréales” = grains

“le blé” = wheat
“le maïs” = corn
“le riz” = rice
“le millet” = millet
“l'orge” = barley
“l'avoine” = oat
“le seigle” = rye
“l'épeautre” = spelt
“le sarrasin” = buckwheat
“le quinoa” = quinoa
“le foin” = hay

“Les animaux de la ferme” = farm animals

“le bétail” = cattle
“le troupeau” = bristle
“un taureau” = bull
“un boeuf” = ox
“une vache” = cow
“un veau” = calf

“un cheval” = horse
“une jument” = mare
“un poulain” = colt
“un âne” = donkey
“une mule” = mule
“un coq” = cock
“une poule” = hen
“un poulet” = chicken
“un poussin” = chick
“une oie” = goose
“un canard” = duck
“un cochon” = pig
“une truie” = sow
“un porcelet” = piglet
“un mouton” = sheep
“une brebis” = ewe
“un agneau” = lamb
“un bouc” = billy goat
“une chèvre” = goat
“un chevreau” = kid

“élever” = to breed
“paître” = to graze
“traire” = to milk
“pondre” = to lay (egg)
“tondre” = to shear
“faire du cheval”, “monter à cheval” = to ride horse

“En camping” = Camping

- “camper” = to camp
- “le bivouac”, “le campement” = bivouac
- “le feu de camp” = campfire
- “l’abri” = shelter
- “la tente” = tent
- “la couverture de survie” = emergency blanket
- “la sardine” = spike
- “la gourde”, “le bidon” = canteen
- “le sac de couchage” = sleeping bag
- “la lampe torche” = flashlight
- “la lanterne” = lantern
- “le flambeau” = torch
- “la boussole” = compass
- “la carte” = map
- “les jumelles” = binoculars
- “la hache” = axe
- “la souche” = stump
- “la chaise/table de camping” = camping chair/table
- “le banc” = bench
- “le hamac” = hammock
- “le sac à dos” = backpack
- “la randonnée” = trek
- “faire de la randonnée”, “marcher” = to trek
- “le chemin”, “le sentier” = path

“Gîtes et maisons d'hôte” = Cottages & guesthouses

“le gîte” = holiday cottage

“le gîte de groupe” = group accommodation

“la maison d'hôte” = bed and breakfast

“la chambre d'hôte” = guesthouse

“offrir le gîte et le couvert” = to offer bed and breakfast

“le gîte rural” = rural cottage

“le refuge de montagne” = refuge, mountain hut, lodge

“une auberge de jeunesse” = youth hostel

“le village vacances” = holiday village

Say it in French!

“Le ciel est nuageux.” = The sky is cloudy.
[lu seeail ay newajur]

“Il y a beaucoup de vent.” = It's very windy.
[eeleeya bokoo du ven]

“On dirait qu'il va neiger.” = It seems like it's going to snow.
[on deerai keel va naijay]

“Il fait soleil aujourd'hui.” = It's sunny today.
[eel fai solaiyu ojoordewee]

“Ça caille dehors!” (informal) = It's freezing outside!
[sa kayu duor]

“Il fait moins de 5 degrés celcius.” = It's below 41 degrees farhenheit.
[eel fai mooun du sunk dugray sailsee-ews]

“Nous avons ramassé des coquillages sur la plage = We picked up shells on the beach.
[noo zavon ramasay day kokeeyaj sewr la plaj]

“J'aime manger des fruits de mer.” = I like to eat seafood.
[jaim menjay day frew-ee du mair]

“Tu as pu admirer le coucher/lever du soleil?” = Did you get to admire the sunset/sunrise?
[tew a pew admeeray lu kooshay/luvay dew solaiyu]

“Il a pêché trois rougets et une perche.” = He fished three red mullets and one perch.
[eel a paishay trwa roojay ay ewn pairsh]

“Cet été, nous partons randonner un mois en Italie.” = This summer, we're going hiking in Italy.
[saitaytay noo parton rendonay un mwa en neetalee]

“Je vais louer un voilier pour naviguer dans la Méditerranée.” = I will rent a sailboat to go sailing in the Mediterranean Sea.
[ju vai looay un vwalee-ay poor naveegay den la maydeetayranay]

“J'aime bien faire de l'escalade quand il fait beau.” = I like to go climbing when the weather is nice.
[jaim beeun fair du laiskalad kenteel fai bo]

“Dans sa ferme, il élève des cochons et des poulets.” = In his farm, he raises pigs and chickens.
[den sa fairm eel aylaiv day koshon ay day poolay]

“Nous avons récolté beaucoup de blé cette année.” = We harvested a lot of wheat this year.
[noo zavon raykoltay bokoo du blay saitanay]

“Il part en vacances avec son sac au dos et il campe.” = He goes backpacking and camping during his holidays.
[eel paren vakens avaik son sakado ay eel kenp]

Chapter 8

Money & Shopping

What you're about to learn:

- How to manage & invest money
- How to shop till you drop
- How to chose the right clothes

Banking & Investing

Managing your bank account

- “la banque” = bank
- “le banquier” = banker
- “ouvrir un compte bancaire” = to open a bank account
- “le compte courant,” current account
- “le compte-épargne” = savings account
- “compte-chèques” = checking account
- “le chèque” = check
- “le carnet de chèques” = checkbook
- “faire un chèque” = to write a check
- “encaisser un chèque”, “toucher un chèque” = to cash a check
- “payer par chèque” = to pay with a check
- “la carte bleue”, “la carte bancaire” = debit card
- “la carte bleue”, “la carte de crédit” = credit card
- “payer par carte” = to pay with credit card
- “les espèces”, “le liquide” = cash
- “payer en espèces” = to pay with cash
- “le distributeur automatique” = ATM
- “le dépôt” = deposit
- “le retrait” = withdrawal
- “faire un dépôt/retrait” = to make a deposit/withdrawal
- “retirer de l'argent” = to withdraw money
- “retirer au distributeur” = to withdraw at the ATM
- “déposer un chèque” = to deposit a check
- “le relevé de compte” = bank statement
- “le montant” = amount
- “un prêt”, “un emprunt” = loan
- “emprunter de l'argent” = to borrow money
- “prendre un prêt” = to take a loan
- “une dette” = debt
- “un découvert” = overdraft
- “un versement” = payment
- “un virement” = transfer/deposit
- “effectuer un virement sur un compte” = to make a transfer/deposit on an account
- “faire un virement international” = to wire money internationally
- “transférer de l'argent” = to transfer money
- “un prélèvement automatique” = automatic payment
- “changer des devises” = to change foreign currencies
- “changer des chèques de voyage” = to cash traveller's checks
- “dépenser de l'argent” = to spend money
- “économiser de l'argent”, “faire des économies” = to save money
- “remplir un bordereau de remise de chèque/d'espèces” = to fill up a check/cash deposit slip
- “avoir des dettes” = to be in debt
- “être dans le rouge” (informal) = to be overdrawn
- “payer des intérêts” = to pay interests (late payment)
- “toucher des intérêts” = to earn interests (investment earnings)

Investing your money

- “un investissement” = investment
- “investir” = to invest
- “la société d'investissement” = mutual fund company
- “le fonds spéculatif” = hedge fund
- “le fonds commun de placement” = investment/mutual fund
- “le marché boursier”, “la bourse” = stock market, stock exchange
- “un courtier en bourse”, “un agent de change” = stockbroker
- “un analyste financier” = financial analyst
- “un spéculateur, une spéculatrice” = speculator
- “une obligation” = bond
- “une action” = stock
- “les valeurs”, “les titres” = securities
- “le bon du trésor” = treasury bill
- “l'action côtée en bourse” = listed stock
- “le cours”, “la cote” = quotation
- “le cours de la bourse” = stock exchange price
- “le cours d'ouverture/de clôture” = opening/closing price
- “acheter des actions” = to buy stocks
- “les parts de marché” = market shares
- “le capital” = capital
- “les capitaux propres” = equity
- “le taux de capitalisation” = capitalization rate
- “les actifs” = assets
- “le dividende” = dividend
- “le taux de change” = exchange rate
- “la devise étrangère” = foreign currency
- “échanger des devises” = to exchange currencies
- “un marché à la hausse” = bull market
- “un marché à la baisse” = bear market
- “s'effondrer” = to collapse
- “jouer en bourse” = to gamble on the stock exchange
- “l'inflation”, “la désinflation” = inflation, deflation
- “le retour sur investissement” = return on investment
- “un investissement sûr” = sound investment

Shopping Fever

At the shopping mall

- “le centre commercial” = shopping mall
- “les horaires d'ouverture/de fermeture” = opening/closing hours
- “le supermarché” = supermarket
- “l'hypermarché” = hypermarket
- “le grand magasin” = department store
- “la chaîne (de magasins)” = chain store
- “la supérette” = convenience store
- “le magasin discount” = discount store
- “le grossiste” = wholesale store
- “le magasin d'alimentation” = grocery store
- “le magasin/la boutique de vêtements” = clothing store
- “le magasin de fringues” (informal) = clothing store
- “la friperie” = second-hand clothes store
- “le magasin de chaussures” = shoe shop
- “le magasin de jouets” = toy store
- “la librairie” = bookstore
- “la papeterie” = stationery store
- “le magasin de photo” = photo store
- “le vidéo club” = video store
- “le magasin d'informatique et de multimédia” = computer and multimedia store
- “la parfumerie” = perfumery
- “la maroquinerie” = leather shop
- “la bijouterie” = jewelry store
- “la pharmacie” = drugstore
- “l'opticien” = optician
- “le fleuriste” = florist
- “le bureau de tabac” = tobacco store
- “le magasin de bricolage”, “la quincaillerie” = hardware store
- “le magasin d'électroménager” = electrical goods store
- “le magasin de meubles” = furniture store
- “le magasin d'antiquités” = antique store
- “le magasin de bonbons” = candy store
- “le magasin de vins et spiritueux” = liquor store

“Fou de shopping” = Shopping maniac

“le vendeur, la vendeuse” = store clerk
“le gérant/responsable du magasin” = store manager
“le propriétaire du magasin” = store owner
“un achat” = purchase
“un achat à crédit” = credit purchase
“choisir/acheter un article” = to select/buy an item
“une étiquette de prix” = price tag
“la carte de fidélité” = store card
“la caisse” = checkout
“le ticket de caisse” = receipt
“passer à la caisse” = to go to the cash register
“échanger/rendre un article” = to exchange/return an item
“le remboursement” = refund
“se faire rembourser” = to get refund
“la liste de courses” = shopping list
“le bon d'achat” = voucher, gift certificate
“essayer” = to try on
“la cabine d'essayage” = fitting room
“aller bien”, “convenir” = to suit
“avoir en magasin” = to have in stock
“les soldes” = sales
“la taille” = size
“la pointure” = shoe size
“le tour de poitrine” = bust measurement
“la taille de bonnet” = cup size

“**Que cherchez-vous?**” (What are you looking for?)

“**Je voudrais acheter...**” (I would like to buy...)

“du maquillage” = make-up
“des boucles d'oreille en argent” = silver earrings
“un livre de jardinage” = a gardening book
“un appareil-photo numérique” = a digital camera
“un parfum pour femme” = a woman perfume
“une montre pour homme” = a man watch
“un parapluie” = an umbrella
“une veste d'été” = a summer coat
“un bandeau pour les cheveux” = a hair band
“un portefeuille” = a wallet

Shopping for clothes

“Pour les femmes” (for women)

“une robe” = dress

“une jupe” = skirt

“un chemisier” = blouse

“un jean slim” = slim jeans

“un tailleur” = suit

“une robe de soirée” = gown

“des collants” = tights

“des chaussures à talons” = high heels

“des talons aiguilles” = stilettos

“Pour les hommes” (for men)

“un tee-shirt” = T-shirt

“une chemise” = shirt

“un pantalon” = pants/trousers

“un jean” = jeans

“un costume” = suit

“un smoking” = dinner jacket

“la cravate” = tie

“le noeud papillon” = bow tie

“des chaussettes” = socks

“des chaussures” = shoes

“des baskets” = trainers

“Pour un hiver froid” (for cold winter)

“des gants” = gloves

“une écharpe” or “un foulard” = scarf

“un pull” = sweater/jumper

“un gilet” = cardigan

“une veste” = jacket

“un manteau” = coat

“un pardessus” = overcoat

“un blouson” = blazer

“un imperméable” or “un imper” (informal) = raincoat

“des pantoufles” or “des chaussons” = slippers

“des bottes” = boots

“Ce qui est en-dessous” (what is underneath)

“des sous-vêtements” = underwear

“le boxer” = boxer shorts

“le soutien-gorge” = bra

“la culotte” = panties

“le string” = thong

“un maillot de bain” = swimsuit

“un pyjama” = pyjamas

“la ceinture” = belt

“S'il fait soleil dehors” (If it is sunny outside)

“un chapeau” = hat

“une casquette” = cap

“un short” = shorts

“une mini-jupe” = miniskirt

“un débardeur” = tank top (male/female)

“un marcel” = tank top (male)

“une robe bustier” = bustier dress

“des lunettes de soleil” = sunglasses

“des tongs” = flipflops

“des sandales” = sandals

“Pour le sport, la cuisine ou le bricolage” (for sports, cooking or home improvement)

“le survêtement” = tracksuit

“le pantalon de survêtement/jogging” = sweatpants

“les gants de boxe” = boxing gloves

“la salopette” = overalls

“la combinaison” = suit/overalls

“le tablier” = apron

“la toque” = chef hat

“Pouvez-vous m'aider, s'il vous plaît?” (Could you help me, please?)

“à enfiler ce pull?” = to put on this sweater?

“à enlever la robe?” = to take off the dress?

“à défaire le haut?” = to undo the zipper of the top?

“à boutonner la chemise?” = to do the shirt up?

“à attacher le foulard?” = to tie the scarf.

“La robe est trop ample.” = The dress is too loose.

“Le pantalon est trop serré.” = the pants are too tight.

“Je ne trouve pas la fermeture.” = I can't find the zipper.

“Il manque un bouton à la chemise.” = One button is missing on the shirt.

Say it in French!

“Ma carte a été avalée par le distributeur.” = My card has been swallowed by the ATM.
[ma karta aytay avalay par lu deestreebewtur]

“Je ne peux pas retirer d'argent.” = I can't withdraw any cash.
[ju nu pur pa ruteeray darjen]

“Il y a un message d'erreur sur la machine.” = There is an error message on the machine.
[eeleeya un maissaj dairur sewr la masheen]

“Je ne comprends pas comment faire pour retirer.” = I don't understand how to withdraw.
[ju nu konpren pa komen fair poor ruteeray]

“Je ne peux pas choisir l'option 'carte de crédit’.” = I can't select 'credit card'.
[ju nu pur pa shwazeer lopseon kartu du craydee]

“Je peux essayer ce pantalon en taille 36?” = Can I try these pants in size 4?
[ju pur aysaiyay su pentalon en tayu trent sees]

“Vous avez des boutons de manchettes?” = Do you have cufflinks?
[voo zavay day booton du menshait]

“Je veux cette couleur de rouge-à-lèvre.” = I want this color of lipstick.
[ju vur sait koolur du roojalaivr]

“Vendez-vous des alliances/bagues de fiançailles?” = Do you have any wedding/engagement ring for sale?
[venday voo day zaleeens/bag du fee-ensayu]

“Je voudrais cette paire de chaussures en noir.” = I would like this pair of shoes in black.
[ju voodrai sait pair du shosewr en nwar]

“J'ai perdu mes clés dans le magasin.” = I lost my keys in the store.
[jai paidew may klay den lu magazun]

“A quelle heure ouvre le magasin?” = At what time does the store open?
[akailur oovr lu magazun]

“Combien coûte cette veste?” = How much is this jacket?
[konbeeun koot sait vaist]

“Est-il possible d'échanger les vêtements?” = Is it possible to exchange clothes?
[aiteel poseebl dayshenjay lay vaitumen]

Chapter 9

Health & Beauty

What you're about to learn:

- How to refer to your body parts
- How to take care of medical issues
- How to pamper yourself and buy cosmetics

The Body Parts

“le corps” = body
“la tête” = head
“le cou” = neck
“le dos” = back
“les fesses” = buttocks
“le derrière” = bottom
“une épaule” = shoulder
“un bras” = arm
“un coude” = elbow
“un avant-bras” = forearm
“un poignet” = wrist
“une main” = hand
“la paume” = palm
“un doigt” = finger
“le pouce” = thumb
“l’index” = index finger
“le majeur” = middle finger
“l’annulaire” = ring finger
“l’auriculaire” = little finger
“un ongle” = nail
“une hanche” = hip
“une cuisse” = thigh
“un genou” = knee
“une cheville” = ankle
“un pied” = foot
“un orteil” = toe
“le thorax”, “la poitrine” = chest
“les seins”, “la poitrine” = breasts
“l’abdomen” = abdomen
“le visage” = face
“le front” = forehead
“une joue” = cheek
“un oeil, les yeux” = eye(s)
“un sourcil” = eyebrow
“les cils” = eyelashes
“la bouche” = mouth
“les lèvres” = lips
“le nez” = nose
“une oreille” = ear
“le menton” = chin
“la gorge” = throat

Dealing with Medical Issues

Going to the doctor

“le médecin”, “le docteur” = doctor, physician
“la consultation” = consultation, appointment
“prendre rendez-vous chez le médecin” = to make a doctor's appointment

“Quel est le problème?” = What is the issue?

“une allergie” = allergy
“la maladie” = illness
“être malade” = to be sick/ill
“couvrir quelque chose”
“le rhume” = cold
“la fièvre” = fever
“la grippe” = flu
“le mal de tête” = headache
“une bosse” = bump
“enflé” = swollen
“une irritation” = irritation
“des démangeaisons” = itching
“une intoxication” = poisoning
“une piqûre” = bite
“une égratignure” = scratch
“une plaie” = wound
“une cicatrice” = scar
“une croûte” = scab
“une ampoule” = blister
“une foulure” = sprain
“une fracture” = fracture
“une otite” = ear infection
“se brûler” = to get burned
“se couper” = to cut oneself
“s'écorcher” = to skin
“se casser” = to break
“se fouler la cheville” = to twist the ankle

“Quel est le diagnostic?” = What is the diagnosis?

“les médicaments” = medicines, pills
“un traitement” = medication
“une ordonnance” = prescriptions
“un cachet” = tablet
“une pommade” = ointment
“des gouttes” = drops
“un pansement” = bandage
“les vitamines” = vitamins
“une pastille” = lozenge
“des somnifères” = sleeping pills
“une analyse de sang” = blood test

“une radio” = X-ray

“un plâtre” = cast

“des points de suture” = stitches

“Les petites blessures” = small injuries

“Je suis enrhumé.” = I have a cold.

“J'ai mal à la gorge.” = I have a sore throat.

“J'ai mal à la tête.” = I have a headache.

“J'ai la migraine.” = I have migraine.

“J'ai un peu de fièvre.” = I'm a little feverish.

“J'ai la diarrhée.” = I have diarrhea.

“Je suis constipé.” = I'm constipated.

“J'ai des vertiges.” = I experience dizziness.

“Je suis allergique.” = I am allergic.

“Je me suis fait mal à la main en tombant.” = I hurt my hand when falling.

“J'ai mal au dos.” = My back hurts.

Going to the dentist

- “le dentiste” = dentist
- “le chirurgien-dentist” = dental surgeon
- “les dents” = teeth
- “avoir une dent abîmée/déchaussée/ébréchée” = to have a damaged/loose/chipped tooth
- “un appareil dentaire” = braces
- “la prothèse dentaire” = dentures
- “le dentier” = dentures (false teeth)
- “le fil dentaire” = dental floss
- “une carie” = cavity, tooth decay
- “la dent de sagesse” = wisdom tooth
- “la dent de lait” = baby tooth
- “la gencive” = gums
- “la mâchoire” = jaw
- “un plombage” = filling
- “une couronne” = crown
- “un détartrage” = cleaning
- “le canal dentaire” = root canal
- “l'émail dentaire” = tooth enamel
- “arracher une dent” = to pull out/remove a tooth

Going to the eye doctor

“l'ophtalmologue”, “l'ophtalmo” = ophthalmologist

“la vue” = eyesight

“les verres correcteurs” = prescription glasses

“les lunettes” = glasses

“la monture” = frame

“un étui à lunettes” = glasses case

“les lentilles” = contact lenses

“la solution de nettoyage” = cleaning solution

“l'étui de lentilles” = contact case

“myope” = near-sighted

“hypermétrope” = far-sighted

“astigmate” = astigmatic

“net” = clear

“flou” = blurry

Facing emergencies

“Appeler à l'aide” = asking for help

“A l'aide!”, “Au secours!” = Help!

“Au feu!” = Fire!

“Aidez-moi, s'il vous plaît!” = Help me, please!

“Pouvez-vous appeler un médecin/les urgences?” = Can you call a doctor/911?

“Pouvez-vous m'aider?” = Can you help me?

“Pouvez m'emmener à l'hôpital?” = Can you take me to hospital?

“Les urgences” = emergencies

“Il/elle s'est blessé(e).” = He/she hurt himself/herself.

“Il/elle a perdu connaissance.” = He/she is unconscious.

“Il/elle est tombé(e) dans l'escalier” = He/she fell in the stairs.

“Il/elle ne respire pas.” = He/she is not breathing.

“Je ne sens pas le pouls.” = I can't feel any pulse.

“Il/elle saigne beaucoup.” = He/she is bleeding a lot.

“Il/elle a eu une crise cardiaque.” = He/she had a heart attack.

“Il/elle s'est fait(e) renverser par une voiture.” = He/she was run over by a car.

“Je prends un traitement.” = I take a medication.

“Je suis cardiaque.” = I have a heart condition.

“Je suis diabétique.” = I'm diabetic.

“J'ai de l'hypertension.” = I have high blood pressure.

“Je suis allergique à ce médicament” = I'm allergic to this medicine.

“Où avez-vous mal?” (Where does it hurt?)

“J'ai mal au genou droit quand je cours” = My right knee hurts while running.

“J'ai mal à la poitrine quand je respire.” = My chest hurts when I'm breathing.

“J'ai comme une crampe au bras gauche.” = I have like a cramp on the left arm.

“J'ai mal à l'estomac depuis hier soir.” = My stomach hurts since last night.

“Comment vous êtes-vous fait mal?” = How did you hurt yourself?

“Je me suis coupé avec un couteau.” = I cut myself with a knife.

“J'ai renversé de l'eau bouillante sur ma main.” = I spilled boiling water on my hand.

“Je me suis cogné la tête contre une étagère.” = I bumped my head into a shelf.

“Je me suis évanoui dans la salle de bain.” = I fainted in the bathroom.

“Est-ce que vous souffrez beaucoup?” = Are you suffering a lot?

“Je souffre...” (I am suffering...)

“un peu” = a little

“modérément” = not too much

“beaucoup” = a lot

“terriblement” = tremendously

“La douleur est insoutenable.” = The pain is unbearable.

Beauty Care

Beauty culture

“Les soins de beauté” = beauty treatments

- “un soin du visage” = a facial
- “une manucure” = a manicure
- “une pédicure” = a pedicure
- “une épilation” = a wax
- “un massage” = a massage
- “un gommage” = an exfoliation
- “un lifting” = a facelift
- “des UV” = tanning
- “une mise en beauté” = haircut and makeup

“Les produits de beauté” = beauty items

- “un vernis à ongles” = a nail polish
- “un dissolvant” = a nail polish remover
- “une lime à ongles” = a nail file
- “un coupe-ongles” = a nail clipper
- “un parfum” = a perfume
- “une pince à épiler” = tweezers
- “une teinture de cheveux” = hair dye
- “un autobronzant” = self-tanning cream
- “un tonique” = a toner
- “une crème hydratante” = a moisturizer
- “une crème antirides” = an anti-wrinkle cream
- “du maquillage” = make-up
- “un démaquillant” = make-up remover
- “un crayon de contour des yeux” or “un eye-liner” = an eyeliner
- “un mascara” = a mascara
- “un fard à paupières” = an eye shadow
- “un brillant à lèvres” = a lip gloss
- “un rouge à lèvres” = a lipstick
- “un pinceau” = a brush
- “un correcteur” = a concealer
- “un fond de teint” = a foundation
- “un fard à joues” = a blush
- “une poudre” = face powder

At the hairdresser

“Le salon de coiffure” = hair salon

- “le shampoing” = shampoo
- “la couleur” = colouring
- “les mèches” = highlights
- “la mise en pli” = styling
- “la permanente” = perm
- “les soins et les traitements” = haircare and treatments
- “le brushing” = blow-dry
- “le lissage” = straightening
- “laver/couper/colorer/sécher les cheveux” = to wash/cut/color/dry the hair

“La coupe de cheveux” = haircut

- “un dégradé” = layered
- “un carré” = blunt haircut
- “une coupe bien dégagée” = clean/well-defined haircut
- “une coupe asymétrique” = asymmetrical haircut
- “un dégradé sur le dessus” = layered on top
- “un dégradé court” = short and layered haircut
- “une coupe effilée” = thin haircut
- “une coupe déstructurée” = “windblown” haircut
- “une frange” = bangs
- “couper seulement les pointes” = to cut only split ends
- “garder ma frange” = to keep my hair part

Special care

“Attention, j'ai...” = Be careful, I have...

“la peau sèche” = dry skin

“la peau grasse” = oily skin

“la peau mixte” = combination skin

“la peau sensible” = sensitive skin

“le teint foncé” = dark complexion

“les cheveux fins” = fine hair

“les cheveux épais” = thick hair

“les cheveux gras” = greasy hair

“les cheveux secs” = dry hair

“les cheveux bouclés” = curly hair

“les cheveux frisés” = frizzy hair

“les cheveux lisses” = smooth hair

“les cheveux abîmés” = damaged hair

“les cheveux colorés” = dyed hair

“les cheveux permanentés” = permed hair

“des pellicules” = dandruff

Say it in French!

“Je voudrais prendre rendez-vous chez le médecin.” = I would like to make an appointment at the doctor's office.
[ju voodrai prendr rendayvoo shay lu maydusun]

“Je suis astigmate.” = I have astigmatism.
[ju sewee asteegmat]

“J'ai besoin d'aller à la pharmacie/à l'hôpital/aux urgences.” = I need to go to the drugstore/hospital/emergency room.
[jai buzooun dalay a la farmasee/a lopeetal/ozewrjens]

“Pouvez-vous appeler les pompiers/une ambulance.” = Can you call the firefighters/an ambulance?
[poovay voo apulay lay ponpeeay/ewnenbewlens]

“Quel est le numéro des urgences?” = What is the emergency phone number?
[kail ay lu newmayro day zewrjens]

“Au secours, elle s'est fait renversée par une voiture!” = Help, she got run over by a car!
[osukoor ail say fay renvairsay par ewn vwatewr]

“Je veux me faire couper les cheveux.” = I want to get a haircut.
[ju vur mu fair koopay lay shuvur]

“Ne coupez que les pointes!” = Cut only split ends!
[nu koopay ku lay poountu]

“J'ai besoin d'une crème hydratante pour peaux sèches.” = I need a moisturizer for dry skin.
[jai buzooun dewn craimeedratent poor po saish]

“Je veux aller me faire une manucure.” = I want to get a manicure.
[ju vur alay mu fair ewn manewkewr]

Chapter 10

Culture & Entertainment

What you're about to learn:

- How to talk about music and arts
- Choosing your favourite sport or game
- Mastering the French web and social networks

“Les arts” = Arts

“la poésie” = poetry

“le chant” = singing

“la littérature” = literature

“le théâtre” = drama

“le dessin” = drawing

“la peinture” = painting

“la sculpture” = sculpting

“l'architecture” = architecture

“la danse” = dance

“le mime” = mime

“le cinéma” = cinema

“la photographie” = photography

“la bande-dessinée” = comic

“la poterie” = pottery

“la couture” = sewing

“La musique” = Music

“la musique classique” = classic music

“le rock” = rock

“la pop” = pop

“le jazz” = jazz

“la techno” = techno

“la dance” = dance

“la soul” = soul

“la funk” = funk

“le hip hop” = hip hop

“le blues” = blues

“le reggae” = reggae

“le ragga” = ragga

“le ska” = ska

“le hard rock” = hard rock

“le rap” = rap

“le métal” = metal (heavy rock)

“le RnB” = R&B

“Les instruments de musique” = music instruments

“un instrument à vent/bois/cordes” = wind/wood/string instrument

“le piano” = piano

“l'orgue” = organ

“l'accordéon” = accordion

“la guitare” = guitar

“la basse” = bass guitar

“le violon” = violin

“le violoncelle” = cello

“la contrebasse” = bass

“la harpe” = harp

“la flûte traversière” = flute

“la flûte à bec” = recorder

“la clarinette” = clarinette

“le hautbois” = oboe

“le saxophone” = saxophone

“la trompette” = trumpet

“le trombone” = trombone

“le tuba” = tuba

“le xylophone” = xylophone

“la batterie” = drums

“la cornemuse” = bagpipe

“Les sports d'intérieur” = Indoor sports

- “la natation” = swimming
- “la natation synchronisée” = synchronized swimming
- “nager” = to swim
- “la danse” = dancing
- “la danse de salon” = ballroom dance
- “la danse classique/moderne” = classical/modern dance
- “la danse du ventre” = belly-dancing
- “danser” = to dance
- “la gymnastique”, “la gym” = gymnastics
- “faire de la gym” = to do gymnastics
- “la gymnastique au sol” = floor exercises
- “la gymnastique artistique” = artistic gymnastics
- “la poutre” = beam
- “les barres parallèles” = parallel bars
- “le cheval d'arçon” = pommel horse
- “la boxe” = boxing
- “faire de la boxe” = to box
- “le handball”, “hand” = handball
- “jouer au hand”, “faire du hand” = to play/practise handball
- “le ping-pong” = table tennis
- “jouer au pingpong”, “faire du pingpong” = to play/practice table tennis
- “le patin à glace” = ice skating
- “faire du patin à glace” = to ice-skate
- “le babyfoot” = foosball
- “jouer au babyfoot” = to play foosball
- “la lutte” = wrestling
- “faire de la lutte” = to wrestle
- “le bowling” = bowling
- “jouer au bowling” = to go bowling

“Les sports d'extérieur” = Outdoor sports

- “la football”, “le foot” = soccer
- “jouer au foot”, “faire du foot” = to play/practise soccer
- “le basketball”, “le basket” = basketball
- “jouer au basket”, “faire du basket” = to play/practise basketball
- “le volleyball”, “volley” = volleyball
- “jouer au volley”, “faire du volley” = to play/practise volleyball
- “le tennis” = tennis
- “jouer au tennis”, “faire du tennis” = to play/practise tennis
- “le badminton” = badminton
- “jouer au badminton”, “faire du badminton” = to play/practice badminton
- “la course à pied” = running
- “l'athlétisme” = track and field
- “courir” = to run
- “le marathon” = marathon
- “courir le marathon” = to run marathon
- “le cyclisme” = biking
- “le vélo de course” = racing bike
- “le VTT” = mountain bike
- “faire du vélo” = to bike
- “le patin à roulettes” = roller-skating
- “faire du patin à roulettes” = to roller-skate
- “le parachutisme” = parachuting
- “sauter en parachute” = to do a parachute jump
- “le golf” = golf
- “jouer au golf”, “faire du golf” = to play/practice golf

“Les jeux” = Games

- “les échecs” = chess
- “le jeu de dames” = checkers
- “les jeux vidéos” = video games
- “le billard” = pool
- “le jeu de cartes” = card game
- “le jeu de dés” = dice game
- “le jeu de société” = board game
- “le jeu de l'oie” = goose game (snakes and ladders)
- “le jeu de quilles” = skittles
- “le jeu de poursuite” = chasing game
- “le jeu des chaises musicales” = musical chairs
- “le jeu des sept familles” = happy families game
- “le jeu de stratégie” = strategy game
- “les jeux d'argent” = gambling
- “jouer aux petits chevaux” = to play ludo
- “jouer à cache-cache” = to play hide and seek
- “regarder la télévision/télé” = to watch TV
- “écouter de la musique” = to listen to music

On the computer

“l'ordinateur” = computer

“le portable” = laptop

“la souris” = mouse

“le clavier” = keyboard

“l'écran” = screen

“le logiciel” = software

“le pilote” = driver

“le matériel informatique” = hardware

“démarrer l'ordinateur” = to start the computer

“éteindre l'ordinateur” = to turn off the computer

“redémarrer l'ordinateur” = to reboot the computer

“allumer l'écran” = to turn on the screen

“cliquer ici” = to click here

“effacer” = to delete

“appuyer sur entrée” = to press return

“appuyer sur échapper” = to press escape

“se connecter” = to log in

“se déconnecter” = to log out

“sauvegarder” = to save

“imprimer un document/une image” = to print a document/an image

On the Internet

- “les écouteurs” or “le casque audio” = headphone
- “le micro” = microphone
- “la caméra” or “la webcam” = webcam
- “le courrier électronique” or “le courriel” = email (formal)
- “le mail” = email (informal)
- “la messagerie”, “la boîte mail” = email box
- “l'adresse mail” = email address
- “le navigateur” = browser
- “le site” = website
- “la page d'accueil” = homepage
- “la page web” = webpage
- “le chat” (to be pronounced with English accent) or “le site de chat” = chatroom

- “se connecter/déconnecter” = to log in/off
- “surfer (sur le web)” = to surf (the web)
- “envoyer un courrier électronique (formal)/un mail (informal)” = to send an email
- “faire dérouler le texte sur l'écran” = to scroll up/down the text
- “utiliser Skype” = to use Skype

Social networking

“le réseau social, les réseaux sociaux” = social network(s)

“le contact” = contact

“le compte” = account

“l'utilisateur, l'utilisatrice” = user

“le nom d'utilisateur” = username

“le mot de passe” = password

“le profil” = profile

“la photo de profil” = profile photo

“la communauté” = community

“partager” = to share

“s'abonner” = to subscribe

“un(e) abonné(e)” = subscriber

“un lien permanent” = permalink

“un commentaire” = comment

“poster” = to post

“aimer” = to like

“tweeter” = to tweet

“identifier” = to tag

“ajouter comme ami” = to add friend

“suivre” = to follow

“suivi par” = followed by

“le blog” = blog

“le forum” = forum

“le mur” = wall

“le fil d'actualité” = news feed

“le journal” = timeline

“l'accueil” = home

“à propos” = about

“les notifications” = notifications

“les paramètres” = settings

“mettre à jour le statut” = update status

Say it in French!

“Je voudrais aller à un concert/un spectacle.” = I would like to go to a concert/show.

[ju voodrai alay a un konsair/un spaiktakl]

“Nous sommes allés voir une pièce de théâtre à Londres.” = We went to watch a theater play in London.

[noo somalay vwar ewn peeais du tayatralondr]

“J'aime bien aller au cinéma/ciné” = I like to go the movies.

[jaim beeun alay o seenayma/seenay]

“Je joue au tennis deux fois par semaine.” = I play tennis twice a week.

[ju joo o taynees dur fwa par sumainu]

“Quand j'étais à la fac, j'allais courir tous les jours.” = I used to go jogging every day when I was at university.”

[ken jaytai alafak jalai kooreer too lay joor]

“J'ai fait de la danse de salon pendant plus de dix ans.” = I did ballroom dancing for over ten years.

[jai fai du la densdusalon penden plew du deezen]

“Je joue dans une équipe de volley régionale depuis cinq ans.” = I have been playing in a regional volleyball team for five years.

[ju joo denzewnaykeep du volay rayjeeonal dupew-ee sunken]

“Il y a un problème. Ma page d'accueil n'apparaît pas comme d'habitude.” = There is a problem. My homepage doesn't look like usual.

[eeleeya un problaim ma paj dakuy naparai pa kom dabeetewd]

“Comment on fait pour attacher/télécharger une pièce jointe? = How do you upload/download an attachment?

[komen on fai poor atashay/taylaysharjay enw peeais joountu]

“Il a mis à jour son statut sur Facebook.” = He updated his status on Facebook.

[eelamee za joor son statew sewr facebook]

“Je voudrais poster une photo sur ton mur.” = I would like to post a picture on your wall.

[ju voodrai postay ewn foto sewr ton mewr]

Conclusion

Aren't You Excited? Your Journey Begins Now!

Now that you have this large array of phrases at your disposal, you should feel well prepared to get out and start having fun with the French language. The fastest way to improve your French is to start speaking it as only then will the words stick in your mind and your confidence will grow.

The most important tip for starting to use the French language is this:

Focus on communication, not perfection!

The Frenchs you speak to using this book will not be judging you for any little mistakes, instead they will be flattered that you are taking an interest in learning their language and will be only too happy to help. Focus to begin with on small victories. When you ask for something in a shop and get it, this will give your confidence a boost. When you ask someone how they are doing and they smile and respond, this will give you another. These little successes will all add up and not only inspire you to keep learning the language, but they will also help you to enjoy it.

If you feel nervous trying out phrases from this book for the first time, a good tip is to practice reading them out to yourself first. The pronunciation guide will help you to sound them out. To get a better idea of how the French is supposed to sound when spoken, try listening to native speakers, either those around you in Frenchy in a shop or a café or, if you are currently unable to travel, by listening to clips on YouTube. After a few listening sessions those conversations that previously sounded like an impenetrable babble will start to break down into words that you are able to pick out, look up and understand.

Keep your interest in the language alive by using this book to focus on things that you find interesting. If you are enthusiastic about a subject the vocabulary and phrases associated with it are far more likely to stick in your mind. For example, if you are interesting in skiing, look to read through and memorize the vocabulary associated with it and then look up how to ask others questions about their skiing to keep your conversations more interesting (and to make yourself appear more interesting too!). If you are a social personality, pay attention to how to ask others questions in a social setting, this will be great practice for your French and may even make you some new friends.

Finally, never be worried about asking for help. Everyone enjoys helping others to learn our language (we all secretly think our own language is the best!). Frenchs will be happy to correct your pronunciation or offer you a better alternative word and a great bonus is that having discussed it with them you are far more likely to remember the phrase in future.

So pick up this little book, be bold and get out there to have fun with French!

To your success,

Dagny Taggart

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PS: CAN I ASK YOU A QUICK FAVOR?

If you liked the book, please leave a nice review on Amazon! I'd absolutely love to hear your feedback. Every time I read your reviews... you make me smile. I'd be immensely thankful if you go to Amazon now, and write down a quick line sharing with me your experience. I personally read ALL the reviews there, and I'm thrilled to hear your feedback and honest motivation. It's what keeps me going, and helps me improve everyday =)

Please go Amazon now and drop a quick review sharing your experience!

Thanks a lot!

**ONCE YOU'RE BACK,
FLIP THE PAGE!
BONUS CHAPTER AHEAD
=)**

Preview Of “Learn French In 7 DAYS! - The Ultimate Crash Course on Learning The Basics of the French Language In No Time”

Why should YOU learn French?

Backpacking in the South of France? Dating a dreamy French man or a beautiful French lady? Planning a business meeting with French clients? Moving to a French-speaking country? Willing to show off at the next French festival of your local town?...

This book is for ALL OF YOU!

Thanks to this book, you'll get a grasp of what is French and how to master it! This book will offer you a complete overview of the language along with useful expressions to start speaking.

French is a difficult language to learn... that's why this book makes it fun and easy... without forgetting efficiency!

By the end of this course, you will get the amazing feeling that YOU CAN DO IT! YOU CAN SPEAK FRENCH!

How will YOU learn French within a few weeks?

Are you aware that as an English speaker, you already know some 15,000 French words. The English language has indeed been shaped by many other languages, such as Latin, German, French.

The French influence on English dates back to the Norman invasion of England in 1066. It had a major impact not only on the country but on the language itself. William the Conqueror brought Norman French which became the language of the court, the government and the upper class for the next three centuries. During the Norman occupation, around 10,000 French words were adopted into English, of which about 75% are still used today. More than 30% of all English words are derived directly or indirectly from French.

If that doesn't convince you to learn French, the idea of visiting one of the 33 French-speaking countries over the world might do it!

French and English are the only languages spoken as a native language on 5 continents and the only languages taught in every country in the world. French is the official or one of the official languages in 33 countries^[1]. This number is second to English, which is officially spoken in 45 countries.

Let's not wait anymore and indulge yourself in our learning program... and most of all, ENJOY every bit of the journey!

Chapter 1 : Introducing French

What you're about to learn:

How to use French words you already know

How to be at ease with French pronunciation

French/English similarities

The Normans brought French into the English language which resulted in more than 30% of French words currently being used by English natives. You may not be aware of it but everyday... you speak French!

Many of the words of French origin used in English find their roots in Latin and/or Greek. As an example, “beef” from French “boeuf” is meat from a cow (from old English “cu”) which is a type of “bovine” from Latin “bovinus” via French “bovin”.

For a clearer comprehension of the similarities, we have divided this paragraph into four different aspects related to the French influence in English language. There are original French words and expressions to be found in English, true cognates (“vrais amis”), false cognates (“faux amis”) and spelling equivalents.

This will make it easier to understand how to use French words you already know and use in English!

French words & expressions in English

Over the years, an important number of French words and expressions have been absorbed by the English language and are still intact. Many English speakers might not even realize that they are using these French words in everyday conversations. Some other words and expressions have been kept to add *a certain touch of French* – “un certain je ne sais quoi”. English speakers seem to be aware of this French influence and intentionally using those words with a somewhat accurate pronunciation!

Below is a list of some common examples of French words and expressions used in English.

- “adieu” : farewell
- “à la carte” : on the menu
- “à la mode” : in fashion/style (in English “with ice-cream”)
- “art déco” : decorative art
- “au pair” : a person who works for a family in exchange for room and board
- “avant-garde” : innovative (arts)
- “brunette” : small, dark-haired female
- “cordon bleu” : master chef
- “coup d'état” : government overthrow
- “cuisine” : type of food/cooking
- “débutante” : beginner (In French, “débutante” is the feminine form of “débutant” which means in English beginner (noun) or beginning (adj). In both languages, it refers to a young girl making her formal début into society. Interestingly this usage is not original in French. It was adopted back from English.)
- “déjà-vu” : feeling like you've already seen or done something
- “haute couture” : high-class clothing style
- “Mardi Gras” : Shrove Tuesday
- “pot-pourri” : scented mixture of dried flowers and spices
- “prêt-à-porter” : clothing
- “savoir-faire” : know-how
- “savoir-vivre” : manners, etiquette
- “souvenir” : memento
- “Bon appétit!” : Enjoy your meal!
- “Bon voyage!” : Have a good trip!
- “C'est la vie!” : That's life!
- “Oh là là!” : Ooh la la!
- “RSVP” (“Répondez s'il vous plaît”) : Please RSVP
- “Touché!” : You got me!
- “Voilà!” : There it is!

True cognates (“vrais amis”)

True cognates (true friends) are words with identical spelling and meaning in both French and English. Given the great use of these words in English, you already have a considerable asset to start using French vocabulary!

True cognates are pronounced differently most of the time. However the exact spelling makes it a great advantage to learn French as an English speaker. You can easily learn some French phrases that have several true cognates.

For instance, “je vais voir un film au cinéma ce week-end avec mon cousin” can be understood with the words “film”, “cinema”, “weekend” and “cousin”. You can easily come up with a translation thanks to the French cognates: “I will go to the movies this weekend with my cousin”.

Note: “cousin” is used in both French and English to refer to the son (or daughter in English) of one of your sibling. While it remains the same for male and female in English, the feminine form has a different spelling in French: “cousine”.

Did you really think that it was so hard to speak French? Just start using the hundreds of words you already use everyday! The list of French cognates is incredibly long – they are estimated to be some 1,700 words! The following list is just a sample of some of the most common true cognates used in English.

Useful to learn French:

“accent” (masculine noun)
“alphabet” (masculine)

Useful words at work:

“absence” (feminine noun)
“accident” (masculine)
“client” (masculine)
“collaboration” (feminine)
“communication” (feminine)
“contact” (masculine)
“document” (masculine)
“fax” (masculine)
“message” (masculine)
“mission” (feminine)
“obligation” (feminine)
“payable” (adjective)
“profession” (feminine)
“solution” (feminine)
“test” (masculine)

Planning your weekend get-away:

“barbecue” (masculine)
“bikini” (masculine)
“bistro” (masculine)
“bungalow” (masculine)
“camp” (masculine)
“casino” (masculine)
“concert” (masculine)
“kayak” (masculine noun)
“parachute” (masculine)

“parasol” (masculine)
“promenade” (feminine)
“ski” (masculine)
“sport” (masculine)
“taxi” (masculine)
“tennis” (masculine)
“valise” (feminine)
“zoo” (masculine)

At the restaurant:

“addition” (feminine)
“apéritif” (masculine)
“chef” (masculine)
“dessert” (masculine)
“entrée” (feminine)
“fruit” (masculine)
“gourmet” (masculine)
“hors-d'oeuvre” (masculine)
“menu” (masculine)
“pizza” (feminine)
“quiche” (feminine)
“sorbet” (masculine)
“steak” (masculine)
“vodka” (feminine)

False cognates (“faux-amis”)

In French, there are numerous “faux-amis” (false cognates or false friends). These words can cause communication problems as they look alike in French and English but have a totally different meaning.

A wrong use of a false friend can end up by a funny joke or a lack of respect. As an example, it can be funny to hear that someone never buys food containing “préservatifs”, which in French means “condoms”! However it would not be clever to mistake “pain”, which means “bread” in French, with the actual English word (the correct French word being “douleur”). You never know what you will end up getting at the drugstore!

Here is a list of the most common “faux-amis” to avoid stupid mistakes that will haunt you forever!

French faux ami	English translation
actuel	Current, present
actuellement	Currently, presently
agenda	diary
allure	pace, appearance, style
assister à	to attend
attendre	to wait
avertissement	warning
balance	scale
blessé	to wound
bribes	fragments
car	coach
cave	cellar
chair	flesh
chance	luck
coin	corner
déception	disappointment
demander	to ask for
éventuellement	possibly
fabrique	factory
formidable	terrific
génial	brilliant
gentil	kind
injures	insult
lecture	reading
nouvelle	piece of news, short story
patron	boss
préservatif	condom
procès	trial
prune	plum
quitter	to leave
rester	to stay
sensible	sensitive
tissu	fabric

The use of “Franglais”

“Franglais” refers to the massive invasion of French by English words and expressions thanks to the globalization, bringing a worldwide popular culture, and the access to the internet. It has become trendy to use English words in French language. Despite many efforts, the French have failed into translating these English words in their own language, unlike the Canadian French who remarkably succeed in finding equivalents for every English word!

Below is a short list of the most common English words used by French speakers:

baby-foot	table football
basket	Sports shoe, basketball
brushing	blow-dry
camping	campsite
dressng	walk-in closet
catch	wrestling
flipper	pinball machine
footing	jogging
forcing	pressure
jogging	tracksuit
lifting	face-lift
people	celebrity
planning	schedule
pressing	dry-cleaner
relooking	make-over
smoking	tuxedo
sweat	sweatshirt
warning	hazard lights

Pronunciation

The French alphabet has the same number of letters as the English one. There are 6 vowels (“une voyelle”) and 20 consonants (“une consonne”).

A **vowel** is a sound that is pronounced through the mouth (or the nose for nasal vowels) with no obstruction of the lips, tongue, or throat.

There are a few general guidelines to keep in mind when pronouncing French vowels:

Most French vowels are pronounced further forward in the mouth than their English counterparts.
The tongue must remain tensed throughout the pronunciation of the vowel.

As for the **consonants**, many of them are similar in French and English so they should be quite easy to learn.

As an approach to French pronunciation (“la prononciation”), we propose you to use the following guide throughout the chapters.

Always refer to this pronunciation guide whenever you try to say a French word from our book. You can also complement your studies with vocal guides to be easily found on the Internet.

Simple letters (“les lettres simples”):

French letters	Sounds like	English examples	French examples
a	a	r[a]t	bras (arm), chat (cat)
b	b	[b]utter	bateau (boat), bébé (baby)
c before o,a,u	k	[c]andy	carte (map), col (collar)
c before e,i,y	s	[s]tanza	citron (lemon), ciment (cement)
ç	s	[s]ilence	ça (this), garçon (boy)
d	d	[d]og	dos (back), dans (in)
e	u	b[u]bble	le (the), ce (this)
f	f	[f]ood	faire (to make), fleur (flower)
g before o,a,u	g	[g]row	gauche (left), guerre (war)
g before e,i,y	j	dé[j]à vu	orange (orange), girafe (giraffe)
h always silent	–	–	hibou (owl), hache (ax)
i	ee	f[ee]t	bisou (kiss), cri (shout)
j	j	dé[j]à vu	je (I), jamais (never)
k	k	[k]oala	képi (kepi), koala (koala)
l	l	[l]ove	lapin (rabbit), livre (book)
m	m	[m]other	maman (mom), mon (mine)
n	n	[n]ever	non (no), nid (nest)
o	o	z[o]rro	domino (domino), collègue (colleague)
p	p	[p]asta	papa (dad), patate (potatoe)
q	q	[c]ap	quatre (four), qui (who)
r	r	a[r]t deco	rare (unusual), radis (radish)
s	s	[s]nail	son (sound), savoir (know)
t	t	[t]ag	tata (auntie), ton (your)
u	ew	déjà v[u]	tu (you), ruban (ribbon)
v	v	[v]iew	vivre (to live), venir (to come)
w	v	wa[v]e	wagon
w (English origin)	w	[w]ater	whisky, wapiti
x inside a word or when ex- is followed by a	x	e[x]cess	expert, luxe (luxury)

consonnant or at the end of words			
x at the begining of a word or when ex- is followed by a vowel or h	x	e[x]am	exemple (example), examen (exam, test)
x at the end of words	s	[s]olution	dix (ten), six (six)
x (rare cases)	z	[z]ero	deuxième (second)
x at the end of words to indicate plural	silent	–	choux (cabbages), chevaux (horses)
y	y	[y]am	yoyo, yacht
z	z	[z]ip	zéro (zero), zèbre (zebra)

Complex sounds (“les sons complexes”):

French sounds	Sounds like	English examples	French examples
ai	ai	l[ai]ssez-faire	aimer (to love), faire (to do)
-ain, -aim	un	Verd[un]	pain (bread), faim (hunger)
au	o	r[o]pe	paume (palm), baume (balm)
ch	sh	[sh]ampoo	château (castle), chapeau (hat)
ei	e	m[e]n	peine (pain), reine (queen)
eu	e	th[e]	peu (little), deux (two)
-er, -ez	a	d[a]y	manger (to eat), vous allez (you go)
eau, -aud, -ot	o	[o]zone	rateau (rake), chaud (hot), pot (jar)
em, en before consonant	en	[en]core	entre (between), emploi (job)
ha-	a	r[a]t	habiter (to live)
ill	y	[y]ogurt	fille (girl), billet (ticket)
oi	wa	[wa]ter	toit (roof), quoi (what)
oin	oo + un	t[oo]+Verd[un]	loin (far), coin (corner)
on, om	on	s[on]g	bon (good), chanson (song)
ou	oo	t[wo]	fou (crazy), cou (neck)
ph	f	[f]ather	phare (lighthouse)
sc before o,a,u	sc	[sc]oundrel	sculpter (to sculpt), scorpion
sc before e,i,y	sc	[sc]enario	scie (saw), scène (stage)
th	t	[t]ime	thym (thyme), thèse (thesis)
ti	s	[s]tone	objection (objection), prophétie (prophecy)
um, un word ending or before a consonant	un	Verd[un]	un (a), parfum (perfume)
ui	wi	ki[wi]	pluie (rain), cuisine (kitchen)

Accents (“les accents”)

French letters	Sounds like	English examples	French examples
à	a	r[a]t	à (in)
é	a	d[a]y	école (school), café (coffee)
è, ê	e	m[e]n	père (father), mère (mother)
â, î, ô, û pronounced as a, i, o, u			château (castle), hôpital (hospital) ...
ä, ë, ï, ö, ü the tréma indicates that the two adjacent vowels must both be pronounced	a i	n[a i]ve	Noël (Christmas), haïr (to hate)

“Test your French!”

Let's review what you've learnt in that chapter with a few exercises.

Mark the correct answers:

In French, “people” is used to mean:

- a young person
- an old person
- a celebrity

In English, “brilliant” is the translation of the following French word:

- brilliant
- épatant
- génial

In French, “brunette” refers to :

- a type of food
- a small, dark-haired female
- a painting color

Which of the following words is a true cognate (true friend)?”

- actually
- car
- pot-pourri

Which of the following is a false cognate (false friend)?

- préservatif
- débutante
- gourmet

Which of the following English term uses the French sound “eau” like in “chapeau” (hat)?

- face
- throw
- shampoo

Which of the following English term uses the French sound “ai” like in “aimer” (to love)?

- well
- parade
- three

Answers:

In French, “people” is used to mean:

- a celebrity

In English, “brilliant” is the translation of the following French word:

- génial

In French, “brunette” refers to :

- a small, dark-haired female

Which of the following words is a true cognate (true friend)?”

pot-pourri

Which of the following is a false cognate (false friend)?

préservatif

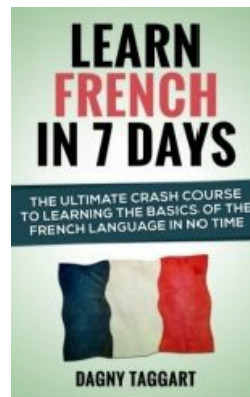
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throw

Which of the following English term uses the French sound “ai” like in “aimer” (to love)?

well

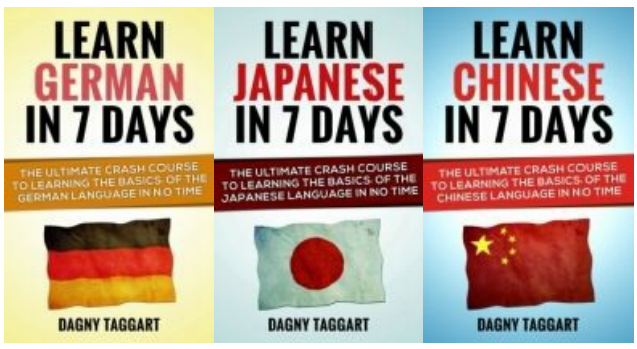
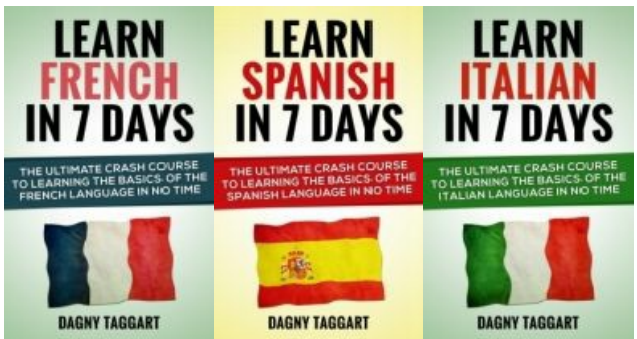
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Check Out My Other Books

Are you ready to exceed your limits? Then pick a book from the one below and start learning yet another new language. I can't imagine anything more fun, fulfilling, and exciting!

If you'd like to see the entire list of language guides (there are a ton more!), go to:



About the Author



Dagny Taggart is a language enthusiast and polyglot who travels the world, inevitably picking up more and more languages along the way.

Taggart's true passion became learning languages after she realized the incredible connections with people that it fostered. Now she just can't get enough of it. Although it's taken time, she has acquired vast knowledge on the best and fastest ways to learn languages. But the truth is, she is driven simply by her motive to build exceptional links and bonds with others.

She is inspired everyday by the individuals she meets across the globe. For her, there's simply not anything as rewarding as practicing languages with others because she gets to make friends with people from all that come from a variety of cultures. This, in turn, has broadened her mind and thinking more than she would have ever imagined it could.

Of course, as a result of her constant travels, Taggart has become an expert on planning trips and making the most of time spent out of what she calls her "base" town. She jokes that she's practically at the nomad status now, but she's more content to live that way.

She knows how to live on a manageable budget whether she's in Paris or Phnom Penh. She knows how to seek out the adventures and thrills, no doubt, lying in wait at any city she visits. She knows that reflection on each every experience is significant if she wants to grow as a traveler and student of the world's cultures.

Because of this, Taggart chooses to share her understanding of languages and travel so that others, too, can experience the same life-altering benefits she has.

[1] French is the official language of France and its overseas territories (French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, La Réunion, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Saint Barts, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna) as well as 14 other countries: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Luxembourg, Mali, Monaco, Niger, Sénégal, Togo.

French is also one of the official languages in the following countries: Belgium, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Channel Islands (Guernsey and Jersey), Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial, Guinea, Haiti (the other official language is French Creole), Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Switzerland, Vanuatu.