Dr Michael Gruneberg

3X FASTER FRENCH

with LinkWord

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3 x Faster French 1

with LinkWord.

Dr Michael Gruneberg

Test yourself with 3 x Faster Frech 1 with LinkWord

You will be amazed how many words you will learn in less than 3 minutes.

Imagine each picture *below in your mind's eye as vividly as you can for about* ***ten seconds*** *before moving on to the next word.*

The French for **rabbit** is LAPIN [LAPAHn].
Imagine a **rabbit** LAPPING at a bowl of water.

The French for **cat** is CHAT [SHA].
Imagine a **cat** SHATtering a glass.

The French for **goat** is CHEVRE [SHEVR].
Imagine you watch a **goat** SHIVER.

The French for **horse** is CHEVAL [SHeVAL].
Imagine poking a **horse** with a SHOVEL.

The French for **animal** is ANIMAL [ANEEMAL].
Imagine **animals** looking out from *the Eiffel Tower*.

The French for **hedgehog** is HERISSON [AYREESOn].
Imagine your HAIRY SON looking like a **hedgehog**.

The French for **cow** is VACHE [VASH].
Imagine trying to WASH a **cow**.

The French for **dog** is CHIEN [SHEE AHn].
Imagine a **dog** with a SHINE on its coat.

The French for **deer** is CERF [SER].
Imagine SERving a **deer** on a plate.

The French for **goose** is OIE [WA].
Imagine a **goose** hanging from a WIRE in a butcher's shop.

Now translate the words below into English:

OIE – _____

CERF – _____

CHIEN – _____

VACHE – _____

HERISSON – _____

ANIMAL – _____

CHEVAL – _____

CHEVRE – _____

CHAT – _____

LAPIN – _____

Now test yourself on the next page to see how many you remember.

If this works for you, you will like the whole ebook!
The Linkword course also teaches you grammar in a really fast and easy way. After 10-12 hours you will have learned hundreds of words and be able to communicate in many situations.

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Will I really learn 3 x faster?

Welcome to the 3 x Faster French 1 with LinkWord ebook. This ebook will give you a working vocabulary and basic grammar faster than you ever imagined possible. To see just how much LinkWord is appreciated by users, just read some of our many positive customer reviews who find LinkWord courses not only highly effective but highly enjoyable.

“Having tried a number of language learning courses I always found it almost impossible to retain the information. Then I stumbled upon LinkWord Languages and found its word association methods an absolute deal breaker for my limited retention abilities.”
Dave Linly, uk.trustpilot.com/review/linkwordcourses.video

“It took 12 hours to teach a regime that normally takes 40 hours.“
Financial Times interview with of training manager of Thomson holidays

“I’m astonished at the amount of new words I am learning so easily and absolutely love the fact that within a week I was already constructing sentences.”
Willow May, uk.trustpilot.com/review/linkwordcourses.video

“With LinkWord you can learn 200-300 words a day without too much.”
Tim Ferriss, Author of the New York Times No 1 best seller ‘The 4-Hour Workweek’

“I have mild dyslexia and learning a language in class was difficult. The LinkWord method as an alternative works very well for me.”
Dreeko Dreeks, uk.trustpilot.com/review/linkwordcourses.video

“Learners find the keyword technique (*LinkWord*) an enjoyable activity and can achieve large amounts of learning with it, with some learners learning 400 words in 12 contact hours and 600 in four days.”

“The overwhelming evidence is strongly in favour of the keyword technique for both immediate recall and for use with a variety of languages.”
Professor Paul Nation, 2022, Learning Vocabulary in Another Language, Cambridge University Press

“In the end of term result, the average mark with a conventional approach was 23.75%. This rose to 69% using the Linkword course.”
Vernon Thomas, Head of Languages, Bishop Vaughan School Swansea, Western Mail, Wales

Who is the ebook for?

LinkWord will work for almost anyone. This course is ideal as a supplement to school work, for anyone who needs to gain a working knowledge of a language for business or travel, no matter how good or bad you were at languages at school. Unlike other language courses, LinkWord has also been shown to greatly help learners who are dyslexic.

In 10-12 hours you will be able to communicate in sentences with a vocabulary of hundreds of useful words. This is up to 3x normal learning speed!

A large number of scientific studies have shown how effective the LinkWord method is, and over 750,000 people worldwide have used LinkWord courses.

How does the ebook work?

This is how the course works.

1. You will be presented with words like this:

The French for **tablecloth** is NAPPE [pronounced NAP].
Imagine taking a NAP on a **tablecloth**.

What you do is to imagine every picture below in your mind's eye as vividly as you can for about ten seconds before moving on to the next word.

If you do not spend enough time picturing the image in your mind's eye, it will not stick in your memory as well as it should.

2. When you are given a new word to learn, it will be spelt correctly in French. However, to help you with pronunciation the approximate way to pronounce the word will be given next to the word in brackets. The approximate pronunciation will help you to be understood.

3. At the end of every section, you will be able to listen to a native speaker pronounce the French words you have just learned. You will have a chance to listen and repeat the words you have learnt.

4. Sometimes, the words in English and French are the same or very similar. In such cases, you will be asked to associate the word in some way with the Eiffel tower.

For example, the French for TAXI is TAXI. Try to imagine a TAXI driving under the Eiffel tower. Whenever the Eiffel tower comes to mind, therefore, you will know the word is the same in both languages.

5. There is a list of words learned in each section at the end of every section and at the end of the course. You will see that you have learned a large number of useful words and enough grammar to communicate effectively in many situations.

PLEASE NOTE

In this course you will often hear the sounds "LE", "LA" or "L'" coming just before a word you are trying to learn for the first time. Just ignore the words "LE", "LA" and "L'" until later in the course, when you will be taught how to use them.

Useful hints

When using the LinkWord system, it is useful to bear in mind the following tips:

Firstly, it is usually best to go through the course as quickly as possible. Many people can get through most of the course in a weekend, especially if they start on Friday evening. If you are learning in a school setting, it is best to spend at least two sessions a week on the course.

Take a break of about ten minutes between each section, and always stop if you are tired.

Do not worry about forgetting a few words, and do not go back to relearn words you think you have forgotten. Just think of how much you are learning, and you will pick up the forgotten words when it comes to revising.

Again you should not worry about spelling to begin with. Count yourself correct if you have remembered the sound of the word. Once you have completed the course then you should pay more attention to spelling.

The course should be revised after Sections 1, 6 and 10. Then revise the whole course one week later, then one month after that.

Do not worry about losing a few words or bits of grammar after a time. Relearning is extremely fast, all it normally takes is just a few hours to be back to where you were. The course will not give you conversational fluency. You can't expect this until you start using the language actively by reading, listening or speaking or better still, going to Spain to talk to native speakers.

What this course will give you is a very rapid ability to survive in a large number of situations you meet abroad or online as well as help you greatly with school work. Once you have this framework you will find it much easier to pick up more words and grammar. The course is, therefore, the ideal complement to school work and travel.

Some important notes

The first section of this course can be regarded as a training section designed to get you into the LinkWord method quickly and easily.

This section will take about 30-45 minutes, after which you will have the confidence to translate sentences and have a thirty-word vocabulary.

Animal words are used in this section as they are a large group of "easy to imagine" words. Many animal words are also useful as they are often met abroad, dog and cat, for example.

Above all, relax and have fun.

About the Author

Michael Gruneberg, PhD, the author of the LinkWord courses, is widely acknowledged as an international expert on memory improvement. He is a former senior lecturer in Psychology at Swansea University as well as a former President of the International Learned Society for Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, and gave the opening invited address to the conference on New Approaches to Memory Improvement, held in New York state in 1992 and Published by Springer USA. Dr Gruneberg has published numerous books and articles in scientific journals on applied memory research. These include studies showing exactly how effective LinkWord is in increasing speed and enjoyment of language learning, unlike any other available language courses. He has also published LinkWord language courses with sales of over 750,000 copies so far.

You can explore Dr Michael Gruneberg's courses at www.LinkWordLanguages.com and www.GoodMemory.pl

Section 1

1. Some animals

Imagine every picture *below in your mind's eye as vividly as you can for about* ***ten seconds*** *before moving on to the next word.*

The French for **rabbit** is LAPIN [LAPAHn].
Imagine a **rabbit** LAPPING at a bowl of water.

The French for **cat** is CHAT [SHA].
Imagine a **cat** SHATtering a glass.

The French for **goat** is CHEVRE [SHEVR].
Imagine you watch a **goat** SHIVER.

The French for **horse** is CHEVAL [SHeVAL].
Imagine poking a **horse** with a SHOVEL.

The French for **animal** is ANIMAL [ANEEMAL].
Imagine **animals** looking out from *the Eiffel Tower*.

The French for **hedgehog** is HERISSON [AYREESOn].
Imagine your HAIRY SON looking like a **hedgehog**.

The French for **cow** is VACHE [VASH].
Imagine trying to WASH a **cow**.

The French for **dog** is CHIEN [SHEE AHn].
Imagine a **dog** with a SHINE on its coat.

The French for **deer** is CERF [SER].
Imagine SERving a **deer** on a plate.

The French for **goose** is OIE [WA].
Imagine a **goose** hanging from a WIRE in a butcher's shop.

Now translate the words below into English:

OIE – _____

CERF – _____

CHIEN – _____

VACHE – _____

HERISSON – _____

ANIMAL – _____

CHEVAL – _____

CHEVRE – _____

CHAT – _____

LAPIN – _____

Check your answers on the previous page.

Translate the words into French:

goose – _____

deer – _____

dog – _____

cow – _____

hedgehog – _____

animal – _____

horse – _____

goat – _____

cat – _____

rabbit – _____

Check your answers on the previous page.

Elementary grammar

All nouns in French are either MASCULINE or FEMININE, even though they may never have been alive. Because you cannot tell whether a word is masculine or feminine just by listening to it, you will now be shown how to remember the gender of words in French.

If the word is MASCULINE, always associate it in your mind's eye with a *boxer*.
For example, **rabbit** is masculine in French:
Imagine a *boxer* punching a **rabbit**.
Every time you see a word with a *boxer*, you will know that it is masculine.

If the word is FEMININE, always imagine the word interacting with a *bottle of French perfume*.
For example, **cow** is feminine in French:
Imagine a **cow** with *a bottle of perfume* dangling from her neck.

When you see *a bottle of perfume* in your mind's eye interacting with a word, you will know the word is feminine in French.

MASCULINE NOUNS
The French for **the**, when the noun is masculine, is LE [Le - the "e" is pronounced like the "u" in *curl*]. A small letter "e" in the pronunciation means this sound in the rest of this course.
For example,
THE DOG is LE CHIEN
THE CAT is LE CHAT

FEMININE NOUNS
The French for **the**, when the noun is feminine, is LA [LA].
For example,
THE COW is LA VACHE
THE GOAT is LA CHEVRE

Imagine thinking, "Ooh! **La**! La! What a beautiful cow."

PLURALS
If the French word is plural, then the word for THE is always LES [LAY].

Finally, if a word starts with a vowel (like ANIMAL) then the word for THE is always L' (for example, L'ANIMAL or L'OIE) no matter what the gender.

Now you will learn the gender of the above French nouns. ***Imagine every picture*** *below in your mind's eye as vividly as you can for about* ***ten seconds*** *before moving on to the next word.*

The gender of **rabbit** is masculine – LE LAPIN.
Imagine a *boxer* punching a **rabbit**.

The gender of **cat** is masculine – LE CHAT.
Imagine a *boxer* with a **cat** on his knee.

The gender of **goat** is feminine – LA CHEVRE.
Imagine pouring a *bottle of perfume* over a **goat** to stop the smell.

The gender of **horse** is masculine – LE CHEVAL.
Imagine a *boxer* riding to the ring on a **horse**.

The gender of **animal** is masculine – LE ANIMAL.
Imagine a *boxer* in a ring surrounded by **animals**.

The gender of **hedgehog** is masculine – LE HERISSON.
Imagine a *boxer* sitting on a **hedgehog**.

The gender of **cow** is feminine – LA VACHE.
Imagine a **cow** with a *bottle of perfume* dangling from her neck instead of a bell.

The gender of **dog** is masculine – LE CHIEN.
Imagine a boxer **dog** with a *boxer*.

The gender of **deer** is masculine – LE CERF.
Imagine a *boxer* with a **deer** slung over his shoulder.

The gender of **goose** is masculine – LE OIE.
Imagine a **goose** pecking at a *bottle of perfume*.

2. More animals

*Imagine **every picture** below in your mind's eye as vividly as you can for about **ten seconds** before moving on to the next word.*

The French for **fish** is POISSON [PWASOHn].
Imagine that somebody POISONs your pet **fish**.

The French for **trout** is TRUITE [TRWEET].
Imagine eating a beautiful **trout** - a TRUE EAT.

The French for **lobster** is HOMARD [OMAR].
Imagine saying to your mother, "OH, MA, I do like eating a huge **lobster**."

The French for **sheep** is MOUTON [MOOTOHn].
Imagine somebody getting MUTTON from a live **sheep**.

The French for **mouse** is SOURIS [SOOREE].
Imagine a **mouse** running through a SEWER.

The French for **oyster** is HUITRE [WEETR].
Imagine throwing an **oyster** into a WHEAT field.

The French for **wasp** is GUEPE [GEP].
Imagine a **wasp** flying through a GAP in a wall.

The French for **elephant** is ELEPHANT [AYLAYFOn].
Imagine an **elephant** climbing up *the Eiffel Tower*.

The French for **hen** is POULE [POOL].
Imagine a **hen** (chicken) in a POOL of water.

The French for **duck** is CANARD [KANAR].
Imagine someone who cans ducks - a **duck** CANNER.

Now translate the words below into English:

CANARD – _____

POULE – _____

ELEPHANT – _____

GUEPE – _____

HUITRE – _____

SOURIS – _____

MOUTON – _____

HOMARD – _____

TRUITE – _____

POISSON – _____

Check your answers on the previous page.

Translate the words into French:

duck – _____

hen – _____

elephant – _____

wasp – _____

oyster – _____

mouse – _____

sheep – _____

lobster – _____

trout – _____

fish – _____

Check your answers on the previous page.

Now you will learn the gender of the above French nouns. ***Imagine every picture*** *below in your mind's eye as vividly as you can for about* ***ten seconds*** *before moving on to the next word.*

The gender of **fish** is masculine – LE POISSON.
Imagine a *boxer* fishing for **fish**.

The gender of **trout** is feminine – LA TRUITE.
Imagine a **trout** cooked in a *perfumed* sauce.

The gender of **lobster** is masculine – LE HOMARD.
Imagine a *boxer* tucking into a delicious meal of **lobster**.

The gender of **sheep** is masculine – LE MOUTON.
Imagine a *boxer* bringing his pet **sheep** into the ring.

The gender of **mouse** is feminine – LA SOURIS.
Imagine a little **mouse** swimming in a *bottle of perfume*.

The gender of **oyster** is feminine – LA HUITRE.
Imagine **oysters** dipped in *perfume* before being swallowed.

The gender of **wasp** is feminine – LA GUEPE.
Imagine **wasps** swarming around a *bottle of perfume*.

The gender of **elephant** is masculine – LE ELEPHANT.
Imagine a *boxer* riding on an **elephant** into the ring.

The gender of **hen** is feminine – LA POULE.
Imagine a **hen** pecking at a *bottle of perfume*.

The gender of **duck** is masculine – LE CANARD.
Imagine a *boxer* shooing **ducks** out of the boxing ring.

3. Some useful words

The next part will deal with some useful words which do not have any genders for you to remember.

Imagine every picture below in your mind's eye as vividly as you can for about ten seconds before moving on to the next word.

The French for **tired** is FATIGUE [FATEEGAY].
Imagine being **tired** and FATIGUED.

The French for **quick** is RAPIDE [RAPEED].
Imagine being **quick** and RAPID.

The French for **quiet** is TRANQUILLE [TROnKEEL].
Imagine everything being **quiet** and TRANQUIL.

The French for **big** is GRAND [GROn].
Imagine something being **big** and GRAND.

The French for **small** is PETIT [PeTEE].
Imagine a PETITE **little** girl.

The French for **heavy** is LOURD [LOOR].
Imagine you LURE a **heavy** man to his doom.

The French for **thin** is MINCE [MAHnS].
Imagine having a roMANCE with a **thin** partner.

The French for **dirty** is SALE [SAL].
Imagine eating a very **dirty** SALAD.

Translate the words into English:

SALE – _____

MINCE – _____

LOURD – _____

PETIT – _____

GRAND – _____

TRANQUILLE – _____

RAPIDE – _____

FATIGUE – _____

Check your answers on the previous page.

Translate the words into French:

dirty – _____

thin – _____

heavy – _____

small – _____

big – _____

quiet – _____

quick – _____

tired – _____

Check your answers on the previous page.

Elementary grammar

The French for **is** is EST [EH].

To say
THE DOG IS QUICK
you simply say
LE CHIEN EST RAPIDE

PLEASE NOTE:

EST is pronounced [ET] when it comes before a vowel.

Translate the sentences into English.

1. LA CHEVRE EST MINCE.
2. L'HUITRE EST RAPIDE.
3. LE MOUTON EST PETIT.
4. L'ELEPHANT EST GRAND.
5. LE CANARD EST SALE.

*

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*

Answers:

1. The goat is thin.
2. The oyster is quick.
3. The sheep is small.
4. The elephant is big.
5. The duck is dirty.

Translate the sentences into French.

1. The hedgehog is small.
2. The deer is tired.
3. The horse is big.
4. The lobster is dirty.
5. The cat is heavy.

*

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*

Answers:

1. LE HERISSON EST PETIT.
2. LE CERF EST FATIGUE.
3. LE CHEVAL EST GRAND.
4. LE HOMARD EST SALE.
5. LE CHAT EST LOURD.

Important note:
Some of the sentences in this course might strike you as being a bit odd!
However, they have been carefully constructed to make you think much more about what you are translating. This helps the memory process and gets away from the idea of learning useful phrases "parrot fashion."
But of course, having learned with the help of these seemingly odd sentences you can easily construct your own sentences to suit your particular needs.

Listen to how the words are pronounced by a native speaker. Go to www.audio.goodmemory.pl and click on French 1, Section 1.

This is the end of 3 x Faster French 1 with LinkWord

We hope you enjoyed the course and that you will use it when you visit France or a French-speaking country. Of course, you will not remember everything you have learned forever, but if you go through the course again a day or two before you need to use it, you will find that you get back to where you were very quickly indeed.

When you go abroad, do make the effort to speak. Your host will appreciate the effort even if you do make mistakes, and the more you make the effort, the more you will learn.

Go back to Section 1 and revise the whole course as soon as you can. Then revise again after a month, and after a year. Also, revise again a few days before you are going to use it e.g. on holiday.

If you enjoyed level 1, 3 x Faster French 2 with LinkWord is the ideal follow-up course for you.

Other ebooks from the publisher

The following courses are available:

- Spanish EU (levels 1, 2, 3, 4),
- Spanish Latin American (levels 1, 2, 3, 4),
- French (levels 1, 2, 3, 4),
- German (levels 1, 2, 3, 4),
- Italian (levels 1, 2, 3, 4),
- Portuguese EU (levels 1, 2, 3),
- Portuguese Brazilian (levels 1, 2, 3),
- Greek (levels 1, 2),
- Russian (levels 1, 2),
- Dutch (levels 1, 2),
- Welsh (levels 1, 2),
- Polish (level 1),
- Hebrew (level 1),
- Japanese (level 1),
- Mandarin (level 1).

You can explore Dr Michael Gruneberg's courses at www.LinkWordLanguages.com and www.GoodMemory.pl

The LinkWord story

Hello, I am Michael Gruneberg, the author of the Linkword language courses. I thought you might be interested in how the courses came about and the thinking that went into their construction.

First, I am not a linguist but an academic psychologist specialising in memory research. After publishing studies on theoretical aspects of memory and a number of books on memory, I was acutely aware that all our understanding of the way memory worked did not lead too much in the way of helping the man or woman in the street with their memory problems, so in 1978, with two colleagues, I convened the first international conference on practical aspects of memory. Over 100 people came to the conference and the proceedings were published by academic press. It is regarded by leading memory researchers as having launched the everyday memory movement. It also meant that I became aware of research on methods of vastly increasing memory for learning foreign languages. It is called the KEYWORD method. One study by Raugh and Atkinson found that Russian vocabulary learned by the keyword method was THREE times more likely to be recalled than learning by normal methods.

Based on such findings I did some of my own research and soon found that learners could remember up to 200 Spanish words over a weekend. But there was a problem – some of the people we studied reported that towards the end it was getting boring just to remember words. They wanted to use sentences to speak to people. That was what led me to construct courses that taught grammar as well as vocabulary, so that very quickly learners could use the vocabulary taught to communicate and understand sentences.

So I looked up a few standard texts and 2 things stood out in all of them. First, there was no real help for the reader in how to remember the vocabulary and secondly, the grammar had far too little redundancy. In other words, for too much grammar was taught at one time without any real attempt to consolidate the learning. So I decided on a completely different approach.

First, I constructed a 350-400 word vocabulary where I tested out the keyword (Linkword) images on large numbers of students, discarding any that didn't work well and replacing them with images that did work. In the beginning, I thought any old image would do, but that was not the case. In fact, in the last study I conducted, it was found that poor images lead to WORSE recall than rote learning. For me, it was trial and error to begin with as to what made a good image. But what was also really important was to provide the learner with good images rather than get the learner to make up his/her own. This may sound counterintuitive, but there are three reasons for this. First, it takes time to make up images that could be used to learn more vocabulary. Secondly, many people are not all that good at making up imagery. Thirdly, it is essential that after a maximum of 10 words, these words are systematically tested in an optimal way. Studies have shown that if this is not done then using images gives less long-term retention than rote learning. However, if vocabulary is tested immediately after a set of words is learned, keyword (Linkword) learning gives vastly better short and long-term retention.

In many ways, much more challenging in constructing Linkword courses was how to deal with grammar. The very first course I constructed was a German course as I had taken German at school. What I wanted to do was to make grammar much easier to understand by giving it in small doses. I also wanted to present it in such a way that learners could rapidly use it to translate sentences. So the first thing I wanted to do was as quickly as possible get learners to gain a vocabulary of about 30 words including nouns and adjectives and to be able to translate simple sentences at the end of 20 or so minutes. The general advice is that learners gain a vocabulary normally at the rate of 5-6 words an hour.

So what I did was explain how to use the word “is” as the first grammar point. This meant they could translate simple sentences really quickly.

I then used the same approach to supply the learner with 350-400 words spread over 10 sessions with a series of simple grammar points to increase the complexity of what he could communicate.

Having finished the course I tested it out on a group of my students over about 12 hours. They were all delighted and learning vocab was in the region of 90 %. Of course, this was not a course fit for publishing. It was meant for proof of concept. To publish courses, I needed to work with highly qualified linguists to make sure both grammar and vocabulary were correct. The first course I designed was Spanish where I used a lecturer in the languages department, Professor Gab Jacobs. Like the German course, the Spanish course consisted of about 400 words taught using the imagery method together with grammar points and sentence translations.

The critical point in the development of Linkword was testing out the course with a group of managers at Thomson holidays. 6 managers were taught the Spanish Linkword course over 12 contact hours. They were then tested by a consultant from Berlitz, brought in by Thomson holidays.

The Financial Times carried an article reporting the results of the testing by the consultant.

“It took 12 hours to teach them about 400 words and basic grammar, a regime that would normally take about 40 hours using traditional techniques. The managers made no mistakes in finding the English equivalents for Spanish words In translating from English to Spanish they made four minor mistakes.”

In 1988, a programme was made for the BBC called *The Magic of Memory* which I scripted and which illustrated the many ways in which memory strategies improved recall. It ended with a demonstration of Linkword Spanish. The programme can be seen on youtube.

This then led to publications in software, book and audio versions in a number of languages both in the UK and USA, and altogether over 750,000 courses have been sold.

It also led to extending courses in French, German, Spanish and Italian to 1200 words and other languages such as Portuguese to 1000+ words, as well as versions for Russian, Greek, Dutch, Welsh, Japanese, Mandarin, Hebrew and Polish to between 400-800 words, all of course with grammar.

A number of people have questioned some aspects of the courses.

1. Why does the course start with animal names?

Animals are a group of easy-to-picture words and it is important to get people to start with easy-to-image pictures to get learners into the way the course works

2. Why are the sentences to translate so odd?

It is very important that words and grammar are used as soon as possible in sentences. Because when you start you have so few words to work with, it means sentences are odd.

But we soon found that learners enjoyed translating these sentences and were aware that if you could translate these peculiar sentences and they know an extended vocabulary, they can make sentences that meet their needs.

3. Which is better: text versions, i.e. ebook, software, or audiobook versions?

Our research has shown all work equally well.

4. Do people not just remember the keyword and then confuse it with the proper word?

Research shows this does not happen. The keyword acts as a prompt to remember the foreign word.

5. Is pronunciation not affected by the keyword interfering with the foreign word?

The correct pronunciation of a foreign word by a native speaker is given for the vocabulary on the course. Our research shows that pronunciation is NOT adversely affected as a result of this.

For further information on the research on LinkWord and on the author go to
www.linkwordlanguages.com/evidence-it-works/

Appendix

French Level 1 Glossary (in alphabetical order)

12 midday – midi
12 midnight – minuit
a (an) (feminine) – une
a (an) (masculine) – un
accountant – le comptable
am – suis
ambulance – l'ambulance(f)
and – et
angry – fâché
animal – l'animal(m)
apple – la pomme
April – avril
are (they) – sont
arm – le bras
armchair – le fauteuil
at – à
August – août
back – le dos
baker's shop – la boulangerie
bank – la banque
beach – la plage
bean – le haricot
because – parce que
bed – le lit
beer – la bière
big – grand
bill – l'addition(f)
black – noir
blood – le sang
blue – bleu
boat – le bateau
book – le livre
boss – le patron
boy – le garçon
bread – le pain
bridge – le pont
brother – le frère
but – mais
butcher's shop – la boucherie
butter – le beurre
cabbage – le chou
camera – l'appareil (m)

camera film – la pellicule
car – l'auto(f)
carpet – le tapis
cash till – la caisse
cat – le chat
ceiling – le plafond
chair – la chaise
cheese – le fromage
chemist's shop – la pharmacie
cheque – le chèque
cinema – le cinéma
clean – propre
clock – la pendule
closed – fermé
clothes – les vêtements(m)
coffee – le café
cold – froid
contract – le contrat
countryside – la campagne
cow – la vache
cup – la tasse
cupboard – le placard
curtain – le rideau
customs – la douane
cutlery – le couvert
danger – le danger
daughter – la fille
day – le jour
December – décembre
deep – profond
deer – le cerf
dentist – le dentiste
difficult – difficile
dinner – le dîner
dirty – sale
doctor – le médecin
dog – le chien
door – la porte
dress – la robe
drink – la boisson
dry – sec (sèche)
duck – le canard
easy – facile
eat (I) – mange
eat (you) – mangez
eats – mange
egg – l'œuf (m)

eight – huit
eleven – onze
empty – vide
engaged – occupé
entrance – l'entrée(f)
exit – la sortie
expensive – cher
factory – l'usine(f)
father – le père
February – février
fire! – au feu!
firm – la compagnie
fish – le poisson
five – cinq
floor – le plancher
flower – la fleur
fly – la mouche
food – la nourriture
forest – la forêt
fork – la fourchette
four – quatre
Friday – vendredi
fruit – le fruit
full – plein
garage – le garage
garden – le jardin
garlic – l'ail (m)
girl – la jeune fille
glass – le verre
go (I) – vais
goat – la chèvre
gold(en) – doré
good – bon
goose – l'oie (f)
grass – l'herbe (f)
green – vert
grey – gris
half (of time) – demie
hand – la main
hard – dur
has – a
hat – le chapeau
have (I) – ai
have (you) – avez
he – il
heavy – lourd
hedgehog – le hérisson

help! – au secours!
hen – la poule
her – son/sa/ses
here – ici
high – haut
holidays – les vacances (f)
horse – le cheval
hospital – l'hôpital (m)
hot – chaud
hotel – l'hôtel(m)
hour – l'heure(f)
house – la maison
how – comment
husband – le mari
i – je
ice – la glace
ice cream – la glace
illness – la maladie
in – dans
inn – l'auberge (f)
insect – l'insecte (m)
is – est
its (feminine) – sa
its (masculine) – son
its (plural) – ses
jack – le cric
jacket – la veste
January – janvier
July – juillet
June – juin
key – la clef
kitchen – la cuisine
knife – le couteau
left – la gauche
leg – la jambe
letter – la lettre
lettuce – la salade
like (I) – aime
lobster – le homard
lunch – le déjeuner
manager – le directeur
march – mars
market – le marché
may – mai
meat – la viande
menu – la carte
midday – midi

midnight – minuit
milk – le lait
minute – la minute
mistake – l'erreur(f)
Monday – lundi
money – l'argent(m)
money exchange – le change
month – le mois
morning – le matin
mother – la mère
mountain – la montagne
mouse – la souris
mouth – la bouche
mushroom – le champignon
my (feminine) – ma
my (masculine) – mon
my (plural) – mes
narrow – étroit
newspaper – le journal
night – la nuit
nine – neuf
no – non
not – pas
November – novembre
October – octobre
of the (masculine) – du
of the (plural) – des
office – le bureau
oil – l'huile (f)
on – sur
one – un
or – ou
orange – orange
our – notre
our (plural) – nos
oyster – l'huître (f)
pain – la douleur
passport – le passeport
peach – la pêche
pear – la poire
pedestrian – le piéton
pen – le stylo
petrol – l'essence (f)
piano – le piano
picnic – le pique-nique
pink – rose
plate – l'assiette (f)

please – s'il vous plaît
police – la police
postage stamp – le timbre
potato – la pomme de terre
pretty – joli
price – le prix
prize – le prix
pullover – le pullover
quarter (of time) – (le) quart
quick – rapide
quiet – tranquille
quite – assez
rabbit – le lapin
rain – la pluie
receipt – le reçu
red – rouge
restaurant – le restaurant
rib – la côte
right – la droite
river – la rivière
road – la route
roof – le toit
room – la pièce
salary – le salaire
salesman – le vendeur
sand – le sable
Saturday – samedi
sea – la mer
second – la seconde
secretary – la secrétaire
see (I) – vois
see (you) – voyez
sees – voit
sell (I) – vends
September – septembre
seven – sept
she – elle
sheep – le mouton
shoe – la chaussure
shop – le magasin
short – court
sister – la sœur
six – six
skirt – la jupe
slow – lent
small – petit
snail – l'escargot (m)

snow – la neige
sock – la chaussette
son – le fils
soon – bientôt
spanner – la clef
speak (I) – parle
spoon – la cuiller
staircase – l'escalier (m)
station – la gare
striker – le gréviste
stupid – stupide
suitcase – la valise
sun – le soleil
Sunday – dimanche
table – la table
tablecloth – la nappe
telephone – le téléphone
ten – dix
thank you – merci
the (feminine) – la
the (masculine) – le
the (plural) – les
theatre – le théâtre
there – là
thief – le voleur
thin – mince
three – trois
throat – la gorge
Thursday – jeudi
ticket – le billet
time – le temps
tip – le pourboire
tired – fatigué
to – à
toilet – la toilette
tomato – la tomate
tongue – la langue
towel – la serviette
town – la ville
tree – l'abre (m)
trousers – le pantalon
trout – la truite
Tuesday – mardi
twenty – vingt
twenty-five – vingt-cinq
two – deux
tyre (tire) – le pneu

ugly – laid
under – sous
underpants – le slip
vegetable – le légume
very – très
waiter – le garçon
waitress – la serveuse
wall – le mur
want (I) – veux
want (you) – voulez
wants – veut
wardrobe – l'armoire (f)
was (he, she, it) – était
was (I) – étais
wasp – la guêpe
water – l'eau (f)
Wednesday – mercredi
week – la semaine
were (they) – étaient
wet – mouillé
what – quelle
what time is it? – quelle heure est-il?
when – quand
where – où
white – blanc (blanche)
why – pourquoi
wide – large
wife – la femme
window – la fenêtre
wine – le vin
with – avec
worker – l'ouvrier(m)
year – l'an(m)
yellow – jaune
yes – oui
you – vous
young – jeune
your – votre
your (plural) – vos
zero – zéro

French Level 1 Glossary (in order of course appearance)

rabbit – lapin
cat – chat
goat – chèvre
horse – cheval
animal – animal
hedgehog – hérisson
cow – vache
dog – chien
deer – cerf
goose – oie
fish – poisson
trout – truite
lobster – homard
sheep – mouton
mouse – souris
oyster – huitre
wasp – guêpe
elephant – éléphant
hen – poule
duck – canard
tired – fatigue
quick – rapide
quiet – tranquille
big – grand
small – petit
heavy – lourd
thin – mince
dirty – sale
table – table
chair – chaise
cupboard – placard
wardrobe – armoire
clock – pendule
bed – lit
piano – piano
curtain – rideau
armchair – fauteuil
carpet – tapis
door – porte
window – fenêtre
garden – jardin
roof – toit
ceiling – plafond
staircase – escalier

floor – plancher
wall – mur
kitchen – cuisine
room – pièce
black – noir
white – blanc
red – rouge
yellow – jaune
green – vert
blue – bleu
pink – rose
orange – orange
gold – dore
grey – gris
eats – mange
has – a
wants – veut
sees – voit
clothes – vêtements
underpants – slip
trousers – pantalon
skirt – jupe
sock – chaussette
jacket – veste
dress – robe
pullover – pullover
shoe – chaussure
hat – chapeau
father – père
mother – mère
brother – frère
sister – sœur
husband – mari
wife – femme
son – fils
daughter – fille
boy – garçon
girl – jeune fille
empty – vide
deep – profond
ugly – laid
expensive – cher
cold – froid
hot – chaud
pretty – joli
grass – herbe
flower – fleur

tree – arbre
fruit – fruit
fly – mouche
insect – insecte
time – temps
second – seconde
minute – minute
hour – heure
day – jour
week – semaine
month – mois
year – an
morning – matin
night – nuit
one – un
two – deux
three – trois
four – quatre
five – cinq
six – six
seven – sept
eight – huit
nine – neuf
zero – zéro
restaurant – restaurant
knife – couteau
fork – fourchette
spoon – cuiller
menu – carte
bill – addition
waiter – garçon
waitress – serveuse
cup – tasse
plate – assiette
cutlery – couvert
tablecloth – nappe
glass – verre
drink – boisson
food – nourriture
lunch – déjeuner
dinner – diner
meat – viande
vegetable – légume
tip – pourboire
ten – dix
eleven – onze
midday – midi

midnight – minuit
quarter – quart
half – demie
twenty – vingt
twenty five – vingt cinq
cabbage – chou
lettuce – salade
bean – haricot
potato – pomme de terre
tomato – tomate
egg – œuf
butter – beurre
bread – pain
milk – lait
water – eau
beer – bière
wine – vin
apple – pomme
pear – poire
peach – pèche
coffee – café
cheese – fromage
mushroom – champignon
garlic – ail
snail – escargot
very – très
soon – bientôt
here – ici
there – la
quite – assez
easy – facile
difficult – difficile
high – haut
angry – fâche
good – bon
worker – ouvrier
company – compagnie
factory – usine
manager – directeur
boss – patron
office – bureau
shop – magasin
price – prix
cheque – cheque
salary – salaire
where – ou
why – pourquoi

how – comment
when – quand
because – parce que
receipt – reçu
mistake – erreur
holidays – vacances
cash till – caisse
goods – marchandise
accountant – comptable
contract – contrat
striker – gréviste
salesman – vendeur
secretary – secrétaire
young – jeune
clean – propre
hard – dur
full – plein
dry – sec
wide – large
narrow – étroit
short – court
stupid – stupide
I am – je suis
I see – je vois
I want – je veux
I eat – je mange
I have – j'ai
you are – vous êtes
you see – vous voyez
you want – vous voulez
you have – vous avez
you eat – vous mangez
passport – passeport
customs – douane
toilet – toilette
entrance – entrée
exit – sortie
suitcase – valise
ticket – billet
money exchange – change
money – argent
pedestrian – piéton
on – sur
under – sous
with – avec
in – dans
to or at – a

garage – garage
road – route
bridge – pont
car – auto
boat – bateau
oil – huile
petrol – essence
jack – cric
tyre – pneu
spanner – clef
Sunday – dimanche
Monday – lundi
Tuesday – mardi
Wednesday – mercredi
Thursday – jeudi
Friday – vendredi
Saturday – samedi
I speak – je parle
I go – je vais
I sell – je vends
I like – j'aime
beach – plage
sea – mer
sun – soleil
sand – sable
towel – serviette
picnic – pique-nique
river – rivière
forest – foret
countryside – campagne
mountain – montagne
book – livre
letter – lettre
postage stamp – timbre
newspaper – journal
camera – appareil
camera film – pellicule
theatre – théâtre
cinema – cinéma
(a) walk – promenade
pen – stylo
house – maison
police – police
chemist's shop – pharmacie
bank – banque
hotel – hôtel
inn – auberge

market – marche
baker's shop – boulangerie
butcher's shop – boucherie
station – gare
pain – douleur
illness – maladie
mouth – bouche
arm – bras
leg – jambe
throat – gorge
back – dos
hand – main
rib – cote
tongue – langue
danger – danger
blood – sang
ambulance – ambulance
hospital – hôpital
thief – voleur
telephone – téléphone
doctor – médecin
dentist – dentiste
fire! – au feu!
help! – au secours!
left – gauche
right – droite
town – ville
rain – pluie
snow – neige
ice – glace
slow – lent
wet – mouille
engaged – occupe
closed – ferme
please – s'il vous plait
thank you – merci
January – janvier
February – février
March – mars
April – avril
May – mai
June – juin
July – juillet
August – aout
September – septembre
October – octobre
November – novembre

December – décembre