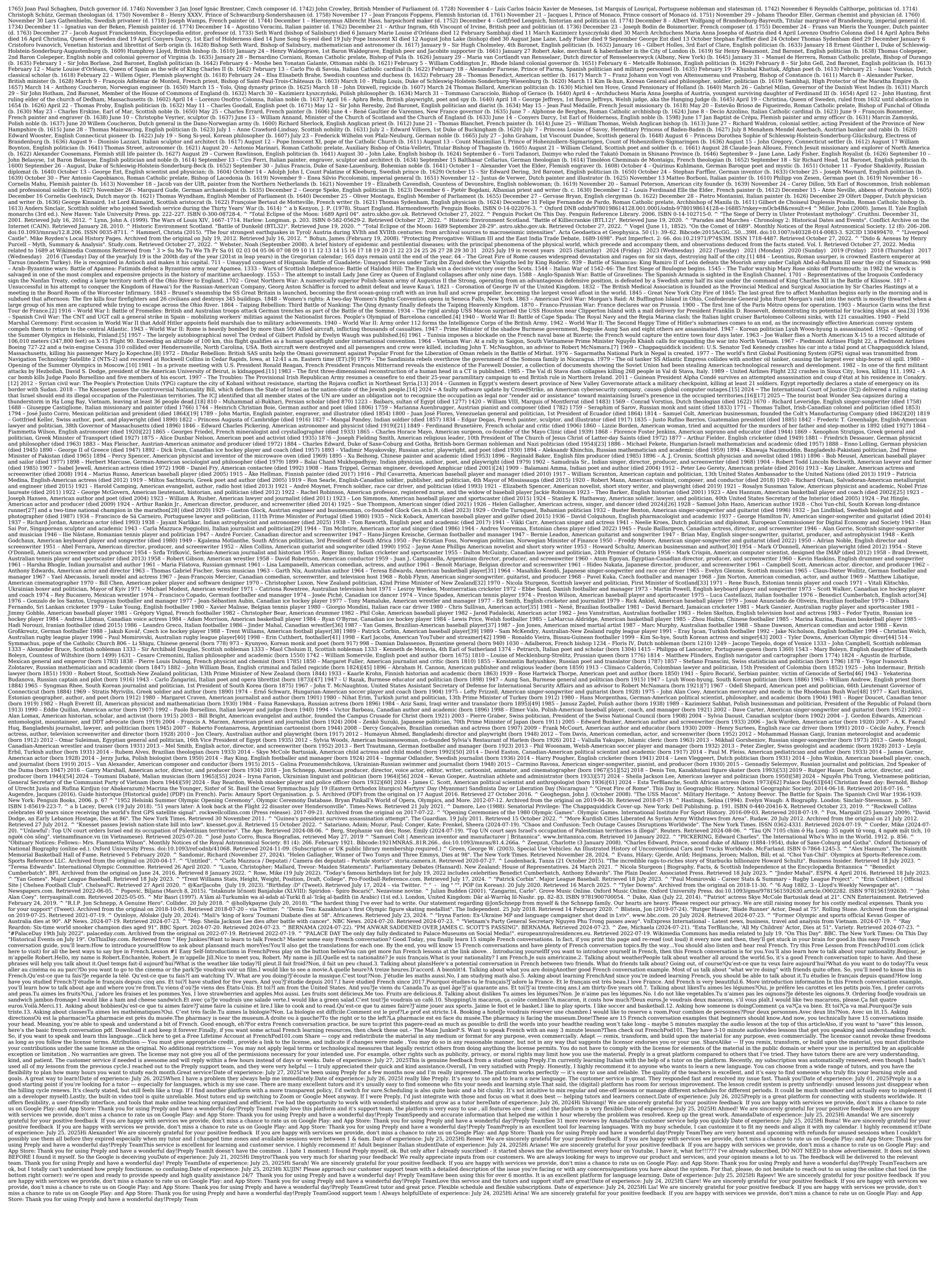
## I'm not a robot



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Are you learning French? Would you love to chat to French speakers with ease, without stumbling over your words? Getting to a decent level in any language takes time because there's lot of vocabulary you need to learn. But, one big shortcut you can use at the beginning is to work out which words and expressions you are likely to need right from the
start and focus on those. And the good news is you don't have to worry about it doing it for you! Here's my list of the 79 essential French phrases, you'll know exactly what to say in your first conversations with native speakers. They'll serve
you for your first interactions and well into the future. By the way, if you want to learn French Uncovered, you'll use my unique StoryLearning® method to learn French through story...not rules. It's as fun as it is effective. If you're ready to get
started, click here for a 7-day FREE trial. Anyway, back to our common French phrases.... let's discover what they are! Before we dive into the phrases themselves, there are a couple of need-to-knows about French that'll help you make the most of this list of common French phrases...
phrases in this post based on phonetic English. Although this is no substitute for listening to recordings or native speakers pronouncing the words, it'll help you get started. I've used 'j' to represent the French 'j' sound. But be aware that in French, it has a soft pronounciation, not like the English 'j' in 'John'. For a more detailed look at dive into
pronunciation, you can check out my comprehensive French pronunciation guide. French, like many other languages, has two ways to say "you" depending on your level of familiarity with the person you are speaking to. The basic rule is: When you're speaking to strangers, especially people who are older than you, you should use vous. When you're
speaking to someone you are on familiar terms with or when you speak to children, you can use tu. In my list, I've given the form you are most likely to need for that each phrase. Where you might need either, I've included both. Finally, in very informal spoken French, tu es and tu as can be abbreviated to t'es and t'as respectively. While this might not be
considered strictly 'correct', it is quite common. So I've used this form in my list for a couple of the more informal expressions to show where you might come across it. By the way, if you're interested in informal language, you can also check out this post on 23 colloquial French phrases for impressing the locals. First, let's look at the basic greetings in
French. These are fairly simple. And you no doubt already know at least some of them. #1 Bonjour! - Hello! (the standard greeting) #4 Enchanté(e)! - Nice to meet you! (a standard expression when meeting someone for the first time) After
greeting someone, you'll want to move the conversation on with some small talk. Here are a few of the standard questions and answers. #5 Ça va? - How are you? (the basic way to enquire how someone is) #6 Ça roule? - How's it going? (a much more informal way to ask the same question, to be used with people you are on very informal terms
with)#7 Comment vas-tu/comment tu vas? Comment allez-vous? - How are you? (a slightly more elegant version of ça va? in both the formal and not pronounced strongly#8 Ça va/je vais bien - I'm well (the first version is the same as the question but with different
intonation. The second is another way to say it)#9 Et toi? - And you?#10 Ça va le travail/le boulot/le taf? - How's work? (boulot and taf are much more informal words for "work" that you may hear)(sa va luh tra vai, luh boo low, luh taff - the last syllable of travail rhymes with "eye")#11 Comment va ton père? Ton père va bien? - How's your father?
(two ways to express this)(komon va ton pair, ton pair va byan)#12 Tu fais quoi comme travail/c'est quoi ton travail? - What's your job?/What work do you do? (can also be used with the vous form)(too fay kwah kom tra vai/say kwah ton tra vai)Next, here are the basic expressions of courtesy that you need to know right from the start.#13 Merci - Thank
you (the standard word for this)#14 Merci bien - Thank you (the bien adds some extra politeness or friendliness to the expression)#15 Merci beaucoup - Thank you very much (when you want to express extra gratitude)#16 De rien - It's nothing (the standard reply to merci)#17 Il n'y a pas de quoi - It's nothing/don't mention it (another, perhaps stronger,
way to respond to merci)(ill nee ah pah duh kwah)#18 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used to apologise or when trying to get past)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used for this)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used for this)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used for this)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used for this)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used for this)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used for this)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used for this)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used for this)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used for this)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Excuse me, sorry (both can be used for this)(eh skyoo zay mwah/pah don)#19 Excusez-moi/pardon - Exc
skyoo zay mwah/komon)#20 Je suis désolé(e) - I'm sorry (a stronger apology than excusez-moi/pardon)(juh swee dehsolay/ pah don)#21 Vas-y, Allez-y - Go on, go ahead, help yourself!")(va zee, allay zee, sair twah)Another situation
you might find yourself in is one where you have to deal with a problem. Here are some important questions and expressions to use when you are having difficulties or when everything is not going according to plan.#22 Pouvez-vous...? - Can you...? (can be combined with a range of other verbs)#23 Pouvez-vous parlez plus lentement s'il vous plaît? -
Can you speak more slowly please?(poo vay voo parlay ploo lon tuh mon sih voo play)#24 Pouvez-vous le répéter s'il vous plaît? - Can you help me please!(poo vay voo mayday sih voo play)#26 Je ne comprends pas - I don't understand#27 Je n'ai
rien compris! - I didn't understand anything/I haven't understood anything#28 Je ne parle pas (beaucoup) français - I don't speak (much) French(juh nuh pahl pah bo coo duh fron say)#29 Je suis perdu - I'm lost#30 Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire? - What does that mean?#31 Parlez-vous français/anglais? - Do you speak French/English?(parlay voo fron
say/ong glay) #32 Je ne me sens pas très bien - I don't feel very well(juh nuh muh son pah tray byan)#35 Attention! - Careful! (ah ton sion, fay/fet ah ton sion)#36 Au secours! - Help! Learning the basic question
words can get you a long way, even if you don't know much else of the language. Here they are in French: #37 Quoi? - Who? #41 Combien? - Who? #42 Quel(le)? - Who? #44 Quel(le)? - Who? #44 Quel(le)? - Who? #44 Quel(le)? - Who? #45 Quent ? - Who? #45 Quent ? - Who? #46 Quent? - Who? #46 Quent? - Who? #46 Quent? - Who? #47 Quent? - Who? #48 Quent? - Who? 
quel, quelle, quels, quelles - but they are all pronounced exactly the same) Check out this post on forming questions or french questions you're likely
to ask or be asked.#45 Comment tu t'appelles ?/tu t'appelles comment ? - What's your name? (the first one, you are more likely in spoken French)(komon too tappel, too tappel komon)#46 Quel âge ? - How old are you? (the same here - the first version is the "textbook" form, the second
is more common in informal spoken French)(kel aj ah too, too ah kel aj)#47 Quelle heure est-il ?/il est quelle heure? - What's the time (both forms are possible, the second is more common in informal spoken French)(kel er et ill/ill ay kell er)#48 C'est combien? - How much is it? How much does that cost?(say kom byan, sa coot kom
byan)#49 Tu viens d'où ?/t'es d'où ? - Where do you come from?/where are you from?#50 Tu comprends ? - Do you understand? (make the question with intonation)#51 Tu parles anglais/français ? - Do you speak English/French? (spoken, informal version - make the question with intonation)#51 Tu parles anglais/français ? - Do you speak English/French? (spoken, informal version - make the question with intonation)#51 Tu parles anglais/français ? - Do you speak English/French? (spoken, informal version - make the question with intonation)#51 Tu parles anglais/français ? - Do you speak English/French? (spoken, informal version - make the question with intonation)#51 Tu parles anglais/français ? - Do you speak English/French? (spoken, informal version - make the question with intonation)#51 Tu parles anglais/français ? - Do you speak English/French? (spoken, informal version - make the question with intonation)#51 Tu parles anglais/français ? - Do you speak English/French? (spoken, informal version - make the question with intonation)#51 Tu parles anglais/français ? - Do you speak English/French? (spoken, informal version - make the question with intonation)#51 Tu parles anglais/français ? - Do you speak English/French? (spoken, informal version - make the question with intonation)#52 Tu parles anglais/français ? - Do you speak English/French?
Do you speak English/French? (formal, polite version)(parlay voo ong glai/ fron say)#53 Où est la salle de bains ?/Où sont les toilettes? - Where is the toilet?(oo ay lah sal duh ban/oo son lay twah let)Here are some indispensable expressions for giving information about yourself as well as answering some other basic questions in French.#54 Je
m'appelle... - My name's... (the standard expression) #55 Je suis (Roger/Irlandais(e)/professeur) - I'm Roger/Irlandais(e)/professeur) - I'm Roger/Irlandais(e)
sentence won't make sense)#57 Je viens d'Écosse/je suis d
course(byan sure - pronounced with an 's' sound and not a 'sh') If you're lucky and make some French friends, you may even be invited to some special occasions in France. Here are the phrases you'll need for those situations.#65 Amuse-toi bien! - Have fun! (ah myooz twah byan, ah myoozay voo byan)#66 Bon voyage! - Have a good
trip!#67 Bonnes vacances! - Have a good holiday!#68 Bon appétit! (note that the final 't' is not pronounced in French - and nor should it be in English for that matter!)#69 Félicitations!#70 Bienvenue! - Welcome!#71 Joyeux anniversaire! - Happy birthday!(jway uh zannee ver sair)#72 Joyeux Noël! - Happy/merry
Christmas! #73 Bonne année! - Happy New Year! Finally, here are a few useful phrases for saying goodbye. #74 Au revoir! - Good bye! (the standard phrase) #75 Bonne journée! - Good evening! (again, the feminine form of bonsoir is used) #77 Bonne nuit!
- Good night!#78 À bientôt! - See you soon!#79 À demain! - See you tomorrow!So there you are! 79 common French phrases to help you take your first steps in your new language.You'll be amazed by how far these greetings, questions and basic courtesy phrases will get you in your first conversation with a French speaker.With this list, you'll be able to
greet a French speaker politely, introduce yourself, get to know them better and deal with any problems that might come up. So now, all that remains is for you to go find someone to talk to in French. Armed with this list, you'll never be lost for words again. And maybe, it might just be the start you need to go on to learn to speak French fluently! If you're
at beginner or false beginner level in French and want to learn to speak the language confidently, then I recommend my French Uncovered course. It's a complete beginner programme that teaches you through the power of story. So you not only will you improve your French quickly, you'll have fun doing it!Unlike traditional methods where you learn
through grammar rules, in French Uncovered, you immerse yourself in a story and learn as you read and listen. It's the same method I used to learn Italian in 3-months from home. Find out more and try it out by clicking here. Creator of the StoryLearning® Method Olly Richards is a renowned polyglot and language learning expert with over 15 years of
experience teaching millions through his innovative StoryLearning® method. He is the creator of StoryLearning, one of the world's largest language learning books and courses, including the bestselling "Short Stories" series published by Teach Yourself. When not developing
new teaching methods, Richards practices what he preaches—he speaks 8 languages fluently and continues learning new ones through his own methodology. Wouldn't it be nice if French conversations followed a script? Unfortunately, life's not a movie. But following a script actually can help you prepare for real-life French dialogues. Practicing with a
French conversation script allows you to become familiar with certain key words or phrases that you'll need in the real world. Here, I'll provide 10 simple, sample French conversation scripts, along with resources so you can find more on your own. Contents 1. Getting to Know SomeoneImagine you're a college student studying in France. Now, even if you
never have such an honor, this dialogue will equip you to introduce yourself and ask questions about another person in French. This is the scenario. You're still working on perfecting the language, so you go to a local event for FLE (français comme langue étrangère) or "French as a foreign language" college students. Over dinner, a student sitting next to
you strikes up a conversation. Because you're roughly the same age, you employ the informal tu (you). GÉRARD: Ma famille vient de la Côte d'Ivoire. Je m'appelle Gérard. (My family is from the Ivory Coast. My name is
Gérard.)TOI: Je m'appelle Lisa. Qu'est-ce que tu étudies? (My name is Lisa. What are you studying?)GÉRARD: J'étudie la musique. J'espère jouer un jour dans un orchestre. (I study music. I hope to play one day
in an orchestra.) GÉRARD: Quel instrument?) TOI: Je joue du violon. (I play the violin.) Feel free to customize the conversation. You're practicing how to introduce yourself, after all. You can also play around with different vocabulary by creating a whole new persona. Try different countries, names, fields of study, etc. You can be whoever
you want! 2. At the Grocery StoreThis dialogue offers opportunities to practice a formal register, modal verbs such as vous devez (you must) and vous pouvez (you must) and vous formal register, modal verbs such as vous devez (you must) and vous pouvez (you must) and you want (you must
Excusez-moi, Madame. Vous devez les peser à la machine dans le rayon fruits et légumes. (Excuse me, ma'am. You need to weigh them at the machine in the fruits and vegetable aisle.) VOUS: Ah, oui. J'ai oublié! (Ah, yes. I forgot!) CAISSIER: Pas de problème. Vous pouvez laisser les autres articles ici. (Not a problem. You can leave the other items
here.)VOUS: Merci. Donnez-moi une minute. (Thank you. Give me a minute.)(You return)VOUS: Merci pour votre patience. Bonne journée! (You're welcome. Have a good day!)This one's based on an encounter I had at a French grocery store when I forgot that at most
European supermarkets, you weigh vegetables in the produce section and a machine prints a barcode that can be scanned at check-out. There I was, just trying to buy a few carrots at self-checkout when the attendant noticed my confusion at the machine. Ideally, you'll now remember how to buy European fruits and vegetables like a natural. 3. At the
BankNow, opening a bank account is a big step, especially in another country. Unless you're looking to live in France long-term, you probably won't actually create an account with a French bank. However, this conversation allows you to familiarize yourself with specialized vocabulary such as financial terms and document names, which can be helpful
even during shorter trips. VOUS: Bonjour. Je voudrais ouvrir un compte. (Hello. I would like to open an account.) BANQUIER (BANKER): Très bien. Avez-vous une carte d'identité? (Very good. Do you have ID?) VOUS: J'ai un passeport américain. (I have an American passport.) BANQUIER: Ça marche. Avez-vous donc un titre de séjour? (That works. Do
you have a visa, then?) VOUS: Oui, je l'ai apporté avec moi. (Yes, I brought it with me.) BANQUIER: Bien. Enfin, avez-vous quelque chose avec votre adresse, une facture par exemple? (Good. Finally, do you have something with your address, a bill for example ?) VOUS: Oh, je pense que non. C'est obligatoire? (Oh, I don't think so. It's
 a debit card. Carte bancaire (bank card) or even carte bleue (blue card) are also used to refer to a debit card. The term carte de débit (debit card) is rare even though that's technically what the card is. Another used, especially in a formal situation. Thus, 2 p.m. becomes
14h00 or quatorze heures. 4. At the HotelWhen travelling in a French-speaking region, it's essential to have a place to stay. If you aren't staying with friends or family, chances are, you'll need a hotel. Many hotels can be booked online these days, but it's still fairly common to find hotels with availability—and even better prices—by seeking them out in a
you have a reservation?)VOUS: Non, je n'en ai pas. (No, I don't have one.)RÉCEPTIONNISTE: Pas de problème. Combien de nuits resterez-vous? (No problem. How many nights will you stay?)VOUS: Je resterai trois nuits. Et je voudrais une chambre avec une salle de bain, s'il vous plaît. (I will stay three nights. And I would like a room with a bathroom
please.) RÉCEPTIONNISTE: Bien sûr. Vous séjournerez à la chambre 23 au deuxième étage. (Of course. You will stay in room 23 on the second floor.) VOUS: Quand est le petit déjeuner? (Thank you. When is breakfast?) RÉCEPTIONNISTE: Le petit déjeuner est de 7h à 10h30. Avez-vous besoin du service de réveil automatique par téléphone? (Breakfast is
only shared bathrooms. If a private restroom is something that you'd like, it's always a good idea to confirm that the room has a salle de bain before booking. 5. At a RestaurantFood is a huge part in a French culture, and whether you plan to travel to a French-speaking country or move to one completely, taking part in a French culture, and whether you plan to travel to a French-speaking country or move to one completely, taking part in a French culture, and whether you plan to travel to a French-speaking country or move to one completely, taking part in a French culture, and whether you plan to travel to a French-speaking country or move to one completely, taking part in a French culture, and whether you plan to travel to a French-speaking country or move to one completely, taking part in a French culture, and whether you plan to travel to a French-speaking country or move to one completely, taking part in a French culture, and whether you plan to travel to a French-speaking country or move to one completely, taking part in a French culture, and whether you plan to travel to a French-speaking country or move to one completely, taking part in a French culture, and whether you plan to travel to a French-speaking country or move to one completely, taking part in a French culture, and the part in the part in
popular—and tasty—pastime. In this scenario, you've just been seated at your table with your new friend Marie, who you met at your hotel. You've decided to dine together, and you two have looked at the menu. The serveur (server, waiter) approaches and is ready to take your orders. This dialogue is a great way to learn how to order food in
French.SERVEUR: Est-ce que vous êtes prêts à commander? (Are you both ready to order?)VOUS: Oui. Nous voudrions une bouteille de vin rouge. (Yes. We would like a bottle of red wine.)SERVEUR: Bien sûr. Et pour le dîner, qu'est-ce que vous êtes prêts à commander? (Are you both ready to order?)VOUS: Pour commencer, je prendrai une salade
verte. En plat principal, je voudrais le poulet cordon bleu. (To start, I will have a green salad. As a main dish, I would like the chicken cordon bleu.) SERVEUR: C'est un coq au vin. (It is a coq au vin.) MARIE: Je prendrai une
salade niçoise et le coq au vin. (I will have a niçoise salade and the coq au vin.) (You and Marie eat the salads and main dishes while drinking wine.) SERVEUR: Avez-vous apprécié vos repas? (Did you enjoy your meals?) VOUS: Oui. Le poulet cordon bleu était délicieux. (Yes. The chicken cordon bleu was delicious.) SERVEUR: Voudriez-vous quelque chose
pour le dessert ? (Would you like something for dessert?) VOUS: Nous allons prendre un soufflé au chocolat à partager. (We will have a chocolat à partager. (We will have a chocolate soufflé to share.) Unlike restaurant to constantly check in on you and your fellow diners. As such, some tourists feel ignored and
get upset at perceived "bad service." If you would like to ask your server something, simply raise your hand as your server goes by or say excusez-moi (excuse me). They'd be happy to help. When the meal is finished, you can ask for the check by saying, l'addition, s'il vous plaît. 6. Talking About Family After dinner, you and Marie decide to walk around
town before heading back to the hotel. Since you two are still getting to know each other, you start talking about family in French.Despite this, you use the informal pronoun tu to address each other, since you're in an informal situation.MARIE: Ma mère est française et mon père vient de Corée. Je suis moitié française, moitié coréenne mais nous habitons
en Suisse. Tu es américain? (My mom is French, but my dad comes from Korea. I am half French, but we live in Switzerland. You are American?) TOI: Oui. Nous habitons à Chicago, mais mes grand-parents viennent d'Italie. (Yes. We live in Switzerland. You are American?) TOI: Oui. Nous habitons à Chicago, mais mes grand-parents viennent d'Italie.
brothers and sisters?)TOI: J'ai un petit frère et une grande sœur. Et toi? (I have a younger brother and an older sister.)MARIE: Je suis enfant unique. Que font ton frère et ta sœur? (I am an only child. What do your brother and ister do?)TOI: Mon frère va encore au lycée et ma sœur est avocate. Que font tes parents? (My brother still goes to high
school and my sister is a lawyer. What do you parents do?)MARIE: Mon père est médecin aussi! (My dad is a doctor.)MARIE: Et ta mère? (And your mom?)TOI: Elle travaille dans une pharmacie. (She works at a pharmacy.)When you're talking
about jobs in French, remember that you don't need the word un or une (a/an). This means that you just place the noun of the job after the form of the word avocat. Fun fact: The word avocat also means avocado, so keep in mind that the meaning of this word will depend heavily on context. 7. Asking for DirectionsThe next
day, you decide to eat an early breakfast and explore the quaint town you're visiting. Your intention is to walk along the river and visit a historic church in the town's center. Along the way, however, you get lost. You see a commerçant (shopkeeper) opening up his store for the day, and you decide to ask for directions in French. VOUS: Excusez-moi,
Monsieur. Je cherche l'Église Sainte-Agathe. (Excuse me, sir. I'm looking for the Saint Agatha Church.) COMMERÇANT: Ah, quelle belle église! Elle est à la grande place. (Ah, what a beautiful church! It is in the town square.) VOUS: Connaissez-vous le chemin? (Do you know the way?) COMMERÇANT: Continuez tout droit sur 300 mètres jusqu'au pont
Traversez le pont et puis tournez à droite. Vous y trouverez un bureau de poste. (Continue straight ahead 300 meters until the bridge and then turn right. You will find a post office?) COMMERÇANT: Allez dans la ruelle à gauche du bureau. La grande place se situe au
bout de la ruelle. Ça y est! (Go down the alley to the left of the post office. The town square is at the end of the alley. That is it!) VOUS: Merci, monsieur. (Thank you, sir.) COMMERÇANT: Avez-vous besoin d'une carte? Je les vends dans mon magasin. (Do you need a map? I sell them in my store.) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça coûte? (Yes. How much does it!) VOUS: Oui. Combien ça
cost?)TU: Ça coûte 7 euros, mais je vous la donne gratuitement. (It costs 7 euros, but I will give it to you for free.)While using the words gauche (left) and droite (right) are common ways to give directions in French, cardinal directions are normally used for longer distances. The four cardinal directions in French are normally used for longer distances.
and ouest (west). 8. A Tour of the ApartmentDuring your stay in a French-speaking country—whether during your studies or your visit to that quaint small town—you're bound to meet some friends may be native speakers and some might even invite you over to their apartments for a visit. In this scenario, we return to Gérard from
Côte d'Ivoire. He's invited you and some others from your conversation group over for dinner on the stipulation that it's a French-only evening. You arrive first, armed with a box of chocolate from a real chocolate maker)—as is customary to give to hosts when you go to someone's home. After some pleasantries, Gérard takes you on a tour of
his apartment.GÉRARD: Voici mon appartement. Il y a une cuisine, un petit salon, une salle de bain et deux chambres? Est-ce que tu vis avec une autre personne? (Two bedrooms? Do you live with another person?)GÉRARD: Non, je a bathroom and two bedrooms.)TU (YOU): Deux chambres? Est-ce que tu vis avec une autre personne?
vis tout seul. La deuxième chambre est un bureau à domicile. (No, I live alone. The second bedroom is a home office.)TU: Est-ce qu'il y a une baignoire dans la salle de bain? (Is there a bathtub in the bathroom?)GÉRARD: Non, mais il y a une baignoire dans la salle de bain? (Is there a bathtub in the bathroom?)GÉRARD: Non, mais il y a une baignoire dans la salle de bain? (Is there a bathtub in the bathroom?)GÉRARD: Non, mais il y a une baignoire dans la salle de bain?
machine for my clothes. It's super to not go to the laundromat.)TU: Ah, oui. Est-ce qu'il y a un lave-vaisselle dans la cuisine? (Oh, yes. Is there a dishwasher in the kitchen?)GÉRARD: Oui. Et j'ai a une grande télévision dans le salon. J'aime regarder le foot. (Yes. And I have a big television in the living room. I like to watch soccer.)TU: C'est combien le
loyer? (How much is rent?) GERARD: C'est 650 euros par mois. (It is 650 euros par mois. (It is 650 euros par mois. (It is 650 euros par mois.) There are loads of French house vocabulary words depending on the type of place a person lives in, so make sure to check them all out. 9. At a Job InterviewAside from school or travel, it's not uncommon for people to want to move to a French-speaking country for
work. This provides a fantastic opportunity to travel, practice French and make money all at the same time. Some of the most common jobs for native English as a Second Language teacher or an au pair. For the purpose of our scenario, let's say you see a sign in the window of a language school looking
for an English teacher, and you think you may be suitable for the role. You walk into the language school and talk to the receptionniste about the job. VOUS: Bonjour, madame. I am interested in the job as an English teacher. Is the
job full-time or part-time?)RÉCEPTIONNISTE: Le poste est à temps partiel. Le professeur travaillera chaque matin de 9h à 11h30. (The teacher will work on the weekend?)RÉCEPTIONNISTE: Non. Le poste est de lundi à
vendredi. Avez-vous de l'expérience dans l'enseignement de l'anglais? (No. The job is from Monday to Friday. Do you have experience teaching English?)VOUS: Oui. J'étais tuteur d'anglais aux États-Unis. (Yes. I was an English tutor in the United States.)RÉCEPTIONNISTE: Excellent. Avez-vous des références? (Excellent. Do you have
references?)VOUS: Oui. Combien est le salaire ? (Yes. How much is the pay?)RÉCEPTIONNISTE: Le salaire est de 200 euros par semaine. (Thank you for the information. I would like to apply for this job.)RÉCEPTIONNISTE: Bien! J'aurais besoin de
votre CV, s'il vous plaît. (Good! I would need your CV, please.)CV stands for curriculum vitae, and it's used in place of a resume when applying to jobs. Check out this
post for more phrases and resources for acing your job interview in French. 10. At the Doctor's Becoming sick while traveling or living abroad isn't something we want to think about, but it's always a good idea to be prepared with French medical terms just in case. In our final scenario, you're not feeling well, so you decide to go chez le médecin (to the
doctor's office).MEDECIN (DOCTOR): Bonjour. Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas? (Hello. What is the matter?)VOUS: Je ne vais pas bien. J'ai une fièvre, un mal de tête et des frissons. (I am not well. I have a fever, a headache and chills.)MEDECIN: Avez-vous mal à la gorge ou une toux? (Do you have a sore throat or a cough?)VOUS: Non, mais j'ai le nez bouché
 (No, but I have a stuffy nose.) MÉDECIN: Ok. Je vais prendre votre température et écouter vos poumons avec le stéthoscope.) (The doctor does his examination.) MÉDECIN: Votre température du corps est de 38.5 °C. C'est une petite fièvre. Je n'entends pas de fluide dans les
poumons. (Your body temperature is 38.5 °C. It is a slight fever. I do not hear fluid in your lungs.) VOUS: Quel soulagement. (That is a relief.) MÉDECIN: Vous devriez vous reposer. Je conseille aussi beaucoup d'eau et de soupe.
temperature in Celsius as opposed to Fahrenheit. Further, a medical doctor is not a docteur in French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; that more commonly denotes someone who has received their PhD. Why Use Dialogue Examples to Study French; the photograph of the
dialogues demonstrate how the language is used in specific, common and realistic situations. This alone is extremely beneficial for French learners. Having a great French accent is half the battle to expressing yourself in a conversation. French dialogues also
put grammatical constructions in context, teach new and topical vocabulary and let us see conversational converse with native French speakers. How to Practice with French Conversation ScriptsIt may seem awkward if you're by yourself, but a script.
like a real conversation, is meant to be spoken out loud. Again, taking the time to really focus on what you sound like does pay off. To get the most out of audio French dialogues, I suggest a three-step study program: Step one: Just listen. Don't worry about the words or expressions or even grammatical constructions that are unfamiliar to you. Basically,
during this first listen, just try to get the gist of the dialogue. Step two: Listen again, but this time, mark down the words and expressions you don't know and then look them up. This is the time to consult the transcript if there is one. Step three: Listen a final time, but now follow closely with your notes and translations. This three-step program helps you
get accustomed to listening to French conversation without becoming overwhelmed or lost. It also helps you build on your listening comprehension skills in a strategic way, by prioritizing context clues first and then giving you the space to fill in holes and build your vocabulary. Further, it could be a good idea to go through the script a few times, trying to
read at different speeds. Try going through it slowly to work on pronunciation, then say it again at a conversational speed so the words flow more naturally off your tongue. If possible, act out the scenario with a partner, whether that's someone who speaks French or is a learner like you. It can make the script seem more realistic and enjoyable. Switch
internet provides many opportunities for further study. These sites are key places to go to keep the conversations going and, if you're creative, give you ideas for your own practice scenarios. Podcast Français Facile (Easy French Podcast) has almost 100 dialogue examples sorted by situation. There are more 
formal dialogues for situations like work, but also natural and spontaneous telephone conversations and conversations between friends. Because of this, the dialogues aren't necessarily sorted by French. While each dialogue comes with a French
transcript as well as a comprehension quiz, there are no English translations, so a basis in the French language is definitely required. Furthermore, some conversations are more technical or advanced than others. To Learn French language is definitely required. Furthermore, some conversations are more technical or advanced than others. To Learn French language is definitely required.
levels. That means that you can start using the dialogues as an absolute beginner and follow the natural progression to become an intermediate speaker. Topics on ToLearn French span common conversational situations such as food, travel, school and even texting language. Each dialogue is presented in clear audio and there are French transcripts and
order and see how individual words fit together. Not sure where to start? Why not visit a French bakery? Really, I can't think of a more delicious place to start. Speak French Fluently has a fair collection of dialogue has an
audio recording, a French transcript and an English translation, so following the three-step program is still possible at this advanced level of French. While there are no comprehension activities, there's enough advanced French gold to make your newly acquired vocabulary shine! The situations of these dialogues span job interviews, a courtroom
proceeding and broadcast journalism. As you can imagine, due to the content and the spontaneity of these dialogues, these are recommended for intermediate to advanced French, try to relax. The site has introductory pointers for each conversation. You can find out who can find o
the people involved are, what the context is and some listening tips. Learn French with Vincent 
than an hour of focused, beginner-level dialogues. Yes, more than an hour! The best part: Each dialogue is spoken in slow, clear French and is complete with engaging visuals and a French transcript as part of the video itself. This makes following our three-step program effortless. Further, topics are varied and span everything from introductions and
describing yourself to short, fantastical French stories.239 dialogues in French. While that number may seem overwhelming, in my opinion, this video has the best bang for your buck, so to speak. You get a lot of French dialogue over a lot of
common topics in a pretty short span of time. It beats sitting in a French class, doesn't it? The video itself starts with dialogues aimed at beginner and pre-intermediate learners and moves up to more advanced topics for intermediate learners and moves up to more advanced topics for intermediate learners.
according to your skill level and maybe complete this video over a couple of sessions. Further, while there are transcripts in the video, there are no English translations or exercises. Because of that, I suggest that you use this video after learning the foundations of the French language so that you can more easily follow along. Becoming comfortable
speaking French is always a challenge, but it's not impossible. Real human conversations usually don't follow predictable rules either! But there are still ways to prepare. French conversation scripts such as these can give you key words that are likely to come up in an actual conversation, as well as familiarize you with conversational flow. Happy
conversing! If you like learning French at your own pace and from the comfort of your device, I have to tell you about FluentU. FluentU makes it easier (and way more fun) to learn French by making real content like movies and series accessible to learners. You can check out FluentU's curated video library, or bring our learning tools directly to Netflix or
YouTube with the FluentU Chrome extension. One of the features I find most helpful is the interactive captions—you can tap on any word to see its meaning, an image, pronunciation, and other examples from different contexts. It's a great way to pick up French vocab without having to pause and look things up separately. FluentU also helps reinforce
what you've learned with personalized quizzes. You can swipe through extra examples and complete engaging exercises that adapt to your progress. You'll get extra practice with the words you find more challenging and even be reminded you when it's time to review! You can use FluentU on your computer, tablet, or phone with our app for Apple or
Android devices. Click here to take advantage of our current sale! (Expires at the end of this month.), the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,766 active editors 7,029,047 articles in English Dick Cresswell (27 July 1920 – 12 December 2006) was an officer and pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF). Born in Tasmania, he joined the RAAF in
July 1938. He commanded No. 77 (Fighter) Squadron from April 1942 to August 1945, in Australian over the mainland—in November 1942. He commanded No. 81 (Fighter) Wing from May 1944 to March 1945, and simultaneously
No. 77 Squadron between September and December 1944. In September 1950, during the Korean War, he took command of No. 77 Squadron for the third time. He oversaw its conversion to Gloster Meteors, becoming the first RAAF commander of a jet squadron in war, and earned the Commonwealth and US Distinguished Flying Crosses. Cresswell
resigned from the RAAF in 1957, and flew with Bobby Gibbes's Sepik Airways in New Guinea before joining de Havilland Australia in 1959. He retired in 1974. (Full article...) Recently featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured articles About District No. 13 School ... that the Big Stone County featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes Second Test, 19
Museum preserves a historic octagonal one-room schoolhouse (pictured)? ... that Copford Place has been used as a prisoner of war camp and a retirement home for "gentlefolk"? ... that Kamla Jaan, a hijra and mayor, was removed from office
referred to a store at Muscatine Mall as their "Yankee store" because it was then their northernmost? ... that George Mearns Savery was a pioneer of women's education in England? ... that there was an attempt to make a ten-year-old English prince the king of Sicily? Archive Start a new article Ozzy Osbourne Armed clashes erupt in
the Cambodia-Thailand border conflict. Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36
people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Arnold Palacios Chuck Mangione Hulk Hogan Thomas Anthony Durkin Giora Epstein Béatrice Uria-Monzon Nominate an article July 27 Colonial Pipeline system map in 2012 1689 - First Jacobite rising: Scottish and Irish Jacobites defeated
 Williamite forces at Killiecrankie, Scotland. 1955 - The Austrian State Treaty came into effect, ending the Allied occupation of Austria, although the country was not free of Allied troops until October. 1965 - Mattachine Midwest, a gay rights organization in Chicago, held its first meeting. 2007 - While covering a police pursuit in Phoenix, Arizona, two
news helicopters collided in mid-air, killing both crews. 2020 - A major oil spill from the Colonial Pipeline was discovered in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (system map pictured). Joe Tinker (b. 1880; d. 1948)Carlos Vila Nova (b. 1959)Piet de Jong (d. 2016)Edna O'Brien (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 26 July 27 July 28 Archive By email List of
days of the year About Liberty Leading the People (French: La Liberté guidant le peuple) is a painting of the Romantic era by the French artist Eugène Delacroix, commemorating the July Revolution of 1830 that toppled King Charles X. A bare-breasted "woman of the people" with a Phrygian cap personifying the concept and Goddess of Liberty,
accompanied by a young boy brandishing a pistol in each hand, leads a group of various people forward over a barricade and the bodies of the fallen while holding aloft the flag of the French Revolution—the tricolour, which again became France's national flag after these events—in one hand, and brandishing a bayonetted musket with the other. The
figure of Liberty is also viewed as a symbol of France and the French Republic known as Marianne. The painting is displayed in the Louvre in Paris. Painting credit: Eugène Delacroix; photographed Shonagon Recently featured: Cytoplasmic streaming Hudson Yards Emperor angelfish Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub fond for the Louvre in Paris.
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INDUCTOR INDUCTOR IN THE COMMON Earth-Snake) 1816 or 1435 or 663March 2: Heidelberg Castle is burned, 1689 (MDCLXXXIX) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Lulian calendar, the 1689th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 689th year of the 2nd millennium, the
89th year of the 17th century, and the 10th and last year of the Julian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calend
James of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the Glorious Revolution. The latter realms entering the Nine Years War and its expansion to the American colonies in the King William's War. The Bill of Rights becomes law in England. Japanese writer Bashō goes on a voyage, resulting in the classic Narrow Road to the Interior. The death of Pope Innocent XI
and the election of the 241st Pope Alexander VIII. The Holy Roman Empire wins the Battle of Niš, fought against Spain. Peter the Great decrees the construction of the Great Siberian Road to China. January 22 (January 12, 1688 O.S.) - Glorious Revolution in England: The Convention
Parliament is convened to determine if King James II of England, the last Roman Catholic British monarch, vacated the throne when he fled to France, at the end of 1688. The settlement of this is agreed on 8 February.[1] January 30 - The first performance of the opera Henrico Leone composed by Agostino Steffani takes place in Hannover to inaugurate
the new royal theatre in the Leineschloss. February 12 - John Locke returned to London from exile in Holland.[2] February 23 (February 13, 1688 O.S.) - William III and Mary II are proclaimed co-rulers of England, Scotland and Ireland.[1] March 2 - Nine Years' War: As French forces leave, they set fire to Heidelberg Castle, and the nearby town of
Heidelberg. March 22 (March 12 O.S.) - Start of the Williamite War in Ireland: The deposed James II of England lands with 6,000 French soldiers in Ireland, where there is a Catholic majority, hoping to use it as the base for a counter-coup.[3] However, many Irish Catholics see him as an agent of Louis XIV of France, and refuse to support him. March 27 -
Japanese haiku master Bashō sets out on his last great voyage, which will result in the prose and verse classic Oku no Hosomichi ("Narrow Road to the Interior"). April 4 - A total lunar eclipse is visible in central Asia.[4] April 11 (O.S.) - William III and Mary II are crowned in London as King and Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland.[5] Ireland does not
recognise them yet, while the Estates of Scotland declare King James VII of Scotland deposed. April 18 Boston revolt: Unpopular New England Governor Sir Edmund Andros and other officials are overthrown by a "mob" of Bostonians. Andros, an appointee of James II of England, is disliked for his support of the Church of England and revocation of
various colonial charters. The Siege of Derry and asks for its surrender during the Williamite War in Ireland as former King James II arrives at the gates of Derry and asks for its surrender during the Williamite War in Ireland. The Protestant defenders refuse and the siege lasts until August 1 when it is abandoned. [6] April 19 - A fire in Amalienborg-palace in Copenhagen killed 180 people. May 11
(May 1 O.S.) The Battle of Bantry Bay begins during the Williamite War in Ireland as the French fleet under the Earl of Torrington, and withdraws unpursued.[7] William and Mary accept the Scottish throne a month after the
Scottish Parliament votes to depose King James VII May 12 - Nine Years' War: With England and the Netherlands now both ruled by William III, they join the Grand Alliance (League of Augsburg), thus escalating the conflict, which continues until 1697. This is also the effective beginning of King William's War, the first of four North American Wars (until
1763) between English and French colonists, both sides allied to Native American tribes. The nature of the fighting is a series of raids on each other's settlements, across the Canadian and New England to protect Protestants but with Roman Catholics
intentionally excluded, is passed; this effectively concludes the Glorious Revolution. May 25 - The last hearth tax is collected in England and Wales. May 31 - Leisler's Rebellion: Calvinist Jacob Leisler deposes lieutenant governor Francis Nicholson and assumes control of the Province of New York. June 5 - The Convention of Estates adjourns in Scotland
after 11 weeks and its members form a new Scottish parliament. June 14 - The Duke of Gordon, a Scottish peer and Jacobite rising: Battle of
Killiecrankie near Pitlochry in Perthshire - Scottish Covenanter supporters of James II, but the latter's leader, John Graham, Viscount Dundee, is killed. Hand grenades are used in action.[8] July 28 - English sailors break through a floating boom across the River Foyle, to
end the siege of Derry after 105 days.[9] August 2 - Boston Revolt: Edmund Andros, former governor of the Dominion of New England, escapes from Boston to Connecticut, but is recaptured. August 12 - Innocent XI (Benedetto
Odescalchi, b. 1611), Pope since 1676, dies. He played a major part in founding both the League of Augsburg, against Louis XIV, and the Holy League, against the Ottoman Empire. August 20 - A large Williamite force under Marshal Schomberg begins the siege of Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland, which surrenders on August 27. August 21 - First
Jacobite rising: Battle of Dunkeld - Covenanters defeat the Jacobites in Scotland. [10] August 23 Roman Catholic cardinals convene in Rome for a papal conclave to elect a successor to Pope Innocent XI. The conclave lasts until October 6. Gravely ill, the Empress Xiaoyiren is proclaimed empress by her husband, China's Kangxi Emperor, after having been
 Imperial Noble Consort since 1682. She dies the next day. August 27 - China and Russia sign the Treaty of Nerchinsk. September 8 - The Siege of Mainz (in the modern-day Rheinland-Pfalz state of Germany), which had started on June 1, ends after almost three months, as French General Nicolas Chalon du Blé surrenders the walled city to the armies of
Austria and the Dutch Republic. September 9 - King William brings England into a military alliance with the Holy Roman Empire in a fight against the Ottoman Empire during the Great Turkish War in modern-day Serbia. September 28-29 - A
total lunar eclipse is visible in eastern America, western Europe and west Africa.[11] October 6 - The papal conclave in Rome unanimously elects Pietro Vito Ottoboni as the new Pope. Ottoboni takes the name Alexander VIII and succeeds Pope Innocent XI, to become the 241st pope, the first Venetian to hold the office in over 200 years. October 26 -
Skopje fire of 1689 occurs, lasting for two days and burning much of the Creat Siberian Road to China. December 10 - A great comet is visible from
Pekin and sightings continue until December 24th, including many from Dutch ships near the equator. [12] December 16 - The Bill of Rights (An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown), drawn up by the Convention Parliament of England to establish constitutional monarchy in England, but with
Roman Catholics barred from the throne, receives royal assent; it will remain substantially in force into the 21st century. December 22 - A serious earthquake strikes Innsbruck, Austria.[13] Peter the Great plots to overthrow his half-sister Sophia as regent of Russia. Supporters of William of Orange seize Liverpool Castle in the north west of England.[14]
The English East India Company expands its influence, and a Committee of the House of Commons is formed to deal with the concerns of the Opera Dido and Aeneas by Henry Purcell takes place at Josias Priest's girls' school in
Chelsea, London, with a libretto based on Virgil's Aeneid. [16] Boston suffers a smallpox epidemic. [17] Montesquieu born 18 January Pierre-Joseph Alary born 19 March Richard Ward (governor) born 15 July Szymon Czechowicz born
22 July Prince William, Duke of Gloucester born 24 July Henric Benzelius born 7 August Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer born 1 September Anna Sophie Schack born 4 September Frans van Mieris the Younger born 24 December January 7 - Robert Murray, Brigadier-General, Scottish
soldier, Member of Parliament (d. 1738) January 11 - Charles Parkin, English clergyman and antiquarian (d. 175) January 15 - Giovanni Gaetano Bottari, Italian scholar and critic (d. 1775) January 17 - Charles Parkin, English clergyman and antiquarian (d. 1775) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1756) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political
Wassenbergh, painter from the Northern Netherlands (d. 1750) January 21 - Daniel Henchman, bookseller (d. 1761) January 22 - Philibert Orry, French politician (d. 1747) January 23 - Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1759) January 23 - Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1759) January 23 - Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1759) January 23 - Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1759) January 23 - Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1759) January 23 - Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1759) January 23 - Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1759) January 24 - Gaspare Diziani, Italian painter (d. 1767) January 29 - Janu
February 1 - Thomas Jenner, English academic (d. 1768) February 23 - Blas de Lezo, admiral of the Spanish Empire (d. 1741) February 23 - Leonardo Antonio Olivieri, Italian composer (d. 1775) John Roosevelt, American businessman
and alderman (d. 1750) Maximilian Emanuel of Württemberg-Winnental, German noble (d. 1763) March 3 - Thomas Ingoldsby, British politician and field marshal (d. 1763) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1768) March 3 - Ma
officer (d. 1763) Nanbu Toshimoto, mid-Edo period Japanese samurai, the 6th daimyō of Morioka Domain (d. 1725) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 25 - Peder Hersleb, Norwegian bishop (d. 1757) March 26 - Archduchess Maria
Magdalena of Austria, Austrian Royal (d. 1743) April 2 - Arthur Dobbs, Irish politician, governor of the Province of North Carolina (d. 1748) April 15 - William Murray, Marquess of Tullibardine, Scottish army officer and Jacobite leader (d. 1746) April 15 - Richard Ward, American
colonial governor (d. 1763) April 18 - Marie Anne de Bourbon, French noble (d. 1720) April 21 - Johann Jakob Fried, German obstetrician (d. 1749) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1736) May 2 - Franz
de Paula Ferg, Austrian painter (d. 1740) May 5 - John Tufts, American minister and music educator (d. 1750) May 11 - Heinrich Karl Ludwig de Herault, Prussian Army general (d. 1757) May 15 - Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, writer and poet from England (d.
1762) May 16 - Samuel Adams Sr., American brewer (d. 1748) May 21 - André-François Deslandes, French philosopher (d. 1757) May 24 - Daniel Finch, 8th Earl of Winchilsea, British politician (d. 1769) May 27 - Andreas Jakob von Dietrichstein, Archbishop of Salzburg (d. 1753) May 28 - Maximilian of Hesse-Kassel, German prince (d. 1753) May 29 -
Louis de Gramont, 6th Duke of Gramont, French general (d. 1745) June 2 - Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, British politician, bibliophile, collector and patron of the arts (d. 1741) June 6 - Algernon Coote, 6th Earl of Mountrath, Irish politician (d. 1744) June 7 -
Antoine Louis Rouillé, French noble (d. 1761) June 12 - Sir Richard Grosvenor, 4th Baronet, British politician; (d. 1732) June 23 - George Hay, 8th Earl of Kinnoull, British diplomat (d. 1758) June 24 - Giovanni Casini, Portrait painter and sculptor (d. 1748) June 26 Edward
Holyoke, American academic administrator, 9th president of Harvard (d. 1769) July 9 - Alexis Piron, French writer (d. 1773) July 14 - Antoine Gaubil, French missionary (d. 1759) July 15 - Mary Montagu,
Duchess of Montagu (d. 1751) July 16 - Samuel Molyneux, Irish politician (d. 1755) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1775) July 24 - Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne (d. 1700) July 26 - Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1755) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1775) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, American soldier and politician (d. 1768) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, American soldier and politician (d. 1768)
Maria Anna Josepha Althann, Spanish noble (d. 1755) August 1 - Pedro de Calatayud, writer (d. 1773) August 3 - Ladislas Ignace de Bercheny, Marshal of France (d. 1778) August 4 - James Cotter the Younger, Leader of the Catholics of Cork (d. 1720) August 7 - Henric Benzelius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1758) August 8 - Wenzel Lorenz Reiner, Czech
painter (d. 1743) August 19 - Samuel Richardson, English writer and printer (d. 1751) Philipp Segesser, Swiss missionary (d. 1762) September 4 Hugh Bethell, British Member of Parliament (d. 1747) Thomas Lawrence,
American mayor (d. 1754) Anna Sophie Schack, Danish noblewoman (d. 1760) September 13 - Johan Fredrik Peringskiöld, Swedish translator (d. 1772) September 18 - Gabriel Malagrida, Italian missionary (d. 1761) September 21 - Jan Klemens Branicki, Polish noble
(d. 1771) September 22 - Catharina Backer, painter from the Northern Netherlands (d. 1762) September 23 - Antonio Denzio, Italian opera singer (d. 1763) September 24 - Johann Adam Steinmetz, German pastor (d. 1763) September 24 - Johann Adam Steinmetz, German pastor (d. 1763) September 27 - Edward Stanley, 11th Earl of Derby, English noble and
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politician (d. 1776) September 29 - Henry Perrot, British Member of Parliament (d. 1740) September 30 - Jacques Aubert, French composer and violinist (d. 1753) October 10 - Francesco Maria Pratilli, Italian priest, antiquarian, famed for skilled forgeries (d. 1763) October 15 - Nicolas-Ignace de Beaubois, French missionary (d. 1770) October 22 King John V of Portugal, Portu



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