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3 MINUTE
FRENCH

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LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #1

Self Introduction

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- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

1

FRENCH

1. Salut, je m'appelle Yasmine
2. Bonjour, je m'appelle Yasmine Morel.
3. Ravi(e) de te rencontrer.
4. Ravi(e) de vous rencontrer.

ENGLISH

1. Hi I'm Yasmine.
2. Good day, I'm Yasmine Morel.
3. Nice to meet you. (informal)
4. Nice to meet you. (formal)

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
Salut	Hi, or bye	interjection	
je	I	pronoun	neuter
m'appelle	am called	verb	
Bonjour	Good morning	interjection	
ravi(e)	delighted	adjective	
de	to	preposition	
te	you	pronoun	

rencontrer	to meet	verb	
vous	you	pronoun	neuter
enchanté(e)	nice to meet you, pleased to meet you	adjective	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."	La femme te souriait. "The woman smiled at you."
On peut se rencontrer à la gare. "We can meet at the station."	J'adorerais rencontrer tes parents. "I would love to meet your parents."
Je rencontre des gens à mon travail. "I meet people at my work."	Vous êtes invité. "You are invited."
Quel âge avez-vous? "How old are you?"	Il est enchanté de vous rencontrer. "He is pleased to meet you."
Elle est enchantée de vous voir. "She is pleased to see you."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to introduce yourself.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Salut, je m'appelle Yasmine</i>	Hi I'm	
Word 1		<i>Salut</i>	Hi	

Word 2		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>m'appelle</i>	am called	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>Yasmine</i>	person's name	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Bonjour, je m'appelle Yasmine Morel.</i>	Good day, I'm Yasmine Morel.	
Word 1		<i>Bonjour</i>	Good morning	
Word 2		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>m'appelle</i>	am called	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>Yasmine Morel</i>	person's full name	
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ravi(e) de te rencontrer.</i>	Nice to meet you.	
Word 1		<i>ravi(e)</i>	delighted	The pronunciation is the same but when written there is a difference if the speaker is male or female. For a female, we write an "e" at the end.
Word 2		<i>de</i>	to	
Word 3		<i>te</i>	you	
Word 4		<i>rencontrer</i>	meet	

Phrase 4	formal	<i>Ravi(e) de vous rencontrer.</i>	Nice to meet you.	
Word 1		<i>ravi(e)</i>	delighted	The pronunciation is the same but when written there is a difference if the speaker is male or female. For a female, we write an "e" at the end.
Word 2		<i>de</i>	to	
Word 3		<i>vous</i>	you	
Word 4		<i>rencontrer</i>	meet	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When you introduce yourself, it's a good habit to shake hands in France and, if you are not sure whether to use the formal or informal version, just say simply *enchanté(e)*. If you use the correct sentence with French people, they're definitely going to be impressed!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #2

Greetings

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FRENCH

1. Salut.
2. Bonjour.
3. À plus.
4. Au revoir.

ENGLISH

1. Hi.
2. Good day.
3. See you.
4. Goodbye.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class
bonjour	good day	interjection
à	to the	preposition
plus	later	adverb
au	to	preposition
revoir	meet again	verb
Salut	Hi, or bye	interjection

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to greet someone .

	Register	French	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Salut.</i>	Hi, or Bye
Word 1		<i>salut</i>	Hi
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Bonjour.</i>	Good day.
Word 1		<i>bonjour</i>	good day
Phrase 3	informal	<i>À plus.</i>	See you.
Word 1		<i>à</i>	to the
Word 2		<i>plus</i>	later
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Au revoir.</i>	Goodbye.
Word 1		<i>au</i>	to the
Word 2		<i>revoir</i>	meet again

CULTURAL INSIGHT

"Salut" is a word you can use to say both "hi" and "bye", like the Italian "ciao".

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #3

Manners

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- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

3

FRENCH

1. Merci.
2. Merci beaucoup.
3. Merci, avec joie.
4. Merci pour tout.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thank you very much.
3. Thank you, gladly.
4. Thanks for everything.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
tout	everything	pronoun	
merci	thank you	interjection	
beaucoup	very much	adverb	
avec	with	preposition	
joie	joy	noun	feminine
pour	for	preposition	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

C'est pour toi. "This is for you."	Je suis pour l'équipe rouge. "I'm for the red team."
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GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to thank other people in various ways.

Register	French	English
Phrase 1	<i>Merci.</i>	Thank you.
Word 1	<i>merci</i>	thank you
Phrase 2	<i>Merci beaucoup.</i>	Thank you very much.
Word 1	<i>merci</i>	thank you
Word 2	<i>beaucoup</i>	very much
Phrase 3	<i>Merci, avec joie.</i>	Thank you, gladly.
Word 1	<i>merci</i>	thank you
Word 2	<i>avec</i>	with
Word 3	<i>joie</i>	joy
Phrase 4	<i>Merci pour tout.</i>	Thanks for everything.
Word 1	<i>merci</i>	thank you
Word 2	<i>pour</i>	for
Word 3	<i>tout</i>	everything

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The usage of "merci", "merci beaucoup" is exactly the same as the English "thank you",

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #4

How are you?

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#4

FRENCH

1. Comment vas-tu?
2. Comment allez-vous?
3. Je vais bien. Merci.
4. Pas très bien.

ENGLISH

1. How are you? (informal)
2. How are you? (formal)
3. I'm fine. Thank you.
4. Not so well.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
comment	how	adverb	
vas	go [Conjugated, 2nd person singular]	verb	
tu	you	personal pronoun	
allez	go [Conjugated, 2nd person singular. Formal]	verb	
vous	you	pronoun	neuter

je	I	pronoun	neuter
vais	go [Conjugated, 1st person singular]	verb	
merci	thank you	interjection	
pas	not	adverb	
très	very	adverb	feminine
bien	good	adjective or adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Comment tu t'appelles ? "What is your name?"</p>	<p>Tu devineras la réponse. "You will guess the answer."</p>
<p>Tu es étudiant. "You are a student."</p>	<p>Vous êtes invité. "You are invited."</p>
<p>Quel âge avez-vous ? "How old are you?"</p>	<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>
<p>Merci énormément. "Thanks a lot."</p>	<p>Je ne suis pas français. "I am not French."</p>
<p>Ton pull est très moche. "Your sweater is very ugly."</p>	<p>Il parle très vite. "He speaks very quickly."</p>
<p>Je me sens bien. "I feel good."</p>	<p>Le cours était vraiment bien, j'ai hâte d'aller au prochain. "The class was really good, and I can't wait for the next one."</p>
<p>Ce n'est pas bien de mentir. "It's not nice to lie."</p>	<p>Très bien. "Very good."</p>

C'est bien.

"It is good."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask how somebody is.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Comment vas-tu?</i>	How are you?	
Word 1		<i>comment</i>	how	
Word 2		<i>vas</i>	go	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>tu</i>	you	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Comment allez-vous?</i>	How are you?	
Word 1		<i>comment</i>	how	
Word 2		<i>allez</i>	go	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>vous</i>	you	
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Je vais bien. Merci.</i>	I'm fine. Thank you.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>vais</i>	go	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>bien</i>	good	
Word 4		<i>merci</i>	thank you	

Phrase 4	informal	<i>Pas très bien.</i>	Not so well.
Word 1		<i>pas</i>	not
Word 2		<i>très</i>	very
Word 3		<i>bien</i>	good

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Asking someone how they are is just a formal greeting in French – it's a sentence you say just to be polite after saying "hello"; it doesn't mean that you actually care about how the other person feels. Most people answer "good and you?" then you say "good", and move on with the conversation.

"thank you very much".

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #5

Making Apologies

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- 2 English
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#5

FRENCH

1. Excuse-moi.
2. Excusez-moi.
3. Ce n'était pas intentionnel.
4. Je suis désolé(e).

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me. (informal)
2. Excuse me. (formal)
3. I didn't mean it.
4. I'm sorry.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
excuse	excuse	noun, verb	
moi	me	stressed pronoun (pronom tonique)	
excusez	excuse	verb	
ce	it	pronoun	
n'...pas	not	adverb	
était	was	verb	

intentionnel	intentional	adjective	
je	I	pronoun	neuter
suis	am	verb	
désolé(e)	sorry	adverb, phrase, adjective	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ce n'est pas une excuse. "This is not an excuse."</p>	<p>Allons à la plage toi et moi ! "Let's go to the beach, you and me!"</p>
<p>Jacques et moi, nous sommes amis. "Jacques and me, we are friends."</p>	<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>
<p>Désolé(e) je ne peux pas y aller avec toi. "Sorry, I can't go with you."</p>	<p>Nous sommes vraiment désolés! "We are really sorry!"</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to apologise yourself.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Excuse-moi.</i>	Excuse me.	
Word 1		<i>excuse</i>	excuse	conjugated verb
Word 2		<i>moi</i>	me	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Excusez-moi.</i>	Excuse me.	

Word 1		<i>excusez</i>	excuse	conjugated verb
Word 2		<i>moi</i>	me	
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Ce n'était pas intentionnel.</i>	I didn't mean it.	
Word 1		<i>ce</i>	it	
Word 2		<i>n'...pas</i>	not	
Word 3		<i>était</i>	was	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>intentionnel</i>	intentional	
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Je suis désolé (e).</i>	I'm sorry.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>suis</i>	am	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>désolé(e)</i>	sorry	The pronunciation is the same but when written there is a difference if the speaker is male or female. For a female, we write an "e" at the end.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Désolé(e) is used quite a lot when apologizing.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #6

Refusing politely

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FRENCH

1. Non merci.
2. Sans façon.
3. Désolé(e), mais je suis indisponible.
4. Désolé(e), je suis déjà occupé(e).

ENGLISH

1. No, thank you. (informal)
2. No, thank you. (formal)
3. Sorry, but I already have plans. (formal)
4. Sorry, but I already have plans. (informal)

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
non	no	expression	
merci	thank you	interjection	
sans	without	preposition	
façon	fuss	noun	feminine
désolé(e)	sorry	adjective	masculine/feminine
mais	but	coordinating conjunction	

je	I	pronoun	neuter
suis	am	verb	
indisponible	unavailable	adjective	
déjà	already	adverb	
occupé(e)	busy	Adjective	masculine/feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Non, je ne suis pas Madame Henri. "No, I'm not Madame Henri."</p>	<p>Non, je ne suis pas d'accord. "No, I don't agree."</p>
<p>Non, ce n'est pas vrai. "No, it's not true."</p>	<p>Merci énormément. "Thanks a lot."</p>
<p>Cela va sans dire. "It's without saying."</p>	<p>Je suis fatigué(e) mais je dois finir ce rapport ce soir. "I'm sleepy but I have to finish this report tonight."</p>
<p>Je sais que tu es occupé mais tu peux appeler mon avocat ? "I know you are busy. But can you call my lawyer?"</p>	<p>Il aime la cuisine italienne, mais elle adore la cuisine chinoise! "He likes Italian cuisine, but she loves Chinese cuisine!"</p>
<p>Je suis français, mais je ne suis pas chauvin. "I am French, but I am not chauvinistic."</p>	<p>Il boit, mais il a encore soif. "He drinks, but he's still thirsty."</p>
<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>	<p>Il est déjà amoureux! "He is already in love!"</p>

Il a déjà pris une décision. "He already made a decision."	Je suis toujours occupé(e) en semaine. "I am always busy during the week."
Es-tu occupé samedi? "Are you busy on Saturday?"	Je suis occupé aujourd'hui. Je ne peux pas venir. "I am busy. I can't come."
Je suis occupée toute la journée. "I am busy the whole day."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to refuse politely an invite..

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Non merci.</i>	No, thank you.	
Word 1		<i>non</i>	no	
Word 2		<i>merci</i>	thank you	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Sans façon.</i>	No, thank you.	
Word 1		<i>sans</i>	without	
Word 2		<i>façon</i>	fuss	
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Désolé(e), mais je suis indisponible.</i>	Sorry, but I already have plans.	

Word 1		<i>désolé(e)</i>	sorry	The pronunciation is the same but when written there is a difference if the speaker is male or female. For a female, we write an "e" at the end.
Word 2		<i>mais</i>	but	
Word 3		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 4		<i>suis</i>	am	conjugated verb
Word 5		<i>indisponible</i>	unavailable	
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Désolé(e), je suis déjà occupé(e).</i>	Sorry, but I already have plans.	

Word 1		<i>désolé(e)</i>	sorry	The pronunciation is the same but when written there is a difference if the speaker is male or female. For a female, we write an "e" at the end.
Word 2		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>suis</i>	am	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>déjà</i>	already	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

"Non merci" (no thank you) can seem a bit strong, if you want to sound more polite, it's good to use "désolé(e) mais..." (sorry but...) and then give some reason when refusing something.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #7

Do you speak English?

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FRENCH

1. Vous parlez anglais?
2. Tu parles anglais?
3. Oui, je parle anglais.
4. Non, je ne parle pas anglais.

ENGLISH

1. Do you speak English? (formal)
2. Do you speak English? (informal)
3. Yes, I speak English.
4. No, I don't speak English.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
ne...pas	not	adverb	
vous	you	pronoun	neuter
parlez	speak	verb	
anglais(e)	English	noun	masculine/feminine
tu	you	personal pronoun	
parles	speak	verb	
oui	yes	adverb	

je	I	pronoun	neuter
parle	speak	verb	
non	no	expression	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Vous êtes invité. "You are invited."</p>	<p>Quel âge avez -vous? "How old are you?"</p>
<p>Parlez -vous français? "Do you speak French?"</p>	<p>Mon ami anglais vient de Londres. "My English friend comes from London."</p>
<p>L'anglais est la langue des affaires. "English is the language of business."</p>	<p>Tu devineras la réponse. "You will guess the answer."</p>
<p>Tu es étudiant. "You are a student."</p>	<p>C'est qui? Ah oui! Le réalisateur d'Amélie! "Who is it? Oh, okay! The movie director of 'Amélie.'"</p>
<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>	<p>Je parle un petit peu français. "I speak a little bit of French."</p>
<p>Non, ce n'est pas vrai. "No, it's not true."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question.

Register	French	English	Important Notes
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Phrase 1	formal	<i>Vous parlez anglais?</i>	Do you speak English?	
Word 1		<i>vous</i>	you	
Word 2		<i>parlez</i>	speak	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>anglais</i>	English	
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Tu parles anglais?</i>	Do you speak English?	
Word 1		<i>tu</i>	you	
Word 2		<i>parles</i>	speak	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>anglais</i>	English	
Phrase 3		<i>Oui, je parle anglais.</i>	Yes, I speak English.	
Word 1		<i>oui</i>	yes	
Word 2		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>parle</i>	speak	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>anglais</i>	English	
Phrase 4		<i>Non, je ne parle pas anglais.</i>	No, I don't speak English.	
Word 1		<i>non</i>	no	
Word 2		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>ne...pas</i>	not	
Word 4		<i>parle</i>	speak	conjugated verb

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Nowadays many young people can speak English, unlike elderly people, so if you are lost in France and uncomfortable speaking French and want to use English instead, ask a young person. Many of them speak with a strong French accent though.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #8

Talking about your age

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FRENCH

1. Quel âge as-tu?
2. Quel âge avez-vous?
3. J'ai 17 ans.
4. Je préfère ne pas le dire.

ENGLISH

1. How old are you? (informal)
2. How old are you? (formal)
3. I am 17.
4. I prefer not to say.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
dire	tell	verb	
le	it	pronoun	
ne pas	not	adverb	
préfère	prefer	verb	
quel	what	adjective	masculine
âge	age	noun	masculine
as	have	verb	

tu	you	personal pronoun	
avez	have	verb form	
vous	you	pronoun	neuter
j'	I	pronoun	neuter
ai	have	verb form	
17	17	adjective	
ans	years	noun	masculine
je	I	pronoun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Quel âge avez -vous? "How old are you?"	Quel âge avez -vous? "How old are you?"
Tu devineras la réponse. "You will guess the answer."	Tu es étudiant. "You are a student."
Excusez -moi, avez -vous du pain? "Excuse me, do you have some bread?"	Vous avez une montre. Quelle heure est -il? "You have a watch. What time is it?"
Vous êtes invité. "You are invited."	Quel âge avez -vous? "How old are you?"
J'adore faire la grasse matinée. "I love to oversleep."	J'ai deux frères. "I have two brothers."
J'ai de nombreux amis. "I have numerous friends."	J'ai aussi un chien. "I have a dog, too."
J'ai dix-huit ans. "I'm 18 years old."	Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask someone's age and to say yours.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Quel âge as-tu?</i>	How old are you?	
Word 1		<i>quel</i>	what	
Word 2		<i>âge</i>	age	
Word 3		<i>as</i>	have	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>tu</i>	you	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Quel âge avez-vous?</i>	How old are you?	
Word 1		<i>quel</i>	what	
Word 2		<i>âge</i>	age	
Word 3		<i>avez</i>	have	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>vous</i>	you	
Phrase 3		<i>J'ai 17 ans.</i>	I am 17.	
Word 1		<i>J'</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>ai</i>	have	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>17</i>	17	
Word 4		<i>ans</i>	years	
Phrase 4		<i>Je préfère ne pas le dire.</i>	I prefer not to say.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	

Word 2	<i>préfère</i>	prefer	conjugated verb
Word 3	<i>ne pas</i>	not	
Word 4	<i>le</i>	it	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Asking about someone's age is often perceived as impolite; some persons feel uncomfortable telling their age.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #9

Using Adjectives

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FRENCH

1. Je suis Coréen.
2. Je suis Coréenne.
3. Nous sommes Américains.
4. Vous êtes Chinois.

ENGLISH

1. I am Korean. (masculine)
2. I am Korean. (feminine)
3. We are American.
4. You are Chinese.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
je	I	pronoun	neuter
suis	am	verb	
Coréen	Korean	adjective, noun	masculine
Coréenne	Korean	adjective, noun	feminine
nous	we	personal pronoun	
sommes	are	verb	
Américains	American	adjective, noun	masculine

vous	you	pronoun	neuter
chinois	Chinese	adjective, noun	masculine
êtes	are	verb form	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>	<p>Nous voulons vous donner ce cadeau de remerciement. "We want to give you this thank you gift."</p>
<p>Nous voyageons ensemble. "We travel together."</p>	<p>Nous apprenons le français. "We learn French."</p>
<p>Vous êtes invité. "You are invited."</p>	<p>Quel âge avez-vous? "How old are you?"</p>
<p>Vous adorez la cuisine chinoise? "You love Chinese cuisine?"</p>	<p>Vous êtes le bienvenu chez nous. "You are welcome in our home."</p>
<p>Et vous, vous êtes en vacances ? "And you, you are on vacation?"</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to use adjectives in simple sentences.

Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	Je suis Coréen.	I am Korean.	
Word 1	<i>je</i>	I	

Word 2	<i>suis</i>	am	conjugated verb
Word 3	<i>Coréen</i>	Korean	
Phrase 2	<i>Je suis Coréenne.</i>	I am Korean.	
Word 1	<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2	<i>suis</i>	am	conjugated verb
Word 3	<i>Coréenne</i>	Korean	
Phrase 3	<i>Nous sommes Américains.</i>	We are American.	
Word 1	<i>nous</i>	we	
Word 2	<i>sommes</i>	are	conjugated verb
Word 3	<i>Américains</i>	American	plural
Phrase 4	<i>Vous êtes Chinois.</i>	You are Chinese.	
Word 1	<i>vous</i>	you	
Word 2	<i>êtes</i>	are	conjugated verb
Word 3	<i>Chinois</i>	Chinese	plural

CULTURAL INSIGHT

We use a lot of adjectives in French. Be careful not to mix up the feminine and masculine written forms! They sound the same, so it's tricky.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #10

Asking how much

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

10

FRENCH

1. Combien ça coûte?
2. Cela coûte combien?
3. D'accord, je le prends.
4. Non merci. C'est cher.

ENGLISH

1. How much does this cost? (informal)
2. How much does this cost? (formal)
3. OK, I'll take it.
4. No, thanks. It's too expensive.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
combien	how much	adverb	
ça	this	pronoun	
coûte	costs	verb	
cela	this	pronoun	
D'accord	ok	interjection	
je	I	pronoun	neuter
le	it	pronoun	

prends	take	verb	
non	no	expression	
merci	thank you	interjection	
c'	it	pronoun	neuter
est	is	verb form	
cher(e)	expensive	adjective	masculine/feminine
C'est combien?	How much is it?	sentence	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>C'est combien ? "How much is it?"</p>	<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>
<p>Non, je ne suis pas Madame Henri. "No, I'm not Madame Henri."</p>	<p>Non, je ne suis pas d'accord. "No, I don't agree."</p>
<p>Non, ce n'est pas vrai. "No, it's not true."</p>	<p>Merci pour votre aide! "Thank you for your help!"</p>
<p>Mille mercis. "A thousand thanks."</p>	<p>Oui c'est délicieux. "Yes, it's delicious."</p>
<p>Elle est triste. "She is sad."</p>	<p>Allô, qui est à l'appareil? "Hello, who is calling?"</p>
<p>À trente ans il est jeune. "At thirty, he is young."</p>	<p>Il a acheté le vin le plus cher au magasin. "He got the most expensive wine in the liquor shop."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask how much something costs.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Combien ça coûte?</i>	How much does this cost?	
Word 1		<i>combien</i>	how much	
Word 2		<i>ça</i>	this	
Word 3		<i>coûte</i>	costs	conjugated verb
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Cela coûte combien?</i>	How much does this cost?	
Word 1		<i>cela</i>	this	
Word 2		<i>coûte</i>	costs	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>combien</i>	how much	
Phrase 3	informal	<i>D'accord, je le prends.</i>	OK, I'll take it.	
Word 1		<i>D'accord</i>	ok	
Word 2		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>le</i>	it	
Word 4		<i>prends</i>	take	conjugated verb
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Non merci. C'est cher.</i>	No, thanks. It's too expensive.	
Word 1		<i>non</i>	no	
Word 2		<i>merci</i>	thank you	

Word 3	<i>C'</i>	it	
Word 4	<i>est</i>	is	conjugated verb

CULTURAL INSIGHT

"C'est combien?" (How much is it?) works very well and is the easiest form to remember.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #11

Master the currency

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

11

FRENCH

1. Un euro.
2. Dix euros.
3. Cinquante-cinq euros dix.
4. Vingt-six euros et soixante-dix centimes.

ENGLISH

1. One euro.
2. Ten euros.
3. Fifty-five and ten.
4. Twenty-six euros and seventy cents.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
centimes	cents	noun	masculine
un	one	numeral	
euro	Euro	noun	masculine
dix	ten	noun	masculine
euros	euros	noun	masculine
cinquante-cinq	fifty-five	noun	masculine
vingt-six	twenty-six	numeral	

et	and	conjunction
soixante-dix	seventy	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ce jouet coûte un euro. "This toy costs one euro."</p>	<p>C'est 3 euros. "It's three Euros."</p>
<p>J'ai dix ans. "I am ten."</p>	<p>Ça fait dix euros. C'est notre offre de la semaine ! "It costs ten euros. It is our offer of the week!"</p>
<p>Les dommages et intérêts sont élevés. "The damages and interests are high."</p>	<p>Robert et Julie sont amis. "Robert and Julie are friends."</p>

Dans les années 70 Hollywood produisait beaucoup de films d'auteurs.

"In the 70s Hollywood produced many author's films."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to read prices.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1		<i>Un euro.</i>	One euro.	
Word 1		<i>un</i>	one	
Word 2		<i>euro</i>	euro	singular
Phrase 2		<i>Dix euros.</i>	Ten euros.	

Word 1	<i>dix</i>	ten	
Word 2	<i>euros</i>	euros	plural
Phrase 3	<i>Cinquante-cinq euros dix.</i>	Fifty-five and ten.	
Word 1	<i>cinquante-cinq</i>	fifty-five	
Word 2	<i>euros</i>	euros	plural
Word 3	<i>dix</i>	ten	
Phrase 4	<i>Vingt-six euros et soixante-dix centimes.</i>	Twenty-six euros and seventy cents.	
Word 1	<i>vingt-six</i>	twenty-six	
Word 2	<i>euros</i>	euros	plural
Word 3	<i>et</i>	and	
Word 4	<i>soixante-dix</i>	seventy	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The euro has been the French currency since 2002, when most countries of the European Union adopted it. Before the Euro, the currency in France was the Franc.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #12

What are you doing?

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

12

FRENCH

1. Que fais-tu?
2. Que faites-vous?
3. J'étudie.
4. Je ne fais rien de spécial.

ENGLISH

1. What are you doing? (informal)
2. What are you doing? (formal)
3. I am studying.
4. I'm doing nothing special.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
que	what	pronoun	
fais	do	verb	
tu	you	personal pronoun	
j'	I	pronoun	neuter
étudie	study	verb	
je	I	pronoun	neuter
ne...rien	nothing	pronoun	

spécial	special	adjective	
faites	do	verb	
vous	you (formal)	pronoun	neuter
de	some	preposition, article	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Que faites-vous dans la vie? "What do you do?"	Tu devineras la réponse. "You will guess the answer."
Tu es étudiant. "You are a student."	J'adore faire la grasse matinée. "I love to oversleep."
Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."	Que faites-vous dans la vie? "What do you do?"
Vous êtes ici. "You are here."	Vous vous appelez David. "You are called David."
Pouvez-vous manger de la cuisine française? "Can you eat French food?"	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask what someone is doing.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Que fais-tu?</i>	What are you doing?	
Word 1		<i>que</i>	what	

Word 2		<i>fais</i>	do	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>tu</i>	you	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Que faites-vous?</i>	What are you doing?	
Word 1		<i>que</i>	what	
Word 2		<i>faites</i>	do	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>vous</i>	you	
Phrase 3		<i>J'étudie.</i>	I am studying.	
Word 1		<i>j'</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>étudie</i>	study	conjugated verb
Phrase 4		<i>Je ne fais rien de spécial.</i>	I'm doing nothing special.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>ne...rien</i>	nothing	
Word 3		<i>fais</i>	do	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>de</i>	some	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Asking this can be either curiosity, or just a polite way to start a conversation when you want something from someone.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #13

Who is it?

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

13

FRENCH

1. C'est qui?
2. Qui est-ce?
3. C'est moi.
4. C'est mon ami.

ENGLISH

1. Who is it?
2. Who is that?
3. It's me.
4. That is my friend.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
c'	it	pronoun	neuter
est	is	verb form	
qui	who	pronoun	
ce	that	pronoun	
moi	me	stressed pronoun (pronom tonique)	
ami	friend	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Oui c'est délicieux. "Yes, it's delicious."</p>	<p>Elle est triste. "She is sad."</p>
<p>Allô, qui est à l'appareil? "Hello, who is calling?"</p>	<p>À trente ans il est jeune. "At thirty, he is young."</p>
<p>Je m'en fiche de qui appelle, vous ne pouvez pas utiliser le téléphone ici. "I don't care who is calling, you cannot use the phone here."</p>	<p>Qui veut un café? "Who wants a coffee?"</p>
<p>Allons à la plage toi et moi ! "Let's go to the beach, you and me!"</p>	<p>Moi je suis contente. "Me, I'm happy."</p>
<p>Mes amis ont organisé une surprise. "My friends have organized a surprise."</p>	<p>Ma mère travaille dans cette école. "My mother works in this school."</p>
<p>Mon café est vraiment chaud! "My coffee is really hot!"</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask who it is.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>C'est qui?</i>	Who is it?	

Word 1		<i>C'</i>	it	
Word 2		<i>est</i>	is	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>qui</i>	who	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Qui est-ce?</i>	Who is that?	
Word 1		<i>Qui</i>	who	
Word 2		<i>est</i>	is	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>ce</i>	that	
Phrase 3	informal	<i>C'est moi.</i>	It's me.	
Word 1		<i>C'</i>	It	
Word 2		<i>est</i>	is	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>moi</i>	me	
Phrase 4		<i>C'est mon ami.</i>	That is my friend.	
Word 1		<i>C'</i>	that	
Word 2		<i>est</i>	is	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>mon</i>	my	
Word 4		<i>ami</i>	friend	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If someone that you didn't expect is knocking at your door in France, the common question you can ask is "Qui est-ce?" before opening the door. This literally means "Who is it?" in a really polite way.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #14

When are you leaving?

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

14

FRENCH

1. Tu pars quand?
2. Quand partez-vous?
3. Je pars dans deux heures.
4. Je pars la semaine prochaine.

ENGLISH

1. When are you leaving? (informal)
2. When are you leaving? (formal)
3. I leave in two hours.
4. I leave next week.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
Tu reviens quand?	When are you coming back?	sentence	
prochaine	next	adjective	
tu	you	personal pronoun	
pars	leave	verb	
quand	when	adverb	
partez	leave	verb	

vous	you	pronoun	neuter
je	I	pronoun	neuter
dans	in	preposition	
deux	two	noun	masculine
heures	hours	noun	feminine
la	the	article, definite article	feminine
semaine	week	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tu devineras la réponse. "You will guess the answer."</p>	<p>Tu es étudiant. "You are a student."</p>
<p>Quand est-ce que le match de foot commence? "When does the football game start?"</p>	<p>Quand je suis à Paris, je fume. "When I am in Paris, I smoke."</p>
<p>Quand est-ce que tu viens ? "When do you come?"</p>	<p>Vous êtes invité. "You are invited."</p>
<p>Quel âge avez-vous? "How old are you?"</p>	<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>
<p>Nous sommes dans la ville de Mexico. "We are in Mexico city."</p>	<p>Je suis dans le jardin. "I am in the yard."</p>
<p>J'ai deux frères. "I have two brothers."</p>	<p>Pouvez-vous manger de la cuisine française? "Can you eat French food?"</p>
<p>Je pars en vacances cette semaine "I go on vacation this week."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask when someone is leaving.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Tu pars quand?</i>	When are you leaving?	
Word 1		<i>tu</i>	you	
Word 2		<i>pars</i>	leave	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>quand</i>	when	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Quand partez-vous?</i>	When are you leaving?	
Word 1		<i>quand</i>	when	
Word 2		<i>partez</i>	leave	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>vous</i>	you	
Phrase 3		<i>Je pars dans deux heures.</i>	I leave in two hours.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>pars</i>	leave	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>dans</i>	in	
Word 4		<i>deux</i>	two	
Word 5		<i>heures</i>	hours	plural
Phrase 4		<i>Je pars la semaine prochaine.</i>	I leave next week.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	

Word 2	<i>pars</i>	leave	conjugated verb
Word 3	<i>la</i>	the	
Word 4	<i>semaine</i>	week	singular

CULTURAL INSIGHT

A nice thing, if you don't want to sound as if you can't wait for the other person to be gone, would be to add "tu reviens quand?" (When are you coming back?)

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #15

Where are you going?

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

15

FRENCH

1. Tu vas où?
2. Où allez-vous?
3. Je vais au supermarché.
4. Je vais au travail.

ENGLISH

1. Where are you going? (informal)
2. Where are you going? (formal)
3. I'm going to the supermarket.
4. I'm going to work.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
Je peux venir?	Can I come?	sentence	
Je t'accompagne.	I go with you.	sentence	
travail	work	noun	masculine
tu	you	personal pronoun	
vas	go [Conjugated, 2nd person singular]	verb	
où	where	adverb	

allez	go [Conjugated, 2nd person singular. Formal]	verb	
vous	you	pronoun	neuter
je	I	pronoun	neuter
vais	go [Conjugated, 1st person singular]	verb	
au	to	preposition	
supermarché	supermarket	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tu devineras la réponse. "You will guess the answer."</p>	<p>Tu es étudiant. "You are a student."</p>
<p>Où vas-tu demain soir? "Where are you going tomorrow night?"</p>	<p>Où tu habites ? "Where do you live?"</p>
<p>Vous êtes invité. "You are invited."</p>	<p>Quel âge avez-vous? "How old are you?"</p>
<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>	<p>Bien qu'il n'y ait pratiquement pas de clients, le supermarché est ouvert 24 heures par jour. "Although there are hardly any customers, the supermarket is open 24 hours a day."</p>
<p>Le supermarché le plus connu à Paris est le "Monoprix" que tous les parisiens appellent le "Monop." The most common supermarket in Paris is the "Monoprix" that all Parisians call the "Monop."</p>	<p>Le supermarché est au centre commercial. "The supermarket is at the mall."</p>

In this lesson you will learn how to ask where someone is going.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Tu vas où?</i>	Where are you going?	
Word 1		<i>tu</i>	you	
Word 2		<i>vas</i>	go	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>où</i>	where	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Où allez-vous?</i>	Where are you going?	
Word 1		<i>où</i>	where	
Word 2		<i>allez</i>	go	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>vous</i>	you	
Phrase 3		<i>Je vais au supermarché.</i>	I'm going to the supermarket.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>vais</i>	go	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>au</i>	to the	
Word 4		<i>supermarché</i>	supermarket	singular
Phrase 4		<i>Je vais au travail.</i>	I'm going to work.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>vais</i>	go	conjugated verb

Word 3	<i>au</i>	to	
Word 4	<i>travail</i>	work	singular

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you would like to accompany your friend to wherever he or she is going, you can say "Je t'accompagne" (I go with you), or "Je peux venir?" (Can I come?)

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #16

Asking directions

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

16

FRENCH

1. Où est la gare?
2. Allez tout droit.
3. Tournez à droite.
4. Tournez à gauche.

ENGLISH

1. Where is the station?
2. Go straight.
3. Turn right.
4. Turn left.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
où	where	adverb	
est	is	verb form	
la	the	article, definite article	feminine
gare	station	noun	feminine
allez	go [Conjugated, 2nd person singular. Formal]	verb	
tout	completely	adverb	

droit	straight	adjective	
tournez	turn	verb	
à	to	preposition	
droite	right	noun	feminine
gauche	left	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Où vas-tu demain soir ? "Where are you going tomorrow night?"</p>	<p>Où tu habites ? "Where do you live?"</p>
<p>Elle est triste. "She is sad."</p>	<p>Allô, qui est à l'appareil? "Hello, who is calling?"</p>
<p>À trente ans il est jeune. "At thirty, he is young."</p>	<p>Pouvez-vous manger de la cuisine française? "Can you eat French food?"</p>
<p>Au prochain feu, tournez à droite. "At the next light, turn right."</p>	<p>Ma maison est à droite. "My house is on the right."</p>
<p>Il y a une table à ma gauche. "There is a table on my left."</p>	<p>C'est à gauche. "It's on the left."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and understand basic directions.

Register	French	English	Important Notes

Phrase 1	formal	<i>Où est la gare?</i>	Where is the station?	
Word 1		<i>où</i>	where	
Word 2		<i>est</i>	is	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>la</i>	the	
Word 4		<i>gare</i>	station	singular
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Allez tout droit.</i>	Go straight.	
Word 1		<i>allez</i>	go	conjugated verb
Word 2		<i>tout</i>	completely	
Word 3		<i>droit</i>	straight	
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Tournez à droite.</i>	Turn right.	
Word 1		<i>tournez</i>	turn	conjugated verb
Word 2		<i>à</i>	to	
Word 3		<i>droite</i>	right	
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Tournez à gauche.</i>	Turn left.	
Word 1		<i>tournez</i>	turn	conjugated verb
Word 2		<i>à</i>	to	
Word 3		<i>gauche</i>	left	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

"Où est..." (where is...?) is quite common, and easy to remember.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #17

Asking why

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

17

FRENCH

1. Pourquoi êtes-vous en retard?
2. J'ai raté le train.
3. Pourquoi partez-vous si tôt?
4. Pour ne pas rater le train.

ENGLISH

1. Why are you late?
2. I missed the train.
3. Why do you leave so early?
4. Not to miss the train.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
pourquoi	why	adverb	
êtes	are	verb form	
vous	you	pronoun	neuter
en retard	late	expression, adverb, phrase	
j'	I	pronoun	neuter
ai	have	verb form	

raté	missed	verb	
le	the	article	masculine
train	train	noun	masculine
partez	leave	verb	
aussi	so	adverb	
tôt	early	adverb	
pour	in order to	preposition	
ne pas	not	adverb	
rater	miss	verb	
Pourquoi pas?	Why not?	expression	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Pourquoi es-tu triste? "Why are you sad?"</p>	<p>Vous êtes le bienvenu chez nous. "You are welcome in our home."</p>
<p>Et vous, vous êtes en vacances ? "And you, you are on vacation?"</p>	<p>Vous êtes invité. "You are invited."</p>
<p>Quel âge avez-vous? "How old are you?"</p>	<p>Il est toujours en retard aux cours. "He is always late for class."</p>
<p>Tu es toujours en retard pour le travail. "You are always late for work."</p>	<p>Je suis en retard aujourd'hui. "I'm late today."</p>
<p>J'adore faire la grasse matinée. "I love to oversleep."</p>	<p>J'ai deux frères. "I have two brothers."</p>
<p>J'ai de nombreux amis. "I have numerous friends."</p>	<p>J'ai aussi un chien. "I have a dog, too."</p>

<p>C'est le 22 Août. "It's August 22nd."</p>	<p>Le prochain train pour Londres va arriver dans 30 minutes. "The next train to London will arrive in thirty minutes."</p>
<p>Je me lève tôt, je me couche tard, je suis fatiguée. "I get up early, I go to bed late, I am tired."</p>	<p>7 heures du matin, c'est tôt. "Seven in the morning, it's early."</p>

Il est trop tôt pour vous donner une réponse.

"It's too early to give you an answer."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask why.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	formal	<i>Pourquoi êtes-vous en retard?</i>	Why are you late?	
Word 1		<i>Pourquoi</i>	why	
Word 2		<i>êtes</i>	are	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>vous</i>	you	
Word 4		<i>en retard</i>	late	
Phrase 2		<i>J'ai raté le train.</i>	I missed the train.	
Word 1		<i>j'</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>ai</i>	have	conjugated verb

Word 3		<i>raté</i>	missed	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>le</i>	the	
Word 5		<i>train</i>	train	
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Pourquoi partez-vous si tôt?</i>	Why do you leave so early?	
Word 1		<i>pourquoi</i>	why	
Word 2		<i>partez</i>	leave	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>vous</i>	you	
Word 4		<i>aussi</i>	so	
Word 5		<i>tôt</i>	early	
Phrase 4		<i>Pour ne pas rater le train.</i>	Not to miss the train.	
Word 1		<i>pour</i>	in order to	
Word 2		<i>ne pas</i>	not	
Word 3		<i>rater</i>	miss	
Word 4		<i>le</i>	the	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In French you can reply "pourquoi pas?" (Why not?) It's used the same way as in English.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #18

Possession

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

18

FRENCH

1. Tu as un stylo?
2. Avez-vous un stylo?
3. Oui, j'en ai un.
4. Oui, voilà.

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a pen? (informal)
2. Do you have a pen? (formal)
3. Yes, I have.
4. Yes, here you are.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
tu	you	personal pronoun	
as	have	verb	
un	a	noun	masculine
stylo	pen	noun	masculine
avez	have	verb form	
oui	yes	adverb	
j'	I	pronoun	neuter

en	of it	pronoun
ai	have	verb form
voilà	here you are, here it is, here is	preposition, expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tu devineras la réponse. "You will guess the answer."</p>	<p>Tu es étudiant. "You are a student."</p>
<p>Un beau chat noir. "A beautiful, black cat."</p>	<p>Un homme. "A man."</p>
<p>Excusez - moi, avez - vous du pain? "Excuse me, do you have some bread?"</p>	<p>Vous avez une montre. Quelle heure est - il? "You have a watch. What time is it?"</p>
<p>Oui, c'est vrai. "Yes, it's true."</p>	<p>J'adore faire la grasse matinée. "I love to oversleep."</p>
<p>J'ai deux frères. "I have two brothers."</p>	<p>J'ai de nombreux amis. "I have numerous friends."</p>
<p>J'ai aussi un chien. "I have a dog, too."</p>	<p>Merci d'avoir attendu. Voilà. "Thank you for waiting. Here you are."</p>
<p>La soupe est un peu froide, mais voilà. "This soup is a little cold, but here goes."</p>	<p>Voilà mon collègue préféré. "Here is my favorite co-worker."</p>

<p>A - Tu as un euro ? B - Voilà!</p> <p>"A - Do you have a euro ? B - There you go!"</p>	<p>Voilà la clef de la voiture ! Elle était sur la table.</p> <p>"Here is the car key! It was on the table."</p>
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GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to talk about possession.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Tu as un stylo?</i>	Do you have a pen?	
Word 1		<i>tu</i>	you	
Word 2		<i>as</i>	have	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>un</i>	a	
Word 4		<i>stylo</i>	pen	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Avez-vous un stylo?</i>	Do you have a pen?	
Word 1		<i>avez</i>	have	conjugated verb
Word 2		<i>vous</i>	you	
Word 3		<i>un</i>	a	
Word 4		<i>stylo</i>	pen	
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Oui, j'en ai un.</i>	Yes, I have.	
Word 1		<i>oui</i>	yes	
Word 2		<i>j'</i>	I	

Word 3		<i>en</i>	of it
Word 4		<i>ai</i>	have conjugated verb
Word 5		<i>un</i>	one
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Oui, voilà.</i>	Yes, here you are.
Word 1		<i>oui</i>	yes
Word 2		<i>voilà</i>	here you are

CULTURAL INSIGHT

"Tu as...?" is used the same way as "Do you have...?" in English.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #19

Going without

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

19

FRENCH

1. Je n'ai pas de stylo.
2. Je n'ai pas de temps.
3. Je ne sais pas.
4. Je ne comprends pas.

ENGLISH

1. I don't have a pen.
2. I don't have time.
3. I don't know.
4. I don't understand.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
sais	know	verb	
comprends	understand	verb	
je	I	pronoun	neuter
n'...pas	not	adverb	
ai	have	verb form	
de	some	preposition, article	
stylo	pen	noun	masculine

temps

time

noun

masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."	J'ai deux frères. "I have two brothers."
J'ai de nombreux amis. "I have numerous friends."	J'ai aussi un chien. "I have a dog, too."
Pouvez -vous manger de la cuisine française? "Can you eat French food?"	Depuis combien de temps étudiez -vous le français? "How long have you been studying French?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to state essential negative statements.

	<i>French</i>	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	<i>Je n'ai pas de stylo.</i>	I don't have a pen.	
Word 1	<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2	<i>n'...pas</i>	not	
Word 3	<i>ai</i>	have	conjugated verb
Word 4	<i>de</i>	some	
Word 5	<i>stylo</i>	pen	
Phrase 2	<i>Je n'ai pas de temps.</i>	I don't have time.	
Word 1	<i>je</i>	I	

Word 2	<i>n'...pas</i>	not	
Word 3	<i>ai</i>	have	conjugated verb
Word 4	<i>de</i>	some	
Word 5	<i>temps</i>	time	
Phrase 3	<i>Je ne sais pas.</i>	I don't know.	
Word 1	<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2	<i>ne...pas</i>	not	
Word 3	<i>sais</i>	know	conjugated verb
Phrase 4	<i>Je ne comprends pas.</i>	I don't understand.	
Word 1	<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2	<i>ne...pas</i>	not	
Word 3	<i>comprends</i>	understand	conjugated verb

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In every case, you can add an initial "non" to emphasize that you don't. For example: "Non, je ne comprends pas."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #20

Do you like?

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

20

FRENCH

1. Tu aimes le chocolat?
2. Tu aimes les sucreries?
3. Oui, j'aime ça.
4. Oui, je les aime.

ENGLISH

1. Do you like chocolate?
2. Do you like sweets?
3. Yes I like it.
4. Yes I like them.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
aime	like	verb	
tu	you	personal pronoun	
aimes	like	verb	
le	the	article	masculine
chocolat	chocolate	noun	masculine
les	the	definite article - plural	masculine plural

sucreries	sweets	noun	feminine
oui	yes	adverb	
j'	I	pronoun	neuter
ça	that	pronoun	
je	I	pronoun	neuter
les	them	pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tu devineras la réponse. "You will guess the answer."</p>	<p>Tu es étudiant. "You are a student."</p>
<p>C'est le 22 Août. "It's August 22nd."</p>	<p>Certains personnes ne peuvent simplement pas vivre sans chocolat. "Some people just can't live without chocolate."</p>
<p>Le chocolat de Suisse. "The chocolate of Switzerland."</p>	<p>C'est bon le chocolat. "Chocolate is good."</p>
<p>Les études des analyses sont en cours. "The studies of the analysis are in process."</p>	<p>Oui, c'est certain. "Yes, it's certain."</p>
<p>J'adore faire la grasse matinée. "I love to oversleep."</p>	<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer affirmatively to the question.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Tu aimes le chocolat?</i>	Do you like chocolate?	
Word 1		<i>tu</i>	you	
Word 2		<i>aimes</i>	like	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>le</i>	the	
Word 4		<i>chocolat</i>	chocolate	
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Tu aimes les sucreries?</i>	Do you like sweets?	
Word 1		<i>tu</i>	you	
Word 2		<i>aimes</i>	like	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>les</i>	the	
Word 4		<i>sucreries</i>	sweets	
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Oui, j'aime ça.</i>	Yes I like it.	
Word 1		<i>oui</i>	yes	
Word 2		<i>j'</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>aime</i>	like	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>ça</i>	that	
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Oui, je les aime.</i>	Yes I like them.	
Word 1		<i>oui</i>	yes	
Word 2		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>les</i>	them	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

French people like to keep it easy and avoid repetition, so when you are asked something it's ok to answer only "oui" (yes) , you don't have to say "J'aime ça" (I like it).

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #21

I don't like

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

21

FRENCH

1. Je n'aime pas cela.
2. Je n'aime pas attendre.
3. Je déteste cela.
4. Je déteste attendre.

ENGLISH

1. I don't like this.
2. I don't like waiting.
3. I hate this.
4. I hate waiting.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
attendre	wait	verb	
déteste	hate	verb	
je	I	pronoun	neuter
n'...pas	not	adverb	
aime	like	verb	
cela	this, that, it	pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Andrew, pourriez vous attendre un moment, s'il vous plaît ?</p> <p>"Andrew, could you wait a moment, please?"</p>	<p>Je déteste attendre les gens.</p> <p>"I hate to wait for people."</p>
<p>On déteste le froid.</p> <p>"We hate the cold."</p>	<p>En général, les enfants détestent les navets en France.</p> <p>"Children usually hate turnips in France."</p>
<p>Je déteste attendre les gens.</p> <p>"I hate to wait for people."</p>	<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust.</p> <p>"My name is Anne Proust."</p>
<p>Il aime l'ice tea mais il préfère le thé chaud.</p> <p>"He likes iced tea but he prefers hot tea."</p>	<p>Elle aime discuter au bistrot.</p> <p>"She likes to chat at the bistro."</p>
<p>Aimes-tu ton travail?</p> <p>Do you like your work?</p>	<p>Cela est juste.</p> <p>"It is fair."</p>
<p>Bien vu! Je n'avais pas pensé à cela.</p> <p>"Good point! I didn't think about that."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to say that you don't like something.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	formal	<i>Je n'aime pas cela.</i>	I don't like this.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>n'...pas</i>	not	

Word 3		<i>aime</i>	like	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>cela</i>	this	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Je n'aime pas attendre.</i>	I don't like waiting.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>n'...pas</i>	not	
Word 3		<i>aime</i>	like	conjugated verb
Word 4		<i>attendre</i>	wait	
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Je déteste cela.</i>	I hate this.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>déteste</i>	hate	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>cela</i>	this	
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Je déteste attendre.</i>	I hate waiting.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>déteste</i>	hate	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>attendre</i>	wait	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In France, unlike some other countries, it's ok when you don't like something and say it, it's not considered as impolite.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #22

Ordering at a restaurant

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

22

FRENCH

1. Je peux voir le menu?
2. Que recommandez-vous?
3. Un café pour moi.
4. Je voudrais un café.

ENGLISH

1. Can I see the menu?
2. What do you recommend?
3. A coffee for me.
4. I would like a coffee.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
voudrais	would like	verb	
je	I	pronoun	neuter
peux	can	verb	
voir	see	verb	
le	the	article	masculine
menu	menu	noun	masculine
que	what	pronoun	

recommandez	recommend	verb	
vous	you	pronoun	neuter
un	a	article	masculine
café	coffee	noun	masculine
pour	for	preposition	
moi	me	stressed pronoun (pronom tonique)	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>	<p>Vous avez eu votre paie? "Did you get your pay?"</p>
<p>C'est le 22 Août. "It's August 22nd."</p>	<p>Que faites-vous dans la vie? "What do you do?"</p>
<p>Vous êtes invité. "You are invited."</p>	<p>Quel âge avez-vous? "How old are you?"</p>
<p>Un martini, s'il vous plaît. "A martini, please."</p>	<p>C'est pour toi. "This is for you."</p>
<p>Je suis pour l'équipe rouge. "I'm for the red team."</p>	<p>Allons à la plage toi et moi! "Let's go to the beach, you and me!"</p>
<p>Moi je suis contente. "Me, I'm happy."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to order at a restaurant or coffee shop.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Je peux voir le menu?</i>	Can I see the menu?	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>peux</i>	can	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>voir</i>	see	
Word 4		<i>le</i>	the	
Word 5		<i>menu</i>	menu	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Que recommandez -vous?</i>	What do you recommend?	
Word 1		<i>que</i>	what	
Word 2		<i>recommandez</i>	recommend	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>vous</i>	you	
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Un café pour moi.</i>	A coffee for me.	
Word 1		<i>un</i>	a	
Word 2		<i>café</i>	coffee	
Word 3		<i>pour</i>	for	
Word 4		<i>moi</i>	me	
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Je voudrais un café.</i>	I would like a coffee.	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>voudrais</i>	would like	conjugated verb

Word 3	<i>un</i>	a
Word 4	<i>café</i>	coffee

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Even if "the customer is king" in general, in France people are quite polite when ordering, and say "thanks, have a nice day", for example, when they are leaving a restaurant.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #23

Asking for the check

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

23

FRENCH

1. Apportez l'addition s'il vous plaît.
2. Je peux payer où?
3. La monnaie n'est pas correcte.
4. Gardez la monnaie.

ENGLISH

1. Can you bring the bill, please?
2. Where can I pay the bill?
3. Excuse me, the change is wrong.
4. Keep the change.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
gardez	keep	verb	
correcte	correct	adjective	
apportez	bring	verb	
l'	the	definite article	
addition	bill, check, addition	noun	feminine
s'il vous plaît	please	adverb, interjection	
je	I	pronoun	neuter

peux	can	verb	
payer	pay	verb	
où	where	adverb	
la	the	article, definite article	feminine
monnaie	change, coins	noun	feminine
n'...pas	not	adverb	
est	is	verb form	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>L'addition est 1,10 euros plus 0,90 centimes d'euros, ça fait 2 euros.</p> <p>"The bill is 1.10 euros plus 0.90 cents of a euro; it is two euros."</p>	<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust.</p> <p>"My name is Anne Proust."</p>
<p>Tu habites où, déjà? J'habite à Paris.</p> <p>"Where do you live, again? I live in Paris."</p>	<p>Où tu es?</p> <p>"Where are you?"</p>
<p>Pouvez-vous manger de la cuisine française?</p> <p>"Can you eat French food?"</p>	<p>Si je trouve de la monnaie, je la garde.</p> <p>"If I find change, I'm keeping it."</p>
<p>Elle est triste.</p> <p>"She is sad."</p>	<p>Allô, qui est à l'appareil?</p> <p>"Hello, who is calling?"</p>
<p>À trente ans il est jeune.</p> <p>"At thirty, he is young."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask for the check and verify the change.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	formal	<i>Apportez l'addition s'il vous plaît.</i>	Can you bring the bill, please?	
Word 1		<i>apportez</i>	bring	conjugated verb
Word 2		<i>l'</i>	the	
Word 3		<i>addition</i>	bill	
Word 4		<i>s'il vous plaît</i>	please	
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Je peux payer où?</i>	Where can I pay the bill?	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>peux</i>	can	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>payer</i>	pay	
Word 4		<i>où</i>	where	
Phrase 3	formal	<i>La monnaie n'est pas correcte.</i>	Excuse me, the change is wrong.	
Word 1		<i>la</i>	the	
Word 2		<i>monnaie</i>	change	
Word 3		<i>n'...pas</i>	not	
Word 4		<i>est</i>	is	conjugated verb
Word 5		<i>correcte</i>	correct	
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Gardez la monnaie.</i>	Keep the change.	

Word 1	<i>gardez</i>	keep	conjugated verb
Word 2	<i>la</i>	the	
Word 3	<i>monnaie</i>	change	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In France, the tip is already included in the bill (for tax purposes), so you can tip a little bit if you want, but you don't have to.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #24

Offering an invitation

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

24

FRENCH

1. Tu es occupé(e) vendredi soir?
2. Êtes-vous occupé(e) vendredi soir?
3. Je vais au cinéma.
4. Tu veux venir?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have plans on Friday night? (informal)
2. Do you have plans on Friday night? (formal)
3. I'm going to the movies.
4. Will you join?

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
On va boire un verre?	Do you want to go get a drink?	sentence	
venir	come	verb	
veux	want	verb	
cinéma	cinema	noun	masculine
au	to the	preposition	
tu	you	personal pronoun	

es	are	verb	
occupé(e)	busy	Adjective	masculine/feminine
vendredi	Friday	noun	masculine
soir	night	noun	masculine
êtes	are	verb form	
vous	you	pronoun	neuter
je	I	pronoun	neuter
vais	go [Conjugated, 1st person singular]	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tu devineras la réponse. "You will guess the answer."</p>	<p>Tu es étudiant. "You are a student."</p>
<p>Je suis toujours occupé(e) en semaine. "I am always busy during the week."</p>	<p>Es-tu occupé samedi? "Are you busy on Saturday?"</p>
<p>Je suis occupé aujourd'hui. Je ne peux pas venir. "I am busy. I can't come."</p>	<p>Je suis occupée toute la journée. "I am busy the whole day."</p>
<p>Ce vendredi est chargé. "This Friday is busy."</p>	<p>Vendredi treize est considéré néfaste. "Friday the 13th is considered dangerous."</p>
<p>Vous êtes le bienvenu chez nous. "You are welcome in our home."</p>	<p>Et vous, vous êtes en vacances ? "And you, you are on vacation?"</p>
<p>Vous êtes invité. "You are invited."</p>	<p>Quel âge avez-vous ? "How old are you?"</p>

Je m'appelle Anne Proust.

"My name is Anne Proust."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to invite someone out.

	Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Tu es occupé (e) vendredi soir?</i>	Do you have plans on Friday night?	
Word 1		<i>tu</i>	you	
Word 2		<i>es</i>	are	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>occupé(e)</i>	busy	
Word 4		<i>vendredi</i>	Friday	
Word 5		<i>soir</i>	night	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Êtes-vous occupé(e) vendredi soir?</i>	Do you have plans on Friday night?	
Word 1		<i>êtes</i>	are	conjugated verb
Word 2		<i>vous</i>	you	
Word 3		<i>occupé(e)</i>	busy	
Word 4		<i>vendredi</i>	Friday	
Word 5		<i>soir</i>	night	
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Je vais au cinéma.</i>	I'm going to the movies.	

Word 1		<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>vais</i>	go	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>au</i>	to the	
Word 4		<i>cinéma</i>	cinema	
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Tu veux venir?</i>	Will you join?	
Word 1		<i>tu</i>	you	
Word 2		<i>veux</i>	want	conjugated verb
Word 3		<i>venir</i>	come	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In French the most common sentence used when asking someone out is "On va boire un verre?" which means something like "Do you want to go get a drink?"

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute French S1 #25

On the phone

CONTENTS

- 2 French
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

25

FRENCH

1. Allô.
2. C'est Yasmine.
3. Je peux parler à Laura?
4. Je rappellerai plus tard.

ENGLISH

1. Hello. (answering)
2. This is Yasmine.
3. May I talk to Laura?
4. I'll call again later.

VOCABULARY

French	English	Class	Gender
plus tard	later	phrase	
rappellerai	will call again	verb	
Laura	person's name	proper noun	
à	to	preposition	
parler	talk	verb	
allô	hello	interjection	feminine
C'	this	pronoun	

est	is	verb form	
Yasmine	person's name	proper noun	
je	I	pronoun	neuter
peux	can	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Allô, puis-je parler à Anna, s'il vous plaît ? "Hello, can I speak to Anna?"</p>	<p>Allô, qui est à l'appareil? "Hello, who is calling?"</p>
<p>Elle est triste. "She is sad."</p>	<p>Allô, qui est à l'appareil? "Hello, who is calling?"</p>
<p>À trente ans il est jeune. "At thirty, he is young."</p>	<p>Je m'appelle Anne Proust. "My name is Anne Proust."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to understand the basic vocabulary on the phone.

Register	French	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	Allô.	Hello. (answering)	
Word 1	<i>allô</i>	hello	
Phrase 2	C'est Yasmine.	This is Yasmine.	
Word 1	<i>C'</i>	this	
Word 2	<i>est</i>	is	conjugated verb

Word 3	<i>Yasmine</i>	person's name	
Phrase 3	<i>Je peux parler à Laura?</i>	May I talk to Laura?	
Word 1	<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2	<i>peux</i>	can	
Word 3	<i>parler</i>	talk	
Word 4	<i>à</i>	to	
Word 5	<i>Laura</i>	person's name	
Phrase 4	<i>Je rappellerai plus tard.</i>	I'll call again later.	
Word 1	<i>je</i>	I	
Word 2	<i>rappellerai</i>	will call again	conjugated verb
Word 3	<i>plus tard</i>	later	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

"allô" is used almost only when answering the phone. You can also use it when standing in front of someone who seems absent-minded and you want them to come back down to Earth.

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3 MINUTE FRENCH

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