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Welcome to the Michel Thomas Method

Congratulations on purchasing the truly remarkable way to learn a language. With the Michel Thomas Method there's no reading, no writing and no homework. Just sit back, absorb, and soon you'll be speaking another language with confidence.

The Michel Thomas Method works by breaking a language down into its component parts and enabling you to reconstruct the language yourself – to form your own sentences and to say what you want, when you want. By learning the language in small steps, you can build it up yourself to produce ever more complicated sentences. Perfected over 25 years, the all-audio Michel Thomas Method has been used by millions of people around the world.

Now it's your turn.

To get started, simply insert CD 1 and press 'play'!

About Michel Thomas

Michel Thomas (1914–2005) was a gifted linguist who mastered more than ten languages in his lifetime and became famous for teaching much of Hollywood's 'A' list how to speak a foreign language. Film stars such as Woody Allen, Emma Thompson and Barbra Streisand paid thousands of dollars each for face-to-face lessons.

Michel, a Polish Jew, developed his method after discovering the untapped potential of the human mind during his traumatic wartime experiences. The only way he survived this period of his life, which included being captured by the Gestapo, was by concentrating and placing his mind beyond the physical. Fascinated by this experience, he was determined that after the war he would devote himself to exploring further the power of the human mind, and so dedicated his life to education.

In 1947, he moved to Los Angeles and set up the Michel Thomas Language Centers, from where he taught languages for over fifty years in New York, Beverly Hills and London.

Michel Thomas died at his home in New York City on Saturday 8th January 2005. He was 90 years old.

Perfect French index

CD I Track 1

1:53	I want it now.	<i>Je le veux maintenant.</i>
2:04	I don't want them.	<i>Je ne les veux pas.</i>
2:14	Do you want it?	<i>Le voulez-vous?</i>
2:26	Is it that you want it?	<i>Est-ce que vous le voulez?</i>
2:37	You want it?	<i>Vous le voulez?</i>
2:48	Why do you want it now?	<i>Pourquoi le voulez-vous maintenant?</i>
3:08	Why don't you want it now?	<i>Pourquoi ne le voulez-vous pas maintenant?</i>

CD I Track 2

0:00	I don't know where it is.	<i>Je ne sais pas où c'est.</i>
0:09	I don't know what it is.	<i>Je ne sais pas ce que c'est.</i>
0:47	to explain	<i>expliquer</i>
0:58	Can you explain to me what it is?	<i>Pouvez-vous m'expliquer ce que c'est?</i>
1:11	What do you want?	<i>Qu'est-ce que vous voulez?</i>
1:21	What do you want to do?	<i>Qu'est-ce que vous voulez faire?</i>
1:29	What do you want to say?	<i>Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire?</i>
1:43	What do you mean?	<i>Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire?</i>
1:46	I don't understand what you mean.	<i>Je ne comprends pas ce que vous voulez dire.</i>
2:15	Can you explain to me what you mean?	<i>Pouvez-vous m'expliquer ce que vous voulez dire?</i>
2:32	That's not what I mean.	<i>Ce n'est pas ce que je veux dire.</i>
3:09	It means...	<i>Ça veut dire...</i>
3:23	What does it mean?	<i>Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire?</i>
3:39	I don't understand what it means.	<i>Je ne comprends pas ce que ça veut dire.</i>
4:44	I want it.	<i>Je le veux.</i>
4:49	I don't want it.	<i>Je ne le veux pas.</i>
4:55	I want some/some of it.	<i>J'en veux.</i>
5:01	I don't want any.	<i>Je n'en veux pas.</i>
5:28	I don't know what it means.	<i>Je ne sais pas ce que ça veut dire.</i>

CD I Track 3

0:00	There are many people here.	<i>Il y a beaucoup de monde ici.</i>
0:14	the world	<i>le monde</i>

0:25	everybody	<i>tout le monde</i>
0:28	Everybody knows where it is.	<i>Tout le monde sait où c'est.</i>
0:40	Nobody knows where it is.	<i>Personne sait où c'est.</i>
0:42	Nobody can find it.	<i>Personne peut le trouver.</i>
1:12	Everyone wants to see it.	<i>Tout le monde veut le voir.</i>
1:46	I have it.	<i>Je l'ai.</i>
1:52	I don't have it.	<i>Je ne l'ai pas.</i>
2:08	I want them.	<i>Je les veux.</i>
2:22	I don't want them.	<i>Je ne les veux pas.</i>
2:30	I don't want anything.	<i>Je ne veux rien.</i>
3:28	'en' means 'of it', 'some of it', 'any of it'.	

CD I Track 4

0:00	I don't understand it.	<i>Je ne le comprends pas.</i>
0:09	I don't understand anything. / I understand nothing.	<i>Je ne comprends rien.</i>
0:19	never	<i>jamais</i>
0:26	I never understand what he wants.	<i>Je ne comprends jamais ce qu'il veut.</i>
0:55	I don't know anything.	<i>Je ne sais rien.</i>
1:05	I never know.	<i>Je ne sais jamais.</i>
1:22	I don't know anymore.	<i>Je ne sais plus.</i>
1:26	anymore	<i>plus</i>
1:47	I don't understand him anymore.	<i>Je ne le comprends plus.</i>

CD I Track 5

0:00	I'm going to see it.	<i>Je vais le voir.</i>
0:11	I'm going there.	<i>J'y vais.</i>
0:29	I would like to go there.	<i>Je voudrais y aller.</i>
0:39	(But) I cannot go there now.	<i>(Mais) je ne peux pas y aller maintenant.</i>
1:04	I'm busy.	<i>Je suis occupé.</i>
1:20	I'm very busy now.	<i>Je suis très occupé maintenant.</i>
1:30	I would like to go there.	<i>Je voudrais y aller.</i>
1:35	with you	<i>avec vous</i>
1:38	with him	<i>avec lui</i>
1:40	with her	<i>avec elle</i>
1:44	with them	<i>avec eux</i>
2:03	I'm going to see him tonight and I'm going to give him his book.	<i>Je vais le voir ce soir et je vais lui donner son livre.</i>

2:29	I'm going to see her tonight and I'm going to give her her book.	<i>Je vais la voir ce soir et je vais lui donner son livre.</i>
2:54	'lui' means 'him', 'to him/her', 'to her'.	
3:05	I'm going to tell him.	<i>Je vais lui dire.</i>
3:27	I'm going to tell her.	<i>Je vais lui dire.</i>
3:35	Will you tell him?	<i>Voulez-vous lui dire?</i>
3:46	Can you tell her?	<i>Pouvez-vous lui dire?</i>
3:56	them / to them	<i>leur</i>
4:06	Will you tell them?	<i>Voulez-vous leur dire?</i>
4:20	Will you give them the book?	<i>Voulez-vous leur donner le livre?</i>

CD I Track 6

0:05	the book	<i>le livre</i>
0:08	the pound (£)	<i>la livre</i>

CD I Track 7

0:06	their	<i>leur</i>
0:10	to bring	<i>apporter</i>
0:21	Will you bring them their book?	<i>Voulez-vous leur apporter leur livre?</i>
0:45	I'm going to send him the money.	<i>Je vais lui envoyer l'argent.</i>
0:58	silver	<i>argent</i>
1:03	I'm going to send her the money.	<i>Je vais lui envoyer l'argent.</i>
1:16	I'm going to send them the money.	<i>Je vais leur envoyer l'argent.</i>
1:57	I'm going to send the money to him.	<i>Je vais envoyer l'argent à lui.</i>
2:11	I'm going to send the money to her.	<i>Je vais envoyer l'argent à elle.</i>
2:34	I'm going to send the money to them.	<i>Je vais envoyer l'argent à eux.</i>

CD I Track 8

0:13	I'm going to send it to him.	<i>Je vais le lui envoyer.</i>
0:28	I'm going to send it to her.	<i>Je vais le lui envoyer.</i>
0:36	I'm going to send it to you.	<i>Je vais vous l'envoyer.</i>
1:01	If there are two pronouns together and both start with an 'l', then 'le', 'la' and 'les' come before 'lui' and 'leur'.	
1:56	I'm going to send them to her.	<i>Je vais les lui envoyer.</i>

3:02	I'm going to send them the money.	<i>Je vais leur envoyer l'argent.</i>
3:23	I'm going to send them to Paris.	<i>Je vais les envoyer à Paris.</i>
3:35	I'm going to write a letter to them.	<i>Je vais leur écrire une lettre.</i>
4:46	I'm going to send them to them.	<i>Je vais les leur envoyer.</i>
5:00	Will you send it to me?	<i>Voulez-vous me l'envoyer?</i>
5:00	Will you send it to me?	<i>Voulez-vous l'envoyer à moi?</i>
5:24	not to him	<i>pas à lui</i>
5:36	not to them	<i>pas à eux</i>
5:30	Will you send them to us?	<i>Voulez-vous nous les envoyer?</i>
5:51	I cannot tell it to you now because I do not know it.	<i>Je ne peux pas vous le dire maintenant parce que je ne le sais pas.</i>

CD I Track 9

1:34	-er verbs	
1:42	to ask	<i>demander</i>
1:44	to stay	<i>rester</i>
1:46	-ir verbs	
1:50	-re verbs	
1:53	to sell	<i>vendre</i>
1:56	to wait	<i>attendre</i>
1:59	to understand	<i>comprendre</i>
2:02	to take	<i>prendre</i>
2:04	to put	<i>mettre</i>
2:15	-oir verbs	
2:19	to have	<i>avoir</i>
2:21	to know	<i>savoir</i>
2:23	to see	<i>voir</i>
2:24	to be able	<i>pouvoir</i>
2:32	the power	<i>le pouvoir</i>
2:38	to have to / must	<i>devoir</i>
2:43	the duty	<i>le devoir</i>
2:47	That is your duty.	<i>C'est votre devoir.</i>
3:02	homework	<i>les devoirs</i>

CD I Track 10

0:11	to speak	<i>parler</i>
0:30	Verbs can be divided into two boxes: a long box and a short box. 'vous' and 'nous' go in the long box.	

0:51	you speak	<i>vous parlez</i>
1:05	we speak	<i>nous parlons</i>
1:25	All other forms of the verb (not 'vous' and 'nous') go in the short box (cut off the 'r'). For 'parler' the short box is 'parle'.	
1:59	I speak	<i>je parle</i>
2:04	I am ready.	<i>Je suis prêt.</i>
2:18	I am eating	<i>je mange</i>
2:26	In French there are no -ing tenses: no 'am-ing', 'is-ing' or 'are-ing'.	
2:44	I don't speak.	<i>Je ne parle pas.</i>
3:08	we are staying	<i>nous restons</i>
3:13	you are staying	<i>vous restez</i>
3:19	How long are you staying?	<i>Combien de temps restez-vous?</i>
3:34	How long are we staying?	<i>Combien de temps restons-nous?</i>

CD I Track 11

0:04	Stay!	<i>Restez!</i>
0:16	Stay here!	<i>Restez ici!</i>
0:21	Don't stay!	<i>Ne restez pas!</i>
0:34	Let's stay!	<i>Restons!</i>
0:44	Let's stay here!	<i>Restons ici!</i>
0:50	Let's speak French!	<i>Parlons français!</i>
0:56	Speak French with me!	<i>Parlez français avec moi!</i>
1:06	Don't speak English now!	<i>Ne parlez pas anglais maintenant!</i>

CD I Track 12

0:03	I'm staying	<i>je reste</i>
0:07	I'm not staying.	<i>Je ne reste pas.</i>
0:24	Everybody is staying.	<i>Tout le monde reste.</i>
0:38	Nobody is staying.	<i>Personne reste.</i>
0:57	My friend is staying.	<i>Mon ami reste.</i>
1:07	It is ready.	<i>C'est prêt.</i>
1:12	It is staying.	<i>Ça reste.</i>
1:19	It is not staying.	<i>Ça ne reste pas.</i>
1:33	he is staying	<i>il reste</i>
1:43	they are staying	<i>ils restent</i>
2:05	-ent at the end of a verb is silent and means 'they'.	
2:29	different	<i>différent</i>
2:32	evident	<i>évident</i>
2:37	It is special.	<i>C'est spécial.</i>
2:42	specially	<i>spécialement</i>
2:49	normal	<i>normal</i>
2:51	normally	<i>normalement</i>

2:56	possible	<i>possible</i>
3:00	possibly	<i>possiblement</i>
3:04	certain	<i>certain</i>
3:06	certainly	<i>certainement</i>
3:21	evidently	<i>évidemment</i>
3:29	constant	<i>constant</i>
3:34	constantly	<i>constamment</i>

CD I Track 13

0:03	to start / to begin	<i>commencer</i>
0:11	we are starting	<i>nous commençons</i>
0:15	Let's start!	<i>Commençons!</i>
0:19	At what time are we starting?	<i>À quelle heure commençons-nous?</i>
0:27	At what time are you starting?	<i>À quelle heure commencez-vous?</i>
0:34	Start now!	<i>Commencez maintenant!</i>
0:41	Don't start now; start a little later.	<i>Ne commencez pas maintenant; commencez un peu plus tard.</i>
0:55	I don't understand.	<i>Je ne comprends pas.</i>
1:03	I don't understand anything.	<i>Je ne comprends rien.</i>
1:10	I don't understand anymore.	<i>Je ne comprends plus.</i>
1:24	It is starting now.	<i>Ça commence maintenant.</i>
1:32	Everybody is starting.	<i>Tout le monde commence.</i>
1:41	My friend is starting.	<i>Mon ami commence.</i>
1:51	my friends	<i>mes amis</i>
1:56	My friends are starting.	<i>Mes amis commencent.</i>
2:04	My friends are arriving tonight.	<i>Mes amis arrivent ce soir.</i>
2:17	to leave	<i>partir</i>
2:26	we are leaving	<i>nous partons</i>
2:31	Let's leave!	<i>Partons!</i>
2:32	At what time are you leaving?	<i>À quelle heure partez-vous?</i>
2:42	At what time are we leaving?	<i>À quelle heure partons-nous?</i>
2:49	Don't leave!	<i>Ne partez pas!</i>
2:54	to prepare	<i>préparer</i>
3:04	He is preparing it.	<i>Il le prépare.</i>
3:11	They are preparing it.	<i>Ils le préparent.</i>
3:21	He is not accepting it.	<i>Il ne l'accepte pas.</i>
3:36	He doesn't accept the condition.	<i>Il n'accepte pas la condition.</i>
3:49	Everybody is ready.	<i>Tout le monde est prêt.</i>
4:10	My friends are arriving.	<i>Mes amis arrivent.</i>

4:20	My friends are leaving.	<i>Mes amis partent.</i>
4:40	they are leaving	<i>ils partent</i>
4:52	They are selling it.	<i>Ils le vendent.</i>
5:05	they are waiting	<i>ils attendent</i>
5:24	They are waiting for me.	<i>Ils m'attendent.</i>
5:37	My friends are waiting for me.	<i>Mes amis m'attendent.</i>
5:50	Wait a moment!	<i>Attendez un moment!</i>
6:22	Let's wait here.	<i>Attendons ici.</i>
6:26	Don't wait!	<i>N'attendez pas!</i>
6:34	They're waiting for you.	<i>Ils vous attendent.</i>

CD I Track 14

0:05	In the short box, if it is not an -er verb, you don't sound the consonant (except for 'they').	
1:26	I'm waiting	<i>j'attends</i>
1:32	he is waiting	<i>il attend</i>
1:35	they are waiting	<i>ils attendent</i>
1:52	Everybody is leaving.	<i>Tout le monde part.</i>
2:13	I'm leaving	<i>je pars</i>
2:19	they're leaving	<i>ils partent</i>
2:27	to sleep	<i>dormir</i>
2:35	I'm sleeping	<i>je dors</i>
2:40	he is sleeping	<i>il dort</i>
2:43	Everybody is sleeping.	<i>Tout le monde dort.</i>
2:51	My friends are sleeping.	<i>Mes amis dorment.</i>
3:01	she is sleeping	<i>elle dort</i>
3:05	to serve	<i>servir</i>
3:08	He is serving the dinner.	<i>Il sert le dîner.</i>
3:19	They are serving the dinner at seven o'clock.	<i>Ils servent le dîner à sept heures.</i>
3:31	One is serving the dinner at seven o'clock.	<i>On sert le dîner à sept heures.</i>

CD I Track 15

0:00	Use of 'on'	
0:33	We are very comfortable here.	<i>Nous sommes très confortables ici. / On est très confortable ici. / On est très bien ici.</i>
1:08	We are leaving soon.	<i>Nous partons bientôt. / On part bientôt.</i>
1:33	We are going to leave soon.	<i>Nous allons partir bientôt. / On va partir bientôt.</i>

CD I Track 16

0:00	We are going to start soon.	<i>Nous allons commencer bientôt. / On va commencer bientôt.</i>
0:23	We are starting soon.	<i>Nous commençons bientôt. / On commence bientôt.</i>
0:41	We can start now.	<i>On peut commencer maintenant. / Nous pouvons commencer maintenant.</i>
0:56	We must start.	<i>Nous devons commencer. / On doit commencer.</i>

CD I Track 17

0:00	to feel	<i>sentir</i>
0:13	I feel it.	<i>Je le sens.</i>
0:20	They feel it.	<i>Ils le sentent.</i>
0:31	He feels it.	<i>Il le sent.</i>
1:00	I feel (myself) fine.	<i>Je me sens bien.</i>
1:17	I don't feel well.	<i>Je ne me sens pas bien.</i>

CD I Track 18

0:00	I feel better.	<i>Je me sens mieux.</i>
0:23	This wine is better than the other.	<i>Ce vin est meilleur que l'autre.</i>
0:30	In English the comparative and superlative of 'good' is 'better' and 'best'. The comparative and superlative of 'well' is also 'better' and 'best'. However, in French 'better' of 'well' is 'mieux' and of 'good' it's 'meilleur'.	
1:59	It is the best wine of the house.	<i>C'est le meilleur vin de la maison.</i>
2:19	I feel better now.	<i>Je me sens mieux maintenant.</i>
2:33	I feel much better now.	<i>Je me sens beaucoup mieux maintenant.</i>
3:02	to smell	<i>sentir</i>
3:20	It smells good.	<i>Ça sent bon.</i>

CD I Track 19

0:06	he is sleeping	<i>il dort</i>
0:09	one is sleeping	<i>on dort</i>
0:13	they are sleeping	<i>ils dorment</i>
0:23	In spelling, with -er verbs you drop the 'r' and you are left with the 'e' ending, except for 'they' (-ent). If it is not an -er verb, in spelling you add 's' for 'I' (self) and 't' for 'he/she/it'.	

0:48	to do / to make	<i>faire</i>
0:53	I'm doing	<i>je fais</i>
1:00	I'm not doing it.	<i>Je ne le fais pas.</i>
1:06	He's doing it.	<i>Il le fait.</i>
1:13	One is doing it.	<i>On le fait.</i>
1:18	One is not doing it that way.	<i>On ne le fait pas comme ça.</i>

CD I Track 20

0:00	It is making a big difference that way.	<i>Ça fait une grande différence comme ça.</i>
0:30	All nouns ending in <i>-ance</i> and <i>-ence</i> take 'la / une'.	
0:45	It doesn't make much difference.	<i>Ça ne fait pas beaucoup de différence.</i>
1:04	How much time?	<i>Combien de temps?</i>
1:10	I don't have much time.	<i>Je n'ai pas beaucoup de temps.</i>

CD I Track 21

0:00	It is too late.	<i>C'est trop tard.</i>
0:22	You're going too fast.	<i>Vous allez trop vite.</i>
0:30	It is too much.	<i>C'est trop.</i>
0:38	to work	<i>travailler</i>
0:42	He is working too much.	<i>Il travaille trop.</i>
0:55	It is taking too much time.	<i>Ça prend trop de temps.</i>
0:57	After expressions of quantity use 'de' (of).	
1:46	It is much too much.	<i>C'est beaucoup trop.</i>
1:52	It is much too much for me.	<i>C'est beaucoup trop pour moi.</i>
1:59	It is taking much too much time like that.	<i>Ça prend beaucoup trop de temps comme ça.</i>

CD I Track 22

0:00	I'm taking it.	<i>Je le prends.</i>
0:13	he is taking	<i>il prend</i>
0:35	He doesn't understand me.	<i>Il ne me comprend pas.</i>
0:53	Everybody is waiting for me.	<i>Tout le monde m'attend.</i>
1:22	My friends are waiting for me.	<i>Mes amis m'attendent.</i>

CD I Track 23

0:00	In spelling <i>-ir</i> verbs in the short box, you drop the consonant that you don't sound. For the endings you have 's' and 't'.	
1:36	Dinner is being served.	<i>On sert le dîner.</i>

CD 1 Track 24

0:16	I'm putting it on the table.	<i>Je le mets sur la table.</i>
0:38	He is putting it on the table.	<i>Il le met sur la table.</i>
0:50	Where are you putting it?	<i>Où le mettez-vous?</i>
1:06	Put the book on the table.	<i>Mettez le livre sur la table.</i>
1:15	Don't put it here.	<i>Ne le mettez pas ici.</i>

CD 1 Track 25

0:12	Start now!	<i>Commencez maintenant!</i>
0:21	Don't start!	<i>Ne commencez pas!</i>
0:34	Let's not start!	<i>Ne commençons pas!</i>
0:39	Let's wait!	<i>Attendons!</i>
0:45	Let's not wait!	<i>N'attendons pas!</i>
0:51	Let's put the book on the table.	<i>Mettons le livre sur la table.</i>
1:02	on the floor	<i>par terre</i>
1:16	Let's not put it on the floor.	<i>Ne le mettons pas par terre.</i>
1:27	Don't put it on the floor:	<i>Ne le mettez pas par terre.</i>
1:38	Whenever you use the positive command (imperative), the pronoun comes after the verb. In all other cases, the pronoun comes before the verb.	
2:04	Put it here.	<i>Mettez-le ici.</i>

CD 2 Track 1

0:31	Don't put it here.	<i>Ne le mettez pas ici.</i>
0:42	Position of the pronoun with a positive imperative	
1:08	Don't put it there.	<i>Ne le mettez pas là.</i>
1:20	Put them on the table.	<i>Mettez-les sur la table.</i>
1:33	Don't put them on the floor.	<i>Ne les mettez pas par terre.</i>
1:44	I'm calling you.	<i>Je vous appelle.</i>
1:55	You're being called.	<i>On vous appelle.</i>
2:05	Call me later.	<i>Appellez-moi plus tard.</i>
2:15	Don't call me today; call me tomorrow.	<i>Ne m'appellez pas aujourd'hui; appelez-moi demain.</i>
2:39	Wait for me.	<i>Attendez-moi.</i>
2:53	Wait for me here.	<i>Attendez-moi ici.</i>
3:04	You can avoid the positive imperative by using 'will you...'	
3:13	Will you wait for me?	<i>Voulez-vous m'attendre?</i>
3:32	Don't wait for me.	<i>Ne m'attendez pas.</i>

CD 2 Track 2

0:03	You have to wait for me.	<i>Vous devez m'attendre.</i>
1:10	One has to wait for me. / One must wait for me.	<i>On doit m'attendre.</i>

CD 2 Track 3

0:05	I'm doing it.	<i>Je le fait.</i>
0:11	I have	<i>j'ai</i>
0:13	he has	<i>il a</i>
0:15	they have	<i>ils ont</i>
0:33	Formation of future tense	
0:39	I will leave tomorrow.	<i>Je partirai demain.</i>
1:01	he will leave	<i>il partira</i>
1:08	they will leave	<i>ils partiront</i>
1:49	<i>-ai, -a, -ont</i> hooked onto the infinitive forms the future tense and becomes <i>-rai, -ra, -ront</i> .	
1:58	I will leave	<i>je partirai</i>
2:02	he will leave	<i>il partira</i>
2:06	they will leave	<i>ils partiront</i>
2:10	we will leave	<i>nous partirons</i>
2:17	you will leave	<i>vous partirez</i>
2:26	'I will...' and 'you will...' have the same sound (<i>-rai/-rez</i>). 'we will...' and 'they will...' also have the same sound (<i>-rons/-ront</i>). The three sounds, <i>-rai, -ra, -ront</i> , apply to all verbs in the future tense.	

CD 2 Track 4

0:05	<i>-oir</i> verbs	
0:16	I will be able	<i>je pourrai</i>
0:56	I will have to	<i>je devrai</i>
1:15	We will have to leave soon.	<i>Nous devons partir bientôt. / On devra partir bientôt.</i>
1:36	Future of 'avoir'	
2:00	I will have it.	<i>Je l'aurai.</i>
2:05	We will have it.	<i>Nous l'aurons.</i>
2:12	Future of 'savoir'	
2:29	I will know	<i>je saurai</i>
2:34	I will tell you later.	<i>Je vous dirai plus tard.</i>
2:46	I will write to you.	<i>Je vous écrirai.</i>
2:55	I will do it.	<i>Je le ferai.</i>
3:00	He won't do it.	<i>Il ne le fera pas.</i>
3:10	He won't tell you why he won't do it.	<i>Il ne vous dira pas pourquoi. il ne le fera pas.</i>
3:40	Spelling of 'fera'	

CD 2 Track 5

0:04	I will put it here.	<i>Je le mettrai ici.</i>
0:14	All composite verbs in English that contain 'mit' come from the French 'mettre'.	
0:23	to commit	<i>commettre</i>
0:26	to omit	<i>omettre</i>
0:28	to permit	<i>permettre</i>
0:32	to submit	<i>soumettre</i>
0:35	I promise	<i>je promets</i>
0:47	I promise you.	<i>Je vous promets.</i>

CD 2 Track 6

0:09	I will take it.	<i>Je le prendrai.</i>
0:22	I won't understand him.	<i>Je ne le comprendrai pas.</i>
0:34	He will sell it.	<i>Il le vendra.</i>
0:45	He is selling it.	<i>Il le vend.</i>
0:51	They're selling it.	<i>Ils le vendent.</i>

CD 2 Track 7

0:03	to come	<i>venir</i>
0:11	he is coming	<i>il vient</i>
0:35	they are coming	<i>ils viennent</i>
1:01	They are coming from Vienna.	<i>Ils viennent de Vienne.</i>
1:13	It is coming.	<i>Ça vient.</i>
1:19	It is going to come.	<i>Ça va venir.</i>
1:34	I will come	<i>je viendrai</i>
1:43	we will come	<i>nous viendrons</i>
1:54	to come back	<i>revenir</i>
2:00	I will come back	<i>je reviendrai</i>
2:08	They will come back soon.	<i>Ils reviendront bientôt.</i>
2:19	We will come back soon.	<i>Nous reviendrons bientôt.</i>
2:31	We are going to come back soon.	<i>Nous allons revenir bientôt.</i>

CD 2 Track 8

0:00	Exception for future tense: être (to be)	
0:29	I will be	<i>je serai</i>
0:37	he will be	<i>il sera</i>
0:39	they will be	<i>ils seront</i>
0:41	we will be	<i>nous serons</i>
0:44	you will be	<i>vous serez</i>

2:24	They are going to be here soon.	<i>Ils vont être ici bientôt.</i>
2:36	They will be here tonight.	<i>Ils vont être ici ce soir. / Ils seront ici ce soir.</i>

CD 2 Track 9

0:00	It will not be possible to do it.	<i>Ça ne sera pas possible de le faire.</i>
0:24	It won't be necessary to do it today.	<i>Ça ne sera pas nécessaire de le faire aujourd'hui.</i>
0:40	It will take too much time that way.	<i>Ça prendra trop de temps comme ça.</i>
0:57	It will take much too much time.	<i>Ça prendra beaucoup trop de temps.</i>
1:10	It's a pleasure to see you. / I enjoy seeing you.	<i>Ça me fait plaisir de vous voir.</i>
1:39	I enjoy very much seeing you.	<i>Ça me fait grand plaisir de vous voir.</i>
2:07	I am looking forward to seeing you.	<i>Ça me fera plaisir de vous voir.</i>

CD 2 Track 10

0:00	Exception for future tense: <i>aller</i> (to go)	
0:18	I'm going	<i>je vais</i>
0:19	he is going	<i>il va</i>
0:20	they are going	<i>ils vont</i>
0:26	we are going	<i>nous allons</i>
0:29	you are going	<i>vous allez</i>
0:32	They are going to come with us.	<i>Ils vont venir avec nous.</i>
1:19	I will go	<i>j'irai</i>
1:23	he will go	<i>il ira</i>
1:26	we will go	<i>nous irons</i>
1:29	they will go	<i>ils iront</i>
1:34	you will go	<i>vous irez</i>
1:41	I will go there.	<i>J'y irai.</i>
1:48	We will go there tonight.	<i>Nous y irons ce soir.</i>

CD 2 Track 11

0:00	Three ways of using the future: 'will', 'going to', the present tense	
0:09	I will call you tomorrow.	<i>Je vous appellerai demain.</i>
0:22	I'm going to call you tomorrow.	<i>Je vais vous appeler demain.</i>
1:02	I call you tomorrow.	<i>Je vous appelle demain.</i>

- 1:07 I call you next week. *Je vous appelle la semaine prochaine.*
 1:25 The present tense is often used in French to signify the future.

CD 2 Track 12

- 0:00 Exceptions for 'we' in the present tense
 0:22 Exceptions for 'you' in the present tense
 0:30 you are *vous êtes*
 0:42 you are doing/making *vous faites*
 0:51 you are saying/telling *vous dites*
 1:06 What are you doing? *Qu'est-ce que vous faites?*
 1:14 What are you saying? *Qu'est-ce que vous dites?*
 1:19 I don't understand what you are saying. *Je ne comprends pas ce que vous dites.*
 1:43 Tell me! *Dites-moi!*
 1:54 Don't tell me; I don't want to know it! *Ne me dites pas; je ne veux pas le savoir!*
 2:08 Don't tell it to me. *Ne me le dites pas.*
 2:19 Don't tell it to him. *Ne le lui dites pas.*
 2:33 Don't tell it to her. *Ne le lui dites pas.*

CD 2 Track 13

- 0:00 The key to the short box is the sound of the first person (I). There's a difference in spelling, but the sound is the same.
 1:15 Everything must be ready today. *Tout doit être prêt aujourd'hui.*
 1:32 The key to the long box is the infinitive.
 1:48 we know *nous savons*

CD 2 Track 14

- 0:00 Verbs that contain 'prendre' lose the 'd' in the present tense.
 0:10 to learn *apprendre*
 0:15 to take back *reprendre*
 1:15 we understand *nous comprenons*
 1:23 you understand *vous comprenez*
 1:28 Do you understand? *Comprenez-vous?*
 1:33 Do you understand it? *Le comprenez-vous?*
 1:37 Do you understand me? *Est-ce que vous me comprenez?*
 1:45 We are taking it. *Nous le prenons.*
 1:52 Why don't you take it? *Pourquoi ne le prenez-vous pas?*
 2:07 they are taking *ils prennent*
 2:29 They are taking it. *Ils le prennent.*
 2:37 They don't understand it. *Ils ne le comprennent pas.*

CD 2 Track 15

0:00	The verbs 'to have', 'to be' and 'to go' in the present tense.	
0:45	we have	<i>nous avons</i>
0:46	you have	<i>vous avez</i>
1:04	he is	<i>il est</i>
1:08	they are	<i>ils sont</i>
1:21	Where are they?	<i>Où sont-ils?</i>
1:27	They are not there.	<i>Ils ne sont pas là.</i>
1:44	They are not in.	<i>Ils ne sont pas là.</i>
1:49	He isn't in.	<i>Il n'est pas là.</i>

CD 2 Track 16

0:00	Exceptions for 'they' in the present tense	
0:28	they are doing	<i>ils font</i>
0:41	They are doing it.	<i>Ils le font.</i>
0:46	They are not doing it.	<i>Ils ne le font pas.</i>

CD 2 Track 17

0:00 For the past tense use 'have'. If you want to say 'I bought it', you will say 'I have bought it'. Did you buy it? = Have you bought it? / I saw it. = I have seen it. / He didn't understand. = He has not understood.

In French you dive into the past: 'have' is the diving board. With -er verbs you dive into 'é', which has the same sound as the infinitive.

1:54	I spoke	<i>j'ai parlé</i>
2:36	he spoke	<i>il a parlé</i>
2:41	Did you speak?	<i>Avez-vous parlé?</i>
2:57	We didn't speak with him.	<i>Nous n'avons pas parlé avec lui.</i>
3:16	When did you speak with him?	<i>Quand avez-vous parlé avec lui?</i>
3:23	Did you buy something?	<i>Avez-vous acheté quelque chose?</i>
3:32	What did you buy?	<i>Qu'est-ce que vous avez acheté?</i>
3:43	He prepared the dinner.	<i>Il a préparé le dîner.</i>
3:51	The picture / film started.	<i>Le film a commencé.</i>

CD 2 Track 18

0:00	already	<i>déjà</i>
0:10	still / still more	<i>encore</i>
0:23	I would like another cup of coffee.	<i>Je voudrais encore une tasse de café.</i>
0:41	a little more	<i>encore un peu</i>

0:50	not yet	<i>pas encore</i>
1:05	We have not yet started.	<i>Nous n'avons pas commencé encore. / Nous n'avons pas encore commencé.</i>
1:42	The picture / film started already.	<i>Le film a déjà commencé. / Le film a commencé déjà.</i>
1:56	ten minutes ago	<i>il y a dix minutes</i>
2:20	two days ago	<i>il y a deux jours</i>

CD 2 Track 19

0:00	I have it.	<i>Je l'ai.</i>
0:06	I don't have it.	<i>Je ne l'ai pas.</i>
0:08	I have them.	<i>Je les ai.</i>
0:12	I don't have them.	<i>Je ne les ai pas.</i>
0:17	I have some.	<i>J'en ai.</i>
0:24	I don't have any.	<i>Je n'en ai pas.</i>
0:40	I bought it.	<i>Je l'ai acheté.</i>
0:54	I didn't buy it.	<i>Je ne l'ai pas acheté.</i>
1:08	I bought them.	<i>Je les ai achetés.</i>
1:19	I did not buy them.	<i>Je ne les ai pas achetés.</i>
1:33	I bought some for you.	<i>J'en ai acheté pour vous.</i>
1:47	I didn't buy any because I didn't find any.	<i>Je n'en ai pas acheté parce que je n'en ai pas trouvé.</i>
2:12	How many did you buy (of it) of them?	<i>Combien en avez-vous acheté?</i>
2:28	Where did you buy them?	<i>Où les avez-vous achetés?</i>
2:39	to forget	<i>oublier</i>
2:56	I forgot where I bought them.	<i>J'ai oublié où je les ai achetés.</i>
3:14	At what time did you call?	<i>À quelle heure avez-vous appelé?</i>
3:31	At what time did you call me?	<i>À quelle heure m'avez-vous appelé?</i>
3:46	She called me this morning.	<i>Elle m'a appelé ce matin.</i>
4:00	Why did you call me?	<i>Pourquoi m'avez-vous appelé?</i>
4:14	Why didn't you call me?	<i>Pourquoi ne m'avez-vous pas appelé?</i>
4:36	I called them.	<i>Je les ai appelés.</i>
4:45	I called him.	<i>Je l'ai appelé.</i>
4:51	I called her.	<i>Je l'ai appelée.</i>
5:07	I called you.	<i>Je vous ai appelé.</i>
5:17	I didn't call you.	<i>Je ne vous ai pas appelé.</i>
5:42	to ask	<i>demander</i>
5:47	I asked you.	<i>Je vous ai demandé.</i>
5:56	I didn't ask you.	<i>Je ne vous ai pas demandé.</i>
6:07	Why did you ask me?	<i>Pourquoi m'avez-vous demandé?</i>
6:17	Why didn't you ask me?	<i>Pourquoi ne m'avez-vous pas demandé?</i>

CD 2 Track 20

0:00	With <i>-re</i> verbs when you dive, you drop the 're' and replace it with 'u'.	
0:16	sold	<i>vendu</i>
0:24	I sold it.	<i>Je l'ai vendu.</i>
0:31	Why did you sell it?	<i>Pourquoi l'avez-vous vendu?</i>
0:42	Why didn't you sell them?	<i>Pourquoi ne les avez-vous pas vendus?</i>
0:56	He sold them.	<i>Il les a vendus.</i>
1:04	We sold some.	<i>Nous en avons vendu.</i>
1:19	I waited.	<i>J'ai attendu.</i>
1:28	I waited for you.	<i>Je vous ai attendu.</i>
1:44	You didn't wait for me.	<i>Vous ne m'avez pas attendu.</i>
2:09	Why didn't you wait for me?	<i>Pourquoi ne m'avez-vous pas attendu?</i>
2:22	With <i>-ir</i> verbs when you dive, you drop the 'r'.	
2:37	We finished.	<i>Nous avons fini.</i>
2:42	At what time did you finish?	<i>À quelle heure avez-vous fini?</i>
2:45	He slept.	<i>Il a dormi.</i>
2:54	We slept well.	<i>Nous avons bien dormi.</i>
3:04	He slept very badly.	<i>Il a mal dormi.</i>

CD 2 Track 21

0:00	There are two diving towers: 'to have' and 'to be'.	
0:40	Dinner is prepared.	<i>Le dîner est préparé.</i>
0:54	He sold it.	<i>Il l'a vendu.</i>
1:04	Everything is sold.	<i>Tout est vendu.</i>
1:10	Nothing is sold yet.	<i>Rien est vendu encore.</i>
1:21	One served the dinner.	<i>On a servi le dîner.</i>
1:36	Dinner is served.	<i>Le dîner est servi.</i>

CD 2 Track 22

0:00	Verbs that don't follow the pattern for diving into the past	
0:16	understood	<i>compris</i>
0:27	Service is included.	<i>Le service est compris.</i>
0:40	Service is not included.	<i>Le service n'est pas compris.</i>
0:50	Did you understand?	<i>Avez-vous compris?</i>
0:55	Did you understand it?	<i>L'avez-vous compris? / Est-ce que vous l'avez compris? / Vous l'avez compris?</i>
1:15	Did you understand me?	<i>M'avez-vous compris?</i>
1:36	Why did you not understand me?	<i>Pourquoi ne m'avez-vous pas compris?</i>
1:46	I understood you.	<i>Je vous ai compris.</i>

1:57	I understood you well.	<i>Je vous ai bien compris.</i>
2:01	I understood you very well.	<i>Je vous ai très bien compris.</i>
2:17	When you dive into the past, 'prendre' becomes 'pris'.	
2:21	I took them.	<i>Je les ai pris.</i>
2:27	I took some of it.	<i>J'en ai pris.</i>
2:34	Why did you take them?	<i>Pourquoi les avez-vous pris?</i>
2:46	Why didn't you take them?	<i>Pourquoi ne les avez-vous pas pris?</i>
2:58	I learnt.	<i>J'ai appris.</i>
3:02	I learnt something today.	<i>J'ai appris quelque chose aujourd'hui.</i>
3:17	I found out.	<i>J'ai appris.</i>

CD 2 Track 23

0:14	When you dive into the past, 'mettre' becomes 'mis'.	
0:18	Where did you put it?	<i>Où l'avez-vous mis?</i>
0:27	Where did you put them?	<i>Où les avez-vous mis?</i>
0:36	I forgot where I put them.	<i>J'ai oublié où je les ai mis.</i>
0:58	to admit	<i>admettre</i>
1:19	When you dive into the past, 'promettre' becomes 'promis'.	
1:42	I promised you.	<i>Je vous ai promis.</i>
1:54	No, I did not promise you.	<i>Non, je ne vous ai pas promis.</i>
2:11	You promised me.	<i>Vous m'avez promis.</i>
2:17	I promised him.	<i>Je lui ai promis.</i>
2:33	It is promised.	<i>C'est promis.</i>

CD 2 Track 24

0:00	The diving part of 'faire', 'dire' and 'écrire' is 'fait', 'dit' and 'écrit' – the same as the present tense.	
1:14	He did it.	<i>Il l'a fait.</i>
1:27	the fact	<i>le fait</i>
1:29	Usually words ending in -ct in English come from French.	
1:36	object	<i>objet</i>
1:39	object of art	<i>objet d'art</i>
1:42	subject	<i>sujet</i>
2:14	I didn't do it.	<i>Je ne l'ai pas fait.</i>
2:23	Why did you do it?	<i>Pourquoi l'avez-vous fait?</i>
2:30	Why didn't you do it?	<i>Pourquoi ne l'avez-vous pas fait?</i>
2:55	He didn't do it.	<i>Il ne l'a pas fait.</i>
3:06	He told me.	<i>Il m'a dit.</i>
3:12	I told you.	<i>Je vous ai dit.</i>
3:21	I didn't tell you.	<i>Je ne vous ai pas dit.</i>
3:28	You told me.	<i>Vous m'avez dit.</i>
3:38	Why didn't you tell me?	<i>Pourquoi ne m'avez-vous pas dit?</i>

3:52	I wrote to you.	<i>Je vous ai écrit.</i>
4:01	Why didn't you write to me?	<i>Pourquoi ne m'avez-vous pas écrit?</i>
4:18	Why didn't you call me?	<i>Pourquoi ne m'avez-vous pas appelé?</i>
4:29	It is written.	<i>C'est écrit.</i>
4:45	I was told.	<i>On m'a dit.</i>
4:49	I called you this morning.	<i>Je vous ai appelé ce matin.</i>
5:01	Why didn't you buy them?	<i>Pourquoi ne les avez-vous pas achetés?</i>

CD 2 Track 25

0:00	I was	<i>j'étais</i>
0:20	I had	<i>j'avais</i>
0:40	I was very busy.	<i>J'étais très occupé.</i>
0:47	He was here.	<i>Il était ici.</i>
1:14	they were	<i>ils étaient</i>
1:37	Who was there?	<i>Qui était là?</i>
1:43	Nobody was there?	<i>Personne était là.</i>
1:45	I was there.	<i>J'étais là.</i>
1:50	I was very busy.	<i>J'étais très occupé.</i>
1:56	It was ready.	<i>C'était prêt.</i>
2:01	I was there but it wasn't ready yet.	<i>J'étais là mais ce n'était pas prêt encore.</i>
2:23	last night	<i>hier soir</i>
2:20	Who was there with you last night?	<i>Qui était là avec vous hier soir?</i>
2:50	I was there but nobody was there.	<i>J'étais là mais personne était là.</i>
3:08	we were	<i>nous étions</i>
3:29	you were	<i>vous étiez</i>

CD 2 Track 26

0:00	Whenever you have <i>-ais</i> in the short box, in the long box you will have <i>-ions</i> and <i>-aient</i> .	
0:28	he had	<i>il avait</i>
0:31	they had	<i>ils avaient</i>
0:45	we had	<i>nous avions</i>
0:58	you had	<i>vous aviez</i>
1:11	We had a plane.	<i>Nous avions un avion.</i>

CD 2 Track 27

0:11	Everything was sold.	<i>Tout était vendu.</i>
0:18	Everything will be sold.	<i>Tout sera vendu.</i>
0:33	After all forms of 'to be' or 'to have', you have to dive.	

CD 2 Track 28

0:20	he would like	<i>il voudrait</i>
0:26	they would like	<i>ils voudraient</i>
0:36	Everybody would like to see it.	<i>Tout le monde voudrait le voir.</i>
0:41	My friends would like to go there.	<i>Mes amis voudraient y aller.</i>
1:04	we would like	<i>nous voudrions</i>
1:10	you would like	<i>vous voudriez</i>

CD 2 Track 29

0:00 The endings *-rais, -rait, -raient, -riez* express 'would'.

CD 3 Track 1

0:00	Use the same contractions for 'would' as for 'will'.	
0:22	I will have	<i>j'aurai</i>
1:09	he will have	<i>il aura</i>
1:13	they will have	<i>ils auront</i>
1:16	we will have	<i>nous aurons</i>
1:19	you will have	<i>vous aurez</i>
1:23	I would have	<i>j'aurais</i>
1:55	he would have	<i>il aurait</i>
2:01	they would have	<i>ils auraient</i>
2:08	we would have	<i>nous aurions</i>
2:11	you would have	<i>vous auriez</i>
2:14	I would have it.	<i>Je l'aurais.</i>
2:17	We would have it.	<i>Nous l'aurions.</i>
2:23	We would have them.	<i>Nous les aurions.</i>
2:31	We would have bought them.	<i>Nous les aurions achetés.</i>

CD 3 Track 2

0:00	For <i>-oir</i> verbs dive into 'u'.	
0:19	seen	<i>vu</i>
0:28	I saw it.	<i>Je l'ai vu.</i>
0:32	if I had seen it	<i>si je l'avais vu</i>
0:40	If I had seen it, I would have bought it.	<i>Si je l'avais vu, je l'aurais acheté.</i>
1:13	When you dive, 'savoir' becomes 'su'.	
1:48	If I had known it, I would have told you.	<i>Si je l'avais su, je vous aurais dit.</i>
2:04	If you had told me, I would have seen it and I would have bought it.	<i>Si vous m'aviez dit, je l'aurais vu et je l'aurais acheté.</i>

CD 3 Track 3

0:12	He wouldn't have waited.	<i>Il n'aurait pas attendu.</i>
0:34	Difference between 'would' (-ait) and 'would have' (aurait)	
0:45	You wouldn't wait.	<i>Vous n'attendriez pas.</i>
0:51	We wouldn't wait.	<i>Nous n'attendrions pas.</i>
1:36	He would sell it.	<i>Il le vendrait.</i>
1:46	He would have sold it.	<i>Il l'aurait vendu.</i>
2:05	I did it.	<i>Je l'ai fait.</i>
2:13	I didn't do it.	<i>Je ne l'ai pas fait.</i>
2:51	You didn't tell me.	<i>Vous ne m'avez pas dit.</i>

CD 3 Track 4

0:00	'was', 'had' and 'would have'	
0:37	He was not here.	<i>Il n'était pas ici.</i>
0:43	Who was there last night?	<i>Qui était là hier soir?</i>
1:01	I was there with my friend but you were not there.	<i>J'étais là avec mon ami mais vous n'étiez pas là.</i>
1:17	Where were you last night?	<i>Où étiez-vous hier soir?</i>
1:26	I was very busy and I didn't have the time to do it.	<i>J'étais très occupé et je n'avais pas le temps de le faire.</i>

CD 3 Track 5

0:10	I have had.	<i>J'ai eu.</i>
0:23	The diving part of <i>avoir = eu; savoir = su; pouvoir = pu; devoir = dû; voir = vu.</i>	
0:46	Difference between pronunciation of 'vous' and 'vu'	
0:56	Did you see?	<i>Avez-vous vu?</i>
1:12	Did you see it?	<i>L'avez-vous vu?</i>
1:16	Where did you see me?	<i>Où m'avez-vous vu?</i>
1:23	I was there last night but I didn't see you.	<i>J'étais là hier soir mais je ne vous ai pas vu.</i>
1:43	Where were you?	<i>Où étiez-vous?</i>
1:46	I didn't see you.	<i>Je ne vous ai pas vu.</i>

CD 3 Track 6

0:11	Diving board levels: I saw it (I have seen it) / I had seen it / I would have seen it	
1:18	I would have told you why I didn't buy it.	<i>Je vous aurais dit pourquoi je ne l'ai pas acheté.</i>

CD 3 Track 7

0:15	He wouldn't have done it.	<i>Il ne l'aurait pas fait.</i>
0:38	He wouldn't do it.	<i>Il ne le ferait pas.</i>
0:54	If you had told it to me, I would have known it.	<i>Si vous me l'aviez dit, je l'aurais su.</i>

CD 3 Track 8

0:00	There are some verbs where you don't dive from the low diving board (examples: 'was' and 'had').	
0:55	if I had had	<i>si j'avais eu</i>
1:12	been	<i>été</i>
1:42	in summer	<i>en été</i>
1:48	summer fashion	<i>mode d'été</i>
1:52	summer dress	<i>robe d'été</i>
1:57	If I had been there, I would have seen it.	<i>Si j'avais été là, je l'aurais vu.</i>
2:30	You would have seen it if you had been there last night.	<i>Vous l'auriez vu si vous aviez été la hier soir.</i>
3:20	Whenever you have two or three consecutive verbs, the second and third are always the infinitive.	
3:49	I could	<i>je pouvais</i>
4:38	they could	<i>ils pouvaient</i>
4:47	Nobody could wait.	<i>Personne pouvait attendre.</i>
4:59	we could	<i>nous pouvions</i>
5:10	you could	<i>vous pouviez</i>

CD 3 Track 9

0:12	I had to	<i>je devais</i>
0:31	He had to wait.	<i>Il devait attendre.</i>
0:42	One had to wait.	<i>On devait attendre.</i>
0:55	We had to wait.	<i>Nous devions attendre.</i>
1:10	I wanted	<i>je voulais</i>

CD 3 Track 10

0:10	It's important to have a sharpened awareness of your own language in order to express yourself clearly in another: For example, the distinction between 'have' and 'have to'.	
0:36	I have to do it.	<i>Je dois le faire.</i>
0:41	They had to wait.	<i>Ils devaient attendre.</i>
0:46	You have to wait.	<i>Vous devez attendre.</i>
1:01	'You don't have to wait' does not mean 'you mustn't wait' but 'you don't need to wait'.	

3:09	to have need	<i>avoir besoin</i>
3:15	You don't have to wait. / You don't need to wait.	<i>Vous n'avez pas besoin d'attendre.</i>
3:41	You don't have to give it to him.	<i>Vous n'avez pas besoin de le lui donner.</i>
3:58	You don't have to give it to me.	<i>Vous n'avez pas besoin de me le donner.</i>

CD 3 Track 11

0:00	'will' does not always express the future tense. Sometimes it means 'will you/will you, please' (a polite request).	
0:24	Will you tell me?	<i>Voulez-vous me dire?</i>
1:17	When will you tell me?	<i>Quand me direz-vous?</i>
1:22	When are you going to tell me?	<i>Quand allez-vous me dire?</i>

CD 3 Track 12

0:00	Verbs that use <i>-ais</i> (handles) instead of diving: was / had / could / had to / wanted / knew	
0:11	was	<i>étais; étiez; étions</i>
0:19	had	<i>avez; aviez; avions</i>
0:25	could	<i>pouvais; pouviez; pouvions</i>
0:33	had to	<i>devais; devions; deviez</i>
0:40	wanted	<i>voulais; voulions; vouliez</i>
0:50	I didn't want to do it.	<i>Je ne voulais pas le faire.</i>
1:09	He didn't want to tell me.	<i>Il ne voulait pas me dire.</i>
1:23	I knew	<i>je savais</i>
1:39	I didn't know.	<i>Je ne savais pas.</i>
1:45	Nobody knew where it was; nobody could find it.	<i>Personne savait où c'était; personne pouvait le trouver.</i>

CD 3 Track 13

0:07	I knew where it was.	<i>Je savais où c'était.</i>
0:25	If I had known where it was, I would have told it to you.	<i>Si j'avais su où c'était, je vous l'aurais dit.</i>
1:15	I wanted to buy it.	<i>Je voulais l'acheter.</i>
1:30	When you dive into the past, 'vouloir' becomes 'voulu'.	
1:50	If I had wanted to have it, I would have bought it.	<i>Si j'avais voulu l'avoir, je l'aurais acheté.</i>

CD 3 Track 14

0:00	'to go' as a handle (I'm going to do it)	
1:04	I was going	<i>j'allais</i>
1:18	I was going to do it.	<i>J'allais le faire.</i>
1:23	I wasn't going to tell you.	<i>Je n'allais pas vous dire.</i>
1:35	I didn't know you were going to come today.	<i>Je ne savais pas que vous alliez venir aujourd'hui.</i>
2:58	this afternoon	<i>cet après-midi</i>
3:00	You didn't tell me that you were going to be here this afternoon.	<i>Vous ne m'avez pas dit que vous alliez être ici cet après-midi.</i>
3:35	We were going to leave today.	<i>Nous allions partir aujourd'hui.</i>

CD 3 Track 15

0:00	If you had called me and if you had told me that you were going to arrive today, I would have waited for you and we would have had dinner.	<i>Si vous m'aviez appelé et si vous m'aviez dit que vous alliez arriver aujourd'hui, je vous aurais attendu et nous aurions dîné.</i>
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CD 3 Track 16

0:15	I am going to do it.	<i>Je vais le faire.</i>
0:29	We are going to do it.	<i>Nous allons le faire.</i>
0:33	We were going to do it.	<i>Nous allions le faire.</i>
0:38	You are going to do it.	<i>Vous allez le faire.</i>
0:42	You were going to do it.	<i>Vous alliez le faire.</i>
1:26	Distinction between 'I am going to do it' and 'I was going to do it' (present -ing and past 'w-ing')	
2:12	He is going to do it.	<i>Il va le faire.</i>
2:19	He wasn't going to do it.	<i>Il n'allait pas le faire.</i>
2:27	We are going to leave.	<i>Nous allons partir.</i>
2:32	We were going to leave.	<i>Nous allions partir.</i>
2:37	You didn't tell me that you were going to arrive today.	<i>Vous ne m'avez pas dit que vous alliez arriver aujourd'hui.</i>

CD 3 Track 17

0:00	'w-ing' tense for any verb	
0:57	I was staying	<i>je restais</i>
1:01	We were staying here.	<i>Nous restions ici.</i>
1:07	He is waiting for me.	<i>Il m'attend.</i>
1:15	He was waiting for me.	<i>Il m'attendait.</i>

1:20	We were waiting for you.	<i>Nous vous attendions.</i>
1:35	We are waiting for you.	<i>Nous vous attendons.</i>
1:43	he is leaving	<i>il part</i>
1:45	he was leaving	<i>il partait</i>
1:49	we were leaving	<i>nous partions</i>
2:08	The 'w-ing' tense expresses a straight line in the past.	
2:15	I was doing it.	<i>Je le faisais.</i>
2:27	I was saying/telling it.	<i>Je le disais.</i>
2:33	to read	<i>lire</i>
2:35	I was reading	<i>je lisais</i>
2:39	to write	<i>écrire</i>
2:41	I was writing	<i>j'écrivais</i>
3:10	The straight line for the 'w-ing' tense can also be a broken line to suggest 'I used to do' or 'I did it repeatedly'.	
4:06	I did it every day.	<i>Je le faisais tous les jours.</i>
4:16	often	<i>souvent</i>
4:19	frequently	<i>fréquemment</i>
4:27	He prepared it this morning.	<i>Il l'a préparé ce matin.</i>
4:32	He used to prepare it.	<i>Il la préparait.</i>

CD 3 Track 18

0:50 Eighty percent of verbs end in *-er*; any new verbs in the French language will end in *-er*. There will never be any new verbs added to *-re* or *-oir* verbs.

CD 3 Track 19

0:00	The <i>-ir</i> verbs can be divided into two branches. Verbs with 'ss' in the plural are 'live': new verbs can be added to this branch.	
1:06	he would go	<i>il irait</i>
1:29	the end	<i>la fin</i>
1:47	I finish	<i>je finis</i>
1:53	he is finishing	<i>il finit</i>
2:09	we finish	<i>nous finissons</i>
2:15	you finish	<i>vous finissez</i>
2:22	they finish	<i>ils finissent</i>

CD 3 Track 20

0:00	Verbs ending in <i>-ir</i> that have been hooked onto adjectives	
0:26	to grow	<i>grandir</i>
0:30	The child is growing.	<i>L'enfant grandit.</i>
0:37	The children are growing.	<i>Les enfants grandissent.</i>
0:55	to blush	<i>rougir</i>

1:02	you are blushing	<i>vous rougissez</i>
1:12	to (turn) pale	<i>pâlir</i>
1:29	you are getting pale	<i>vous pâissez</i>
1:39	to grow old	<i>vieillir</i>
1:46	he is growing old	<i>il vieillit</i>
1:52	they are growing old	<i>ils vieillissent</i>
2:21	to rejuvenate	<i>rajeunir</i>

CD 3 Track 21

0:00	to land	<i>atterrir</i>
0:07	the land / the earth	<i>la terre</i>
0:24	We are landing in a few minutes.	<i>Nous atterrissons dans quelques minutes.</i>
0:58	to land on the sea	<i>amerrir</i>
1:53	to land on the moon	<i>alunir</i>
2:01	They are landing on the moon.	<i>Ils alunissent.</i>

CD 3 Track 22

0:00	Verbs ending in <i>-vrir</i> or <i>-frir</i>	
0:11	to open	<i>ouvrir</i>
0:20	to offer	<i>offrir</i>
0:24	to cover	<i>couvrir</i>
0:27	to discover	<i>découvrir</i>
0:29	to suffer	<i>souffrir</i>
1:12	This family of verbs (<i>-vrir/-frir</i>) is used like <i>-er</i> verbs but the past participle is different.	
1:59	opened	<i>ouvert</i>
2:33	I opened it.	<i>Je l'ai ouvert.</i>
2:42	It is opened. / It is open.	<i>C'est ouvert.</i>
2:58	covered	<i>couvert</i>
3:02	Everything is covered.	<i>Tout est couvert.</i>
3:21	discovered	<i>découvert</i>
3:26	He discovered it.	<i>Il l'a découvert.</i>
3:43	offered	<i>offert</i>
3:50	I offered it.	<i>Je l'ai offert.</i>
3:55	I offered it to you.	<i>Je vous l'ai offert.</i>
4:07	I offered it to him.	<i>Je le lui ai offert.</i>

CD 3 Track 23

0:00	There are two forms of 'you': 'tu' is a familiar form for use with family and friends. It goes in the short box, so it follows the sound of 'l', except for 'to have', 'to be' and 'to go'.
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2:09	you have	<i>tu as</i>
2:16	you are going	<i>tu vas</i>
2:20	you are	<i>tu es</i>
2:32	As an object, 'tu' becomes 'te'.	
2:35	What are you saying?	<i>Qu'est-ce que tu dis?</i>
2:44	I'm telling you.	<i>Je te dis.</i>
2:54	When to use 'tu'	

CD 3 Track 24

0:08	I'm doing it.	<i>Je le fais.</i>
0:34	Whenever you want to say 'I have been doing it for ...', use the present tense with 'depuis'.	
0:55	since	<i>depuis</i>
0:58	I have been doing it for a long time.	<i>Je le fais depuis longtemps.</i>
2:21	How long have you been working here?	<i>Ça fait combien de temps que vous travaillez ici?</i>
2:23	it makes	<i>ça fait</i>
2:39	He has been working here for a long time.	<i>Il travaille ici depuis longtemps.</i>

CD 3 Track 25

0:00	If you had been here last night, you would have seen it and you would have bought it.	<i>Si vous aviez été ici hier soir, vous l'auriez vu et vous l'auriez acheté.</i>
1:05	Everything is sold.	<i>Tout est vendu.</i>
1:10	Everything was sold.	<i>Tout était vendu.</i>
1:16	Everything will be sold.	<i>Tout sera vendu.</i>
1:22	Everything would be sold.	<i>Tout serait vendu.</i>
1:30	Everything would have been sold.	<i>Tout aurait été vendu.</i>

CD 3 Track 26

0:18	There are three master keys that open the door to all tenses: -ing key
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CD 4 Track 1

0:00	Use of the -ing without a tense: in French use the infinitive	
0:51	without	<i>sans</i>
1:04	He left without saying a word.	<i>Il est parti sans dire un mot.</i>
1:07	without knowing	<i>sans savoir</i>
1:10	Seeing is believing.	<i>Voir c'est croire.</i>

2:34	to forgive / to pardon	<i>pardonner</i>
3:43	Understanding everything is forgiving everything.	<i>Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner.</i>
3:46	I don't agree with it.	<i>Je ne suis pas d'accord.</i>
4:02	Leaving is dying a little.	<i>Partir c'est mourir un peu.</i>
5:24	discouraged	<i>découragé</i>

CD 4 Track 2

0:00	The three master keys: 1. -ing key; 2. 'r' key for 'will' and 'would'; 3. two diving towers (have/to be)	
1:05	He is selling the house.	<i>Il vend la maison.</i>
1:11	He was selling the house.	<i>Il vendait la maison.</i>
1:24	He sold the house.	<i>Il a vendu la maison.</i>
1:33	He has been selling the house for a long time.	<i>Il vend la maison depuis longtemps.</i>
1:46	The house is sold.	<i>La maison est vendue.</i>
1:54	The house was sold.	<i>La maison était vendue.</i>
2:02	The house has been sold.	<i>La maison a été vendue.</i>
2:22	He will sell the house.	<i>Il vendra la maison.</i>
2:31	He is going to sell the house.	<i>Il va vendre la maison.</i>
2:41	The house will be sold.	<i>La maison sera vendue.</i>
2:53	The house is going to be sold.	<i>La maison va être vendue.</i>
3:04	He would sell the house.	<i>Il vendrait la maison.</i>
3:24	The house would be sold.	<i>La maison serait vendue.</i>
3:37	if I had sold the house	<i>si j'avais vendu la maison</i>
3:49	if the house had been sold	<i>si la maison avait été vendue</i>
4:09	He would have sold the house.	<i>Il aurait vendu la maison.</i>
4:58	The house would have been sold.	<i>La maison aurait été vendue.</i>
5:21	He will have sold the house.	<i>Il aura vendu la maison.</i>
5:35	The house will have been sold.	<i>La maison aura été vendue.</i>

CD 4 Track 3

0:00	We would be very busy.	<i>Nous serions très occupés.</i>
1:05	We would be ready.	<i>Nous serions prêts.</i>
1:14	We would have been ready.	<i>Nous aurions été prêts.</i>

CD 4 Track 4

0:00	Sometimes you dive from the 'to be' tower instead of 'to have', especially with verbs of 'coming' and 'going'.
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1:59	I went to see it last night.	<i>Je suis allé le voir hier soir.</i>
2:04	we went	<i>nous sommes allés</i>
2:10	he went	<i>il est allé</i>
2:15	they went	<i>ils sont allés</i>
2:20	you went	<i>vous êtes allé</i>
2:28	Where did you go?	<i>Où êtes-vous allé?</i>
2:45	I didn't go.	<i>Je ne suis pas allé.</i>
3:27	He came with us.	<i>Il est venu avec nous.</i>
3:43	He came back.	<i>Il est revenu.</i>
3:50	We came back.	<i>Nous sommes revenus.</i>
3:57	At what time did you come back?	<i>À quelle heure êtes-vous revenu?</i>
4:12	They came back.	<i>Ils sont revenus.</i>
4:17	He didn't come back yet.	<i>Il n'est pas encore revenu.</i>

CD 4 Track 5

0:00	'going' group of verbs: <i>aller, sortir, partir</i>	
0:09	to go	<i>aller</i>
0:14	to go out	<i>sortir</i>
0:19	to leave	<i>partir</i>
0:28	We went out last night.	<i>Nous sommes sortis hier soir.</i>
0:47	He left a few minutes ago.	<i>Il est parti il y a quelques minutes.</i>
1:13	'coming' group of verbs: <i>venir, revenir, retourner, arriver</i>	
1:17	to come back	<i>revenir</i>
1:21	to return	<i>retourner</i>
1:25	to arrive	<i>arriver</i>
1:30	We arrived.	<i>Nous sommes arrivés.</i>
1:39	At what time did you arrive?	<i>À quelle heure êtes-vous arrivé?</i>
1:49	He didn't arrive yet.	<i>Il n'est pas arrivé encore. / Il n'est pas encore arrivé.</i>
2:10	'going' and 'coming' verbs: <i>entrer, rentrer, monter, descendre</i>	
2:21	to enter	<i>entrer</i>
2:29	He came in.	<i>Il est entré.</i>
2:50	to re-enter (home)	<i>rentrer</i>
2:55	At what time did you come home last night?	<i>À quelle heure êtes-vous rentré hier soir?</i>
3:14	He didn't come home yet.	<i>Il n'est pas encore rentré. / Il n'est pas rentré encore.</i>
3:37	to go up / to come up	<i>monter</i>
3:43	I went up.	<i>Je suis monté.</i>
3:48	We went up.	<i>Nous sommes montés.</i>
3:57	They came up.	<i>Ils sont montés.</i>
4:08	to come down / to go down	<i>descendre</i>

4:21	I went down.	<i>Je suis descendu.</i>
4:41	He came down.	<i>Il est descendu.</i>
5:00	'rester' is also conjugated with 'to be'.	
5:21	I stayed.	<i>Je suis resté.</i>
5:33	How long did you stay?	<i>Combien de temps êtes-vous resté?</i>
5:46	We didn't stay long. We left right after dinner.	<i>Nous ne sommes pas restés longtemps. Nous sommes partis tout de suite après le dîner.</i>
6:15	We went to the cinema.	<i>Nous sommes allés au cinéma.</i>
6:23	We came home very late.	<i>Nous sommes rentrés très tard.</i>

CD 4 Track 6

0:11	'monter' is used for every movement up (bring up, carry up, etc.) but if you use it in any sense other than going and coming, it takes 'avoir'.	
0:37	The bellboy went up and he took up/brought up/carried up my suitcase.	<i>Le garçon est monté et il a monté ma valise.</i>
1:09	The same applies to 'descendre'.	
1:19	He went down (he came down) and he brought down (took down/carried down) my suitcase.	<i>Il est descendu et il a descendu ma valise.</i>

CD 4 Track 7

0:00	to lift up	<i>lever</i>
0:14	I'm lifting it up.	<i>Je le lève.</i>
0:26	I'm getting up.	<i>Je me lève.</i>
0:35	We are getting up.	<i>Nous nous levons.</i>
0:43	You are getting up.	<i>Vous vous levez.</i>
1:00	He is getting up.	<i>Il se lève.</i>
1:05	They are getting up.	<i>Ils se lèvent.</i>
1:11	She is getting up.	<i>Elle se lève.</i>
1:15	Everybody is getting up.	<i>Tout le monde se lève.</i>
1:19	Nobody is getting up.	<i>Personne se lève.</i>
1:23	It is getting up.	<i>Ça se lève.</i>
1:29	You are getting up. (the <i>tu</i> form)	<i>Tu te lèves.</i>
1:57	heavy	<i>lourd</i>
2:37	I cannot lift it up because it is too heavy.	<i>Je ne peux pas le lever parce que c'est trop lourd.</i>
3:08	Will you lift it up?	<i>Voulez-vous le lever?</i>
3:19	Can you lift it up?	<i>Pouvez-vous le lever?</i>

3:27	Lift it up!	<i>Levez-le!</i>
3:41	Don't lift it up. It is very heavy.	<i>Ne le levez pas. C'est très lourd.</i>
4:14	Get up (please)!	<i>Levez-vous!</i>
4:40	Don't get up.	<i>Ne vous levez-pas.</i>
5:21	I'm going to get up soon.	<i>Je vais me lever bientôt.</i>
5:32	We're going to get up soon.	<i>Nous allons nous lever bientôt.</i>
6:07	One is going to get up. (We are going to get up.)	<i>On va se lever.</i>

CD 4 Track 8

0:00	to hurry	<i>se dépêcher</i>
0:12	I'm hurrying.	<i>Je me dépêche.</i>
0:38	I am in a hurry.	<i>Je suis pressé.</i>
1:02	I am hurrying because I am in a hurry.	<i>Je me dépêche parce que je suis pressé.</i>
1:19	We are hurrying because we are in a hurry.	<i>Nous nous dépêchons parce que nous sommes pressés.</i>
1:34	Hurry up because we are in a hurry.	<i>Dépêchez-vous parce qu'on est pressé.</i>

CD 4 Track 9

0:08	I'm asking you.	<i>Je vous demande.</i>
0:15	I was asking you.	<i>Je vous demandais.</i>
0:28	I asked you.	<i>Je vous ai demandé.</i>
0:41	to call back	<i>rappeler</i>
0:50	Will you call me back?	<i>Voulez-vous me rappeler?</i>
0:58	I call you back later.	<i>Je vous rappelle plus tard.</i>
1:21	I call you back tomorrow.	<i>Je vous rappelle demain.</i>
1:31	You can use the present tense to express the future in French.	
1:57	I will call you back.	<i>Je vous rappellerai.</i>
2:18	I remember.	<i>Je me rappelle.</i>
2:33	I don't remember.	<i>Je ne me rappelle pas.</i>
3:04	I ask myself.	<i>Je me demande.</i>
3:14	I wonder.	<i>Je me demande.</i>
3:18	I wonder why.	<i>Je me demande pourquoi.</i>
3:24	I was wondering why.	<i>Je me demandais pourquoi.</i>
3:43	I asked you.	<i>Je vous ai demandé.</i>

CD 4 Track 10

0:00	Reflexive verbs always dive from the 'être' tower.	
0:51	I lifted it up.	<i>Je l'ai levé.</i>
1:07	I got up. (I lifted myself up.)	<i>Je me suis levé.</i>

1:47	I tell myself.	<i>Je me dis.</i>
1:52	I told you.	<i>Je vous ai dit.</i>
2:16	I said to myself.	<i>Je me suis dit.</i>
2:48	I'm hurrying.	<i>Je me dépêche.</i>
2:56	I was hurrying.	<i>Je me dépêchais.</i>
3:05	I hurried.	<i>Je me suis dépêché.</i>
3:13	We hurried.	<i>Nous nous sommes dépêché.</i>
3:33	I asked myself why.	<i>Je me suis demandé pourquoi.</i>

CD 4 Track 11

0:06	The subjunctive (it is absolutely necessary that you be here) expresses an element of doubt or uncertainty.	
3:23	It is necessary that...	<i>C'est (il est) nécessaire que... / Il faut que...</i>

CD 4 Track 12

0:06	I must ask you.	<i>Il faut que je vous demande.</i>
0:19	I must speak French.	<i>Il faut que je parle français.</i>
0:32	It is necessary that I stay.	<i>Il faut que je reste ici.</i>
0:37	Present subjunctive of -er verbs: in the long box use the 'w-ing' part	
0:53	It is necessary that we stay.	<i>Il faut que nous restions.</i>
1:11	You must stay.	<i>Il faut que vous restiez.</i>
2:16	It is necessary that we leave.	<i>Il faut que nous partions.</i>
2:35	You must start.	<i>Il faut que vous commenciez.</i>
2:46	We must stay here.	<i>Il faut que nous restions ici.</i>
3:00	I must stay.	<i>Il faut que je reste.</i>

CD 4 Track 13

0:00	Present subjunctive: you always sound the consonant	
0:36	I'm speaking	<i>je parle</i>
0:40	I'm leaving	<i>je pars</i>
1:14	It is necessary that I leave.	<i>Il faut que je parte.</i>
1:23	I must wait.	<i>Il faut que j'attende.</i>
1:38	The key to the subjunctive for verbs that don't end in -er is the form for 'they'.	
2:05	I must finish.	<i>Il faut que je finisse.</i>
2:25	We must finish.	<i>Il faut que nous finissions.</i>
2:39	You must finish.	<i>Il faut que vous finissiez.</i>
2:58	It is necessary that you put it on the table.	<i>Il faut que vous le mettiez sur la table.</i>
3:21	He must put it here.	<i>Il faut qu'il le mette ici.</i>
3:43	I must tell you.	<i>Il faut que je vous dise.</i>

- 3:59 I must read it.
 4:13 I must write to you.
 4:44 You must write to me.

*Il faut que je le lise.
 Il faut que je vous écrive.
 Il faut que vous m'écriviez.*

CD 4 Track 14

- 0:56 I want you to stay here. *Je veux que vous restiez ici.*
 1:14 What do you want me to tell you? *Qu'est-ce que vous voulez que je vous dise?*
 1:43 I would like you to tell me. *Je voudrais que vous me disiez.*
 1:57 I want you to read it. *Je veux que vous le lisiez.*
 2:14 I want you to write to me. *Je veux que vous m'écriviez.*
 2:46 They are coming from Vienna. *Ils viennent de Vienne.*
 2:53 Do you want me to come with you? *Voulez-vous que je vienne avec vous?*
 3:26 At what time do you want me to leave? *À quelle heure voulez-vous que je parte?*
 3:39 Where do you want me to put it? *Où voulez-vous que je le mette?*
 4:07 they take *ils prennent*
 4:17 Do you want me to take it? *Voulez-vous que je le prenne?*

CD 4 Track 15

- 0:00 There are four one-syllable exceptions where the form for 'they' is not the key to the subjunctive: *ont, sont, font, vont*
 1:45 At what time do you want me to be here tonight? *À quelle heure voulez-vous que je sois ici?*
 2:03 I would like you to be ready. *Je voudrais que vous soyez prêt/prête.*
 2:25 Subjunctive of 'to be'
 2:36 Subjunctive of 'to have'
 3:37 Subjunctive of 'to go'
 4:15 Do you want me to go there with you? *Voulez-vous que j'y aille avec vous?*
 4:47 At what time do you want me to go there? *À quelle heure voulez-vous que j'y aille?*
 5:33 I would like you to go there with me. *Je veux que vous y alliez avec moi.*
 6:20 Subjunctive of 'to do' / 'to make'
 6:52 What do you want me to do? *Qu'est-ce que vous voulez que je fasse?*
 7:01 What do you want me to tell you? *Qu'est-ce que vous voulez que je vous dise?*
 7:15 Why don't you want me to do it? *Pourquoi ne voulez-vous pas que je le fasse?*
 7:28 What do you want me to tell him? *Qu'est-ce que vous voulez que je lui dise?*
 7:46 I don't want you to do it. *Je ne veux pas que vous le fassiez.*

CD 4 Track 16

0:00	Subjunctive: another exception is 'to know' (<i>que je sache</i>)	
0:48	I must know it.	<i>Il faut que je le sache.</i>
1:01	We must know it.	<i>Il faut que nous le sachions.</i>
1:11	I would like you to know it.	<i>Je voudrais que vous le sachiez.</i>
1:26	Subjunctive: another exception is 'can' (<i>que je puisse</i>)	
1:57	May I see it?	<i>Puis-je le voir?</i>
2:18	It's important that he may see it.	<i>C'est important qu'il puisse le voir.</i>
2:48	I hope that he may be able to...	<i>J'espère qu'il puisse...</i>

CD 4 Track 17

0:00	Past subjunctive	
0:32	before I do it	<i>avant que je le fasse</i>
0:45	before I tell you	<i>avant que je vous dise</i>
0:53	before I leave	<i>avant que je parte</i>
1:31	I left.	<i>Je suis parti.</i>
1:42	before I left	<i>avant que je sois parti</i>
1:54	before we start	<i>avant que nous commençons</i>
2:04	before we started	<i>avant que nous ayons commencé</i>

CD 4 Track 18

0:00	Conclusion and advice on reading French
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Perfect French Vocabulary index

NB CD references below refer to CDs 1, 2 and 3 of *Perfect French Vocabulary*.

Introduction

CD 1 Track 1

Verbs

1 CD 1 Track 2

- Introduction: four broad categories ('-er', '-ir', '-re', '-oir') in two tracks ('-er' and 'not -er')

2 CD 1 Track 3

- Verbs in -er – Present tense: *éviter; tenter. Je dois éviter la tentation d'utiliser mon dictionnaire. Au lieu de vérifier dans mon dictionnaire, je peux créer beaucoup de mots en français.*

3 CD 1 Track 4

- Imperfect and Conditional tenses: *J'aimais inventer les nouvelles formes. Votre frère et vous passiez vos vacances en France. J'aimerais vraiment passer mes vacances à Nice. Si elle avait le temps, elle préparerait le dîner.*

4 CD 1 Track 5

- Verbs in -er – Imperfect tense: *Quand Stéphanie et ses parents passaient les vacances ensemble, ils préféraient toujours rester à l'hôtel.*

5 CD 1 Track 6

- The Perfect tense with *être* and *avoir*: *Vendredi, Stéphane et Stéphanie ont exploré le centre commercial et ils ont dépensé beaucoup d'argent. Il est rentré en taxi. Elle a monté les documents au premier étage.*

6 CD 1 Track 7

- *Etre en train de*: *Comme nous sommes en train de doubler nos ventes en France, nous devons augmenter notre personnel à Paris.*
- *Etre sur le point de*: *J'étais sur le point de commander un taxi.*
- *Venir de*: *Entre dans la salle à manger, je viens de laver le sol dans la cuisine.*

7 CD 1 Track 8

- Verbs in -ir of the *ouvrir, sortir* and *venir* types: *Je découvre seulement maintenant qu'il a beaucoup de problèmes. J'ai ouvert la porte pour laisser sortir le chat. Quand nous sommes entrés, il dormait devant la télévision.*

8 CD 2 Track 1

- Other verbs ending in -ir: *finir; définir; établir; réfléchir*
- *en* + present participle: *en attendant; en finissant; en faisant*

- 9 **CD 2 Track 2**
- Verbs in *-re*: *mettre*; *promettre*; *admettre* etc.
- 10 **CD 2 Track 3**
- Verbs in *-uire*: *produire*; *détruire*; *construire* etc.
 - Verbs in *-ire*: *suffire*; *lire* etc.
- 11 **CD 2 Track 4**
- Reflexive verbs: *Maintenant qu'Alex travaille, il se réveille tôt, c'est-à-dire avant 7 heures. Je m'aperçois que c'est très facile d'apprendre des mots français.*
 - 'Reciprocal' verbs: *Nous nous parlons tous les jours. Nous nous embrassons.*

Everyday expressions

- 1 **CD 2 Track 5**
- Common constructions
 - Verbs with *à*: *Je cherche à réorganiser mon département.*
 - Verbs with *de*: *Je voudrais profiter de cette opportunité, mais ça dépend de vous.*
 - Verbs with *sur*: *Ne comptez pas sur nous pour ça.*
- 2 **CD 2 Track 6**
- *Vouloir dire*: *Elle a envoyé un texto pour dire que son taxi est en retard – ça doit vouloir dire qu'elle va manquer la réunion.*
- 3 **CD 2 Track 7**
- Expressions of time: *depuis*, *pendant*, *il y a*, *en*, *dans*, *avant* and *après*
- 4 **CD 2 Track 8**
- Talking about days of the week, months and seasons
- 5 **CD 2 Track 9**
- Telling the time: *Il est deux heures*; *Il est deux heures et quart*; *deux heures et demie*; *trois heures moins le quart.*
- 6 **CD 3 Track 1**
- Expressions of place: *ici* and *là*: *Il y a quelques imperfections ici et là, mais ce n'est pas grave.*
 - *loin* and *près*: *C'est très loin*; *C'est assez près.*
 - *à gauche* and *à droite*: *À gauche vous pouvez admirer beaucoup d'art classique, mais à droite l'exposition est très moderne.*
 - *devant* and *derrière*: *Il a toute sa vie devant lui.*
 - *dessus* and *dessous*: *Son manteau est sur la chaise, donc si vous mettez les documents dessus, il va certainement les trouver.*
- 7 **CD 3 Track 2**
- Expressions of quantity: *quelque*; *du*; *de la*
 - The pronoun *en*: *J'ai trois billets, mais j'en veux cinq.*
 - *assez*; *la plupart de*
- 8 **CD 3 Track 3**
- Talking about numbers: *le nombre*; *le numéro*; *un chiffre*

- 9 **CD 3 Track 4**
- *Il faut: Il faut que nous fermions la porte; Il faut que nous ouvrions la fenêtre.*
- 10 **CD 3 Track 5**
- *The pronoun y: Il avait décidé d'aller à la réception, mais il y est arrivé trop tôt. Vous devez y penser.*
- 11 **CD 3 Track 6**
- *Avoir and semi-idiomatic expressions: J'ai très faim. Il a très soif parce qu'il a oublié sa bouteille d'eau minérale. J'ai peur des problèmes associés à l'expansion du département.*
- 12 **CD 3 Track 7**
- *Etre and semi-idiomatic expressions: Nous sommes le cinq janvier aujourd'hui. Vous n'y êtes pas du tout!*
- 13 **CD 3 Track 8**
- *Negatives: ne ... pas; ne ... plus; ne ... rien*
- 14 **CD 3 Track 9**
- *Negatives: ne ... jamais; ne ... personne; ... non plus; ni ... ni; ne ... que*
- 15 **CD 3 Track 10**
- *Adjectives which change meaning depending on their position in relation to the noun described: ancien; certain; cher; propre*
 - *Conclusion*

NB This glossary contains vocabulary from *Perfect French Vocabulary*, as well as some extra vocabulary which is taught in *Total French with the Michel Thomas Method*. Go to www.michelthomas.co.uk for more information.

le (masc.) la (fem.) l' (masc./fem.), les (pl.)

(In brackets: plural e.g. ville, la (s) = les villes)

- indicates no change in the plural

~ indicates past diving form. Example: ~abandonné

* bonus words = further illustrate or fill in structural and word categories

a few *quelques*

a kind of ... *une espèce de ...*; **une sorte de ...*

a long time *longtemps*

a lot (of) *beaucoup (de)*

abandon, to *abandonner* ~abandonné

about a hundred *centaine, la (s)*

about a thousand *millier, le (s)*

about **environ*

above *dessus*

abroad *à l'étranger*

absolutely *absolument*

accept, to *accepter* ~accepté

acceptable *acceptable*; *admissible*

accessible *accessible*

accessory *accessoire, l' (masc.) (s)*

accident *accident, l' (masc.) (s)*

accompany, to *accompagner* ~accompagné

accusation *accusation, l' (fem.) (s)*

accuse, to *accuser* ~accusé

action *action, l' (fem.) (s)*

address *adresse, l' (fem.) (s)*

administration *administration, l' (fem.)*

administrative *administratif/administrative*

administrator *administrateur, l' (masc.) (s)*

admire, to *admirer* ~admiré

admit, to *admettre* ~admis

adopt, to *adopter* ~adopté

adorable *adorable*

adore, to *adorer* ~adoré

advice **conseil, le (s)*

advise against, to *déconseiller (de ...)* ~déconseillé

advise (to do ...), to *conseiller (de ...)* ~conseillé

affirm, to *affirmer* ~affirmé

African *africain/le*

after *après*

afternoon *après-midi, l' (masc.)*

again *encore*

against *contre*

ago *il y a*

agree, to *accorder* ~accordé

agreement *accord, l' (masc.) (s)*

agriculture *agriculture, l' (fem.)*

aim *but, le (s)*

air *air, l' (masc.)*

airport *aéroport, l' (masc.) (s)*

alarm, to *alarmer* ~alarmé

alarming *alarmant/e*

all alone *tout/e seule*

all the time *tout le temps*

all *tout/e*

alliance *alliance, l' (fem.) (s)*

allow, to *permettre* ~permis

allow somebody to do something, to

permettre à quelqu'un de faire quelque chose ~permis

almost *presque*

already *déjà*

also *aussi*

always *toujours*

announce, to *annoncer* ~annoncé

answer *réponse, la (s)*

answer, to *répondre* ~répondu

antique *ancien/ancienne*

anxious *inquiet/inquiète*

apartment *appartement, l' (masc.) (s)*

applicable *applicable*

applications *applications, les (fem.)*

apply, to *appliquer* ~appliqué

appointment *rendez-vous, le*

approachable *approachable*

approximately **environ*
 aptitude *aptitude*, l' (fem.) (s)
 arbitrary *arbitraire*
 archaeologist *archéologue*,
 l' (masc./fem.) (s)
 argument *argument*, l' (masc.) (s)
 arrival *arrivée*, l' (fem.) (s)
 arrive, to *arriver* ~est arrivé
 art *art*, l' (masc.)
 artist *artiste*, l' (masc./fem.) (s)
 artistic *artistique*
 as *comme*
 ask a question, to *poser une question* ~posé
 ask (for), to *demander* ~demandé
 aspirin *aspirine*, l' (fem.)
 assessment *évaluation*, l' (fem.) (s)
 assistant *assistant*, l' (masc.)/*assistante*, l'
 (fem.) (s)
 associate, to *associer* ~associé
 association *association*, l' (fem.) (s)
 astronomy *astronomie*, l' (fem.)
 at least *au moins*
 at this time *actuellement*
 Atlantic *atlantique*
 attend, to *assister* (à) ~assisté
 attention *attention*, l' (fem.)
 attitude *attitude*, l' (fem.) (s)
 Australia *Australie*, l' (fem.) (s)
 author *auteur*, l' (masc.) (s)
 authorization *autorisation*,
 l' (fem.) (s)
 authorize, to **autoriser* ~autorisé
 automatic *automatique*
 automatically *automatiquement*
 (in) Autumn (en) *automne*,
 l' (masc.)
 average *moyenne*, la
 avid *avide*
 avoid, to *éviter* ~évité
 avoidable *évitable*
 awaken, to *se réveiller* ~s'est réveillé
 (worse) bad (plus) *mal*
 badly *mal*
 bag *sac*, le (s)
 ball *balle*, la (s)
 ban *interdire* ~inderdit
 bank account *compte bancaire*, le (s)
 be (geog.), to *se trouver*
 ~s'est trouvé

be associated with, to *être associé* à
 be beautiful (weather), to *faire beau*
 be cold (weather), to *faire froid*
 be courageous, to *avoir du courage*
 be fed up, to *en avoir assez*
 be forgotten, to *s'oublier* ~s'est oublié
 be frightened (of/that), to *avoir*
peur (de/que)
 be hungry, to *avoir faim*
 be in a good mood, to *être de*
bonne humeur
 be in agreement (with), to
être d'accord (avec)
 be in charge, to *diriger* ~dirigé
 be late, to *être en retard*
 be lucky, to *avoir de la chance*
 be necessary to, to *falloir* ~fallu
 be patient, to *avoir de la patience*
 be right (to do), to *avoir raison* (de faire)
 be sleepy, to *avoir sommeil*
 be sold, to *se vendre* ~s'est vendu
 be there, to *y être*
 be thirsty, to *avoir soif*
 be used to ... , to *avoir l'habitude de ...*
 be warm (weather), to *faire chaud*;
 ~faisait
 be worth, to **valoir* ~valu
 be worth the effort to ... , to
 **valoir la peine de ...*
 be wrong, to *avoir tort*
 bear (tolerate), to **supporter* ~supporté
 bearable *supportable*
 because of *à cause de*
 because *parce que*
 become, to *devenir* ~est devenu
 become bigger, to *grandir* ~grandi
 become red, to *rougir* ~rougi
 become yellow, to *jaunir* ~jauni
 bedroom *chambre*, la (s)
 before *avant*
 begin (to), to *commencer* (à) ~commencé
 behave (oneself), to *se conduire* ~s'est
conduit
 behind *derrière*
 believable *croyable*
 believe, to *croire* ~cru
 below *dessous*; sous
 best *mieux*
 bill *note*, la (s)
 billionaire *milliardaire*, le/la (s)

- biologist **biologiste, le/la* (s)
 birthday **anniversaire, l'* (masc.) (s)
 blush, to *rougir* ~rougi
 boat *bateau, le* (x)
 book *livre, le* (s)
 (be ... , to) born (*être*) *né/e*
 borrow, to *emprunter* ~emprunté
 both *tous les deux*(masc.)/*toutes les deux*
 (fem.)
 bottle *bouteille, la* (s)
 bread *pain, le*
 break, to *casser* ~cassé
 breakable *cassable*
 breakfast *petit déjeuner, le*
 brother *frère, le* (s)
 busy *occupé/e*
 butter *beurre, le*
 buy, to *acheter* ~acheté
 by heart (to memorize ...)
 (*mémoriser*) *par coeur*
 by *par*

 café *café, le* (s)
 caffeine *caféine, la*
 call, to *appeler* ~appelé
 camera *caméra, la* (s)
 capacity *capacité, la* (s)
 capitalism *capitalisme, le*
 car *voiture, la* (s)
 cardiologist *cardiologue, le/la* (s)
 carry, to **porter* ~porté
 case *cas, le*
 cat *chat, le/chatte, la* (s)
 catastrophe *catastrophe, la* (s)
 catch a glimpse (of something), to
apercevoir (*quelque chose*) ~aperçu
 cause, to; talk, to *causer* ~causé
 celebration *célébration, la* (s);
fête, la (s)
 central *central/e*
 centre *centre, le* (s)
 certain *certain/e*
 chair *chaise, la* (s)
 chance *chance, la* (s)
 change one's mind, to *changer*
d'avis ~changé
 change, to *changer* (de) ~changé
 charge, to *prendre* ~pris
 charm *charme, le*
 charm, to **charmer* ~charmé

 charming *charmant/e*
 cheap *bon marché*
 check **contrôler, le* (s)
 check, to *vérifier* ~vérifié
 chemist **chimiste, le/la* (s)
 child *enfant, l'* (masc./fem.) (s)
 chocolate *chocolat, le*
 choice *choix, le*
 choose, to *choisir* ~choisi
 church *église, l'* (fem.) (s)
 cinema *cinéma, le*
 circumstance *circonstance, la* (s)
 civilization *civilisation, la*
 clarity *clarté, la*
 classic *classique*
 classify, to *classifier* ~classifié
 clean *propre*
 client *client, le/cliente la* (s)
 close, to *fermer* ~fermé
 coast *côte, la* (s)
 coat *manteau, le* (x)
 coffee *café, le*
 colleague *collègue, le/la* (s)
 collection *collection, la* (s)
 come, to *venir* ~est venu
 comfortable **confortable*
 commercial *commercial/e*
 committee *comité, le* (s)
 company *compagnie, la* (s)
 competition *compétition, la* (s)
 complain, to *se plaindre*
 ~s'est plaint
 completely *complètement*
 computer *ordinateur, l'* (masc.) (s)
 computer science *informatique,*
l' (fem.)
 computer scientist *informaticien,*
l' (masc.)/*informaticienne,*
l' (fem.) (s)
 computerize, to *informatiser* ~informatisé
 conceivable *concevable*
 concentrate, to *se concentrer*
 ~s'est concentré
 conception *conception, la*
 concert *concert, le* (s)
 conclusion *conclusion, la* (s)
 condemn, to *condamner* ~condamné
 condition *condition, la* (s)
 conference *conférence, la* (s)
 confidential *confidentiel/confidentielle*

confirmation *confirmation, la (s)*
 confusion *confusion, la*
 constructive *constructif/constructive*
 consult, to *consulter ~consulté*
 consultant *consultant, le/consultante, la (s)*
 consultation *consultation, la (s)*
 contact, to *contacter ~contacté*
 continent *continent, le (s)*
 continually *continuellement*
 continue (to), to *continuer (à) ~continué*
 contract *contrat, le (s)*
 contradictory *contradictoire*
 (on the) contrary *(au) contraire*
 control **contrôle, le (s)*
 convention *convention, la (s)*
 conviction *conviction, la (s)*
 cook, to *faire la cuisine ~fait*
 cooking; kitchen *cuisine, la (s)*
 correspondent *correspondant, le/*
correspondante, la (s)
 cost, to *coûter ~coûté*
 count, to *compter ~compté*
 count on, to *compter sur ~compté*
 country *pays, le*
 countryside *campagne, la*
 courage **courage, le*
 courageous *courageux/courageuse*
 cousin *cousin, le/cousine, la (s)*
 crazy *fou (masc.)/folle (fem.)*
 crisis *crise, la (s)*
 critical *critique*
 criticize, to *critiquer ~critiqué*
 cross, to *traverser ~traversé*
 crowd(s) *beaucoup de monde*
 culture *culture, la (s)*
 custom *habitude, l' (fem.) (s)*

dancer *danseur, le/danseuse, la (s)*
 danger *danger, le*
 dangerous *dangereux/dangereuse*
 data *données, les (fem. pl.)*
 day after (following day), the
lendemain, le
 day after tomorrow, the
après-demain
 day before yesterday, the
avant-hier
 day *ournée, la (s); jour, le (s)*
 (be ... , to) dead *(être) mort/e*
 decentralized *décentralisé/e*

decide, to *décider ~décidé*
 decision *décision, la (s)*
 deep *profond/e*
 deeply *profondément*
 defend (oneself), to (se) *défendre ~défendu*
 defensive *défensif/défensive*
 definable *définissable*
 define, to *définir ~défini*
 definitive *définitif/définitive*
 delivery *livraison, la (s)*
 dentist *dentiste, le/la (s)*
 department *département, le (s)*
 department store *grand magasin,*
le (pl. grands magasins)
 departure *départ, le (s)*
 depend (on), to *dépendre (de) ~dépendu*
 depression *dépression, la*
 descend, to *descendre ~est descendu*
 design, to **concevoir ~conçu*
 desk *bureau, le (x)*
 destination *destination, la (s)*
 destroy, to *détruire ~détruit*
 destruction **destruction, la*
 detail *détail, le (s)*
 development *développement, le (s)*
 dictionary *dictionnaire, le (s)*
 difference *différence, la (s)*
 different *différent/e*
 difficult *difficile*
 difficulty *difficulté, la (s)*
 digit *chiffre, le (s)*
 dimension *dimension, la (s)*
 dine, to *dîner ~dîné*
 direction *direction, la (s)*
 director *directeur, le/directrice, la (s)*
 dirty **sale*
 disappoint, to *décevoir ~dêçu*
 disappointment *déception, la*
 discipline *discipline, la (s)*
 discount *réduction, la (s)*
 discover, to *découvrir ~découvert*
 discretion *discrétion, la*
 discussion *discussion, la (s)*
 disorganised *désorganisé/e*
 dispatch, to *dépêcher*
~dépêché
 disposable *jetable*
 distance *distance, la (s)*
 distribute, to *distribuer ~distribué*
 distributor *distributeur, le/distributrice, la (s)*

- divide, to *diviser* ~*divisé*
 do, to *faire* ~*fait*
 do sport, to *faire du sport* ~*fait*
 doctrine *doctrine, la*
 document *document, le (s)*
 dog *chien, le/chienne, la (s)*
 door *porte, la (s)*
 double, to *doubler* ~*doublé*
 dozen *douzaine, la (s)*
 dress *robe, la (s)*
 dress, to *habiller* ~*habillé*
 dress oneself, to *s'habiller* ~*s'est habillé*
 drink, to *boire* ~*bu*
 drink to somebody's health
 boire à la santé de quelqu'un
 drive, to *conduire* ~*conduit*
 drive somebody back (home), to
 raccompagner quelqu'un en voiture
 ~*raccompagné*
 drop *goutte, la (s)*
 due to *à cause de*
 during *pendant*
 DVD *DVD, le (-)*
- each *chaque*
 early *tôt*
 earn, to *gagner* ~*gagné*
 easy *facile*
 eat, to *manger* ~*mangé*
 economic *économique*
 economy *économie, l' (fem.)*
 editorial *éditorial, l' (masc.)*
 (pl. éditoriaux)
 education *education, l' (fem.); instruction, l'*
 (fem.)
 effective *efficace*
 efficient *efficace*
 effort *effort, l' (masc.) (s)*
 either... or... *soit... soit...*
 electricity *électricité, l' (fem.)*
 electronic *électronique*
 electronics *électronique, l' (fem.)*
 elegance *élégance, l' (fem.)*
 elegant *élegant/e*
 elusive *insaisissable*
 email *e-mail, l' (masc.) (s)*
 employee *employé, l' (masc.)/employée, l'*
 (fem.) (s)
 encourage (to), to *encourager (à)*
 ~*encouragé*
- energy *énergie, l' (fem.)*
 English *anglais/e*
 enormously (enormous amount)
 énormément
 enough *suffisamment*
 enough *assez*
 enrol, to; register, to *inscrire* ~*inscrit*
 enter, to *entrer* ~*est entré*
 entrance *entrée, l' (fem.) (s)*
 equivalent *équivalent, l' (masc.) (s)*
 error *erreur, l' (fem.) (s)*
 establish, to *établir* ~*établi*
 establishment *établissement, l' (masc.) (s)*
 estimate, to *estimer* ~*estimé*
 Euro *euro, l' (masc.) (s)*
 Europe *Europe, l' (fem.)*
 evaluate, to *évaluer* ~*évalué*
 evening *soir, le (s)*
 ever; never *jamais*
 every *chaque*
 everybody *tout le monde*
 evident; clear *évident/e*
 exactly *exactement*
 excellent *excellent/e*
 exceptional *exceptionnel/exceptionnelle*
 exclusive *exclusif/exclusive*
 executive *exécutif/exécutive*
 exhibition *exposition, l' (fem.) (s)*
 exist, to *exister* ~*existé*
 exit *sortie, la (s)*
 explore, to *explorer* ~*exploré*
 expansion *expansion, l' (fem.) (s)*
 expensive *cher/chère*
 explain, to *expliquer* ~*expliqué*
 explanation *explication, l' (fem.) (s)*
 explosion *explosion, l' (fem.) (s)*
 express, to *exprimer* ~*exprimé*
 express oneself, to *s'exprimer* ~*s'est*
 exprimé
 expression *expression, l' (fem.) (s)*
 extensible *extensible*
 extraordinary *extraordinaire*
- factory *usine, l' (fem.) (s)*
 fair (funfair) *fête, la (s)*
 fairly *assez*
 fall asleep, to *s'endormir* ~*s'est endormi*
 fancy something, to *avoir envie de quelque*
 chose
 fantastic *fantastique*

far *loin*
 fast (to work) *rapide*; (to walk) *vite*
 father *père, le (s)*
 Father Christmas *Père Noël, le*
 favourite *favori/favorite*
 fax (machine) *fax, le*
 fear *peur, la*
 fear; to *craindre ~craint*
 feasible *féasible*
 feedback *réaction, la*
 feel, to *sentir ~senti*
 feel in oneself, to *se sentir ~s'est senti*
 feel sorry for somebody, to *plaindre*
quelqu'un ~plaint
 festival *festival, le (s)*
 few *peu (de)*
 (a) few *quelques*
 film *film, le (s)*
 final *final/e*
 finally *finale/ment*
 find, to *trouver ~trouvé*
 find again, to *retrouver ~retrouvé*
 find oneself, to *se trouver ~s'est trouvé*
 finish, to *finir ~fini*
 first *premier/première*
 fish *poisson, le (s)*
 fission *fission, la*
 five *cinq*
 flat *appartement, l' (masc.) (s)*
 floor *étage, l' (masc.) (s)*
 footballer *footballeur, le (s)*
 for *pour*
 forbid, to *défendre ~défendu*
 force, to *forcer ~forcé*
 force oneself, to *se forcer ~s'est forcé*
 foreign countries *les pays étrangers*
 forget, to *oublier ~oublié*
 form *forme, la (s)*
 form, to *former ~formé*
 former *ancien/ancienne*
 fortunately *heureusement*
 France *France, la*
 free, to **libérer ~libéré*
 freedom *liberté, la*
 French (man/woman) *Français, le/Française, la*
 French *français/e*
 (in) French (language) (en) *français, le*
 frequently *fréquemment*
 Friday *vendredi, le (s)*

friend *ami, l' (masc.)/amie, l' (fem.) (s)*
 from here *d'ici*
 from now *d'ici*
 from time to time *de temps en temps*
 full **plein/e*
 fundamental *fondamental/e*
 fusion *fusion, la (s)*
 future *avenir, l' (masc.)*
 generally *généralement*
 genetic **génétique*
 geneticist *généticien, le/généticienne, la (s)*
 geologist *géologue, le/la (s)*
 geology *géologie, la*
 get along with, to *s'entendre ~se sont entendus (pl.)*
 get going again, to *repartir ~est reparti*
 get it, to (y) *comprendre*
 get married, to *se marier ~s'est marié*
 get on with, to *s'entendre ~se sont entendus (pl.)*
 get oneself (somewhere), to *se rendre ~s'est rendu*
 get up, to *se lever ~s'est levé*
 give, to *donner ~donné*
 give again, to *redonner ~redonné*
 give back, to *rendre ~rendu*
 given that ... ; since ... *étant donné que ...*
 glass *verre, le (s)*
 go (somewhere), to *aller ~allé; se rendre ~s'est rendu*
 go about (something), to *s'y prendre ~s'y est pris*
 go back, to *retourner ~est retourné*
 go down, to *descendre ~est descendu*
 go home, to *rentrer ~est rentré*
 go out, to *sortir ~est sorti*
 go out together (romantically), to *sortir ensemble ~sont sortis (pl.)*
 go to bed, to *se coucher ~s'est couché*
 go up, to *monter ~est monté*
 goal *but, le (s)*
 good *bon*
 goods *marchandises, les (fem. pl.)*
 government *gouvernement, le (s)*
 gratitude *gratitude, la*
 green *vert/e*
 ground *sol, le*
 group *groupe, le (s)*

guard, to *garder* ~gardé
 guess, to *deviner* ~deviné

habit *habitude*, l' (fem.) (s)
 habitable *habitable*
 half *demi*/*e*
 half past one *une heure et demie*
 handicapped **handicapé/e*
 happiness *bonheur*, le
 happy *content/e*; *heureux/heureuse*
 Hasn't it? *N'est-ce pas?*
 have (the) time, to *avoir le temps*
 have a drink, to *boire un verre*
 have difficulty to, to *avoir du mal à*
 have enough, to *en avoir assez*
 have got as far as, to *en être à*
 have lunch, to *déjeuner* ~dèjeunè
 have to, to *devoir* ~dù
 head teacher *directeur*, le/*directrice*, la (s)
 health *santé*, la
 hear, to *entendre* ~entendu
 heart *coeur*, le (s)
 heavy **lourd*/*e*
 here *ici*
 here and there *ici et là*
 history *histoire*, l' (fem.) (s)
 holiday(s) *vacances*, les (fem. pl.)
 honest **honnête*
 honeymoon *lune de miel*, la
 hope, to *espérer* ~espéré
 horrible *horrible*
 hotel *hôtel*, l' (masc.) (s)
 hour *heure*, l' (fem.) (s)
 house *maison*, la (s)
 how many *combien* (de)
 how *comment*
 humanity *humanité*, l' (fem.)
 hundred *cent*
 hunger *faim*, le
 hurry (oneself), to *se dépêcher* ~s'est
dépêché
 hurt oneself, to *se faire mal* ~s'est fait mal
 hydrophobia *hydrophobie*, l' (fem.)

I do not get it at all. *Je n'y comprends rien.*
 I don't either *moi non plus*
 I must (have to) say ... *je dois dire* ...
 I want ... *je veux* ...
 identification *identification*, l' (fem.)
 If I understand what you are saying ...

Si je vous comprends bien ...

ill *malade*
 illness *maladie*, la (s)
 illusory *illusoire*
 imaginative *imaginatif/imaginative*
 immediately *immédiatement*
 impact *impact*, l' (masc.)
 imperatively *impérativement*
 imperceptible *insaisissable*
 imperfection *imperfection*, l' (fem.) (s)
 importance *importance*, l' (fem.)
 important *important/e*; *grand*/*e*
 impossible *impossible*
 impression *impression*, l' (fem.) (s)
 impressionable *influençable*
 Impressionist *Impressionniste*
 improbable *improbable*
 in *dans*
 in fact *en fait*
 in front *devant*
 in love (with ...) *amoureux/amoureuse*
 (de ...)
 incapable *incapable*
 incident *incident*, l' (masc.) (s)
 incompetent *incompétent/e*
 incomprehensible *incompréhensible*
 inconceivable *inconcevable*
 increase *augmentation*, l' (fem.) (s)
 increase, to *augmenter* ~augmenté
 incredulity *incrédulité*, l' ((fem.)
 indefinable *indéfinissable*
 independence *indépendance*, l' (fem.)
 independent *indépendant/e*
 indicate, to; point out, to
indiquer ~indiqué
 industrial *industriel/industrielle*
 inedible *immangeable*
 inevitable *inévitabile*
 infinity *infinité*, l' (fem.)
 influence *influence*, l' (fem.) (s)
 influence, to *influencer* ~influencé
 information *information*, l' (fem.) (s)
 information technology *informatique*, l'
 (fem.)
 install, to **installer* ~installé
 installation **installation*, l' (fem.)
 instead of *au lieu de*
 instruction *instruction*, l' (fem.) (s)
 insufficiently *insuffisamment*

intelligent *intelligent/e*
 intend to, to *avoir l'intention de*
 intention *intention, l' (fem.) (s)*
 interesting *intéressant/e*
 international *international/e*
 interpretation *interprétation,*
l' (fem.) (s)
 intolerant *intolérant/e*
 introduce, to *introduire ~introduit*
 intuition *intuition, l' (fem.)*
 invent, to *inventer ~inventé*
 invention *invention, l' (fem.) (s)*
 investigation *investigation, l' (fem.) (s)*
 ironic *ironique*
 irony *ironie, l' (fem.)*
 Is it not? *N'est-ce pas?*
 It costs 10 Euros. *Ça fait 10 euros.*
 It does not matter. *Ça ne fait rien.*
 It is agreed. *C'est entendu.*
 It is better ... *Il vaut mieux ...*
 It is one o'clock. *Il est une heure.*
 It is out of the question.
Il n'en est pas question.
 It isn't worth much. *Ça ne vaut pas*
grand-chose.
 It seems to me ... *Il me semble ...*
 It's ... who ... *C'est ... qui ...*

jam *confiture, la (s)*
 jogging *jogging, le*
 join again, to *rejoindre ~rejoint*
 journalist *journaliste, le/la (s)*
 (in) July (en) *juillet*
 justify, to *justifier ~justifié*

keep oneself busy, to *s'occuper ~s'est*
occupé
 keep, to *garder ~gardé*
 key *clé, la (s)*
 (a) kind of ... *une espèce de ...;*
**une sorte de ...*
 kiss, to *embrasser ~embrassé*
 kiss each other, to *s'embrasser ~se sont*
embrassés (pl.)
 know (+noun), to *connaître*
~connu
 know (how to do something), to *savoir*
~su
 know oneself, to *se connaître*
~s'est connu

lamp *lampe, la (s)*
 language *langue, la (s)*
 large *grand/e*
 last *dernier/dernière*
 last, to *durer ~duré*
 late; to be late *tard; être en retard*
 launch, to *lancer ~lancé*
 lead *laisse, la (s)*
 learn, to *apprendre ~appris*
 leave, to *partir ~est parti*
 leave again, to *repartir*
~est reparti
 (on the) left (à) *gauche*
 lemon *citron, le (s)*
 less *moins*
 letter *lettre, la (s)*
 liberate, to **libérer ~libéré*
 liberation **libération, la*
 lie, to *mentir ~menti*
 life *vie, la (s)*
 lift, to *lever ~levé*
 light **léger/légère*
 light *lampe, la (s)*
 like *comme*
 like, to *aimer ~aimé*
 list *liste, la (s)*
 Listen carefully! *Ecoutez-moi bien!*
 listen to, to *écouter ~écouté*
 literature *littérature, la*
 (a) little (un) *peu*
 live in (place), to *habiter à*
~habité; occuper ~occupé
 logical *logique*
 (in/to) London (à) *Londres*
 long *long/longue*
 (a) long time *longtemps*
 look for, to *chercher ~cherché*
 Look out!; Warning! *Attention!*
 look, to *regarder ~regardé*
 look for (something), to *chercher (quelque*
chose) ~cherché
 lorry *camion, le (s)*
 lose, to *perdre ~perdu*
 (a) lot (of) *beaucoup de*
 lucid *lucide*
 lucidity *lucidité, la*
 lunch *déjeuner, le*

machine *machine, la (s)*
 mad *fou/folle*

magic; magical *magique*
 mail *mail, le*
 majority *majorité, la*
 make, to *faire ~fait*
 manage it, to *y arriver ~y est arrivé*
 management *direction, la (s)*
 manager *directeur, le/directrice la (s)*
 mark (grade) *note, la (s)*
 market *marché, le (s)*
 marketing *marketing, le*
 marry, to *marier ~marié*
 marvellous *merveilleux/merveilleuse*
 maybe *peut-être*
 mean, to *vouloir dire ~voulu dire*
 means *moyens, les (masc. pl.)*
 measure *mesure, la (s)*
 medicine *médicament, le (s)*
 meet, to *rencontrer ~rencontré*
 meet each other, to *se rencontrer ~se sont rencontrés (pl.)*
 meeting *réunion, la (s)*
 memorize, to *memoriser ~memorisé*
 mention, to *mentionner ~mentionné*
 menu *menu, le (s)*
 merchandise *marchandises, les (fem. pl.)*
 method *méthode, la (s)*
 midday *midi*
 midnight *minuit*
 million *million, le (s)*
 millionaire *millionnaire, le/la (s)*
 military *militaire*
 mineral *minéral/e*
 minister *ministre, le (s)*
 minus *moins*
 minute *minute, la (s)*
 miss, to *manquer ~manqué*
 moan about, to *se lamenter sur ~s'est lamenté*
 mobile telephone *portable, le (s)*
 model *modèle, le (s)*
 modern *moderne*
 modify, to *modifier ~modifié*
 money *argent, l' (masc.)*
 month *mois, le (-)*
 mood *humeur, l' (fem.) (s)*
 (this) morning *(ce) matin, le (s)*
 more *plus; encore*
 most *la plupart de*
 much too much *beaucoup trop*
 multitude *multitude, la (s)*

must *devoir ~dû*
 naturally *naturellement*
 near *près (de)*
 necessary *nécessaire*
 need *besoin, le (s)*
 need, to *avoir besoin de*
 negative *négatif/négative*
 negotiate, to *négocier ~négocié*
 negotiation *négociation, la (s)*
 neither am I/neither do I *moi non plus*
 neither ... nor ... (ne) *ni ... ni ...*
 never (in my life) *jamais (de la vie)*
 new *nouveau/nouvelle*
 news *nouvelle, la (s)*
 newspaper *journal, le (pl. journaux)*
 next *prochain/e*
 next *ensuite*
 nine *neuf*
 no longer; no more *ne ... plus*
 nobody *personne*
 noise *bruit, le*
 not at all *pas du tout*
 not have a choice, to *ne pas avoir le choix*
 not only *non seulement*
 not yet *pas encore*
 note (money) *billet, le (s)*
 nothing *rien*
 notice that, to *s'apercevoir que ~s'est aperçu*
 (in) November (en) *novembre*
 now *maintenant*
 nuclear *nucléaire*
 number *nombre, le (s)*
 numeral *chiffre, le (s)*
 occupy, to *occuper ~occupé*
 offer, to *offrir ~offert*
 office *bureau, le (x)*
 often *souvent*
 old **vieux/vieille*
 on *sur*
 on his/her part *de sa part*
 on the left *à gauche*
 on the right *à droite*
 on time *à l'heure*
 one (people) *on*
 one hundred cent
 only *seulement*

only *ne ... que; seulement*
 only now *seulement maintenant*
 open *ouvert/e*
 (in my) opinion (*à mon*) *avis*
 opinion *opinion, l' (fem.) (s)*
 opportunity *opportunité l' (fem.)*
 opposite *en face (de)*
 optimist *optimiste, l' (masc./fem.) (s)*
 optimize, to *optimiser ~optimisé*
 option *option, l' (fem.) (s)*
 order *commande, la (s)*
 order, to *commander ~commandé*
 organisation *organisation, l' (fem.)*
 organise, to *organiser ~organisé*
 organism *organisme, l' (masc.)*
 original *originale*
 owe, to *devoir ~dû*
 own *propre*

pacifism *pacifisme, le*
 pacifist *pacifiste, le/la (s)*
 packet *paquet, le (s)*
 page *page, la (s)*
 parcel *paquet, le (s)*
 parent *parent, le/la (s)*
 park, to *garer ~garé*
 participant (in ...) *participant, le/*
participante, la (s) (à ...)
 participate, to *participer ~participé*
 party (celebration) *fête, la (s)*
 patience *patience, la*
 patriotic *patriotique*
 pay attention to ..., to *faire*
attention à ...
 pay, to *payer ~payé*
 Pay attention to me! *Ecoutez-moi bien!*
 penetrate *pénétrer ~pénétré*
 penetrating *pénétrant/e*
 people *gens, les (masc.) on*
 per month *par mois*
 per person *par personne*
 perceive, to *percevoir ~perçu*
 perception *perception, la (s)*
 performance *performance, la (s)*
 perhaps *peut-être*
 permanent *permanent/e*
 permissible *permissible*
 permit **permis, le*
 permit, to *permettre ~permis*
 persevere, to *persévérer ~persévéré*

person *personne, la (s)*
 personally *personnellement*
 personnel *personnel, le*
 pertinent *pertinent/e*
 pessimist *pessimiste*
 philosophical *philosophique*
 phobia *phobie, la (s)*
 photo *photo, la (s)*
 physical *physique*
 pick up, to *prendre ~pris*
 pity, to *plaindre ~plaint*
 play sport, to *faire du sport*
~fait du sport
 please *s'il vous plaît*
 please, to *plaire ~plu*
 please somebody, to *faire plaisir à*
quelqu'un
 pleasure *plaisir, le*
 pointless **inutile*
 political *politique*
 politics *politique, la*
 (the) politics of Margaret Thatcher
**thatchérisme, le*
 (the) politics of Mitterrand
mitterrandisme, le
 poor **pauvre*
 porous *poreux/poreuse*
 position *position, la (s)*
 positive **positif/positive*
 possibility *possibilité, la (s)*
 possible *possible*
 possibly *éventuellement*
 post code *code postal, le (pl. codes postaux)*
 pound (sterling) *livre (sterling), la (s)*
 pour (with rain), to **pleuvoir des cordes*
~plu
 prefer, to *préférer ~préféré*
 preferable *préférable*
 preference *préférence, la (s)*
 preferred **favori/favorite*
 prepare, to *préparer ~préparé*
 prescribe, to *prescrire ~prescrit*
 presence *présence, la*
 present *présent, le*
 present, to *présenter ~présenté*
 president *président, le (s)*
 price *prix, le (-)*
 principal *principal/e*
 principle *principe, le (s)*
 print, to *imprimer ~imprimé*

prize *prix*, le (-)
 probable *probable*
 probably *probablement*
 problem *problème*, le (s)
 produce, to *produire* ~produit
 product *produit*, le (s)
 production *production*, la (s)
 productivity *productivité*, la
 professional *professionnel/professionnelle*
 profit (from), to *profiter de* ~profité
 programme (radio/TV)
 émission, l' (fem.) (s)
 progress *progrès*, le (-)
 prohibit, to *interdire* ~interdit
 project *projet*, le (s)
 promise *promesse*, la (s)
 promise, to *promettre* ~promis
 pronounce, to *prononcer* ~prononcé
 pronunciation *prononciation*, la
 proportional *proportionnel/proportionnelle*
 propose, to *proposer* ~proposé
 proposition *proposition*, la (s)
 protect, to *protéger* ~protégé
 protection **protection*, la
 public *public*, le
 public holiday *fête*, la (s)
 public organisation **organisme*, l' (s)
 pull over, to *se garer* ~s'est garé
 put, to *mettre* ~mis
 put (down), to *poser* ~posé
 put a stop to, to *stopper* ~stoppé
 put back, to *remettre* ~remis
 put in place, to *mettre en place* ~mis

 quarter *quart*, le (s)
 quarter to *moins le quart*
 question *question*, la (s)
 questionnaire *questionnaire*, le (s)
 queue *queue*, la (s)
 quite *assez*

 rain, to *pleuvoir* ~plu
 rain in torrents, to **pleuvoir à torrents* ~plu
 raise, to *lever* ~levé
 read, to *lire* ~lu
 read again, to *relire* ~relu
 readjust, to *réadapter* ~réadapté
 readjust oneself, to *se réadapter* ~s'est
 réadapté
 ready (to ...) *prêt/e* (à ...)

realise, to *se rendre compte* ~s'est rendu
 compte; *s'apercevoir* ~s'est aperçu
 really; truly *vraiment*
 rebuild, to *reconstruire* ~reconstruit
 receive, to *recevoir* ~reçu
 recent *récent/e*
 recently *récemment*
 reception (party) *réception*, la (s)
 recommend, to *recommander*
 ~*recommandé*
 recommended *recommandé/e*
 reconstruct, to *reconstruire* ~reconstruit
 recruit, to *recruter* ~recruté
 reduction *réduction*, la (s)
 reflect on, to *réfléchir* ~réfléchi
 refuse, to **refuser* ~refusé
 refuse to do, to *refuser de faire* ~refusé
 region *région*, la (s)
 regional *régional/e*
 register, to *s'inscrire* ~s'est inscrit
 regret, to **regretter* ~regretté
 regrettable *regrettable*
 regularly *régulièrement*
 release **libération*, la
 relevant *actuel/actuelle*
 religious *religieux/religieuse*
 rely on, to *compter sur* ~compté
 remain, to *rester* ~est resté
 remarkable *remarquable*
 renovation *rénovation*, la (s)
 reorganization *réorganisation*, la (s)
 reorganize *réorganiser* ~réorganisé
 repair, to **réparer* ~réparé
 repairable *réparable*
 repairing *réparation*, la
 report *rapport*, le (s)
 reprehensible *condamnabile*
 representation *représentation*, la (s)
 reputation *réputation*, la (s)
 resemble something, to
 ressembler à ~ressemblé
 reservation *réservation*, la (s)
 resign, to *démissionner* ~démissionné
 resistance *résistance*, la
 respect *respect*, le
 respond, to *répondre* ~répondu
 response *réponse*, la (s)
 responsibility *responsabilité*, la (s)
 responsible (for) *responsable* (de)
 rest *reste*, le

restaurant *restaurant*, le (s)
 result *résultat*, le (s)
 return, to (go back) *retourner* ~est
retourné; (go home) *rentrer* ~est *rentré*
 return (something), to *renvoyer* ~renvoyé
 revise, to *réviser* ~révisé
 revolution *révolution*, la (s)
 rich **riche*
 (on the) right (*à*) *droite*
 ring (sound), to *sonner* ~sonné
 risk *risque*, le (s)
 road *route*, la (s)
 routine *routine*, la (s)
 run, to *courir* ~*couru*
 Russian *russe*

sale *vente*, la (s)
 saleable *vendable*
 same *même*
 sandwich *sandwich*, le (s)
 satisfaction *satisfaction*, la (s)
 satisfied (with) *satisfait/e* (de)
 satisfying *satisfaisant/e*
 Saturday *samedi*, le (s)
 say, to *dire* ~dit
 school **école*, l' (fem.) (s)
 search for (something), to *chercher*
 (*quelque chose*) ~cherché
 secondary *secondaire*
 secretary *secrétaire*, le/la (s)
 see, to *voir* ~vu
 seek to, to *chercher* à ~cherché
 seem, to *sembler* ~semblé
 seize, to **saisir* ~saisi
 selfishness *égoïsme*, l' (masc.)
 sell, to *vendre* ~vendu
 send, to *envoyer* ~envoyé
 send back (something), to *renvoyer*
 ~renvoyé
 send for ..., to *faire venir* ...
 ~fait venir
 sensibility *sensibilité*, la
 sentence, to *condamner* ~condamné
 (in) September (en) *septembre*
 serious *grave*
 serve, to *servir* ~servi
 service(s) *service*, le (s)
 several *plusieurs*
 shape *forme*, la (s)
 share, to *partager* ~partagé

shirt *chemise*, la (s)
 shop *magasin*, le (s)
 shopper *acheteur*, l' (masc.)/*acheteuse*, l'
 (fem.) (s)
 short *court/e*
 shyness *timidité*, la
 sick *malade*
 sign, to *signer* ~signé
 simple *simple*
 since *depuis*
 singer *chanteur*, le/*chanteuse*, la (s)
 sister *soeur*, la (s)
 sitting-room *salon*, le (s)
 situation *situation*, la (s)
 skier *skieur*, le/*skieuse* la (s)
 sleep *sommeil*, le
 sleep, to *dormir* ~dormi
 sleeve *manche*, la (s)
 slow down, to *ralentir* ~ralenti
 slow **lent/e*
 small *petite*
 smell, to *sentir* ~senti
 so (much) *tellement*
 so much the better *tant mieux*
 socialism *socialisme*, le
 socialist *socialiste*, le/la (s)
 society *société*, la (s)
 software (package) *logiciel*, le (s)
 soil *sol*, le
 solid *solide*
 solidity *solidité*, la
 solution *solution*, la (s)
 something *quelque chose*
 something important *quelque chose*
d'important
 sometimes *quelquefois*
 speak, to *parler* ~parlé
 speak to, to *se parler* ~se sont parlés (pl.)
 specialist *spécialiste*, le/la (s)
 spectator *spectateur*, le/*spectatrice*,
 la (s)
 speech *discours*, le (-)
 speed *rapidité*, la
 spend (money), to *dépenser* ~dépensé
 spend (time), to *passer* ~passé
 (in the) Spring (*au*) *printemps*, le
 start, to *commencer* ~commencé
 start again, to *recommencer* ~recommencé
 (railway) station *gare*, la (s)
 stay, to *rester* ~est resté

still *encore*
 stop, to *arrêter ~arrêté*
 stop, to (oneself) *s'arrêter*
 ~s'est *arrêté*
 stop doing something, to *arrêter de faire*
quelque chose ~arrêté
 storey *étage, l' (masc.) (s)*
 storm *tempête, la (s)*
 story *histoire, l' (fem.) (s)*
 straight on *tout droit*
 street *rue, la (s)*
 structure *structure, la (s)*
 student *étudiant, l' (masc.)/étudiante, l' (fem.) (s)*
 study, to **étudier ~étudié*
 succeed (in doing), to *réussir*
 (à faire) *~réussi*
 success *succès, le*
 suffer; to *souffrir ~souffert*
 suffice, to; be enough, to
suffire ~suffi
 sufficient *suffisant/le*
 sufficiently *suffisamment*
 suggestion *suggestion, la (s)*
 (in) Summer *en été, l' (masc.)*
 superficial *superficiel/superficielle*
 supermarket *supermarché, le (s)*
 sure *sûr/le*
 swim, to *nager ~nagé*
 switch off, to *éteindre ~éteint*
 system *système, le (s)*

table *table, la (s)*
 tackle (something), to *s'y prendre ~s'y est pris*
 take, to *prendre ~pris*
 take (somebody), to *emmener ~emmené*
 take (somebody/something) down, to
descendre (quelqu'un/quelque chose)
~descendu
 take advantage (of), to *profiter (de)*
~profité
 take an hour (to do something), to
mettre une heure ~mis
 take part, to *participer ~participé*
 take ten minutes, to *prendre dix minutes*
~pris
 take the time to ..., to *prendre le temps*
de ... ~pris
 take (somebody/something) up, to

monter (quelqu'un/quelque chose) ~monté
 talent *talent, le (s)*
 talk, to *parler ~parlé*
 talk to each other, to *se parler*
~se sont parlés (pl.)
 tall *grand/le*
 tan, to *se bronzer ~s'est bronzé*
 (by) taxi *(en) taxi, le (s)*
 teach, to **enseigner ~enseigné*
 teach someone, to *apprendre à quelqu'un*
~appris
 teacher *professeur, le/la (s); enseignant, l' (masc.)/enseignante, l' (fem.) (s)*
 team *équipe, l' (fem.) (s)*
 technical **technicien*
 technician **technicien, le/technicienne, la (s)*
 telephone (somebody), to
téléphoner (à quelqu'un) ~téléphoné
 telephone *téléphone, le (s)*
 television *télévision, la (s)*
 tell, to *dire ~dit*
 tell lies, to *mentir ~menti*
 temperature *température, la (s)*
 tempt, to *tenter ~tenté*
 temptation *tentation, la (s)*
 ten *dix*
 tenant **locataire le/la (s)*
 terminate, to *terminer ~terminé*
 terrible *terrible*
 terribly *terriblement*
 test **contrôle, le (s)*
 text message *texto, le (s)*
 Thank you! *Merci!*
 thanks to ... *grâce à ...*
 that *ça*
 that is (to say) *c'est-à-dire*
 that's it; here it is *voilà*
 That will teach him! *Ça lui apprendra!*
 then *ensuite*
 There is ... left. *Il reste ...*
 There is nothing to do. *Il n'y a rien*
à faire.
 There is talk of ... *Il est question*
de ...
 There isn't much. *Il n'y a pas*
grand-chose.
 thing **machin, le (s); truc, le (s)*
 think, to *penser ~pensé*
 think/not think so, to *penser que oui/non*
 thirst *soif, la*

this way *comme ça*
 thousand *mille (-)*
 thousand million (billion)
milliard, le (s)
 throw, to *lancer ~lancé*
 throw (away), to *jeter ~jeté*
 ticket *billet, le (s)*
 time (first time) *fois, la (-) (la première fois)*
 time *heure, l' (fem.) (s)*
 timid *timide*
 tired *fatigué/e*
 today *aujourd'hui*
 together *ensemble*
 tolerable *tolérable*
 tolerant *tolérant/e*
 tolerate, to **tolérer ~toléré*
 tomorrow (morning/evening)
demain (matin/soir)
 too (much) *trop; also aussi*
 totally *totalement*
 tourism **tourisme, le*
 town *ville, la (s)*
 traditional **traditionnel/traditionnelle*
 (by) train (en) *train, le (s)*
 training *formation, la (s)*
 transformation *transformation, la (s)*
 translate, to *traduire ~traduit*
 translation *traduction, la (s)*
 transmissible *transmissible*
 tree *arbre, l' (masc.) (s)*
 trip *voyage, le (s)*
 truck *camion, le (s)*
 truth *vérité, la*
 try, to *essayer ~essayé*
 turn, to *tourner ~tourné*
 two *deux*
 type *type, le (s)*

unbearable *insupportable*
 unbreakable *incassable*
 uncomfortable *inconfortable*
 under *sous*
 under the present circumstances *dans les*
circonstances présentes
 understand, to *comprendre ~compris*
 understand of/about, to
comprendre à ~compris
 unexpected *inattendu/e*
 unfortunately *malheureusement*
 unhoped for *inespéré/e*

unpronounceable *imprononçable*
 urgent *urgent/e*
 use *utilisation, l' (fem.) (s)*
 use, to *utiliser ~utilisé*
 useful *utile*
 useless **inutile*
 utility *utilité, l' (fem.) (s)*

valid *valide*
 valuation *évaluation, l' (fem.) (s)*
 value *valeur, la (s)*
 value, to *estimer ~estimé*
 very *très*
 video *vidéo, la (s)*
 violence *violence, la*
 visible *visible*
 vision *vision, la (s)*
 visitor *visiteur, le/visiteuse, la (s)*
 vitamin *vitamine, la (s)*
 vocabulary *vocabulaire, le*
 volunteer *volontaire, le/la (s)*

wake (somebody) up, to
réveiller ~réveillé
 wake up, to *se réveiller ~s'est réveillé*
 walk, to *marcher ~marché*
 walk (back) home, to *raccompagner*
~raccompagné
 want, to *vouloir ~voulu*
 warn, to *avertir ~averti*
 wash, to *laver ~lavé*
 wash oneself, to *se laver ~s'est lavé*
 wash up, to *faire la vaisselle*
 water *eau, l' (fem.)*
 weather *temps, le*
 week *semaine, la (s)*
 weekend *week-end, le (s)*
 welcome, to *accueillir ~accueilli*
 well *bien*
 What a shame! *Quel dommage!*
 What luck! *Quelle chance!*
 wheel *roue, la (s)*
 whereas *tandis que*
 while *pendant que*
 why *pourquoi*
 win, to *gagner ~gagné*
 window *fenêtre, la (s)*
 (in) Winter (en) *hiver, l' (masc.)*
 wish, to *souhaiter ~souhaité*

with *avec*
without *sans*
word *mot, le (s)*
worried *inquiet/inquiète*
(at) work *(au) travail, le*
work (function), to *marcher ~marché*
work, to *travailler ~travaillé*
workforce *personnel, le*
world *monde, le (s)*
worse *plus mal*
write, to *écrire ~écrit*

xenophobia *xénophobie, la*

year *an, l' (masc.)/année, l'*
(fem.) *(s)*

yellow **jaune*

yesterday *hier*

You never know. *On ne sait jamais.*

young **jeune; petit/e*

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This review disc allows you to refresh and practise your learning from the Michel Thomas course.

1. Insert the disc in your PC or Mac. On a PC the installer should automatically launch. If it doesn't, double click **setup.exe** on the disc.
2. From the welcome menu click on **Start** to go to the individual lessons.
3. Each lesson contains an audio-visual revision clip followed by an interactive exercise where you can practise what you've just reviewed.
4. In each clip you can pause the audio and adjust the volume using the controls at the bottom of the player.
5. At the end of each interactive exercise you will see the correct answers so you can review your progress.
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