



SAMPLE

Fluent in French

The most complete study
guide to learn French



By Talk in French

Contents

INTRODUCTION 3

Chapter 1 – Motivation and Habit 4

Chapter 2 – Myths About Learning the French Language 10

Chapter 3 – Myths About General Language Learning 19

Chapter 4 – Study Methods: How to Improve your Listening 24

Chapter 5 - Study Methods: Get the most out of Reading French 30

Chapter 6 – Study Methods: Top Ways to Speak French Better 36

Chapter 7 – Study Methods: Write Like An Expert in French 41

Chapter 8 – Common Mistakes in the French Language and How to Fix Them 47

Chapter 9 – How To Memorize Vocabulary and Tenses 54

Chapter 10 – Study Guide: A Typical Day for a Language Learner 64

Chapter 11 – For Intermediate and Advanced Learners – Do You «Plateau? 67

Chapter 12 – Resources For Hacking/Accelerating the Language 70

Conclusion 75

Toolbox to learning French: 77

INTRODUCTION

You know as well as I do that learning French can be quite difficult. Adding to the degree of difficulty is the fact that, in each direction you look, you are bombarded with a deluge of French learning resources.

What is the best learning method to use?

Which will work best for your motivation type and level of learning?

Where exactly should you begin?

Throughout my years of teaching French, I have heard these dilemmas over and over again from hundreds of French learners. When not done properly, learning a new language can be *pull-your-hair-out* frustrating. When you do not know which way to look, it can be overwhelming at best and miserable at worst.

Even as I say this, you are probably wondering, *Out of the many available resources in the market and all of the different methods claiming to be the best way to learn French, why exactly should I pick this book?*

There are many things I could say about what this study guide is, but let me tell you what it is *not*.

It is NOT your usual run-of-the-mill study guide

I created this book specifically with learners like you in mind. When I first took up teaching French in 2008, I was amazed (and deeply troubled) by the dearth of good quality resources that resonate fully with different kinds of learners. Yes, there are plenty of good books on the subject, of course, but I was looking for something different. Something the average learner could relate to. Something not only beginners can use, but something everyone from different backgrounds and all levels can learn from.

Sounds ambitious? Probably. But if you cannot find the material that you are looking for, the best way to solve the problem is to create the material yourself. That is exactly what I did by coming up with this book.

This is a study guide designed and crafted with the needs of learners in mind, and the result of the years of conversations with French learners like you.

This is NOT a band-aid solution to learning the language

While there are no shortcuts or quick fixes to learning French, this book offers tried-and-tested tips that will help you navigate your way towards your goal. It provides practical advice on habit-creation and how to maintain your motivation, busts long-held myths about learning languages, shares brilliant ideas for improving listening skills and pronunciation, lists tips for

getting the best out of reading in French, and gives clear-cut guidelines for writing in French like an expert. This book is brimming with sure-fire ways to boost your French studies.

Learning French may not be easy, but this book will help you work your way around the pitfalls and difficulties of language-learning until you reach fluency.

This will NOT be a one-shot deal

The study guide is only the beginning – and it is the perfect starting point for you no matter which age bracket you belong to or what your background and level of learning are. When you purchase this book, you also get a special bonus – a step-by-step learning plan catering specifically to your individual learning needs. Think of it as something resembling a healthy meal plan designed for your nutritional requirements. As your go-to guy for learning French, I also have loads of other resources that you can use when you head over to my website, www.talkinfrench.com.

So, what are you waiting for? Let's get started!

Chapter 7 – Study Methods: Write Like An Expert in French

Being able to write in French is a great skill to have. It can be challenging to write because it requires active learning in which you have to generate your own grammatical awareness and be attuned to correct word order and sentence structure. This is a similar issue that makes speaking in a different language quite difficult. Reading and listening, on the other hand, are equally important but use a more passive brain process because the words and sentences are already created for you.

When you write in French, you are drawing upon things you have learned from all of your studies. For instance, when you write, you read over your work, speak it aloud, and listen to how it sounds. These following ideas will help you make the most of your writing skills and continually improve your written French.

The benefits of writing

Although writing may seem difficult and tedious to get right, it is a very important skill to have. Writing is used every day, more often than you may think. Think about how much you write each day in your native language - a daily reminder, an entry into your smartphone calendar, a text message, emails, and so on. These are all relevant examples of how you can use writing while learning French.

These informal ways of writing serve as an ideal alternative to speaking French. For example, if you do not have a conversation partner to practice speaking with in real time, you can send emails or text messages to a French learning partner and receive written feedback. This can often be easier to process and refer back to than oral feedback.

Write to Other People

As with improving your skills for speaking, having a network of native or fluent French speakers or other people learning French in your contacts is an invaluable learning tool. There are many ways you can connect with people and share written communication with them. Some ways include:

- If you meet French speakers or learners during your travels, exchange email details and write to each other in French.
- Check out websites such as iTalki or mylanguageexchange.com to connect with an online community of French learners and speakers.
- Have a look at forums you are interested in and write in French about topics you enjoy.
- Read blogs in French, leave comments, and ask someone to correct your French. You will be surprised how many people will be open to correcting you. Be sure to choose a popular article or a website with an active community.

Write to Yourself

Getting into the habit of writing in French on a daily basis will produce positive results in your French skills and help writing become a natural activity, rather than something you have to think strenuously about. A writing habit can be created by writing little things in French each day. It does not necessarily have to be full sentences -- just a few French words. This way, you are still familiarizing yourself with French vocabulary and committing the process of writing in French to your muscle memory.

Keep a journal

If you have a small notebook handy, each day write a few things that you did. It is best to write the date, day of the week, and month as a means to practice basic vocabulary. A journal does not have to be in-depth. Just write three bullet points about things you did during the day. Even keep a line free to write two or three emotions you felt through the day, again to practice basic vocabulary. Also, you can record details like how the weather was or what your favourite food was that day, and other small details about the day.

Write yourself daily reminders

If you are a person who needs a little help remembering what you need to do throughout your day, why not remind yourself in French and practice your writing and reading comprehension skills at the same time? Sticky notes are excellent for hand writing reminders. Smartphones are also fantastic. On most smartphones or tablets, you can add the French language to your keypad. When you open up your reminders or notes, change the language to French and type out your to-do list this way.

Change your calendar to French

Similar to giving yourself daily reminders, get in the habit of writing on your calendar, paper, or on the smartphone, in French. You can also do the same for a weekly schedule. Having these small things that you glance at regularly in French will help your brain switch languages and process things in French.

Write your shopping list in French

When you are getting ready for a big grocery shopping trip, write everything you need out in French. When you are just beginning with French, it might be best to write a bilingual shopping list so that you do not end up buying the wrong items at the store. As you progress and have a shopping list in just French, you will be training your brain to think in French and automatically translate when you are buying the items. Being able to look at a word in English and French and simultaneously understand both languages is an excellent skill to have.

Read, Then Write

When you read something in French, you are paying attention to the word order, use of verbs or adjectives around a subject or object, different tenses, and expression and syntax. All of these things help to make a better writer, as well.

When you read something you really connect with and enjoy in French, try writing it as well. It is best to copy out writing using the old-fashioned pen and paper method, rather than typing it on a computer. This is because writing turns into muscle memory and you invariably pay more attention to the letter formation, use of accents and contractions, as well as the composition of the sentence.

When you copy something, you also fill your mind with ideas to use in your future writings. For example, if there is a line from a song you find really catchy, you can paraphrase this and reuse it one day in an essay topic or letter when writing French.

Copying out writing is a good idea also because it involves reading or listening to something first. If you have come across something during your reading and listening activities that caught your attention, keep them handy to copy out. Some ideas might include:

- Song lyrics you really like
- Passage from a book you enjoyed reading
- Inspirational and motivational quotes
- A recipe you want to try
- Information about a topic you like, such as sports or animals

Write, Then Speak

Speaking is a really important part of the proofreading process. When you re-read your writing, you are checking for grammar mistakes and spelling typos. But when you do this through speaking, you are also attuning your ears to the flow of the writing and how it sounds verbally.

When you are reading over your writing, ask yourself the following questions:

- Are the sentences too long? Should a comma be used, or a full stop to create two sentences?
- Have I used liaisons where they need to be?
- Have I missed any contractions?
- Do all the genders match? Remember to listen for feminine word endings when they need to be used.
- Do the ideas in my text flow together?
- Is the word order with nouns, verbs, and adjectives correct?

Learn 'Real' French Writing

As opposed to highly structured and formal writing in French, 'real' French writing deals with conversational and colloquial expressions that would be used in writing emails to friends or family. This is similar to speaking conversationally using authentic French phrases, rather than formal expressions from a textbook.

Idioms

These are small sayings that are used in everyday speech. Idioms provide some humour and light-hearted relief in writing. The tricky thing with idioms is that they do not translate directly into English, which is something important to keep in mind. Here are some examples of just how indirectly French idioms translate into English.

French idiom	English meaning	Direct English translation
Faire la tête	To sulk	<i>To do the head</i>
Être sans voix	To be speechless	<i>To be without a voice</i>
Manger sur le pouce	To grab a bite to eat	<i>To eat on the thumb</i>
Être soupe au lait	To be quick-tempered	<i>To be a milky soup</i>
Ne rien faire de ses dix doigts	To be lazy	<i>To do nothing with one's ten fingers</i>
Faire l'andouille	To do something ridiculous	<i>To make the sausage</i>
Chercher la petite bête	To look for something to complain about	<i>To look for the little beast</i>

Abbreviations

Just like English, the French language has abbreviations and ways to shorten words. These can be confusing to a non-native speaker, but learning a few can help make your writing flow better and sound less formal. These are also good to keep in mind for reading, in case you stumble across some letters that you are not sure the meaning of. Some examples of these, with English equivalents, include:

French abbreviation	Full French expression	English meaning
c-à-d	C'est-à-dire	That is, I mean
CB	Carte-bleu, carte bancaire	Debit card, bank card
Cie	Compagnie	Co. (company)
CP	Cours préparatoire	First grade (primary school)
DAB	Distributeur automatique de billets	ATM cash dispenser
É-U	États-Unis	United States of America
H	Heure	Hour – telling the time
SVP	S'il vous plait	Please
TGV	Train à grande vitesse	High speed trains
W-C	Water closet	Bathroom

How to Enhance Your Writing

Once you have a strong grasp of the grammar and syntax of sentence composition, the next step is writing in

length. Whether you are writing an essay, a letter, a memoir, or just some of your thoughts, you can enhance your writing by keeping in mind some of the following tips.

Connectives

These refer to words used throughout your writing to connect ideas together. Connectives are generally best used to replace words such as 'and,' 'then,' or 'because'. Keeping a list of connectives available to refer to when writing will help you enhance the piece you are working on. Some handy connectives to keep in mind for French writing are:

French	English
Après	After
Puis / suivant	Next
Avant	Before
Souvent	Often
Aussi	Also
Ainsi	Thus
Parfois	Sometimes
Donc	Therefore
Alors	So
C'est pourquoi	That's why
Pour	In order to
En fait	In fact

Sentence openers

Having a collection of sentence openers to refer back to will make your writing much more engaging. Rather than opening every new sentence or paragraph with 'and then' or 'I think,' try some other more interesting ways to begin. Some ideas for sentence openers in French include:

French	English
D'habitude	Usually
Normalement	Normally
Le week-end	On the weekend
Il y a un an	A year ago
L'année dernière	Last year
A mon avis	In my opinion
Il faut	It is necessary
Quelquefois	Sometimes
Heureusement	Fortunately
De temps de temps	From time to time
Malheureusement	Unfortunately
Malgré	Despite

Keep sentences short

When you are writing in a foreign language, it is important not to overload a sentence. If you attempt to write a long sentence, you are at risk of making more errors and getting jumbled up in the length of it. Instead, always try to break a sentence down into smaller parts. For example, look at this sentence:

Demain, il fera beau et je voudrais/ j'aimerais vraiment aller à la plage parce que j'adore nager.

(Tomorrow, it will be sunny and I really want to go to the beach because I love swimming a lot.)

Instead of having so many ideas in the one sentence, it can be easily broken down and made easier to both read and write. For example:

Demain, il fera beau. Je voudrais/ J'aimerais beaucoup aller à la plage. J'adore nager.

(Tomorrow, it will be sunny. I really want to go the beach. I love swimming a lot.)

Accept feedback and constructive criticism

When you complete any piece of writing, it is important to get feedback on it. Whether you obtain feedback from your French teacher or use a social network contact like a friend also learning French, it is an important part of improving to have objective feedback. When someone else reads your work and proofreads it, they notice minor details that you may have overlooked which can be changed to make the work better. Always remember that feedback and constructive criticism helps you grow as a French learner and these should be taken in a positive light. There is always room for improvement and mistakes and errors are the best way to develop your writing skills in another language.

You can also use websites like <http://lang-8.com/>, italki or any penpal website to improve your French writing.

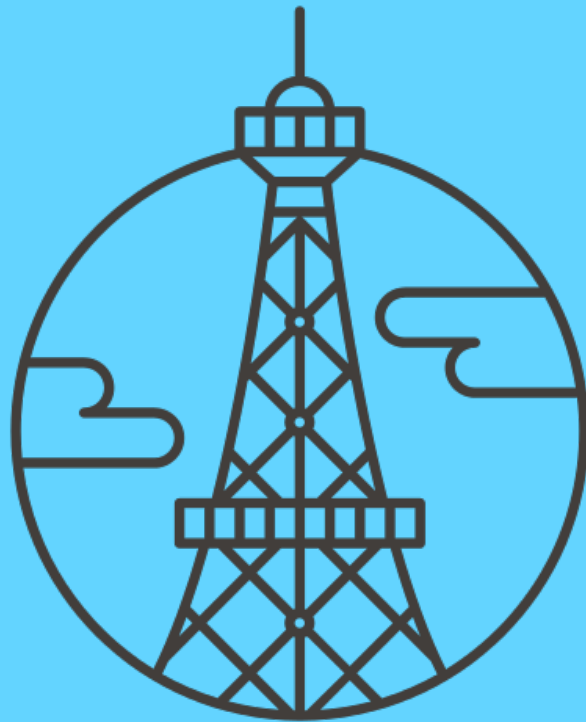
Chapter 7 Review

Writing in French can be considered quite an intimidating feat to accomplish, especially for new learners of the language. Chapter 7 identified writing tips that might help you on your quest to learn the language, such as:

- Write to other people in French. This could be people you meet in real life or through the internet.
- Write to yourself. You can start a journal where you jot down a few French sentences each day, or you can also use French in your daily reminders, personal calendar, to-do list, or even in your shopping list.
- Arm yourself with a handy list of French idioms, acronyms, and connectives, and learn to pepper your writing with those.

written by Talk in French

LEARN FRENCH AS A HABIT



FRENCH BEGINNER GRAMMAR

IN 30 DAYS

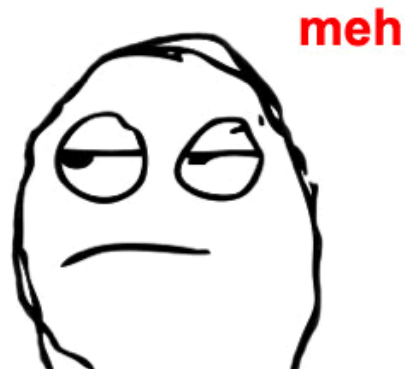
A FOREWORD

(OF SOME SORT)

French is the second most widely taught foreign language in the world. Weirdly, however, and despite the staggering amount of material available on the topic, there is a distinct lack of resources that approach the subject in a fun and lively a manner.

This is the glaring omission I attempt to cover in our website, the subsequent emails, newsletters, and of course, this e-book. Since the conception of the website www.talkinfrench.com, I approach the topic in an unconventional way by making it engaging, friendly, and injected with a little bit of humour here and there.

BORING =



UNBORING =



I pick the second approach anytime.

What others call 'tried-and-tested', I call 'old and boring', and I am trying my best to do away with it even if it kills me (figuratively speaking, of course).

My formula is quite simple: **FUN + HABIT = FAST LEARNING.**

Let's face it, learning a new language is hard. We are not going to sugarcoat our words and say that you'll breeze through it all like the genius that you are. Well, we could be wrong and you could be a genuine linguistic genius of some sort. But, definitely, not everyone is.

To achieve a certain level of fluency in a language, the average person has to study it for at least 800 hours. This length of time can seem unbearable to a lot of people and the tendency to quit when the going gets tough and boring is high. To prevent this, we want you to build a habit for learning French. Together, we can work hand in hand to achieve this. Moreover, once you have created the learning habit, we assure you, it only gets easier.

Our e-book is structured in such a way that habits and fun are carefully combined and lovingly married together to create a gorgeous offspring known as language learning. (Are you excited yet? We sure are.)

We hope you'll join us for this one heck of a ride. So come on, get on board with us for thirty days and let's make learning French a habit.

à bientôt!

Frederic, Founder of Talkinfrench.com

Important note: If you want the Mp3, go to the last page.

Contents

Day 1: Les Salutations.Greetings.	5
Day 2: Les Articles.The articles	10
Day 3: Le verbe “être”	
Day 4: La négation. The negation	20
Day 5: Il y a. There is.	24
Day 6: Poser des questions. Asking questions.	28
Day 7: Le présent simple. Simple present.	33
Day 8: The Quick Way to Express Past, Present, and Future	38
Day 9: en and y	43
Day 10: Expressing Causes and Results	47
Day 11: Directions and Locations	51
Day 12: Using Avoir in Perfect Tense (Passé Composé)	56
Day 13: Using être in Perfect Tense (Passé Composé)	60
Day 14: The Imperfect Tense	66
Day 15: THE IMPERATIVE	71
Day 16: Comparative and Superlative	75
Day 17: Possessive and Demonstrative Adjectives	80
Day 18: Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns	85
Day 19: The Subjunctive Mood	90
Day 20: The Conditional Mood	95
Day 21: Adverbs	100
Day 22: Relative Pronoun	105
Day 23: Reflexive Verbs	110
Day 24: Time, Duration, and Related Expressions	115
Day 25: Stressed Pronouns	120
Day 26: Demonstrative Pronouns	125
Day 27: Numbers	130
Day 28: The Present Participle	135
Day 29: c’est and il est	139
Day 30: Reflexive Verbs	144
Bonus!	148

**Day 6: Poser
des questions
Asking
questions.**


Lesson 6: 5 Ways to Ask Questions

There are not one, not two, but five different ways in which you can ask questions in French. From the very simple to the downright complicated, you may take your pick. But before you get the opportunity, you should try to be familiar with all of them first.

1. TURNING A STATEMENT INTO A QUESTION

This is by far the easiest because all you have to do is simply use any statement and make it a question by changing the pitch of your voice. In writing, just add a question mark at the end and you're all set.

Take these examples:

 Track 13

C'est vrai. (That's true.)
C'est vrai? (Is that true?)

Vous aimez la France. (You like France.)
Vous aimez la France? (Do you like France?)

2. USING EST-CE QUE

Another way is to add **est-ce que** in the beginning of a sentence. **Est-ce que** literally means “is it that” in English, and inserting it before a regular statement can turn it into a question. The rest of the sentence structure stays the same. Easy enough?

 Track 14

For example: Est-ce qu'il est arrivé? (Has he arrived?)

3. CHANGING THE ORDER OF THE WORDS TO FORM A QUESTION (INVERSION)

This is the formal way of asking questions in French, and all you need to do is move the sentence structure around a little. Normally, the subject is followed by the verb, but for the inverted questions, the verb is placed before the subject and then joined by a hyphen.

Example:

 Track 15

Vous aimez la France. (You like France.)
Aimez-vous la France? (Do you like France?)

4. USING N'EST-CE PAS PAS OR NON

If you're confident that the person you are talking to will agree with you, you can add **n'est-ce pas** at the end of the sentence. It is just similar to the English usage of "isn't it?" or "right?" at the end of a question.

Non works the same way. It literally means "no?" and is also added at the end of the sentence. Another one is **hein**. It is just like saying "eh?" in English, and is often used in informal conversation.

Some examples:



Track 16

Vous aimez la France, n'est-ce pas?	You like France, don't you?
Il est arrivé, n'est-ce pas?	He arrived, didn't he?
Vous aimez la France, non?	You like France, right?
Vous aimez la France, hein?	You like France, eh?

5. USING QUESTION WORDS

Last, but definitely not the easiest is to use interrogative words. The question words may be placed at the start or end of the sentence. It can also appear right before **est-ce que**, or before the inverted subject and verb.

Example: When did you arrive?



Track 17

Quand est-ce que tu es arrivé?
Quand es-tu arrivé?
Quand t'es arrivé?
T'es arrivé quand?

The commonly used question words:

combien + verb?	how much?, how many?
combien de + noun?	how much?, how many?
comment?	how?
où?	where?
pourquoi?	why?
quand?	when?
qui? que? and quoi	Who, whom, or what (depending on the usage)

quel, quels, quelle, or quelles?	Who, which, or what (depending on how it's used)
lequel? laquelle? lesquels? and lesquelles?	Which one? (this is the different forms of lequel based on gender and count)

Let's practice (aka exercices)::

1. (Elle aide) ___ Corinne à faire ses devoirs?

Does she help Corinne with her homework?

Aide-elle? Aide-t elle? Aide t-elle? Aide-t-elle?

2. (Vois-tu) _____ Paul?

Can you see Paul?

Est ce que tu vois? Est-ce que tu vois? Estce que tu vois? Est-que tu vois?

3. (Que fait-il) _____ ce week-end?

What's he doing this weekend?

Q'est-ce qu'il fait? Qu'est-ce qu'il fait? Qu'est-ce-qu'il fait? Quesqu'il fait?

4. (What) ___ veux-tu pour Noël?

What do you want for Christmas?

Que? Quand? Qu'? Qui?

5. (Vous avez écouté) _____ la radio hier soir?

Did you listen to the radio last night?

Avez-vous-écouté? Avez vous écouté? Avez-vous écouté? vous-avez écouté?

6. (Aime-t-elle) _____ les chats?

Does she like cats?

Est-ce-qu'elle aime? Est ce qu'elle aime? Est-c'est elle aime? Est-ce qu'elle aime?

7. (Who) ___ as-tu rencontré au supermarché?

Who did you meet in the supermarket?

Quand? Qu'? Que? Qui?

8. (Vous étudiez) _____ l'anglais depuis longtemps?

Have you been learning English for a long time?

Etudiez-vous? Vous étudiez-vous? Etudiez-tous? Etudiez vous?

9. (Vont-ils) _____ en France cette année?

Are they going to France this year?

Est ce qu'ils vont? Est-qu'ils vont? Est-ce qu'ils vont? Est-ce-qu'ils vont?

10. (Tu sais) _____ jouer de la guitare?

Can you play the guitar?

Tu-sais? Tu sais? Sais-tu? Sais tu?



Fact It's illegal to kiss on railways in France (oops).

Answer:

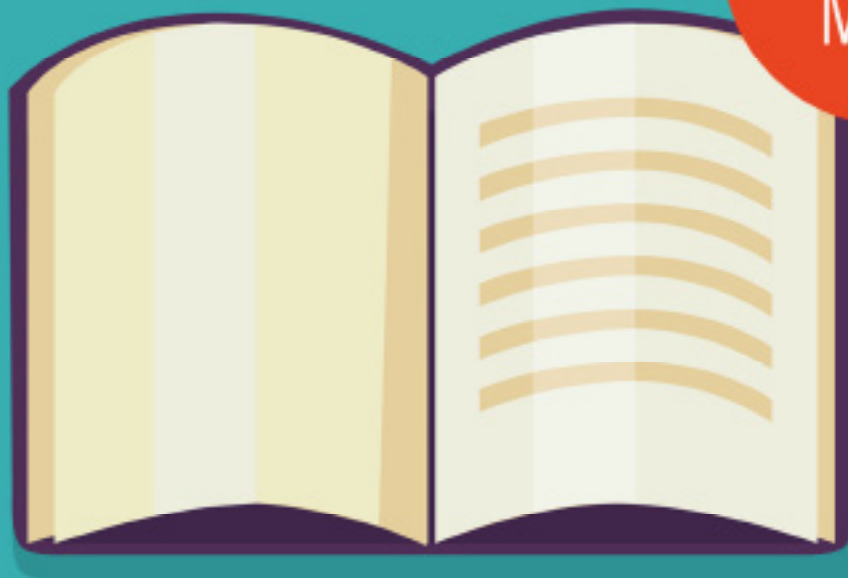


Track 18

1. Aide-t elle Corinne à faire ses devoirs?
2. Est-ce que tu vois?Paul?
3. Qu'est-ce qu'il fait ce week-end?
4. Que veux-tu pour Noël?
5. Avez-vous écouté la radio hier soir?
6. Est-ce-qu'elle aime les chats?
7. Qui as-tu rencontré au supermarché?
8. Etudiez-vous l'anglais depuis longtemps?
9. Est-ce qu'ils vont en France cette année?
10. Sais-tu jouer de la guitare?

Learn French with Stories for Beginners

WITH
MP3



15 STORIES FOR **BEGINNERS**
WITH ENGLISH GLOSSARIES
THROUGHOUT THE TEXT

By Talk in French

A rewarding and effective method of learning French.

If you cannot easily visit a French-speaking country and immerse yourself in the French language, reading is one of your best alternatives.

A painless and effective way to absorb the French language.

Reading has long been proven to be one of the most effective ways of learning a foreign language. By studying in this way, you should be able to improve your French without the monotonous chore of memorising grammar. These eBooks cover a diverse range of grammatical structures (description, casual conversation, useful vocabulary).

No dictionary necessary

Each paragraph is broken down - with a French and English glossary.

« Sharon est **une jeune fille anglaise** qui est venue en France pour **les vacances d'été**. Elle **habite** chez son amie Clémentine Marais. Sharon et Clémentine **correspondent** par emails depuis plus de six mois. C'est **la première fois** qu'elles **se rencontrent**. C'est aussi la première fois que Sharon voyage dans **un pays étranger**. Elle a un peu peur, mais tout se passe très bien. La famille Marais est heureuse **d'accueillir** Sharon, **cependant** la jeune fille ne parle pas très bien français. Clémentine décide de l'emmener dans **un cours de langue pour débutants**. »

les vacances d'été	the summer holidays
habite	to live
une jeune fille anglaise	a young English girl
la première fois	the first time
se rencontrer	to meet
un pays étranger	a foreign country
d'accueillir	have as a guest
cependant	however
un cours de langue pour débutants	a language course for beginners

The text has been specially adapted for use on electronic devices/kindle apps and kindle devices.

No painful back and forth process of continually searching for definitions or translation.

Recommended for beginner learners of French.

Just a few hours of study are necessary before you read these stories.

Improve your listening:

Practice your pronunciation and your listening with the **MP3! Available in two versions: Normal Speed and Slow Speed** (read by a French Native Speaker). **Total: Four hours of audio.**

Never forget the vocabulary.

A vocabulary list recap appears at the end of each chapter. You can review your study and make sure that you don't forget any essential French words.

Useful vocabulary for everyday situations:

15 stories about:

1. Family
2. Months, Days, Numbers
3. Weather
4. Introduce yourself
5. House
6. Nature
7. Clothing
8. Shopping
9. Visiting/Tourism
10. Weekend Activities
11. Daily Routine
12. Describe yourself
13. Food, Cooking
14. Jobs and Occupation
15. At the Train Station

Contents

Advice before you start to use this book:	9
Histoire/Story 1 : Le cours de langue.	10
Vocabulary Recap 1 :	17
Histoire /Story2 : Une année bien remplie	22
Vocabulary Recap 2 :	29
Histoire/Story 3 : Quel temps fait-il de l'autre côté du monde ?	34
Vocabulary Recap 3 :	41
Histoire/Story 4 : L'anniversaire de Sophie.	47
Vocabulary Recap 4 :	53
Histoire/Story 5 : Une belle maison familiale.	56
Vocabulary Recap 5 :	63
Histoire /Story 6 : Un dimanche dans la nature.	68
Vocabulary Recap 6 :	74
Histoire/Story 7 : Refaire sa garde-robe.	78
Vocabulary recap 7 :	83
Histoire/Story 8 : Un après-midi de shopping.	87
Vocabulary Recap 8:	93
Histoire/Story 9 : Un week-end à Paris.	97
Vocabulary Recap 9 :	103
Histoire/Story 10 : Qu'est-ce que tu fais ce week-end ?	107
Vocabulary Recap 10:	112
Histoire/Story 11 : Une journée avec Martin.	115
Vocabulary Recap 11 :	120
Histoire/Story 12 : La photo de classe de Lisa.	123
Vocabulary Recap 12 :	128
Histoire/Story 13 : Un dîner chez les Marchais.	131
Vocabulary Recap 13 :	136
Histoire/Story 14 : Le comité de quartier.	140
Vocabulary Recap 14:	146
Histoire/Story 15 : Edward prend le train jusqu'à Paris.	150
Vocabulary recap 15 :	154
How to download the MP3?	157
FREE French learning package:	158
About the author:	159

Questions about the ebook or French?	159
Please write a review on Amazon.	160
Check out Talk in French on social media:	161
Want to continue to read more in French?	162

Histoire/Story 1 : Le cours de langue.

Sharon est **une jeune fille anglaise** qui est venue en France pour **les vacances d'été**. Elle **habite** chez son amie Clémentine Marais. Sharon et Clémentine **correspondent** par emails depuis plus de six mois. C'est **la première fois** qu'elles **se rencontrent**. C'est aussi la première fois que Sharon voyage dans **un pays étranger**. Elle a un peu peur, mais tout se passe très bien. La famille Marais est heureuse **d'accueillir** Sharon, **cependant** la jeune fille ne parle pas très bien français. Clémentine décide de l'emmener dans **un cours de langue pour débutants**.

les vacances d'été

the summer holidays

habite

to live

une jeune fille anglaise

a young English girl

la première fois

the first time

se rencontrer

to meet

un pays étranger

a foreign country

d'accueillir

have as a guest

cependant

however

un cours de langue pour débutants

a language course for beginners

Le cours est **ouvert** à tout le monde et **se déroule** dans une des salles de l'école. Comme c'est les vacances d'été, l'école **est fermée** et les **salles de classe** sont **vides**. Elles sont donc **utilisées** pour d'autres activités, comme le cours de langue. C'est **un professeur bénévole** qui se propose cet été pour accueillir et **aider** les étrangers de la ville à **apprendre** le français.

Ouvert

open

se déroule

take place

est fermée/être fermé

closed/to be closed

les salles de classe

classrooms

vide

empty

utilisées

use

un professeur bénévole

a volunteer teacher

aider

to help

apprendre

to learn

French Phrasebook

**Travel in
France with
Confidence**

- 2000 words (23 topics)
- Cultural guide
- Bilingual dictionary
- With AUDIO!

Foreword

Being a French man spending a lot time with foreigners I know travelling to France can be a bittersweet experience. French waiters carry a reputation for ignoring tourists' orders and French (or perhaps Parisian) people can be rude and not willing to help you. But I believe this is just a general misunderstanding

Better communication can be one way to ease this problem. If you are able to communicate even slightly in French, I guarantee that you will face a totally different experience in my country. A simple « Bonjour » « merci » « s'il vous plait » can be a game changer when you deal with sales clerks, waiters or any French person walking in the street.

The main objective of this phrasebook is to make your travelling experience in France as smooth as possible by giving you all the keys to communicate in French in a simple way.

Your feedback is important to me : Do not hesitate to contact me at frederic@talkinfrench.com . If you think there is some room for improvement I will pay attention to your request. I want to be the best phrasebook. Also if you happen to visit France (in particular Paris), contact me perhaps we can have a little chat together.

Merci, Thank you
Frédéric BIBARD

Contents

French Pronunciation Guide	4
1/ Difficulties - Les difficultés	10
2/ Border Crossing - A la frontière	15
3/ Greetings - Salutations	17
4/ Travel Expressions - Pour le voyage	22
5/ Time, Numbers- Horaire et nombres	30
6/ Accomodations- Hébergements	34
7/ Bank - La banque	39
8/ Sightseeing - Tourisme	40
9/ FOOD - La nourriture	44
10/ SHOPPING - Le shopping	73
11/ POST OFFICE- La poste	80
12/ WEATHER - La météo	83
13/ HEALTH - santé	85
14/ Sports - Sports	89
Church - Eglise	89
15/ AVOID TO SAY - Ne pas dire	91
Bonus	93
10 Tips to Do and not do in France as a Tourist	94
A guide to French Food Habits	98
BONUS TOPIC: Why don't the French Get Fat??	101
40 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT FRENCH TABOOS	104
MENU READER	107
Dictionnary English - French	133
Dictionnary French - English	195
How to download the Mp3s?	259

3/ Greetings - Salutations

When you meet someone you will need this section to make a good first impression.

Good morning	Bonjour	baum-zhoor
Good evening	Bonsoir	bawn-swahr
Hello	Bonjour	bawn-zhoor
Hi.	Salut.	sa-lew
Good night.	Bonne nuit	bon· nwee
Goodbye	Au revoir	awr-vwahr
See you soon	À bientôt	ah bytn-toh
My name is Charles	Je m'appelle XX	zheh ma-pel XX
How are you?	Comment allez-vous?	ko-mon ta-ley-voov
Fine, thanks. and you?	Bien, merci. Et vous?	byun mair-see ey voo
What's your name?	Comment vous appelez-vous?	ko-mon voo za-pley-voov
My name is ...	Je m'appelle ...	zhe ma-pel ...
I'm pleased to meet you	Enchanté/Enchantée. m/f	on-shon-tey
This is my ...	Voici mon/ma ... m/f	vwa-see mon/ma ...
May i introduce Mr (Mrs, Miss) XX?	Puis-je vous présenter Monsieur(Madame, Mademoiselle) XX?	PWEE-zhuh voo pray-zahn- tay muh-syuh (ma-dahm, mad- mwah-zel) XX?
boyfriend	petit ami	pe-tee ta-mee
brother	frère	frair
daughter	fille	fee-ye
father	père	pair
friend	ami/amie m/f	a-mee
girlfriend	petite amie	pe-teet a-mee
husband	mari	ma-ree
mother	mère	mair
partner (intimate)	partenaire	par-te-nair
sister	sœur	seur
son	fil	feesss
wife	femme	fam
Here's my ...	Voici mon ...	vwa-see mon ...
My brother	Mon frère	mawnfrair
My friend	Mon ami	maw na-mee
My wife	Ma femme	mafahm
My husband	Mon mari	mawn ma-ree
My sister	Ma sœur	ma suhr
My daughter	Ma fille	ma fee-yuh
My son	Mon fil	mawnfeess
My child	Mon enfant	maw nahn-fahn
The boy	Le garçon	luh gar-sawn
The girl	La jeune fille	la zhuhn fee-yuh
The man	L'homme	lawm
The woman	La femme	lafahm
I am pleased to know you	Je suis heureux de faire votre connaissance	djuh swee zuh- ruh duh fehr vot -truh kawn-na- sahns

End of this sample. You can buy this product [here](#).

<http://store.talkinfrench.com/product/beginner-package-french/>