

Eugene Gotye

First French Reader for Students



*Bilingual with Parallel Translation
Levels A1 and A2*

§

+

§

+

§

First French Reader for Students

Eugene Gotye

First French Reader for Students

Levels A1 and A2

Bilingual with Parallel Translation



First French Reader for Students

by Eugene Gotye

Audio tracks www.lppbooks.com/Book/French-10



Homepage www.audiolego.com

Graphics: Audiolego Design

Images: Canstockphoto

Copyright © 2015 2016 2019 2021 Language Practice Publishing

Copyright © 2015 2016 2019 2021 Audiolego

This book is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Language Practice Publishing.

Table of contents

How to control the playing speed.....	6
French alphabet.....	7
Chapitre 1 La cuisine.....	11
Chapitre 2 Où est la salle à dîner?	18
Chapitre 3 Le vestibule.....	23
Chapitre 4 La salle de bain.....	28
Chapitre 5 Peux-tu parler allemand ou espagnol?	32
Chapitre 6 Peux-tu m'aider?	37
Chapitre 7 Quel est ton nom?	44
Chapitre 8 Le trajet vers l'université	51
Chapitre 9 J'aime aller au cinéma	57
Chapitre 10 Jack veut être un avocat	64
Chapitre 11 Jack est malade	73
Chapitre 12 Jack veut trouver un nouvel appartement.....	80
Chapitre 13 Au magasin.....	89
Chapitre 14 J'ai quatre classes aujourd'hui.....	97
Chapitre 15 Jack veut travailler à temps partiel.....	106
French-English dictionary.....	112
English-French dictionary.....	124
Recommended reading.....	136

How to control the playing speed

The book is equipped with the audio tracks. The address of the home page of the book on the Internet, where audio files are available for listening and downloading, is listed at the beginning of the book on the bibliographic description page before the copyright notice.

We recommend using free **VLC media player** to control the playing speed. You can control the playing speed by decreasing or increasing the speed value on the button of the VLC media player's interface.

Android users: After installing VLC media player, click an audio track at the top of a chapter or on the home page of the book if you read a paper book. When prompted choose "Open with VLC". If you experience difficulties opening audio tracks with VLC, change default app for music player. Go to Settings→Apps, choose VLC and click "Open by default" or "Set default".

Kindle Fire users: After installing VLC media player, click an audio track at the top of a chapter or on the home page of the book if you read a paper book. Complete action using →VLC.

iOS users: After installing VLC media player, copy the link to an audio track at the top of a chapter or on the home page of the book if you read a paper book. Paste it into Downloads section of VLC media player. After the download is complete, go to All Files section and start the downloaded audio track.

Windows users: After installing VLC media player, right-click an audio track at the top of a chapter or on the home page of the book if you read a paper book. Choose "Open with→VLC media player".

MacOS users: After installing VLC media player, right-click an audio track at the top of a chapter or on the home page of the book if you read a paper book, then download it. Right-click the downloaded audio track and choose "Get info". Then in the "Open with" section choose VLC media player. You can enable "Change all" to apply this change to all audio tracks.

Alphabet français

French alphabet

Capital	Small	Name	IPA	English example
A	a	ah	/a/	a pple
B	b	bay	/be/	b ad
C	c	say	/se/	c ar
D	d	day	/de/	d ay
E	e	eugh	/ə/	u s
F	f	eff	/ɛf/	f un
G	g	jay	/ʒe/	g irl
H	h	ash	/aʃ/	l igh t (silent h)
I	i	ee	/i/	m e
J	j	jee	/ʒi/	bad g e
K	k	kaa	/ka/	c old
L	l	ell	/ɛl/	l i ps
M	m	emm	/ɛm/	m ust
N	n	enn	/ɛn/	n eat
O	o	oh	/o/	o pera
P	p	pay	/pe/	p ay
Q	q	cue	/ky/	c old
R	r	air	/ɛʁ/	j err k
S	s	ess	/ɛs/	s mall
T	t	tay	/te/	t ea
U	u	ooh	/y/	f uel
V	v	vay	/ve/	v oice
W	w	Double vay	/dubləve/	w all
X	x	eeks	/iks/	a x
Y	y	ee- grec	/igʁɛk/	y ard
Z	z	zayd	/zɛd/	z oo

Vowels

Vowels in French can have accent marks; except for "e", this doesn't usually change the sound:

a, à, â like "a" in "father"

e like "a" in "about"

é like "ay" in "say"

ê like "e" in "set"

è like "e" in "set"

i, î like "ee" in "feed"

o, o, ô, au, eau like "oa" in "boat" or "aw" in "law"

ou like "oo" in "food", but a pure vowel

u, û more or less like "oo" in "food", but the tongue is like "ee" in "feed"; written *uu* in transcriptions

y like "ee" in "feed"

Consonants

Final consonants of a word are usually dropped: *allez* (go) is pronounced *ahl-AY*, not *ahl-AYZ*; *tard* (late) is pronounced *tar*, not *tard*. Also a final "e" is usually silent. But if the next word begins with a vowel, the consonant may be pronounced. This is called *liaison*.

Stress is usually on the last syllable of a phrase, but sometimes when a word is emphasized, the stress moves to the middle of the word.

b like "b" in "bed"

c like "k" in "kill" (before "a", "o", and "u"), like "s" in "sun" (before "e" and "i")

ç like "s" in "sun"

d like "d" in "death"

f like "f" in "fun"

g like "g" in "go" (before "a", "o", and "u"), like "g" in "sabotage" (before "e" and "i" and at the end of words)

h usually silent

j like "g" in "sabotage"

k like "k" in "kill"

l like "l" in "like"

m like "m" in "me"

n like "n" in "nurse" (also see 'Diphthongs' below)

p like "p" in "push"

q(u) like "k" in "kill" (not like "qu" in "quick")

r guttural; kind of like coughing up a hairball

s like "s" in "sun"; like "z" in "zero" (between two vowels)

t like "t" in "take"

v like "v" in "value"

x like "x" in "exit"

z like "z" in "zero"

Diphthongs (gliding vowels)

a like "i" in "fight", like "ay" in "hay" (at the end of a word)

ail like "i" in "fight"

ais like "ea" in "bread" (at the end of a word)

au, eau like "ow" in "blow"

an nasal; kind of like "ahng", but without the hard "g" at the end

eu between "ew" in "dew" and "ur" in "burp"; written *eu* in transcriptions

œ more or less like "eu", slightly more "open"

er like "ay" in "hay", usually found at the end of word

ez like "ay" in "hay"

en, em nasal; same as "an"

in nasal; like "ang" in "Tang", but without the hard "g" at the end

oi like "wa" in "walk"

oin nasal; like "wang", but without the hard "g" at the end

ou like "oo" in "food"

on nasal; like "ong" in "long", but without the hard "g" at the end

oui like "wee" in "week"

ui like "wee" in "week", but with the tongue forward

un nasal; like "ung" in "hung", but without the hard "g" at the end

ch like "sh" in "bush"

gn like "ny" in "canyon". This is particularly difficult when followed by **oi**, as in **baaignoire** (*beh-NYWAR*) "bathtub"

il like "y" in "three years", with some exceptions (*ville* is *veel*)

ll like "l"

ph like "f" in "fun"

tch like "ch" in "chew" (but kind of rare)

th like "t" in "tin"

tr "t" followed by a short gargle

Diacritics

In French, the main diacritic marks are the acute (´), grave (`), and circumflex (^) accents.

The diaeresis are the "tréma" (¨) and c cedilla (ç)

Acute accent (é) is placed over e. It indicates the sound similar to short ai in English, with no diphthong.

Grave accent (à, è, ù) is placed over a, e or u. Over an e, it indicates the sound /ɛ/. Over a or u the pronunciation remains the same.

Circumflex (â, ê, î, ô, û) is placed over a, e or o. It indicates the sound /ɑ/, /ɛ/ or /o/ accordingly. Over u and I, the pronunciation remains the same.

Diaeresis or tréma (ë, ï, ü) is placed over e, i or u. It indicates that both vowels have to be pronounced separately.

Cedilla (ç) is placed over c. When c is placed before the vowels a, o or u it is pronounced /k/ instead of /s/. Thus, the c cedilla transforms the sound /k/ into /s/ before the vowels a, o, u.

Ligatures

Œ is a contraction of oe used in a few words. It is pronounced /œ/ or /ø/. Example : Cœur, œuf, œuvre.

Æ is a rare ligature. It is used in Curriculum Vitae or the surname Laetitia. Often pronounced é.

Stress

Word stress is not distinctive in French. This means that two words cannot be distinguished on the basis of stress placement alone. In fact, grammatical stress can only fall on the final full syllable of a French word, that is, the final syllable with a vowel other than schwa. Monosyllables with schwa as their only vowel (*ce, de, que*, etc.) are generally unstressed clitics, although they may receive stress in exceptional cases requiring separate treatment.

The difference between stressed and unstressed syllables in French is less marked than in English. Vowels in unstressed syllables keep their full quality, giving rise to a syllable-timed rhythm. Moreover, words lose their stress to varying degrees when pronounced in phrases and sentences. In general, only the last word in a phonological phrase retains its full grammatical stress, that is, on its last syllable, unless this is a schwa.



Briser la glace
Break the ice



« Maman, j'ai été courageux aujourd'hui ! », dit un petit garçon à sa mère. « J'ai regardé un gros insecte vivant et je ne me suis pas enfui ! »

“Mom, I was brave today!” a little boy says to his mom. “I was looking at a big, live bug and I did not run away!”



La cuisine

The kitchen

A

1. à la maison - at home
2. accrocher - hang
3. aller dans - go into
4. assiette - plate
5. aussi - also, too
6. avec - with
7. bateau - ship
8. blanc(m), blanche(f) - white
9. bois - wooden
10. breuvage - drink
11. caoutchouc - rubber
12. ceci, ce - this
13. chaise - chair
14. chat(m), chatte(f) - cat

Mots

15. chien(m), chienne(f) - dog
16. coin - corner
17. confortable, agréable - cozy, comfortable
18. courir - run
19. cuillère - spoon
20. cuisine - kitchen
21. dans - in
22. de - from, out of
23. de l'autre côté de, à travers de - across from
24. derrière, en arrière - behind, for
25. eau - water
26. et - and

27. être - be (located)
28. évier, lavabo - sink
29. fenêtre - window
30. fleur - flower
31. four - stove
32. fourchette - fork
33. gaz - gas
34. grille-pain - toaster
35. gris(m), grise(f) - gray
36. gros(m), grosse(f); grand(m),
grande(f) - big
37. il y a - there is, there are
38. il/elle/ce, c', cet(m), cette(f), il, elle -
he/she/it
39. image - picture
40. jardin - garden
41. jaune - yellow
42. joli(m), jolie(f), beau(m), belle(f) -
pretty, beautiful
43. laveuse, laver - washer, washing
44. lumière - light
45. lustre, chandelier - chandelier
46. machine à café - coffeemaker
47. maison - house
48. malaxeur - blender
49. mélangeur, malaxeur - mixer
50. mer - sea
51. métal - metal
52. mur - wall
53. nappe - tablecloth
54. non, il n'y a pas - no; there isn't, there
aren't
55. nous - we

56. nouveau(m), nouvelle(f), neuf(m),
neuve(f) - new
57. ou - or
58. où - where
59. oui - yes
60. petit(m), petite(f) - small
61. piétiner - trample
62. placard; garde-robe; bibliothèque -
cupboard, wardrobe, bookcase
63. plafond - ceiling
64. poignée - handle
65. poisson - fish
66. porte - door
67. poulet - chicken
68. pour - for
69. près, proche - near
70. propre - clean
71. prudent(m), prudente(f) - careful
72. que, quoi - what
73. réfrigérateur - refrigerator
74. rond(m), ronde(f) - round
75. rouge - red
76. rue - street
77. sale - dirty
78. séchoir - drier
79. serviette - napkin
80. spacieux(m), spacieuse(f) - spacious
81. sur - on
82. sur la droite - on the right
83. sur la gauche - on the left
84. sur le dessus de, dessus, au-dessus -
on top of, over, above
85. table - table

86. tasse - cup
87. tenir - stand
88. thé - tea
89. théière - teapot
90. toit - roof
91. vaisselle, assiettes - dishes
92. verre - glass

93. vert(m), verte(f) - green
94. vestibule, entrée - hall
95. vieil(m), vieux(m), vieille(f), - old
96. ville - city
97. voler - steal
98. vouloir - want

B

Ceci est une ville. Elle est grande et belle. Elle est située près de la mer.

Ceci est une rue. Elle est dans la ville. La ville est large et propre.

Ceci est une maison. La maison est dans la rue. Elle est propre et belle. Les murs sont blancs.

Le plafond est rouge. La porte est nouvelle. Elle est en bois.

Ceci est un jardin. Le jardin est situé près de la maison. Il est grand et vert. Un chien court après le poulet dans le jardin. Il piétine les fleurs.

Nous allons dans la maison. Ceci est un vestibule. Le vestibule est spacieux et confortable.

La cuisine est sur la droite. La cuisine est large et lumineuse. Les murs sont jaunes. Le plafond est blanc.

Il y a un lustre au plafond. Il est gros et beau.

Ceci est une table. Elle est grande et ronde. Il y a une nappe sur la table.

Ceci est un mélangeur. Il est sur la table. Il est agréable et petit.

Ceci est un verre. Il est aussi sur la table. Il est fait de verre. Le verre est propre.

This is a city. It is big and beautiful. It is located near the sea.

This is a street. It is in the city. The city is large and clean.

This is a house. The house is in the street. It is neat and beautiful. The walls are white. The roof is red. The door is new. It is wooden.

This is a garden. The garden is located near the house. It's big and green. A dog is running after a chicken in the garden. It tramples on flowers.

We go into the house. This is a hall. The hall is spacious and comfortable.

The kitchen is on the right. The kitchen is large and bright. The walls are yellow. The ceiling is white.

There is a chandelier on the ceiling. It is big and beautiful.

This is a table. It's big and round. There is a tablecloth on the table.

This is a mixer. It is on the table. It's comfortable and small.

This is a glass. It is also on the table. It is made of glass. The glass is clean.

Near the table there is a chair. It is

Près de la table il y a une chaise. Elle est en bois. La chaise est confortable.

Ceci est un réfrigérateur. Il est gris. Le réfrigérateur est nouveau. Il est situé dans le coin. Il y a un chat près du réfrigérateur. Il veut voler le poisson du réfrigérateur.

Ceci est un grille-pain. Il est placé sur le réfrigérateur. Le grille-pain est petit et pratique.

Ceci est une machine à café. Elle est placée près de l'évier. La machine à café est sale.

Ceci est un mixeur. Il est aussi sur le réfrigérateur. Il est blanc. Le mixeur est vieux.

Il y a une fenêtre de l'autre côté du réfrigérateur. Elle est grande et propre.

Ceci est un four. Il est situé près de la fenêtre. Il est nouveau et pratique.

Ceci est une bouilloire. Elle est sur le four au gaz. Elle est en métal avec une poignée de caoutchouc.

Près du réfrigérateur il y a un lave-vaisselle.

À la gauche, il y a un séchoir pour la vaisselle.

Ceci est un placard. Il est accroché au-dessus de l'évier. Il est en bois.

Ceci est une serviette. Elle est dans le placard de la cuisine. Elle est petite et propre.

Ceci est une image. Elle est sur le mur. Il y a la mer et un bateau dans le tableau.

Ceci est la table de la cuisine. Elle est située dans le coin. Elle est large et en bois.

Ceci est une fourchette. Elle est sur la table. La fourchette est en métal. Elle est propre.

Ceci est une assiette. Elle est sur la table de la cuisine. L'assiette est jaune. Elle est petite et belle.

Ceci est une tasse. Elle est aussi sur la table de la

wooden. The chair is comfortable.

This is a refrigerator. It is gray. The refrigerator is new. It is located in the corner. There is a cat near the refrigerator. He wants to steal fish from the refrigerator.

This is a toaster. It is standing on the refrigerator. The toaster is small and convenient.

This is a coffee maker. It is standing near the sink. The coffee maker is dirty.

This is a blender. It is also on the refrigerator. It is white. The blender is old.

There is a window across from the refrigerator. It is large and clean.

This is a stove. It is located near the window. It is new and convenient

This is a kettle. It is on a gas stove. It is metal with a rubber handle.

Near the refrigerator there is a dishwasher. To the left, there is a dryer for dishes.

This is a cupboard. It hangs over the sink. It is wooden.

This is a napkin. It is in the kitchen cupboard. It's small and clean.

This is a picture. It is on the wall. There is the sea and a ship in the painting.

This is the kitchen table. It is located in the corner. It is large and wooden.

This is a fork. It is on the table. The fork is metal. It is clean.

This is a dish. It is on the kitchen table.

The plate is yellow. It's small and beautiful.

cuisine. La tasse est rouge. Un chat boit de l'eau dans la tasse.

Ceci est une cuillère à thé. Elle est située dans une tasse. La cuillère est en métal. Elle est petite.

This is a cup. It is also on the kitchen table. The cup is red. A cat drinks water from the cup.

This is a teaspoon. It is located in a cup. The spoon is metal. It's small.



Questions et réponses

- Où est la ville?
- Elle est située près de la mer.
- La rue est-elle grande ou petite?
- La rue est grande.
- Où est la maison?
- La maison est dans la rue.
- Où est le jardin?
- Le jardin est situé près de la maison.
- Le jardin est-il grand ou petit?
- Le jardin est grand.
- Le vestibule est-il spacieux?
- Oui, le vestibule est spacieux.
- Où est la cuisine?
- La cuisine est sur la droite.
- Où est le mélangeur?
- Le mélangeur est sur la table.
- Y'a-t-il une serviette sur la table?
- Oui, il y a une serviette sur la table.
- Qu'y a-t-il sur la table?
- Il y a un verre sur la table.
- Est-il sale?
- Non, le verre est propre.
- Où est le réfrigérateur?
- Le réfrigérateur est dans le coin.

Questions and answers

- Where is the city?
- It is located near the sea.
- Is the street big or small?
- The street is big.
- Where is the house?
- The house is in the street.
- Where is the garden?
- The garden is located near the house.
- The garden is large or small?
- The garden is large.
- Is the hall spacious?
- Yes, the hall is spacious.
- Where's the kitchen?
- Kitchen is on the right.
- Where is the mixer?
- The mixer on the table.
- Is there a tablecloth on the table?
- Yes, there is a tablecloth on the table.
- What is there on the table?
- There is a glass on the table.
- It is dirty?
- No, the glass is clean.
- Where's the fridge?
- The refrigerator is in the corner.

- Où est le chat?
- Le chat est près du réfrigérateur.
- Où est la machine à café?
- La machine à café est près de l'évier.
- La machine à café est-elle propre?
- Non, elle est sale.
- Y'a-t-il une fenêtre dans la cuisine?
- Oui, la fenêtre est de l'autre côté du réfrigérateur.
- La fenêtre est-elle grande?
- Oui, elle est grande.
- Où est la fourchette?
- La fourchette est sur la table de la cuisine.
- L'assiette est-elle aussi sur la table de la cuisine?
- Oui, l'assiette est sur la table de la cuisine.
- Y'a-t-il des serviettes dans la cuisine?
- Oui, il y a des serviettes dans le placard de la cuisine.
- Y'a-t-il une tasse propre dans la cuisine?
- Oui, la tasse propre est sur la table.
- La tasse est-elle rouge?
- Oui, elle est rouge.

- *Where is the cat?*
- *The cat is near the refrigerator.*
- *Where is coffeemaker?*
- *The coffeemaker is near the sink.*
- *Is the coffeemaker clean?*
- *No, it's dirty.*
- *Is there a window in the kitchen?*
- *Yes, the window is across from the refrigerator.*
- *Is the window large?*
- *Yes, it's large.*
- *Where is the fork?*
- *The fork is on the kitchen table.*
- *Is the plate also on the kitchen table?*
- *Yes, a plate is on the kitchen table.*
- *Are there napkins in the kitchen?*
- *Yes, there are napkins in the kitchen cupboard.*
- *Is there a clean cup in the kitchen?*
- *Yes, the clean cup is on the table.*
- *Is the cup red?*
- *Yes, it is red.*





Briser la glace
Break the ice



Deux jeunes garçons discutent.
« Quel nom as-tu donné à ton petit frère ? »,
demande l'un d'eux.
« Je voulais l'appeler Batman », répond le
jeune garçon en soupirant profondément,
« mais mes parents l'ont appelé Tom ».

Two little boys are talking.
“How did you name your younger
brother?” one of them asks the other.
“I wanted to name him Batman,” the boy
answered and sighed deeply, “but my
parents named him Tom.”



Où est la salle à dîner?

Where is the dining room?

A

Mots

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. blanc(m), blanche(f) - white | 12. ils(m), elles(f), eux - they |
| 2. bleu(m), bleue(f) - blue | 13. miroir - mirror |
| 3. brun(m), brune(f) - brown | 14. neuf(m), neuve(f), nouveau(m),
nouvelle(f) - new |
| 4. ce que, qui, que, quel(m), quelle(f) -
which, what | 15. non, ne pas - not |
| 5. ceci, ce, cet(m), cette(f) - this | 16. pièce, salle - room |
| 6. ces, ceux(m), celles(f) - these (plural) | 17. plancher - floor |
| 7. combien - how much | 18. plastique - plastic |
| 8. couleur - color | 19. quatre - four |
| 9. couteau - knife | 20. regarder - watch |
| 10. entrer - enter | 21. rouge - red |
| 11. ici - here | 22. salle à dîner - dining room |

23. s'asseoir - sit
24. six - six
25. tablette - shelf
26. tapis - carpet

27. trois - three
28. vase - vase
29. vide - empty

B

- Est-ce la cuisine?
- Oui, c'est la cuisine.
- Où est la salle à dîner?
- La salle à dîner est sur la gauche.
Nous entrons dans la salle à dîner.
- Qu'est-ce que ceci?
- Ceci est la table.
- La table est-elle en plastique?
- Non, elle est faite de bois.
- Qu'y a-t-il sur la table?
- Il y a des assiettes et des cuillères.
- Sont-elles propres?
- Oui, elles sont propres.
- Qu'y a-t-il à la table?
- C'est une chaise.
- Est-elle neuve?
- Oui, est elle neuve et confortable.
- De quelle couleur est la chaise?
- La chaise est brune.
- Combien de chaises sont dans cette pièce?
- Il y a quatre chaises dans cette pièce.
- Où sont les tasses?
- Les tasses sont sur la table.
- Où est la bouilloire?
- La bouilloire est sur le four.
- Est-elle vide?

- *Is this the kitchen?*
- *Yes, this is the kitchen.*
- *Where is the dining room?*
- *The dining room is to the left.*
We enter the dining room.
- *What is this?*
- *This is a table.*
- *Is the table plastic?*
- *No, it is made of wood.*
- *What is there on the table?*
- *These are plates and spoons.*
- *Are they clean?*
- *Yes, they are clean.*
- *What is there at the table?*
- *This is a chair.*
- *Is it new?*
- *Yes, it is new and comfortable.*
- *What color is this chair?*
- *This chair is brown.*
- *How many chairs are in this room?*
- *There are four chairs in this room.*
- *Where are the cups?*
- *The cups are on the table.*
- *Where is the tea kettle?*
- *The kettle is on the stove.*
- *Is it empty?*

- Non, elle n'est pas vide. Le chat est assis dans la théière.
- Qu'est-ce qui est accroché sur le mur?
- C'est une image.
- L'image est-elle neuve ou vieille?
- Elle est belle et vieille.
- Où sont les serviettes de table?
- Les serviettes sont dans un cabinet.
- Où est le cabinet?
- Il est placé près de l'image.
- De quelle couleur est le cabinet?
- Il est blanc.
- Combien d'étagères il y a dans le cabinet?
- Le cabinet a trois étagères.
- Où sont les fourchettes?
- Les fourchettes sont aussi dans le cabinet.
- Qu'est-ce que c'est?
- C'est un miroir. Le chien regarde dans le miroir.
- Qu'est-ce qui est sur le plancher?
- C'est un tapis.
- De quelle couleur est ce tapis?
- Le tapis est bleu.
- De quelle couleur est le plafond?
- Le plafond est gris.
- Qu'est-ce qui est suspendu sur le plafond?
- C'est un lustre.
- De quelle couleur est ce lustre?
- Ce lustre est bleu et blanc.
- Où est le réfrigérateur?
- Il est situé dans la cuisine.
- Le réfrigérateur est-il gros?
- Oui, il est gros.
- De quelle couleur est le réfrigérateur?

- *No, it is not empty. The cat is sitting in the teapot.*
- *What is hanging on the wall?*
- *It is a picture.*
- *Is the picture new or old?*
- *It is beautiful and old.*
- *Where are the napkins?*
- *The napkins are in a cabinet.*
- *Where is the cabinet?*
- *It is standing near the picture.*
- *What color is the cabinet?*
- *It is white.*
- *How many shelves are there in the cabinet?*
- *The cabinet has three shelves.*
- *Where are the forks?*
- *The forks are also in the cabinet.*
- *What is this?*
- *This is a mirror. The dog is looking in the mirror.*
- *What's on the floor?*
- *This is a carpet.*
- *What color is this carpet?*
- *This carpet is blue.*
- *What color is the ceiling?*
- *The ceiling is gray.*
- *What is hanging on the ceiling?*
- *This is a chandelier.*
- *What color is this chandelier?*
- *This chandelier is blue and white.*
- *Where is the refrigerator?*
- *It is located in the kitchen.*
- *Is the refrigerator big?*
- *Yes, it's big.*
- *What color is the refrigerator?*
- *The refrigerator is gray. The cat*

- Le réfrigérateur est gris. Le chat mange du poisson du réfrigérateur.
- Où est le mélangeur?
- Il est sur le réfrigérateur.
- Est-ce que le mélangeur est neuf?
- Oui, il est neuf.
- Où est la machine à café?
- Elle est près de l'évier.
- La machine à café est-elle propre?
- Non, elle est sale.
- Où est le grille-pain?
- Il est dans le cabinet de cuisine.
- Qu'y a-t-il sur la table?
- C'est un vase.
- Est-ce du verre?
- Oui, c'est du verre.
- Qu'est-ce qui est placé dans le vase?
- Ce sont des fleurs.
- Combien de fleurs y a-t-il dans le vase?
- Il y a six fleurs dans le vase.
- De quelle couleur sont ces fleurs?
- Elles sont rouges.
- Y'a-t-il un malaxeur ici?
- Non, le malaxeur est dans la cuisine.
- Y'a-t-il des couteaux dans le cabinet?
- Oui, il y a des couteaux dans le cabinet.
- De quelle couleur est l'assiette?
- Elle est bleue.
- De quelle couleur est le mur?
- Il est vert.

- is eating fish from the refrigerator.*
- Where's the blender?*
- It is on the refrigerator.*
- Is the blender new?*
- Yes, it is new.*
- Where is the coffee maker?*
- It is near the sink.*
- Is the coffee maker clean?*
- No, it's dirty.*
- Where is the toaster?*
- It is in the kitchen cabinet.*
- What is there on the table?*
- This is a vase.*
- Is it glass?*
- Yes, it is glass.*
- What is standing in the vase?*
- These are flowers there.*
- How many flowers are there in the vase?*
- There are six flowers in the vase.*
- What color are these flowers?*
- They are red.*
- Is there the mixer here?*
- No, the mixer is in the kitchen.*
- Are there knives in the cabinet?*
- Yes, there are knives in the cabinet.*
- What color is this dish?*
- It is blue.*
- What color is this wall?*
- It is green.*



Recommended reading

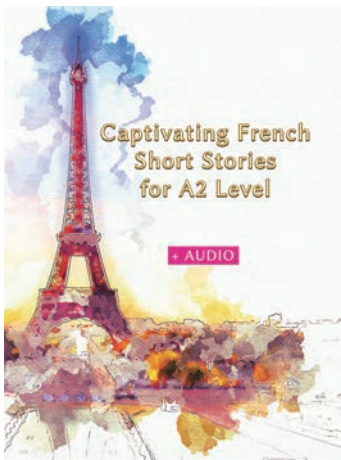
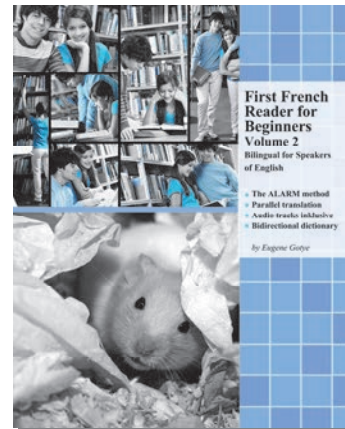


First French Reader for Beginners Bilingual for Speakers of English

The book consists of Beginner and Elementary courses with parallel French-English translation. The author maintains learners' motivation with funny stories about real life situations such as meeting people, studying, job searches, working etc. The method utilizes the natural human ability to remember words used in texts repeatedly and systematically. The author composed each sentence using only words explained in previous chapters. The second and the following chapters of the Beginner course have only about thirty new words each. The audio tracks are available inclusive on www.audiolego.com/Book/French-1/

First French Reader for Beginners Volume 2 for Elementary Level A2 Bilingual for Speakers of English

This book is Volume 2 of First French Reader for Beginners. There are simple and funny French texts for easy reading. The book consists of Elementary course with parallel French-English texts. The author maintains learners' motivation with funny stories about real life situations such as meeting people, studying, job searches, working etc. The method utilizes the natural human ability to remember words used in texts repeatedly and systematically. The audio tracks are available inclusive on www.audiolego.com/Book/French-2/



Captivating French Short Stories for Elementary Level A2 Bilingual for Speakers of English

There are simple and funny French stories for easy reading. The book consists of Elementary course with parallel French-English texts. The author maintains learners' motivation with funny stories about real life situations such as meeting people, studying, job searches, working etc. The method utilizes the natural human ability to remember words used in texts repeatedly and systematically. The audio tracks are available inclusive on www.audiolego.com/Book/French-3/



Second French Reader

Bilingual for Speakers of English (A2 B1)

A private detective is following the girl he is in love with. A former air force pilot, he is discovering some sides in the human nature he can't deal with.

Through the method used, a person will be able to enhance his or her ability to remember the words that has been incorporated into consequent sentences systematically. The audio tracks are available inclusive on www.audiolego.com/Book/French-4/

First French Reader for Students

Bilingual for Speakers of English

Beginner Elementary (A1 A2)

Each chapter of First French Reader for Students is filled with words that are organized by topic, then used in a story in French. Questions and answers rephrase information and text is repeated in English to aid comprehension. The quick and easy-to-use format organizes many of everyday situations from knowing your way around the house, studying at university, or going shopping. Through the method used, a reader will be able to enhance his or her ability to remember the words that has been incorporated into consequent sentences systematically. The audio tracks are available inclusive on www.audiolego.com/Book/French-10/

