

Sample

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Modern French Audio Phrase Book

1100+ Essential Phrases & Dialogs
& Cultural Tips

Sample

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Introduction

Thank you so much for downloading this French Today audiobook. I hope you'll find it very helpful. A lot of work and thought has been put in the progression of this audiobook so I strongly encourage you to take a few minutes and listen to the full introduction. You'll learn some invaluable information on how best to use it.

Why a modern French phrasebook?

Maybe you've learned some French before. Or you are new to French but are planning a trip to a French speaking country and need to be able to express yourself fast. This phrasebook will come in handy!

What kind of sentences does it feature?

I've listed in this audio phrasebook sentences to help you handle everyday situations in French.

The phrases are organized in larger topics such as politeness, conversations, shopping, transportation, and then into sub-sections providing a bite-sized lesson of ten useful phrases each. The chapter then often concludes with a list of tips. Please note I am both a French and American citizen, and lived in both countries. That's why my cultural tips are a bit American-oriented since it's the culture I know!

I've written sentences using mostly 'modern spoken French' structures and vocabulary. It's the French like it's really spoken today by every French person (my 80 year old mom, my daughter, shop keepers, waiters etc...)

The tone of all these sentences fits everyday conversations: it's not slang at all, but it's usually not very formal French either: it's just the right balance and a true representation of today's French.

What about the dialogues?

At the end of the phrasebook, you'll find a series of realistic dialogues. You'll spot many of the sentences used in context and you'll also learn other ways of expressing the same ideas and

concepts. The dialogues are lively and I'm sure you'll enjoy them.

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How to use this phrasebook?

I suggest you work mostly with the audio. If you're learning French to communicate, knowing how to pronounce French words correctly is as important as knowing the words themselves.

I understand many students will be using this phrasebook in the car, at the gym, or as they are taking a walk. So I tried to make it really easy for you to repeat out loud without having to constantly press buttons.

If you are studying while driving, make you sure you check out the car play option of the mobile app.

A. First, the English phrase, then a pause

I've purposefully recorded the English phrase first so you can understand what you're going to say. Then I left a pause just long enough for you to say the French sentence out loud.

1. If you have not memorized the sentence yet, try to guess and give it your best shot.
2. If you've already studied that French phrase, now is your chance to test yourself: there should be just enough time for you to say the correct French sentence out loud.

I didn't want to leave too much time either, so it's pretty fast... Like most real-world conversations, there's no time to hesitate! You may need to press the pause button so you have more time, and it's perfectly OK.

You will probably need to press pause for longer sentences since I didn't want to leave very long pauses in the audiobook.

B. The French sentence, then another pause to repeat out loud

After the first pause, I will then say the French sentence.

Compare your answer to mine. If you came up with something else, it doesn't mean you were wrong: there are many ways to say the same thing and I can't guess what you're going to come up with!

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In any case, repeat my version out loud.

Try to mimic the rhythm and the intonation of my voice, as if you were an actor.

You may use the back button to hear the sentence again and again and again... Mindful repetition is the key: put your mind into it!

If you need to, look at the French transcript - but if you only want to speak French, knowing how the sentence is spelled is not entirely necessary either... As I often say, with all the silent letters, liaisons and modern glidings, written and spoken French are like two different languages!

On the contrary, should you want to work on your written French, you can use the audio of the enunciated phrases as a dictation tool. Use the pause button as needed so you have time to write the sentences down and then check it with the transcript.

C. Different recording speeds

Each phrase is recorded in two different speeds:

1. First, slower, in an overly enunciated manner so you can really hear all the French sounds and practice your classic French pronunciation
2. Then, at a modern French speed, respecting the modern glided pronunciation of today's spoken French

Based on your interest and current speaking level, you might want to target the slower (also somewhat more traditional) or the modern spoken French version - it's up to you.

If you are uncertain, start with the slower enunciation until you are comfortable, then move on to the modern pronunciation.

If you are a beginner or intermediate student, you may not be able to repeat the faster speed right away. And it's OK. It takes practice to articulate a new language, that's why I also recorded everything at a slower speed. However, I do encourage you to listen to the modern French speed a couple of times: although you don't have to speak it at this speed, it will help you understand the French when they speak that way.

To understand the difference between 'formal French' and 'modern spoken French', please read my in-depth article on [French Today's blog](#). This will also explain the differences of pronunciation between the overly enunciated pronunciation and modern French pronunciation.

Written French and spoken French are quite different, so make sure you always work with the audio

first, and repeat before you memorize the spelling. Beware of the many silent letters. And make sure to say it out loud, not just in your head: saying it in your head does not count :-)

How to use the dialogues?

There is nothing like learning French in context! That's a foundation of my teaching method, and in my audiobook method [À Moi Paris](#), all the French explanations are illustrated by a level-adapted ongoing novel so students understand the French theory and then get to practice it in the context of a lively story.

If you are a beginner and are not familiar with French grammar, these dialogues are going to be a bit of a challenge. You will probably need to read the French transcript and the translation and get acquainted with the new vocabulary. Pay attention to the flow of the dialogue, the "music" of the French language.

If you've studied French before, you may already know a lot of this essential vocabulary, and if you don't know all of it, you may be able to guess some from the context of the conversation.

I encourage you to use the dialogues to push your understanding, by just listening to them and then trying to guess what's being said.

Listen, guess, repeat. You'll be surprised how much more you understand on the 4th or 5th run. You may then check your understanding with the transcript.

You can also really dig into these dialogues and study them thoroughly: break them down into individual sentences, make flashcards with the new words and expressions.

As always, training out loud is essential: do not just listen to the recordings, make sure you repeat everything out loud if you really want to improve your French.

How can I memorize all this content?

Be in touch with your learning style: for some, mindful repetitions will be enough. Others will need to write down the sentences, [make flashcards, etc...](#)

Don't try to associate the French words to their English equivalent! Instead, really try to link the words to images, verbs to actions: get a visual image of the situation. You don't need to go through an English translation to speak French: it will only slow you down and confuse you.

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Repeat and often go back to previous chapters to refresh your memory. I hope you have fun along the way!

Should you like more tips about learning French efficiently, I invite you to [read my article on French Today's blog](#).

As I just did, often, at the end of a section, I'll direct you to a free lesson on French Today's blog. The link will be in the transcript. You may also use the search option of our web site: a valuable tool to help you navigate our vast free resources. Since I'm adding new free lessons every single week, I also suggest you register to [our weekly newsletter](#), and join me on my various social networks.

Taking it further

Has this audio phrasebook kindled or re-kindled your love for French? Would you like to be able to make your own sentences?

Then you need to study French with a proven French method: a method that will gradually build up your knowledge of the French language and structure and reinforce your confidence in communicating in French.

It's crucial that this method feature both classic and modern French pronunciation, so you can master all the French sounds but also prepare your ear to understand the French when they speak in a normal everyday environment.

To help you conquer the French language, check out all our French [audiobooks](#), exclusively available on French Today! (*you can listen to a full chapter of all levels by downloading the sample audiobook in the app*)

Beginner Level Method ([more details](#))

À Moi Paris L1 guides you to take your first steps in French and master politeness and basic structures, as you develop a sense of the pronunciation of French and learn essential vocabulary.

In *À Moi Paris L2*, the aim is to drastically increase your fundamental vocabulary of French, and practice understanding French in context, as well as the modern way of speaking. The Q & A portion entices you to practice out loud what you've learned and improves your confidence when handling simple conversations.

Intermediate Level Method ([more details](#))

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À Moi Paris L3 helps you develop your fluency with the present tense, by studying pronouns, adverbs and more advanced adjectives. As usual, all these grammatical concepts are then illustrated within the context of the story.

In *À Moi Paris L4* I introduce longer dialogues, more complex vocabulary and start using other French tenses. This begins your transition into more advanced French conjugation and grammar concepts.

Upper Intermediate Level Method ([more details](#))

À Moi Paris L5 explains clearly all the tenses of the Indicative mood, as well as some complex vocabulary.

Then, *À Moi Paris L6* features all the tenses of the Indicative in a longer, more challenging story in order to help you develop a better feel for them. The dialogues also cover more grown-up and complex themes.

Advanced Level Method ([more details](#))

In *À Moi Paris L7* I clearly explain the different moods of French and illustrate them with the ongoing story of Mary and her friends.

Finally, *À Moi Paris L8* illustrates everything we've studied so far. The story features advanced vocabulary and idioms and concentrates on relating past events so that you develop a feeling for the appropriate tense and mood sequence in context.

Good luck with your French studies, and remember, repetition is the key!

11. At The Restaurant

Au Restaurant



Making a Reservation

1. *Hello Sir. Do you have a table for 4 available for tonight at 8 PM?*

Bonjour Monsieur. Auriez-vous une table disponible pour quatre personnes à vingt heures ?

2. *I'd like to book for lunch.*
Je voudrais réserver pour le déjeuner.
3. *Do you accept reservations?*
Est-ce que vous acceptez les réservations ?
4. *Does one need to book ahead of time?*
Est-ce qu'on doit réserver ?
5. *We're all booked for the 7PM service but we still have a few tables available for 9 PM.*
Nous sommes complets pour le service de 19 heures mais nous avons quelques tables disponibles à vingt-et-une heures.
6. *At what time is it possible to come for dinner?*
À quelle heure pouvons-nous venir pour le dîner ?
7. *How many people?*
C'est pour combien de personnes ?
8. *Would you like a table inside or outside?*
Vous préférez une table à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur ?
9. *Do you have vegetarian dishes?*
Est-ce que vous avez des plats pour les végétariens ?
10. *May I come with my small dog?*
Est-ce que je peux amener mon petit chien ?

Arriving At The Restaurant

1. *I'm sorry, I don't have a reservation. Is it a problem?*
Je suis désolé(e), je n'ai pas de réservation. C'est un problème ?
2. *A table for one?*
Une table pour une personne ?
3. *Inside or on the patio?*
En salle ou en terrasse ?
4. *There is a fifteen-minute wait. Is it OK?*
Il y a un quart d'heure d'attente. Ça va aller ?

5. *This way please.*
Par ici s'il vous plaît.
6. *Please follow me.*
Si vous voulez bien me suivre.
7. *Good evening. My name is Denis and I'll be your waiter this evening.*
Bonsoir. Je m'appelle Denis et c'est moi qui m'occuperai de vous ce soir.
8. *Would you like to start with a drink?*
Désirez-vous un apéritif ?
9. *Here is the menu and the wine menu.*
Voici la carte et la carte des vins.
10. *I'll be with you in a few minutes.*
Je suis à vous dans quelques minutes.

Getting Ready To Order

1. *What's today's special?*
Quel est le plat du jour ?
2. *Could you repeat that please?*
Pouvez-vous répéter ?
3. *I'm not sure what this is.*
Je ne sais pas bien ce que c'est.
4. *What would you like today?*
Qu'est-ce qui vous ferait plaisir aujourd'hui ?
5. *We're not quite ready yet.*
Nous ne sommes pas encore vraiment prêts.
6. *We need a bit more time.*
Nous avons besoin d'un peu plus de temps.
7. *I haven't chosen yet.*
Je n'ai pas encore choisi.

8. *What do you suggest?*
Qu'est-ce que vous nous suggérez ?
9. *What's the specialty here?*
Quelle est la spécialité de la maison ?
10. *Could you recommend a wine?*
Pourriez-vous nous recommander un vin ?

Placing Your Order

1. *I'm going to take the 25 euros set menu.*
Je vais prendre le menu à 25 euros.
2. *To start, I would like the duck mousse.*
Comme entrée, je voudrais le pâté de canard.
3. *For the main course, I'll have today's special.*
En plat principal, je vais prendre le plat du jour.
4. *For dessert, we'll have the chocolate mousse.*
Comme dessert, nous prendrons une mousse au chocolat.
5. *For drink, I'll have a big bottle of sparkling water.*
Comme boisson, je vais prendre une grande bouteille d'eau pétillante.
6. *May I offer you some wine?*
Est-ce que je peux vous proposer du vin ?
7. *How would you like your steak cooked?*
Quelle cuisson pour le steak ?
8. *What flavors of ice cream do you have?*
Quels parfums de glace avez-vous ?
9. *Can we share?*
Est-ce qu'on peut partager ?
10. *Would you like something else?*
Désirez-vous autre chose ?

Commenting About Food

1. *It looks delicious!*
Ça a l'air délicieux !
2. *It smells so good!*
Comme ça sent bon !
3. *We're going to have a blast.*
On va se régaler.
4. *What a feast!*
Quel festin !
5. *Darn! It's cold!*
Zut ! C'est froid.
6. *Oh my... it's way too salty.*
Oh là là... c'est vraiment trop salé.
7. *It tastes weird.*
Ça a un goût bizarre.
8. *Yuck. I don't like it at all.*
Berk. Je n'aime pas du tout ça.
9. *The sauce had no flavor whatsoever.*
La sauce n'avait aucun goût.
10. *The portions are tiny: there's nothing to eat!*
Les portions sont minuscules : il n'y a rien à manger !

You'll find more [expressions to comment on food](#) on French Today's blog

Problems And Solutions

1. *I'm not sure what this dish is. What's in it?*
Je ne suis pas sûr de ce que c'est comme plat. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dedans ?

Sample

2. *I'm allergic to nuts.*
Je suis allergique aux noix.
3. *I don't want to eat any offal.*
Je ne désire pas manger d'abats.
4. *May I have a bit more bread please?*
Est-ce que je peux avoir un peu plus de pain s'il vous plaît ?
5. *When will our table be ready?*
Quand notre table sera-t-elle prête ?
6. *We ordered thirty minutes ago. Are we going to have to wait much longer?*
Ça fait 30 minutes qu'on a commandé. Il va falloir attendre encore longtemps ?
7. *I didn't order this. I think you're mistaken.*
Je n'ai pas commandé ça. Je pense que vous vous êtes trompé(e).
8. *Sorry, but I believe the wine is corked.*
Pardon, mais je pense que le vin est bouchonné.
9. *I had asked for well-done and it's too rare for me.*
J'avais demandé bien cuit et c'est trop saignant pour moi.
10. *Get me the manager.*
Appelez-moi le patron.

Paying

1. *The check please!*
L'addition s'il vous plaît.
2. *Are you done with your meal?*
Vous avez terminé ?
3. *I'm done, thank you.*
J'ai fini, merci.
4. *May we have the check?*
Pourrait-on avoir l'addition ?

5. *I think there may be a mistake in the check.*
Je pense qu'il y a peut-être une erreur dans l'addition.
6. *Is the service included?*
Le service est-il compris ?
7. *May I pay with a credit card?*
Je peux payer par carte ?
8. *Sorry, we only accept cash.*
Désolé(e), nous prenons seulement les espèces.
9. *People who say: "don't leave a tip in France" have never been a waiter!*
Les gens qui disent : "en France, ne laissez pas de pourboire" n'ont jamais été serveur !
10. *Did you enjoy your meal?*
Votre repas vous a-t-il plu ?

At The Café

1. *What can I bring you?*
Qu'est-ce que je vous sers ?
2. *A coffee please!*
Un café s'il vous plaît !
3. *I'd like a short espresso.*
Je voudrais un café serré s'il vous plaît.
4. *Could you make me an espresso with extra water please?*
Vous pourriez me faire un café américain s'il vous plaît ?
5. *I would like an espresso and milk with extra milk please.*
Je voudrais un café crème avec beaucoup de lait s'il vous plaît.
6. *Would you have more sugar?*
Vous auriez plus de sucre ?
7. *It's just for a drink: may I seat here?*
C'est juste pour une boisson : je peux m'asseoir ici ?

8. *What do you have for food?*

Qu'est-ce que vous avez à manger ?

9. *I'll have (a sandwich with) ham and pickles and a Coke.*

Je vais prendre un sandwich jambon cornichons et un Coca.

10. *May I use the bathroom?*

Est-ce que je peux utiliser les toilettes ?

Cultural Tips

A. Café, Restaurant, Brasserie, Etc...

There are many different types of food services in France, and it's important to know the difference so you know what to expect.

1. Un café will typically serve drinks, coffees, soft drinks, water, wine, beer... They may have a few hard drinks and also offer some simple food such as croissants or sandwiches. But it could also be much more elaborate, serve fancy cocktails and full meals, sometimes even gourmet meals. You may be able to have a coffee at a table all day, or they may only serve single coffees at the bar during lunch time. You could of course enjoy a coffee at your table at the end of your meal, but you'd have to order food to sit at a table during that busy time.
2. Un restaurant typically serves some kind of specialty food, like French or Chinese cuisine. They usually also serve wine and beer and may also offer cocktails. They may only be opened for lunch or dinner, and in busy cities and fancy places, making a reservation ahead is highly recommended.
3. Une brasserie is what's usually portrayed as a Parisian restaurant: it pretty much does everything! It has a busy pavement section where you can enjoy a drink and sometimes food, and a large room inside as well. They typically offer traditional French food and have extended hours of operation.

Now, many places mix the different services. Furthermore, the term "café" is rather fashionable and many local restaurants may go for this very French name...

So my tip is to do a minimum of research before going in! See if there is a menu by the door. Then, with so many food rating apps available, it would be a shame to go to a tourist trap when there are so many delicious food options around.

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B. Vegetarian And Other Special Diets

It's not as common to be vegetarian in France as it is in the US, and it's not in the French culture to be inclusive when it comes to special diets.

You will find vegetarian, even vegan options in large cities but it may be much more difficult in a small place in the countryside.

You can always ask if they can prepare something special for you, but don't expect to always have a special diet option on the menu.

More about special diets and [being vegan in France](#) on French Today.

C. Lunch Time In Smaller Cities/Towns

If you're busy visiting sites and don't keep track of time, don't expect to be able to find many options after 2PM. Most restaurants will stop accepting new customers after 1:30PM and so between that time and dinner time, you will probably have to grab a sandwich at a bakery or visit "Le McDonald" (and yes, the stereotype is true: McDonald's in France serves beer and wine).

D. Dinner Time

Most restaurants open for dinner at 7 PM. This is very early for the French, and so it may take a moment for the kitchen to warm up! Unless you are in a very large city, it may be difficult to find a place that serves dinner before then.

E. No Rush

The French typically take their time to eat. Lunch time at a busy Parisian café-brasserie may be fast, but if you are in a hurry, don't hesitate to tell it to the waiter: "Nous sommes pressés, nous avons un train à prendre : c'est possible de déjeuner rapidement ?" We're in a hurry, we have a train to catch. Is it possible to grab a quick lunch?

Another thing that usually surprises visitors from the US is that the waiter will not rush to pick up your plate the moment you put down your fork after your last bite. It's kind of considered rude towards the customer to do that.

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F. No Expectation

Nothing shows cultural differences more than food and the fine art of table etiquette. When traveling to France for the first time, just don't assume it's going to be like in your country. Discovering new food and ways of doing things is part of the joys of traveling!

Because food is so important in France, many chapters of my [French audiobook learning method](#) take place at a table, at home or in a restaurant, a café... There's nothing like learning French within the context of a realistic story!

16. Typical Conversations

Conversations Typiques



Booking a Hotel Room

Cliente

Allo, bonjour Monsieur. Je voudrais réserver une chambre.
Hello, good morning sir. I'd like to book a room.

- Réceptionniste Bien sûr Madame. Pour combien de jours ?
Of course ma'am. For how many nights?
- Cliente Une semaine. Du dix au dix-sept juillet.
One week. From the 10th to the 17th of July.
- Réceptionniste Une chambre double ou une chambre simple ?
A single or double occupancy room?
- Cliente Une chambre double s'il vous plaît, non-fumeur, avec baignoire si possible.
A double room please, non-smoking, with a bathtub if possible.
- Réceptionniste Ah ! Désolé ! nous n'avons pas de chambre avec baignoire. Toutes nos chambres ont une salle de douche privée, et des toilettes.
Oh! I'm sorry! We don't have any rooms with a bathtub. All of our rooms come with a private shower and toilet.
- Cliente Bon, d'accord. Je voudrais une chambre très calme, côté jardin ou cour, pas côté rue, et pas au rez-de-chaussée.
OK. I would like a very quiet room, facing the garden or courtyard, not facing the street, and not on the ground level.
- Réceptionniste Laissez-moi voir.... Nous avons une chambre disponible à cette période au quatrième étage. Elle donne sur la rue mais la rue est vraiment très silencieuse.
Let me take a look... We have one room available at this time, on the fourth floor. It's facing the street but the street is really very quiet.
- Cliente D'accord. Est-ce que vous avez un ascenseur ?
OK. Do you have an elevator?
- Réceptionniste Oui Madame.
Yes, we do ma'am.
- Cliente Parfait. Parlez-moi un peu plus de vos chambres : y a-t-il la wifi ? Un téléviseur ? L'air conditionné ?
Perfect. Tell me a bit more about your rooms: is there wi-fi? A TV set? Air conditioning?
- Réceptionniste Il y a un téléviseur. La wifi est disponible pour un coût supplémentaire, et nous n'avons pas l'air conditionné mais il y a de grandes fenêtres. Le petit déjeuner est compris dans le prix de la chambre, et il est servi dans le salon de huit heures trente à dix heures trente du matin.
There is a TV set, the wi-fi is available for an additional fee, and we don't have air conditioning, but there are some big windows. Breakfast is included in the price of the room, and is served in the lounge from 8:30 to 10:30 AM.
- Cliente Et la chambre est disponible à partir de quelle heure ?
And the room is available starting at what time?

- Réceptionniste À partir de quinze heures, et elle doit être libérée le jour du départ avant onze heures du matin.
Check-in time is 3 PM and check-out time is 11 AM.
- Cliente Je vois. Et quel est le prix de la chambre ?
I see. And what is the price of the room?
- Réceptionniste La chambre coûte cent euros par nuit, petit-déjeuner compris.
The room costs 100 euros per night, breakfast included.
- Cliente Avez-vous besoin d'un acompte pour réserver le séjour ?
Do you need a deposit to book the stay?
- Réceptionniste Oui. Nous demandons la moitié de la somme à la réservation, et le solde au départ.
Yes we do. We ask for half at the time of reservation and the remainder upon departure.
- Cliente Quelles sont vos conditions d'annulation ?
What is your cancellation policy?
- Réceptionniste Vous pouvez annuler sans frais jusqu'à une semaine avant la date d'arrivée.
You can cancel without charge up to a week before your arrival date.
- Cliente Très bien. Je vais réfléchir. Dernière question : est-ce que c'est possible d'obtenir une confirmation de la réservation par mail ?
Very good. I'll think about it. Last question: can you send a confirmation of the reservation by email ?
- Réceptionniste Bien sûr Madame.
Of course we can.
- Cliente Bon, je vous remercie Monsieur. Au revoir.
OK, thank you sir. Goodbye.
- Réceptionniste Au revoir Madame.
Goodbye ma'am.

At the Restaurant

Il est vingt heures trente, et Camille et Olivier entrent dans un petit resto du port de Paimpol.
It's eight thirty in the evening and Camille and Olivier enter a small (meaning not chic and not too expensive) restaurant located in Paimpol's harbor.

- Serveur Bonsoir Monsieur, bonsoir Madame.
Good evening sir, good evening ma'am.
- Olivier Bonsoir Monsieur. Nous voudrions une table pour deux, non fumeur.
Good evening sir. We would like a table for two, non-smoking.
- Serveur Est-ce que vous avez une réservation ?
Do you have a reservation?
- Olivier Non... C'est un problème ?
No... Is it a problem?
- Serveur Non, non, pas ce soir. Vous préférez être à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur dans le jardin ?
Not at all, not tonight. Would you rather be (seated) inside or outside in the garden?
- Olivier Qu'est-ce que tu en penses ma chérie ?
What do you think my Love?
- Camille Je préfère être à l'intérieur.
I'd rather be inside.
- Serveur Parfait. C'est par ici.
Perfect. This way please.

Le serveur les conduit à une table pour deux personnes, et leur donne les cartes.
The waiter takes them to a table for two and gives them menus.

- Serveur Le plat du jour est un steak au poivre avec du gratin dauphinois maison. Désirez-vous une bouteille d'eau ?
Today's special is a pepper steak with a housemade "gratin dauphinois"(sort of potatoe casserole). Would you like a bottle of (mineral) water?
- Olivier Tu veux de l'eau minérale ou une carafe ?
Would you like mineral water or a pitcher?
- Camille Je veux bien une petite bouteille d'eau gazeuse. Toi, tu préfères l'eau plate, n'est-ce pas ?
I'd like a small bottle of sparkling water. You prefer still water, right?
- Olivier On va vous prendre une petite bouteille d'eau gazeuse et une carafe d'eau. Merci.
We'll have a small bottle of sparkling water and a pitcher of water. Thanks.
- Serveur Est-ce que vous désirez un apéritif ?
Would you like a drink before your meal?
- Olivier Non merci, ça ira.
No thanks, we're fine.

Sample

Serveur Alors je vous laisse choisir.
Then I'll let you look at your menus (lit. choose).

Le serveur revient avec une petite bouteille de Badoit, une carafe d'eau, et une corbeille de pain qui contient des petits sachets de beurre.
The waiter comes back with a small bottle of "Badoit" (a brand of sparkling water), a pitcher of water, and a bread basket with small pats of butter.

Serveur Est-ce que vous avez choisi ?
Have you made a choice?

Olivier Oui, merci. Madame va prendre à la carte, et moi, un menu à vingt-neuf euros.
Yes, thank you. My wife is going to order off the menu, and I'll take the 29 euros selection.

Serveur Madame, qu'est-ce qui vous ferait plaisir ?
Ma'am, what would you like (lit. what would be your pleasure)?

Camille Nous allons partager l'entrée, votre pâté de campagne. Et puis je vais prendre les coquilles Saint Jacques.
We'll share the first course, your country pâté and then I'll have the scallops.

Serveur Et pour Monsieur ?
And for you, sir?

Olivier Moi, je vais prendre le saumon grillé.
As for me, I'll have the grilled salmon.

Serveur Et comme boisson ?
What would you like to drink with this?

Olivier Nous prendrons un pichet de soixante-quinze centilitres du blanc de la maison.
We'll have a big pitcher of the house white wine.

Le repas est délicieux, mais après un moment, il n'y a plus de pain.
The meal is delicious, but after a while they are out of bread.

Mary Monsieur s'il vous plaît ! Nous voudrions un peu plus de pain, s'il vous plaît.
Waiter, please! We'd like a bit more bread please.

Serveur Je vous apporte ça tout de suite.
Right away.

Camille et Olivier ont bien profité de leur repas. Ils ont partagé un dessert et maintenant, c'est la fin du repas.
Camille and Olivier enjoyed their meal. They shared a desert and now, it's the end of the meal.

Olivier Monsieur s'il vous plaît. Deux cafés et l'addition s'il vous plaît.
Waiter, please. Two espressos and the check please.

Sample

Serveur Bien sûr Monsieur.
Of course.

Le serveur revient avec deux espressos et l'addition.
The waiter comes back with two espressos and the check.

Serveur Tout s'est bien passé ?
Everything was to your liking?

Camille Oui, merci, c'était excellent. On s'est régalés.
Yes, thank you, it was delicious. We really enjoyed the food.

Olivier Ah, oui, c'était succulent. On reviendra !
Yes, it was scrumptious. We'll be back!

Serveur Merci ! Je vous souhaite une bonne soirée.
Thank you! Have a nice evening.

Asking for Directions

Mary Bonjour Monsieur. Excusez-moi : savez-vous où se trouve la station de métro la plus proche ?
Hello sir. Excuse me: do you know where the closest subway station is?

Passant Ah non, désolé ! Je ne suis pas du quartier !
Er, no, sorry! I'm not from this neighborhood!

Mary Ce n'est pas grave... Merci quand même !
It's no big deal... thanks anyway!

Mary Pardon Madame. Je suis perdue ! Je cherche une station de métro.
Sorry ma'am. I'm lost! I'm looking for a subway stop.

Passante Il y en a une à environ quinze minutes à pieds. Ou bien vous pouvez prendre le bus.
There is one at about fifteen minutes walking. Or you can take the bus.

Mary Non. Je vais marcher, merci. Vous pouvez m'indiquer le chemin ?
No. I'm going to walk, thank you. Can you show me the way?

Conclusion

Félicitations ! You have completed this modern French phrasebook, I hope you enjoyed the experience and have noticed a significant improvement in your French.

I want to thank you again for your support. French Today is a very small family business: we're just two people: my husband Olivier and me, Camille. You can easily connect with us and follow French Today on all the social networks.

If you could take a second to [leave a review on our site](#), it would be super helpful: we don't advertise, word of mouth is our marketing strategy, and we rely solely on customer feedback which we proudly feature on our website.

I also invite you to explore [FrenchToday.com](#): there are over 600 free lessons on French vocabulary, grammar, culture, tips on how to learn French... And I'm adding new articles every week, many with audio recordings.

Olivier and I would appreciate any help to grow our community: if you enjoyed this audiobook, speak to your friends and teachers about French Today. If you're a member of the press or have a blog of your own, why not write an article about us? I'm happy to give my insight on French language and culture, and since I lived both in France and in the US, I have many observations to share.

I really hope this phrase book has rekindled your desire to learn French! To help you conquer the French language, check out all our [French audiobooks](#), exclusively available on French Today!

Good luck with your French studies, and remember, mindful repetition is the key!

The À Moi Paris French Method

Sample



À Moi Paris Method - Beginner

This audiobook explains the foundations of French like no others. Clear grammar explanations, modern pronunciation tips, and really useful vocabulary. All illustrated by a fun story recorded at three different levels of enunciation (slower, enunciated and modern). Q & A section will entice you to practice out loud what you've learned and improve your confidence when handling simple conversations. **Audio:** 21hrs 21 mins - **Transcript:** 408 Pages - [More Details](#)

Real-life Situations Covered Include:

The Study Guide Includes:

- Talking about your family & country
 - Describing your hobbies (sports, music, travels)
 - Discussing the weather
 - Ordering food
 - Telling the time
 - Buying groceries
 - Being sick
 - Shopping for clothes
 - Commenting on an apartment
 - Planning a vacation and packing
 - Going to the movies
 - And more
- Verbs in ER + modern pronunciation
 - Top 30 irregular verbs & pronunciation
 - Reflexive verbs
 - Formal and Informal greetings
 - Politeness expressions
 - Shopping & clothing vocabulary
 - Traveling vocabulary
 - Food vocabulary
 - Housing & furniture vocabulary
 - Family Vocabulary
 - Sickness & medicine vocabulary
 - And more



À Moi Paris Method - Intermediate

Master intermediate grammar and drastically expand your vocabulary. Keep practicing the present tense: the tense used the most in everyday conversation. Reinforce all these concepts in the context of an ongoing story recorded at 2 different levels of enunciation (enunciated & modern). Q & A section will entice you to practice out loud what you've learned and improve your confidence when handling intermediate conversations.

Audio: 18hrs 01 mins - **Transcript:** 380 Pages - [More Details](#)

Real-life Situations Covered Include:

The Study Guide Includes:

- Describing and comparing people and things
 - Making various kinds of phone calls
 - Ordering and commenting on food
 - Flirting in French
 - Discussing a TV show
 - Going to the hospital
 - Common slang
 - Grocery shopping & setting a menu
 - Taking the plane
 - Driving in France
 - Talking with and about babies/kids
 - + A lot of small talk
- Direct & indirect object pronouns
 - Asking questions: Est-ce que, inversion & street
 - Common & complex interrogative expressions
 - Expressing possession & possessive adjectives
 - Demonstrative & Interrogative adjectives
 - Adjectives of colors and nuances
 - Tous, tout, toute or toutes & pronunciation
 - Quel, quelques, lequel, duquel, auquel, quelques-uns...
 - Possessive & demonstrative pronouns
 - Comparative & superlative adverbs
 - Y/En and their modern glided pronunciation
 - Adverbs and their place in the sentence



À Moi Paris Method - Upper Intermediate

Understand how you build and use tenses of the past and future in French versus English. Unravel the secrets of Passé Composé versus Imparfait, the elusive “On” and more. Reinforce all these concepts in the context of an ongoing story recorded at 2 different levels of enunciation (enunciated & modern). Q & A section will entice you to practice out loud what you’ve learned and improve your confidence when handling upper intermediate conversations.

Audio: 19hrs 34 mins - **Transcript:** 447 Pages - [More Details](#)

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Real-life Situations Covered Include:

- Discussing vacations and hobbies
- Going to the hairdresser and discussing looks
- Exploring feelings and relationships
- Addressing a problem in a restaurant
- Bargaining for prices
- Discussing diets, nutrition, and ecology
- Interacting with a young child
- Talking and making plans over the phone
- Going on a journey by train
- Relating pet stories
- Touring Giverny & discussing art

The Study Guide Includes:

- Recap overview of the present (le présent)
- Depuis ≠ pendant, en, dans, pour, il y a
- The near future construction (futur proche)
- The future (futur simple) and the future perfect (le futur antérieur)
- On versus nous
- The imperfect (l'imparfait) and the past tense "passé-composé"
- The participles (le participe présent et le participe passé)
- A direct and indirect object review
- How to choose between être or avoir for the passé-composé?
- The preterit / simple past (le passé simple) and the pluperfect (le plus-que-parfait)
- Expressing cause and consequences, opposition and restriction



À Moi Paris Method - Advanced

Learn the meaning, construction and uses of the French conditional, imperative and subjunctive moods. Compare them to English and learn how the French avoid them. Reinforce these concepts in the context of an ongoing story recorded at 2 different levels of enunciation (enunciated & modern). Q & A section will entice you to practice out loud what you've learned and improve your

Sample

confidence when handling advanced conversations and narration.

Audio: 19hrs 9 mins - **Transcript:** 461 Pages - [More Details](#)

Real-life Situations Covered Include:

- Renting an apartment in Paris
- Discussing the news
- Debating and lightly arguing
- Accepting/refusing an invitation
- Describing and navigating a city
- Tasting and describing a wine
- Discussing cooking, nutrition & health
- Going over a child's routine
- Expressing surprise and emotions
- Relating events in the past
- Communicating with co-workers
- Going to a yoga class

The Study Guide Includes:

- Present subjunctive construction & uses
- Ways to avoid the Subjunctive
- Subjunctive ≠ Indicative
- The "ne" explétif – a "ne" without any negative value
- Conditional present construction
- "Je" form – Conditional pronunciation ≠ futur simple
- Conditional use in French ≠ English
- Past conditional – should have, would have, could have
- Hypothesis in French ("if" clauses)
- Imperative present construction & uses
- Imperative and pronouns
- The indirect speech

Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) Equivalent

French Today's method is unique. The À Moi Paris method progresses differently than the traditional methods, so this is not a perfect match with the CEFR. Yet it will give you a rough idea.

À Moi Paris Method -Beginner

- À Moi Paris L1 - Complete beginner to A1
- À Moi Paris L2 - Expansion of A1 towards A2

À Moi Paris Method - Intermediate

- À Moi Paris L3 - A2
- À Moi Paris L4 - Expansion of A2 towards B1

À Moi Paris Method - Upper Intermediate

- À Moi Paris L5 - B1
- À Moi Paris L6 - Expansion of B1 towards B2

À Moi Paris Method -Advanced

- À Moi Paris L7 - Level B2
- À Moi Paris L8 - Expansion of B2 towards C levels

Additional Products

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French Verb Drills Series (Vol. 1, 2 & 3)

Hundreds of drills on verb conjugation for the cornerstone verbs in the French language. 6 minutes a drill will build long lasting reflexes and will dramatically improve your French level and confidence.

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- INSTAGRAM: www.instagram.com/realfrenchtoday