

Collins

REVIEW BOOKLET

★
French
for kids ★

with



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This booklet has been designed to provide you with a quick and easy way to review the key vocabulary, structures, and contents of your French course.

Although the main part of your learning will take place via the audio course you have downloaded, we have also included this booklet so that you have a quick reference guide to the language, as well as a way to begin to get to grips with both reading and writing French, should you wish to do so.

It is important to remember that this booklet should be used after you have begun working through the audio course. It will function as excellent reinforcement, guidance and review material but is not designed to teach you French by itself. This is what the audio will do — and very rapidly too. After you have begun working through the audio, you will find this booklet to be an extremely useful review and reference resource but you must start by listening to the audio first.

So, if you haven't done so already, go and listen to Track 1. You're about to find out just how good a course this is!

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Find out how this booklet can help you as you work your way through the course.

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This is a simple, fun way to begin your French review and expand your vocabulary in French. It will show you how to change many English words into French ones so that, by using this very simple tool, you can quickly develop a French vocabulary of several thousand words – it requires very little effort or time!

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Here you can review all that you learned during the course in a quick and easy way.

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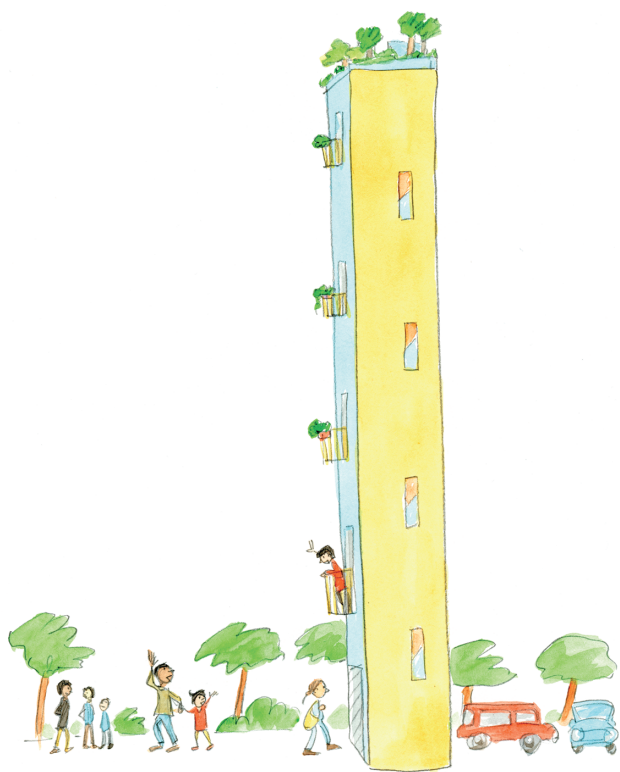
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Creating French words

Use these conversion techniques to create several thousand French words out of English.

Words ending in... in English	become... in French	Examples
ion	<i>stay the same</i>	transformation information invitation
age	<i>stay the same</i>	cage bandage courage
ade	<i>stay the same</i>	parade barricade escapade
ude	<i>stay the same</i>	attitude gratitude solitude
ure	<i>stay the same</i>	agriculture sculpture signature
ible/able	<i>stay the same</i>	possible terrible table
ant/ent	<i>stay the same</i>	important intelligent excellent
um	<i>stay the same</i>	album maximum minimum
ary	aire	ordinary = ordinaire salary = salaire solitary = solitaire

Words ending in... in English	become... in French	Examples
ory	oire	glory = gloire history = histoire victory = victoire
ic/ical	ique	political = politique typical = typique magic = magique
id	ide	candid = candide stupid = stupide timid = timide
sm	sme	optimism = optimisme pacifism = pacifisme sarcasm = sarcasme
ty	té	publicity = publicité activity = activité quality = qualité
or	eur	doctor = docteur actor = acteur pastor = pasteur
ist	iste	artist = artiste pianist = pianiste fascist = fasciste
ian	ien (<i>m</i>)/ienne (<i>f</i>)	optician = opticien musician = musicien Parisian = Parisien
ive	if (<i>m</i>)/ive (<i>f</i>)	active = actif captive = captif massive = massif



Core course review

The best way to use this part of your booklet is to start by reading through a page, looking at both the English and French. Then go back to the beginning of that same page and, while covering the French side of the text, translate the English into French – just as you did when you listened to the audio part of the course.

Once you can get 90% of a page's content correct, move on to the next page and follow the process again. By doing this, you will quickly recall and reinforce what you learnt with the audio.

Talking about what you've done

I	Je
have	ai
I have	J'ai

Notice how... as there would be two vowels touching in "Je ai", it shortens instead to "J'ai" – this shortening is a common occurrence in French but one that you will quickly get used to.

visited	visité
Paris	Paris
I have visited Paris.	J'ai visité Paris.
the Eiffel Tower	la tour Eiffel
I have visited the Eiffel Tower.	J'ai visité la tour Eiffel.
the Arc de Triomphe	l'Arc de Triomphe
I have visited the Arc de Triomphe.	J'ai visité l'Arc de Triomphe.
prepared	préparé
I have prepared	J'ai préparé
a sandwich	un sandwich
I have prepared a sandwich.	J'ai préparé un sandwich.
my bag	mon sac

**I've got my bag ready. /
I have prepared my bag.**

the school

for school

**I've got my bag ready for
school. / I have prepared
my bag for school.**

You have

Have you...?

**Have you prepared my
bag? / Have you got my
bag ready?**

**Have you got my bag
ready for school?**

Is it that...?

Have you...?

(using "Is it that?")

**Have you got my bag
ready for school?**

for me

**Have you prepared a
sandwich for me?**

You have

(polite/more than one person)

**Have you prepared a
sandwich for me ?**

J'ai préparé mon sac.

l'école

pour l'école

J'ai préparé mon sac
pour l'école.

Tu as

As-tu... ?

As-tu préparé mon sac ?

As-tu préparé mon sac
pour l'école ?

Est-ce que... ?

Est-ce que tu as... ?

Est-ce que tu as préparé
mon sac pour l'école ?

pour moi

Est-ce que tu as préparé
un sandwich pour moi ?

Vous avez

Est-ce que vous avez
préparé un sandwich
pour moi ?

French is easy because... English words that end in “ation” came into English from French. If you know them in English, then it’s pretty likely you can use them in French. Have a go with some below:

reservation réservation

decoration décoration

exploration exploration

French is easy because... if you take an “ation” word, such as “préparation”, cut off the “ation” from the end and add a café “é” in its place, you’ll have a word like “préparé” which means “prepared”. This means you can now say: I have prepared, I have visited, I have decorated, and so on. Try the examples below:

preparation préparation

Now, cut off the “ation”, which leaves you with “prépar” and then add a café “é”. You’ll end up with “préparé”, which means “prepared”.

You have prepared Vous avez préparé

Have you prepared ...? Est-ce que vous avez préparé... ?

I have prepared J’ai préparé

decoration décoration

I have decorated J’ai décoré

the house la maison

I have decorated the house. J’ai décoré la maison.

Another reason French is easy is... because if you want to talk about things that happened in the past, you don't need to use as many different tenses as you would in English.

For instance, take the following sentences in English: I have decorated the house, I decorated the house, I did decorate the house. In French, these are all expressed in the same way, simply as: "I have decorated the house", which in French is: "J'ai décoré la maison". So you get three English tenses for the price of one in French. Awesome!

Have a practice at doing this below:

Christmas

Noël

I have decorated the house for Christmas.

J'ai décoré la maison pour Noël.

I decorated the house for Christmas.

J'ai décoré la maison pour Noël.

I did decorate the house for Christmas.

J'ai décoré la maison pour Noël.

You see, they're all the same! This is excellent news, as it means you don't need to worry so much about changing tenses when you talk about things that happened in the past in French.

exploration

exploration

explored

exploré

I have explored Paris.

J'ai exploré Paris.

I explored Paris.

J'ai exploré Paris.

I did explore Paris.

J'ai exploré Paris.

He has

Il a

**He explored / has
explored / did explore
Paris.**

Il a exploré Paris.

my dad

mon papa

My dad has

Mon papa a

My dad explored Paris.

Mon papa a exploré Paris.

She has

Elle a

my mum¹ / mom

ma maman

My mum / mom has

Ma maman a

**My mum / mom has
explored Paris.**

Ma maman a exploré Paris.

reservation

réserveation

reserved / booked

réservé

a table

une table

**My mum / mom has
booked a table.**

Ma maman a réservé une
table.

¹ A fun British / American language difference here. If you're American and reading this booklet, please be aware that British people spell "mom" as "mum" and this is what I do throughout this booklet. So, if you're from the U.S. please just read all instances of "mum" you find here as "mom"!

We have	Nous avons
We have booked a table.	Nous avons réservé une table.
Have we booked a table?	Est-ce que nous avons réservé une table ?
for dinner	pour le dîner
Have we booked a table for dinner?	Est-ce que nous avons réservé une table pour le dîner ?
Have you booked a table for dinner?	Est-ce que tu as réservé une table pour le dîner ?
Mum / Mom, have you booked a table for dinner?	Maman, est-ce que tu as réservé une table pour le dîner ?
invitation	invitation
invited	invité
I have invited	J'ai invité
I have invited Paul.	J'ai invité Paul.
to Paris	à Paris
I have invited Paul to Paris.	J'ai invité Paul à Paris.
We have invited Paul to Paris.	Nous avons invité Paul à Paris.
bought	acheté
a souvenir	un souvenir
I've bought a souvenir.	J'ai acheté un souvenir.

Have you bought a souvenir?

spoken

French

She has spoken French with me

She has spoken French with me.

She spoke French with me.

played

tennis

She has played tennis with me.

She played tennis with me.

She did play tennis with me.

volleyball

She played volleyball with me.

She did play volleyball with me.

waited

She has waited / She waited / She did wait

Est-ce que tu as acheté un souvenir ?

parlé

français

Elle a parlé français.

avec moi

Elle a parlé français avec moi.

Elle a parlé français avec moi.

joué

tennis

Elle a joué au tennis avec moi.

Elle a joué au tennis avec moi.

Elle a joué au tennis avec moi.

volley

Elle a joué au volley avec moi.

Elle a joué au volley avec moi.

attendu

Elle a attendu

vomited / been sick

vomi

She has been sick.

Elle a vomé.

finished

fini

She has finished.

Elle a fini.

You have finished.

Vous avez fini.

(polite/more than one person)

Have you finished ?

Est-ce que vous avez fini ?

lost

perdu

Have you lost my bag ?

Est-ce que vous avez perdu
mon sac ?

your bag

ton sac

I've lost your bag.

J'ai perdu ton sac.

Did you know...?

France is sometimes known as 'The Hexagon' because it looks like it has six sides. Three sides border on the sea and three sides have borders with other countries: Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg. Now you can combine maths and geography!

Talking about what you would like, want, can, feel like and are going to do

would like and want

I would like	Je voudrais
to spend / to pass	passer
the weekend	le week-end
in Paris	à Paris
I would like to spend the weekend in Paris.	Je voudrais passer le week-end à Paris.
to go out	sortir
this evening	ce soir
I would like to go out this evening.	Je voudrais sortir ce soir.
to buy	acheter
I would like to buy a sandwich.	Je voudrais acheter un sandwich.
because	parce que
I'm hungry.	J'ai faim.
I'd like to buy a sandwich because I'm hungry.	Je voudrais acheter un sandwich parce que j'ai faim.
I want	Je veux

I want to go out this evening.	Je veux sortir ce soir.
to invite	inviter
I want to invite Paul.	Je veux inviter Paul.
to visit	visiter
I want to visit Paris.	Je veux visiter Paris.
to decorate	décorer
I want to decorate the house for Christmas.	Je veux décorer la maison pour Noël.
I don't want	Je ne veux pas
to prepare	préparer
I don't want to get my bag ready for school. / I don't want to prepare my bag for school.	Je ne veux pas préparer mon sac pour l'école.
to eat	manger
You want	Tu veux
You want to eat.	Tu veux manger.
to eat it	le manger
You want to eat it.	Tu veux le manger.
Do you want to eat it?	Est-ce que tu veux le manger ?
to do / to make	faire
to do it / to make it	le faire

Do you want to do it?	Est-ce que tu veux le faire ?
Do you want to do it this evening?	Est-ce que tu veux le faire ce soir ?
You don't want	Tu ne veux pas
Don't you want to do it this evening?	Est-ce que tu ne veux pas le faire ce soir ?
You want <i>(polite / more than one person)</i>	Vous voulez
You don't want	Vous ne voulez pas
Don't you want to do it this evening?	Est-ce que vous ne voulez pas le faire ce soir ?
Do you want to do it this evening?	Est-ce que vous voulez le faire ce soir ?
Do you want to eat?	Est-ce que vous voulez manger ?
my parents	mes parents
with my parents	avec mes parents
Do you want to eat with my parents this evening?	Est-ce que vous voulez manger avec mes parents ce soir ?
She wants	Elle veut
My mum / mom wants to explore	Ma maman veut explorer
My mum / mom wants to explore Paris.	Ma maman veut explorer Paris.
to speak	parler

My mum / mom wants to speak French.	Ma maman veut parler français.
my friend / my boyfriend	mon copain
My friend / My boyfriend wants to speak French with me.	Mon copain veut parler français avec moi.
my friend / my girlfriend	ma copine
English	anglais
My friend / My girlfriend wants to speak English with me.	Ma copine veut parler anglais avec moi.
We want	Nous voulons
a croissant	un croissant
We want to buy a croissant.	Nous voulons acheter un croissant.
to watch	regarder
a film / a movie	un film
We want to watch a film / a movie.	Nous voulons regarder un film.
later	plus tard
We want to watch a film / a movie later.	Nous voulons regarder un film plus tard.
They want <i>(entirely male or mixed group)</i>	Ils veulent
They want to watch a film / a movie later.	Ils veulent regarder un film plus tard.

to wait

They want to wait.

They want (*entirely female*)

They want to wait.

They don't want

They don't want to wait.

attendre

Ils veulent attendre.

Elles veulent

Elles veulent attendre.

Elles ne veulent pas

Elles ne veulent pas
attendre.

Did you know...?

The Mona Lisa is one of the world's most famous paintings and is displayed in the Louvre museum in Paris. It was painted by Leonardo da Vinci in 1503. People are fascinated by the Mona Lisa's smile, and the fact that she only appears to have faint eyebrows and no obvious eyelashes!

Can

We can

**We can watch a film /
a movie later.**

to go

We can go

the park

to the park

Nous pouvons

Nous pouvons regarder un
film plus tard.

aller

Nous pouvons aller

le parc

au parc

We can go to the park.

Nous pouvons aller au parc.

You can

Tu peux

You can go to the park.

Tu peux aller au parc.

Can you go to the park later?

Est-ce que tu peux aller au parc plus tard ?

the cinema / the movie theater

le cinéma

to the cinema / to the movie theater later?

au cinéma

Can you go to the cinema / movie theater

Est-ce que tu peux aller au cinéma plus tard ?

to play

jouer

Can you play tennis with me later?

Est-ce que tu peux jouer au tennis avec moi plus tard ?

today

aujourd'hui

Can you play tennis with me today?

Est-ce que tu peux jouer au tennis avec moi aujourd'hui ?

basketball

basket

Can you play basketball with me today?

Est-ce que tu peux jouer au basket avec moi aujourd'hui ?

You can

Vous pouvez

(polite / more than one person)

Can you play tennis with me today?

Est-ce que vous pouvez jouer au tennis avec moi aujourd'hui ?

Can you play basketball with me today?

Est-ce que vous pouvez jouer au basket avec moi aujourd'hui ?

He can

Il peut

Can he play basketball with me today?

Est-ce qu'il peut jouer au basket avec moi aujourd'hui ?

this morning

ce matin

He can't

Il ne peut pas

He can't play basketball with me this morning.

Il ne peut pas jouer au basket avec moi ce matin.

He can't play basketball with me this morning because he wants to go to the park.

Il ne peut pas jouer au basket avec moi ce matin parce qu'il veut aller au parc.

She can

Elle peut

She can't

Elle ne peut pas

the museum

le musée

to the museum

au musée

She can't play basketball with me this morning because she wants to go to the museum.

Elle ne peut pas jouer au basket avec moi ce matin parce qu'elle veut aller au musée.

my brother

mon frère

My brother can

Mon frère peut

My brother can't

Mon frère ne peut pas

My brother can't speak French.

Mon frère ne peut pas parler français.

to reserve / to book

réserver

a table

une table

to book a table

réserver une table

for dinner

pour le dîner

My brother can't book a table for dinner.

Mon frère ne peut pas réserver une table pour le dîner.

I can

Je peux

a video

une vidéo

I can watch a video.

Je peux regarder une vidéo.

Can I watch a video?

Est-ce que je peux regarder une vidéo ?

an ice cream

une glace

Can I buy an ice cream?

Est-ce que je peux acheter une glace ?

a sandwich

un sandwich

Can I buy a sandwich?

Est-ce que je peux acheter un sandwich ?

my homework / my duties

mes devoirs

Can I do my homework later?

Est-ce que je peux faire mes devoirs plus tard ?

They can

Ils peuvent

(male/mixed)

to wait for it

l'attendre

They can wait for it.

Ils peuvent l'attendre.

They can (*female*)

Elles peuvent

They can wait for it.

Elles peuvent l'attendre.

to wait for me

m'attendre

They can wait for me.

Elles peuvent m'attendre.

Can they wait for me ?

Est-ce qu'elles peuvent
m'attendre ?

Did you know...?

Snails – les escargots – are eaten in France, and are popular with many French people because they are low in fat. Around 500,000,000 snails per year are eaten in France!

Feel like

I feel like... / I have envy of...

J'ai envie de...

I feel like going to the museum. / I have envy of to go to the museum.

J'ai envie d'aller au musée.

the cinema / the movie theater

le cinéma

I feel like going to the cinema / the movie theater.

J'ai envie d'aller au cinéma.

but

mais

It is

C'est

expensive

cher

It's expensive.

C'est cher.

too

trop

It's too expensive.

C'est trop cher.

I feel like going to the cinema / movie theater but it's too expensive.

J'ai envie d'aller au cinéma mais c'est trop cher.

the restaurant

le restaurant

to the restaurant

au restaurant

I feel like going to the restaurant.

J'ai envie d'aller au restaurant.

I feel like playing tennis. / I have envy of to play tennis.

J'ai envie de jouer au tennis.

something

quelque chose

I feel like eating something. / I have envy of to eat something.

J'ai envie de manger quelque chose.

I feel like doing something.

J'ai envie de faire quelque chose.

I feel like doing my homework.

J'ai envie de faire mes devoirs.

your sister

I feel like speaking French with your sister.

your brother

I feel like going to the park with your brother.

I don't feel like...

I don't feel like going to the park.

I don't feel like going to the museum.

I don't feel like doing my homework.

ta sœur

J'ai envie de parler français avec ta sœur.

ton frère

J'ai envie d'aller au parc avec ton frère.

Je n'ai pas envie de...

Je n'ai pas envie d'aller au parc.

Je n'ai pas envie d'aller au musée.

Je n'ai pas envie de faire mes devoirs.

Did you know...?

The Eurostar train travels between London and Paris, and goes under the English Channel through the Channel Tunnel. There have been 3 fires in the Channel Tunnel; one of them lasted for 6 hours and temperatures got up to 1000 degrees!

Going to

I am going to

Je vais

I am going to eat.

Je vais manger.

**I'm going to eat a
croissant for dinner.**

Je vais manger un
croissant pour le dîner.

**I'm not going to
lose**

Je ne vais pas
perdre

**I'm not going to lose my
bag.**

Je ne vais pas perdre mon
sac.

my passport

mon passeport

**I'm not going to lose my
passport.**

Je ne vais pas perdre mon
passeport.

to go

aller

I'm going to go

Je vais aller

to Paris

à Paris

**I'm going to go to Paris
this evening.**

Je vais aller à Paris ce soir.

He is going to

Il va

**He's going to go to the
Eiffel Tower.**

Il va aller à la tour Eiffel.

He is going to speak.

Il va parler.

**He's going to speak
French with me.**

Il va parler français avec
moi.

**He isn't going to speak
English with me.**

Il ne va pas parler anglais
avec moi.

She is going to	Elle va
She is going to buy it.	Elle va l'acheter.
Is she going to buy it?	Est-ce qu'elle va l'acheter ?
Is she going to buy something for my mum / mom?	Est-ce qu'elle va acheter quelque chose pour ma maman ?
You are going to	Tu vas
You are going to do it.	Tu vas le faire.
Are you going to do it?	Est-ce que tu vas le faire ?
Are you going to do it this evening?	Est-ce que tu vas le faire ce soir ?
Aren't you going to do it this evening?	Est-ce que tu ne vas pas le faire ce soir ?
You're going <i>(polite / more than one person)</i>	Vous allez
to be sick / to vomit	vomir
Are you going to be sick?	Est-ce que vous allez vomir ?
to finish	finir
Are you going to finish?	Est-ce que vous allez finir ?
We are going to	Nous allons
We're going to finish.	Nous allons finir.
We are going to do it today.	Nous allons le faire aujourd'hui.
We're going to play volleyball today.	Nous allons jouer au volley aujourd'hui.

I am going to go to the museum.

Je vais aller au musée.

I'm going to go to the museum but my brother wants to go to the cinema / movie theater.

Je vais aller au musée, mais mon frère veut aller au cinéma.

He is going to prepare

Il va préparer

He is going to prepare a sandwich.

Il va préparer un sandwich.

Is he going to prepare a sandwich?

Est-ce qu'il va préparer un sandwich ?

He's going to prepare a sandwich because he's going to go to the park.

Il va préparer un sandwich parce qu'il va aller au parc.

Did you know...?

Although we often think of French as being spoken only in France, French is also one of the official languages in Canada. Around half of all French speakers live in Africa, and the number is still rising. All good reasons to learn to speak French with me!

Talking about what you're doing right now

**I'm in the middle of...
to visit**

Je suis en train de...
visiter

**I'm in the middle of
visiting Paris.**

Je suis en train de visiter
Paris.

to prepare

préparer

**I'm in the middle of
preparing**

Je suis en train de préparer

**I'm in the middle of
getting my bag ready for
school.**

Je suis en train de préparer
mon sac pour l'école.

**I can't go to the park
because I'm getting my
bag ready for school.**

Je ne peux pas aller au
parc parce que je suis en
train de préparer mon sac
pour l'école.

to decorate

décorer

**I'm in the middle of
decorating**

Je suis en train de décorer

**I'm in the middle of
decorating the house
for Christmas.**

Je suis en train de décorer
la maison pour Noël.

**I can't watch a film /
a movie, I'm in the
middle of decorating the
house for Christmas.**

Je ne peux pas regarder
un film, je suis en train de
décorer la maison pour
Noël.

to buy

I'm in the middle of buying something.

I'm in the middle of buying something for my dad.

to watch

I'm in the middle of watching a film / a movie.

to eat

I'm in the middle of eating an ice cream.

I'm in the middle of eating a sandwich.

to speak

I'm in the middle of speaking French.

to play

I'm in the middle of playing

I'm in the middle of playing basketball.

I'm in the middle of playing tennis.

your parents

acheter

Je suis en train d'acheter quelque chose.

Je suis en train d'acheter quelque chose pour mon papa.

regarder

Je suis en train de regarder un film.

manger

Je suis en train de manger une glace.

Je suis en train de manger un sandwich.

parler

Je suis en train de parler français.

jouer

Je suis en train de jouer

Je suis en train de jouer au basket.

Je suis en train de jouer au tennis.

tes parents

I'm in the middle of playing tennis with your parents.

Je suis en train de jouer au tennis avec tes parents.

to do / to make

faire

I'm in the middle of doing my homework.

Je suis en train de faire mes devoirs.

Did you know...?

The Eiffel Tower has 108 storeys, and visitors have to climb around 1700 steps to reach the top, although the stairs from the second floor to the top are not open to the public. Luckily there are two lifts!



At a glance

Essential verbs

I go / I am going	je vais
he goes / he is going	il va
she goes / she is going	elle va
you go / you are going (<i>informal</i>)	tu vas
you go / you are going (<i>formal</i>)	vous allez
we go / we are going	nous allons
they go / they are going (<i>m</i>)	ils vont
they go / they are going (<i>f</i>)	elles vont
Root verb (to go)	aller

I have	j'ai
he has	il a
she has	elle a
you have (<i>informal</i>)	tu as
you have (<i>formal</i>)	vous avez
we have	nous avons
they have (<i>m</i>)	ils ont
they have (<i>f</i>)	elles ont
Root verb (to have)	avoir

I am	je suis
he is	il est
she is	elle est
you are (<i>informal</i>)	tu es
you are (<i>formal</i>)	vous êtes
we are	nous sommes
they are (<i>m</i>)	ils sont
they are (<i>f</i>)	elles sont
Root verb (to be)	être

I can	je peux
he can	il peut
she can	elle peut
you can (<i>informal</i>)	tu peux
you can (<i>formal</i>)	vous pouvez
we can	nous pouvons
they can (<i>m</i>)	ils peuvent
they can (<i>f</i>)	elles peuvent
Root verb (can/to be able to)	pouvoir

I want	je veux
he wants	il veut
she wants	elle veut
you want (<i>informal</i>)	tu veux
you want (<i>formal</i>)	vous voulez
we want	nous voulons
they want (<i>m</i>)	ils veulent
they want (<i>f</i>)	elles veulent
Root verb (to want)	vouloir



Numbers

You can listen to all of these numbers on track 80 for correct pronunciation.

0	zéro
1	un
2	deux
3	trois
4	quatre
5	cinq
6	six
7	sept
8	huit
9	neuf
10	dix
11	onze
12	douze
13	treize
14	quatorze
15	quinze
16	seize
17	dix-sept
18	dix-huit
19	dix-neuf
20	vingt
21	vingt et un
22	vingt-deux
23	vingt-trois
24	vingt-quatre

25	vingt-cinq
26	vingt-six
27	vingt-sept
28	vingt-huit
29	vingt-neuf
30	trente
31	trente et un
32	trente-deux
33	trente-trois
34	trente-quatre
35	trente-cinq
36	trente-six
37	trente-sept
38	trente-huit
39	trente-neuf
40	quarante
41	quarante et un
42	quarante-deux
43	quarante-trois
44	quarante-quatre
45	quarante-cinq
46	quarante-six
47	quarante-sept
48	quarante-huit
49	quarante-neuf
50	cinquante
51	cinquante et un
52	cinquante-deux
53	cinquante-trois

54	cinquante-quatre
55	cinquante-cinq
56	cinquante-six
57	cinquante-sept
58	cinquante-huit
59	cinquante-neuf
60	soixante
61	soixante et un
62	soixante-deux
63	soixante-trois
64	soixante-quatre
65	soixante-cinq
66	soixante-six
67	soixante-sept
68	soixante-huit
69	soixante-neuf
70	soixante-dix
71	soixante et onze
72	soixante-douze
73	soixante-treize
74	soixante-quatorze
75	soixante-quinze
76	soixante-seize
77	soixante-dix-sept
78	soixante-dix-huit
79	soixante-dix-neuf
80	quatre vingts
81	quatre-vingt-un
82	quatre-vingt-deux

83	quatre-vingt-trois
84	quatre-vingt-quatre
85	quatre-vingt-cinq
86	quatre-vingt-six
87	quatre-vingt-sept
88	quatre-vingt-huit
89	quatre-vingt-neuf
90	quatre-vingt-dix
91	quatre-vingt-onze
92	quatre-vingt-douze
93	quatre-vingt-treize
94	quatre-vingt-quatorze
95	quatre-vingt-quinze
96	quatre-vingt-seize
97	quatre-vingt-dix-sept
98	quatre-vingt-dix-huit
99	quatre-vingt-dix-neuf
100	cent
101	cent un
102	cent deux
103	cent trois
104	cent quatre
105	cent cinq
106	cent six
107	cent sept
108	cent huit
109	cent neuf
110	cent dix
111	cent onze

112	cent douze
113	cent treize
114	cent quatorze
115	cent quinze
116	cent seize
117	cent dix-sept
118	cent dix-huit
119	cent dix-neuf
120	cent vingt
121	cent vingt et un
122	cent vingt-deux <i>and so on...</i>
130	cent trente
140	cent quarante
200	deux cents
201	deux cent un
202	deux cent deux
250	deux cent cinquante
1000	mille
1001	mille un
2000	deux mille
50,000	cinquante mille
500,000	cinq cent mille
1,000,000	un million



The alphabet

You can listen to the entire French alphabet on track 81 for correct pronunciation.

Letter	Pronounced in French as
A	ah
B	bay
C	say
D	day
E	uh
F	ef
G	zhay (or the French "J'ai")
H	ash
I	ee
J	zhee
K	kah
L	ell
M	emm
N	enn
O	oh

P	pay
Q	kew (Round your lips as though you are going to whistle but instead of whistling say the English word “key” whilst keeping your lips in the rounded, whistling position.)
R	ehr
S	ess
T	tay
U	ew (Round your lips as though you are going to whistle but instead of whistling say the English letter “e” whilst keeping your lips in the rounded, whistling position.)
V	vay
W	doo-bluh-vay
X	eex
Y	ee-grek
Z	zed

Track listing

1	Introduction
2	I have visited
3	Prepared
4	He / She has
5	The café “é”
6	Decorating the house for Christmas
7	Practicing has
8	To prepare
9	To eat
10	I would like, I want
11	I, he, she does not want
12	To buy
13	Because
14	A short practice 1
15	A short practice 2
16	A short practice 3
17	A short practice 4
18	A short practice 5
19	A short practice 6
20	I feel

21	I feel like
22	Going to
23	To do
24	We
25	A short practice 7
26	A short practice 8
27	They
28	They (<i>continued</i>)
29	I can, I can't
30	I can, I can't (<i>continued</i>)
31	Formal use of "can"
32	I am
33	To go out
34	Homework
35	I do, I do not
36	To play
37	Asking a question
38	With me
39	"You" when talking to more than one person
40	In the middle of
41	A short practice 9

42	A short practice 10
43	A short practice 11
44	A short practice 12
45	A short practice 13
46	We
47	I am going to
48	We are going to
49	A short practice 14
50	A short practice 15
51	A short practice 16
52	A short practice 17
53	A short practice 18
54	Same spelling, different pronunciation
55	To watch
56	Formal “have”
57	Sports
58	This morning
59	To lose
60	The “fondue” rule
61	This evening
62	A short practice 19

63	A short practice 20
64	A short practice 21
65	A short practice 22
66	A short practice 23
67	A short practice 24
68	A short practice 25
69	A short practice 26
70	A short practice 27
71	Review introduction
72	Review 1
73	Review 2
74	Review 3
75	Review 4
76	Review 5
77	Review 6
78	Review 7
79	Review 8
80	Numbers
81	The alphabet
82	Goodbye
83	Credits

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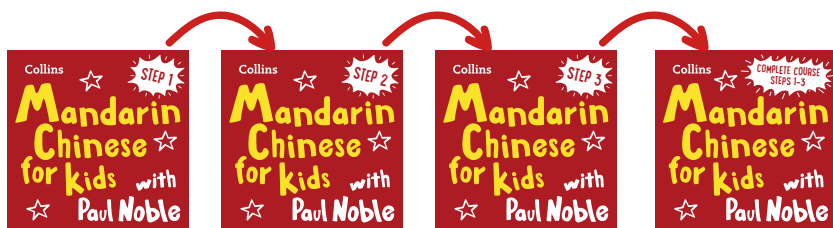


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