

FRENCH

in 10 minutes a day®



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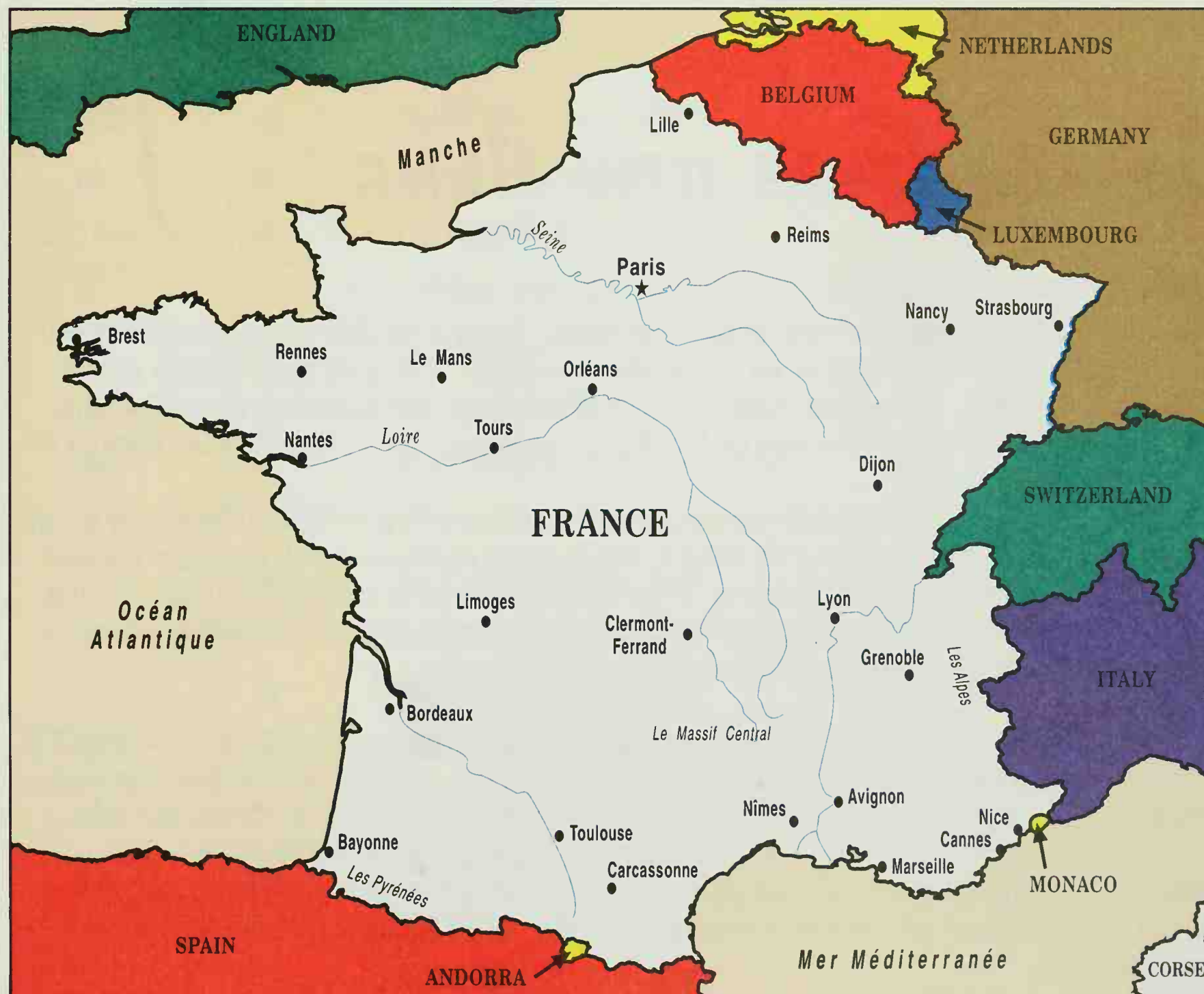
FRENCH

in 10 minutes a day®

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Can you say this?

(kess)

(kuh)

(say)

Qu'est-ce que c'est? →

what is

that

(say)

(tewn)

(fluhr)

C'est une fleur.

it is

a

flower

(zhuh)

(voo-dray)

(ewn)

(fluhr)

Je voudrais une fleur.

I

would like

a

flower



If you can say this, you can learn to speak French. You will be able to easily order wine, lunch, theater tickets, pastry, or anything else you wish. With your best French accent, you simply ask “**Qu'est-ce que c'est?**” (kess) (kuh) (say) and, upon learning what it is, you can order it with “**Je voudrais ça,**” (zhuh) (voo-dray) (sah). Sounds easy, doesn't it?

The purpose of this book is to give you an **immediate** speaking ability in French. French is the leading language not only in France, but in parts of Switzerland, Belgium, Canada and numerous countries in Africa too. French is a language of beautiful sounds. To help you master these sounds, this book offers a unique and easy system of pronunciation above each word which walks you through learning French.

If you are planning a trip or moving to where French is spoken, you will be leaps ahead of everyone if you take just a few minutes a day to learn the easy key words that this book offers. Start with Step 1 and don't skip around. Each day work as far as you can comfortably go in those 10 minutes. Don't overdo it. Some days you might want to just re-view. If you forget a word, you can always look it up in the glossary. Spend your first 10 minutes studying the map on the previous page. And yes, have fun learning your new language.

As you work through the Steps, always use the special features which only this series offers. This book contains sticky labels and flash cards, free words, puzzles and quizzes. When you have completed this book, cut out the menu guide and take it along on your trip. Do not forget your “Pocket Pal™” which is designed to be carried with you everywhere on your travels and to provide essential backup in case you forget an important word now and then.

Throughout this book you will find an an easy pronunciation guide above all new words. Refer to this Step whenever you need help, but remember, spend no longer than 10 minutes a day.

Most letters in French are identical to those in English and are pronounced in just the same way.

(b)	(d)	(f)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(p)	(t)	(v)	(z)
b	d	f	k	l	m	n	p	t	v	z

Here is a guide to help you learn the sounds of the French letters which are pronounced somewhat differently. Practice these sounds with the examples given which are mostly towns or areas in France you might wish to visit. You can always refer back to these pages if you need to review.

French letter	English sound	Examples	Write it here
a, à, â	ah	Paris (pah-ree)	
ai	ay	Calais (kah-lay)	
au, eau	oh	Bordeaux (bor-doh)	
(before a,o,u) c	k	Colmar (kohl-mar)	Colmar, Colmar, Colmar
(elsewhere) c	s	Nice (nees)	
ç	s	Alençon (ah-lah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -soh ⁽ⁿ⁾)	
ch	sh	Champagne (shah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -pahn-yuh)	
e	(as in let) eh	Montpellier (moh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -pel-yay)	
	uh	Le Havre (luh)(ah-vruh)	
è, ê, ei	(as in let) eh	la Seine (lah)(sen)	
é	ay	Orléans (or-lay-ah ⁽ⁿ⁾)	
(before a,o,u) g	g	Garonne (gar-ohn)	
(before e,i,y) g	zh	Gironde (zhee-rohnd)	
gn	(as in onion) n-y	Avignon (ah-veen-yoh ⁽ⁿ⁾)	
h	always silent	Honfleur (oh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -fluhr)	
i	ee	Lille (leel)	
(before e,i,y) j	zh	Le Jura (luh)(zhew-rah)	
o	oh	Limoges (lee-mohzh)	
oi	wah	Poitiers (pwah-tee-ay)	
ou, ôu	oo	Tours (toor)	

Letter	Sound	Example	Write it here
qu	k	<u>Q</u> imper (<i>ka⁽ⁿ⁾-pair</i>)	
r	(slightly rolled) r	<u>R</u> ennes (<i>ren</i>)	
s	s	<u>S</u> tras <u>b</u> ourg (<i>strahs-boor</i>)	
(between vowels) s	z	Toulou <u>s</u> e (<i>too-looz</i>)	
u	(with your lips rounded) ew/oo	Tourn <u>u</u> s (<i>toor-new</i>)	
w	v	Riqu <u>e</u> wihr (<i>ree-kuh-veer</i>)	
x	ks	L <u>x</u> embourg (<i>lew-k-sah⁽ⁿ⁾-boor</i>)	
	gz	A <u>x</u> iat (<i>ah-gzee-ah</i>)	
	s	Brux <u>e</u> lles (<i>brew-sel</i>)	
y	ee	<u>L</u> yon (<i>lee-oh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	

In addition to the sounds above, French has many nasal vowel sounds. Whenever you see the small elevated ⁽ⁿ⁾, think nasal!

am, an,	} (<i>taunt nasalized</i>) ah ⁽ⁿ⁾	<u>A</u> mboise (<i>ah⁽ⁿ⁾-bwahz</i>)	
em, en		Ca <u>e</u> n (<i>kah-ah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	
im, in,	} (<i>than nasalized</i>) a ⁽ⁿ⁾	St.-Sav <u>i</u> n (<i>sa⁽ⁿ⁾-sah-va⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	
aim, ain,		Sa <u>i</u> ntes (<i>sa⁽ⁿ⁾t</i>)	
eim, ein		Re <u>i</u> ms (<i>ra⁽ⁿ⁾s</i>)	
om, on	(<i>don't nasalized</i>) oh ⁽ⁿ⁾	Toulou <u>n</u> (<i>too-loh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	
um, un	(<i>fun nasalized</i>) uh ⁽ⁿ⁾	Mel <u>u</u> n (<i>mel-uh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	
-tion	(<i>as in station</i>) syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾	Attent <u>i</u> on! (<i>ah-tah⁽ⁿ⁾-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	

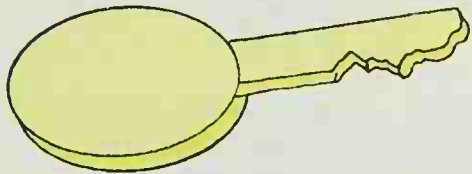
Just as in English, “q” is always joined with the letter “u.” The letter “u” is then silent.

Note that when many French words begin with a vowel they are joined together in their pronunciation with the previous word. This liaison is a key part of French pronunciation.

(voo)	(ah-vay)		(voo)	(zah-vay)		
vous	+ avez	becomes	vous	avez		
(say)	(ewn)	(fluhr)	(say)	(tewn)	(fluhr)	
c'est	une	fleur	becomes	c'est	une	fleur

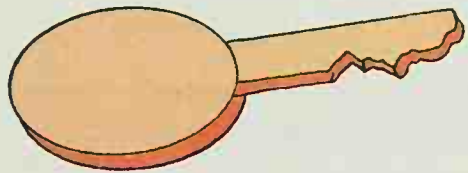
Sometimes the phonetics may seem to contradict your pronunciation guide. Don't panic! The easiest and best possible phonetics have been chosen for each individual word. Pronounce the phonetics just as you see them. Don't over-analyze them. Speak with a French accent and, above all, enjoy yourself!

When you arrive in ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾s) **France**, ^(kay-bek) **Québec** or another French-speaking country, the very first thing you will need to do is ask questions — “Where ^(oo) **où** is the bus stop?” “**Où** ^(oo) can I exchange money?” “**Où** is the lavatory?” “**Où** is a restaurant?” “**Où** do I catch a taxi?” “**Où** is a good hotel?” “**Où** is my luggage?” — and the list will go on and on for the entire length of your visit. In French, there are SEVEN KEY QUESTION WORDS to learn. For example, the seven key question words will help you find out exactly what you are ordering in a restaurant before you order it — and not after the surprise (or shock!) arrives. Notice that only one letter is different in the French words for “what” and “who.” Don’t confuse them! Take a few minutes to study and practice saying the seven key question words listed below. Then cover the French with your hand and fill in each of the blanks with the matching ^(moh) **mot** ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say) **français**.
word French



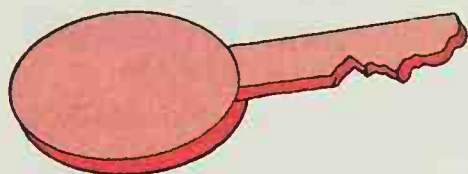
^(oo)
OÙ

= WHERE où, où, où, où, où



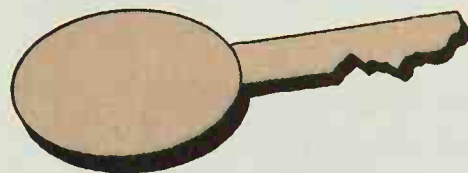
^(kuh)
QUE/QU'

= WHAT _____



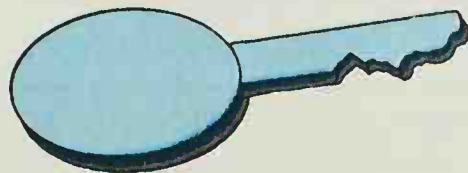
^(key)
QUI

= WHO _____



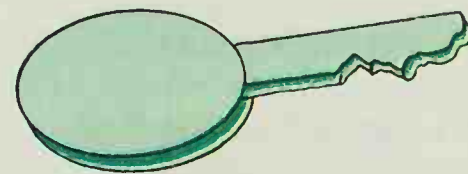
^(poor-kwah)
POURQUOI

= WHY _____



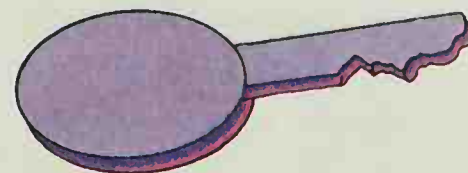
^(kah⁽ⁿ⁾)
QUAND

= WHEN _____



^(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾)
COMMENT

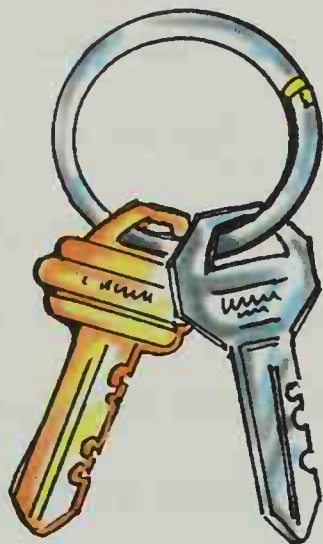
= HOW _____



^(kohm-byah⁽ⁿ⁾)
COMBIEN

= HOW MUCH _____

Now test yourself to see if you really can keep these ^(moh) **mots** straight in your mind. Draw lines between the French ^(ay) **et** ^{and} English equivalents below.



why	^(key) qui
what	^(kuh) que
who	^(oo) où
how	^(kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾) combien
where	^(kah⁽ⁿ⁾) quand
when	^(poor-kwah) pourquoi
how much	^(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) comment

Examine the following questions containing these ^(moh) **mots**. Practice the sentences out loud ^(ay) **et** ^{and} then practice by copying the French in the blanks underneath each question.



^(kess) **Qu'est-ce** ^(key) **qui** ^(suh) **se** ^(pahss) **passe?**
What is happening



^(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) **Comment** ^(tay) **est** ^(lah) **la** ^(sah-lahd) **salade?**
How is the salad

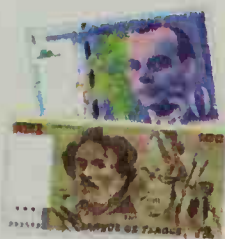


^(key) **Qui** ^(ess) **est-ce?**
Who is it

Qui est-ce?



^(kah⁽ⁿ⁾) **Quand** ^(luh) **le** ^(tra⁽ⁿ⁾) **train** ^(ah-reev-teel) **arrive-t-il?**
When the train does it arrive



^(kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾) **Combien** ^(ess) **est-ce?**
How much is it



^(oo) **Où** ^(ay) **est** ^(luh) **le** ^(tay-lay-fohn) **téléphone?**
Where is the telephone

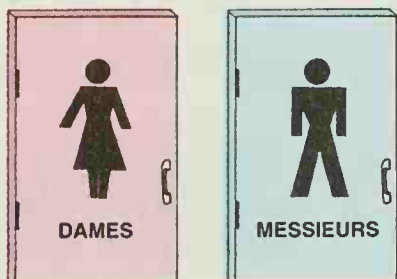
^(oo) **“Où”** will be your most used question ^(moh) **mot**. Say each of the following French sentences aloud.

Then write out each sentence without looking at the example. If you don't succeed on the first

try, don't give up. Just practice each sentence until you are able to do it easily. Remember **“qu”**

is pronounced like “k” and **“est-ce”** is pronounced “ess.”

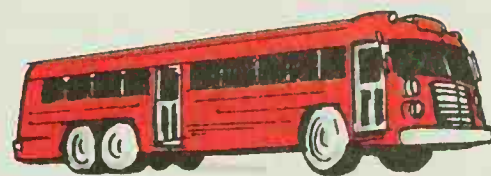
Où sont { les cabinets? (lay) (kah-bee-nay)
les toilettes? (twah-let)



Où est le taxi? (oo) (ay) (luh) (tahx-ee)
where is the taxi



Où est l'autobus? (oo) (ay) (loh-toh-boos)
where is bus



Où est le taxi?

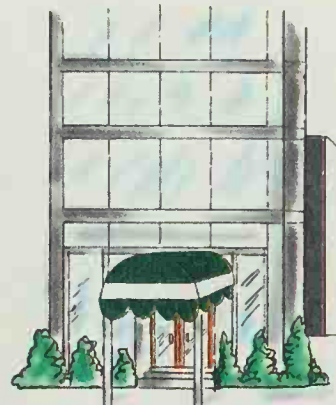
Où est le restaurant? (ay) (luh) (reh-stoh-rah)
where is the restaurant



Où est la banque? (lah) (bah)
the bank



Où est l'hôtel? (ay) (loh-tel)
hotel



Oui, you can see similarities between anglais and français if you look closely. You will be amazed at the number of mots which are identical (or almost identical) in both languages. Of course, they do not always sound the same when spoken by a French speaker, but the similarities will certainly surprise you et make your work here easier. Listed below are five "free" mots beginning with "a" to help you get started. Be sure to say each mot aloud et then write out the mot français in the blank to the right.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| ☒ l'accident (lahk-see-dah) | accident | <u>l'accident, l'accident, l'accident</u> |
| ☐ l'addition (lah-dee-syoh) | the bill in a restaurant | _____ |
| ☐ l'admission (lahd-mee-syoh) | admission | _____ |
| ☐ l'adresse (lah-dress) | address | _____ |
| ☐ aidez-moi! (ay-day-mwah) | aid me! help me! | _____ |

Free mots like these will appear at the bottom of the following pages in a yellow color band.

They are easy — enjoy them! Remember, in French, the letter "h" is silent.

(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say)
Le français has multiple **mots** for “the,” “a,” and “some,” but they are very easy.
 French (language) words

<i>(luh)</i> le the	<i>(lah)</i> la the	<i>(l)</i> l' the	<i>(lay)</i> les the	<i>(uh⁽ⁿ⁾)</i> un a	<i>(ewn)</i> une a	<i>(dew)</i> du some	<i>(duh) (lah)</i> de la some	<i>(duh) (l)</i> de l' some	<i>(day)</i> des some
----------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---	---------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--	--	------------------------------------

(gar-soh⁽ⁿ⁾)
le garçon
 the boy

(gar-soh⁽ⁿ⁾)
les garçons
 the boys

(fee-yuh)
la fille
 the girl

(fee-yuh)
les filles
 the girls

(loh^m)
l'homme
 the man

(lay) (zoh^m)
les hommes
 the men



(dew) (soo-kruh)
du sucre
 some sugar

(duh) (lah) (moo-tard)
de la moutarde
 some mustard

(ewn) (fah^m)
une femme
 a woman

(day) (fah^m)
des femmes
 some women

(uh) (noh^m)
un homme
 a man

(day) (zoh^m)
des hommes
 some men

This might appear difficult, but only because it is different from *(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-glay)* **anglais**. Just remember you will be understood whether you say “*(fee-yuh)* **la fille**” or “**le fille**.” Soon you will automatically select the right one without even thinking about it.



In Step 2 you were introduced to the Seven Key QuestionWords. These seven words are the basics, the most essential building blocks for learning French. Throughout this book you will come across keys asking you to fill in the missing question word. Use this opportunity not only to fill in the blank on that key, but to review all your question words. Play with the new sounds, speak slowly and have fun.

- ☐ **l'alcool** *(lahl-kohl)* alcohol
- ☐ **les Alpes** *(lay)(zahlp)* the Alps
- ☐ **américain** *(ah-may-ree-ka⁽ⁿ⁾)* American
- ☐ **l'animal** *(lah-nee-mahl)* animal
- ☐ **l'appartement** *(lah-par-teh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾)* apartment

a

Before you proceed ^(ah-vek) **avec** this Step, situate yourself comfortably in your living room. Now look around you. Can you name the things that you see in this ^(pyess) **pièce** in French? You can probably guess ^(lahmp) **la lampe** and maybe even ^(shehz) **la chaise**. Let's learn the rest of them. After practicing these **mots** out loud, write them in the blanks below.

^(lahmp) **la lampe** _____
lamp

^(kah-nah-pay) **le canapé** _____
sofa

^(shehz) **la chaise** _____
chair

^(tah-pee) **le tapis** _____
carpet

^(tah-blüh) **la table** la table, la table _____
table

^(port) **la porte** _____
door

^(pah⁽ⁿ⁾-dewl) **la pendule** _____
clock

^(ree-doh) **le rideau** _____
curtain

^(tay-lay-fohn) **le téléphone** _____
telephone

^(fuh-net-ruh) **la fenêtre** _____
window



^(tah-bloh) **le tableau** _____
picture

You will notice that the correct form of **le**, **la** or **les** is given ^(ah-vek) **avec** each noun. This tells you whether the noun is masculine (**le**) or feminine (**la**). Now open your book to the sticky labels on page 17 and later on page 35. Peel off the first 11 labels ^(ay) **et** proceed around the ^(pyess) **pièce**, labeling these items in your home. This will help to increase your French ^(ah-vek) **mot** power easily. Don't forget to say each **mot** as you attach the label.

Now ask yourself, ^(lahmp) "Où est **la lampe**?" **et** point at it while you answer, ^(vwah-lah) "Voilà **la lampe**."
there is

Continue on down the list above until you feel comfortable with these new **mots**.

- | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|
| ☐ l'appétit <i>(lah-pay-tee)</i> | appetite | _____ |
| ☐ l'arrêt <i>(lah-ray)</i> | stop, arrest | _____ |
| ☐ l'arrivée <i>(lah-ree-vay)</i> | arrival | _____ |
| ☐ l'attention <i>(lah-tah⁽ⁿ⁾-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾)</i> | attention | _____ |
| ☐ l'auteur <i>(loh-tur)</i> | author | _____ |

a

(lah) (may-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
la maison = the house

(vwah-lah) (may-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
Voilà la maison.
 there is house

(bew-roh)
le bureau
 office

(sahl) (duh) (ba⁽ⁿ⁾)
la salle de bain
 bathroom

(kwee-zeen)
la cuisine
 kitchen

(shah⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh) (ah) (koo-shay)
la chambre à coucher
 bedroom

(sahl) (ah) (mah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay)
la salle à manger
 dining room

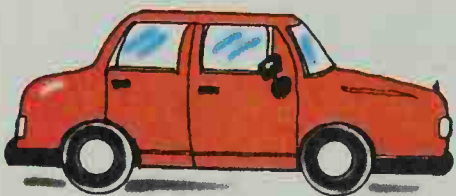
(lee-veeng-room) (sah-loh⁽ⁿ⁾)
le living-room/le salon
 living room

(gah-rahzh)
le garage
 garage

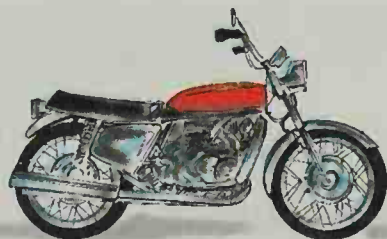
(soo-sohl)
le sous-sol
 basement

(moh)
 While learning these new **mots**, let's not forget:
 words

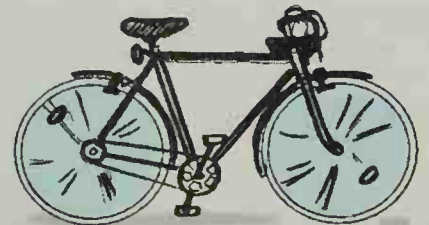
(loh-toh) (vwah-tewr)
l'auto/la voiture
 automobile, car



(moh-toh-see-klet)
la motocyclette
 motorcycle



(bee-see-klet)
la bicyclette
 bicycle



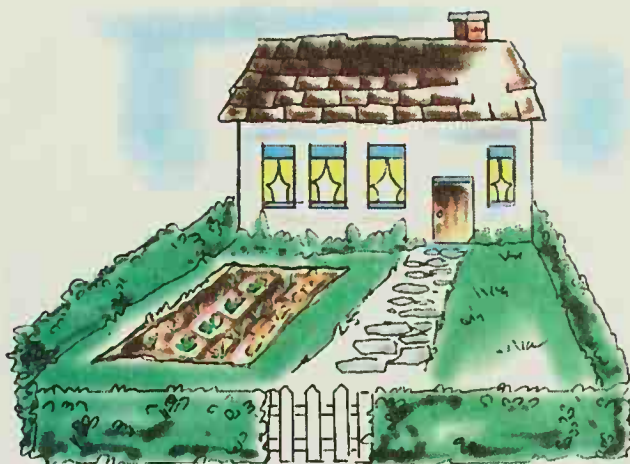
- | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| ☐ le balcon (bahl-koh ⁽ⁿ⁾) | balcony | |
| ☐ le ballon (bah-loh ⁽ⁿ⁾) | balloon, big ball | |
| ☐ la banane (bah-nahn) | banana | |
| ☐ le banc (bah ⁽ⁿ⁾) | bench | |
| ☐ la banque (bah ⁽ⁿ⁾ k) | bank | |

b

(shah)
le chat
cat



(zhar-da⁽ⁿ⁾)
le jardin
garden



(fluhr)
les fleurs
flowers

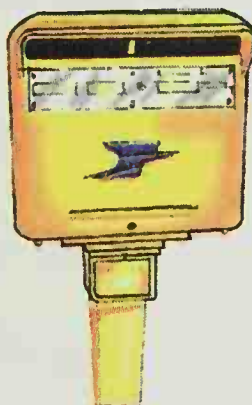


le jardin, le jardin

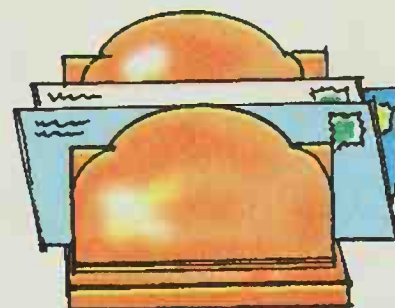
(shya⁽ⁿ⁾)
le chien
dog



(bwaht) (oh) (let-ruh)
la boîte aux lettres
mailbox



(koo-ree-ay)
le courrier
mail



Peel off the next set of labels ^(ay) et ^(may-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾) wander through your **maison** learning these new mots. It will be somewhat difficult to label ^(shah) le **chat**, ^(fluhr) les **fleurs** ^(oo) ou le ^(shya⁽ⁿ⁾) **chien**, but be creative. Practice by asking yourself, “Où ^(loh-toh) est l’^(ay)auto?” and reply, “^(vвах-lah)Voilà ^(loh-toh)l’^(ay)auto.”

^(may-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
Où est la maison?



- | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| ☐ le bifteck (beef-tek) | beefsteak | _____ |
| ☐ le biscuit (bee-skwee) | cookie | _____ |
| ☐ la bouteille (boo-tay) | bottle | _____ |
| ☐ bref (brehf) | brief, short | _____ |
| ☐ brillant (bree-yah ⁽ⁿ⁾) | brilliant, sparkling | _____ |

b



Consider for a minute how important numbers are. How could you tell someone your phone number, your address ^(oo)**ou** your hotel room if you had no numbers? And think of how difficult it would be if you could not understand the time, the price of a croissant ^(oo)**ou** the correct bus to take.

When practicing the ^(nohm-bruh)**nombres** below, notice the similarities which have been underlined for you between ^(wheat)**huit** and ^(deez-wheat)**dix-huit**, ^(set)**sept** and ^(deez-set)**dix-sept**, et so on.

eight eighteen seven seventeen

0 ^(zay-roh) **zé**ro

1 ^(uh⁽ⁿ⁾) **un**

2 ^(duh) **deux**

3 ^(twah) **trois**

4 ^(kah-truh) **quat**re

5 ^(sank) **cin**q

6 ^(seess) **six**

7 ^(set) **sept**

8 ^(wheat) **huit**

9 ^(nuf) **neuf**

10 ^(deess) **dix**

10 ^(deess) **dix**

11 ^(oh⁽ⁿ⁾z) **onze**

12 ^(dooz) **douze**

13 ^(trehz) **treize**

14 ^(kah-torz) **quatorze**

15 ^(ka⁽ⁿ⁾z) **quinze**

16 ^(sehz) **seize**

17 ^(deez-set) **dix-sept**

18 ^(deez-wheat) **dix-huit**

19 ^(deez-nuf) **dix-neuf**

20 ^(va⁽ⁿ⁾) **vingt**

sept, sept, sept

- ☒ la capitale (kah-pee-tahl) capital
☐ la cathédrale (kah-tay-drahl) cathedral
☐ le cendrier (sah⁽ⁿ⁾-dree-ay) ashtray
☐ le centre (sah⁽ⁿ⁾-truh) center
☐ le champagne (shah⁽ⁿ⁾-pahn-yuh) champagne

C

la capitale, la capitale, la capitale

(ew-tee-lee-zay) (nohm-bruh) (ah⁽ⁿ⁾)
 Utilisez these **nombres** on a daily basis. Count to yourself **en français** when you brush your
 use numbers in French
 teeth, exercise **ou** commute to work. Fill in the blanks below according to the **nombres** given in
 (oo) (nohm-bruh)
 parentheses. Now is also a good time to learn these two very important phrases.

(zhuh) (voo-dray)
je voudrais _____
 I would like

(noo) (voo-dree-oh⁽ⁿ⁾)
nous voudrions _____
 we would like

(zhuh) (voo-dray)
Je voudrais _____ (1)
 I would like

(kart) (poh-stahl)
carte postale.
 postcard



(kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾)
Combien? _____ (1)
 how many

Je voudrais _____ (7)

(ta⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh-pohst)
timbres-poste.
 stamps

Combien? _____ (7)

Je voudrais **huit** _____ (8)

timbres-poste.
 stamps

Combien? _____ (8)

Je voudrais _____ (5)

timbres-poste.



Combien? **cinq** _____ (5)

(noo) (voo-dree-oh⁽ⁿ⁾)
Nous voudrions _____ (9)
 we

(kart) (poh-stahl)
cartes postales.
 postcards

Combien? _____ (9)

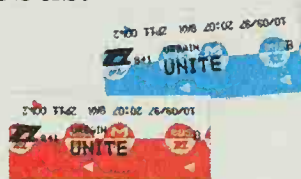
Nous voudrions _____ (10)
 we

cartes postales.

Combien? _____ (10)

(zhuh)
Je voudrais _____ (1)
 I would like

(tee-kay) (doh-toh-boos)
ticket d'autobus.
 ticket



Combien? _____ (1)

Nous voudrions _____ (4)

(tee-kay)
tickets.
 tickets

Combien? _____ (4)

Nous voudrions _____ (11)

tickets.

Combien? _____ (11)

(voo-dray)
Je voudrais _____ (3)

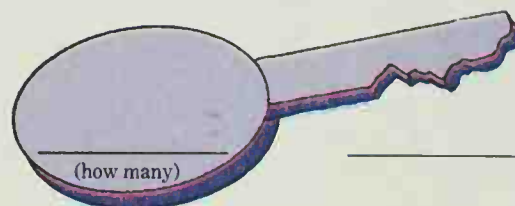
(tahs) (duh) (tay)
tasses de thé.
 cups of tea



Combien? _____ (3)

Nous voudrions _____ (4)

(vair) (doh)
verres d'eau.
 glasses of water



(how many) _____ (4)

- ☐ le changement (shah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhuh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) change
- ☐ le chèque (shek) bank check
- ☐ le chocolat (shoh-koh-lah) chocolate
- ☐ le coiffeur (kwah-fur) hairdresser
- ☐ la communication (koh-mew-nee-kah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) communication

C

Now see if you can translate the following thoughts into **français**. ^(lay) ^{(ray-poh^(m)s)} Les **réponses** are provided
 upside down at the bottom of the ^(pahzh) ^{French} ^{answers} **page**.



1. I would like seven postcards.



2. I would like nine stamps.



3. We would like four cups of tea.



4. We would like three bus tickets.

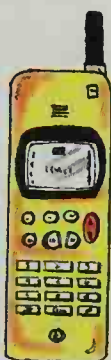
Review les nombres 1 ^(ah) à ^(ay) 20. Write out your telephone number, fax number **et** cellular number.

Then write out a friend's telephone number and a relative's telephone number.



(2) (0) (6) (3) (4) (0) — (4) (4) (2) (2)

deux zéro six



() — — — — —

() — — — — —

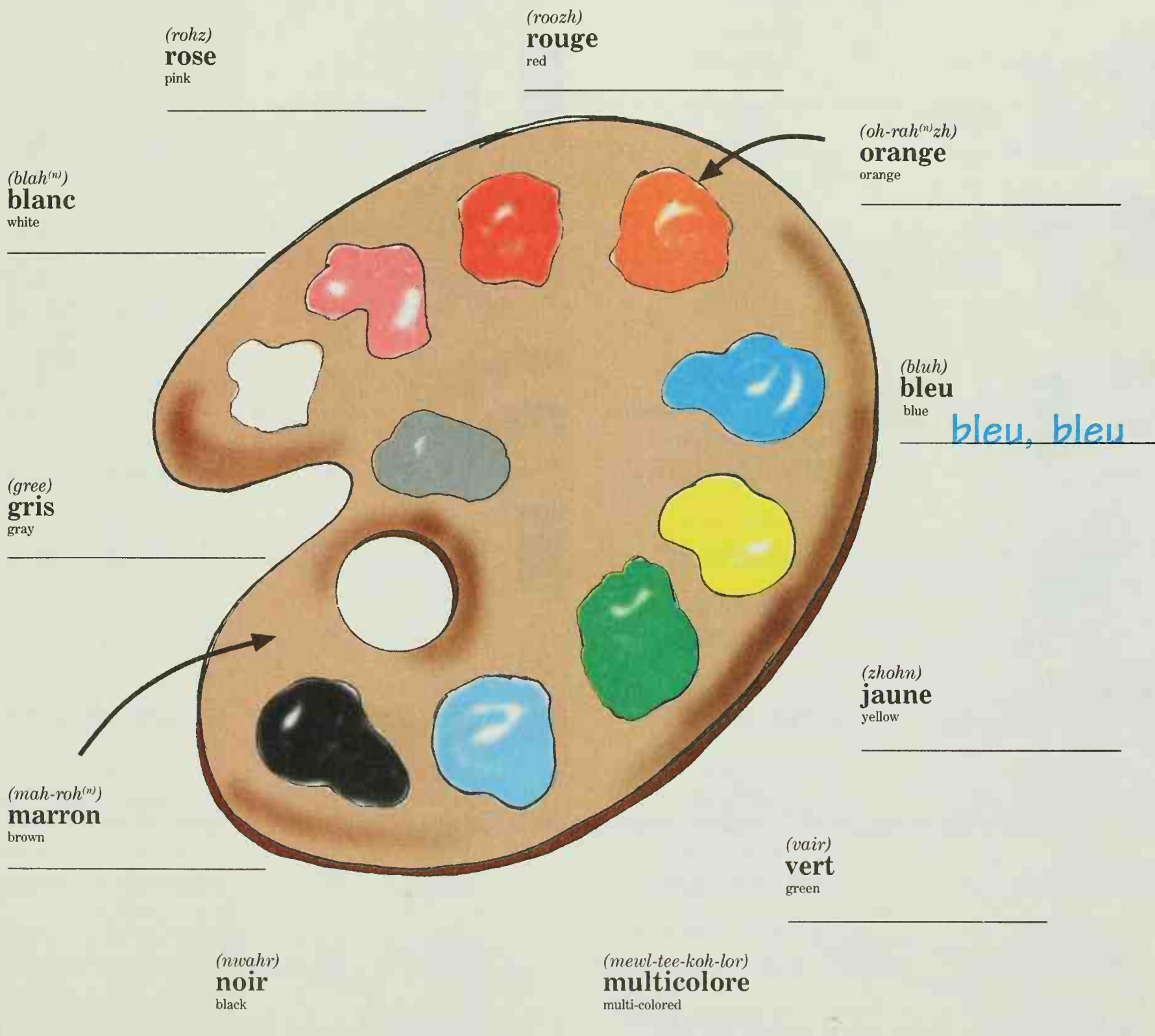


RÉPONSES CORRECTES

1. Je voudrais sept cartes postales.
 2. Je voudrais neuf timbres-poste.

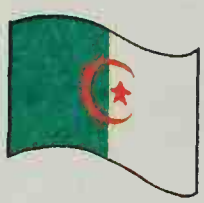
3. Nous voudrions quatre tasses de thé.
 4. Nous voudrions trois tickets d'autobus.

Les couleurs ^(koo-luhr) colors ^(soh⁽ⁿ⁾) are the same ^(ah⁽ⁿ⁾) in ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾s) France ^(oh) et ^(kay-bek) au Québec as they are in the United States — they just have different ^(noh⁽ⁿ⁾) noms. You can easily recognize ^(vee-oh-lay) violet as violet and ^(bluh) bleu as blue. Let's learn the basic ^(koo-luhr) couleurs so when you are invited to someone's ^(may-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾) maison et you want to bring flowers, you will be able to order the color you want. Once you've learned ^(koo-luhr) les couleurs, quiz yourself. What color are your shoes? Your eyes? Your hair? Your house?



- ☐ la compagnie (koh⁽ⁿ⁾-pahn-ye) company
- ☐ le/la concierge (koh⁽ⁿ⁾-see-airzh) doorkeeper
- ☐ la conversation (koh⁽ⁿ⁾-vair-sah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) conversation
- ☐ le cousin (koo-za⁽ⁿ⁾) cousin (male)
- ☐ la cousine (koo-zeen) cousin (female)

Peel off the next group of labels **et** proceed to label these ^(koo-luhr)couleurs in your ^(may-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾)maison. Identify the ^{house}two ^(oo)ou ^{or}three dominant colors in the flags below.



Algeria _____



Belgium _____



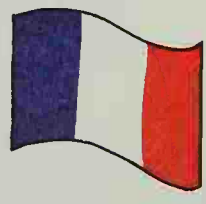
Cameroon _____



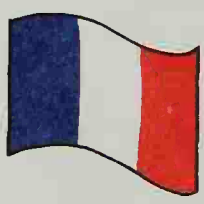
Canada _____



Chad _____



France _____



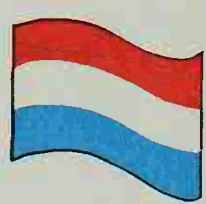
French Guiana _____



Haiti _____



Ivory Coast _____



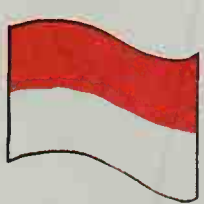
Luxembourg _____



Madagascar _____



Mali _____

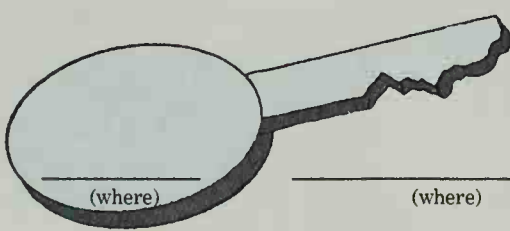


Monaco _____



Switzerland _____

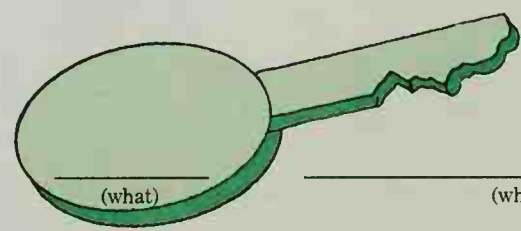
You should be able to use your ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say)français language skills in any of the above countries as well as in France.



(where)

(where)

est le taxi? ^(tahx-ee)



(what)

(what is that)

?

- ☐ la dame (dahm) lady
- ☐ la danse (dah⁽ⁿ⁾s) dance
- ☐ décembre (day-sah⁽ⁿ⁾m-bruh) December
- ☐ la déclaration (day-klah-rah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) declaration
- ☐ le départ (day-par) departure

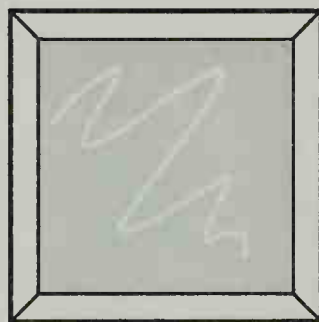
d

(lahmp) la lampe	(loh-toh) l' auto	(mah-roh ⁽ⁿ⁾) marron	(bee-air) la bière
(kah-nah-pay) le canapé	(moh-toh-see-klet) la motocyclette	(roozh) rouge	(lay) le lait
(shehz) la chaise	(bee-see-klet) la bicyclette	(rohzh) rose	(buhr) le beurre
(tah-pee) le tapis	(shah) le chat	(oh-rah ⁽ⁿ⁾ zh) orange	(sel) le sel
(tah-bluh) la table	(zhar-da ⁽ⁿ⁾) le jardin	(blah ⁽ⁿ⁾) blanc	(pwah-vruh) le poivre
(port) la porte	(fluhr) les fleurs	(zhohn) jaune	(vair) (va ⁽ⁿ⁾) le verre à vin
(pah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -dewl) la pendule	(shya ⁽ⁿ⁾) le chien	(gree) gris	(vair) le verre
(ree-doh) le rideau	(bwaht) (oh) (let-ruh) la boîte aux lettres	(nwahr) noir	(zhoor-nahl) le journal
(tay-lay-fohn) le téléphone	(koo-ree-ay) le courrier	(bluh) bleu	(tahs) la tasse
(fuh-net-ruh) la fenêtre	(zay-roh) 0 zéro	(vair) vert	(kwee-air) la cuillère
(tah-bloh) le tableau	(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾) 1 un	(mewl-tee-koh-lor) multicolore	(koo-toh) le couteau
(may-zoh ⁽ⁿ⁾) la maison	(duh) 2 deux	(boh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -zhoor) bonjour	(sair-vyet) la serviette
(bew-roh) le bureau	(twah) 3 trois	(boh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -swahr) bonsoir	(lah-syet) l'assiette
(sahl) (ba ⁽ⁿ⁾) la salle de bain	(kah-truh) 4 quatre	(bun) (nwee) bonne nuit	(foor-shet) la fourchette
(kwee-zeen) la cuisine	(sank) 5 cinq	(sah-lew) salut	(plah-kar) le placard
(shah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -bruh) (koo-shay) chambre à coucher	(seess) 6 six	(oh) (ruh-vwahr) au revoir	(tay) le thé
(sahl) (mah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -zhay) salle à manger	(set) 7 sept	(koh-mah ⁽ⁿ⁾) (tah-lay-voo) Comment allez-vous?	(kah-fay) le café
(lee-veeng-room) le living-room	(wheat) 8 huit	(ray-free-zhay-rah-tuhr) le réfrigérateur	(pa ⁽ⁿ⁾) le pain
(gah-rahzh) le garage	(nuf) 9 neuf	(kwee-zeen-yair) le cuisinière	(seel) (voo) (play) s'il vous plaît
(soo-sohl) le sous-sol	(deess) 10 dix	(va ⁽ⁿ⁾) le vin	(mair-see) merci

STICKY LABELS

This book has over 150 special sticky labels for you to use as you learn new words. When you are introduced to one of these words, remove the corresponding label from these pages. Be sure to use each of these unique self-adhesive labels by adhering them to a picture, window, lamp, or whatever object they refer to. And yes, they are removable! The sticky labels make learning to speak French much more fun and a lot easier than you ever expected. For example, when you look in the mirror and see the label, say

(mir-wahr)
“le miroir.”
mirror



Don't just say it once, say it again and again. And once you label the refrigerator, you should never again open that door without saying

(ray-free-zhay-rah-tuhr)
“le réfrigérateur.”
refrigerator

By using the sticky labels, you not only learn new words, but friends and family learn along with you! The sooner you start, the sooner you can use these labels at home or work.

Before starting this Step, go back and review Step 5. It is important that you can count to

(va⁽ⁿ⁾) **vingt** without looking at **le** (lee-vruh) **livre**. Let's learn the larger (nohm-bruh) **nombres** now. After practicing aloud
 twenty (lay) (frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say) **les nombres français** 10 through 1,000 below, write these **nombres** in the blanks provided.

Again, notice the similarities (underlined) between **nombres** such as (kah-truh) **quatre** (4), (kah-torz) **quatorze** (14),
 (kah-rah⁽ⁿ⁾t) **et quarante** (40).

- 10 (deess) **dix** _____
- 20 (va⁽ⁿ⁾) **vingt** _____
- 30 (trah⁽ⁿ⁾t) **trente** _____
- 40 (kah-rah⁽ⁿ⁾t) **quarante** quarante, quarante, quarante, quarante, quarante
- 50 (sang-kah⁽ⁿ⁾t) **cinquante** _____
- 60 (swah-sah⁽ⁿ⁾t) **soixante** _____
- 70 (swah-sah⁽ⁿ⁾t-deess) **soixante-dix** (60 + 10) _____
- 80 (kah-truh-va⁽ⁿ⁾) **quatre-vingts** (4 x 20) _____
- 90 (kah-truh-va⁽ⁿ⁾-deess) **quatre-vingt-dix** (4 x 20 + 10) _____
- 100 (sah⁽ⁿ⁾) **cent** _____
- 500 (sank) (sah⁽ⁿ⁾) **cinq cents** _____
- 1,000 (meel) **mille** _____

Here are (duh) **deux** important phrases to go with all these **nombres**. Say them out loud over and over and then write them out twice as many times.

(zhay)
j'ai
 I have

(noo) (zah-voh⁽ⁿ⁾)
nous avons
 we have

- ☐ **déjà** (day-zhah) already
 – **déjà vu** (day-zhah)(vew) already seen
☐ **la désir** (day-zeer) desire
☐ **la distance** (dee-stah⁽ⁿ⁾s) distance
☐ **le docteur** (dohk-tur) doctor

d

The unit of currency **en France** ^(ay) ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say) **est le franc français**, abbreviated "**F**". Let's learn the various kinds of **monnaie** ^(moh-nay) ^(bee-ay) **et billets**. Always be sure to practice each **mot** ^(moh) out loud. You might want to exchange some money **maintenant** ^(ma⁽ⁿ⁾-tuh-nah⁽ⁿ⁾) so that you can familiarize yourself **avec** ^(ah-vek) the various types of **argent**. ^(ar-zhah⁽ⁿ⁾)
money

^(bee-ay)
Billets
bills

^(sang-kah⁽ⁿ⁾t)
cinquante francs
50



^(sah⁽ⁿ⁾)
cent francs
100



^(sah⁽ⁿ⁾)
deux cent francs
200



^(sank) ^(sah⁽ⁿ⁾)
cinq cents
500
francs



^(moh-nay)
Monnaie
coins

^(dee) ^(sah⁽ⁿ⁾-teem)
dix centimes
ten



^(va⁽ⁿ⁾)
vingt centimes



^(sang-kah⁽ⁿ⁾t)
cinquante centimes
50



^(uh⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾)
un franc



^(duh) ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾)
deux francs



^(sank)
cinq francs



^(deess)
dix francs



- ☐ **l'économie** (lay-koh-noh-mee) economy _____
- ☐ **l'entrée** (lah⁽ⁿ⁾-tray) entry, entrance _____
- ☐ **est** (est) east **e** _____
- ☐ **l'état** (lay-tah) state _____
- Les États-Unis** (lay)(zay-tah-zoo-nee) The United States of America _____

Review les nombres ^(deess) dix through ^(meel) mille again. ^(ma⁽ⁿ⁾-tuh-nah⁽ⁿ⁾) Maintenant, how do you say “twenty-two” ^(oo) ou “fifty-three” ^(ah⁽ⁿ⁾) en français? Put the numbers together in a logical sequence just as you do in English. See if you can say et write out les nombres on this ^(pahzh) page. The answers ^(soh⁽ⁿ⁾) sont at the bottom of la page.

1. _____
(25 = 20 + 5)
2. _____
(83 = 80 + 3)
3. _____
(47 = 40 + 7)
4. quatre-vingt-seize
(96 = 90 + 6)

Now, how would you say the following ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say) en français?

5. _____
(I have 80 francs.)
6. _____
(We have 72 francs.)

To ask how much something costs en français, one asks — ^(kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(ess) ^(kuh) ^(sah) ^(koot) Combien est-ce que ça coûte?

Now you try it. _____
(How much does that cost?)

Answer the following questions based on the numbers in parentheses.

7. ^(kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(ess) ^(kuh) ^(sah) ^(koot) Combien est-ce que ça coûte? Ça coûte _____ francs.
costs this it costs (10)
8. ^(koot) ^(tee-kay) Combien coûte le ticket? Le ticket coûte _____ francs.
costs (20)
9. ^(lee-vruh) Combien coûte le livre? Le livre coûte _____ francs.
book (17)
10. ^(feelm) Combien coûte le film? Le film coûte _____ francs.
(30)



RÉPONSES

1. vingt-cinq

2. quatre-vingt-trois

3. quarante-sept

4. quatre-vingt-seize

5. J'ai quatre-vingt francs.

6. Nous avons soixante-douze francs.

7. dix

8. vingt

9. dix-sept

10. trente

(oh-zhoor-dwee)

Aujourd'hui,

today

(duh-ma⁽ⁿ⁾)

Demain

tomorrow

(ee-air)

et Hier

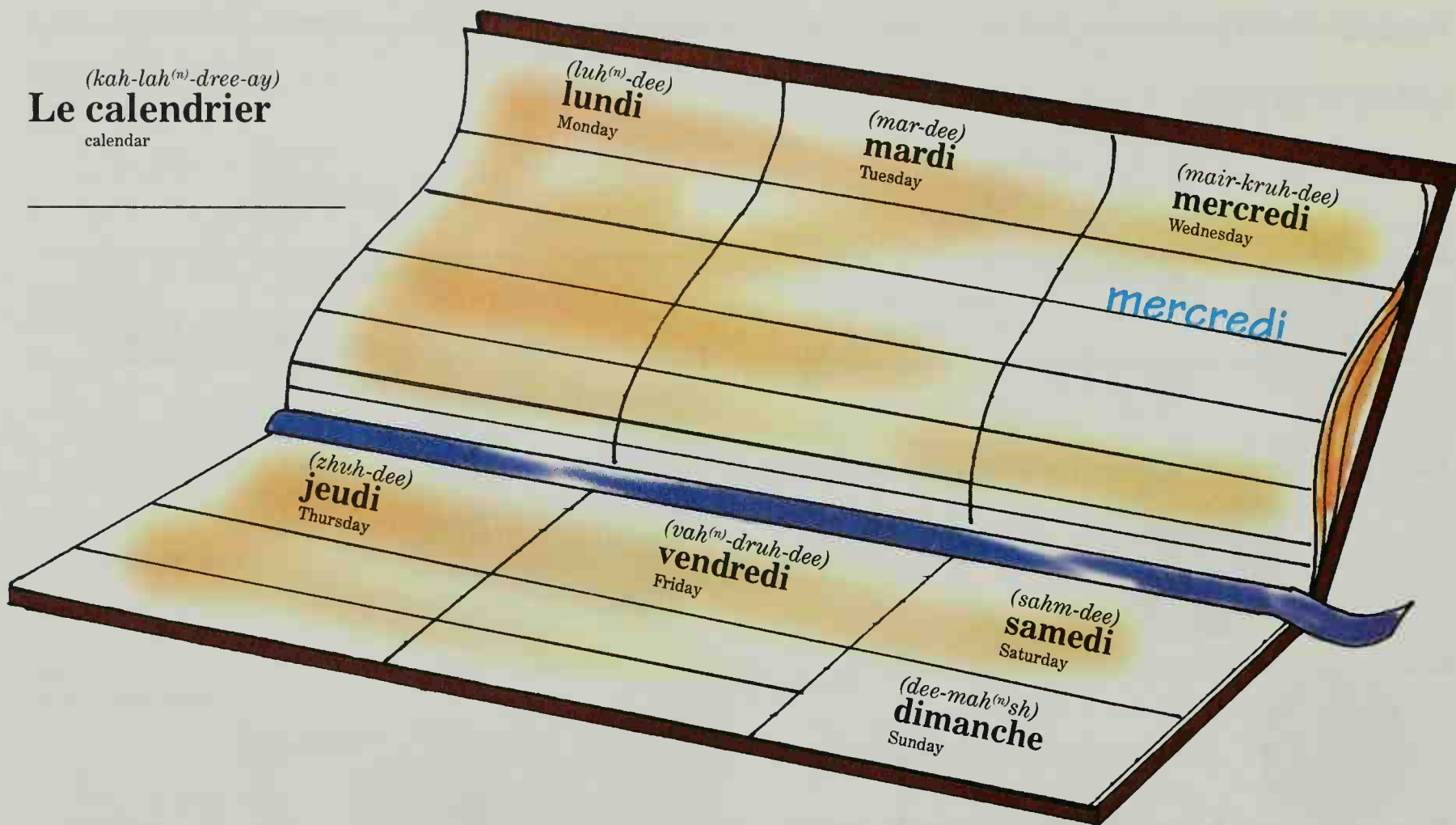
and

yesterday

(kah-lah⁽ⁿ⁾-dree-ay)

Le calendrier

calendar



(kah-lah⁽ⁿ⁾-dree-ay)

Learn the days of the week by writing them in **le calendrier** above **et** then move on to the

(kah-truh)

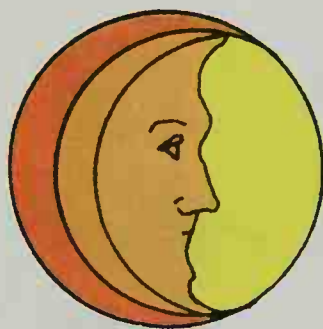
quatre

four

(zhoor)

parts to each jour.

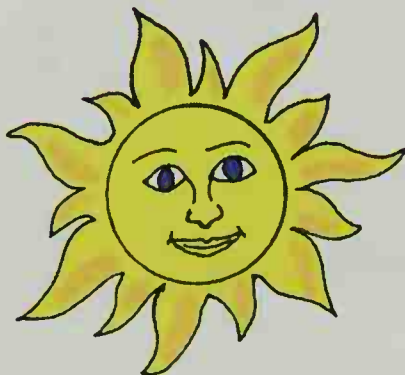
day



(mah-ta⁽ⁿ⁾)

le matin

morning



(lah-preh-mee-dee)

l'après-midi

afternoon



(swahr)

le soir

evening



(nwee)

la nuit

night

- ☐ la fatigue (fah-teeg)..... fatigue, tiredness
- ☐ - je suis fatigué (zhuh)(swee)(fah-tee-gay) .. I am tired
- ☐ la fête (fet)..... feast, festival
- ☐ le festival (feh-stee-vahl) festival
- ☐ le film (feelm)..... film

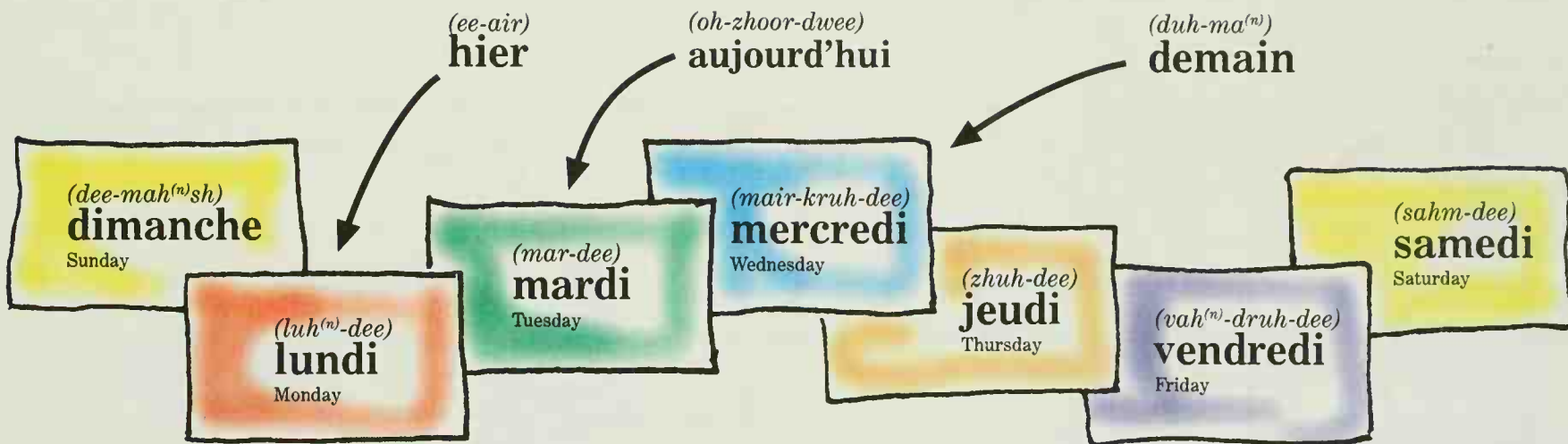
f

(eel)(ay) (treh) (za⁽ⁿ⁾-por-tah⁽ⁿ⁾)

Il est très important to know the days of the week et the various parts of the day as well as

very important

these **trois mots**.



(kel) (zhoor) (ess)

Quel jour est-ce aujourd'hui? _____

what day is it

(kel)

(ess)

(duh-ma⁽ⁿ⁾)

Quel jour est-ce demain? _____

(say-tay)

Quel jour c'était hier? _____

was it

(ay)

Aujourd'hui est mardi, oui? So, _____

yes

(tomorrow)

(say)

c'est mercredi et _____

(yesterday)

(say-tay)

c'était lundi.

was

Notice that the French days of the week are not capitalized as **en anglais**. Starting from **aujourd'hui**, Monday c'est "lundi."

a. Sunday morning

=

b. Friday morning

=

c. Saturday evening

=

d. Thursday afternoon

=

jeudi après-midi

e. Thursday night

=

f. yesterday evening

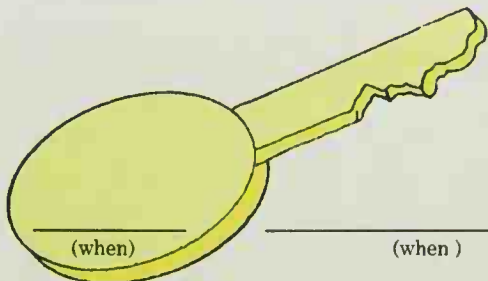
=

g. tomorrow afternoon

=

h. tomorrow evening

=



(when)

(when)

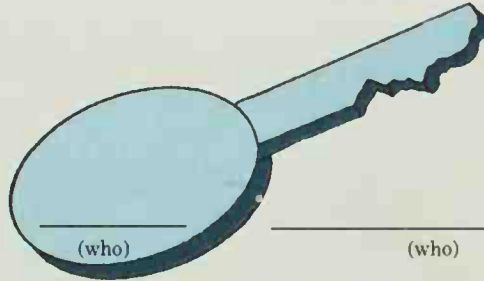
(ay)

est le

(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-sair)

concert?

concert



(who)

(who)

(ess)

est-ce?

is it

RÉPONSES

g. demain après-midi
h. demain soir

d. jeudi après-midi
e. jeudi nuit
f. hier soir

a. dimanche matin
b. vendredi matin
c. samedi soir

Knowing the parts of **le jour** will help you to learn the various **salutations** **françaises** below.
day greetings

Practice these every day until your trip.

(boh⁽ⁿ⁾-zhoor)

bonjour

good morning/good day

(boh⁽ⁿ⁾-swahr)

bonsoir

good evening

(bun) (nwee)

bonne nuit

good night

(sah-lew)

salut

hello/hi

(oh) (ruh-vvahr)

au revoir

goodbye

Take the next **quatre** labels **et** stick them on the appropriate **choses** in your **maison**. Make sure
four things house
you attach them to the correct items, as they are only **en français**. How about the bathroom
mirror **pour** “**bonjour**”? **Ou** your alarm clock for “**bonne nuit**”? Let’s not forget,

(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) (tah-lay-voo)

Comment allez-vous?

how are you

Now for some “**oui**” or “**non**” questions –

Are your eyes **bleus**?

Are your shoes **marrons**?

Is your favorite color **rouge**?

Is today **samedi**?

Do you own a **chien**?

Do you own a **chat**?

You **êtes** about one-fourth of your way through this **livre** **et** **c’est** a good time to quickly review
are book it is

les mots you have learned before doing the crossword puzzle on the next page. **Amusez-vous**
enjoy yourself

et bonne chance!
good luck

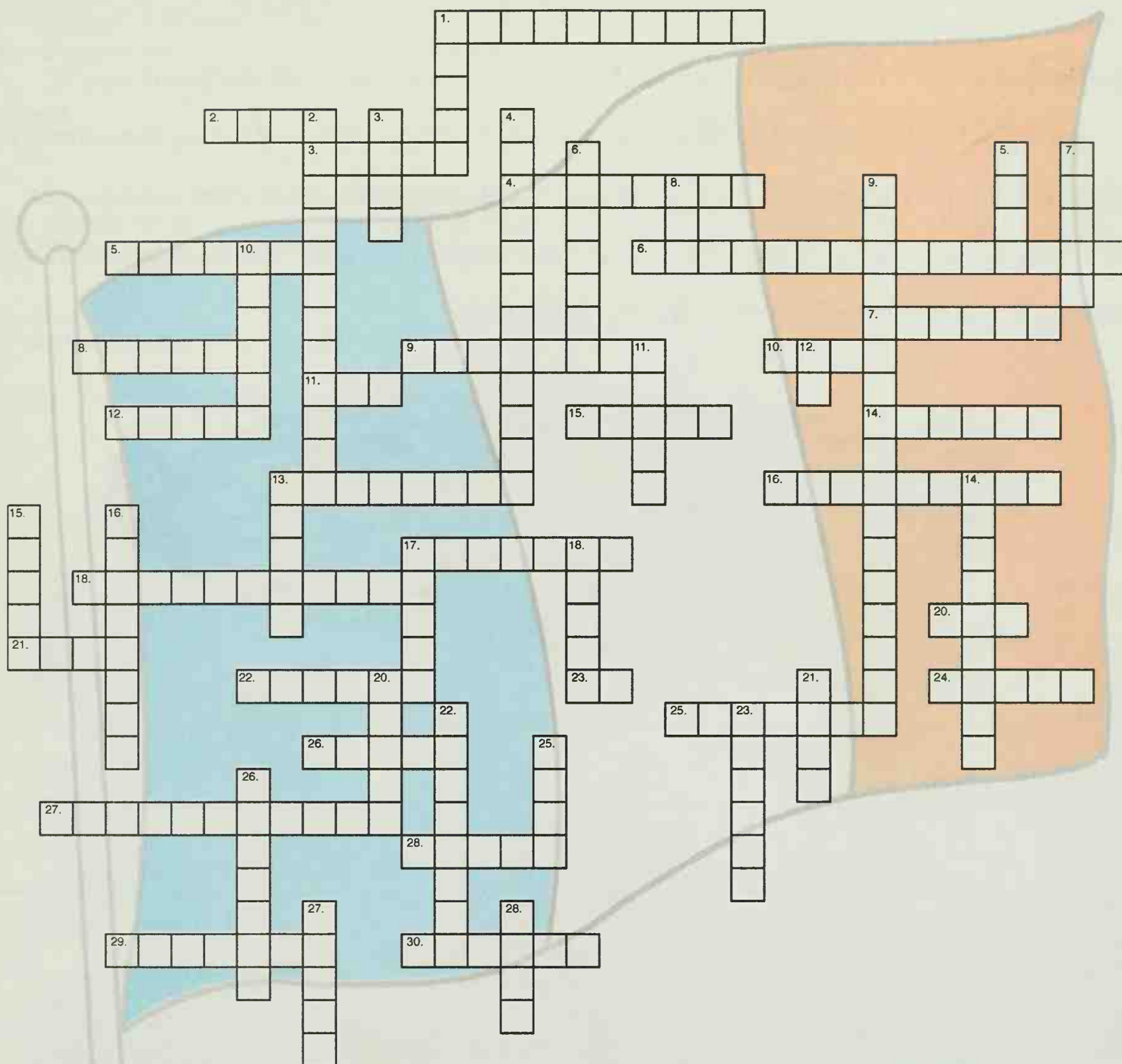
RÉPONSES TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE (MOTS CROISÉS)

ACROSS									
1. je voudrais	11. thé	22. quatre	1. jours	11. femme	12. un	23. maison	25. gris	26. combien	27. quand
2. avec	12. vingt	23. et	2. carte postale	12. un	23. maison	25. gris	26. combien	27. quand	28. deux
3. avons	13. mercredi	24. voilà	3. noir	13. mardi	14. nous avons	15. blanc	16. pourquoi	17. pièce	18. lampe
4. Amérique	14. chaise	25. comment	4. l’après-midi	14. nous avons	15. blanc	16. pourquoi	17. pièce	18. lampe	20. rouge
5. monnaie	15. homme	26. jaune	5. auto	15. blanc	16. pourquoi	17. pièce	18. lampe	20. rouge	21. vert
6. ticket d’autobus	16. cinquante	27. multicolore	6. réponse	16. pourquoi	17. pièce	18. lampe	20. rouge	21. vert	
7. samedi	17. pendule	28. trois	7. salut	17. pièce	18. lampe	20. rouge	21. vert		
8. banque	18. aujourd’hui	29. tableau	8. qui	18. lampe	20. rouge	21. vert			
9. dix-neuf	20. eau	30. rideau	9. qu’est-ce que c’est	20. rouge	21. vert				
10. nuit	21. cinq		10. argent						

DOWN

(kwah-zay)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE (MOTS CROISÉS)



ACROSS

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. I would like | 11. tea | 22. four |
| 2. with | 12. 20 | 23. and |
| 3. (we) have | 13. Wednesday | 24. there is |
| 4. America | 14. chair | 25. how? |
| 5. coins | 15. man | 26. yellow |
| 6. bus ticket | 16. 50 | 27. multi-colored |
| 7. Saturday | 17. clock | 28. three |
| 8. bank | 18. today | 29. picture |
| 9. 19 | 20. water | 30. curtain |
| 10. night | 21. five | |

DOWN

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. days | 11. woman | 22. Friday |
| 2. postcard | 12. a (masculine) | 23. house |
| 3. black | 13. Tuesday | 25. gray |
| 4. the afternoon | 14. we have | 26. how much? |
| 5. car | 15. white | 27. when? |
| 6. response, answer | 16. why? | 28. two |
| 7. hi | 17. room | |
| 8. who? | 18. lamp | |
| 9. what is it? | 20. red | |
| 10. money | 21. green | |

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------|
| ☐ le filtre (feel-truh) | filter | |
| ☐ - un café filtre (kah-fay)(feel-truh) | filtered coffee | f |
| ☐ la fin (fa ⁿ) | end | |
| ☐ le fonctionnaire (foh ⁿ -syoh-nair) | functionary, civil servant | |
| ☐ le football (foot-bahl) | soccer | |

Les ^(pray-poh-zee-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) prépositions ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-sez) françaises (words like “in,” “on,” “through” and “next to”) ^{are} sont easy to learn, ^(seess) et they allow you to be precise avec a minimum of effort. Instead of having to point ^(seess) six times at a piece of yummy pastry you would like, you can explain precisely which one you want by saying ^(eel) **il est** behind, in front of, next to **ou** under the piece of pastry that the salesperson is starting to pick up. Let's learn some of these ^(puh-tee) **petits mots.**
 it is little



(soo)
sous _____
 under

(oh-duh-syoo) (duh)
au-dessus de* _____
 over

(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-truh)
entre entre, entre, entre _____
 between

(ah) (koh-tay) (duh)
à côté de* _____
 next to

(sewr)
sur _____
 on

(dah⁽ⁿ⁾)
dans _____
 into/in

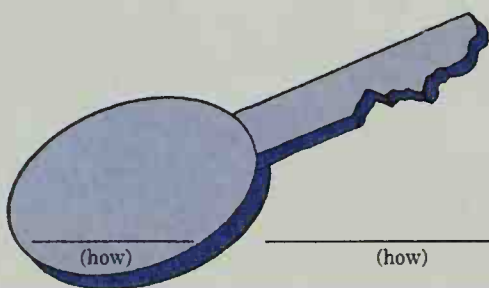
(duh-vah⁽ⁿ⁾)
devant _____
 in front of

(dair-ee-air)
derrière _____
 behind

(duh)
de* _____
 out of/from

(pah-tee-suh-ree)
la pâtisserie _____
 pastry!

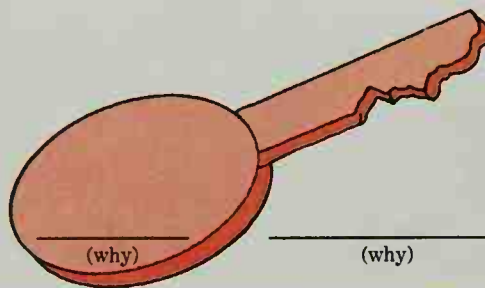
*Note that “de” sometimes combines with “la,” “le” or “les” to form “de la,” “^(de+le) du,” “de l’” and “^(de+les) des.” Fill in the blanks on the next page with the correct prepositions.



(how)

(how)

allez-vous?
 are you



(why)

(why)

le taxi est-il ^(ay-teel) **jaune?** ^(zhohn)
 yellow

- ☐ la forme (form) form, shape
- ☐ la forêt (foh-ray) forest
- ☐ le foyer (fwah-yay) home, hearth
- ☐ franc/franche (frah⁽ⁿ⁾)/(frah⁽ⁿ⁾sh) frank, honest
- ☐ le fruit (fwee) fruit

f

La pâtisserie ^(pah-tee-suh-ree) est _____ **la table.** ^(tah-bluh) **Le chien** ^(shya⁽ⁿ⁾) est _____ **la table.** ^(tah-bluh)
 pastry (on) table dog (under) table

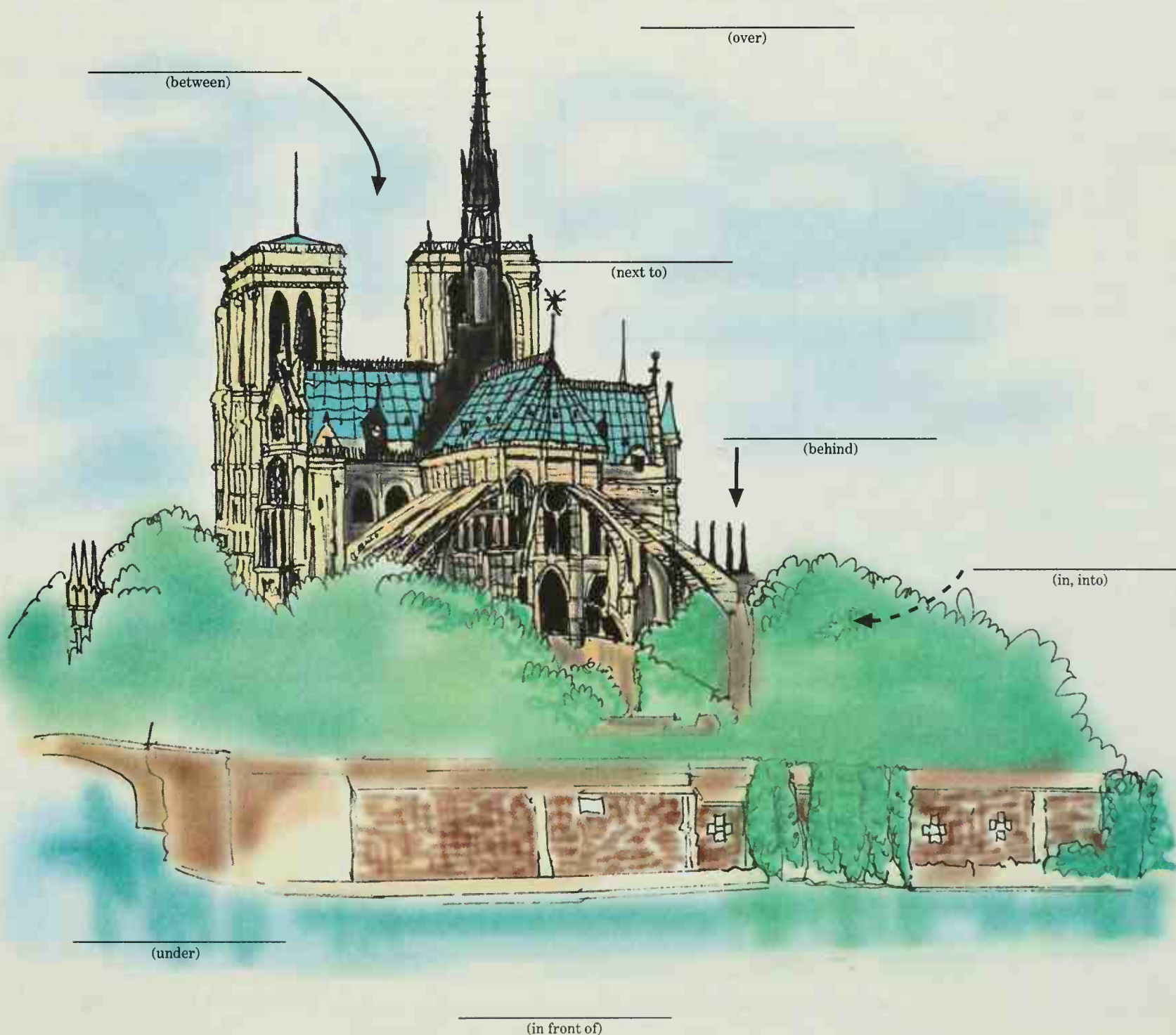
Le docteur ^(dohk-tur) est _____ **le bon hôtel.** ^{(boh⁽ⁿ⁾) (oh-tel)} **Où est le docteur?** _____
 doctor (in) good

L'homme ^(loh-m) est _____ **l'hôtel.** ^(in front of) **Où est l'homme?** _____
 man

Le téléphone ^(tay-lay-fohn) est _____ **tableau.** ^(tah-bloh) **Où est le téléphone?** _____
 telephone (next to the) picture

Maintenant, fill in each blank on the picture below with the best possible one of these **petits**
^(ma⁽ⁿ⁾-tuh-nah⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(puh-tee)
 now little

mots. Do you recognize **la Cathédrale Notre-Dame** below?
^(kah-tay-drahl) ^(noh-truh-dahm)



- | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------|
| ☐ la galerie ^(gah-leh-ree) | gallery, long room | _____ |
| ☐ la géographie ^(zhay-oh-grah-fee) | geography | _____ |
| ☐ la glace ^(glahs) | ice, ice cream | g _____ |
| ☐ la gomme ^(gohm) | eraser | _____ |
| ☐ le gourmand ^(goor-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) | gourmand, glutton | _____ |

(zhah⁽ⁿ⁾-vee-ay)**Janvier**

January

(fay-vree-ay)

Février

February

(marss)

Mars

March

You have learned the days of **la semaine**, so now **c'est le moment** to learn **les mois de l'année**
 et all the different kinds of **temps**.

(suh-men)

week

(say)

it is

(moh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾)

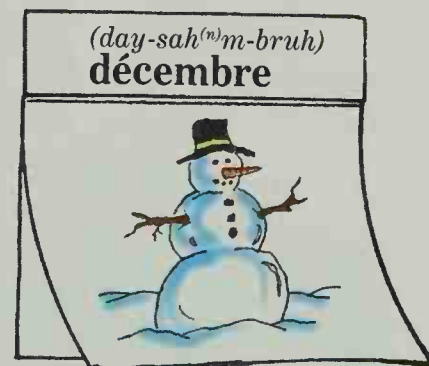
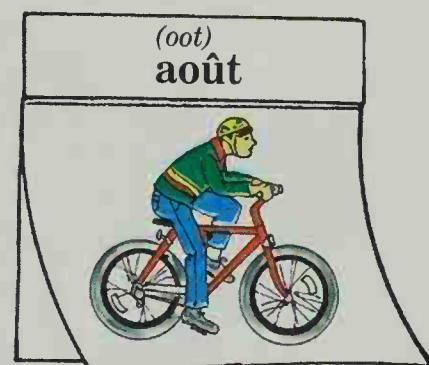
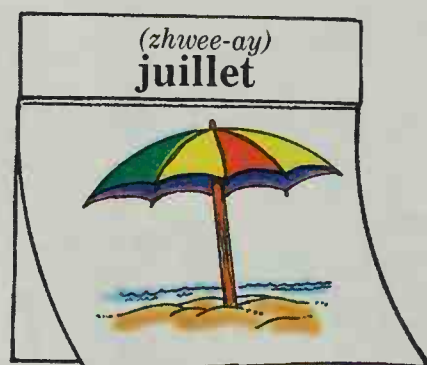
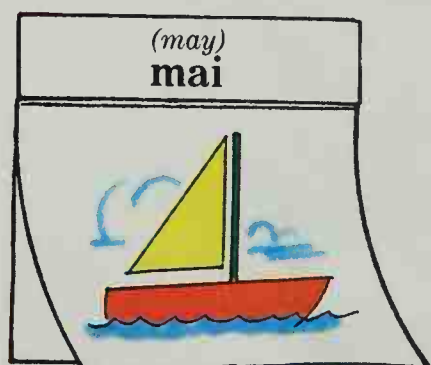
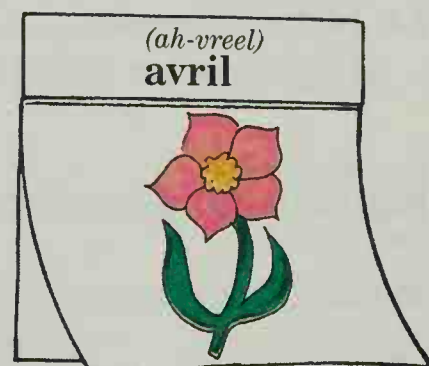
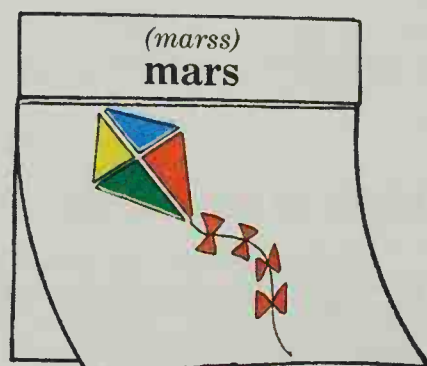
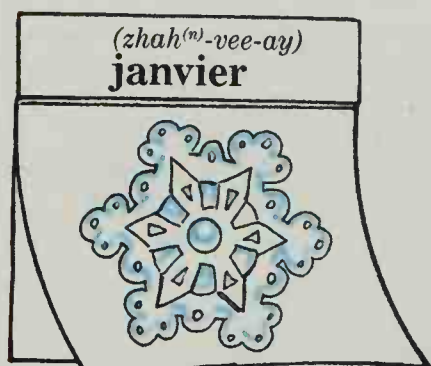
moment

(mwah) (duh) (lah-nay)

months of the year

(tah⁽ⁿ⁾)

weather



When someone asks, "**Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui?**" you have a variety of answers. Let's
 learn them but first, does this sound familiar?

(kel)

what

(tah⁽ⁿ⁾)

(the)

the weather does it make today

(fay-teel)

today

(oh-zhoor-dwee)

Trente jours(oh⁽ⁿ⁾)

have

ont

septembre,

(sep-tah⁽ⁿ⁾m-bruh)

avril,

(ah-vreel)

juin

(zhwa⁽ⁿ⁾)

et

(noh-vah⁽ⁿ⁾m-bruh)

novembre...

- ☐ le gourmet (goor-may) gourmet, epicurean
- ☐ le gouvernement (goo-vair-nuh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) government
- ☐ grand (grah⁽ⁿ⁾) big
- ☐ la grandeur (grah⁽ⁿ⁾-dur) greatness
- ☐ le guide (geed) guide

g

(kel) (tah⁽ⁿ⁾) (fay-teel) (oh-zhoor-dwee)
Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui? _____
 what today

(nehzh) (ah⁽ⁿ⁾)
Il neige en janvier. _____
 it snows in

(oh-see)
Il neige aussi en février. _____
 also

(pluh)
Il pleut en mars. _____
 it rains

(oh-see)
Il pleut aussi en avril. _____

(fay) (dew) (vah⁽ⁿ⁾)
Il fait du vent en mai. _____
 makes windy

(soh-lay)
Il fait du soleil en juin. _____
 sunny

(boh)
Il fait beau en juillet. _____
 beautiful

(shoh)
Il fait chaud en août. _____
 hot

(broo-ee-yar)
Il fait du brouillard en septembre. _____
 foggy

(fay) (fray)
Il fait frais en octobre. _____
 cool

(moh-vay)
Il fait mauvais en novembre. _____
 bad

(fwah)
Il fait froid en décembre. _____
 cold

(kel) (ah⁽ⁿ⁾)
Quel temps fait-il en février? _____
 in

Quel temps fait-il en avril? Il pleut en avril. Il pleut en avril.

Quel temps fait-il en mai? _____

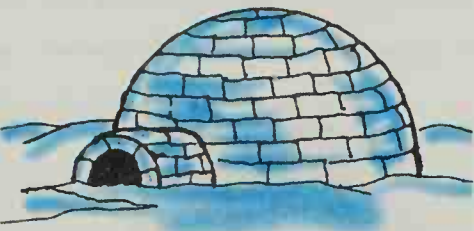
Quel temps fait-il en août? _____



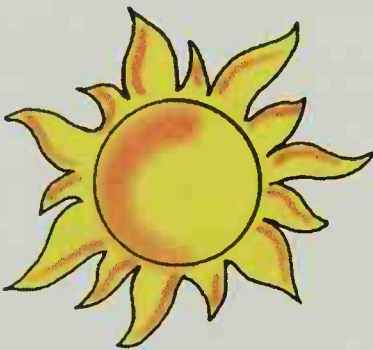
- ☐ l'identification (lee-dah⁽ⁿ⁾-tee-fee-kah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) ... identification _____
- ☐ l'île (leel) island _____
- ☐ l'importance (la⁽ⁿ⁾-por-tah⁽ⁿ⁾s) importance **i** _____
- une chose importante (shohz)(a⁽ⁿ⁾-por-tah⁽ⁿ⁾t) .. an important thing _____
- ☐ inacceptable (een-ahk-sep-tah-bluh) unacceptable _____

Maintenant, les ^(say-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾) saisons de l'année...
seasons of the year

^(lee-vair)
l'hiver
winter



^(lay-tay)
l'été
summer



^(loh-tohn)
l'automne
autumn

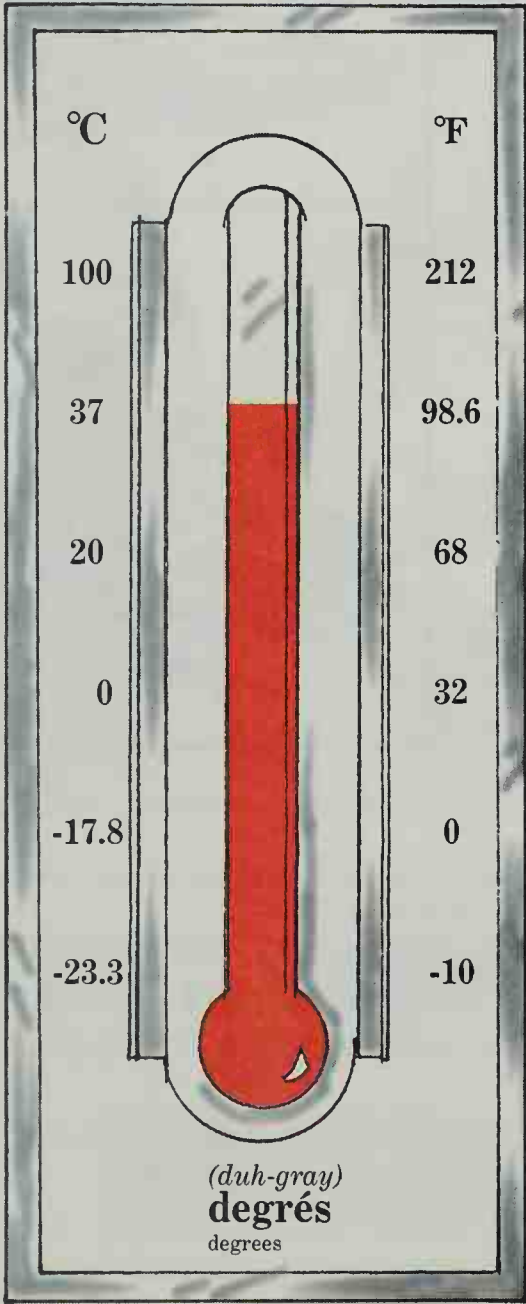


^(prah⁽ⁿ⁾-tah⁽ⁿ⁾)
le printemps
spring



^(sel-see-ews)
Celsius
Centigrade

Fahrenheit
Fahrenheit



At this point, ^{(say) (tewn) (bun) (ee-day)} c'est une ^{good} bonne idée to familiarize
 yourself ^{(tah⁽ⁿ⁾-pay-rah-tewr) (uh-roh-pay-yen)} avec les ^{temperatures} températures ^{European} européennes.
 Carefully study ^{(tah⁽ⁿ⁾-pay-rah-tewr) (uh-rohp)} le ^(tair-moh-meh-truh) thermomètre because les
 températures en Europe are calculated on the
 basis of Centigrade (not Fahrenheit).

To convert °F to °C, subtract 32 and multiply by 0.55.

$$98.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} - 32 = 66.6 \times 0.55 = 37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

To convert °C to °F, multiply by 1.8 and add 32.

$$37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \times 1.8 = 66.6 + 32 = 98.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

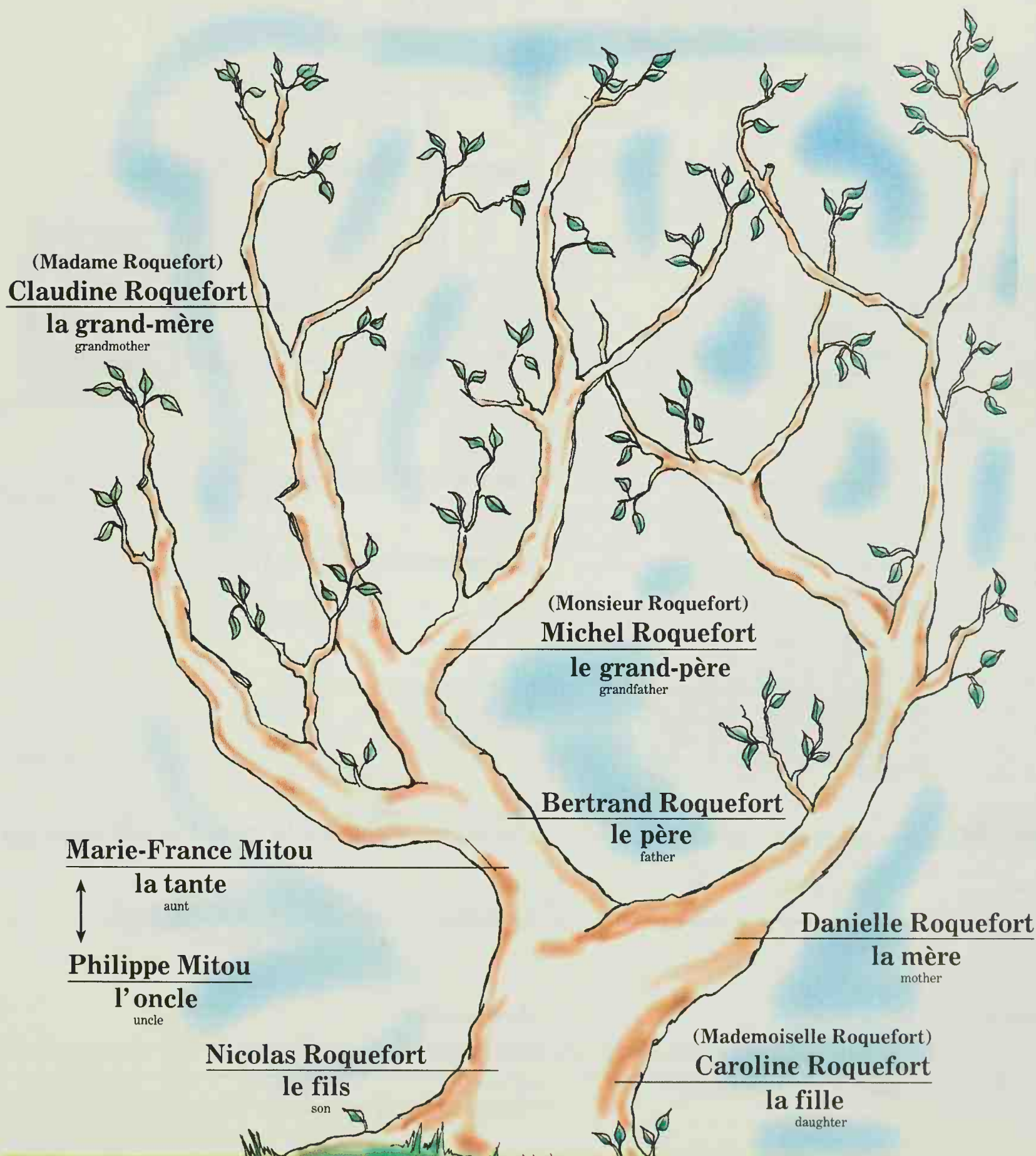
What is normal body temperature in Celsius?

What is the freezing point in Celsius?

- ☐ impossible ^(a⁽ⁿ⁾-poh-see-bluh) impossible
- ☐ – C'est impossible! ^{(say)(ta⁽ⁿ⁾-poh-see-bluh)} .. It's impossible!
- ☐ l'industrie ^(la⁽ⁿ⁾-dew-stree) industry
- ☐ l'information ^(la⁽ⁿ⁾-for-mah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) information
- ☐ l'ingénieur ^(la⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay-nyur) engineer

i

Just as we have the three “R’s” en anglais, en français there are the three “F’s” which help us to understand some of the basics of **la vie française et la famille française**. Study the family tree below.



- ☐ l'inscription (la⁽ⁿ⁾-skreep-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) inscription
- ☐ l'institut (la⁽ⁿ⁾-stee-tew) institute
- ☐ intéressant (a⁽ⁿ⁾-tay-ray-sah⁽ⁿ⁾) interesting
- ☐ l'Italie (lee-tah-lee) Italy
- ☐ - italien (ee-tah-lya⁽ⁿ⁾) Italian

Let's learn how to identify **la famille** ^(fah-mee-yuh) family by **nom.** ^(noh⁽ⁿ⁾) name. Study the following **exemples** ^(eg-zah⁽ⁿ⁾-pluh) examples carefully.

^(voo) ^(zah-puh-lay-voo)
Comment vous appelez-vous? _____
what is your name/how are you called



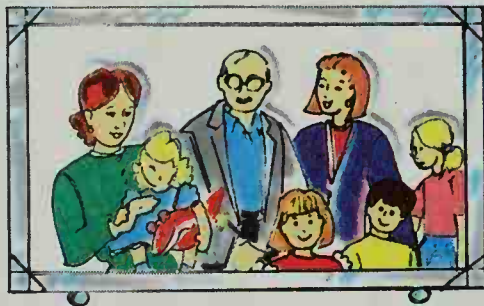
^(pair)
le père _____
father

^(mair)
la mère _____
mother



^(feess)
le fils _____
son

^(fee-yuh)
la fille _____
daughter



^(grah⁽ⁿ⁾-pair)
le grand-père _____
grandfather

^(grah⁽ⁿ⁾-mair)
la grand-mère _____
grandmother

^(mah-pel)
Je m'appelle _____
my name is/I am called (your name)

^(pah-rah⁽ⁿ⁾)
les parents
parents

^(koh-moh⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(sah-pel)
Comment s'appelle le père? _____
how is called father

Comment s'appelle la mère? _____
how mother



^(feess)
Comment s'appelle le fils? _____
son

^(fee-yuh)
Comment s'appelle la fille? _____
daughter

^(pah-rah⁽ⁿ⁾)
les parents
relatives

^(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(sah-pel)
Comment s'appelle le grand-père? _____
grandfather

Comment s'appelle la grand-mère? _____
grandmother

Now you ask —

(How are you called?/What is your name?)

And answer —

(My name is . . .)

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------|
| ☐ la jaquette (zhah-ket) | woman's jacket | _____ |
| ☐ le Japon (zhah-poh ⁽ⁿ⁾) | Japan | _____ |
| ☐ - japonais (zhah-poh-nay) | Japanese | _____ |
| ☐ le journal (zhoor-nahl) | newspaper | _____ |
| ☐ La Joconde (zhoh-kohnd) | Mona Lisa (in the Louvre) | _____ |

(kwee-zeen)
La Cuisine
kitchen

(ray-free-zhay-rah-tuhr)
le réfrigérateur
refrigerator

(kwee-zeen-yair)
le cuisinière
stove



(buhr)
le beurre
butter

(va⁽ⁿ⁾)
le vin
wine

(lay)
le lait
milk

(bee-air)
la bière
beer

Answer these questions aloud.

Où est la bière? La bière est dans le réfrigérateur.

Où est le lait?

Où est le vin?

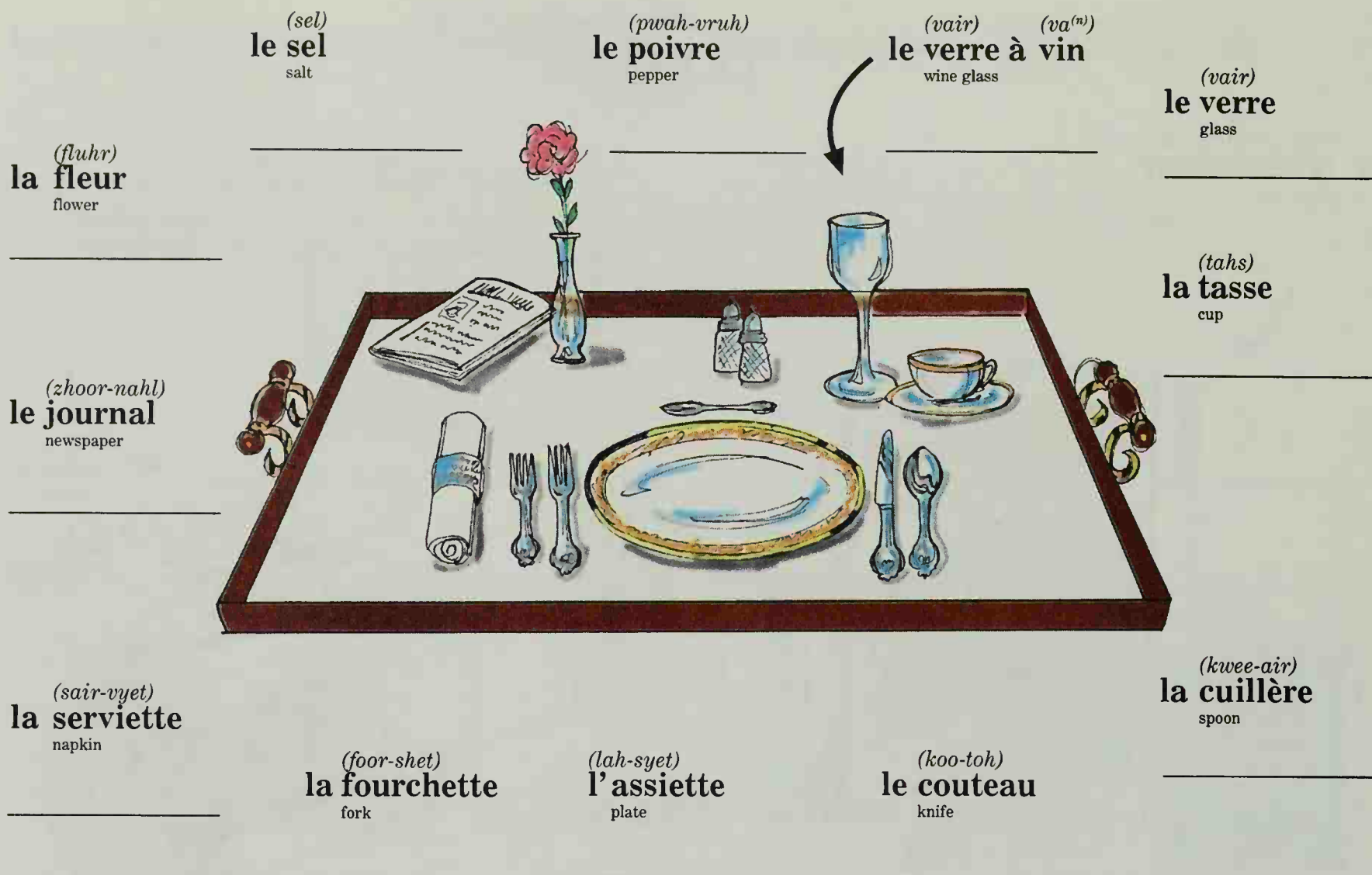
Où est le beurre?

Maintenant ouvrez your livre to the page avec the labels et remove the next group of labels et proceed to label all these choses in your cuisine.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| ☐ juste (zhoost)..... | fair, just |
| ☐ la justice (zhoo-stees) | justice |
| ☐ le kilo (kee-loh)..... | kilogram |
| ☐ le kilomètre (kee-loh-meh-truh) | kilometer |
| ☐ le kiosque (kee-ohsk)..... | kiosk |

j

k



Et more ...



(plah-kar)
le placard _____
cupboard

(tay)
le thé _____ **Où est le thé?**
tea

Le thé est dans le placard.

(kah-fay)
le café _____ **Où est le café?**
coffee

(pa⁽ⁿ⁾)
le pain _____ **Où est le pain?**
bread

Don't forget to label all these things and do not forget to use every opportunity to say these mots out loud. **C'est très important.**
(say) (za⁽ⁿ⁾-por-tah⁽ⁿ⁾)
very

- ☐ **le lac** (lack) lake
- ☐ **la langue** (lah⁽ⁿ⁾-gwuh) language
- ☐ **la leçon** (luh-soh⁽ⁿ⁾) lesson
- ☐ **la lecture** (lek-teur) reading
- ☐ **la liberté** (lee-bair-tay) liberty

(par-doh ⁽ⁿ⁾) pardon	(let-ruh) la lettre	(day-oh-doh-rah ⁽ⁿ⁾) le déodorant	(short) le short
(lar-mvahr) l'armoire	(ta ⁽ⁿ⁾ -bruh-pohst) le timbre-poste	(pen-yuh) le peigne	(tee-shirt) le teeshirt
(lee) le lit	(kart) (poh-stahl) la carte postale	(mah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -toh) le manteau	(sleep) le slip
(loh-ray-yay) l'oreiller	(pahs-por) le passeport	(pah-rah-plew-ee) le parapluie	(tree-koh) (poh) le tricot de peau
(koo-vair-teur) la couverture	(bee-yay) le billet	(la ⁽ⁿ⁾ -pair-may-ah-bluh) l'imperméable	(rohb) la robe
(ray-vay) le réveil	(vah-leez) la valise	(gah ⁽ⁿ⁾) les gants	(blooz) la blouse
(mir-wahr) le miroir	(sahk) (ma ⁽ⁿ⁾) le sac à main	(shah-poh) le chapeau	(zhewp) la jupe
(lah-vah-boh) le lavabo	(port-fuh-yuh) le portefeuille	(boht) les bottes	(shah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -dye) le chandail
(sair-vyet) le serviette	(lar-zhah ⁽ⁿ⁾) l'argent	(shoh-suhr) les chaussures	(koh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -bee-nay-zoh ⁽ⁿ⁾) la combinaison
(doo-bul-vay-say) le W.C.	(kart) (kray-dee) les cartes de crédit	(shoh-suhr) (teh-nees) les chaussures de tennis	(soo-tya ⁽ⁿ⁾ -gorzh) le soutien-gorge
(doosh) la douche	(shek) (vwah-yahzh) les chèques de voyage	(koh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -play) le complet	(sleep) le slip
(kray-yoh ⁽ⁿ⁾) le crayon	(lah-pah-ray-foh-toh) l'appareil-photo	(krah-vaht) la cravate	(shoh-set) les chaussettes
(tay-lay-vee-zur) la téléviseur	(peh-lee-kewl) la pellicule	(shuh-meez) la chemise	(bah) les bas
(stee-loh) le stylo	(koh-stewm) (ba ⁽ⁿ⁾) le costume de bain	(moo-shvahr) le mouchoir	(pee-zhah-mah) le pyjama
(lee-vruh) le livre	(sah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -dahl) les sandales	(veh-stoh ⁽ⁿ⁾) le veston	(shuh-meez) (nvee) la chemise de nuit
(lor-dee-nah-tur) l'ordinateur	(lew-net) (soh-lay) les lunettes de soleil	(pah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -tah-loh ⁽ⁿ⁾) le pantalon	(rohb) (shah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -bruh) la robe de chambre
(lew-net) les lunettes	(brohs) (dah ⁽ⁿ⁾) la brosse à dents	(jeans) les jeans	(pah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -too-fluh) les pantoufles
(pah-pee-ay) le papier	(dah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -tee-frees) le dentifrice	(zhuh) (vya ⁽ⁿ⁾) (duh) Je viens de _____.	
(kor-bay) (pah-pee-ay) la corbeille à papier	(sah-voh ⁽ⁿ⁾) le savon	(zhuh) (voo-dray) (zah-prah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -druh) (luh) (frah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -say) Je voudrais apprendre le français.	
(ruh-vew) la revue	(rah-zvahr) le rasoir	(zhuh) (mah-pel) Je m'appelle _____.	

PLUS . . .

This book includes a number of other innovative features unique to the “*10 minutes a day*®” series. At the back of this book, you will find twelve pages of flash cards. Cut them out and flip through them at least once a day.

On pages 116, 117 and 118 you will find a beverage guide and a menu guide. Don’t wait until your trip to use them. Clip out the menu guide and use it tonight at the dinner table. Take them both with you the next time you dine at your favorite French restaurant.

When you are ready to leave, cut out your Pocket Pal™ and keep it with you at all times! By using the special features in this book, you will be speaking French before you know it.

(ah-mew-zay-voo)

Amusez-vous et bonne chance!

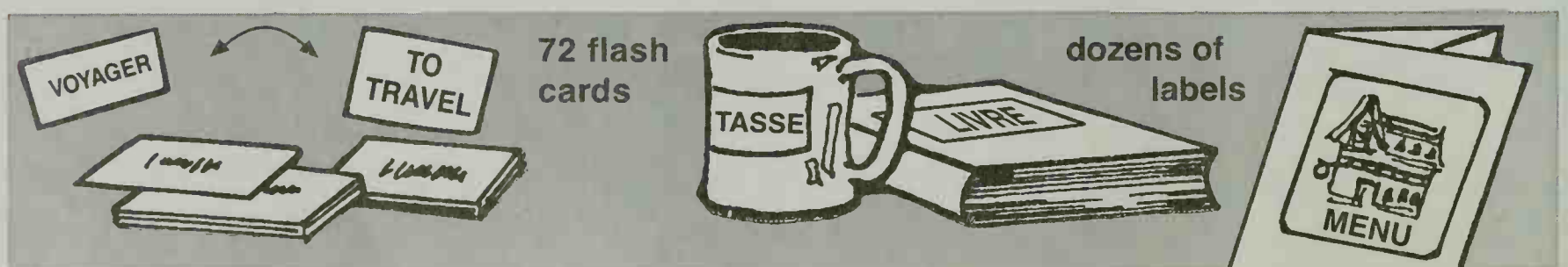
enjoy yourself

(bun)

good

(shah⁽ⁿ⁾s)

luck



(ruh-lee-zhoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
La Religion
 religion

En France, there is not the wide variety of ^(ruh-lee-zhoh⁽ⁿ⁾) religions that ^(noo) nous ^(zah-voh⁽ⁿ⁾) avons ^(ee-see) ici ^(ah-may-reek) en Amérique.
religions here

A person is usually one of the following.

1. ^(kah-toh-leek) **catholique** _____
Catholic (♂) or (♀)
2. ^(proh-teh-stah⁽ⁿ⁾) **protestant/** ^(proh-teh-stahnt) **protestante** _____
Protestant (♂) Protestant (♀)
3. ^(zhweef) **juif/** ^(zhweev) **juive** _____
Jewish (♂) Jewish (♀)
4. ^(mew-zewl-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) **musulman/** ^(mew-zewl-mahn) **musulmane** _____
Moslem (♂) Moslem (♀)

^(kah-tay-drahl)
Voilà une cathédrale en France.
cathedral

^(ess) **Est-ce une** ^(kah-tay-drahl) **cathédrale catholique?**
is it

^(noo-vel)
Est-ce une nouvelle cathédrale?
new

^(vee-ay)
Est-ce une vieille cathédrale?
old

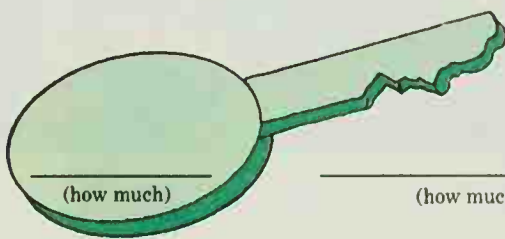


Maintenant, let's learn how to say "I am" en français: ^(zhuh) **je** ^(swee) **suis** _____
now I am

Test yourself – write each sentence on the next page for more practice. Add your own personal variations as well.

Note that to make an adjective feminine **en français**, all you *generally* need to do is add an "e."

This will sometimes vary the pronunciation slightly.



^(ess) **est-ce que** ^(kuh) **ça** ^(sah) **coûte?** ^(koot)
does this cost

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------|
| ☐ le lieu ^(lyuh) | place | _____ |
| ☐ la ligne ^(leen-yuh) | line | _____ |
| ☐ la limonade ^(lee-moh-nahd) | lemonade | _____ |
| ☐ le logement ^(lohzh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) | lodging, accommodation | _____ |
| ☐ Londres ^(loh⁽ⁿ⁾-druh) | London | _____ |

(kah-toh-leek)
Je suis catholique. _____
I am Catholic (k/†)

(swee) (zhweef)
Je suis juif. _____
Jewish (†)

(uh-rohp)
Je suis en Europe. _____

(dah⁽ⁿ⁾) (lay-gleez)
Je suis dans l'église. _____
I am in church

(mew-zewl-mah⁽ⁿ⁾)
Je suis musulman. _____
Moslem (†)

(ah-may-ree-ken)
Je suis américaine. _____
(†)

Je suis dans la maison. _____
I am

(proh-teh-stah⁽ⁿ⁾)
Je suis protestant. _____
(†)

(zhuh) (ah-may-ree-ka⁽ⁿ⁾)
Je suis américain. _____
American (†)

(kah-nah-dyen)
Je suis canadienne. _____
Canadian (†)

(frah⁽ⁿ⁾s)
Je suis en France. _____

(reh-stoh-rah⁽ⁿ⁾)
Je suis dans le restaurant. _____

(loh-tel)
Je suis dans l'hôtel. _____

(fah-tee-gay)
Je suis fatigué. _____
I am fatigued/tired

To negate any of these statements, simply add "ne" before the verb and "pas" after the verb.

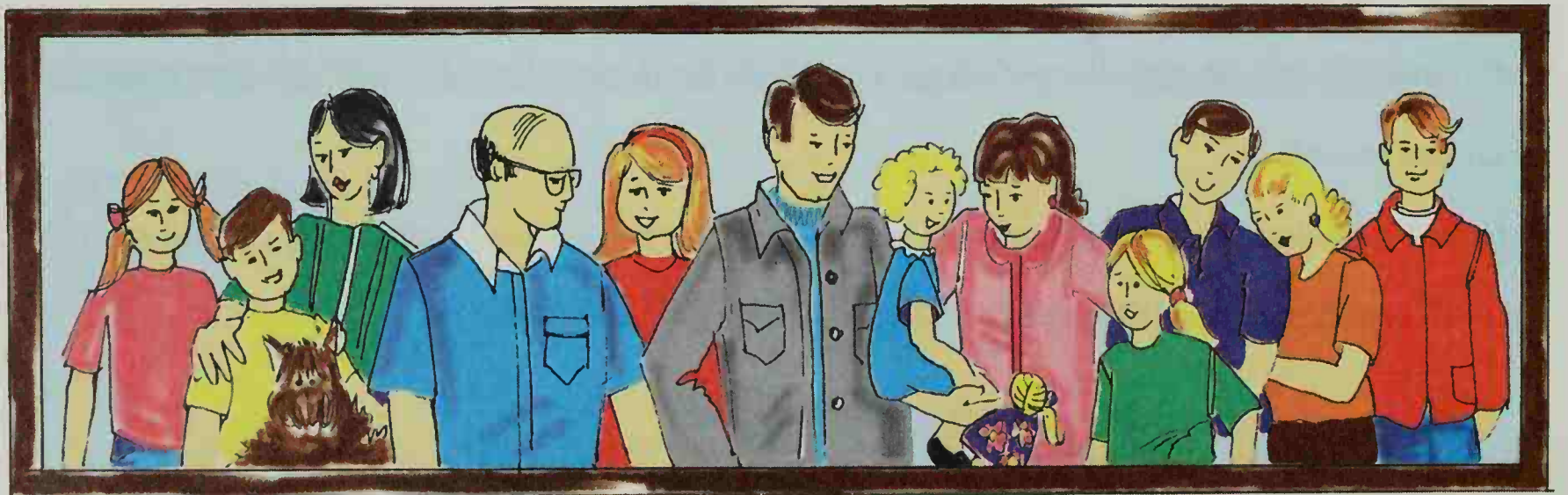
(nuh)(swee) (pah) (mew-zewl-mah⁽ⁿ⁾)
Je ne suis pas musulman. _____
I am not

(pah)
Je ne suis pas français. _____
I am not

Go through and drill these sentences again but with "ne" plus "pas."

Maintenant, take a piece of paper. Our ^(fah-mee-yuh) **famille** from earlier had a reunion. Identify everyone below by writing le mot correct en français for each person — la ^(mair) **mère**, ^(loh⁽ⁿ⁾-kluh) **l'oncle** and so on.

^(shya⁽ⁿ⁾)
Don't forget le **chien**!



- | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------|
| ☐ le magasin (mah-gah-za ⁽ⁿ⁾) | store | _____ |
| ☐ le magazine (mah-gah-zeen) | magazine | _____ |
| ☐ magnifique (mah-nee-feek) | magnificent | m _____ |
| ☐ le marchand (mar-shah ⁽ⁿ⁾) | merchant | _____ |
| ☐ le mécanicien (may-kah-nee-sya ⁽ⁿ⁾) | mechanic | _____ |

You have already used **deux** ^(duh) very important verbs: **je** ^(voo-dray) **voudrais** and **j'ai** ^(zhay). Although you might be able to get by with only these verbs, let's assume you want to do better. First a quick review.

How do you say **"I"** ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say) **en français?** _____

How do you say **"we"** **en français?** _____

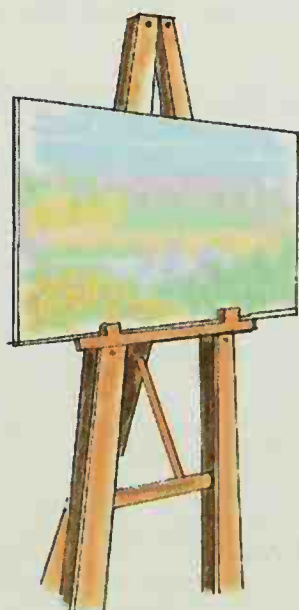


Compare these **deux** ^(duh) charts very carefully **et** learn these **sept** ^(set) **mots** ^(moh) now.
 two seven

I = **je** ^(zhuh)
 you = **vous** ^(voo)
 he = **il** ^(eel)
 she = **elle** ^(el)

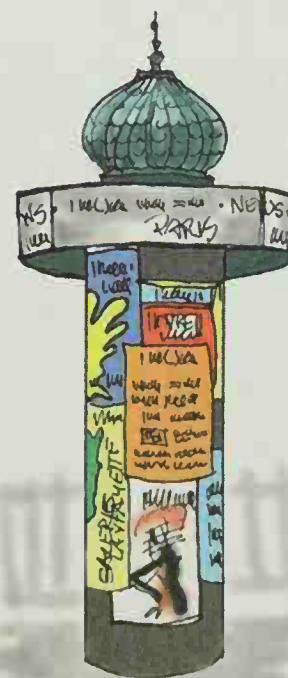
we = **nous** ^(noo)
 they = **ils** (♂ or mixed) ^(eel)
 they = **elles** (♀) ^(el)

Not too hard, is it? Draw lines between the matching **mots anglais** ^(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-glay) **et mots français** ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say) below to see if you can keep these **mots** straight in your mind.



^(noo) **nous**
^(eel) **ils**
^(eel) **il**
^(zhuh) **je**
^(voo) **vous**
^(el) **elle**
^(el) **elles**

I
 they (♂)
 you
 he
 we
 she
 they (♀)



- ☐ **le marché** (mar-shay) market
- ☐ **– bon marché** (boh⁽ⁿ⁾)(mar-shay) inexpensive
- ☐ **le mariage** (mah-ree-ahzh) marriage, wedding
- ☐ **le médicament** (may-dee-kah-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) medicine
- ☐ **la mer** (mair) sea

m

Maintenant close le livre et write out both columns of this practice on a piece of ^(pah-pee-ay) **papier**. How did vous do? ^(byaⁿ) **Bien** ^(mahl) ou mal? Maintenant that vous know these mots, vous can say almost anything en français with one basic formula: the “plug-in” formula.

To demonstrate, let's take ^(seess) six basic et practical verbs et see how the “plug-in” formula works. Write the verbs in the blanks after vous have practiced saying them out loud many times.

^(par-lay)
parler
to speak

^(ah-bee-tay)
habiter
to live, to reside

_____ **habiter, habiter** _____

^(ah-shuh-tay)
acheter
to buy

^(reh-stay)
rester
to remain, to stay

^(koh-mahⁿ-day)
commander
to order

^(sah-puh-lay)
s'appeler
to be called

Besides the familiar words already circled, can vous find the above verbs in the puzzle below? When vous find them, write them in the blanks to the right.

P	C	O	M	M	A	N	D	E	R	H
A	O	C	N	P	C	Q	U	I	E	A
R	M	D	O	Y	H	V	J	J	S	B
L	M	R	S	O	E	E	B	O	T	I
E	E	M	E	Ù	T	L	U	Y	E	T
R	N	D	I	R	E	T	M	N	R	E
V	T	N	I	L	R	B	D	E	I	R
S	'	A	P	P	E	L	E	R	H	T

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

- ☐ le métro (may-troh) subway, metro
☐ la minute (mee-neut) minute
 - la minuterie (mee-new-tuh-ree) automatic light switch
☐ la mode (mohd) fashion
 - à la mode (ah)(lah)(mohd) fashionable
- m

Study the following patterns carefully.

(zhuh) je (eel) il (el) elle	(parl) parle	=	I <i>spe</i> ak he/she <i>spe</i> aks
	(ah-beet) habite	=	I <i>live</i> he/she <i>live</i> s
	(ah-shet) achète	=	I <i>buy</i> he/she <i>buy</i> s
	(rest) reste	=	I <i>remain</i> he/she <i>remain</i> s
	(koh-mah ⁽ⁿ⁾ d) commande	=	I <i>order</i> he/she <i>order</i> s
je	(mah-pel) m'appelle	=	I <i>am called</i>
il/elle	(sah-pel) s'appelle	=	he/she <i>is called</i>

(noo) nous	(par-loh ⁽ⁿ⁾) parlons	=	we <i>spe</i> ak
	(zah-bee-toh ⁽ⁿ⁾) habitons	=	we <i>live</i>
	(zah-shuh-toh ⁽ⁿ⁾) achetons	=	we <i>buy</i>
	(reh-stoh ⁽ⁿ⁾) restons	=	we <i>remain</i>
	(koh-mah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -doh ⁽ⁿ⁾) commandons	=	we <i>order</i>
(noo) nous	(noo) (zah-puh-loh ⁽ⁿ⁾) nous appelons	=	we <i>are called</i> / <i>our name is</i>

- Note:*
- With all these verbs, the first thing you do is drop the final “er,” “ir,” or “re” from the basic verb form or stem.
 - With “je,” “il,” or “elle,” add “e” to the basic verb form.
 - With “nous,” add “ons.”
 - **S’appeler** varies but not too much. It is a very important verb so take a few extra minutes to learn it.

Some verbs just will not conform to the pattern! But don’t worry. Speak slowly **et** clearly, **et** you will be perfectly understood whether you say “**parle**” or “**parlons**.” French speakers will be delighted that you have taken the time to learn their language.

- Note:*
- French has two separate and very different ways of saying “you” whereas in English we only use one word.
 - ^(voo) “**Vous**” will be used throughout this book and will be appropriate for most situations. “**Vous**” refers to one person in a formal sense as well as being the plural in both a formal and informal sense.
 - ^(too) “**Tu**” is a form of address reserved for family members and very close friends.

☐ le monde (mohnd)	world	
☐ – tout le monde (too)(luh)(mohnd)	everyone	
☐ la montagne (moh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -tahn-yuh)	mountain	m
☐ le musée (mew-zay)	museum	
☐ la musique (mew-zeek)	music	

Here's your next group of patterns!

(voo) vous	(par-lay) parlez	= you <i> speak</i>
	(zah-bee-tay) habitez	= you <i> live</i>
	(zah-shuh-tay) achetez	= you <i> buy</i>
	(reh-stay) restez	= you <i> remain</i>
	(koh-mah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -day) commandez	= you <i> order</i>
(voo) vous	(voo) (zah-puh-lay) vous appelez	= you <i> are called</i> your name is

(eel) ils (el) elles	(parl) parlent	= they <i> speak</i>
	(zah-beet) habitent	= they <i> live</i>
	(zah-shet) achètent	= they <i> buy</i>
	(rest) restent	= they <i> remain</i>
	(koh-mah ⁽ⁿ⁾ d) commandent	= they <i> order</i>
ils/elles	(sah-pel) s'appellent	= they <i> are called</i> their name is

- Note:*
- Notice that despite differences in spelling, many of the verbs are pronounced the same.
 - With “vous,” add “ez” to the basic verb form.
 - With “ils,” and “elles” simply add “ent” to the basic verb form. The “ent” is silent.

(vvaah-lah)(seess)

Voilà six more verbs.

here are six

(vuh-neer)

venir

to come

(ah-prah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh)

apprendre

to learn

(voo-dray)

voudrais

(I) would like

(ah-lay)

aller

to go

(ah-vvahr)

avoir

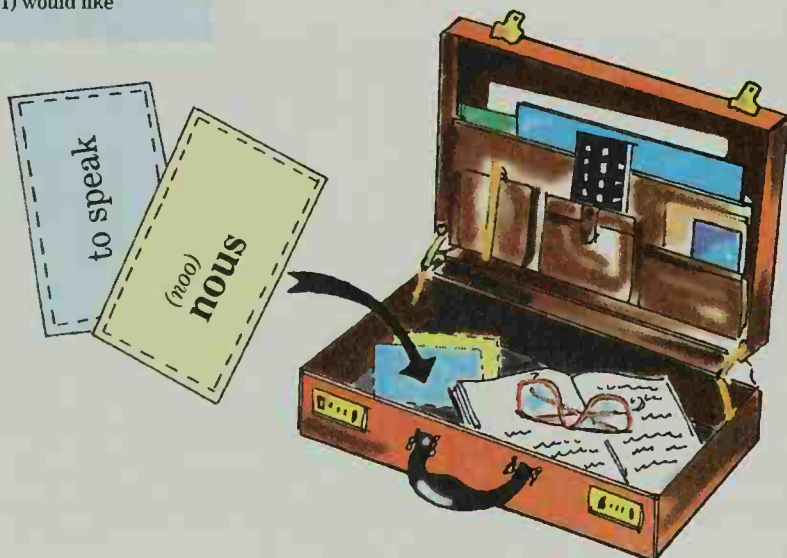
to have

(ah-vvahr) (buh-zwa⁽ⁿ⁾) (duh)

avoir besoin de

to need, to have need of

avoir, avoir



At the back of **le livre**, **vous** will find twelve

(pahzh)

pages of flash cards to help you learn these

pages

(noo-voh)

nouveaux mots. Cut them out; carry them in

new

your briefcase, purse, pocket ^(oo)**ou** knapsack; **et**
or

review them whenever **vous** have a free moment.

- ☐ **la nation** (nah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) nation
- ☐ **la nature** (nah-teur) nature
- ☐ **naturel** (nah-tew-rel) natural
- **au naturel** (oh)(nah-tew-rel) plain, simple
- ☐ **la nécessité** (nay-seh-see-tay) necessity

n

(voo)

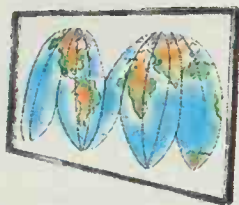
Maintenant, it is your turn to practice what **vous** have learned. Fill in the following blanks with the correct form of the verb. Each time **vous** write out the sentence, be sure to say it aloud.

(par-lay)
parler
to speak



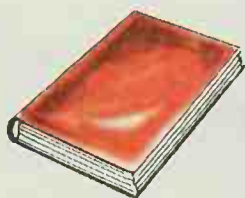
Je _____ ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say) français.
Vous _____ ^(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-glay) anglais.
Il _____ ^(eh-spahn-yohl) espagnol.
Elle _____ Spanish
Nous _____ ^(zhah-poh-nay) japonais.
Ils _____ ^(ahl-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) allemand.
Elles _____ German

(ah-bee-tay)
habiter
to live, to reside



J' habite/ _____ ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾s) en France.
Vous _____ ^(ee-tah-lee) en Italie.
Il _____ ^(uh-rohp) en Europe.
Elle _____
Nous _____ ^(sheen) en Chine.
Ils _____ ^(zhah-poh⁽ⁿ⁾) en Japon.
Elles _____

(ah-shuh-tay)
acheter
to buy



J' achète/ _____ ^(lee-vruh) un livre.
Vous _____ ^(sah-lahd) une salade.
Il _____ ^(or-lozh) une horloge.
Elle _____ clock
Nous _____ ^(tee-kay) ^(doh-toh-boos) trois tickets d'autobus.
Ils _____ ^(ta⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh-pohst) sept timbres-post.
Elles _____

(reh-stay)
rester
to remain, to stay



Je _____ ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾s) en France.
Vous restez/ _____ en Amérique.
Il _____ ^(bel-zheek) en Belgique.
Elle _____ Belgium
Nous _____ ^(ahl-mahn-yuh) en Allemagne.
Ils _____ ^(eh-spahn-yuh) en Espagne.
Elles _____ Germany
Spain

(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾-day)
commander
to order



Je _____ ^(vair) ^(va⁽ⁿ⁾) un verre de vin.
Vous _____ ^(tahs) une tasse de thé.
Il _____ une tasse de café.
Elle _____
Nous _____ ^(duh) ^(vair) ^(doh) deux verres d'eau.
Ils _____ ^(twah) ^(lay) trois verres de lait.
Elles _____ water
milk

(sah-puh-lay)
s'appeler
to be called

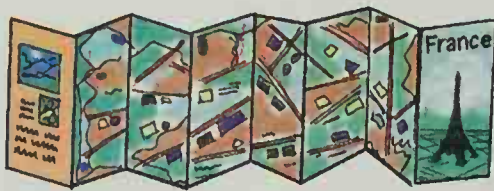


Je _____ Jeanne.
Vous _____ Mitou.
Il _____ Smith.
Elle _____
Nous _____ Roquefort.
Ils _____ Vartan.
Elles _____

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| ☐ neuf (nuf) | new | _____ |
| ☐ – Le Pont Neuf à Paris (poh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(nuf) | new bridge in Paris (1604) | _____ |
| ☐ Noël (noh-el) | Christmas | _____ |
| ☐ le nord (nor) | north | _____ |
| ☐ Notre-Dame de Paris (noh-truh)(dahm) | Our Lady of Paris (cathedral) | _____ |

Now take a break, walk around the room, take a deep breath ^(seess) et do the next six verbs.

^(vuh-neer)
venir
to come



Je viens/ d'Amérique.

Vous venez/ de Belgique.

Il vient/ du Canada.
Elle

Nous venons/ de New York.

Ils viennent/ de Suisse.
Elles ^(swees)
Switzerland

^(ah-prah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh)
apprendre
to learn



J' apprends/ l'anglais.

Vous apprenez/ le français.

Il apprend/ l'italien.
Elle

Nous apprenons/ l'allemand.

Ils apprennent/ l'espagnol.
Elles ^(swees)
Spanish

^(voo-dray)
voudrais
(I) would like



Je voudrais/ un verre de vin. ^(vair) ^(va⁽ⁿ⁾)

Vous voudriez/ un verre de vin rouge. ^(roozh)

Il voudrait/ deux verres de vin blanc.
Elle

Nous voudrions/ trois verres de vin. ^(vair)

Ils voudraient/ deux verres de lait. ^(lay)
Elles

^(ah-lay)
aller
to go



Je vais/ en France.

Vous allez/ en Italie. ^(ee-tah-lee)

Il va/ en Angleterre.
Elle

Nous allons/ en Belgique. ^(bel-zheek)

Ils vont/ en Europe. ^(uh-rohp)
Elles

^(ah-vvahr)
avoir
to have



J' ai/ dix francs. ^(deess) ^(frah⁽ⁿ⁾)

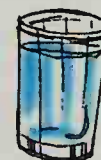
Vous avez/ cent francs.

Il a/ vingt francs. ^(va⁽ⁿ⁾)
Elle

Nous avons/ cinquante francs. ^(sang-kah⁽ⁿ⁾t)

Ils ont/ cinq cents francs. ^(sank) ^(sah⁽ⁿ⁾)
Elles

^(ah-vvahr) ^(buh-zwa⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(duh)
avoir besoin de
to have need of, to need



J' ai besoin/ d'un verre d'eau. ^(duh⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(doh)

Vous avez besoin/ d'une tasse de thé. ^(dewn)

Il a besoin/ de deux tasses de thé.
Elle

Nous avons besoin/ de trois tasses de café.

Ils ont besoin/ de cinq verres de bière.
Elles

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|
| ☐ l'objet (loh-b-zhay) | object | _____ |
| ☐ obligatoire (oh-blee-gah-twahr) | compulsory, obligatory | _____ |
| ☐ l'observation (loh-b-sair-vah-syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾) | observation | O _____ |
| ☐ l'occupation (loh-kew-pah-syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾) | profession, occupation | _____ |
| ☐ l'odeur (loh-dur) | smell, odor | _____ |

(wee) **Oui**, it is hard to get used to all those (noo-voh) **nouveaux** (moh) **mots**. Just keep practicing **et** before (voo) **vous**
yes

know it, **vous** will be using them naturally. **Maintenant** is a perfect time to turn to the back of
this **livre**, clip out your verb flash cards **et** start flashing. Don't skip over your free **mots** either.

Check them off in the box provided as **vous** ^(ah-preh-nay)**apprenez** each one. See if **vous** can fill in the
learn
blanks below. **Les réponses correctes sont** at the bottom of **la page**.

1. _____
(I speak French.)
2. _____
(We learn French.)
3. _____
(She needs ten francs.)
4. _____
(He comes from Canada.)
5. _____
(They live in France.)
6. _____
(You buy a book.)

In the following Steps, **vous** will be intro-
duced to more verbs **et** **vous** should drill them
in exactly the same way as **vous** did in this

section. Look up **les nouveaux mots** in your

(deek-syoh-nair)
dictionnaire **et** make up your own sentences.
dictionary

Try out your **nouveaux mots** for that's how
you make them yours to use on your holiday.

Remember, the more **vous** practice

maintenant, the more enjoyable your trip

will be. ^(bun) **Bonne** ^(shah⁽ⁿ⁾s) **chance**!
good luck



RÉPONSES

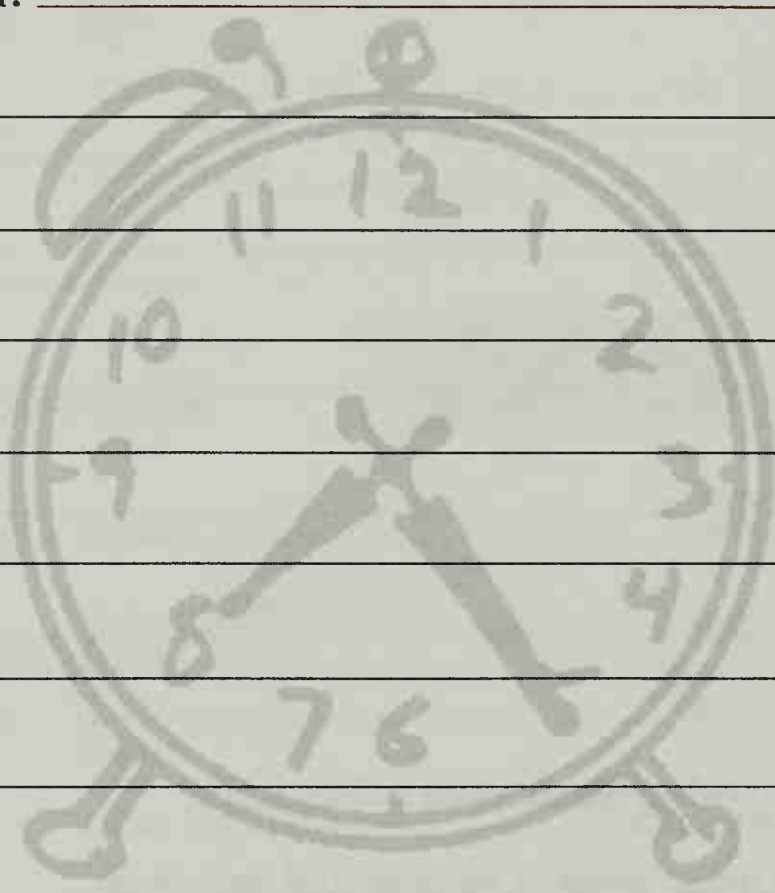
1. Je parle français.
2. Nous apprenons le français.
3. Elle a besoin de dix francs.
4. Il vient du Canada.
5. Ils habitent en France.
6. Vous achetez un livre.

(kel) (uhr) (ay-teel)
Quelle heure est-il?
 what time is it

Vous know how to tell **les jours de la semaine** et **les mois de l'année**, so now let's learn to tell time. As a **voyageur**, **vous** need to be able to tell time in order to make **réservations**, **rendez-vous** et to catch **trains** et **autobus**. **Voilà** les "basics."

(vвах-yah-zhur) (zhoor) (suh-men) (mwah) (lah-nay)
 traveler days week months year
 appointments here are

What time is it?	=	(kel) (uhr) (ay-teel) Quelle heure est-il?	_____
hour	=	(uhr) heure	_____
noon	=	(mee-dee) midi	_____
midnight	=	(mee-nwee) minuit	_____
half past	=	(duh-mee) et demie	_____
minus/less	=	(mwa ⁽ⁿ⁾) moins	_____
a quarter	=	(kar) un quart	_____
a quarter to	=	(mwa ⁽ⁿ⁾) (kar) moins le quart	_____
a quarter after	=	(kar) et quart	_____



Maintenant quiz yourself. Fill in the missing letters below.

midnight = **m** **n** **u** **t** less = **m** **o** **s**

a quarter to = **m** **o** **i** **s** X **l** **e** X **q** **r** **t**

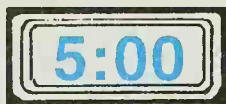
half past = **e** X **d** **m** **e** hour = **h** **r** **e**

and finally when = **n** **d**

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| ☐ occupé (oh-kew-pay) | busy, occupied | _____ |
| ☐ - une ligne occupée | engaged telephone line | _____ |
| ☐ officiel (oh-fee-syel) | official | _____ |
| ☐ l'orchestre (lor-kess-truh) | orchestra | O _____ |
| ☐ l'Orient (loh-ree-ah ⁽ⁿ⁾) | Orient | _____ |

Maintenant, ^(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) comment are these mots used? Study les ^(eg-zah⁽ⁿ⁾-pluh) exemples below. When vous think it through, it really is not too difficult. Just notice that the pattern changes after the halfway mark. Notice that the phrase “o’clock” is not used in French.

Il est ^{(sank) (uhr)} cinq heures.
it is five o'clock



Il est cinq heures.

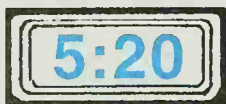
Il est cinq heures ^(deess) dix.



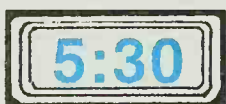
Il est cinq heures ^(kar) et quart.
and a quarter



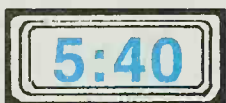
Il est cinq heures ^(va⁽ⁿ⁾) vingt.



Il est cinq heures ^(duh-mee) et demie.
half past five



Il est ^(seess) six heures ^(mwa⁽ⁿ⁾) moins vingt.



Il est six heures moins le quart.



Il est six heures moins dix.

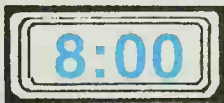


Il est six heures.



See how important it is to learn les ^(nohm-bruh) nombres? Answer the ^(kes-tyoh⁽ⁿ⁾) questions ^(swee-vah⁽ⁿ⁾t) suivantes based on les ^(or-lohzh) horloges below. ^(kel) Quelle heure ^(ay-teel) est-il?
clocks

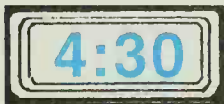
1.



2.



3.



4.



RÉPONSES

1. Il est huit heures.
2. Il est sept heures et quart.
3. Il est quatre heures et demie.
4. Il est neuf heures vingt.

When vous answer a “^(kah⁽ⁿ⁾)Quand?” question, say “^(ah)à” before vous give the time.
when at



1. ^(kah⁽ⁿ⁾)Quand le train ^(ah-reev-teel)arrive-t-il? à six heures
does it arrive (at 6:00)
2. ^(ah-reev-teel)Quand l'autobus arrive-t-il? _____
(at 7:30)
3. ^(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-sair)Quand le concert ^(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾s-teel)commence-t-il? _____
does it commence/begin (at 8:00)
4. ^(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾s-teel)Quand le film commence-t-il? _____
(at 9:00)
5. ^(ay-teel)Quand le restaurant ^(oo-vair)est-il ouvert? _____
is it open (at 11:30)
6. ^(bah⁽ⁿ⁾k)Quand la banque ^(ay-tel)est-elle ^(oo-vairt)ouverte? _____
bank (at 8:30)
7. ^(fair-may)Quand le restaurant est-il fermé? _____
closed (at 5:30)
8. ^(ay-tel)Quand la banque est-elle fermée? _____
(at 1:30)

Voilà a quick quiz. Fill in the blanks ^(ah-vek)avec les nombres corrects.
with

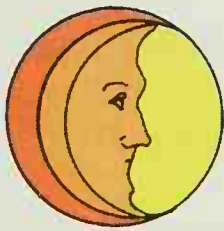
9. ^(mee-newt)Une minute ^(ah)a _____ ^(seh-goh⁽ⁿ⁾d)secondes.
minute has (?) seconds
10. Une heure a _____ minutes.
hour (?)
11. Une semaine a _____ jours.
week (?) days
12. Un an a _____ mois.
year (?) months
13. Un an a _____ semaines.
(?) weeks
14. Un an a _____ jours.
(?)

RÉPONSES

14. trois cent soixante-cinq
 13. cinquante-deux
 12. douze
 11. trente ou trente et un
 10. soixante
 9. soixante
 8. à une heure et demie

7. à cinq heures et demie
 6. à huit heures et demie
 5. à onze heures et demie
 4. à neuf heures
 3. à huit heures
 2. à sept heures et demie
 1. à six heures

Do **vous** remember your greetings from earlier? It is a good time to review them as they will always be **très importantes**.



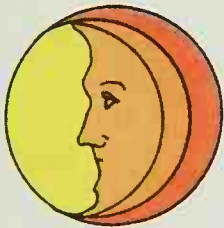
À huit heures du matin on dit, “Bonjour, Madame Dupont.”

Qu’est-ce qu’on dit? Bonjour, Madame Dupont.



À une heure de l’après-midi on dit, “Bonjour, Monsieur Monet.”

Qu’est-ce qu’on dit?



À huit heures du soir on dit, “Bonsoir, Mademoiselle Vartan.”

Qu’est-ce qu’on dit?



À dix heures du soir on dit, “Bonne nuit, Monsieur Mitou.”

Qu’est-ce qu’on dit?

Vous have probably already noticed that plurals are *generally* formed by adding “s”.

la voiture
the car
le livre
book
la carte
map

les voitures
the cars
les livres
books
les cartes
maps

Where to place the accent in French need never be a problem. **Les mots français** are always accented on the last syllable. It’s easy. Don’t be afraid of all the extra hyphens, apostrophes, accents and uncommon squiggles in French. Concentrate on your easy pronunciation guide and remember – practice, practice, practice.

est-ce
is it

qu’est-ce que c’est
what is that

il s’appelle
he is called

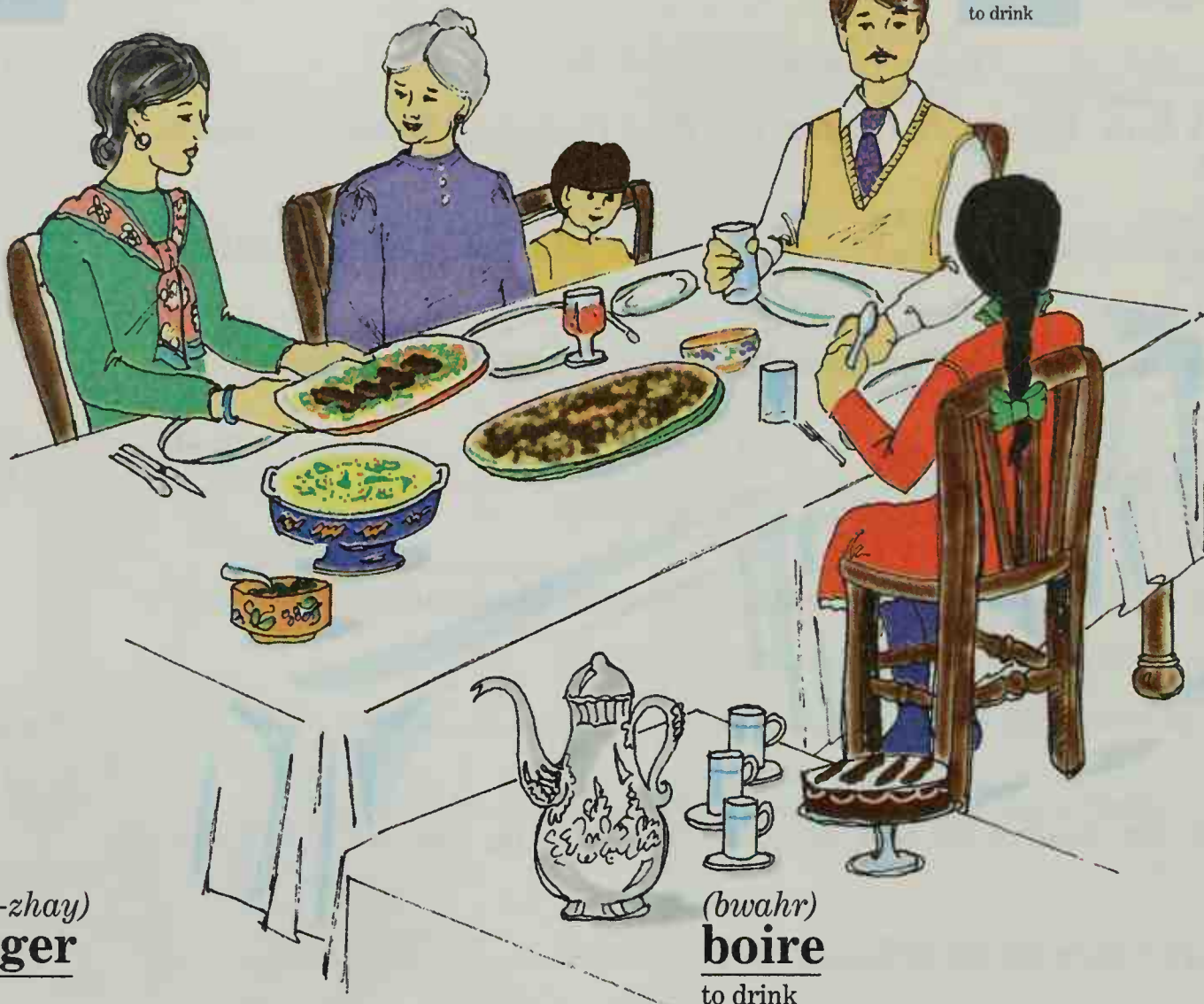
qu’est-ce qu’on
what does one

- l’omelette omelette
- on one, people, they, we
- On fait ça. One does that.
- On dit que ... One says that ...
- l’optimiste optimist

(poor)
Voilà deux new verbs pour Step 13.
for

(mah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay)
manger
to eat

(bwahr)
boire
to drink



(mah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay)
manger
to eat

(bwahr)
boire
to drink

Je **mange/** une ^(sah-lahd)salade.

Je **bois/** du ^(lay)lait.

Vous ^(soup)de la soupe.

Vous ne **buvez/** ^(rya⁽ⁿ⁾)rien.
nothing

Il ^(boh-koo)beaucoup.
very much

Il **boit/** du vin blanc.

Nous **mangeons/** ^(ess-kar-goh)des escargots.
snails

Nous **buvons/** des bières.

Ils ne **mangent/** ^(rya⁽ⁿ⁾)rien.
Elles

Ils **boivent/** du thé.
Elles

Remember, to negate a statement, add "**ne**" before the verb and "**pas**" after the verb. Notice in the examples above, that when you used the word "**rien**," you also added "**ne**" before the verb.

^(nuh)
Je ne **mange** ^(mah⁽ⁿ⁾zh)rien.
eat nothing

Nous ne **commandons** rien.
we order nothing

^(nuh)
Je ne **parle** ^(pah)pas français.
do not speak

Nous ne **venons** pas du Canada.
do not come

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|
| ☐ ordinaire (or-dee-nair) | ordinary | |
| ☐ organisé (or-gah-nee-zay) | organized | O _____ |
| ☐ l'origine (loh-ree-zheen) | origin | _____ |
| ☐ - Je suis d'origine américaine | I come from the USA originally. | _____ |
| ☐ l'ouest (luh-west) | west | _____ |

Vous have learned a lot of material in the last few steps **et** that means it is time to quiz yourself. Don't panic, this is just for you **et** no one else needs to know how **vous** did. Remember, this is a chance to review, find out what **vous** remember **et** what **vous** need to spend more time on. After **vous** have finished, check your **réponses** in the glossary at the back of this book. Circle the correct answers.

le café	tea	coffee	la famille	seven	family
oui	yes	no	les enfants	children	grandfather
la tante	aunt	uncle	le lait	butter	milk
ou	and	or	le sel	pepper	salt
apprendre	to drink	to learn	sous	under	over
la nuit	morning	night	l'homme	man	doctor
vendredi	Friday	Tuesday	juin	June	July
parler	to live	to speak	la cuisine	kitchen	religions
l'hiver	summer	winter	j'ai	I would like	I have
l'argent	money	page	acheter	to order	to buy
dix	nine	ten	hier	yesterday	tomorrow
beaucoup	a lot	bread	bon	good	yellow

(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) (tah-lay-voo)
Comment allez-vous? What time is it? How are you? Well, how are you after this quiz?

- ☐ la paire (pair)..... pair

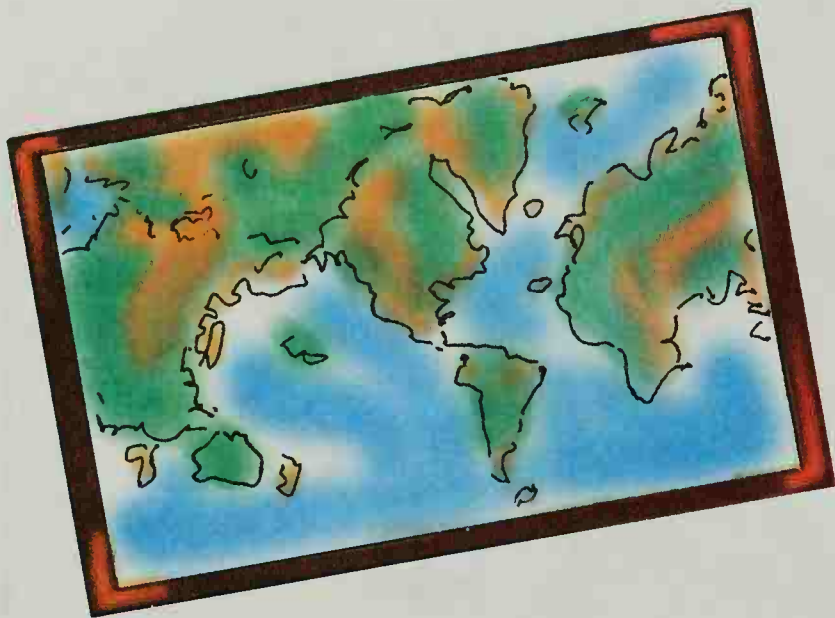
☐ le pantalon (pah⁽ⁿ⁾-tah-loh⁽ⁿ⁾) pair of trousers

☐ le Pape (pahp) Pope

☐ parfait (par-fay) perfect

- C'est parfait. (say)(par-fay)..... That's fine.
- p**

If **vous** are looking at **une** ^(kart) **carte** et **vous** see **les mots** ^(swee-vahⁿ) **suivants**, it should not be too difficult to figure out what they mean. Take an educated guess.



(lah-may-reek) (dew) (nor)
 l'Amérique du nord

(pohl)
 le Pôle nord

(dew) (sood)
 l'Amérique du sud

(pohl)
 le Pôle sud

(koht) (duh) (lest)
 la côte de l'est

(lah-freek)
 l'Afrique du sud

(luh-west)
 la côte de l'ouest

(leer-lahnd) (nor)
 l'Irlande du nord

Les mots français pour "north," "south," "east," et "west" are easy to recognize due to their similarity to anglais. These mots ^{(treh) (zaⁿ)-por-tahⁿ)} **sont** très importants. Learn them aujourd'hui!

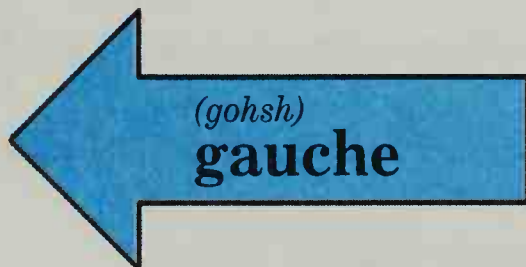
(west)
 ouest
 west

(nor)
 nord
 north



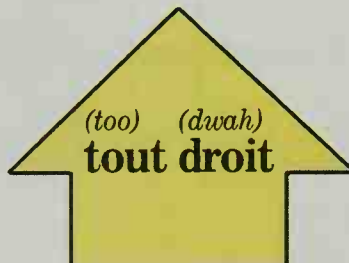
(est)
 est
 east

(sood)
 sud
 south



(gohsh)
 gauche

(left)



(too) (dwah)
 tout droit

(straight ahead)



(dwaht)
 droite

(right)

RÉPONSES

North Pole
 South Pole
 Northern Ireland
 South Africa

North America
 South America
 east coast
 west coast

These **mots** can go a long way. Say them aloud each time you write them in the blanks below.

(seel) (voo) (play)
s'il vous plaît _____

please

(mair-see)
merci _____

thank you

(par-doh⁽ⁿ⁾) (ek-skew-zay-mwah)
pardon/excusez-moi _____

excuse me

(duh) (rya⁽ⁿ⁾)
de rien _____

you're welcome

Voilà deux conversations très typiques pour someone who is trying to find something. Write them out in the blanks below.

Jean Paul: **Excusez-moi, mais où est l'Hôtel Cézanne?**

_____ **Excusez-moi, mais où est l'Hôtel Cézanne?** _____

Claude: **Continuez tout droit. Tournez à gauche à la deuxième rue.**

L'Hôtel Cézanne est à droite.

Thomas: **Pardon, Monsieur. Où est le Musée d'Orsay?**

Christine: **Tournez à droite ici. Continuez environ cent mètres.**

Le Musée d'Orsay est à gauche.

- ☐ le parc (park) park
- ☐ le parfum (par-fuh⁽ⁿ⁾) perfume
- ☐ – la parfumerie (par-few-muh-ree) perfume shop
- ☐ le parking (par-keeng) parking lot
- ☐ le passeport (pahs-por) passport

p

Are **vous** lost? There is no need to be lost if **vous** ^{(voo) (zah-vay)} **avez** ^(dee-rek-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) learned the basic **mots de direction**.
have

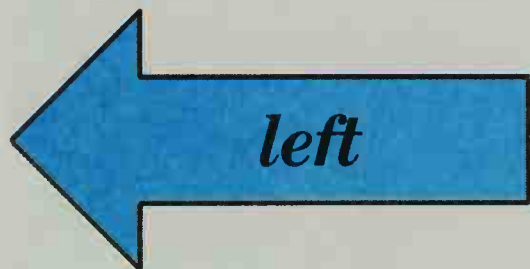
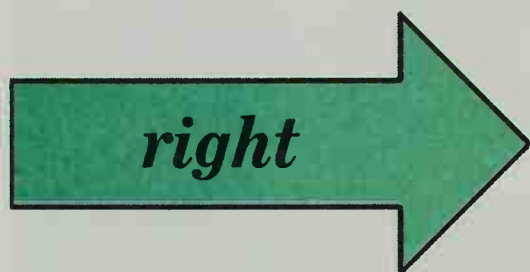
Do not try to memorize these **conversations** because **vous** will never be looking for precisely these places. One day, **vous** might need to ask for **directions** to “le ^(loo-vruh) Louvre” or “l’Hôtel Maurice.” Learn the key direction **mots** **et** be sure **vous** can find your destination. **Vous** may want to buy a guidebook to start planning which places **vous** would like to visit. Practice asking **directions** to these special places. What if the person responding to your **question** answers too quickly for **vous** to understand the entire reply? Practice saying,

Excusez-moi. Je ^{(zhuh) (nuh) (koh⁽ⁿ⁾-prah⁽ⁿ⁾)} **ne comprends pas.** ^{(pah) (ray-pay-tay)} **Répétez, s’il vous plaît. Merci.**
do not understand repeat

Maintenant, say it again **et** then write it out below.

(Excuse me. I do not understand. Please repeat. Thank you.)

^(wee) **Oui, c’est** ^(dee-fee-seel) **difficile** at first but don’t give up! **Quand** ^{(voo) (zah-vay)} the directions are repeated, **vous** will be able to understand if **vous** **avez** learned the key **mots**. Let’s review by writing them in the blanks below.
yes difficult when



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| ☐ la pâtisserie | (pah-tee-suh-ree) | pastry, pastry shop | _____ |
| ☐ le peuple français | (puh-pluh) (frah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -say) | French people | _____ |
| ☐ la pharmacie | (far-mah-see) | pharmacy | _____ |
| ☐ la photo | (foh-toh) | photo | _____ |
| ☐ la pilule | (pee-lewl) | pill | _____ |

p

(vuh-lah) (kah-truh) (noo-voh)

Voilà quatre nouveaux verbes.

new

(deer)

dire

to say

(vah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh)

vendre

to sell

(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-prah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh)

comprendre

to understand

(ray-pay-tay)

répéter

to repeat

As always, say each sentence out loud. Say each et every mot carefully, pronouncing each

French sound as well as vous can.

(deer)

dire

to say



Je dis/ "Bonjour."

Vous dites/ "Non."

Il dit/ "Salut."

Elle

Nous disons/ "Oui."

Ils ne disent/ rien.

Elles

(rya⁽ⁿ⁾)
rien.
nothing

(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-prah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh)

comprendre

to understand



Je comprends/ l'anglais.

Vous comprenez/ l'italien.

Il comprend/ l'allemand.

Elle

Nous comprenons/ le russe.

Russian

Ils comprenent/ le français.

Elles

French

(vah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh)

vendre

to sell



Je vends/ des fleurs.

(day)
some

Vous ne vendez/ rien.

(rya⁽ⁿ⁾)
rien.

Il vend/ des cartes postales.

Elle

postcards

Nous vendons/ du fruit.

(fwee)

Ils vendent/ des timbres-poste.

Elles

(ta⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh-pohst)

(ray-pay-tay)

répéter

to repeat

Que? Que? Que?

Je répète/ le mot.

Vous répétez/ la réponse.

Il répète/ les noms.

Elle

(noh⁽ⁿ⁾)
names

Nous répétons/ les questions.

questions

Ils ne répètent/ rien.

Elles

☐ le pique-nique (peek-neek) picnic

☐ la place (plahs) place, seat, square (in a town)

☐ le plaisir (play-zeer) pleasure

– Avec plaisir (ah-vek)(play-zeer) with pleasure

☐ la police (poh-lees) police

P

Maintenant nous allons encore apprendre des mots. Voilà une maison en France. Go to
 your chambre à coucher et look around la pièce. Let's learn les noms of the things dans
 la chambre, just like nous learned the various parts of la maison.

(shah⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh) (koo-shay) (ah⁽ⁿ⁾) (oh)
La chambre à coucher est en haut.
 bedroom upstairs

(lar-mwahr)
l'armoire _____
 wardrobe

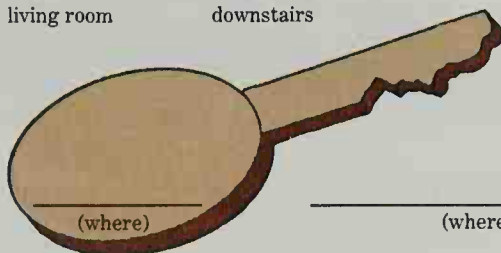
(lee)
le lit _____
 bed

(loh-ray-yay)
l'oreiller _____
 pillow

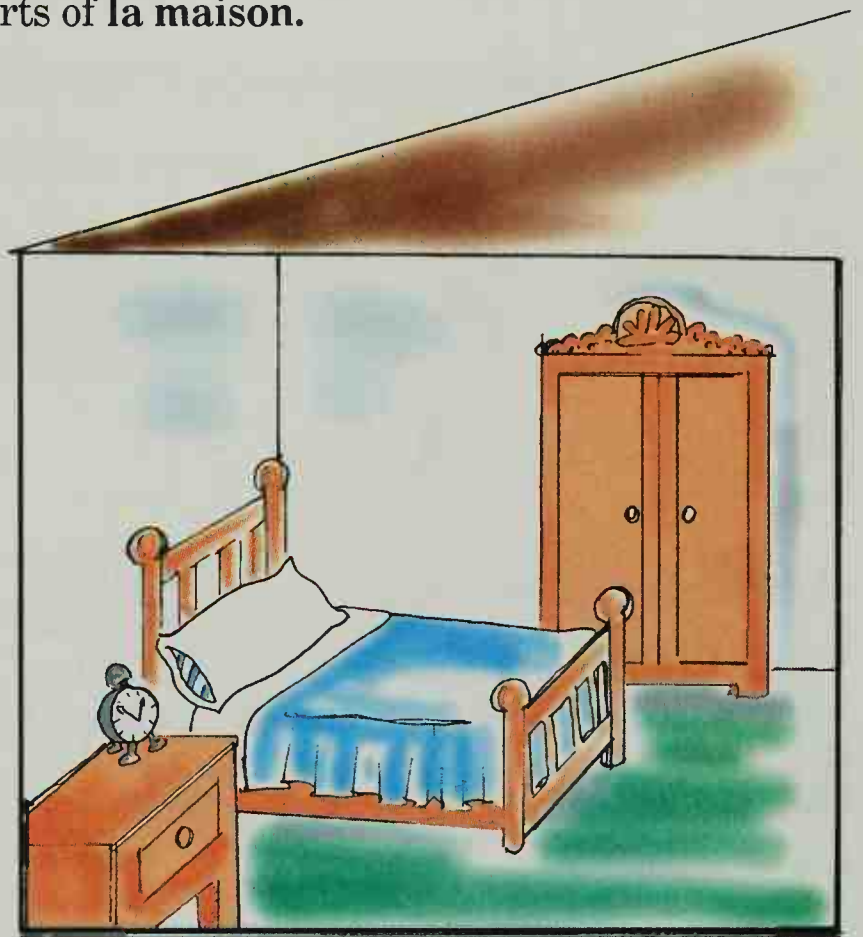
(koo-vair-teur)
la couverture _____
 blanket

(ray-vay)
le réveil _____
 alarm clock

(sah-loh⁽ⁿ⁾) (bah)
Le salon est en bas.
 living room downstairs



_____ est la chambre à coucher?



- | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|
| ☐ la politesse (poh-lee-tess) | politeness | |
| ☐ la politique (poh-lee-teek) | politics | |
| ☐ le port (por) | port | |
| ☐ la Préfecture de Police (pray-fek-teur) | Police Headquarters | |
| ☐ premier (pruh-mee-air) | first | |

p

Maintenant, remove the next ^(sank) cinq stickers et label these things dans your chambre à coucher.

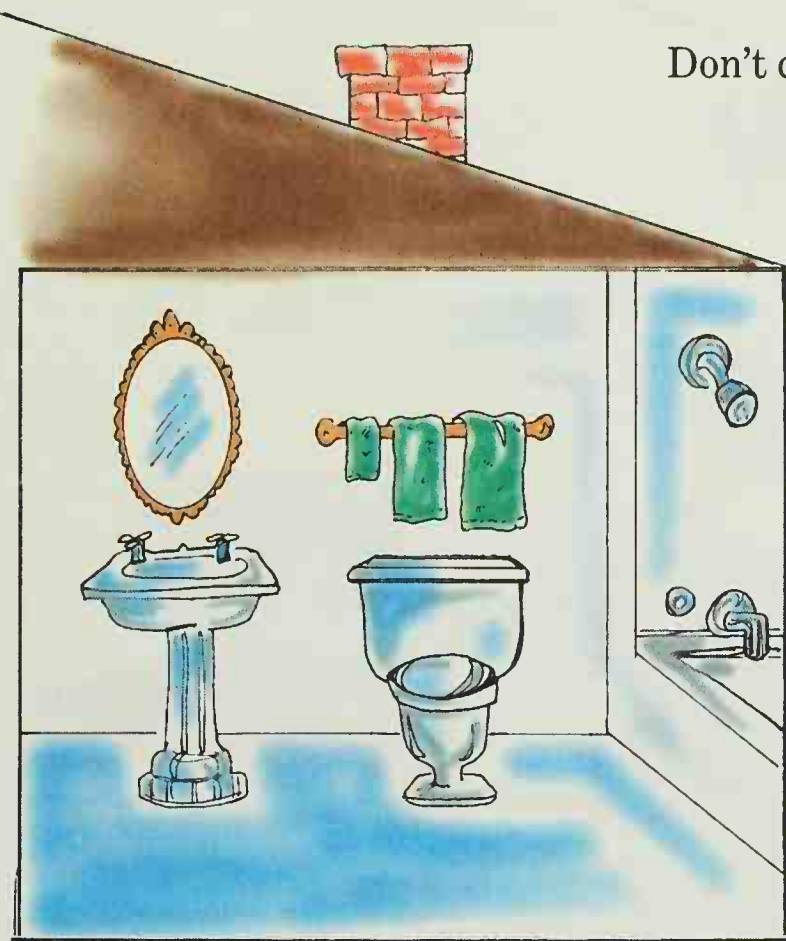
Let's move into la ^(sahl) ^(baⁿ) salle de bain et do the same thing. Remember, la ^(baⁿ) salle de bain means a

room to bathe in. If ^(voo) vous ^(zet) êtes dans un restaurant et vous need to use the lavatory, vous

want to ask for les ^(kah-bee-nay) cabinets ^(twah-let) ou les toilettes not for la salle de bain. Restrooms

may be marked with pictures ou simply with the letters D ou M.

Don't confuse them!



D = ^(dahm) Dames
ladies' (restroom)



M = ^(mes-syur) Messieurs
men's (restroom)

La ^(sahl) ^(baⁿ) salle de bain est ^(oh-see) aussi ^(oh) en haut.
bathroom also

^(mir-wahr) le miroir _____
mirror

^(lah-vah-boh) le lavabo _____
washstand

^(sair-vyet) les serviettes _____
towels

^(doo-bul-vay-say) le W.C. _____
toilet

^(doosh) la douche _____
shower

^(bew-roh) ^(oh-see) ^(bah) Le bureau est aussi en bas.
study also downstairs

- ☐ le président ^(pray-zee-dahⁿ)..... president
- ☐ la presse ^(press) press, media
- ☐ le prix ^(pree) price, prize
- ☐ le problème ^(proh-blem) problem
- ☐ la programme ^(proh-grahm) program

p

(may-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾)

Do not forget to remove the next group of stickers **et** label these things in your **maison**. Okay, it is time to review. Here's a quick quiz to see what you remember.

men's (restroom)

I understand

downstairs

please

towels

upstairs

bathroom

lavatory/restroom

straight ahead

women's (restroom)

(bah)
en bas

(mes-syur)
messieurs

(seel) (voo) (play)
s'il vous plaît

(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-prah⁽ⁿ⁾)
je comprends

(sahl) (ba⁽ⁿ⁾)
la salle de bain

(too) (dwah)
tout droit

(dahm)
dames

(sair-vyet)
les serviettes

(oh)
en haut

(twah-let)
les toilettes



- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------|-------|
| ☐ le quai (kay) | quay, platform | q | _____ |
| ☐ le quartier (kar-tee-ay) | quarter, district | | _____ |
| ☐ quatorze (kah-torz) | fourteen | | _____ |
| – Louis Quatorze (loo-wee)(kah-torz) | Louis the Fourteenth | | _____ |
| – le quatorze juillet (zhwee-ay) | July 14th-Independence Day | | _____ |

Next stop — **le bureau**, specifically **la table** ou **le bureau** dans le bureau. **Qu'est-ce qu'il y a**
(bew-roh) office (tah-bluh) table (bew-roh) desk (kess) what (keel-yah) is there

sur le bureau? Let's identify les choses which one normally finds sur le bureau or strewn
on things
 about la maison.

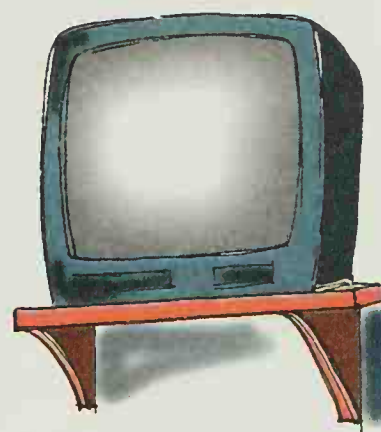
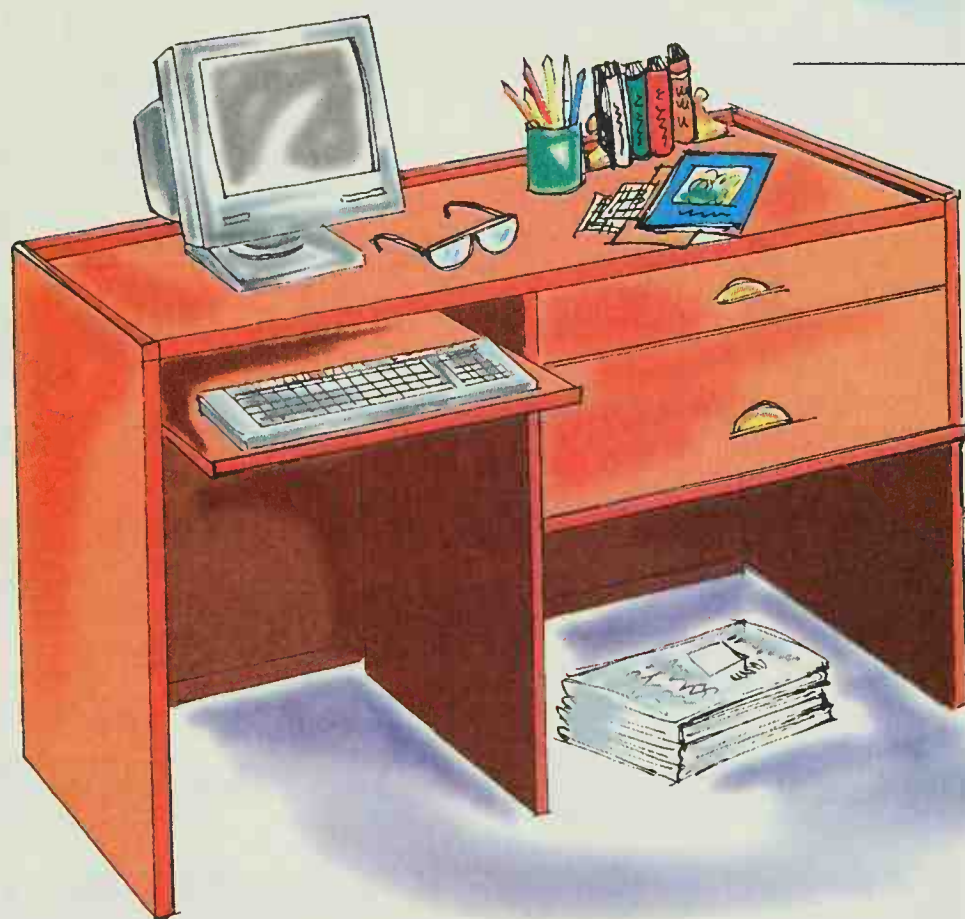
(tay-lay-vee-zur)
le téléviseur
 television

(kray-yoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
le crayon
 pencil

(stee-loh)
le stylo
 pen

(lor-dee-nah-tur)
l'ordinateur
 computer

(pah-pee-ay)
le papier
 paper



(kor-bay) (pah-pee-ay)
la corbeille à papier
 wastebasket

(zhoor-nahl)
le journal
 newspaper

le journal

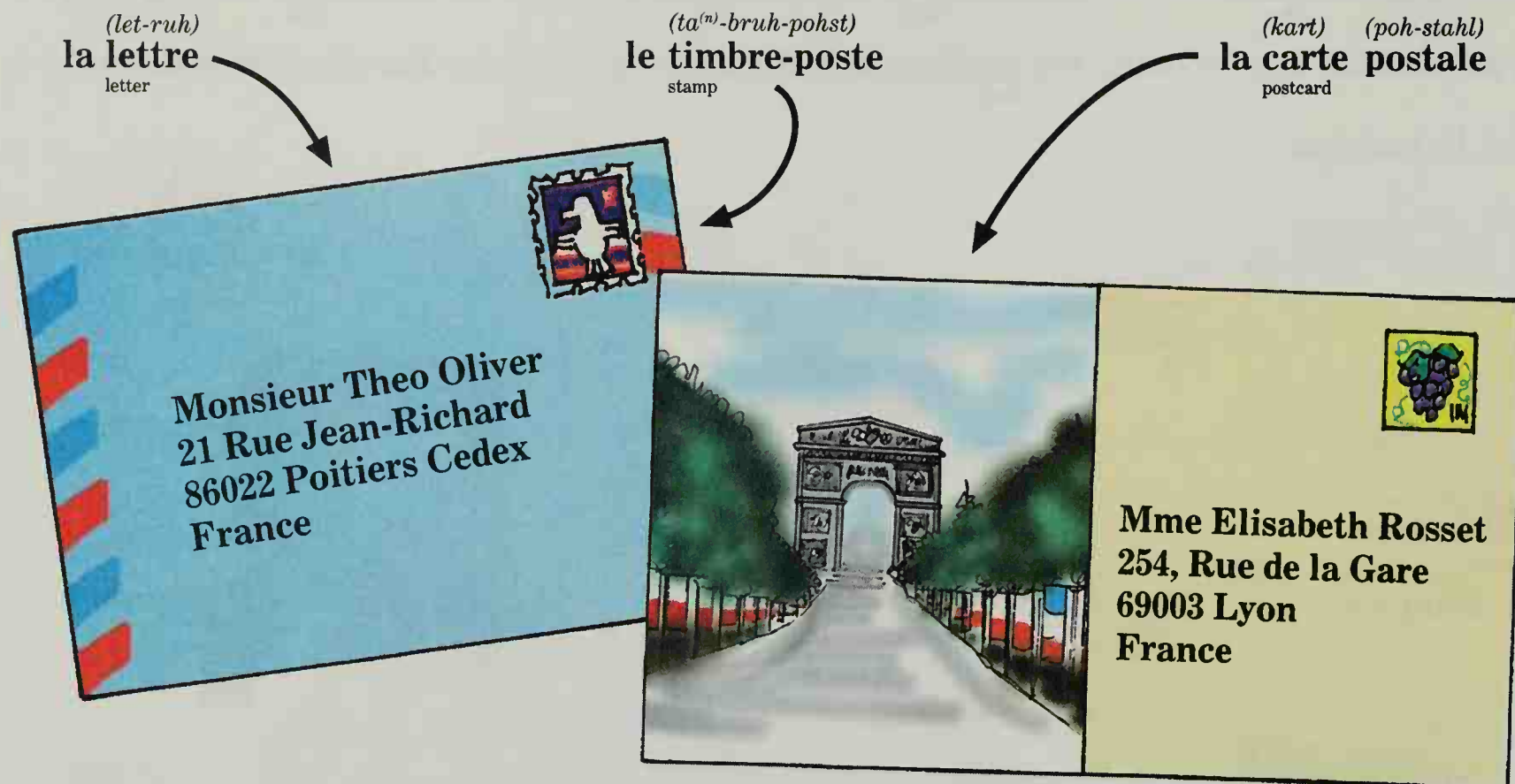
(ruh-vew) (mah-gah-zeen)
la revue/le magazine
 magazine

(lee-vruh)
le livre
 book

(lew-net)
les lunettes
 eyeglasses

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------|
| ☐ le raisin (ray-za ⁽ⁿ⁾) | grape | |
| – le raisin sec (ray-za ⁽ⁿ⁾)(sek) | raisin (dried grape) | |
| ☐ la recette (ruh-set) | recipe, receipt | |
| ☐ la récréation (ray-kray-ah-syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾) | recreation | r |
| ☐ la région (ray-zhoh ⁽ⁿ⁾) | region, area | |

Don't forget these essentials!



(letter)

(stamp)

(postcard)

Remember that “oi” sounds like “wah.” Practice this sound avec les mots suivants:

(bwah) (bwah) (ah⁽ⁿ⁾-vwah) (ah⁽ⁿ⁾-vwah)
bois, boit, trois, soixante, mademoiselle, poivre, bonsoir, envoie and envoient.
 drink drinks three pepper send send

Notice that “ent” at the end of a verb is silent: (parl) (parl) (mah⁽ⁿ⁾zh) (mah⁽ⁿ⁾zh)
parle and parlent, mange and mangent.
 speak speaks eat eat

The expression “^(ness) n’est-ce ^(pah) pas” is ^(ek-streh-muh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) **extrêmement** useful **en français**. Added onto a sentence, it turns the sentence into a question for which **la réponse** is usually “**oui**.” It has only one form and is much simpler than **en anglais**.

^(ness) ^(pah)
C’est un livre, n’est-ce pas?

= It’s a book, isn’t it?

^(bel)
Jacqueline est belle, n’est-ce pas?

= Jacqueline is beautiful, isn’t she?

^(voo) ^(zet)
Vous êtes français, n’est-ce pas?

= You’re French, aren’t you?

- ☐ **la Renaissance** (ruh-nay-sah⁽ⁿ⁾s) rebirth, the Renaissance
- ☐ **le rendez-vous** (rah⁽ⁿ⁾-day-voo) rendezvous, appointment
- ☐ **la république** (ray-pew-bleek) republic
- **La Cinquième République** (1958-) ... the Fifth Republic
- ☐ **la réservation** (ray-zair-vah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) reservation

Simple, isn't it? **Maintenant**, after you fill in the blanks below, go back a second time and negate all these sentences by adding “ne” before each verb and “pas” after each verb. Don't get discouraged! Just look at how much **vous** have already learned **et** think ahead to wonderful food, ^(toor) **la Tour** ^(ee-fel) **Eiffel** **et** new adventures.

^(vwahr)
voir
to see

^(dor-meer)
dormir
to sleep

^(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-vwhy-ay)
envoyer
to send

^(troo-vay)
trouver
to find

^(vwahr)
voir
to see



Je vois/ _____ le ^(mar-shay) **marché.**
market

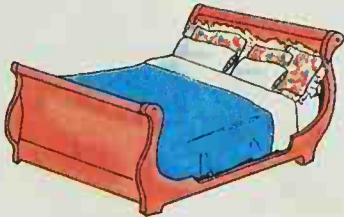
Vous voyez/ _____ le ^(loo-vruh) **Louvre.**

Il voit/ _____ la ^(toor) **Tour** ^(ee-fel) **Eiffel.**
Elle

Nous voyons/ _____ le ^(poh⁽ⁿ⁾) **Pont** ^(nuf) **Neuf.**
bridge

Ils voient/ _____ **Notre-Dame.**
Elles

^(dor-meer)
dormir
to sleep



Je dors/ _____ dans la ^(shah⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh) **chambre.**

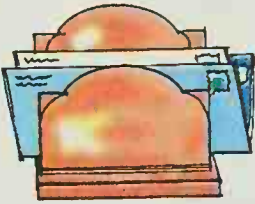
Vous dormez/ _____ dans l'hôtel.

Il dort/ _____ dans la maison.
Elle

Nous _____ ^(soo) sous la **couverture.**
blanket

Ils _____ ^(sah⁽ⁿ⁾) sans les **oreillers.**
without pillows
Elles

^(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-vwhy-ay)
envoyer
to send



J' envoie/ _____ la ^{letter} **lettre.**

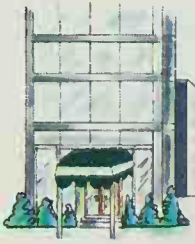
Vous envoyez/ _____ la carte postale.

Il envoie/ _____ le livre.
Elle

Nous _____ ^(kah-truh) quatre cartes postales.

Ils envoient/ _____ trois lettres.
Elles

^(troo-vay)
trouver
to find



Je _____ le Louvre.

Vous trouvez/ _____ ^(lew-net) les **lunettes.**

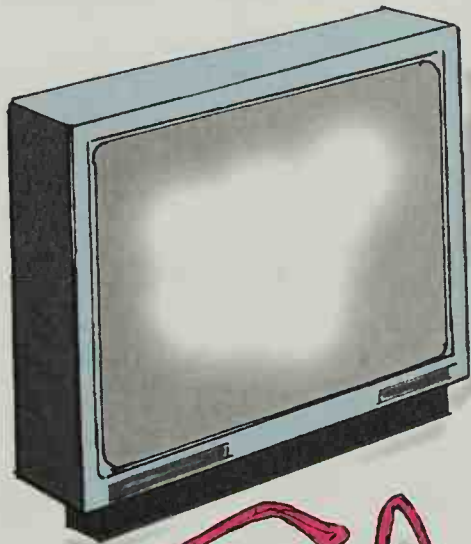
Il _____ le Musée d'Orsay.
Elle

Nous _____ l'Opéra.

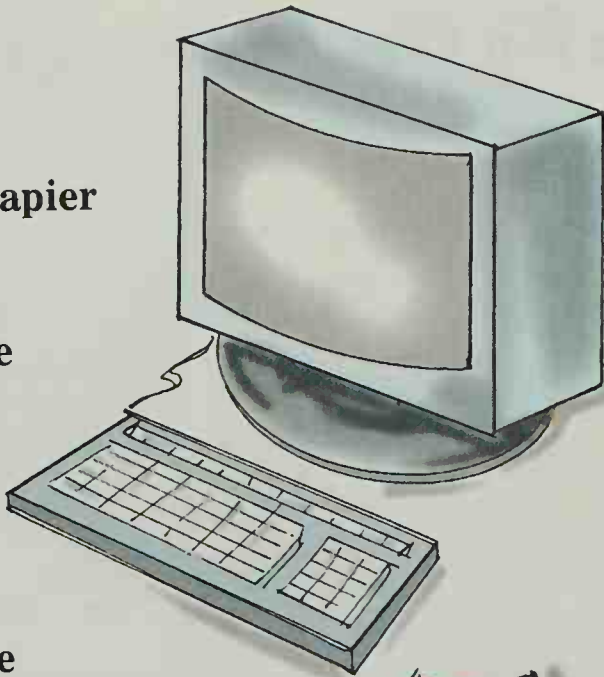
Ils _____ ^(veel) l'Hôtel de **Ville.**
town hall
Elles

- ☐ la résidence (ray-zee-dah⁽ⁿ⁾s) residence
- ☐ la résistance (ray-zee-stah⁽ⁿ⁾s) resistance
- ☐ la révolution (ray-voh-lew-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) revolution **R**
- 1789 - la Révolution française French Revolution
- ☐ la route (root) route, highway

Before **vous** proceed with the next step, ^(seel) ^(voo) ^(play) **s'il vous plaît**, identify all the items **en bas**.



^(zhoor-nahl)
le journal



^(kor-bay)
la corbeille à papier

la carte postale

le livre

^(ta⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh-pohst)
le timbre-poste

^(pah-pee-ay)
le papier

le stylo

^(kray-yoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
le crayon

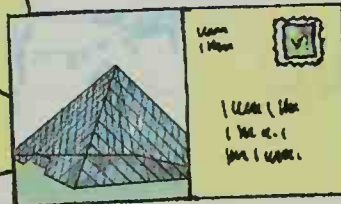
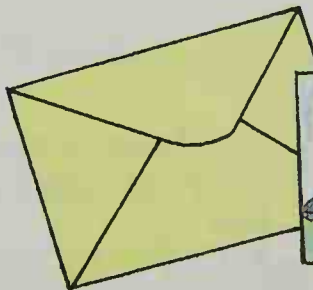
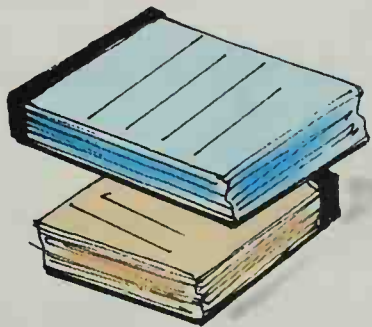
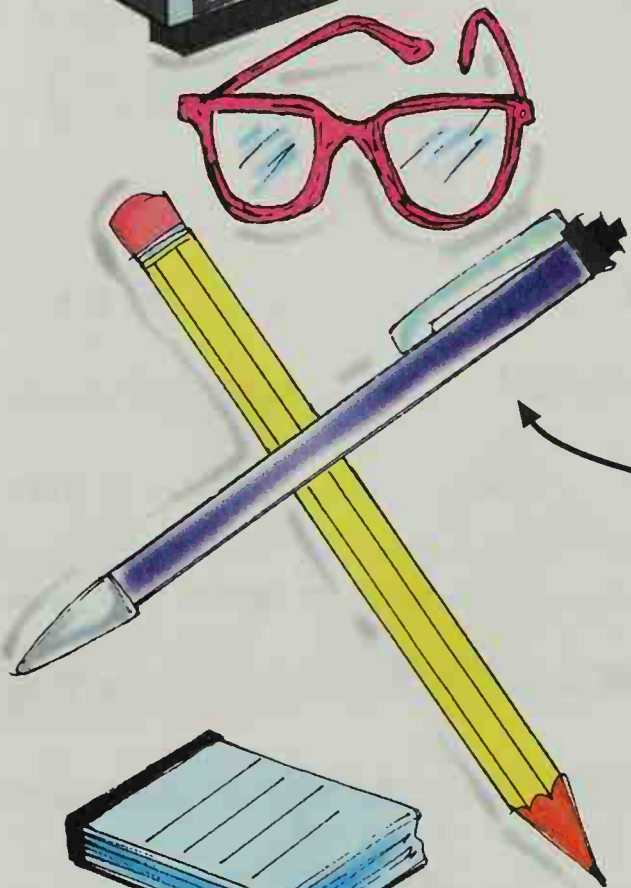
la lettre

^(lew-net)
les lunettes

^(ruh-vew)
la revue

le téléviseur

^(lor-dee-nah-tur)
l'ordinateur



- | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|----------|
| ☐ le sac (<i>sack</i>) | ..... | sack | |
| ☐ sacré (<i>sah-kray</i>) | ..... | sacred | S |
| ☐ - Sacré-Coeur à Paris (<i>sah-kray-kur</i>) | ..... | Sacred Heart (church in Paris) | |
| ☐ sage (<i>sahzh</i>) | ..... | wise, well-behaved | |
| ☐ la saison (<i>say-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>) | | season | |

Maintenant vous know how to count, how to ask questions, how to use verbes avec the “plug-in” formula et how to describe something, be it the location of un hôtel ou la couleur d’une maison.^(down)

Let’s take the basics that vous have learned et expand them in special areas that will be most helpful in your travels. What does everyone do on a holiday? Send postcards, n’est-ce pas?^(ness) ^(pah)

Let’s learn exactly how le bureau de poste français (P.T.T.) works.^(bew-roh) ^(pohst) ^(pay-tay-tay)
post office

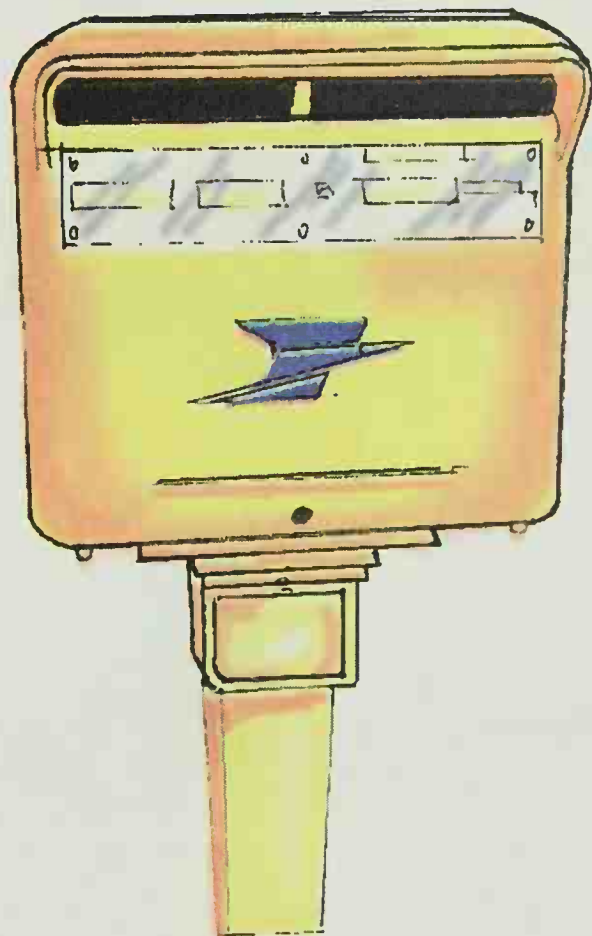
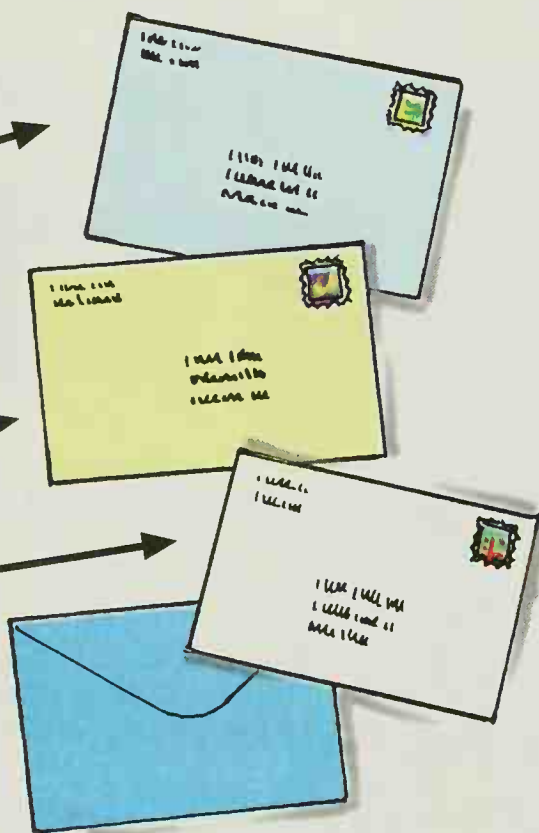
(koo-ree-ay)
le courrier
mail

(ee-tah-lee)
en Italie
to

(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-gluh-tair)
en Angleterre

en Espagne

en Amérique



(lay) (pay-tay-tay)

Les P.T.T. (Postes, Télécommunications et Télediffusion) is where vous buy les timbres-

poste, send les paquets et les cartes postales. In large cities, vous can send les télégrammes

or make un appel téléphonique interurbain au bureau de poste. Les P.T.T ont tout.
long-distance call at the have everything

- ☐ la salutation (sah-lew-tah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) greeting
- ☐ le sandwich (sah⁽ⁿ⁾-dweech) sandwich
- ☐ la sauce (sohs) sauce
- ☐ le saumon (soh-moh⁽ⁿ⁾) salmon
- ☐ la science (see-ah⁽ⁿ⁾s) science

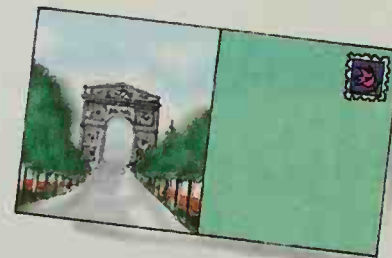
S

Voilà the necessary mots pour le bureau de poste. Practice them aloud et write them in the blanks.

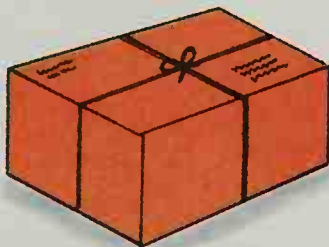
(let-ruh)
la lettre
letter



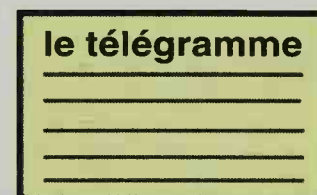
(kart) (poh-stahl)
la carte postale
postcard



(pah-kay)
le paquet
package



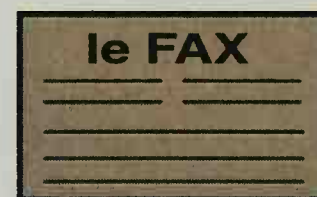
(tay-lay-grahm)
le télégramme
telegram



(par) (ah-vyoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
par avion
by airmail



(fahx)
le fax



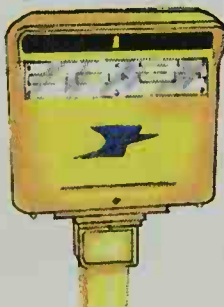
(ta⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh-pohst)
le timbre-poste
stamp



(kah-been) (tay-lay-foh-neek)
la cabine téléphonique
telephone booth



(bwaht) (oh) (let-ruh)
la boîte aux lettres
mailbox



(tay-lay-fohn)
le téléphone



- ☐ second (suh-goh⁽ⁿ⁾) second
- ☐ le/la secrétaire (suh-kray-tair) secretary
- ☐ la sécurité (say-kew-ree-tay) security
- ☐ le sentiment (sah⁽ⁿ⁾-tee-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) feeling
- ☐ la situation (see-tew-ah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) situation

S

Next step — **vous** ask **questions** like those **en bas**, depending on what **vous** ^(voo-dree-ay) **voudriez**. Repeat _{would like} these sentences aloud many times.

^(oo) ^(ess) ^(koh⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(nah-shet)
Où est-ce qu'on achète des timbres-poste? _____
_{does one buy}

Où est-ce qu'on achète une carte postale? _____

^(koh⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(tay-lay-fohn)
Où est-ce qu'on téléphone? _____
_{does one telephone}

^(ay) ^(bwaht) ^(oh)
Où est la boîte aux lettres? _____
_{is}

^(ay) ^(kah-been) ^(tay-lay-foh-neek)
Où est la cabine téléphonique? _____
_{is}

^(ess) ^(koh⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(nah⁽ⁿ⁾-vwah)
Où est-ce qu'on envoie un paquet? _____
_{does one send}

^(fay) ^(ah-pel)
Où est-ce qu'on fait un appel téléphonique? _____
_{make call}

^(kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(ess) ^(kuh) ^(sah) ^(koot)
Combien est-ce que ça coûte? Combien est-ce que ça coûte?

Maintenant, quiz yourself. See if **vous** can translate the following thoughts **en français**.

- Where is the telephone booth? _____
- Where does one make a telephone call? _____
- Where does one make a local telephone call? _____
- Where is the post office? _____
- Where does one buy stamps? _____
- How much is it? _____
- Where does one send a package? _____
- Where does one send a fax? _____

RÉPONSES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Où est la cabine téléphonique? | 4. Où est le bureau de poste? |
| 2. Où est-ce qu'on fait un appel téléphonique? | 3. Où est-ce qu'on fait un appel téléphonique local? |
| 3. Où est-ce qu'on téléphone? | 6. Combien est-ce que ça coûte? |
| 4. Où est-ce qu'on fait un appel téléphonique local? | 7. Où est-ce qu'on envoie un paquet? |
| 5. Où est-ce qu'on achète des timbres-poste? | 8. Où est-ce qu'on envoie un fax? |

Voilà quatre nouveaux verbes.

(fair)
faire
to make, to do

(moh⁽ⁿ⁾-tray)
montrer
to show

(ay-kreer)
écrire
to write

(pay-yay)
payer
to pay

Practice these verbs by not only filling in the blanks, but by saying them aloud many, many times until you are comfortable with the sounds **et** the words.

(fair)
faire
to make, to do



Je **fais/** _____ le ^(lee) **lit.**
bed

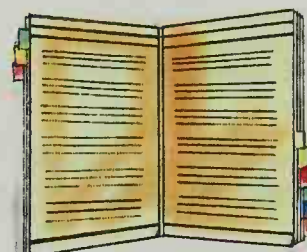
Vous **faites/** _____ un appel téléphonique.

Il **fait/** _____ ^(boh-koo) **beaucoup.**
a lot
Elle

Nous ne **faisons/** _____ ^(rya⁽ⁿ⁾) **rien.**
nothing
(too)

Ils **font/** _____ **tout.**
everything
Elles

(ay-kreer)
écrire
to write



J' **écris/** _____ ^(lah-dress) **l'adresse.**
address

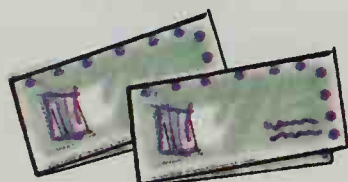
Vous **écrivez/** _____ ^(voh-truh) **votre** ^(noh⁽ⁿ⁾) **nom.**
your

Il n' **écrit/** _____ **rien.**
nothing
Elle

Nous **écrivons/** _____ **beaucoup.**
a lot

Ils **écrivent/** _____ ^(fahx) **un fax.**
Elles

(moh⁽ⁿ⁾-tray)
montrer
to show



Je vous **montre/** _____ ^(voo) **le livre.**
to you

Vous me _____ ^(muh) **la lettre.**
to me

Il vous _____ ^(shah-toh) **le château.**
castle
Elle

Nous vous _____ ^(voo) **l'hôtel.**
to you

Ils me _____ ^(pay-tay-tay) **les P.T.T.**
(muh)
Elles

(pay-yay)
payer
to pay



Je **paie/** _____ ^(noht) **la note.**
bill in hotel

Vous **payez/** _____ ^(tahx) **la taxe.**
tax

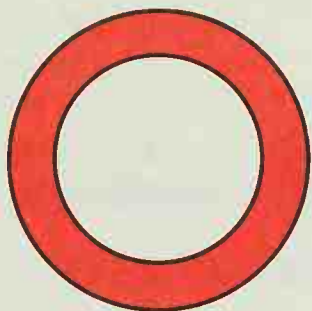
Il **paie/** _____ ^(lah-dee-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) **l'addition.**
bill in a restaurant
Elle

Nous ne **payons/** _____ **rien.**

Ils **paient/** _____ ^(pree) **le prix.**
price
Elles

- ☐ le ski (ski) skiing
- ☐ - le ski-nautique (ski-noh-teek) water skiing
- ☐ la Sorbonne (sor-bun) part of University of Paris
- ☐ la soupe (soup) soup
- ☐ le spectacle (spek-tah-kluh) spectacle, performance

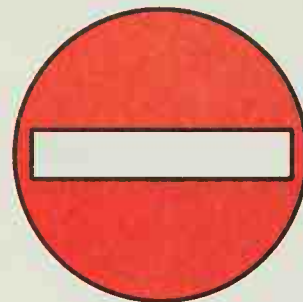
Some of these signs you probably recognize, but take a couple of minutes to review them anyway.



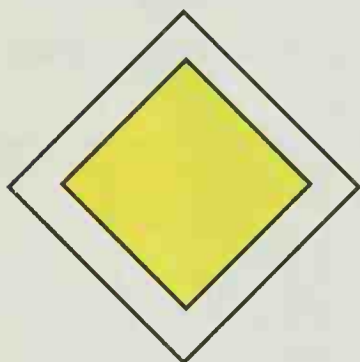
(seer-kew-lah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) (a⁽ⁿ⁾-tair-deet)
circulation interdite
 road closed to vehicles



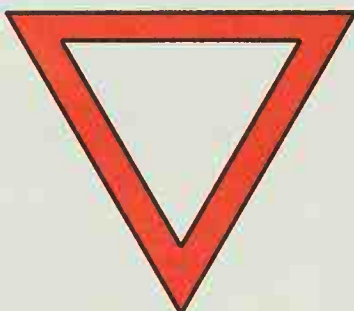
(doo-ahn)
douane
 customs



(ahk-seh) (a⁽ⁿ⁾-tair-dee)
accès interdit
 no entrance



(pree-or-ee-tay) (pah-sahzh)
priorité de passage
 main road, you have the right of way



(say-day)
cédez le passage
 yield



(lee-mee-tah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) (vee-tess)
limitation de vitesse
 speed limit



(stah-see-oh⁽ⁿ⁾-nuh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) (a⁽ⁿ⁾-tair-dee)
stationnement interdit
 no parking



(a⁽ⁿ⁾-tair-dee)
passage interdit
 no passing



(stohp)
stop
 stop

(day-vee-ah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
DÉVIATION
 detour



What follows are approximate conversions, so when you order something by liters, kilograms or grams you will have an idea of what to expect and not find yourself being handed one piece of candy when you thought you ordered an entire bag.

To Convert		Do the Math	
liters (l) to gallons,	multiply by 0.26	4 liters x 0.26	= 1.04 gallons
gallons to liters,	multiply by 3.79	10 gal. x 3.79	= 37.9 liters
kilograms (kg) to pounds,	multiply by 2.2	2 kilograms x 2.2	= 4.4 pounds
pounds to kilos,	multiply by 0.46	10 pounds x 0.46	= 4.6 kg
grams (g) to ounces,	multiply by 0.035	100 grams x 0.035	= 3.5 oz.
ounces to grams,	multiply by 28.35	10 oz. x 28.35	= 283.5 g.
meters (m) to feet,	multiply by 3.28	2 meters x 3.28	= 6.56 feet
feet to meters,	multiply by 0.3	6 feet x 0.3	= 1.8 meters

For fun, take your weight in pounds and convert it into kilograms. It sounds better that way, doesn't it? How many kilometers is it from your home to school, to work, to the post office?

The Simple Versions			
one liter	=	approximately one US quart	
four liters	=	approximately one US gallon	
one kilo	=	approximately 2.2 pounds	
100 grams	=	approximately 3.5 ounces	
500 grams	=	slightly more than one pound	
one meter	=	slightly more than three feet	

The distance between **New York et Paris** is approximately 3,622 miles. How many kilometers would that be? It is 215 miles between **Londres et Paris**. How many kilometers is that?

kilometers (km.) to miles,	multiply by 0.62	1000 km. x 0.62	= 620 miles
miles to kilometers,	multiply by 1.6	1000 miles x 1.6	= 1,600 km.

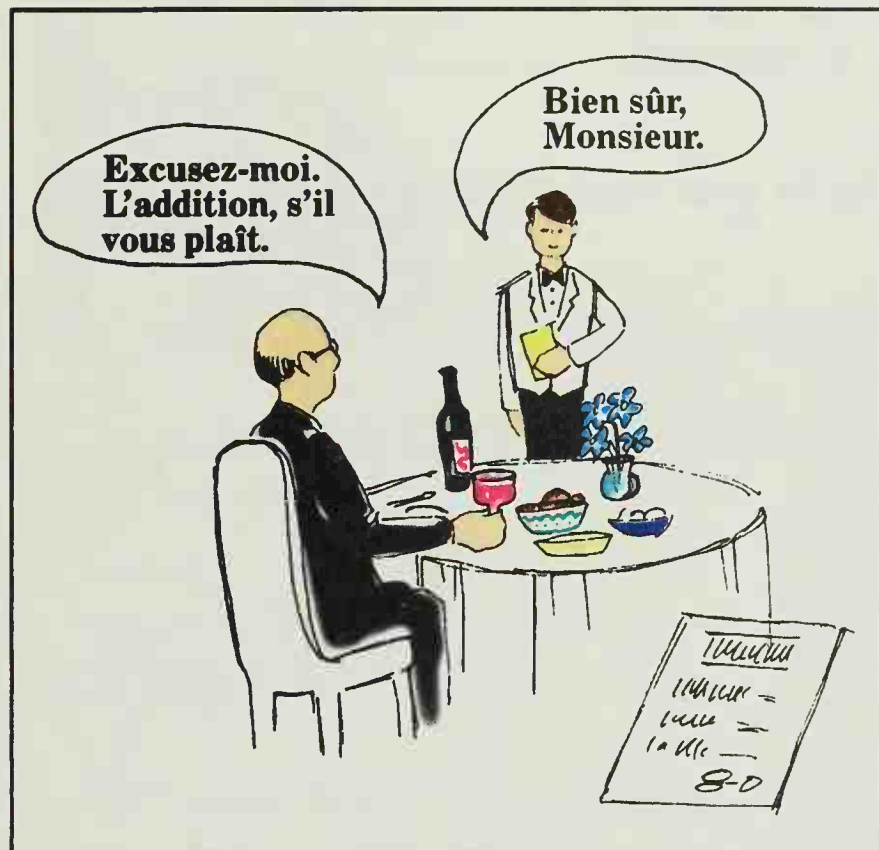
Inches	1	2	3	4	5	6	7											
To convert centimeters into inches, multiply by 0.39 Example: 9 cm. x 0.39 = 3.51 in. To convert inches into centimeters, multiply by 2.54 Example: 4 in. x 2.54 = 10.16 cm.																		
cm	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Comment Payer

how

to pay

Oui, il y a aussi bills to pay en France. Vous have just finished your repas délicieux et vous voudriez l'addition. Que faites-vous? Vous call for le serveur (le garçon) ou la serveuse. Le serveur will normally reel off what vous avez eaten while writing rapidly. Il will then place a piece de papier sur la table, et say, "Ça fait soixante francs." Vous will pay le serveur ou perhaps vous will pay à la caisse.



If your bill or the menu is marked "service compris," then your tip has already been included in your bill. If the service is not included in l'addition, round the bill up ou simply leave what you consider an appropriate amount for your serveurur sur la table. When vous dine out on your voyage, it is always a good idea to make a reservation. It can be difficult to get into a popular restaurant. Nevertheless, the experience is well worth the trouble vous might encounter to obtain a reservation. Et remember, vous savez enough français to make a reservation. Just speak slowly and clearly. This is a good phrase to know:

(eel) (nyah) (pah) (kwah)
*Il n'y a pas de quoi.
it is nothing/you're welcome

- ☐ le sport (spor) sport
- ☐ stopper (stoh-pay) to stop
- ☐ stupide (stew-peed) stupid
- ☐ la Suède (swed) Sweden
- ☐ la Suisse (swees) Switzerland

S

Remember these key **mots** when dining out **à la française**.
(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-sez)
 in the French manner

(sair-vur) (gar-soh⁽ⁿ⁾)
le serveur/le garçon _____
waiter

(sair-vuz)
la serveuse _____
waitress

(lah-dee-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
l'addition l'addition, l'addition _____
bill

(poor-bwahr)
le pourboire _____
tip

(muh-new) (kart)
le menu/ la carte _____
menu

(eel)(nyah) (pah) (duh)(kwah)
il n'y a pas de quoi _____
it's nothing/you're welcome

(ek-skew-zay-mwah)
excusez-moi _____
excuse me

(mair-see)
merci _____
thank you

(seel) (voo) (play)
s'il vous plaît _____
please

(doh⁽ⁿ⁾-nay-mwah)
donnez-moi ... _____
give me

Voilà une sample conversation (koh⁽ⁿ⁾-vair-sah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) involving paying la (noht) note when leaving un hôtel.
bill

Jeannette: (voo-dray) (pay-yay)
Excusez-moi. Je voudrais payer la note.
to pay

Excusez-moi. Je voudrais payer la note.

(loh-tel-yay)
 L'Hôtelier: (kel)
Quelle chambre, s'il vous plaît?
which room

Jeannette: (noo-may-roh)
Numéro trois cent dix.
number

L'Hôtelier: **Merci. Une minute, s'il vous plaît.**

L'Hôtelier: **Voilà la note.**

If vous have any problems avec les nombres, just ask someone to write out la (sohm) somme, so that
sum
 vous can be sure you understand everything correctly,

(ay-kree-vay-mwah)
"S'il vous plaît, écrivez-moi la somme. Merci."
please write for me

Practice: _____
 (Please write the sum for me. Thank you.)

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| ☐ supérieur (syoo-pay-ree-ur) | superior, upper | _____ |
| ☐ la surprise (sewr-preez) | surprise | _____ |
| ☐ sympathique (sa ⁽ⁿ⁾ -pah-teek) | likeable, nice | S _____ |
| - Qu'il est sympa! (keel)(ay)(sa ⁽ⁿ⁾ -pah) | Oh, he's so nice. | _____ |
| ☐ la système (see-stem) | system | _____ |

Maintenant, let's take a break from les additions et l'argent et learn some fun nouveaux mots. Vous can always practice these mots by using your flash cards at the back of this livre.

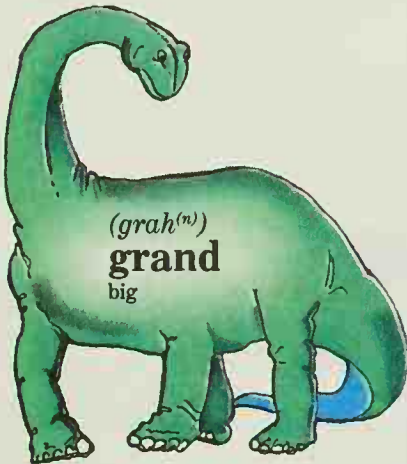
Carry these flash cards in your purse, pocket, briefcase ou knapsack et use them!



(oo-vair)
ouvert
open



(fair-may)
fermé
closed



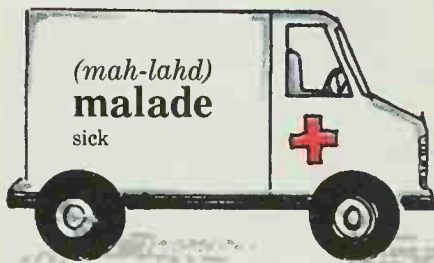
(grah⁽ⁿ⁾)
grand
big



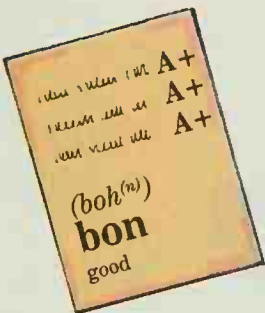
(puh-tee)
petit
small



(bun) (sah⁽ⁿ⁾-tay)
en bonne santé
healthy



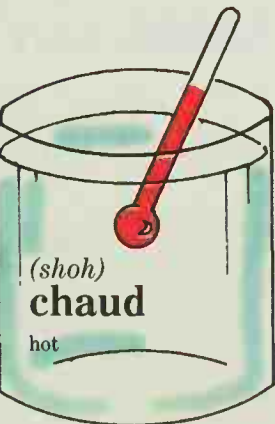
(mah-lahd)
malade
sick



(boh⁽ⁿ⁾)
bon
good



(moh-vay)
mauvais
bad



(shoh)
chaud
hot



(fwah)
froid
cold

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| ☐ le tabac (tah-bah) | tobacco | _____ |
| – le bureau de tabac (bew-roh)(duh)(tah-bah) . . | tobacco shop | _____ |
| ☐ la tapisserie (tah-pee-suh-ree) | tapestry, wallpaper | t _____ |
| ☐ le tarif (tah-reef) | tariff, fare | _____ |
| ☐ le tennis (teh-nees) | tennis | _____ |

(koor)
court
short



(lahⁿ)
lent
slow



(grahⁿ) (oh)
grand/haut
tall high

(vee-yuh)
vieux
old



(shair)
cher
expensive

(reesh)
riche
rich

(boh-koo)
beaucoup
a lot

(lohng)
long
long

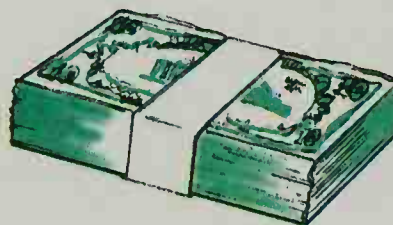


(veet) (rah-peed)
vite/rapide
fast



(puh-tee) (bah)
petit/bas
short low

(zhun)
jeune
young



(bohⁿ) (mar-shay)
bon marché
inexpensive

(poh-vruh)
pauvre
poor

(puh)
peu
a little

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|
| ☐ la terrasse (tay-rahs) | terrace, sidewalk cafe | |
| ☐ thermal (tair-mahl) | thermal | |
| ☐ - les eaux thermales (lay)(zoh)(tair-mahl) .. | hot springs | t |
| ☐ le théâtre (tay-ah-truh) | theater | |
| ☐ le ticket (tee-kay) | ticket | |

Voilà des nouveaux verbes.

some

(sah-vvahr)

savoir

to know (fact, address)

(leer)

lire

to read

(poo-vvahr)

pouvoir

to be able to, can

(duh-vvahr)

devoir

to have to, must, to owe

Study the patterns below closely, as **vous** will use these verbs a lot.



(sah-vvahr)

savoir

to know

Je sais/ tout.
everything

Vous savez/ l'adresse.
address

Il sait/ parler français.
to speak
Elle

Nous savons/ le nom de l'hôtel.
name

Ils ne savent/ pas l'adresse.
Elles



(leer)

lire

to read

Je lis/ le livre.

Vous lisez/ la revue.
magazine

Il lit/ le menu.
Elle

Nous lisons/ beaucoup.
a lot

Ils lisent/ le journal.
newspaper
Elles

Je sais
l'adresse.



(poo-vvahr)

pouvoir

to be able to, can

Je peux/ commander un café.

Vous pouvez/ acheter un journal.
(ah-shuh-tay)

Il peut/ envoyer une lettre.
read
Elle

Nous pouvons/ manger au restaurant.
(mahⁿ-zhay)

Ils peuvent/ payer la note.
bill (hotel)
Elles



(duh-vvahr)

devoir

to have to, must, to owe

Je dois/ apprendre le français.
(ah-prahⁿ-druh)

Vous devez/ lire le livre.
(leer)

Il doit/ rester à l'hôtel.
remain
Elle

Nous devons/ visiter Paris.
(vee-zee-tay)
visit

Ils doivent/ payer l'addition.
(pay-yay)
Elles

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------|
| ☐ la tour (tour)..... | tower | |
| ☐ le tour (tour)..... | circumference, tour | |
| - Le Tour de France | bicycle race in France | t |
| ☐ tricolore (tree-koh-lor) | tricolored | |
| - le drapeau tricolore (drah-poh) .. | French flag (bleu, blanc, rouge) | |

Notice that “pouvoir,” “devoir,” et “savoir” along with “voudrais” and “voudrions” can be combined with another verb.

(say)
Je sais trouver l'adresse.
know how to find

(poo-voh⁽ⁿ⁾) (reh-stay)
Nous pouvons rester à Paris.
can

(dwah)
Elle doit dormir.
must/has to sleep

(say) (koh⁽ⁿ⁾-mah⁽ⁿ⁾-day)
Je sais commander une bière.
to order

(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-vuh-yay) (let-ruh)
Nous pouvons envoyer une lettre.

Elle doit payer l'addition.



(say) (par-lay)
Je sais parler français.
I know how (puh)
Je peux commander un livre.
can (dwah)
Je dois parler français.
must (voo-dray)
Je voudrais parler français.
would like



(poo-vay-voo)

Pouvez-vous translate the sentences en français? Les réponses sont en bas.
can

1. I know how to speak French. _____
2. They can pay the bill. _____
3. He has to pay the bill. _____
4. We know the answers. Nous savons les réponses.
5. She knows a lot. _____
6. We know how to read French. _____
7. I cannot find the hotel. _____
8. We are not able to (cannot) understand French. _____
9. I would like to visit Lyon. _____
10. She reads the newspaper. _____

RÉPONSES

1. Je sais parler français.
2. Ils peuvent payer l'addition.
3. Il doit payer l'addition.
4. Nous savons les réponses.
5. Elle sait beaucoup.
6. Nous savons lire le français.
7. Je ne peux pas trouver l'hôtel.
8. Nous ne pouvons pas comprendre le français.
9. Je voudrais visiter Lyon.
10. Elle lit le journal.

Maintenant, draw ^(leen-yuh) **des lignes** ^{lines between} entre the opposites **en bas**. Do not forget to say them out loud.

Say ^(say) **ces mots** ^{these} every day to describe **les choses dans** ^(voh-truh) **votre** ^{your} **maison,** ^{home} dans **votre** ^(ay-kohl) **école** ^{school} ou dans **votre bureau.**

^(grahⁿ)
grand

^(gohsh)
gauche

^(zhun)
jeune

^(poh-vruh)
pauvre

malade

long

beaucoup

^(bohⁿ)
bon

^(shoh)
chaud

^(bah)
en bas

lent

^(shair)
cher

^(fair-may)
fermé

^(oh)
en haut

^(oo-vair)
ouvert

^(koor)
court

^(mar-shay)
bon marché

^(puh)
peu

^(bun)
en bonne santé

^(vee)
vite

^(vee-yuh)
vieux

^(puh-tee)
petit

^(dwaht)
droite

^(fwah)
froid

riche

^(moh-vay)
mauvais

- ☐ **unique** ^(ew-neek) sole, only, single
- ☐ **l'enfant unique** ^{(lahⁿ-fahⁿ)(tew-neek)} only child
- ☐ **universel** ^(ew-nee-vair-sel) universal
- ☐ **l'université** ^(lew-nee-vair-see-tay) university
- ☐ **l'urgence** ^(lew-rzhahⁿs) urgency, emergency

u

(ee-air)
Hier à Bordeaux!
 yesterday

(oh-zhoor-dwee)
Aujourd'hui à Tours!
 today

(duh-ma⁽ⁿ⁾)
Demain à Nice!
 tomorrow

If you know a few key **mots**, traveling can be easy in most French-speaking countries. **La**

^(nay) ^(pah) France **n'est pas très grande**, in fact, it is slightly smaller than the state of Texas. ^(doh⁽ⁿ⁾k) **Donc, c'est**

^(fah-seel) ^(ess) très facile **voyager** in France. **Comment est-ce que vous voyagez en France?**
 easy



^(vwah-yahzh)
Etienne voyage en auto.
 travels car



Colette voyage en train.



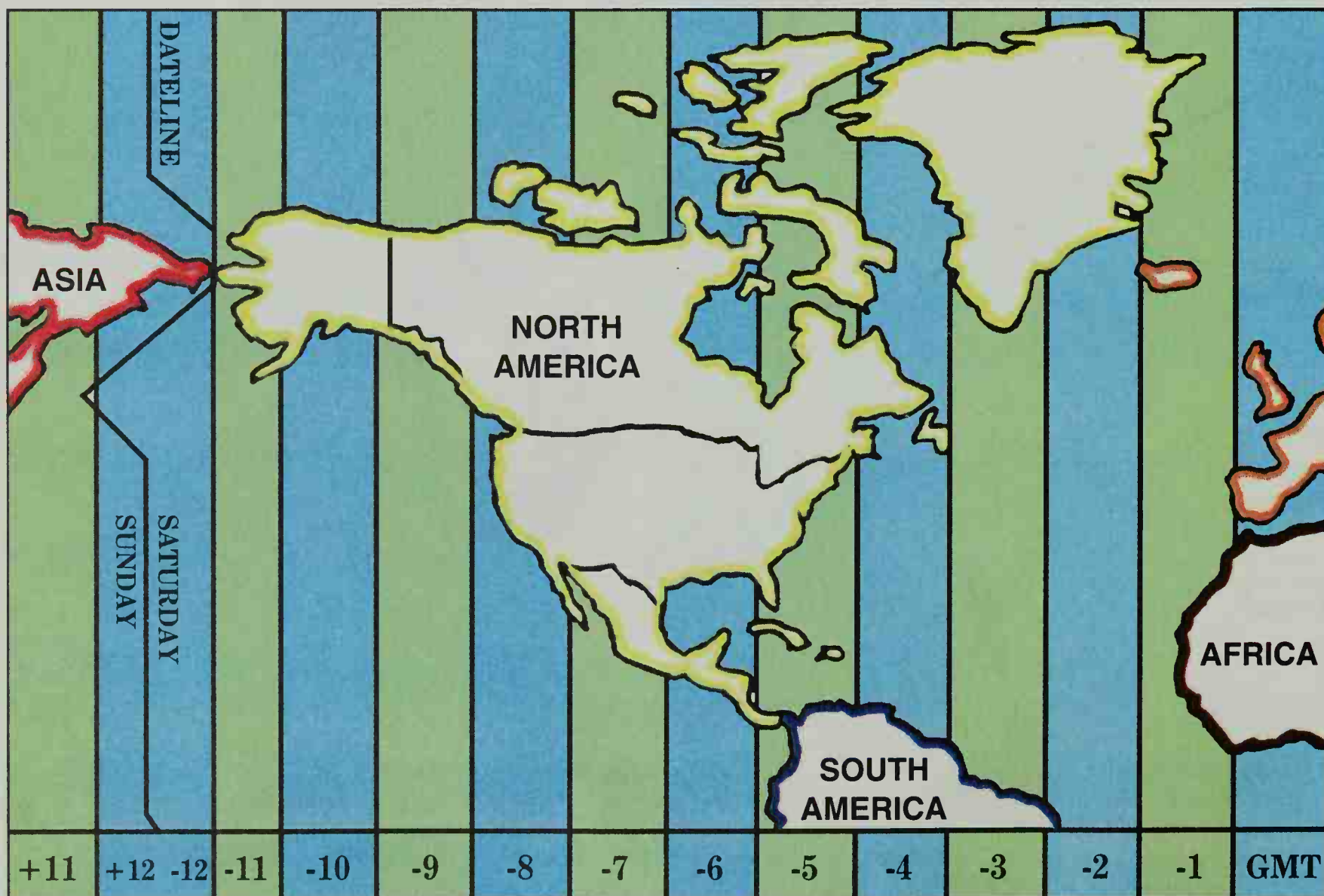
^(bah-toh)
Marie-Anne voyage en bateau.
 boat

Françoise voyage en avion.
 airplane



Xavier voyage en motocyclette.

Lucette voyage en autobus.



Quand vous are traveling, **vous** will want to tell others your nationality **et vous** will meet people from all corners of the world. Can you guess where people are from if they say one of the following? **Les réponses** are in your glossary beginning on page 108.

(vya⁽ⁿ⁾) (dah⁽ⁿ⁾-gluh-tair)
Je viens d'Angleterre. _____
come from

(dee-tah-lee)
Je viens d'Italie. _____

(day) (zay-tah-zoo-nee)
Je viens des États-Unis. _____

(deh-spahn-yuh)
Je viens d'Espagne. _____

(bel-zheek)
Je viens de Belgique. _____

(swees)
Je viens de Suisse. _____

(mah-rohk)
Je viens du Maroc. _____

(day-kohs)
Je viens d'Ecosse. _____

(doh-treesh)
Je viens d'Autriche. _____

(noo) (vuh-noh⁽ⁿ⁾) (roo-see)
Nous venons de Russie. _____
we come

(dahl-mahn-yuh)
Nous venons d'Allemagne. _____

(dees-rah-el)
Nous venons d'Israël. _____

(tew-nee-zee)
Nous venons de Tunisie. _____

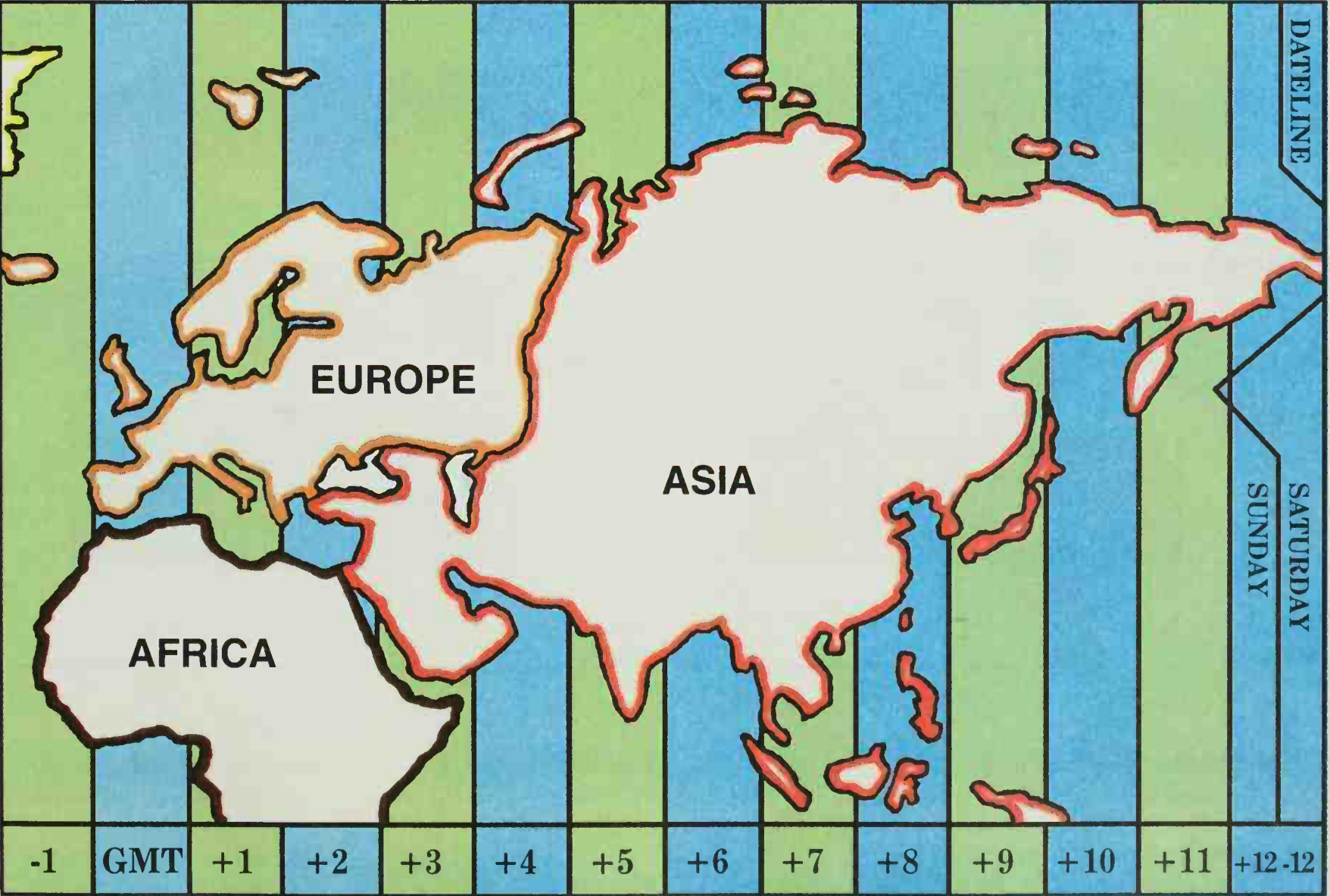
(dahl-zhay-ree)
Il vient d'Algérie. _____
he comes

(deer-lahnd)
Il vient d'Irlande. _____

(por-too-gahl)
Elle vient du Portugal. _____
she comes

(dah-freek)
Elle vient d'Afrique du Sud. _____

Je viens du Canada. _____



Le mot for "trip" is taken from le mot "**voyager**," which makes it easy: **voyage**. **Beaucoup de** mots revolve around the concept of travel which is exactly what **vous voudriez faire**. Practice the following mots many times. **Vous** will see them often.

(vwah-yah-zhay)
voyager
to travel

(ah-zhah⁽ⁿ⁾s) (vwah-yahzh)
une agence de voyage
travel agency

(vwah-yah-zhur)
le voyageur
traveler

(boh⁽ⁿ⁾)
Bon voyage!
have a good trip

If **vous** choose **aller en automobile**, voilà a few key mots.

(loh-toh-root)
l'autoroute
freeway

(vwah-teur) (loo-ay)
une voiture à louer
rental car

(root)
la route
road

(ah-zhah⁽ⁿ⁾s) (loh-kah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) (vwah-teur)
une agence de location de voitures
car-rental agency

(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-trah-vah⁽ⁿ⁾-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
une contravention
parking ticket

(stah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) (day-sah⁽ⁿ⁾s)
la station d'essence
service station

En bas **il y a** some basic signs which **vous** should **aussi** learn to recognize quickly.

(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-tray)
entrer
to enter

(sor-teer)
sortir
to exit

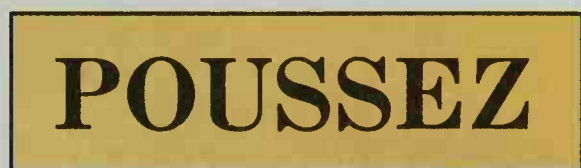


(lah⁽ⁿ⁾-tray)
l'entrée
entrance

(sor-tee)
la sortie
exit

(pra⁽ⁿ⁾-see-pahl)
l'entrée principale
main

(suh-koor)
la sortie de secours
emergency exit



(poo-say)
poussez
push (doors)

(tee-ray)
tirez
pull (doors)

- ☐ les vacances (vah-kah⁽ⁿ⁾s) vacation, holidays
- les grandes vacances summer vacation
- ☐ la valse (vahls) waltz
- ☐ la vanille (vah-nee-yuh) vanilla
- la glace à la vanille (glahs) vanilla ice cream

V

Let's learn the basic travel verbs. Take out a piece of paper **et** make up your own sentences with these **nouveaux mots**. Follow the same pattern **vous** have in previous Steps.

(vwah-yah-zhay) (ah-vyoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
voyager en avion
to fly

(ah-ree-vay)
arriver
to arrive

(sor-teer)
sortir
to leave

(eel-yah)
il y a
there is, there are

(ah-lay)
aller
to go

(par-teer)
partir
to depart (vehicles)

(fair) (vah-leez)
faire la valise
to pack suitcase

(shah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay) (tra⁽ⁿ⁾)
changer de train
to transfer (trains)

Voilà des nouveaux mots pour votre voyage.
some

(lah-ay-roh-por)
l'aéroport
airport



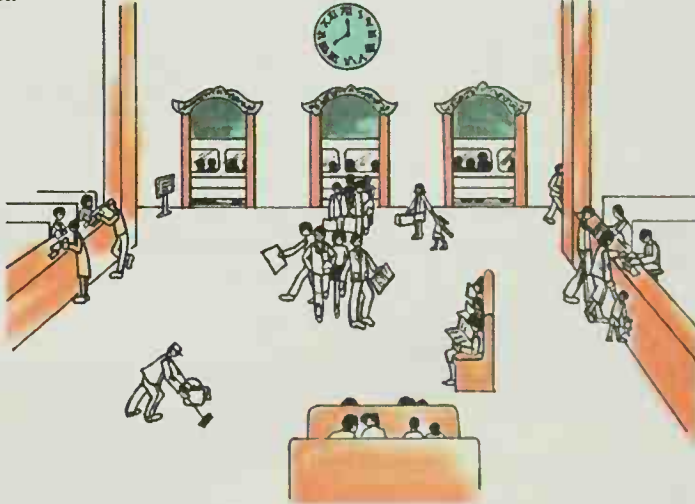
(kay)
le quai
platform



(loh-rair)
l'horaire
timetable

DE PARIS À TOURS		
Départ	N° de train	Arrivée
00:41	50	09:41
07:40	19	16:40
12:15	22	21:15
14:32	10	23:32
21:40	04	06:40

(gar)
la gare
train station



- ☐ la variété (vah-ree-ay-tay) variety

☐ la veine (ven) vein (in the body)

– avoir de la veine (ah-vwah)(duh)(lah)(ven) .. to be lucky

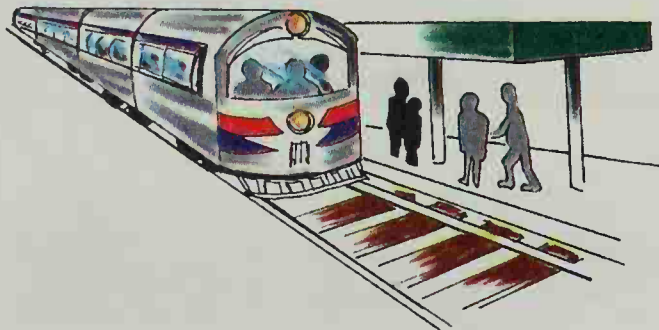
☐ la version (vair-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) version

– la version originale (VO) (oh-ree-zhee-nahl) .. original version (of a film)

Avec ces mots, vous êtes ready for any voyage, anywhere. Vous should have no problèmes avec these verbs, just remember the basic “plug-in” formula vous have already learned. Use that knowledge to translate the following thoughts en français. Les réponses sont en bas.

- 1. I fly to Paris.
- 2. I transfer trains in Toulon.
- 3. He goes to Marseille.
- 4. We arrive tomorrow.
- 5. We buy three tickets to Tours.
- 6. They travel to Strasbourg.
- 7. Where is the train to Bordeaux?
- 8. How can we fly to Switzerland? With Swiss Air or with Air France?

Voilà some mots importants pour le voyageur.



DE PARIS À TOURS		
Départ	N° de train	Arrivée
00:41	50	09:41
07:40	19	16:40
12:15	22	21:15
14:32	10	23:32
21:40	04	06:40

occupé

libre

le compartiment

la place

le départ

l'arrivée

à l'étranger

à l'intérieur

LES RÉPONSES

- 1. Je voyage en avion à Paris.
- 2. Je change de train à Toulon.
- 3. Il va à Marseille.
- 4. Nous arrivons demain.
- 5. Nous achetons trois billets pour Tours.
- 6. Ils/elles voyagent à Strasbourg.
- 7. Où est le train pour Bordeaux?
- 8. Comment pouvons-nous aller en avion en Suisse? Avec Air Suisse ou Air France?

Increase your travel **mots** by writing out **les mots en bas et** practicing the sample **phrases** (frahz)
sensences

out loud. Practice asking questions avec “où.” It will help you later.

(poor)
pour _____
for **Où est le train pour Paris?**

(port)
la porte _____
gate **Où est la porte numéro 5?**

(day) (zohb-zhay)(troo-vay)
le bureau des objets trouvés _____
lost-and-found office **Y a-t-il un bureau des objets trouvés?**

(por-tur)
le porteur _____
porter **Où est le porteur? Où est le porteur?**
Où est le porteur?

(vohl)
le vol _____
flight **Où est le vol pour Marseille?**

(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-seen-yuh)
la consigne _____
left-luggage office **Y a-t-il une consigne?**

(bew-roh) (shah⁽ⁿ⁾zh)
le bureau de change _____
money-exchange office **Où est le bureau de change?**

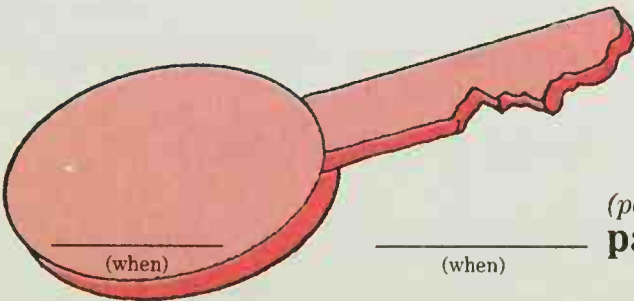
(ghee-shay)
le guichet _____
counter **Où est le guichet numéro sept?**

(sahl) (dah-tah⁽ⁿ⁾t)
la salle d'attente _____
waiting room **Y a-t-il une salle d'attente?**

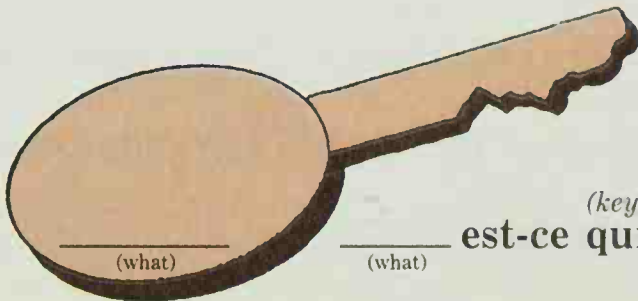
(vah-goh⁽ⁿ⁾-reh-stoh-rah⁽ⁿ⁾)
le wagon-restaurant _____
dining car **Y a-t-il un wagon-restaurant dans le train?**

(vah-goh⁽ⁿ⁾-lee)
le wagon-lit _____
sleeping car **Y a-t-il un wagon-lit dans le train?**

(koo-shet)
la couchette _____
berth, bunk **Y a-t-il des couchettes dans le train?**



(when) (par)
part le train?



(what) (key) (suh)(pahs)
est-ce qui se passe?
is happening

- | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|
| ☐ la vierge (vee-airzh) | virgin | |
| – la Sainte Vierge (sa ⁽ⁿ⁾ t)(vee-airzh) | Virgin Mary | |
| ☐ la vigne (veen-yuh) | grape vine | V |
| ☐ le vigneron (veen-yur-oh ⁽ⁿ⁾) | wine-grower | |
| ☐ le vignoble (veen-yoh-bluh) | vineyard | |

Pouvez-vous lire les phrases suivantes?
can read following



← Vous êtes maintenant assis dans l'avion
(voo) (zet) (ah-see) seated
 et vous voyagez en France. Vous avez
(voo) (zah-vay)
 de l'argent, votre billet, votre passeport
(voh) (vah-leez)
 et vos valises. Vous êtes maintenant
your suitcases
 touriste. Vous arrivez demain à 14:15 en
 France. Bon voyage! Amusez-vous
(byaⁿ)
 bien.
well



En France il y a many different types of trains – l'omnibus et l'autorail sont lents; le rapide
(eel-yah) (loh-m-nee-boos) (loh-toh-rye) (lahⁿ) (rah-peed)
there are
 et l'express are much faster. If vous plan to travel a long distance, vous may wish to catch an
(lek-spress)
 Inter-City train or TGV (train à grande vitesse) which travels faster et makes fewer
 intermediate stops.

- | | | |
|--|------------|--|
| ☐ le village (vee-lahzh) | village | |
| ☐ le vin (va ⁿ) | wine | |
| ☐ la visite (vee-zeet) | visit | |
| ☐ la vitamine (vee-tah-meen) | vitamin | |
| ☐ le vocabulaire (voh-kah-bew-lair) | vocabulary | |

V

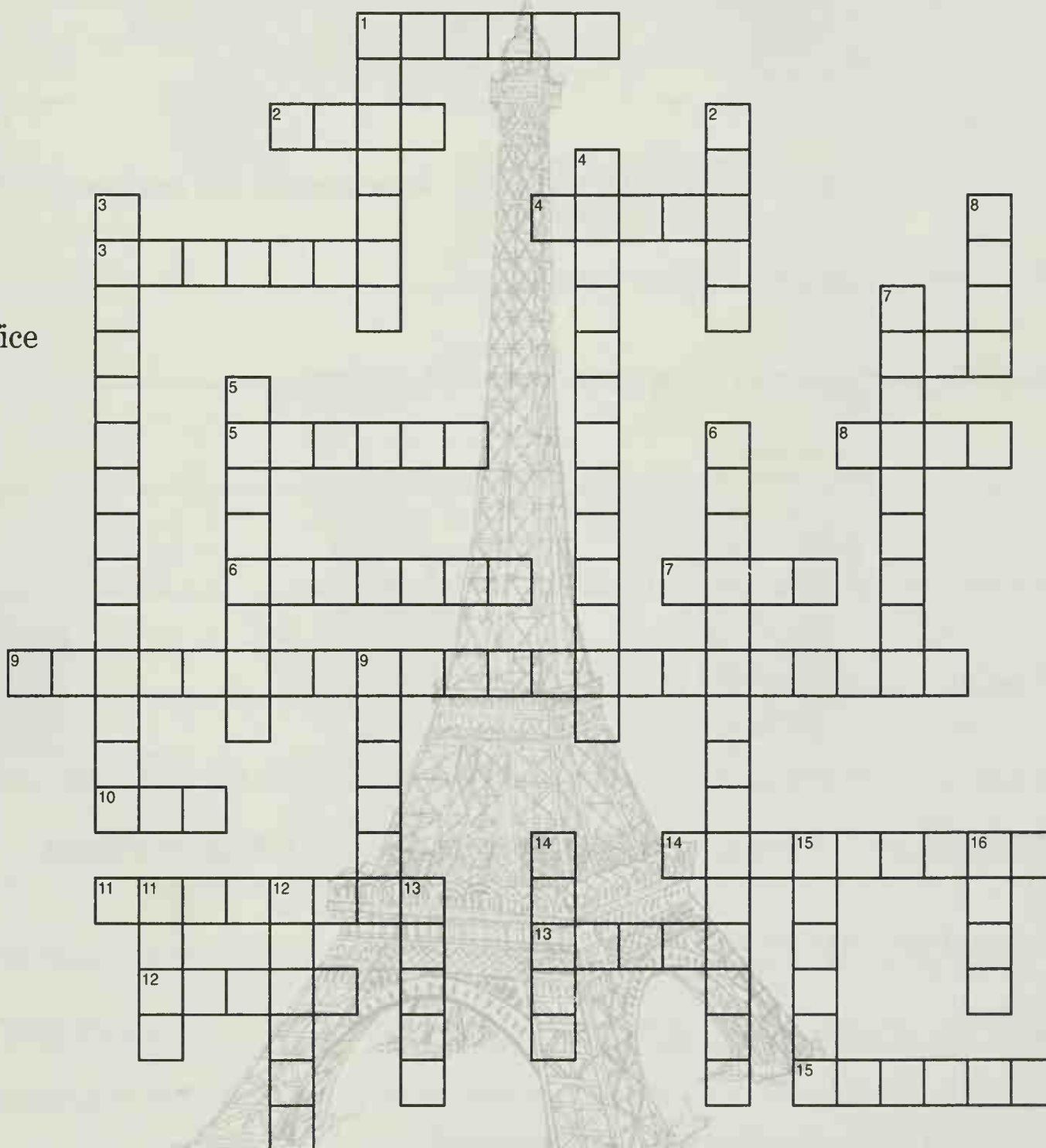
Knowing these travel **mots** will make your holiday twice as enjoyable **et** at least three times as easy. Review these **mots** by doing the crossword puzzle **en bas**. Drill yourself on this Step by selecting other destinations **et** ask your own **questions** about **les trains, les autobus et les avions** that go there. Select more **nouveaux mots de votre dictionnaire** **et** ask your own questions beginning with **quand, où et combien**. **Les réponses** to the crossword puzzle are at the bottom of the next page.

ACROSS

1. money
2. train station
3. timetable
4. to pay
5. occupied
6. counter, window
7. we
8. with
9. lost-and-found office
10. no
11. airport
12. free (unoccupied)
13. to go
14. passport
15. entrance

DOWN

1. to arrive
2. thank you
3. to change trains
4. waiting room
5. traveler
6. dining car
7. have a good trip
8. platform
9. to know (a fact)
11. she
12. to leave
13. weather, time
14. seat
15. exit
16. nothing



Eiffel Tower – La Tour Eiffel is Paris' most famous landmark. It was first opened in 1889 and soars to a height of over 1,000 feet.

Most "w" words are foreign additions to **le français**.

- | | | |
|---|-------|----------------|
| ☐ le wagon (<i>vah-gohⁿ</i>) | ..... | railroad car |
| ☐ le week-end (<i>week-end</i>) | ..... | weekend |
| ☐ le western (<i>wes-tairn</i>) | ..... | western (film) |
| ☐ le whisky (<i>wee-skee</i>) | ..... | whisky |

W

What about inquiring about le ^(pree)prix ^(bee-ay)des ^(tah-reef)billets ou le tarif? Vous ^{can}pouvez ask these questions.

^(kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾)Combien est le tarif ^(leel)pour ^(lee)Lille? _____

Combien est le billet ^(by-ohn)pour Bayonne? _____

Combien est le billet ^(bor-doh)pour Bourdeaux? _____

^(ah-lay)aller _____
one-way

^(ah-lay)aller ^(ruh-tour)et retour _____
round-trip

What about times of ^(day-par)départs ^(ah-ree-vay)et arrivées? Vous pouvez ask ces questions aussi.
departure arrival

À ^(kel)quelle ^(uhr)heure ^(lee-oh⁽ⁿ⁾)part l'avion pour Lyon? _____
at what time leaves for

À quelle heure ^(loh⁽ⁿ⁾-druh)part le train pour Londres? _____

À quelle heure ^(ah-reev)arrive l'avion ^(lee-oh⁽ⁿ⁾)de New York? _____
arrives from

À quelle heure arrive le train ^(gruh-noh-bluh)de Grenoble? _____

À quelle heure part l'avion ^(nees)pour Nice? _____

Vous have just arrived en France. Vous êtes à la gare. OÙ ^(voo-dree-ay-voo)voudriez-vous aller? À Limoges?

À Strasbourg? Tell that to the person at the ^(ghee-shay)guichet selling les billets!
window

Je voudrais ^(bruh-tahn-yuh)aller en Bretagne. _____
go

À ^(kel)quelle heure part le train pour la Bretagne? _____

Combien ^(koot)coûte le billet pour la Bretagne? _____

RÉPONSES AUX MOTS CROISÉS

11. elle
9. savoir
16. rien
8. quai
15. sortie
14. place
13. temps
12. partir
6. wagon-restaurant
7. bon voyage

5. voyageur
4. salle d'attente
3. changer de train
2. merci
1. arriver

DOWN

12. libre
13. aller
14. passeport
15. entrée
9. bureau des objets trouvés
10. non
11. aéroport

1. argent
2. gare
3. horaire
4. payer
5. occupé
6. guichet

ACROSS

Maintenant that vous know the words essential for traveling en France ou en Suisse, what are some speciality items vous might go in search of?

(froh-mahzh)
le fromage
cheese



(soo-vuh-neer)
les souvenirs
souvenirs



(shoh-koh-laht)
des chocolates
chocolates



(vet-mah⁽ⁿ⁾)
les vêtements
clothes



(par-fuh⁽ⁿ⁾)
le parfum
perfume



(tah-bloh)
les tableaux
pictures



Your Pocket Pal™ can be found at the back of this book. Each section focuses on essentials for your voyage. Cut out your Pocket Pal™, fold it et carry it with you at all times. It does not matter whether vous carry it in your pocket, briefcase, knapsack ou wallet. Do not pack it in your luggage, as it will not be much help to you in your suitcase. Your Pocket Pal™ is not meant to replace learning français, but will help you in the event vous forget something and need a little bit of help.

- ☐ le zèbre (zeh-bruh) zebra
- ☐ – zébré (zay-bray) striped
- ☐ le zèle (zel) zeal, ardor
- ☐ – zélé (zay-lay) zealous
- ☐ le zénith (zay-neet) zenith, peak

Z

Vous êtes maintenant en France et vous avez une chambre. Vous avez faim. Où y a-t-il un bon restaurant? First of all, ^(eel-yah)il y a ^(fa⁽ⁿ⁾)different types of places to eat. ^(yah-teel)Let's learn them.
 there are have hunger is there

^(reh-stoh-rah⁽ⁿ⁾)
le restaurant

exactly what it says with a variety of meals and prices

^(brah-suh-ree)
la brasserie

originally a beer salon, but now also a restaurant

^(loh-bairzh)
l'auberge

originally a country inn, but it can be an inviting city restaurant as well

^(bee-stroh)
le bistro

slang for **le bar** or a small, intimate restaurant with lots of atmosphere

^(bar)
le bar

serves morning pastries, but concentrates on liquid refreshments

If **vous** look around you **dans un restaurant français**, **vous** will see that some ^(koo-teurn)**coutumes** ^{customs}
françaises might be different from yours. Sharing **tables avec** others **est** a common **et très**
 pleasant custom. Before beginning ^(ruh-pah)**votre repas**, ^{meal} be sure to wish those sharing your table –
^{(boh⁽ⁿ⁾) (nah-pay-tee)}**"Bon appétit!"** Your turn to practice now.
 enjoy your meal



(enjoy your meal)

And at least one more time for practice!

(enjoy your meal)

- | | | |
|--|------------------|----------|
| ☐ le zéphyr (zay-feer) | balmy breeze | |
| ☐ zéro (zay-roh) | zero | |
| ☐ le zodiaque (zoh-dee-ahk) | zodiac | Z |
| – Je suis Poissons. (zhuh)(swee)(pwah-soh ⁽ⁿ⁾).. | I am a "pisces." | |
| ☐ la zoologie (zoh-oh-loh-zhee) | zoology | |

Start imagining now all the new taste treats you will experience abroad. Try all of the different



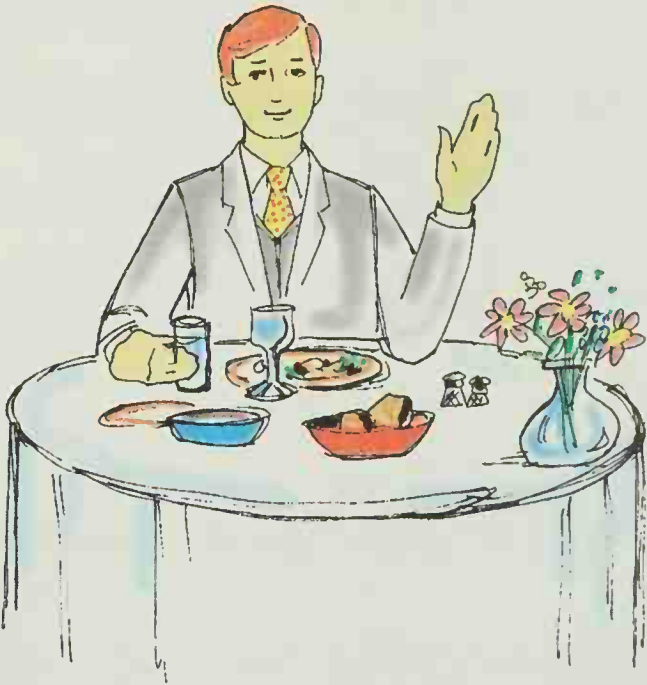
types of eating establishments mentioned on the previous page. Experiment. If **vous trouvez** ^(ray-zair-vah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) **un restaurant** that **vous voudriez** to try, consider calling ahead to make a **réserve****ation**.

“Je voudrais faire une réservation.” If **vous avez besoin d’un menu**, catch the attention of **le** ^{I would like} **serveur**, saying,

“Monsieur! Le menu, s’il vous plaît.”

(Sir! The menu, please.)

If your **serveur** asks if **vous** enjoyed your **repas**, a smile **et** a **“Oui, merci,”** will tell him that you did.



Most **restaurants français** post **le menu** outside **ou** inside. Do not hesitate to ask to see **la carte** before being seated so **vous savez** what type of **repas** ^(pree) **et** **prix** ^{meals} **vous** will encounter. Most **restaurants** offer **un plat du jour** ^{daily special} **ou** **un menu à prix fixe** ^{fixed}. These are complete **repas** ^{meals} at a fair **prix** ^{price}. Don’t forget to take your Pocket Pal™ with you.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| ☐ la zone (zohn) | zone | _____ |
| ☐ – une zone de silence (see-lah ⁽ⁿ⁾ s) | quiet zone | _____ |
| ☐ le zoo (zoh) | zoo | Z _____ |
| ☐ – un jardin zoologique (zhar-da ⁽ⁿ⁾) | zoological garden | _____ |
| ☐ Zut! (zewt) | Darn! Rats! | _____ |

En France, ^(eel-yah) il y a ^(ruh-pah) trois main **repas** to enjoy every day, plus perhaps ^(pah-tee-suh-ree) un **café** et une **pâtisserie** _{there are} pour le voyageur fatigué late in l'après-midi.

^(puh-tee-day-zhuh-nay)
le petit-déjeuner
_{breakfast}

This meal usually consists of **café ou thé**, croissants, butter and marmalade.

Check serving times before **vous** retire for the night or you might miss out!

^(day-zhuh-nay)
le déjeuner
_{mid-day meal}

generally served from 12:00 to 14:00; you will be able to find any type of meal, **grand ou petit**, served at this time.

^(dee-nay)
le dîner
_{evening meal}

generally served from 19:30 to 22:00. This meal is meant to be relished, surrounded by good friends and a pleasant atmosphere.

Maintenant for a preview of delights to come . . . At the back of this **livre**, **vous** will find a sample

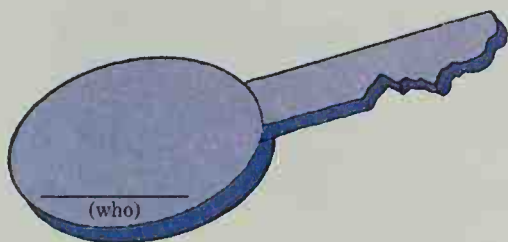
menu français. ^(lee-zay) Lisez le ^(ah-pruh-nay) menu ^(noo-voh) aujourd'hui et ^{learn} apprenez les **nouveaux mots.** When **vous** are ready to leave on your **voyage**, cut out **le menu**, fold it, et carry it in your pocket, wallet **ou** purse.

Before you go, how do **vous** say these **trois** phrases which are so very important for the hungry traveler?

Excuse me. I would like to make a reservation. _____

Waiter! The menu, please. _____

Enjoy your meal! _____



(who)

^(mah⁽ⁿ⁾zh)

mange des escargots?

eats

(who)

^(bwah)

boit du thé?

drinks

^(kay-bek)

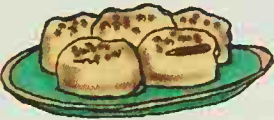
voyage à Québec?

(who)

Learning the following should help you to identify what kind of meat **vous** have ordered et comment it will be prepared.

- ☐ **boeuf** (*buf*) beef
- ☐ **veau** (*voh*) veal
- ☐ **porc** (*por*) pork
- ☐ **mouton** (*moo-toh⁽ⁿ⁾*) mutton

La carte below has the main categories **vous** will find in most restaurants. Learn them **aujourd'hui** so that **vous** will easily recognize them when you dine à Paris ou à Nice. Be sure to write the words in the blanks below.



(or-duh-vruh)

hors-d'oeuvre

appetizers

(poh-tahzh)

potages

soups

(uh)

oeufs

eggs

(pwah-soh⁽ⁿ⁾)

poissons

fish and seafood dishes

(vee-ah⁽ⁿ⁾d)

viandes

meat dishes

(muh-new)

Menu

(day-sair)

desserts

desserts

(kabs-kroot)

casse-croûte

snacks

(fwee)

fruits

fruit

(froh-mahzh)

ou fromages

cheese

(pah-tee-suh-ree)

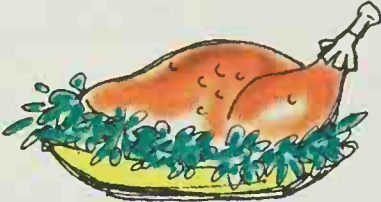
pâtisseries

pastries

(bwah-soh⁽ⁿ⁾)

boissons

beverages



(voh-lie)

volailles

poultry

(lay-gewm)

légumes

vegetables

(sah-lahd)

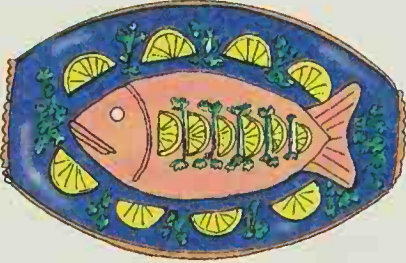
salades

salads

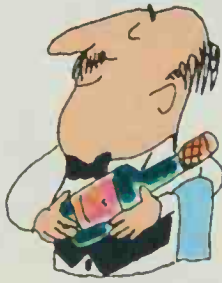












☐ volaille (voh-lie) poultry

☐ agneau (ahn-yoh) lamb

☐ gibier (zhee-bee-ay) game

☐ frit (free) fried

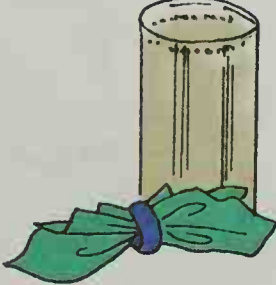
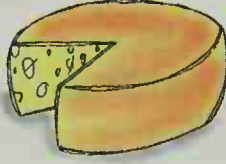
☐ rôti (roh-tee) roasted

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Vous may also order **légumes** avec votre **repas** ou perhaps **une salade verte**. One day at an open-air **marché** will teach you **les noms** for all the different kinds of **légumes** et **fruits**, plus it will be a delightful experience for you. **Vous** pouvez always consult your menu guide at the back of **ce** livre if **vous** oubliez le nom correct. **Maintenant** vous are seated et le **serveur** arrive.

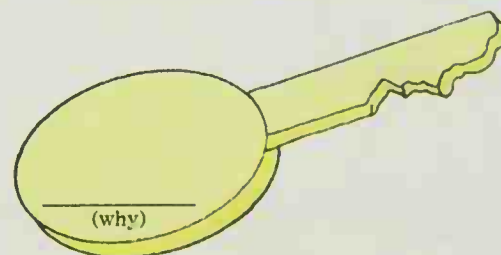


Le petit-déjeuner est un **peu** différent because il est fairly standardized et vous will frequently take it at votre **hôtel**, as il est **généralement** included in le **prix** de votre **chambre**. En bas il y a des exemples of what vous pouvez expect to greet you le matin.

	<u>Boissons</u>		<u>et ...</u>
	café		pain
	café au lait		croissants
	thé		jambon
	chocolat		ham
	jus d'orange		confiture
	juice		jam
	jus de tomate		beurre
	jus de pomme		oeuf à la coque
	apple		soft-boiled
	lait		oeufs brouillés
			scrambled
			omelette nature

- | | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| ☐ cuit (kwee) | cooked | _____ |
| ☐ cuit au four (kwee)(toh)(foor) | baked | _____ |
| ☐ grillé (gree-ay) | grilled | _____ |
| ☐ farci (far-see) | stuffed | _____ |
| ☐ fumé (few-may) | smoked | _____ |

<u>Hors-d'oeuvre</u> Oeufs durs mayonnaise
<u>Salade</u> Salade niçoise avec du pain frais
<u>Entrée</u> Côtes d'agneau grillées à la menthe et au vinaigre
<u>Dessert</u> Mousse au chocolat



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Maintenant est a good time for a quick review. Draw lines between les mots français et their English equivalents.

we eat

waitress

give me

beverages

thank you

I would like

I drink

bill

tip

lunch

mail

breakfast

dinner

l'addition

le déjeuner

merci

le dîner

la serveuse

le petit-déjeuner

(bwah-soh⁽ⁿ⁾)
les boissons

donnez-moi

le courrier

(poor-bwahr)
le pourboire

je bois

nous mangeons

je voudrais



Voilà a few holidays which you might experience during your visit.

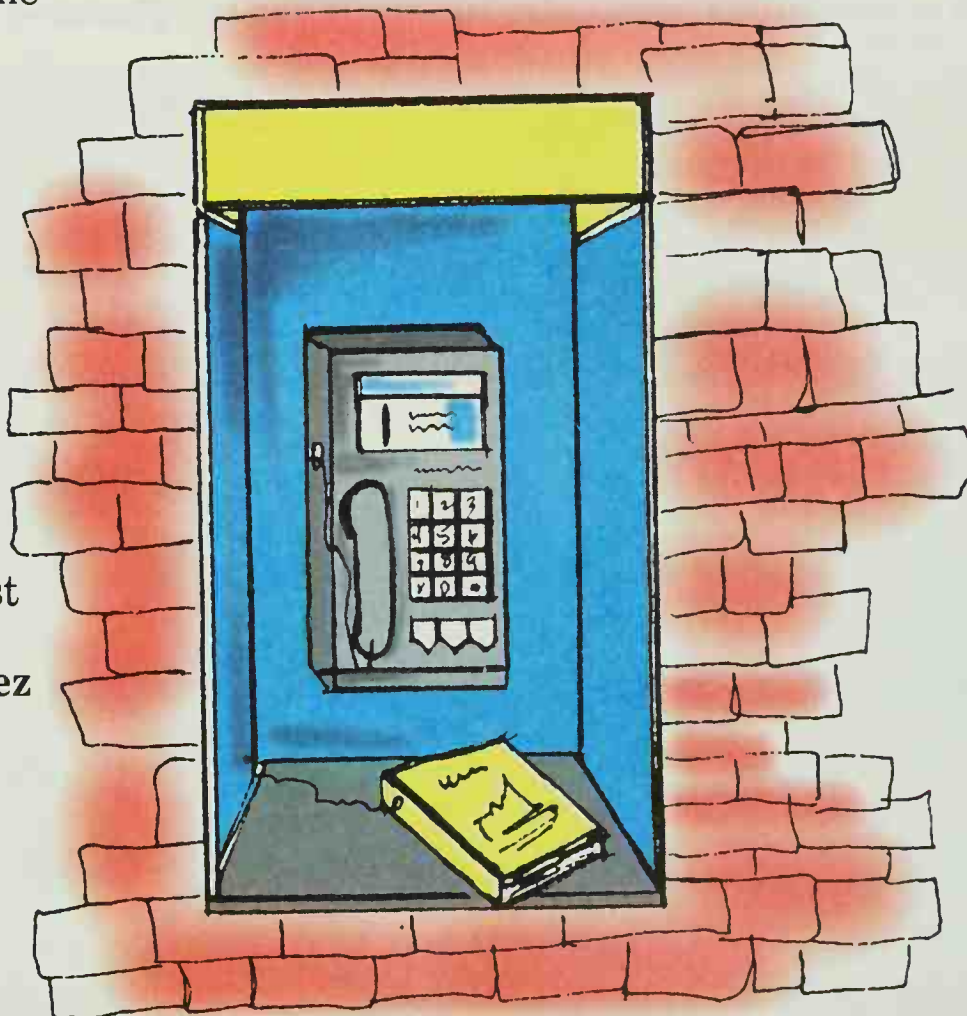
- | | | |
|--|-------|----------------|
| ☐ Nouvel An (noo-vel)(ah ⁽ⁿ⁾) | | New Year's Day |
| ☐ Noël (noh-el) | ..... | Christmas |
| ☐ Vendredi-Saint (vah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -druh-dee-sa ⁽ⁿ⁾ t) | ..... | Good Friday |
| ☐ Pâques (pah-kuh) | ..... | Easter |

(kess) (key)
Qu'est-ce qui est différent about le téléphone en France? Well, **vous** never notice such things
 what
 until **vous** want to use them. **Les téléphones** allow you to call **des amis**, reserve **les billets de**
 (day) (zah-mee)
 friends
théâtre, de concert ou de ballet, make emergency calls, check on the hours of a **musée**, rent
 (bah-leh) (mew-zay)
 tickets
une voiture et all those other **choses** which **nous faisons** on a daily basis. It also gives you a
 do
 certain amount of **liberté** **quand vous pouvez** make your own **appels de téléphone**.
 (ah-pel)
 calls

Les téléphones can usually be found
 everywhere: in the **bureaux de poste**, on the
 post offices
 street, in the **cafés**, at **la gare** and in the
 lobby of **votre hôtel**.

So, let's learn how to operate **le téléphone**.

The instructions can look complicated,
 but remember, **vous** should be able to
 recognize some of these **mots** already. Most
 téléphones use **une télécarte**. **Vous pouvez**
 (tay-lay-kart)
 telephone card
 (say)
 buy **ces télécartes** at news-stands and in
 these
 stores as well as **aux bureaux de poste** et
 à **la gare**. Ready? Well, before you turn
 train station
 the page it would be a good idea to go back
 et review all your numbers one more time.

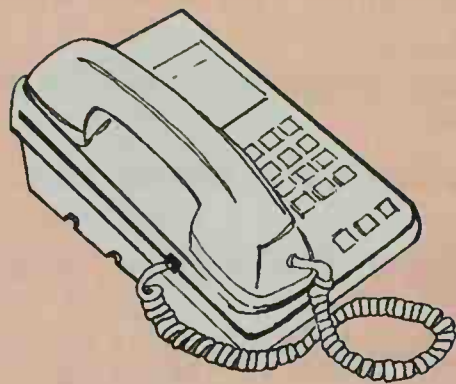


To dial from the United States to most other countries **vous** need that country's international
 area code. Your **annuaire** at home should have a listing of international area codes.
 (ah-new-air)
 telephone book

Voilà some very useful words built around the word "**téléphone**."

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------|
| ☐ le téléphoniste (tay-lay-foh-neest)..... | operator | _____ |
| ☐ le cabine téléphonique (kah-been)(tay-lay-foh-neek) ... | telephone booth | _____ |
| ☐ l'annuaire (lah-new-air) | telephone book | _____ |
| ☐ la conversation téléphonique (koh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -vair-sah-syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾) | telephone conversation | _____ |

When **vous** leave your contact numbers with friends, family **et** business colleagues, **vous** should include your destination's country code **et** city code whenever possible . For example,



Country Codes

City Codes

France	33	Paris	1
		Marseille	91
Belgium	32	Brussels	2
		Antwerp	3
Switzerland	41	Geneva	22

To call from one city to another **en France**, **vous** may need to go to **le bureau de poste** ou call **le téléphoniste** dans votre hôtel. Tell **le téléphoniste**, “Je voudrais téléphoner à Chicago,”
operator
ou “Je voudrais téléphoner à San Francisco.”

Now you try it: _____
(I would like to call . . .)

When answering **le téléphone**, **vous** pick up the receiver **et** say,

(ah-loh)
“**Allô c’est** _____ **à l’appareil.**”
(votre nom) (lah-pah-ray)
on the phone

When saying goodbye, **vous** dites, “**Au revoir,**” (ruh-vwahr) ou “**À demain.**” (duh-ma⁽ⁿ⁾) Your turn —
until tomorrow

(Hello. This is . . .)

(goodbye) (until tomorrow)

(noo-blee-ay)
N’oubliez pas that **vous** **pouvez** ask . . .
don’t forget can

(kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾) (koot) (ah-pel) (oh) (zay-tah-zoo-nee)
Combien coûte un appel téléphonique aux États-Unis? _____
U.S.A.

Combien coûte un appel téléphonique au Canada? _____

Voilà some emergency telephone numbers.

☐ en France:	police (poh-lees)	police	17	_____
	feu (fuh)	fire	18	_____
☐ en Suisse:	police (poh-lees)	police	117	_____
	feu (fuh)	fire	118	_____

Voilà some sample sentences for le téléphone. Write them in the blanks en bas.

^(voo-dray) ^(tay-lay-foh-nay) ^(boh-stoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
Je voudrais téléphoner à Boston. _____

^(lah-ay-roh-por)
Je voudrais téléphoner à Air France à l'aéroport. _____

^(oh) ^(may-duh-sa⁽ⁿ⁾)
Je voudrais téléphoner au médecin. _____

^(moh⁽ⁿ⁾)
Mon numéro est 53-68-70-10. _____
my

^(kel) ^(ay)
Quel est votre numéro de téléphone? _____
what

Quel est le numéro de téléphone de l'hôtel? _____

^(lah-pah-ray)
Christine: Allô, c'est Madame Villon à l'appareil. Je voudrais parler à Madame
Beauchamp.

^(a⁽ⁿ⁾-stah⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(may) ^(leen-yuh)
Téléphoniste: Un instant, s'il vous plaît. Excusez-moi, mais la ligne est occupée.
one but line busy

^(ray-pay-tay) ^(plew) ^(lah⁽ⁿ⁾-tuh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾)
Christine: Répétez ça, s'il vous plaît. Parlez plus lentement.
speak more slowly

Téléphoniste: Excusez-moi, mais la ligne est occupée.

^(oh) ^(ruh-vvahr)
Christine: Oh. Merci. Au revoir.

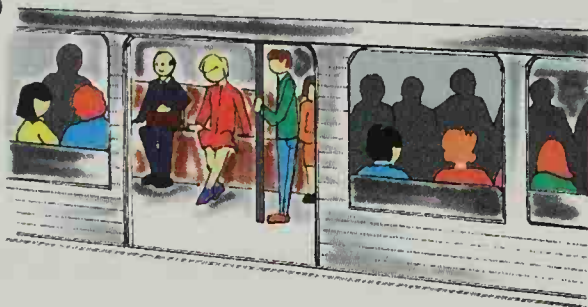
^(lah⁽ⁿ⁾-tuh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾)
Vous êtes ready to use any téléphone en France. Just take it lentement et speak clearly.
slowly

- Voilà countries vous may wish to call.
- | | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| ☐ Algérie ^(ahl-zhay-ree) | Algeria | _____ |
| ☐ Autriche ^(oh-treesh) | Austria | _____ |
| ☐ Belgique ^(bel-zheek) | Belgium | _____ |
| ☐ Canada ^(kah-nah-dah) | Canada | _____ |

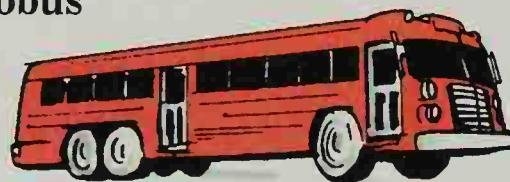
(may-troh)
Le Métro
subway

An excellent means of transportation **est le métro**. **Le métro à Paris** est the quickest et
cheapest form of **transport**. **Le métro** est an extensive **système** which has been expanded by
an express line to the suburbs, **le RER**. **Il y a toujours l'autobus** which is a slower but more
scenic form of **transport**.

(may-troh)
le métro
subway



(loh-toh-boos)
l'autobus
bus



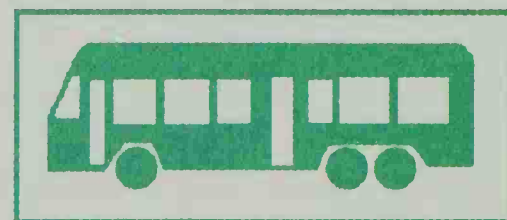
(stah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
la station de métro
station



(stah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) (tahx-ee)
la station de taxis



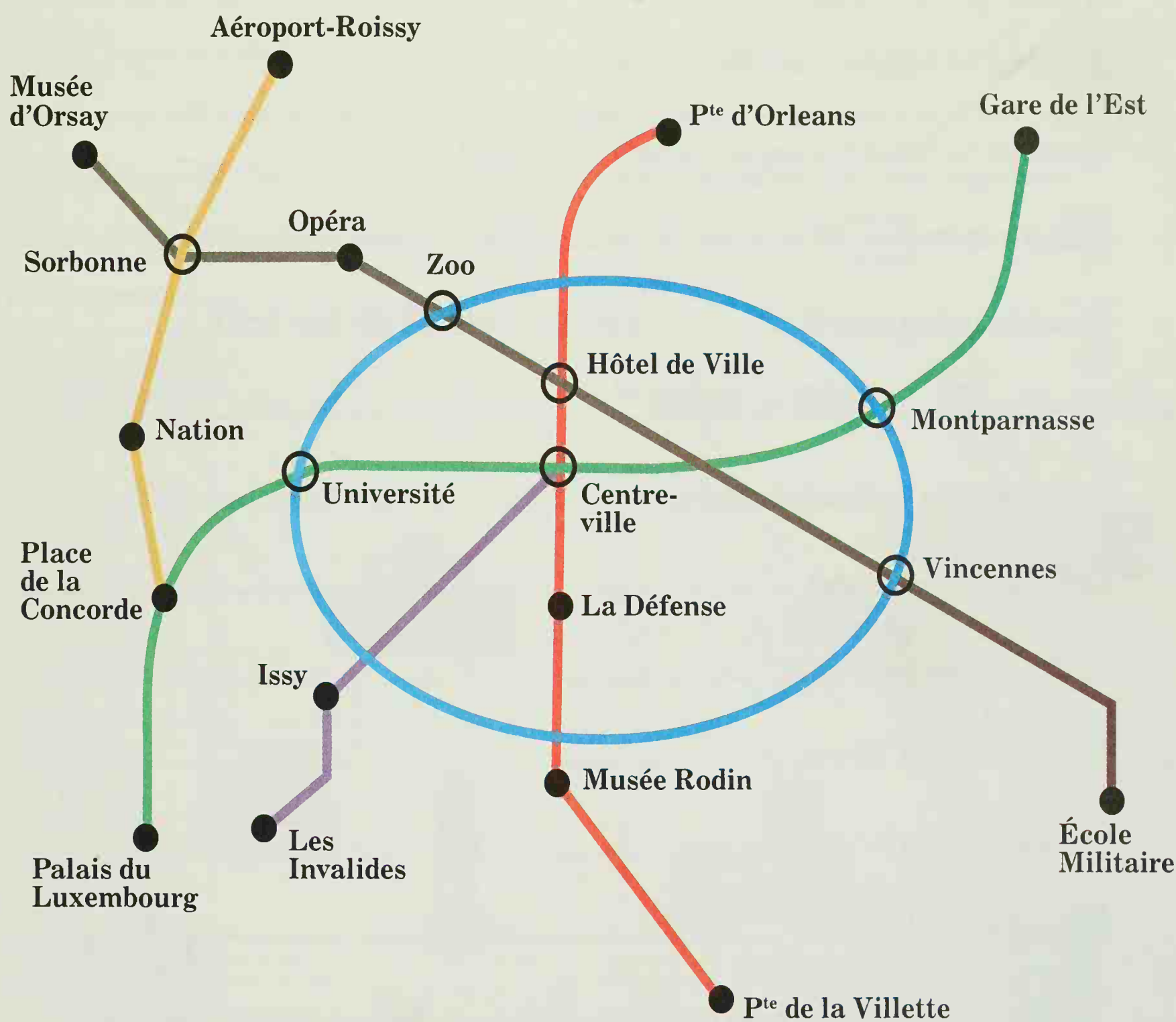
(lah-ray)
l'arrêt d'autobus
stop



Maps displaying the various **lignes** et **arrêts** sont généralement outside every **entrée de**
station de métro. Most **plans de Paris** also have a **métro map**. **Les lignes** sont color-
coded to facilitate reading, just like your example on the next page. If **vous devez** **changer de**
train, look for **les correspondances** clearly marked at each station.

- | | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| ☐ Allemagne (ahl-mahn-yuh)..... | Germany | _____ |
| ☐ Angleterre (ah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -gluh-tair) | England | _____ |
| ☐ Espagne (eh-spahn-yuh) | Spain | _____ |
| ☐ Irlande (eer-lahnd) | Ireland | _____ |
| ☐ Italie (ee-tah-lee) | Italy | _____ |

Other than having foreign words, **le métro français** functions just like à Londres ou à New York. Locate your destination, select the correct line on your practice **métro** et hop on board.



Say these questions aloud many times and don't forget you need **un billet pour le métro!**

Où est la station de métro? (stah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) (may-troh)
 Où est la station de taxis?
 Où est l'arrêt d'autobus?



☐ Luxembourg (lew-k-sah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -boor)	Luxembourg	_____
☐ les Pays-Bas (lay)(pay-ee-bah)	Netherlands	_____
☐ Afrique du Sud (ah-freek)(dew)(sood)	South Africa	_____
☐ Suisse (swees)	Switzerland	_____
☐ les États-Unis (lay)(zay-tah-zoo-nee)	the United States	_____

Practice the following basic questions out loud **et** then write them in the blanks below.

1. ^(kel) **Quelle** ^(fray-kah⁽ⁿ⁾s) **est la fréquence** ^(day) **des trains pour le Louvre?** _____
what is frequency/how often

Quelle est la fréquence des autobus pour Montparnasse? _____

Quelle est la fréquence des trains pour l'aéroport? _____
(lah-ay-roh-por)

2. ^(kah⁽ⁿ⁾) **Quand le train** ^(par-teel) **part-il?** _____
when does it leave

Quand l'autobus part-il? _____ **Quand l'autobus part-il?**

3. ^(koot) **Combien coûte un** ^(tee-kay) **ticket de métro?** _____

Combien coûte un ticket d'autobus? _____

^(tah-reef) ^(say) **Le tarif, c'est combien?** _____
fare it is how much

Le ticket, c'est combien? _____

4. ^(oo) **Où est la** ^(stah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) **station de métro?** _____

Où est la station de taxis? _____

Où est l'arrêt d'autobus? _____
(lah-ray)

Let's change directions **et** learn **trois** new verbs. **Vous** know the basic "plug-in" formula, so write out your own sentences using these new verbs.

^(lah-vay)
laver
to wash (clothes)

^(pair-druh)
perdre
to lose

^(eel) ^(foh)
il faut
it is necessary (it takes)

- Voilà** a few more holidays to keep in mind.
- ☐ **Fête du Travail** *(fet)(dew)(trah-vy)* Labor Day
 - ☐ **Fête Nationale** *(fet)(nah-syoh-nahl)* National/Bastille Day
 - ☐ **Armistice** *(ar-mees-tees)* Victory Day 1945
 - ☐ **Toussaint** *(too-sa⁽ⁿ⁾t)* All Saints' Day (Nov. 1)

(vah⁽ⁿ⁾t) (lah-shah)
La Vente et l'Achat
 selling buying

Shopping abroad is exciting. The simple everyday task of buying **un litre** ^(lee-truh) **de lait** ^(lay) **ou une**
 liter milk

pomme ^(pohm) becomes a challenge that **vous** should **maintenant** be able to meet quickly **et** easily. Of
 apple

course, **vous** will purchase **des souvenirs**, ^(soo-vuh-neer) **des timbres-poste** **et des cartes postales** but do not
 souvenirs

forget those many other items ranging from shoelaces to **aspirine** ^(ah-spee-reen) that **vous** might need
 aspirin

unexpectedly. Locate your store, draw a line to it **et**, as always, write your new words in the
 blanks provided.

^(grah⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(mah-gah-za⁽ⁿ⁾)
le grand magasin _____
 department store

^(see-nay-mah)
le cinéma _____
 cinema



^(bew-roh)
le bureau de poste _____
 post office

^(bah⁽ⁿ⁾k)
la banque _____
 bank

^(loh-tel)
l'hôtel _____
 hotel

^(stah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(day-sah⁽ⁿ⁾s)
la station d'essence _____
 service station

(mah-gah-zaⁿ) (oo-vair)
Les magasins sont généralement ouverts

de 9:00 à 18:30. Keep in mind that many
 shops close over the lunch hour.

(boo-shuh-ree)
la boucherie
 butcher shop

(lee-brair-ree)
la librairie
 bookstore

(neh-twah-yahzh) (sek)
le nettoyage à sec
 dry cleaner's

(shar-kew-tuh-ree)
la charcuterie
 delicatessen

(far-mah-see)
la pharmacie
 pharmacy

(par-keeng)
le parking
 parking lot

(kee-ohsk)
le kiosque
 newsstand

(lay-pee-suh-ree)
l'épicerie
 grocery store

(bew-roh) (tah-bah)
le bureau de tabac
 tobacco store

Le dimanche, it is often a family ritual to
 on Sundays

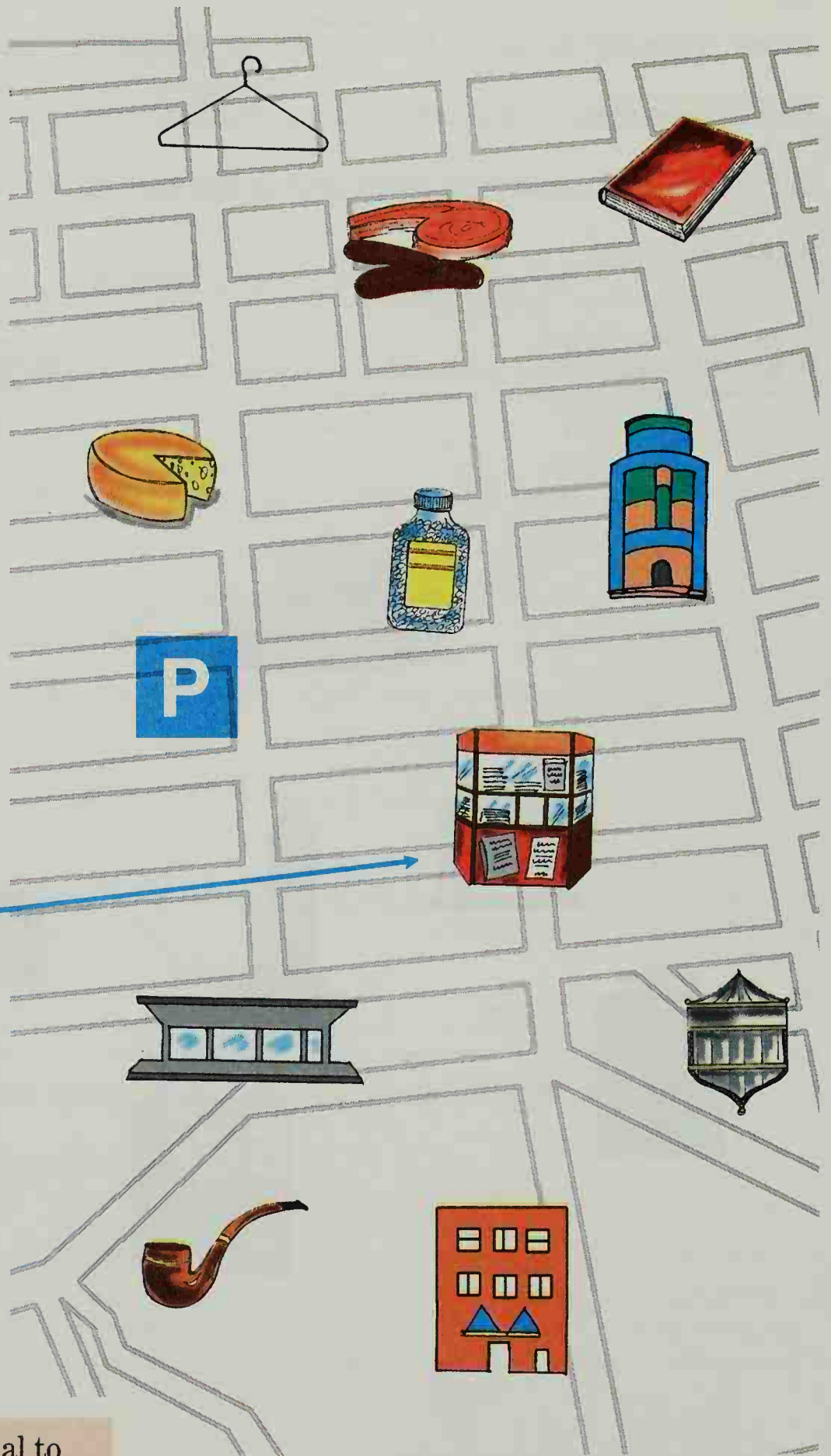
make a trip à la boulangerie ou à la

pâtisserie to pick up le pain et a special

weekend ^(gah-toh)
gâteau.
 cake

(lah-zhahⁿs) (vwah-yahzh)
l'agence de voyage
 travel agency

(pohst) (poh-lees)
le poste de police
 police station



(lay-tuh-ree)
la laiterie
dairy

(fluhr-eest)
le fleuriste
florist

(pwah-soh⁽ⁿ⁾-nuh-ree)
la poissonnerie
fish shop

(fwee-tee-ay)
le fruitier
fruit vendor

(mar-shay)
le marché
market

(soo-pair-mar-shay)
le supermarché
supermarket

(lor-loh-zhuh-ree)
l'horlogerie
watchmaker's shop

(boo-lah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhuh-ree)
la boulangerie **la boulangerie**
bakery

(pah-tee-suh-ree)
la pâtisserie
pastry shop

(blah⁽ⁿ⁾-shee-suh-ree)
la blanchisserie
laundry

(pah-peh-tuh-ree)
la papeterie
stationery store

(kwah-fur)
le coiffeur
hairdresser

En France, the ground floor s'appelle "le
(ray-duh-shoh-say) (pruh-mee-air) (ay-tahzh)
rez-de-chaussée." The premier étage
est the next floor up et so on.

At this point, **vous** should just about be ready for **votre voyage**. **Vous** have gone shopping for those last-minute odds 'n ends. Most likely, the store directory at your local **grand magasin** did not look like the one **en bas**! **Vous** ^{know} **savez** that **"enfant"** ^(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-fah⁽ⁿ⁾) is French for **"child"** ^{(voo) (zah-vay)} so if **vous avez** **besoin de** something for a child, **vous** would probably look on the **deuxième ou troisième** ^{(duh-zee-em) (twah-zee-em)} **étage**, ^{(ay-tahzh) (ness) (pah)} **n'est-ce pas?**

4^{ME} ■ ÉTAGE	vaisselle cristal lampes tapis	service de table ameublement de cuisine lits	clés faïence porcelaine miroirs
3^{ME} ■ ÉTAGE	disques télévisions meubles d'enfant jouets	radios instruments de musique papeterie	tabac restaurant journaux revues
2^{ME} ■ ÉTAGE	tout pour l'enfant vêtements de femme chapeaux de femme	vêtements d'homme chaussures d'enfant photo livres	toilettes antiquités ameublement tableaux
1^{ER} ■ ÉTAGE	accessoires d'auto lingerie mouchoirs maillots de bain	chaussures de femme chaussures d'homme	équipement de sport outils mobilier de camping
R	parapluies cartes chapeaux d'homme bijouterie	gants maroquinerie chaussettes ceintures	pendules/montres parfumerie confiserie cafétéria

Let's start a checklist **pour votre voyage**. Besides **vêtements**, ^(vet-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) **de** ^(kwah) **quoi avez-vous besoin?** As you learn these **mots**, assemble these items **dans un coin** ^(kwa⁽ⁿ⁾) of your **maison**. Check **et** make sure that they **sont propres** ^(proh-pruh) **et** ready **pour votre voyage**. Be sure to do the same **avec le reste** ^(rehst) **des choses** ^{clean} that **vous** pack. On the next pages, match each item to its picture, draw a line to it and write out the word many times. As **vous** organize these things, check them off on this list. Do not forget to take the next group of sticky labels and label these **choses** ^{things} **aujourd'hui**. ^{today}

(pahs-por)
le passeport
passport

(bee-yay)
le billet
ticket

(vah-leez)
la valise
suitcase

(sahk)(ah)(ma⁽ⁿ⁾)
le sac à main
handbag

(port-fuh-yuh)
le portefeuille
wallet

(lar-zhah⁽ⁿ⁾)
l'argent
money

(kart) (kray-dee)
les cartes de crédit
credit cards

(shek) (vwah-yahzh)
les chèques de voyage
traveler's checks

(lah-pah-ray-foh-toh)
l'appareil-photo
camera

(peh-lee-kewl)
la pellicule
film

(my-oh) (ba⁽ⁿ⁾)
le maillot de bain
swimsuit, swimming trunks

(koh-stewm) (ba⁽ⁿ⁾)
le costume de bain
swimsuit

(sah⁽ⁿ⁾-dahl)
les sandales
sandals

(lew-net) (soh-lay)
les lunettes de soleil
sunglasses

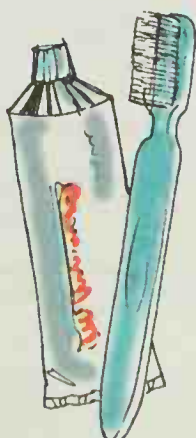
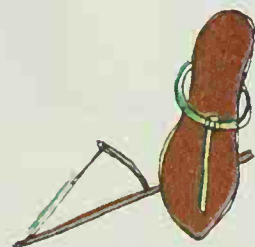
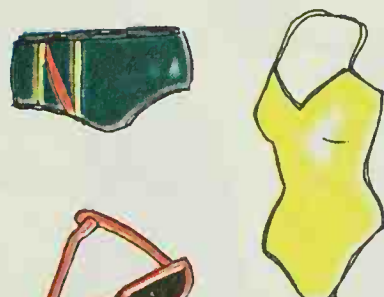
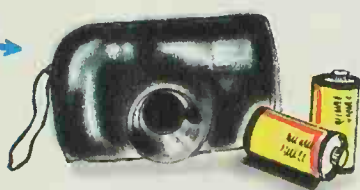
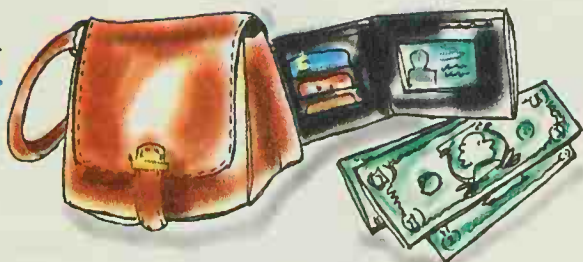
(brohs) (dah⁽ⁿ⁾)
la brosse à dents
toothbrush

(dah⁽ⁿ⁾-tee-frees)
le dentifrice
toothpaste

(sah-voh⁽ⁿ⁾)
le savon
soap

(rah-zwahr)
le rasoir
razor

(day-oh-doh-rah⁽ⁿ⁾)
le déodorant
deodorant



la valise, la valise, la valise



(pen-yuh)
le peigne → 
comb

(mah⁽ⁿ⁾-toh)
le manteau
raincoat

(pah-rah-plew-ee)
le parapluie
umbrella

(la⁽ⁿ⁾-pair-may-ah-bluh)
l'imperméable
overcoat

(gah⁽ⁿ⁾)
les gants
gloves

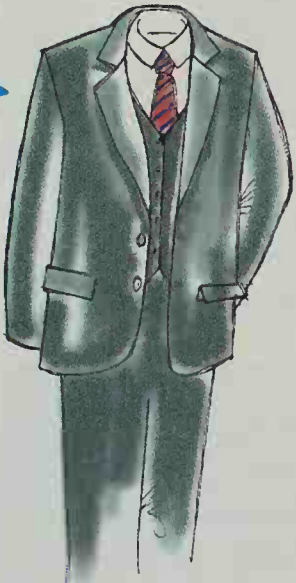
(shah-poh)
le chapeau
hat

(shah-poh)
le chapeau
hat

(boht)
les bottes
boots

(shoh-suhr)
les chaussures
shoes

(shoh-suhr) (teh-nees)
les chaussures de tennis
tennis shoes

(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-play)
le complet → 
suit

(krah-vaht)
la cravate
tie

(shuh-meez)
la chemise
shirt

(moo-shvahr)
le mouchoir
handkerchief

(veh-stoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
le veston
jacket, blazer

(pah⁽ⁿ⁾-tah-loh⁽ⁿ⁾)
le pantalon
trousers

(jeans)
les jeans
jeans

(short)
le short
shorts

(tee-shirt)
le teeshirt → 
T-shirt

le peigne, le peigne



(sleep)
le slip
underpants



(tree-koh) (poh)
le tricot de peau
undershirt

(roh-b)
la robe
dress



(blooz)
la blouse
blouse

(zhewp)
la jupe
skirt



(shah⁽ⁿ⁾-dye)
le chandail
sweater

(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-bee-nay-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
la combinaison
slip



(soo-tya⁽ⁿ⁾-gorzh)
le soutien-gorge
brassiere

(sleep)
le slip
underpants



(shoh-set)
les chaussettes
socks

(bah)
les bas
pantyhose

(pee-zhah-mah)
le pyjama
pajamas

(shuh-meez) (nwee)
la chemise de nuit
nightshirt



(roh-b) (shah⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh)
la robe de chambre
bathrobe

(pah⁽ⁿ⁾-too-fluh)
les pantoufles
slippers



la jupe, la jupe, la jupe



From now on, **vous avez "savon" et non pas "soap."** Having assembled these **choses**, **vous**
you have things
are ready **voyager**. Let's add these important shopping phrases to your basic repertoire.
to travel

(kel) (tie)
Quelle taille?
what size

(sah) (muh) (vah)
Ça me va.
it fits me

(nuh) (muh) (vah) (pah)
Ça ne me va pas.
it does not fit me

Treat yourself to a final review. ^(sah-vay) Vous **savez les noms pour les magasins français**, so let's
 know
 practice shopping. Just remember your key question **mots** that you learned in Step 2. Whether
^(shah-poh)
 vous need to buy **un chapeau ou un livre** the necessary **mots** are the same.

1. First step — où?

^(lay-tuh-ree)
Où est la laiterie?

^(bahⁿk)
Où est la banque?

^(kee-ohsk)
Où est le kiosque?

(Where is the department store?)

(Where is the grocery store?)

(Where is the market?)

2. Second step — tell them what **vous** are looking for, need **ou** **voudriez!** ^(voo-dree-ay)

J'ai besoin de ...
 I need

Je voudrais ...
 I would like

Avez-vous ...?
 do you have

(Do you have postcards?)

(I want four stamps.)

(I need toothpaste.)

(I want to buy film.)

(Do you have coffee?)

Go through the glossary at the end of this **livre** et select **vingt mots**. Drill the above patterns

avec ^(say) ces vingt mots. Don't cheat. Drill them **aujourd'hui**. Maintenant, take ^(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-kor) encore vingt ^{more} mots de votre glossary et do the same.

3. Third step — find out ^(kohm-byah⁽ⁿ⁾) combien ^(sah) ça ^(koot) coûte.

Combien est-ce? ^(ess)

Combien est-ce que ça coûte? ^(ess) ^(kuh) ^(sah) ^(koot)

Combien coûte le crayon? ^(koot) ^(krah-yoh⁽ⁿ⁾)

(How much does the toothpaste cost?)

(How much does the soap cost?)

(How much does a cup of tea cost?)

4. Fourth step — success! I found it!

Once vous trouvez what vous would like, vous ^(deet) dites, ^{say}

Je voudrais ça, s'il vous plaît.

or

Je prends ça, s'il vous plaît. ^(prah⁽ⁿ⁾) ^(sah) ^(seel)
^{take}

Je prends ça, s'il vous plaît.

Ou if vous would not like it, vous dites,

Je ne voudrais pas ça, merci.

or

Je ne prends pas ça, merci.

^{do not take}

Congratulations! You have finished. By now you should have stuck your labels, flashed your cards, cut out your menu guide and Pocket Pal™ and packed your suitcases. You should be very pleased with your accomplishment. You have learned what it sometimes takes others years to achieve and you hopefully had fun doing it. ^(boh⁽ⁿ⁾) **Bon voyage!**

Glossary

This glossary contains words used in this book only. It is not meant to be a dictionary. Consider purchasing a dictionary which best suits your needs - small for traveling, large for reference, or specialized for specific vocabulary needs.

Remember that French adjectives can have different endings depending upon whether they are used in their feminine or masculine form. The masculine form is given here. The (e) following the masculine form indicates that this word's feminine form simply adds an "e." If the feminine form is significantly different, it will be given in its entirety. Learn to look for the core of the word.

A

à (ah) at, to, in
à côté de (ah)(koh-tay)(duh) next to
à la française (ah)(lah)(frah⁽ⁿ⁾-sez) .. in the French manner
accepter (ahk-sep-tay) to accept
accident, le (ahk-see-dah⁽ⁿ⁾) accident
achat, le (ah-shah) purchase
acheter (ah-shuh-tay) to buy
addition, la (ah-dee-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) bill in a restaurant
admission, la (ahd-mee-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) admission
adresse, la (ah-dress) address
aéroport, le (ah-ay-roh-por) airport
Afrique, la (ah-freek) Africa
Afrique du Sud, la (ah-freek)(dew)(sood) South Africa
agence de location des voitures, la (ah-zhah⁽ⁿ⁾s)(duh)(loh-kah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾)(duh)(vwah-tewr) car-rental agency
agence de voyage, la (ah-zhah⁽ⁿ⁾s)(duh)(vwah-yahzh) travel agency
agneau, le (ahn-yoh) lamb
aidez-moi (ay-day-mwah) help me! aid me!
alcool, le (ahl-kohl) alcohol
Algérie, la (ahl-zhay-ree) Algeria
Allemagne, la (ahl-mahn-yuh) Germany
allemand (e) (ahl-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) German
aller (ah-lay) to go, one way (ticket)
aller et retour (ah-lay)(ay)(ruh-toor) round trip
allô (ah-loh) hello (on telephone)
Alpes, les (ahlp) the Alps
alphabet, le (ahl-fah-bay) alphabet
américain (e) (ah-may-ree-ka⁽ⁿ⁾) American
Amérique, la (ah-may-reek) America
amusez-vous (ah-mew-zay-voo) enjoy yourself!
an, le (ah⁽ⁿ⁾) year
ancien (ancienne) (ah⁽ⁿ⁾-syah⁽ⁿ⁾) old
anglais (e) (ah⁽ⁿ⁾-glay) English
Angleterre, la (ah⁽ⁿ⁾-gluh-tair) England
animal, le (ah-nee-mahl) animal
année, la (ah-nay) year
annuaire, le (ah-new-air) telephone book
août, le (oot) August
appareil, le (ah-pah-ray) gadget, appliance
appareil-photo, le (ah-pah-ray-foh-toh) camera
appartement, le (ah-par-teh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) apartment
appel, le (ah-pel) call
appel téléphonique, le (ah-pel)(tay-lay-foh-neek) .. telephone call
s'appeler (sah-puh-lay) to be called
Comment vous appelez-vous? (koh-moh⁽ⁿ⁾)(voo)(zah-puh-lay-voo) What is your name?
je m'appelle (zhuh)(mah-pel) my name is
appétit, le (ah-pay-tee) appetite
apprendre (ah-prah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh) to learn
après-midi, le (ah-preh-mee-dee) afternoon
argent, le (ar-zhah⁽ⁿ⁾) money
armoire, la (ar-mvahr) closet, wardrobe

arrêt, le (ah-ray) stop, arrest
arrivée, la (ah-ree-vay) arrival
arriver (ah-ree-vay) to arrive
aspirine, la (ah-spee-reen) aspirin
assiette, la (ah-syet) plate
assis (e) (ah-see) seated
attendre (ah-tah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh) to wait for
attention, la (ah-tah⁽ⁿ⁾-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) attention
au (oh) in, in the, at the
au-dessus de (oh-duh-syoo)(duh) over
au revoir (oh)(ruh-vvahr) goodbye
auberge, la (oh-bairzh) country inn
aujourd'hui (oh-zhoor-dwee) today
aussi (oh-see) also
auteur, le (oh-tur) author
auto, la (oh-toh) car
autobus, le (oh-toh-boos) bus
automne, le (oh-tohn) autumn
autorail, le (oh-toh-rye) slow train
autoroute, la (oh-toh-root) freeway
Autriche, la (oh-treesh) Austria
avec (ah-vek) with
avez (ah-vay) (you) have
avion, le (ah-vyoh⁽ⁿ⁾) airplane
avoir (ah-vvahr) to have
j'ai (zhay) I have
nous avons (noo)(zah-voh⁽ⁿ⁾) we have
avoir besoin de (ah-vvahr)(buh-zwa⁽ⁿ⁾)(duh) to need
avril (ah-vreel) April

B

balcon, le (bahl-koh⁽ⁿ⁾) balcony
ballet, le (bah-leh) ballet
ballon, le (bah-loh⁽ⁿ⁾) balloon, big ball
banane, la (bah-nahn) banana
banc, le (bah⁽ⁿ⁾) bench
banque, la (bah⁽ⁿ⁾k) bank
bar, le (bar) type of café/restaurant
bas (bah) low
en bas (ah⁽ⁿ⁾)(bah) below, downstairs
bas, les (bah) pantyhose
bateau, le (bah-toh) boat
beau (boh) beautiful
beaucoup (boh-koo) many, a lot
Belgique, la (bel-zheek) Belgium
belle (bel) beautiful
besoin, le (buh-zwa⁽ⁿ⁾) need
beurre, le (buhr) butter
bicyclette, la (bee-see-klet) bicycle
bien (bya⁽ⁿ⁾) well
pas bien (pah)(bya⁽ⁿ⁾) not too well
bien sûr (bya⁽ⁿ⁾)(sur) of course
bière, la (bee-air) beer
bifteck, le (beef-tek) beefsteak
billet, le (bee-ay) bank note, ticket

biscuit, le (*bee-skwee*) cookie
 bistro, le (*bee-stroh*) café, restaurant
 blanc (blanche) (*blah⁽ⁿ⁾*) white
 blanchisserie, la (*blah⁽ⁿ⁾-shee-suh-ree*) .. laundromat, laundry
 bleu (e) (*bluh*) blue
 blouse, la (*blooz*) blouse
 boeuf, le (*buf*) beef
 boire (*bwahr*) to drink
 boisson, la (*bwah-soh⁽ⁿ⁾*) beverage
 boîte aux lettres, la (*bwaht*)(*oh*)(*let-ruh*) mailbox
 bon (*boh⁽ⁿ⁾*) good
 bon appétit (*boh⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*nah-pay-tee*) enjoy your meal
 bon marché (*boh⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*mar-shay*) inexpensive
 bonjour (*boh⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*zhoor*) good morning, good day
 bonne (*bun*) good
 bonne chance (*bun*)(*shah⁽ⁿ⁾s*) good luck
 bonne nuit (*bun*)(*nwee*) good night
 bonsoir (*boh⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*swahr*) good evening
 botte, la (*boht*) boot
 boucherie, la (*boo-shuh-ree*) butcher shop
 boulangerie, la (*boo-lah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhuh-ree*) bakery
 bouteille, la (*boo-tay*) bottle
 brasserie, la (*brah-suh-ree*) restaurant
 bref (brève) (*brehf*) brief, short
 brillant (e) (*bree-yah⁽ⁿ⁾*) brilliant, sparkling
 brosse à dents, la (*brohs*)(*ah*)(*dah⁽ⁿ⁾*) toothbrush
 brouillard, le (*broo-ee-yar*) fog
 bureau, le (*bew-roh*) desk, office
 bureau de change, le (*bew-roh*)(*duh*)(*shah⁽ⁿ⁾zh*)
 money-exchange counter
 bureau de poste, le (*bew-roh*)(*duh*)(*pohst*) post office
 bureau de tabac, le (*bew-roh*)(*duh*)(*tah-bah*) .. tobacco store
 bureau des objets trouvés, le (*bew-roh*)(*day*)(*zohb-zhay*)
 (*troo-vay*) lost-and-found office

C

c'est (*say*) it is
 c'était (*say-tay*) it was
 ça (*sah*) that, it
 ça me va (*sah*)(*muh*)(*vah*) it fits me
 cabine téléphonique, la (*kah-been*)(*tay-lay-foh-neek*)
 telephone booth
 cabinets, les (*kah-bee-nay*) toilets
 café, le (*kah-fay*) coffee, café
 caisse, la (*kess*) cashier, register
 calendrier, le (*kah-lah⁽ⁿ⁾-dree-ay*) calendar
 Canada, le (*kah-nah-dah*) Canada
 canadien (canadienne) (*kah-nah-dya⁽ⁿ⁾*) Canadian
 canapé, le (*kah-nah-pay*) sofa
 capitale, la (*kah-pee-tahl*) capital
 carafe, la (*kah-rahf*) carafe
 carte, la (*kart*) menu, map
 carte de crédit, la (*kart*)(*duh*)(*kray-dee*) credit card
 carte postale, la (*kart*)(*poh-stahl*) postcard
 casse-croûte, le (*kahs-kroot*) snack
 cathédrale, la (*kah-tay-drahl*) cathedral
 catholique (*kah-toh-leek*) Catholic
 ce, cette (*suh*), (*set*) that, this
 Celsius (*sel-see-ews*) Centigrade
 cendrier, le (*sah⁽ⁿ⁾-dree-ay*) ashtray
 cent (*sah⁽ⁿ⁾*) one hundred
 centime, le (*sah⁽ⁿ⁾-teem*) centime (part of a franc)
 centre, le (*sah⁽ⁿ⁾-truh*) center
 ces (*say*) these, those
 chaise, la (*shehz*) chair
 chambre, la (*shah⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh*) room
 chambre à coucher, la (*shah⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh*)(*ah*)(*koo-shay*) .. bedroom

champagne, le (*shah⁽ⁿ⁾-pahn-yuh*) champagne
 chandail, le (*shah⁽ⁿ⁾-dye*) sweater
 changement, le (*shah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhuh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾*) change
 changer (de train, d'autobus) (*shah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay*)
 to transfer, change (train, bus)
 chapeau, le (*shah-poh*) hat
 charcuterie, la (*shar-kew-tuh-ree*) delicatessen
 chat, le (*shah*) cat
 château, le (*shah-toh*) castle
 chaud (e) (*shoh*) hot
 chaussette, la (*shoh-set*) sock
 chaussure, la (*shoh-suhr*) shoe
 chaussure de tennis, la (*shoh-suhr*)(*duh*)(*teh-nees*)
 tennis shoe
 chemise, la (*shuh-meez*) shirt
 chemise de nuit, la (*shuh-meez*)(*duh*)(*nwee*) nightshirt
 chèque, le (*shek*) bank check
 chèque de voyage, le (*shek*)(*duh*)(*vwah-yahzh*)
 traveler's check
 cher (chère) (*shair*) expensive
 chien, le (*shya⁽ⁿ⁾*) dog
 Chine, la (*sheen*) China
 chocolat, le (*shoh-koh-lah*) chocolate
 chose, la (*shohz*) thing
 cinéma, le (*see-nay-mah*) cinema
 cinq (*sank*) five
 cinquante (*sang-kah⁽ⁿ⁾t*) fifty
 coiffeur, le (*kwah-fur*) hairdresser
 coin, le (*kwa⁽ⁿ⁾*) corner
 combien (*kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾*) how much
 Combien est-ce? (*kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*ess*) How much is it?
 combinaison, la (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-bee-nay-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) ... slip (undergarment)
 commander (*koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾-day*) to order
 comme (*kohm*) as
 commencer (*koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾-say*) to begin, commence
 comment (*koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾*) how
 Comment allez-vous? (*koh-moh⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*tah-lay-voo*)
 How are you?
 compagnie, la (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-pahn-yee*) company
 compartiment, le (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-par-tuh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾*) compartment
 complet, le (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-play*) suit (clothes)
 comprendre (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-prah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh*) to understand
 compris (e) (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-pree*) included
 concert, le (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-sair*) concert
 concierge, le/la (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-see-airzh*) ... doorkeeper, concierge
 confiture, la (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-fee-teur*) jam
 consigne, la (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-seen-yuh*) left-luggage office
 continuer (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-tee-new-ay*) to continue
 contravention, la (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-trah-vah⁽ⁿ⁾-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) .. parking ticket
 conversation, la (*koh⁽ⁿ⁾-vair-sah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) conversation
 corbeille à papier, la (*kor-bay*)(*ah*)(*pah-pee-ay*) .. wastebasket
 correspondances, les (*koh-ray-spoh⁽ⁿ⁾-dah⁽ⁿ⁾s*) .. connections
 costume de bain, le (*koh-stewm*)(*duh*)(*ba⁽ⁿ⁾*) swimsuit
 côté, le (*koht*) side, coast
 couchette, la (*koo-shet*) berth, bunk
 couleur, la (*koo-luhr*) color
 courrier, le (*koo-ree-ay*) mail
 court (e) (*koor*) short
 cousin, le (*koo-za⁽ⁿ⁾*) cousin (male)
 cousine, la (*koo-zeen*) cousin (female)
 couteau, le (*koo-toh*) knife
 coûter (*koo-tay*) to cost
 coutume, la (*koo-tewm*) custom, habit
 couverture, la (*koo-vair-teur*) blanket
 cravate, la (*krah-vaht*) necktie
 crayon, le (*kray-yoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) pencil
 croissant, le (*kwah-sah⁽ⁿ⁾*) crescent roll

cuillère, la (*kwee-air*) spoon
 cuisine, la (*kwee-zeen*) kitchen
 cuisinière, la (*kwee-zeen-yair*) stove
 cuit (e) (*kwee*) cooked
 cuit au four (*kwee*)(*toh*)(*foor*) baked

D

dame, la (*dahm*) lady
 dans (*dah⁽ⁿ⁾*) in, into
 danse, la (*dah⁽ⁿ⁾s*) dance
 d', de (*duh*) of, from, out of, some
 de l', de la (*duh*)(*lah*) of, from, out of, some
 de rien (*duh*)(*rya⁽ⁿ⁾*) you're welcome
 décembre, le (*day-sah⁽ⁿ⁾m-bruh*) December
 déclaration, la (*day-klah-rah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) declaration
 degré, le (*duh-gray*) degree
 déjà (*day-zhah*) already
 déjà vu (*day-zhah*)(*vew*) already seen
 déjeuner, le (*day-zhuh-nay*) lunch
 délicieux (délicieuse) (*day-lee-syuh*) delicious
 demain (*duh-ma⁽ⁿ⁾*) tomorrow
 demander (*duh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾-day*) to ask, ask for
 demi (e) (*duh-mee*) half
 dentifrice, le (*dah⁽ⁿ⁾-tee-frees*) toothpaste
 déodorant, le (*day-oh-doh-rah⁽ⁿ⁾*) deodorant
 départ, le (*day-par*) departure
 derrière (*dair-ee-air*) behind
 des (*day*) some, from the
 désir, le (*day-zeer*) desire
 désoler (*day-zoh-lay*) to distress
 je suis désolé (*zhuh*)(*swee*)(*day-zoh-lay*) I'm sorry
 dessert, le (*day-sair*) dessert
 deux (*duh*) two
 deuxième (*duh-zee-em*) second
 devant (*duh-vah⁽ⁿ⁾*) in front of
 déviation, la (*day-vee-ah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) detour
 devoir (*duh-vwahr*) to have to, must
 dictionnaire, le (*deek-syoh-nair*) dictionary
 différent (e) (*dee-fay-rah⁽ⁿ⁾*) different
 difficile (*dee-fee-seel*) difficult
 dimanche, le (*dee-mah⁽ⁿ⁾sh*) Sunday
 dîner, le (*dee-nay*) dinner
 dire (*deer*) to say
 direction, la (*dee-rek-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) direction
 distance, la (*dee-stah⁽ⁿ⁾s*) distance
 dit (*dee*) says
 on dit (*oh⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*dee*) one says
 dix (*deess*) ten
 dix-huit (*deez-wheat*) eighteen
 dix-neuf (*deez-nuf*) nineteen
 dix-sept (*deez-set*) seventeen
 docteur, le (*dohk-tur*) doctor
 donc (*doh⁽ⁿ⁾k*) therefore
 donnez-moi (*doh⁽ⁿ⁾-nay-mwah*) give me!
 dormir (*dor-meer*) to sleep
 douane, la (*doo-ah⁽ⁿ⁾*) customs
 douche, la (*doosh*) shower
 douze (*dooz*) twelve
 drapeau, le (*drah-poh*) flag
 droite (*dwaht*) right
 du (*dew*) some, in the, from the

E

eau, la (*oh*) water
 école, la (*ay-kohl*) school
 économie, la (*ay-koh-noh-mee*) economy
 Écosse, la (*ay-kohs*) Scotland

écrire (*ay-kreer*) to write
 écrivez-moi (*ay-kree-vay-mwah*) write for me!
 église, la (*ay-gleez*) church
 elle (*el*) it, she
 elles (*el*) they
 en (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾*) in, to, into
 en anglais (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*ah⁽ⁿ⁾-glay*) in English
 en français (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say*) in French
 encore (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾-kor*) again, still, more
 enfant, le (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾-fah⁽ⁿ⁾*) child
 entre (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾-truh*) between
 entrée, la (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾-tray*) entry
 entrée principale, la (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾-tray*)(*pra⁽ⁿ⁾-see-pahl*) main entry
 entrer (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾-tray*) to go in, enter
 environ (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾-vee-roh⁽ⁿ⁾*) about
 envoyer (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾-vwah-yay*) to send
 épicerie, la (*ay-pee-suh-ree*) grocery store
 escargot, le (*ess-kar-goh*) snail
 Espagne, la (*eh-spahn-yuh*) Spain
 espagnol (e) (*eh-spahn-yohl*) Spanish
 est (*ay*) (it) is
 est-ce (*ess*) is it, it is
 est, le (*est*) east
 et (*ay*) and
 étage, le (*ay-tahzh*) floor, story
 était (*ay-tay*) (it) was
 état, le (*ay-tah*) state
 États-Unis, les (*ay-tah-zoo-nee*) USA
 été, le (*ay-tay*) summer
 êtes (*et*) (you) are
 étranger (étrangère) (*ay-trah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay*) foreign, abroad
 être (*et-ruh*) to be
 Europe, la (*uh-rohp*) Europe
 européen (européenne) (*uh-roh-pay-yen*) European
 excellent (e) (*ek-suh-lah⁽ⁿ⁾*) excellent
 excusez-moi (*ek-skew-zay-mwah*) excuse me
 exemple, le (*eg-zah⁽ⁿ⁾-pluh*) example
 express, le (*ek-spress*) fast train
 extrêmement (*ek-streh-muh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾*) extremely

F

facile (*fah-seel*) easy
 faim, la (*fa⁽ⁿ⁾*) hunger
 faire (*fair*) to do, make
 fait (*fay*) (it) makes
 faire la valise (*fair*)(*lah*)(*vah-leez*) to pack
 famille, la (*fah-mee-yuh*) family
 farci (e) (*far-see*) stuffed
 fatigue, la (*fah-teeg*) fatigue, tiredness
 fax, le (*fahx*) fax
 femme, la (*fahm*) woman
 fenêtre, la (*fuh-net-ruh*) window
 fermé (e) (*fair-may*) closed
 festival, le (*feh-stee-vahl*) festival
 fête, la (*fet*) feast, festival
 feu, le (*fuh*) fire
 février, le (*fah-vree-ay*) February
 fille, la (*fee-yuh*) girl, daughter
 film, le (*feelm*) film
 fils, le (*feess*) son
 filtre, le (*feel-truh*) filter
 fin, la (*fa⁽ⁿ⁾*) end
 fleur, la (*fluhr*) flower
 fleuriste, le (*fluhr-eest*) florist
 foi, la (*fiwah*) faith
 fonctionnaire, le (*foh⁽ⁿ⁾-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾-nair*) functionary, civil servant
 football, le (*foot-bahl*) soccer

forêt, la (foh-ray) forest
 forme, la (form) form, shape
 fourchette, la (foor-shet) fork
 foyer, le (fwah-yay) home, hearth, lobby
 frais (fraîche) (fray) fresh, cool
 franc (franche) (frah⁽ⁿ⁾) frank, honest
 franc, le (frah⁽ⁿ⁾) franc
 français (e) (frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say) French
 Français, les (frah⁽ⁿ⁾-say) the French people
 France, la (frah⁽ⁿ⁾s) France
 fréquence, la (fray-kah⁽ⁿ⁾s) frequency
 frère, le (frair) brother
 frit (e) (free) fried
 froid (e) (fwah) cold
 fromage, le (froh-mahzh) cheese
 fruit, le (fwee) fruit
 fruitier, le (fwee-tee-ay) fruit vendor
 fumé (few-may) smoked
 fumer (few-may) to smoke

G

galerie, la (gah-leh-ree) gallery, long room
 gant, le (gah⁽ⁿ⁾) glove
 garage, le (gah-rahzh) garage
 garçon, le (gar-soh⁽ⁿ⁾) boy, waiter
 gare, la (gar) train station
 gâteau, le (gah-toh) cake
 gauche (gohsh) left
 généralement (zhah-nay-rah-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) generally
 géographie, la (zhay-oh-grah-fee) geography
 gibier, le (zhee-bee-ay) wild game
 glace, la (glahs) ice, ice cream
 gomme, la (gohm) eraser
 gourmand, le (goor-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) gourmand, glutton
 gourmet, le (goor-may) gourmet
 gouvernement, le (goo-vair-nuh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) government
 grand (e) (grah⁽ⁿ⁾) big, large, tall
 grand-mère, la (grah⁽ⁿ⁾-mair) grandmother
 grand-père, le (grah⁽ⁿ⁾-pair) grandfather
 grands-parents, les (grah⁽ⁿ⁾-pah-rah⁽ⁿ⁾) grandparents
 grandeur, la (grah⁽ⁿ⁾-dur) greatness
 grillé (e) (gree-ay) grilled
 gris (e) (gree) gray
 guichet, le (ghee-shay) counter, window
 guide, le (geed) guide

H

habiter (ah-bee-tay) to live, reside
 haut (e) (oh) high
 en haut (ah⁽ⁿ⁾)(oh) above, upstairs
 heure, la (uhr) hour
 hier (ee-air) yesterday
 hiver, le (ee-vair) winter
 homme, le (ohm) man
 horaire, le (oh-rair) timetable
 horloge, la (or-lohzh) large clock
 horlogerie, la (or-loh-zhuh-ree) watchmaker's shop
 hors-d'oeuvre, le (or-duh-vruh) appetizers
 hôtel, le (oh-tel) hotel
 hôtelier, le (oh-tel-yay) hotelkeeper
 huit (wheat) eight

I

ici (ee-see) here
 idée, la (ee-day) idea
 identification, la (ee-dah⁽ⁿ⁾-tee-fee-kah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) identification
 il (eel) it, he

il faut (eel)(foh) it is necessary
 il n'y a pas de quoi (eel)(nyah)(pah)(duh)(kwah)
 you're welcome, it's nothing
 il y a (eel-yah) there is, there are
 île, la (eel) island
 ils (eel) they
 imperméable, le (a⁽ⁿ⁾-pair-may-ah-bluh) raincoat
 importance, la (a⁽ⁿ⁾-por-tah⁽ⁿ⁾s) importance
 important (e) (a⁽ⁿ⁾-por-tah⁽ⁿ⁾) important
 impossible (a⁽ⁿ⁾-poh-see-bluh) impossible
 inacceptable (een-ahk-sep-tah-bluh) unacceptable
 industrie, la (a⁽ⁿ⁾-dew-stree) industry
 information, la (a⁽ⁿ⁾-for-mah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) information
 ingénieur, le (a⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay-nyur) engineer
 inscription, la (a⁽ⁿ⁾-skreep-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾) inscription
 instant, le (a⁽ⁿ⁾-stah⁽ⁿ⁾) moment, instant
 institut, le (a⁽ⁿ⁾-stee-tew) institute
 interdit (e) (a⁽ⁿ⁾-tair-dee) prohibited
 intéressant (e) (a⁽ⁿ⁾-tay-ruh-sah⁽ⁿ⁾) interesting
 intérieur, le (a⁽ⁿ⁾-tay-ree-ur) domestic, inside, interior
 interurbain (e) (a⁽ⁿ⁾-tair-ewr-ba⁽ⁿ⁾) long-distance
 Irlande, la (eer-lahnd) Ireland
 Israël, le (ees-rah-el) Israel
 Italie, la (ee-tah-lee) Italy
 italien (italienne) (ee-tah-lya⁽ⁿ⁾) Italian

J - K

jambon, le (zhah⁽ⁿ⁾-boh⁽ⁿ⁾) ham
 janvier, le (zhah⁽ⁿ⁾-vee-ay) January
 Japon, le (zhah-poh⁽ⁿ⁾) Japan
 japonais (e) (zhah-poh-nay) Japanese
 jaquette, la (zhah-ket) woman's jacket
 jardin, le (zhar-da⁽ⁿ⁾) garden
 jaune (zhohn) yellow
 je (zhuh) I
 jeans, les (jeans) jeans
 jeudi, le (zhuh-dee) Thursday
 jeune (zhun) young
 jour, le (zhoor) day
 journal, le (zhoor-nahl) newspaper
 juif (juive) (zhweef) Jewish
 juillet, le (zhwee-ay) July
 juin, le (zhwa⁽ⁿ⁾) June
 jupe, la (zhewp) skirt
 jus, le (zhoo) juice
 juste (zhooost) just, fair, right
 justice, la (zhoo-stees) justice
 kilo, le (kee-loh) kilo
 kilomètre, le (kee-loh-meh-truh) kilometer
 kiosque, le (kee-ohsk) news-stand, kiosk

L

l', la (lah) the (singular)
 lac, le (lack) lake
 lait, le (lay) milk
 laiterie, la (lay-tuh-ree) dairy
 lampe, la (lahmp) lamp
 langue, la (lah⁽ⁿ⁾-gwuh) language
 lavabo, le (lah-vah-boh) washbasin
 laver (lah-vay) to wash
 le (luh) the (singular)
 leçon, la (luh-soh⁽ⁿ⁾) lesson
 lecture, la (lek-teur) reading
 légume, le (lay-gewm) vegetable
 lent (e) (lah⁽ⁿ⁾) slow
 lentement (lah⁽ⁿ⁾-tuh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) slowly
 les (lay) the (plural)

lettre, la (*let-ruh*) letter
 liberté, la (*lee-bair-tay*) liberty
 librairie, la (*lee-brair-ree*) bookstore
 libre (*lee-bruh*) free
 lieu, le (*lyuh*) place
 ligne, la (*leen-yuh*) line
 limonade, la (*lee-moh-nahd*) lemonade
 lire (*leer*) to read
 liste, la (*leest*) list
 lit, le (*lee*) bed
 litre, le (*lee-truh*) liter
 living-room, le (*lee-veeng-room*) living room
 livre, le (*lee-vruh*) book
 logement, le (*lohzh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾*) lodging, accommodation
 long (longue) (*lohng*) long
 louer (*loo-ay*) to rent
 Louvre, le (*loo-vruh*) Louvre (museum)
 lundi, le (*luh⁽ⁿ⁾-dee*) Monday
 lunettes, les (*lew-net*) glasses
 lunettes de soleil, les (*lew-net*)(*duh*)(*soh-lay*) ... sunglasses
 Luxembourg, le (*lewksah⁽ⁿ⁾-boor*) Luxembourg

M

Madame (*mah-dahm*) Mrs.
 Mademoiselle (*mahd-mwah-zel*) Miss
 magasin, le (*mah-gah-za⁽ⁿ⁾*) store
 grand magasin, le (*grah⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*mah-gah-za⁽ⁿ⁾*) .. department store
 magazine, le (*mah-gah-zeen*) magazine
 magnifique (*mah-nee-feek*) magnificent
 mai, le (*may*) May
 maillot de bain, le (*my-oh*)(*duh*)(*ba⁽ⁿ⁾*) .. swimming trunks
 maintenant (*ma⁽ⁿ⁾-tuh-nah⁽ⁿ⁾*) now
 mais (*may*) but
 maison, la (*may-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) house
 mal (*mahl*) poorly, badly
 malade (*mah-lahd*) sick
 manger (*mah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay*) to eat
 manteau, le (*mah⁽ⁿ⁾-toh*) coat
 marchand, le (*mar-shah⁽ⁿ⁾*) merchant
 marché, le (*mar-shay*) market
 mardi, le (*mar-dee*) Tuesday
 mariage, le (*mah-ree-ahzh*) marriage, wedding
 Maroc, le (*mah-rohk*) Morocco
 marron (*mah-roh⁽ⁿ⁾*) brown
 mars, le (*marss*) March
 matin, le (*mah-ta⁽ⁿ⁾*) morning
 mauvais (e) (*moh-vay*) bad
 me (*muh*) to me
 mécanicien, le (*may-kah-nee-sya⁽ⁿ⁾*) mechanic
 médecin, le (*may-duh-sa⁽ⁿ⁾*) doctor
 médicament, le (*may-dee-kah-mah⁽ⁿ⁾*) medicine
 menu, le (*muh-new*) menu
 mer, la (*mair*) sea
 merci (*mair-see*) thank you
 mercredi, le (*mair-kruh-dee*) Wednesday
 mère, la (*mair*) mother
 messieurs, les (*mes-syur*) gentlemen
 mètre, le (*meh-truh*) meter
 métro, le (*may-troh*) subway
 midi, le (*mee-dee*) noon
 mille (*meel*) one thousand
 minuit, le (*mee-nwee*) midnight
 minute, la (*mee-newt*) minute
 minuterie, la (*mee-new-tuh-ree*) automatic light switch
 miroir, le (*mir-wahr*) mirror
 mode, la (*mohd*) fashion
 à la mode (*ah*)(*lah*)(*mohd*) fashionable

moins (*mwa⁽ⁿ⁾*) less
 moins le quart (*mwa⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*luh*)(*kar*) a quarter to
 mois, le (*mwah*) month
 moment, le (*moh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾*) moment
 mon (*moh⁽ⁿ⁾*) my
 monde, le (*mohnd*) world
 tout le monde (*too*)(*luh*)(*mohnd*) everyone
 monnaie, la (*moh-nay*) coins, money
 Monsieur (*muh-syuh*) Mr.
 montagne, la (*moh⁽ⁿ⁾-tahn-yuh*) mountain
 montrer (*moh⁽ⁿ⁾-tray*) to show
 mot, le (*moh*) word
 motocyclette, la (*moh-toh-see-klet*) motorcycle
 mots croisés, les (*moh*)(*kwah-zay*) crossword puzzle
 mouchoir, le (*moo-shwahr*) handkerchief
 mousse, la (*moos*) whipped cream, froth
 moutarde, la (*moo-tard*) mustard
 mouton, le (*moo-toh⁽ⁿ⁾*) mutton
 multicolore (*mewl-tee-koh-lor*) multi-colored
 musée, le (*mew-zay*) museum
 musique, la (*mew-zeek*) music
 musulman (e) (*mew-zewl-mah⁽ⁿ⁾*) Moslem

N

nation, la (*nah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) nation
 nature, la (*nah-teur*) nature
 naturel (naturelle) (*nah-teur-rel*) natural
 ne ... pas, n' ... pas (*nuh*)(*pah*) no, not
 ne ... rien (*nuh*)(*rya⁽ⁿ⁾*) nothing
 nécessaire (*nay-seh-sair*) necessary
 nécessité, la (*nay-seh-see-tay*) necessity
 neige (il neige) (*nehzh*) snow (it snows)
 nettoyage à sec, le (*neh-twah-yahzh*)(*ah*)(*sek*) .. dry cleaner's
 neuf (*nuf*) nine
 neuf (neuve) (*nuf*) new
 noir (e) (*nwahr*) black
 nom, le (*noh⁽ⁿ⁾*) name
 nombre, le (*nohm-bruh*) number
 non (*noh⁽ⁿ⁾*) no
 nord, le (*nor*) north
 note, la (*noht*) bill in a hotel
 notre (*noh-truh*) our
 nous (*noo*) we
 nouveau (nouvelle) (*noo-voh*) new
 novembre, le (*noh-vah⁽ⁿ⁾m-bruh*) November
 nuit, la (*nwee*) night
 numéro, le (*noo-may-roh*) number

O

objet, le (*ohb-zhay*) object
 obligatoire (*oh-blee-gah-twahr*) compulsory, obligatory
 observation, la (*ohb-sair-vah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) observation
 occupation, la (*oh-kew-pah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) occupation
 occupé (e) (*oh-kew-pay*) busy, occupied
 octobre, le (*ohk-toh-bruh*) October
 odeur, la (*oh-dur*) smell
 oeufs, les (*uh*) eggs
 oeuf à la coque (*uh*)(*ah*)(*lah*)(*kohk*) boiled egg
 oeufs brouillés (*uh*)(*broo-yay*) scrambled eggs
 officiel (officielle) (*oh-fee-syel*) official
 omelette, la (*ohm-let*) omelette
 omnibus, le (*ohm-nee-boos*) slow train
 on (*oh⁽ⁿ⁾*) one, people, they, we
 on fait ça (*oh⁽ⁿ⁾*)(*fay*)(*sah*) one does that
 oncle, le (*oh⁽ⁿ⁾-kluh*) uncle
 ont (*oh⁽ⁿ⁾*) (they) have
 onze (*oh⁽ⁿ⁾z*) eleven

opéra, le (<i>oh-peh-rah</i>)	opera
optimiste, le (<i>ohp-tee-meest</i>)	optimist
orange, la (<i>oh-rah⁽ⁿ⁾zh</i>)	orange (color)
orchestre, le (<i>or-kess-truh</i>)	orchestra
ordinaire (or-dee-nair)	ordinary
ordinateur, le (<i>or-dee-nah-tur</i>)	computer
oreiller, le (<i>oh-ray-yay</i>)	pillow
organisé (e) (<i>or-gah-nee-zay</i>)	organized
Orient, le (<i>oh-ree-ah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	Orient
original (e) (<i>oh-ree-zhee-nahl</i>)	original
origine, la (<i>oh-ree-zheen</i>)	origin
ou (<i>oo</i>)	or
où (<i>oo</i>)	where
oublier (<i>oo-blee-ay</i>)	to forget
ouest, le (<i>west</i>)	west
oui (<i>wee</i>)	yes
ouvert (e) (<i>oo-vair</i>)	open
ouvrez (<i>oo-vray</i>)	open!

P

page, la (<i>pahzh</i>)	page
pain, le (<i>pa⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	bread
paire, la (<i>pair</i>)	pair
pantalon, le (<i>pah⁽ⁿ⁾-tah-loh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	trousers
pantoufle, la (<i>pah⁽ⁿ⁾-too-fluh</i>)	slipper
Pape, le (<i>pahp</i>)	Pope
papeterie, la (<i>pah-peh-tuh-ree</i>)	stationery store
papier, le (<i>pah-pee-ay</i>)	paper
paquet, le (<i>pah-kay</i>)	package
par (<i>par</i>)	by, per
par avion (<i>par</i>)(<i>ah-vyoh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	by airmail
parapluie, le (<i>pah-rah-plew-ee</i>)	umbrella
parc, le (<i>park</i>)	park
pardon (<i>par-doh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	excuse me
parent, le (<i>pah-rah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	parent, relative
parfait (e) (<i>par-fay</i>)	perfect
parfum, le (<i>par-fuh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	perfume
parfumerie, la (<i>par-few-muh-ree</i>)	perfumery
parking, le (<i>par-keeng</i>)	parking lot
parler (<i>par-lay</i>)	to speak
partir (<i>par-teer</i>)	to leave, depart
passeport, le (<i>pahs-por</i>)	passport
pâtisserie, la (<i>pah-tee-suh-ree</i>)	pastry, pastry shop
pauvre (<i>poh-vruh</i>)	poor
payer (<i>pay-yay</i>)	to pay
Pays-Bas, les (<i>pay-ee-bah</i>)	Netherlands
peigne, le (<i>pen-yuh</i>)	comb
pellicule, la (<i>peh-lee-kewl</i>)	film
pendule, la (<i>pah⁽ⁿ⁾-dewl</i>)	clock
perdre (<i>pair-druh</i>)	to lose
père, le (<i>pair</i>)	father
personne, la (<i>pair-sohn</i>)	person
petit (e) (<i>puh-tee</i>)	small
petit-déjeuner, le (<i>puh-tee-day-zhuh-nay</i>)	breakfast
peu (<i>puh</i>)	a little
peuple, le (<i>puh-pluh</i>)	people
pharmacie, la (<i>far-mah-see</i>)	pharmacy
photo, la (<i>foh-toh</i>)	photo, photograph
phrase, la (<i>frahz</i>)	sentence
pièce, la (<i>pyess</i>)	room, piece
pilule, la (<i>pee-lewl</i>)	pill
pique-nique, le (<i>peek-neek</i>)	picnic
placard, le (<i>plah-kar</i>)	cupboard, closet
place, la (<i>plahs</i>)	seat, place, square (in a town)
plaisir, le (<i>play-zeer</i>)	pleasure
avec plaisir (<i>avek</i>)(<i>play-zeer</i>)	with pleasure
plan, le (<i>plah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	map

plat du jour, le (<i>plah</i>)(<i>dew</i>)(<i>zhoor</i>)	daily special
pleut (il pleut) (<i>pluh</i>)	rain (it rains)
plus (<i>plew</i>)	more
poisson, le (<i>pwah-soh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	fish
poissonnerie, la (<i>pwah-soh⁽ⁿ⁾-nuh-ree</i>)	fish shop
poivre, le (<i>pwah-vruh</i>)	pepper
Pôle nord, le (<i>pohl</i>)(<i>nor</i>)	North Pole
Pôle sud, le (<i>pohl</i>)(<i>sood</i>)	South Pole
police, la (<i>poh-lees</i>)	police
politesse, la (<i>poh-lee-tess</i>)	politeness
politique, la (<i>poh-lee-teek</i>)	politics
pomme, la (<i>pohm</i>)	apple
pont, le (<i>poh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	bridge
porc, le (<i>por</i>)	pork
port, le (<i>por</i>)	port
porte, la (<i>port</i>)	door, gate
portefeuille, le (<i>port-fuh-yuh</i>)	wallet
porteur, le (<i>por-tur</i>)	porter
Portugal, le (<i>por-too-gahl</i>)	Portugal
poste, la (<i>pohst</i>)	mail
poste de police, le (<i>pohst</i>)(<i>duh</i>)(<i>poh-lees</i>)	police station
potage, le (<i>poh-tahzh</i>)	soup
poulet, le (<i>poo-lay</i>)	chicken
pour (<i>poor</i>)	for
pourboire, le (<i>poor-bwahr</i>)	tip
pourquoi (<i>poor-kwah</i>)	why
pousser (<i>poo-say</i>)	to push
pouvoir (<i>poo-vwahr</i>)	to be able to, can
premier (première) (<i>pruh-mee-air</i>)	first
prendre (<i>prah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh</i>)	to take
préposition, la (<i>pray-poh-zee-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	preposition
président, le (<i>pray-zee-dah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	president
presse, la (<i>press</i>)	press, media
printemps, le (<i>prah⁽ⁿ⁾-tah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	spring
prix, le (<i>pree</i>)	price
problème, le (<i>proh-blem</i>)	problem
programme, la (<i>proh-grahm</i>)	program
propre (<i>proh-pruh</i>)	clean
protestant (e) (<i>proh-teh-stah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	Protestant
pyjama, le (<i>pee-zhah-mah</i>)	pajamas

Q

qu' (<i>kuh</i>)	what, that
Qu'est-ce que c'est? (<i>kess</i>)(<i>kuh</i>)(<i>say</i>)	What is it?
quai, le (<i>kay</i>)	platform
quand (<i>kah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	when
quarante (<i>kah-rah^{(n)t}</i>)	forty
quart, le (<i>kar</i>)	a quarter
et quart (<i>ay</i>)(<i>kar</i>)	a quarter past
quartier, le (<i>kar-tee-ay</i>)	quarter, district
quatorze (<i>kah-torz</i>)	fourteen
quatre (<i>kah-truh</i>)	four
quatre-vingt-dix (<i>kah-truh-va⁽ⁿ⁾-deess</i>)	ninety
quatre-vingts (<i>kah-truh-va⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	eighty
que (<i>kuh</i>)	what, that
Québec (<i>kay-bek</i>)	Quebec (Canada)
quel (<i>kel</i>)	what, which
quelle (<i>kel</i>)	what, which
question, la (<i>kes-tyoh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	question
qui (<i>key</i>)	who, what
quinze (<i>ka⁽ⁿ⁾z</i>)	fifteen
quoi (<i>kwah</i>)	what

R

raisin, le (<i>ray-za⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	grape
raisin sec, le (<i>ray-za⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)(<i>sek</i>)	raisin
rapide (<i>rah-peed</i>)	fast

rapide, le (*rah-peed*) (fast) train
 rasoir, le (*rah-zwahr*) razor
 recette, la (*ruh-set*) recipe, receipt
 récréation, la (*ray-kray-ah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) recreation
 réfrigérateur, le (*ray-free-zhay-rah-tuhr*) refrigerator
 région, la (*ray-zhoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) region, area
 religion, la (*ruh-lee-zhoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) religion
 Renaissance, la (*ruh-nay-sah⁽ⁿ⁾s*) .. rebirth, the Renaissance
 rendez-vous, le (*rah⁽ⁿ⁾-day-voo*) date, appointment
 repas, le (*ruh-pah*) meal
 répéter (*ray-pay-tay*) to repeat
 répétez (*ray-pay-tay*) repeat!
 réponse, la (*ray-poh⁽ⁿ⁾s*) answer
 république, la (*ray-pew-bleek*) republic
 RER (*air-uh-air*) transportation network (in Paris)
 réservation, la (*ray-zair-vah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) reservation
 réserver (*ray-zair-vay*) to reserve, to book
 résidence, la (*ray-zee-dah⁽ⁿ⁾s*) residence
 résistance, la (*ray-zee-stah⁽ⁿ⁾s*) resistance
 restaurant, le (*reh-stoh-rah⁽ⁿ⁾*) restaurant
 reste, le (*rehst*) rest, remaining
 rester (*reh-stay*) to remain, stay
 réveil, le (*ray-vay*) alarm clock
 révolution, la (*ray-voh-lew-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) revolution
 revue, la (*ruh-vew*) magazine
 rez-de-chaussée, le (*ray-duh-shoh-say*) ground floor
 riche (*reesh*) rich
 rideau, le (*ree-doh*) curtain
 rien (*rya⁽ⁿ⁾*) nothing
 robe, la (*roh*b) dress
 robe de chambre, la (*roh*b)(*duh*)(*shah⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh*) ... bathrobe
 rose (*roh*z) pink
 rôti (e) (*roh-tee*) roasted
 rouge (*roozh*) red
 route, la (*root*) highway, road
 rue, la (*rew*) street
 russe (*roos*) Russian
 Russie, la (*roo-see*) Russia

S

sac, le (*sack*) bag, sack
 sac à main, le (*sah*k)(*ah*)(*mah⁽ⁿ⁾*) handbag
 sacré (*sah-kray*) sacred
 sage (*sahzh*) wise, well-behaved
 saison, la (*say-zoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) season
 salade, la (*sah-lahd*) salad
 salle à manger, la (*sahl*)(*ah*)(*mah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay*) dining room
 salle d'attente, la (*sahl*)(*dah-tah⁽ⁿ⁾t*) waiting room
 salle de bain, la (*sahl*)(*duh*)(*ba⁽ⁿ⁾*) bathroom
 salon, le (*sah-loh⁽ⁿ⁾*) living room
 salut (*sah-lew*) hello, hi
 salutation, la (*sah-lew-tah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) greeting
 samedi, le (*sahm-dee*) Saturday
 sandale, la (*sah⁽ⁿ⁾-dahl*) sandal
 sandwich, le (*sah⁽ⁿ⁾-dweech*) sandwich
 sans (*sah⁽ⁿ⁾*) without
 santé, la (*sah⁽ⁿ⁾-tay*) health
 en bonne santé (*ah⁽ⁿ⁾)(bun)(sah⁽ⁿ⁾-tay*) healthy
 sauce, la (*sohs*) sauce
 saumon, le (*soh-moh⁽ⁿ⁾*) salmon
 savoir (*sah-vvahr*) to know (a fact)
 savon, le (*sah-voh⁽ⁿ⁾*) soap
 science, la (*see-ah⁽ⁿ⁾s*) science
 second (e) (*suh-goh⁽ⁿ⁾d*) second
 second, la (*seh-goh⁽ⁿ⁾d*) second (time)
 secours, le (*suh-koor*) help
 au secours (*oh*)(*suh-koor*) help!

secrétaire, le/la (*suh-kray-tair*) secretary
 sécurité, la (*say-kew-ree-tay*) security
 seize (*sehz*) sixteen
 sel, le (*sel*) salt
 semaine, la (*suh-men*) week
 sentiment, le (*sah⁽ⁿ⁾-tee-mah⁽ⁿ⁾*) feeling
 sept (*set*) seven
 septembre, le (*sep-tah⁽ⁿ⁾m-bruh*) September
 serveur, le (*sair-vur*) waiter
 serveuse, la (*sair-vuz*) waitress
 service, le (*sair-vees*) service
 serviette, la (*sair-vyet*) napkin, towel
 short, le (*short*) shorts
 s'il vous plaît (*seel*)(*voo*)(*play*) please
 similarité, la (*see-mee-lar-ee-tay*) similarity
 situation, la (*see-tew-ah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾*) situation
 six (*seess*) six
 ski, le (*skee*) skiing
 ski-nautique, le (*skee-noh-teek*) water skiing
 slip, le (*sleep*) underpants
 soeur, la (*suhr*) sister
 soif, la (*swahf*) thirst
 soir, le (*swahr*) evening
 soixante (*swah-sah⁽ⁿ⁾t*) sixty
 soixante-dix (*swah-sah⁽ⁿ⁾t-deess*) seventy
 soleil, le (*soh-lay*) sun
 somme, la (*sohm*) sum
 sont (*soh⁽ⁿ⁾*) (they) are
 Sorbonne, la (*sor-bun*) part of University of Paris
 sortie, la (*sor-tee*) exit
 sortir (*sor-teer*) to go out, leave, exit
 soupe, la (*soup*) soup
 sous (*soo*) under
 sous-sol, le (*soo-sohl*) basement
 soutien-gorge, le (*soo-tya⁽ⁿ⁾-gorzh*) brassiere
 souvenir, le (*soo-vuh-neer*) souvenir
 spectacle, le (*spek-tah-kluh*) spectacle, performance
 sport, le (*spor*) sport
 station d'essence, la (*stah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾)(day-sah⁽ⁿ⁾s*) .. gas station
 station de métro, la (*stah-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾)(duh)(may-troh*) subway station

stop, le (*stohp*) stop
 stopper (*stoh-pay*) to stop
 stupide (*stew-peed*) stupid
 stylo, le (*stee-loh*) pen
 sucre, le (*soo-kruh*) sugar
 sud, le (*sood*) south
 Suède, la (*swed*) Sweden
 suis (*swee*) (I) am
 Suisse, la (*swees*) Switzerland
 suivant (e) (*swee-vah⁽ⁿ⁾*) following
 supérieur (e) (*syoo-pay-ree-ur*) superior, upper
 supermarché, le (*soo-pair-mar-shay*) supermarket
 sur (*sewr*) on
 sûr (e) (*sur*) sure, certain
 surprise, la (*sewr-preez*) surprise
 sympathique (*sa⁽ⁿ⁾-pah-teek*) likeable, nice
 système, le (*see-stem*) system

T

tabac, le (*tah-bah*) tobacco
 table, la (*tah-bluh*) table
 tableau, le (*tah-bloh*) picture
 taille, la (*tie*) size (clothing)
 tante, la (*taunt*) aunt
 tapis, le (*tah-pee*) carpet
 tapisserie, la (*tah-pee-suh-ree*) tapestry, wallpaper

tarif, le (<i>tah-reef</i>)	tariff, fare
tasse, la (<i>tahs</i>)	cup
taxe, la (<i>tahx</i>)	tax, charge
taxi, le (<i>tahx-ee</i>)	taxi
teeshirt, le (<i>tee-shirt</i>)	T-shirt
télécarte, la (<i>tay-lay-kart</i>)	telephone card
télégramme, le (<i>tay-lay-grahm</i>)	telegram
téléphone, le (<i>tay-lay-fohn</i>)	telephone
téléphoner (<i>tay-lay-foh-nay</i>)	to telephone
téléphoniste, le (<i>tay-lay-foh-neest</i>)	operator
téléviseur, le (<i>tay-lay-vee-zur</i>)	television set
température, la (<i>tah⁽ⁿ⁾-pay-rah-teur</i>)	temperature
temps, le (<i>tah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	weather, time
tennis, le (<i>teh-nees</i>)	tennis
terrasse, la (<i>tay-rahs</i>)	terrace, sidewalk (café)
thé, le (<i>tay</i>)	tea
théâtre, le (<i>tay-ah-truh</i>)	theater
thermal (e) (<i>tair-mahl</i>)	thermal
thermomètre, le (<i>tair-moh-meh-truh</i>)	thermometer
ticket, le (<i>tee-kay</i>)	ticket
timbre-poste, le (<i>ta⁽ⁿ⁾-bruh-pohst</i>)	stamp
tirer (<i>tee-ray</i>)	to pull
toilettes, les (<i>twah-let</i>)	toilets
toujours (<i>too-zhoor</i>)	always
tour, la (<i>tour</i>)	tower
tour, le (<i>tour</i>)	tour, circumference
tourner (<i>toor-nay</i>)	to turn
tout (<i>too</i>)	everything
tout droit (<i>too</i>)(<i>dwah</i>)	straight ahead
train, le (<i>tra⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	train
transport, le (<i>trah⁽ⁿ⁾-spor</i>)	transportation
treize (<i>trehz</i>)	thirteen
trente (<i>trah^{(n)t}</i>)	thirty
très (<i>treh</i>)	very
tricolore (<i>tree-koh-lor</i>)	tricolored
tricot de peau, le (<i>tree-koh</i>)(<i>duh</i>)(<i>poh</i>)	undershirt
trois (<i>twah</i>)	three
troisième (<i>twah-zee-em</i>)	third
trop cher (<i>troh</i>)(<i>shair</i>)	too expensive
trouver (<i>troo-vay</i>)	to find
tu (<i>too</i>)	you (singular/informal)
Tunisie, la (<i>tew-nee-zee</i>)	Tunisia
typique (<i>tee-peek</i>)	typical

U

un (<i>uh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	a, one (masculine)
une (<i>ewn</i>)	a, one (feminine)
unique (<i>ew-neek</i>)	sole, only, single
universel (<i>ew-nee-vair-sel</i>)	universal
université, la (<i>ew-nee-vair-see-tay</i>)	university
urgence, la (<i>ewr-zhah⁽ⁿ⁾s</i>)	urgency, emergency
utilisez (<i>oo-tee-lee-zay</i>)	use!

V

vacances, les (<i>vah-kah⁽ⁿ⁾s</i>)	vacation, holiday
vais (<i>vay</i>)	(I) go
valise, la (<i>vah-leez</i>)	suitcase
valse, la (<i>vahls</i>)	waltz
vanille, la (<i>vah-nee-yuh</i>)	vanilla
variété, la (<i>vah-ree-ay-tay</i>)	variety
veau, le (<i>voh</i>)	veal
veine, la (<i>ven</i>)	vein (in the body)
vendre (<i>vah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh</i>)	to sell
vendredi (<i>vah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh-dee</i>)	Friday
venir (<i>vuh-neer</i>)	to come
vent, le (<i>vah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	wind
vente, la (<i>vah^{(n)t}</i>)	sale

verbe, le (<i>vairb</i>)	verb
verre, le (<i>vair</i>)	glass
verre à vin, le (<i>vair</i>)(<i>ah</i>)(<i>va⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	wine glass
version, la (<i>vair-syoh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	version
vert (e) (<i>vair</i>)	green
veston, le (<i>veh-stoh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	jacket, blazer
vêtement, le (<i>vet-mah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	clothes
viande, la (<i>vee-ah⁽ⁿ⁾d</i>)	meat
vie, la (<i>vee</i>)	life
vierge, la (<i>vee-airzh</i>)	virgin
vieux (vieille) (<i>vee-yuh</i>)	old
vigne, la (<i>veen-yuh</i>)	grape vine
vigneron, le (<i>veen-yur-oh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	wine-grower
vignoble, le (<i>veen-yoh-bluh</i>)	vineyard
village, le (<i>vee-lahzh</i>)	village
ville, la (<i>vee</i>)	city
vin, le (<i>va⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	wine
vingt (<i>va⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	twenty
violet (violette) (<i>vee-oh-lay</i>)	violet
visite, la (<i>vee-zeet</i>)	visit
visiter (<i>vee-zee-tay</i>)	to visit
vitamine, la (<i>vee-tah-meen</i>)	vitamin
vite (<i>veet</i>)	fast
vocabulaire, le (<i>voh-kah-bew-lair</i>)	vocabulary
voilà (<i>vwah-lah</i>)	there is, there are
voir (<i>vwahr</i>)	to see
voiture, la (<i>vwah-teur</i>)	car
voiture à louer, la (<i>vwah-teur</i>)(<i>ah</i>)(<i>loo-ay</i>)	rental car
vol, le (<i>vohl</i>)	flight
volaille, la (<i>voh-lie</i>)	poultry
vos (<i>voh</i>)	your
votre (<i>voh-truh</i>)	your
vouloir (<i>voo-lwahr</i>)	to want
je voudrais (<i>zhuh</i>)(<i>voo-dray</i>)	I would like
vous (<i>voo</i>)	you (singular and plural)
vous (<i>voo</i>)	to you
voyage, le (<i>vwah-yahzh</i>)	trip, travel
Bon voyage! (<i>boh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)(<i>vwah-yahzh</i>)	have a good trip
voyager (<i>vwah-yah-zhay</i>)	to travel
voyager en avion (<i>vwah-yah-zhay</i>)(<i>ah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)(<i>ah-vyoh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	to fly
voyageur, le (<i>vwah-yah-zhur</i>)	traveler

W - Y - Z

W.C., le (<i>doo-bul-vay-say</i>)	water closet, toilet
wagon, le (<i>vah-goh⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	railroad car
wagon-lit, le (<i>vah-goh⁽ⁿ⁾-lee</i>)	sleeping car
wagon-restaurant, le (<i>vah-goh⁽ⁿ⁾-reh-stoh-rah⁽ⁿ⁾</i>)	dining car
week-end, le (<i>week-end</i>)	weekend
western, le (<i>wes-tairn</i>)	western (film)
whisky, le (<i>wee-skee</i>)	whisky
y a-t-il (<i>yah-teel</i>)	are there? is there?
zèbre, le (<i>zeh-bruh</i>)	zebra
zèle, le (<i>zel</i>)	zeal, ardor
zénith, le (<i>zay-neet</i>)	zenith, peak
zéphyr, le (<i>zay-feer</i>)	balmy breeze
zéro (<i>zay-roh</i>)	zero
zodiaque, le (<i>zoh-dee-ahk</i>)	zodiac
zone, la (<i>zohn</i>)	zone
zone de silence, la (<i>zohn</i>)(<i>duh</i>)(<i>see-lah⁽ⁿ⁾s</i>)	quiet zone
zoo, le (<i>zoh</i>)	zoo
zoologie, la (<i>zoh-oh-loh-zhee</i>)	zoology
zut! (<i>zewt</i>)	rats! darn!

Did you have fun learning your new language?
We at Bilingual Books hope you enjoy your
travels wherever they might take you, and
don't forget your Pocket Pal™!

This beverage guide is intended to explain the variety of beverages available to you while **en France** or any other French-speaking country. It is by no means complete. Some of the experimenting has been left up to you, but this should get you started.

BOISSONS CHAUDES (hot drinks)

café noir	coffee, black
café au lait	coffee with milk
café crème	coffee with cream
café express	espresso
café filtre	filtered coffee



chocolat	cocoa
thé	tea
thé au citron	tea with lemon
thé au lait	tea with milk



BOISSONS FROIDES (cold drinks)

lait froid	cold milk
lait aromatisé	flavored milk
eau minérale	mineral water
jus de fruits	fruit juice
jus d'orange	orange juice
jus de pomme	apple juice
jus de tomate	tomato juice
orange pressée	fresh squeezed orange juice
thé glacé	iced tea
café glacé	iced coffee
glace	ice



BIÈRES (beer) There are a variety of brands including both **blonde** (light) and **brune** (dark). La **bière** is purchased **en bouteille** (bottle) or **à la pression** (draught).

VINS (wine) Wine production in France is closely controlled by the government, making it much easier to know what you are buying. You may drink wine by the **verre** (glass), the **carafe** (carafe) or the **bouteille** (bottle).

vin rouge	red wine
vin blanc	white wine
vin rosé	rosé wine
vin mousseux	sparkling wine



vin ordinaire	table wine
vin de table	table wine
vin de la maison	the "house" wine
vin du pays	local wine of the region



A.O.C. (Appellation d'origine contrôlée)

superior wine

V.D.Q.S. (Vins délimités de qualité supérieure)

choice wine

Premier cru/Grand cru

good vintage wine

APÉRITIFS (aperitifs) These may be enjoyed straight or over ice.

porto	port
Pastis	aniseed-flavored aperitif
Pineau des Charentes ..	grape juice and cognac
Kir	Crème de Cassis and white wine

ALCOOL (spirits) Cocktail drinking is not widespread in France. The following are available in large, international hotels and "Bars américains."

gin	gin
vodka	vodka
rhum	rum
whisky	scotch
bourbon	bourbon
martini dry	American martini

Salades (salads)

laitue
chicorée
escarole
endive belge
mâche
romaine
mimosa
mixte
niçoise

verte
de saison
de tomates
vinaigrette

lettuce salad
chicory
coarse-leafed green lettuce
Belgian endive
wild field lettuce
romaine
green salad with egg yolks
mixed
string beans, potatoes,
and tuna
tossed green
seasonal
tomato
in vinegar and oil

Légumes (vegetables)

haricots verts
flageolets
petits pois
lentilles
asperges
carottes
épinards
poireaux
tomates
champignons
chanterelles
morilles
chou
chou-fleur
choux de Bruxelles
betteraves
maïs
concombres
navets
oignons
radis
ail
artichauts
aubergines
courgettes

green string beans
small, pale green beans
peas
lentils
asparagus
carrots
spinach
leeks
tomatoes
cultivated mushrooms
wild mushrooms
morel, wild mushrooms
cabbage
cauliflower
brussels sprouts
beets
corn
cucumbers
turnips
onions
radishes
garlic
artichoke
eggplant
zucchini squash

Pommes de terre (potatoes)

croquettes
gratin dauphinois
frites
à l'anglaise
nature
maître d'hôtel
purée
vapeur

mashed, breaded and fried
scalloped
French-fried
peeled and boiled
plain boiled
boiled and sautéed
mashed
steamed

Fruit (fruit)

pomme
poire
abricot
pêche
banane
orange
mandarine
cerise
prune
pruneau
melon
pamplemousse
pastèque
raisin
raisin sec
grenade
ananas
citron
compote de fruits

apple
pear
apricot
peach
banana
orange
mandarin orange
cherry
plum
prune
melon
grapefruit
watermelon
grape
raisin
pomegranate
pineapple
lemon
stewed fruits

Baies (berries)

fraise
framboise
mûre
cassis
myrtille
airelle
groseille

strawberry
raspberry
blackberry
black currant
bilberry
blueberry
red currant

(boh⁽ⁿ⁾)
Bon appétit!
(nah-pay-tee)
enjoy your meal

La Carte menu



Préparation (preparation)

cuit	cooked
cru	raw
rôti	roasted
frit	fried
cuit au four	baked
grillé	grilled
farci	stuffed or filled
bouilli	boiled
fumé	smoked
mariné	marinated
braisé	braised
en croûte	cooked in pastry crust
gratiné	sprinkled with cheese
au jus	cooked in its own juice
bleu	extremely rare
saignant	rare
à point	medium rare
bien cuit	well done

Autres (others)

confiture	jam
miel	honey
huile	oil
vinaigre	vinegar
moutarde	mustard
riz	rice
nouilles	noodles
pâtes	pasta
fromage	cheese
gâteau	cake
pâtisserie	pastry
glace	ice cream
chantilly	whipped cream
yaoourt	yoghurt

Viande (meat)

Veau (veal)

blanquette de veau	veal stew with gravy
côte de veau	veal chop
côtelette de veau	veal chop
foie de veau	calf's liver
fricassée de veau	veal stew
médallions de veau	medallions of pan-fried veal
noisette de veau	tenderloin morsels of veal
poitrine de veau farcie	stuffed breast of veal
ris de veau	veal sweetbreads
rognons de veau	veal kidneys
tendron de veau	braised breast of veal
tête de veau	head of veal
escalope de veau	veal cutlet

Agneau (lamb)

carré d'agneau	lamb rib roast
côte/côtelette	lamb chop
épaule d'agneau	lamb shoulder
gigot d'agneau	leg of lamb

Volaille (poultry)

poulet	chicken
coq au vin	chicken in wine sauce
canard	duck
caneton	duckling
chapon	capon
caille	quail
oie	goose
faisan	pheasant
dinde	turkey

Gibier (wild game)

gigue de chevreuil	roast leg of venison
bécasse	woodcock
escalope de sanglier	cutlets of wild boar
cuisot de marcassin	roast leg of wild pig
râble de lapin	saddle of rabbit

Boeuf (beef)

boeuf bourguignon	red wine stew
carbonades de boeuf	sautéed and braised slices
côte de boeuf	beef rib steaks
entrecôte de boeuf	boneless beef rib steak
estouffade de boeuf	braised beef in wine stew
filet de boeuf	tenderloin of beef
médailon de boeuf	thick discs of tenderloin
queue de boeuf	oxtail
tournedos	beef tenderloin
terrinerie de boeuf	casserole stew
tripes	stomach lining
moelle	beef bone marrow

Porc (pork)

côte/côtelette	pork chop
carré de porc provençal	rib loin roast with spices
cuisot de porc	fresh ham roast
jarret de porc	pork shank
pied de porc	pig's foot
rognons de porc	pork kidneys
rôti de porc	pork roast

Poissons et fruits de mer (fish and seafood)

anchois	anchovies
anguille	eel
cabillaud	codfish
calamar	squid
carpe	carp
colin	hake
coquillages	shellfish
coquilles Saint-Jacques	scallops
crabe	crab
crevettes	shrimps
écrevisses	fresh-water crayfish
flétan	halibut
grenouille	frog
hareng	herring
homard	lobster, with claws
langouste	spiny lobster, no claws
langoustine	shellfish
moules	mussels
perche	perch
poulpe	small octopus
saumon	salmon

sole	sole
truite	trout
thon	tuna

Hors-d'oeuvre (appetizers)

huîtres	oysters
assiette de charcuterie	assorted sausages, salamis
crudités	raw vegetables
escargots	snails
foie gras truffé	goose liver with truffles
jambon cru	raw-cured ham
pâté de campagne	country style, course pâté
salade panachée	mixed vegetable salad
terrinerie maison	house pâté in terrine
croque-monsieur	grilled ham and cheese sandwich
croque-madame	grilled chicken and cheese sandwich

Potages (soups)

bisque	cream soup with seafood
bouillabaisse	rich fish soup
crème de tomates	cream of tomato
pistou	vegetable soup
soupe du jour	soup of the day
soupe à l'oignon	onion soup
consommé	clarified stock
soupe à la reine	chicken soup with rice
velouté de légumes	thick vegetable soup
vichyssoise	potato and leek soup

Oeufs (eggs)

à la coque	soft-boiled
mollets	medium-boiled
brouillés	scrambled
durs	hard-boiled
pochés	poached
omelette nature	plain omelette
omelette au fromage	cheese omelette
quiche	cheese and egg pie

(zhuh)
je

(noo)
nous

(eel)
il

(voo)
vous

(el)
elle

(eel) *(el)*
ils/elles

(par-lay)
parler
(parl)
je parle

(ah-bee-tay)
habiter
(zhah-beet)
j'habite

(ah-shuh-tay)
acheter
(zhah-shet)
j'achète

(reh-stay)
rester
(rest)
je reste

(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾-day)
commander
(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾d)
je commande

(sah-puh-lay)
s'appeler
(mah-pel)
je m'appelle



we

I

you

he

they (♂) / they (♀)

she

to live/reside

to speak

I live/reside

I speak

to remain/stay

to buy

I remain/stay

I buy

to be called

to order

I am called/my name is . . .

I order

(vuh-neer)
venir

(vyah⁽ⁿ⁾)
je viens

(ah-lay)
aller

(vay)
je vais

(ah-prah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh)
apprendre

(zhah-prah⁽ⁿ⁾)
j'apprends

(ah-vvahr)
avoir

(zhay)
j'ai

(voo-dray)
je voudrais

(ah-vvahr) (buh-zwa⁽ⁿ⁾) (duh)
avoir besoin de

(zhay) (buh-zwa⁽ⁿ⁾) (duh)
j'ai besoin de

(mah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay)
manger

(mah⁽ⁿ⁾zh)
je mange

(bwahr)
boire

(bwah)
je bois

(deer)
dire

(dee)
je dis

(vah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh)
vendre

(vah⁽ⁿ⁾)
je vends

(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-prah⁽ⁿ⁾-druh)
comprendre

(koh⁽ⁿ⁾-prah⁽ⁿ⁾)
je comprends

(ray-pay-tay)
répéter

(ray-pet)
je répète



to go

I go

to come

I come

to have

I have

to learn

I learn

to need

I need

I would like

to drink

I drink

to eat

I eat

to sell

I sell

to say

I say

to repeat

I repeat

to understand

I understand

(troo-vay)

trouver

(troov)

je trouve

(vwahr)

voir

(vwah)

je vois

(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-vwah-yay)

envoyer

(zhah⁽ⁿ⁾-vwah)

j'envoie

(dor-meer)

dormir

(dor)

je dors

(fair)

faire

(fay)

je fais

(pay-yay)

payer

(pay)

je paie

(moh⁽ⁿ⁾-tray)

montrer

(moh⁽ⁿ⁾-truh)

je montre

(ay-kreer)

écrire

(zhay-kree)

j'écris

(leer)

lire

(lee)

je lis

(poo-vwahr)

pouvoir

(puh)

je peux

(duh-vwahr)

devoir

(dwah)

je dois

(sah-vwahr)

savoir

(say)

je sais



to see

I see

to sleep

I sleep

to pay

I pay

to write

I write

to be able to/can

I can

to know (fact)

I know

to find

I find

to send

I send

to make/do

I make/do

to show

I show

to read

I read

to have to/must

I have to/must

(sor-teer)
sortir

(sor)
je sors

(vwah-yah-zhay) (ah⁽ⁿ⁾) (ah-vyoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
voyager en avion

(vwah-yahzh) (ah-vyoh⁽ⁿ⁾)
je voyage en avion

(vwah-yah-zhay)
voyager

(vwah-yahzh)
je voyage

(par-teer)
partir

(tra⁽ⁿ⁾) (par)
le train part

(ah-ree-vay)
arriver

(zhah-reev)
j'arrive

(shah⁽ⁿ⁾-zhay) (duh) (tra⁽ⁿ⁾)
changer de train

(shah⁽ⁿ⁾zh) (tra⁽ⁿ⁾)
je change de train

(fair) (lah) (vah-leez)
faire la valise

(fay) (vah-leez)
je fais la valise

(lah-vay)
laver

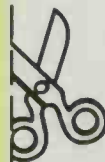
(lahv)
je lave

(eel-yah)
il y a

(eel) (foh)
il faut ...

(doh⁽ⁿ⁾-nay-mwah)
donnez-moi ...

(pair-druh)
perdre
(pair)
je perds



to fly

I fly

to leave

I leave

to leave (vehicles)

the train leaves

to travel

I travel

to transfer (trains)

I transfer trains

to arrive

I arrive

to wash

I wash

to pack

I pack

it is necessary . . .

there is/there are

to lose

I lose

give me . . .

(oh-zhoor-dwee)
aujourd'hui

(koh-mah⁽ⁿ⁾) *(tah-lay-voo)*
Comment allez-vous?

(ee-air)
hier

(seel) *(voo)* *(play)*
s'il vous plaît

(duh-ma⁽ⁿ⁾)
demain

(mair-see)
merci

(oh) *(ruh-vvahr)*
au revoir

(par-doh⁽ⁿ⁾)
pardon

(ah⁽ⁿ⁾-syah⁽ⁿ⁾) *(noo-voh)*
ancien - nouveau

(kohm-bya⁽ⁿ⁾) *(ess)* *(kuh)*
Combien est-ce que
(sah) *(koot)*
ça coûte?

(grah⁽ⁿ⁾) *(puh-tee)*
grand - petit

(oo-vair) *(fair-may)*
ouvert - fermé



How are you?

today

please

yesterday

thank you

tomorrow

excuse me

goodbye

How much does
this cost?

old - new

open - closed

large - small

(ah⁽ⁿ⁾) (bun) (sah⁽ⁿ⁾-tay) (mah-lahd)
en bonne santé - malade

(boh⁽ⁿ⁾) (moh-vay)
bon - mauvais

(shoh) (fwah)
chaud - froid

(koor) (lohng)
court - long

(oh) (bah)
haut - bas

(ah⁽ⁿ⁾) (oh) (ah⁽ⁿ⁾) (bah)
en haut - en bas

(gohsh) (dwaht)
gauche - droite

(lah⁽ⁿ⁾) (veet) (rah-peed)
lent - vite/rapide

(vee-yuh) (zhun)
vieux - jeune

(shair) (boh⁽ⁿ⁾) (mar-shay)
cher - bon marché

(poh-vruh) (reesh)
pauvre - riche

(boh-koo) (puh)
beaucoup - peu



good - bad

healthy - sick

short - long

hot - cold

above - below

high - low

slow - fast

left - right

expensive-
inexpensive

old - young

a lot - a little

poor - rich



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POLITE ESSENTIALS

good morning/day	bonjour	(boh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -zhoor)
good evening	bonsoir	(boh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -swahr)
good night	bonne nuit	(bun)(nvee)
hello/hi	salut	(sah-lew)
please	s'il vous plaît	(seel)(voo)(play)
thank you	merci	(mair-see)
you're welcome	de rien	(duh)(rya ⁽ⁿ⁾)
excuse me	pardon/ excusez-moi	(par-doh ⁽ⁿ⁾)/ (ek-skew-zay-mwah)
I'm sorry.	Je suis désolé.	(zhuh)(sivee)(day-zoh-lay)
yes	oui	(vee)
no	non	(noh ⁽ⁿ⁾)
Mr.	Monsieur	(muh-see-uh)
Mrs	Madame	(mah-dahm)
Miss	Mademoiselle	(mahd-mwah-zel)
My name is ...	Je m'appelle ...	(zhuh)(mah-pel)
What is your name?	Comment vous appelez-vous?	(koh-moh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(voo) (zah-puh-lay-voo)
I'm from the U.S.A.	Je viens des États-Unis.	(zhuh)(vya ⁽ⁿ⁾)(day) (zay-tah-zoo-nee)
I would like ...	Je voudrais ...	(zhuh)(voo-dray)
I have ...	J'ai ...	(zhay)
Do you speak English?	Parlez-vous anglais?	(par-lay-voo)(ah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -glay)
I understand.	Je comprends.	(zhuh)(koh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -prah ⁽ⁿ⁾)
I do not understand.	Je ne comprends pas.	(zhuh)(nuh)(koh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -prah ⁽ⁿ⁾)(pah)
Please repeat.	Répétez, s'il vous plaît.	(ray-pay-tay)(seel)(voo) (play)

ESSENTIAL NUMBERS

zero	zéro	(zay-roh)
one	un	(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾)
two	deux	(duh)
three	trois	(twah)
four	quatre	(kah-truh)
five	cinq	(sank)
six	six	(seess)
seven	sept	(set)
eight	huit	(wheat)
nine	neuf	(nuf)
ten	dix	(deess)
11	onze	(oh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -z)
12	douze	(dooz)
13	treize	(trehz)
14	quatorze	(kah-torz)
15	quinze	(ka ⁽ⁿ⁾ -z)
16	seize	(schz)
17	dix-sept	(deez-set)
18	dix-huit	(deez-wheat)
19	dix-neuf	(deez-nuf)
20	vingt	(va ⁽ⁿ⁾)
30	trente	(trah ⁽ⁿ⁾ t)
40	quarante	(kah-rah ⁽ⁿ⁾ t)
50	cinquante	(sang-kah ⁽ⁿ⁾ t)
60	soixante	(swah-sah ⁽ⁿ⁾ t)
70	soixante-dix	(swah-sah ⁽ⁿ⁾ t-deess)
80	quatre-vingts	(kah-truh-va ⁽ⁿ⁾)
90	quatre-vingt-dix	(kah-truh-va ⁽ⁿ⁾ -deess)
100	cent	(sah ⁽ⁿ⁾)
500	cinq cents	(sank)(sah ⁽ⁿ⁾)
1,000	mille	(meel)
5,000	cinq mille	(sank)(meel)

KEY QUESTIONS

who	qui	(key)
Who is it?	Qui est-ce?	(key)(ess)
what	que/qu'	(kuh)
What is that?	Qu'est-ce que c'est?	(kess)(kuh)(say)
why	pourquoi	(poor-kwah)
when	quand	(kah ⁽ⁿ⁾)
how	comment	(koh-mah ⁽ⁿ⁾)
How are you?	Comment allez-vous?	(koh-mah ⁽ⁿ⁾)(tah-lay-voo)
how much	combien	(kohm-bya ⁽ⁿ⁾)
How much is it?	Combien est-ce?	(kohm-bya ⁽ⁿ⁾)(ess)
where	où	(oo)
Where is ...	Où est ...	(oo)(ay)
the bank?	la banque?	(lah)(bah ⁽ⁿ⁾ k)
the hotel?	l'hôtel?	(loh-tel)
the restaurant?	le restaurant?	(luh)(reh-stoh-rah ⁽ⁿ⁾)
the taxi?	le taxi?	(luh)(tahx-ee)
the mailbox?	la boîte aux lettres?	(lah)(bwaht)(oh)(let-ruh)
the lavatory?	Où sont les toilettes?	(oo)(soh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(lay)(twah-let)

EMERGENCY ESSENTIALS

Do not enter.	Entrée interdite.	(ah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -tray)(a ⁽ⁿ⁾ -tair-deet)
I'm lost.	Je me suis perdu.	(zhuh)(muh)(swee) (pair-dew)
I have lost my...	J'ai perdu mon ...	(zhay)(pair-dew)(moh ⁽ⁿ⁾)
help	Au secours!	(oh)(suh-koor)
police	police	(poh-lees)
doctor	médecin	(may-duh-sa ⁽ⁿ⁾)

TIME ESSENTIALS

Monday	lundi	(luh ⁽ⁿ⁾ -dee)
Tuesday	mardi	(mar-dee)
Wednesday	mercredi	(mair-kruh-dee)
Thursday	jeudi	(zhuh-dee)
Friday	vendredi	(vah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -druh-dee)
Saturday	samedi	(sahm-dee)
Sunday	dimanche	(dee-mah ⁽ⁿ⁾ sh)
today	aujourd'hui	(oh-zhoor-dvee)
yesterday	hier	(ee-air)
tomorrow	demain	(duh-ma ⁽ⁿ⁾)
morning	matin	(mah-ta ⁽ⁿ⁾)
afternoon	après-midi	(ah-preh-mee-dee)
evening	soir	(swahr)
night	nuit	(nvee)
January	janvier	(zhah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -vee-ay)
February	février	(fay-vree-ay)
March	mars	(marss)
April	avril	(ah-vreel)
May	mai	(may)
June	juin	(zhwa ⁽ⁿ⁾)
July	juillet	(zhvee-ay)
August	août	(oot)
September	septembre	(sep-tah ⁽ⁿ⁾ m-bruh)
October	octobre	(ohk-toh-bruh)
November	novembre	(noh-vah ⁽ⁿ⁾ m-bruh)
December	décembre	(day-suh ⁽ⁿ⁾ m-bruh)
What time is it?	Quelle heure est-il?	(kel)(uhr)(ay-teel)
hour	heure	(uhr)
day	jour	(zhoor)
week	semaine	(suh-men)
month	mois	(mwuh)
year	année	(ah-nay)

EATING OUT ESSENTIALS

breakfast	le petit-déjeuner	(luh)(puh-tee-day-zhuh-nay)
lunch	le déjeuner	(luh)(day-zhuh-nay)
dinner	le dîner	(luh)(dee-nay)
I'm hungry.	J'ai faim.	(zhay)(fa ⁽ⁿ⁾)
I'm thirsty.	J'ai soif.	(zhay)(swahf)
Where is a restaurant?	Où y a-t-il est un restaurant?	(oo)(yah-teel)(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(reh-stoh-rah ⁽ⁿ⁾)
Where is a café?	Où y a-t-il un bistro?	(oo)(yah-teel)(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(bee-stroh)
I have a reservation.	J'ai une réservation.	(zhay)(ewn)(ray-zair-vah-syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾)
I would like to order...	Je voudrais commander...	(zhuh)(voo-dray)(koh-mah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -day)
appetizers	hors-d'oeuvre	(or-duh-vruh)
eggs	oeufs	(uh)
vegetables	légumes	(lay-gewm)
soup	potage	(poh-tahzh)
a salad	une salade	(ewn)(sah-lahd)
fish	poisson	(pivah-soh ⁽ⁿ⁾)
meat	viande	(vee-ah ⁽ⁿ⁾ d)
chicken	poulet	(poo-lay)
dessert	dessert	(day-sair)
beverages	boissons	(bivah-soh ⁽ⁿ⁾)
knife	le couteau	(luh)(koo-toh)
fork	la fourchette	(lah)(foor-shet)
spoon	la cuillère	(lah)(kwee-air)
napkin	la serviette	(lah)(sair-vyet)
plate	l'assiette	(lah-syet)
waiter	le serveur	(luh)(sair-vur)
menu	le menu	(luh)(muh-new)
bill	l'addition	(lah-dee-syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾)
Enjoy your meal!	Bon appétit!	(boh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(nah-pay-tee)

| An absolute must for anyone

SLEEPING ESSENTIALS

hotel	l'hôtel	(loh-tel)
house	la maison	(lah)(may-zoh ⁽ⁿ⁾)
bedroom	la chambre à coucher	(lah)(shah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -bruh)(ah)(koo-shay)
expensive	cher	(shair)
inexpensive	bon marché	(boh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(mar-shay)
bed	le lit	(luh)(lee)
pillow	l'oreiller	(loh-ray-yay)
blanket	la couverture	(lah)(koo-vair-tewr)
towel	la serviette	(lah)(sair-vyet)
I would like	Je voudrais	(zhuh)(voo-dray)
a single room.	une chambre pour une personne.	(ewn)(shah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -bruh)(poor)(ewn)(pair-sohn)
double room.	une chambre pour deux personnes.	(ewn)(shah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -bruh)(poor)(duh)(pair-sohn)
with a bath.	avec une salle de bain.	(ah-vek)(ewn)(sahl)(duh)(ba ⁽ⁿ⁾)
with a shower.	avec une douche.	(ah-vek)(ewn)(doosh)
for one night.	pour une nuit.	(poor)(ewn)(nvee)
for two nights.	pour deux nuits.	(poor)(duh)(nvee)
I have a reservation.	J'ai une réservation.	(zhay)(ewn)(ray-zair-vah-syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾)
I do not have a reservation.	Je n'ai pas de réservation.	(zhuh)(nay)(pah)(duh)(ray-zair-vah-syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾)

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TRANSPORTATION ESSENTIALS

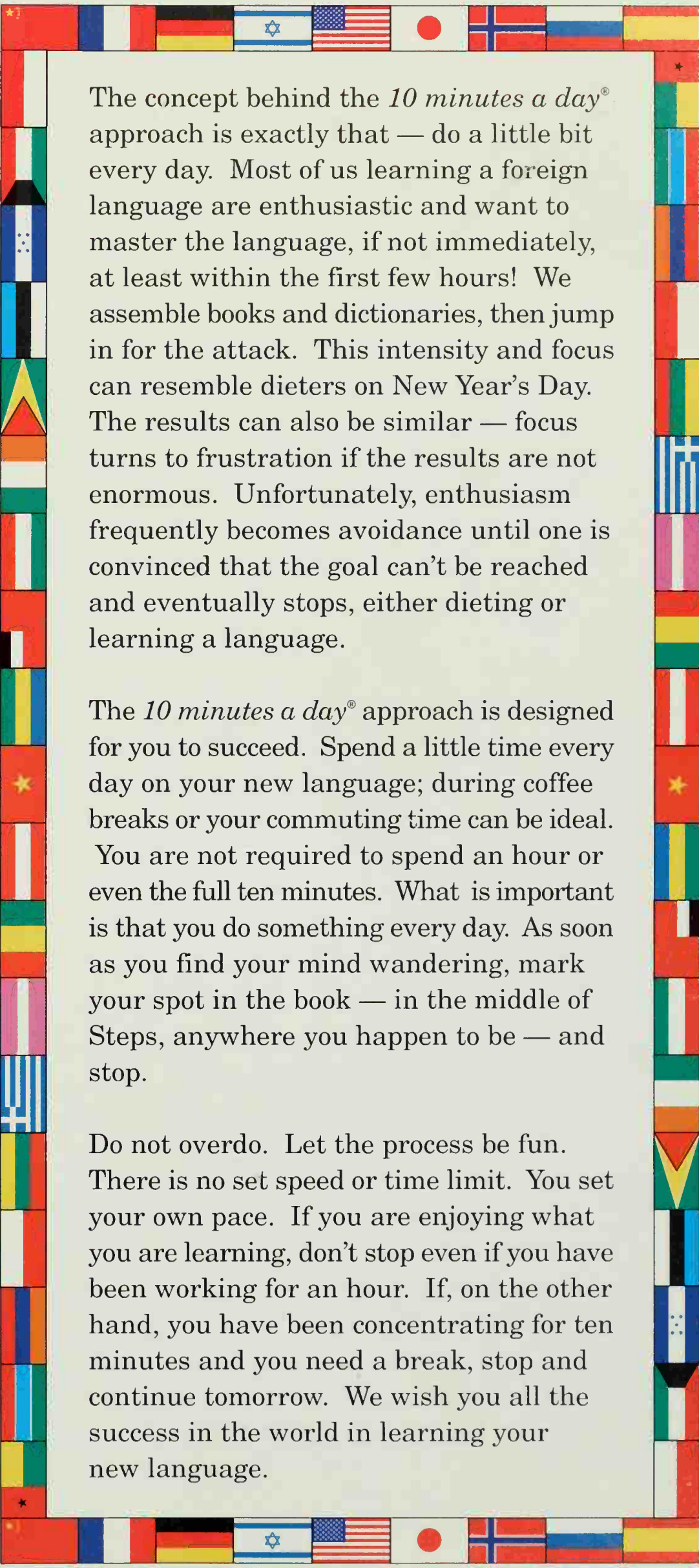
map	le plan	(luh)(plah ⁽ⁿ⁾)
subway	le métro	(luh)(may-troh)
bus	l'autobus	(loh-toh-boos)
taxi	le taxi	(luh)(tahx-ee)
car	la voiture	(lah-vwah-tewr)
train	le train	(luh)(tra ⁽ⁿ⁾)
train station	la gare	(lah)(gar)
plane	l'avion	(lah-vyoh ⁽ⁿ⁾)
airport	l'aéroport	(lah-ay-roh-por)
ticket	le billet	(luh)(bee-ay)
one-way	aller	(ah-lay)
round trip	aller et retour	(ah-lay)(ay)(ruh-toor)
arrival	l'arrivée	(lah-ree-vay)
departure	le départ	(luh)(day-par)
foreign	à l'étranger	(ah)(lay-trah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -zhay)
domestic	à l'intérieur	(ah)(la ⁽ⁿ⁾ -tay-ree-ur)
occupied	occupé	(oh-kew-pay)
gas station	la station d'essence	(lah)(stah-syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(day-sah ⁽ⁿ⁾ s)
I would like a ticket to...	Je voudrais un billet pour...	(zhuh)(voo-dray)(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(bee-ay)(poor)
How much is a ticket to...?	Combien coûte un billet pour...	(kohm-bya ⁽ⁿ⁾)(koot)(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(bee-ay)(poor)
Where is the bus stop?	Où est l'arrêt d'autobus?	(oo)(ay)(lah-ray)(doh-toh-boos)
the subway station?	la station de métro?	(lah)(stah-syoh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(duh)(may-troh)
the museum?	le musée?	(luh)(mew-zay)
the bank?	la banque?	(lah)(bah ⁽ⁿ⁾ k)
the post office?	le bureau de poste?	(luh)(bew-roh)(duh)(pohst)

— make reservations.

SHOPPING ESSENTIALS

Where is	Où y a-t-il	(oo)(yah-teel)
a department store?	un grand magasin?	(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(grah ⁽ⁿ⁾)(mah-gah-za ⁽ⁿ⁾)
a laundromat?	une blanchisserie?	(ewn)(blah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -shee-suh-ree)
a pharmacy?	une pharmacie?	(ewn)(far-mah-see)
a supermarket?	un supermarché?	(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(soo-pair-mar-shay)
a news-stand?	un kiosque?	(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(kee-ohsk)
a bakery?	une boulangerie?	(ewn)(boo-lah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -zhuh-ree)
I need...	J'ai besoin de...	(zhay)(buh-zwa ⁽ⁿ⁾)(duh)
Do you have...?	Avez-vous...	(ah-vay)(voo)
How much is it?	Combien est-ce?/ Combien est-ce que ça coûte?	(kohm-bya ⁽ⁿ⁾)(ess)/(kohm-bya ⁽ⁿ⁾)(ess)(kuh)(sah)(koot)
too expensive	trop cher	(troh)(shair)
I'll take it.	Je prends ça.	(zhuh)(prah ⁽ⁿ⁾)(sah)
Do you take credit cards?	Acceptez-vous les cartes de crédit?	(ahk-sep-tay-voo)(lay)(kart)(duh)(kray-dee)
traveler's checks?	les chèques de voyage?	(lay)(shek)(duh)(vвах-yahzh)
I would like to buy	Je voudrais acheter	(zhuh)(voo-dray)(ah-shuh-tay)
stamps.	des timbres-poste.	(day)(ta ⁽ⁿ⁾ -bruh-pohst)
postcards.	des cartes postales.	(day)(kart)(poh-stahl)
souvenirs.	des souvenirs.	(day)(soo-vuh-neer)
socks.	des chaussettes.	(day)(shoh-set)
deodorant.	un déodorant.	(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(day-oh-doh-rah ⁽ⁿ⁾)
aspirin.	de l'aspirine.	(duh)(lah-spec-reen)
toothpaste.	un dentifrice.	(uh ⁽ⁿ⁾)(dah ⁽ⁿ⁾ -tee-frees)

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The concept behind the *10 minutes a day*[®] approach is exactly that — do a little bit every day. Most of us learning a foreign language are enthusiastic and want to master the language, if not immediately, at least within the first few hours! We assemble books and dictionaries, then jump in for the attack. This intensity and focus can resemble dieters on New Year's Day. The results can also be similar — focus turns to frustration if the results are not enormous. Unfortunately, enthusiasm frequently becomes avoidance until one is convinced that the goal can't be reached and eventually stops, either dieting or learning a language.

The *10 minutes a day*[®] approach is designed for you to succeed. Spend a little time every day on your new language; during coffee breaks or your commuting time can be ideal. You are not required to spend an hour or even the full ten minutes. What is important is that you do something every day. As soon as you find your mind wandering, mark your spot in the book — in the middle of Steps, anywhere you happen to be — and stop.

Do not overdo. Let the process be fun. There is no set speed or time limit. You set your own pace. If you are enjoying what you are learning, don't stop even if you have been working for an hour. If, on the other hand, you have been concentrating for ten minutes and you need a break, stop and continue tomorrow. We wish you all the success in the world in learning your new language.



Use the effective study aids included in this book to learn your new language:

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Your Pocket Pal™ should go everywhere with you. Think of it as your safety net. In case you forget a key word at precisely the wrong moment, whip out your Pocket Pal™ which contains over 200 essential words and phrases.



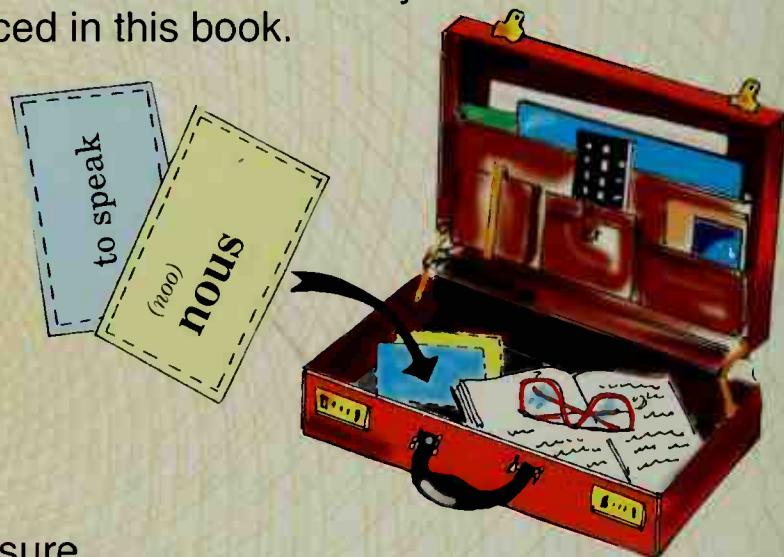
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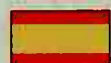
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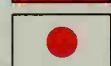
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