



PODCAST

TRANSCRIPT

Episode 81:

Title: Problematic Words: "TOO"

Duration: 17:24

How to use this transcript:

1. Print this transcript:
We try to reduce our paper consumption, but we really recommend that you print out this document.
2. Write on it and take notes:
Circle, highlight and note anything that you want. We have even provided space for you to do so!
3. Listen first **without** the transcript:
Don't worry about understanding every single word. Just focus on training your ears to the sound of English.
4. Listen again **with** the transcript:
Listen a second time with the transcript, pausing whenever you want to

00:00	<p>You are listening to <i>The Déclis Anglais Podcast</i>, THE podcast for intermediate, French-speaking learners of English. If you have an intermediate level in English and you want to understand more advanced materials, this is THE podcast for you. There is a transcript (<i>une transcription</i>) available for this and every episode of this podcast. You can download the transcript for free in the description of this episode, or go to www.declisanglais.com/podcast.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
01:04	<p>Hello there, dear listeners. I hope you're all doing well. Welcome to episode 81 of <i>The Déclis Anglais Podcast</i>. My name is Tom, I'm your teacher from Déclis Anglais. This podcast is a steppingstone (<i>un tremplin</i>), that helps motivated learners improve their English comprehension skills. When we have an intermediate level in English, it can be difficult to move to an advanced level. The people speak too quickly, they use words we don't understand... Well, this podcast is like a bridge (<i>un pont</i>) that will help you cross to a more advanced level.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
02:04	<p>If you are a regular listener to this podcast, then you have heard me say this a hundred times already: "You don't need to look too far to improve your English." (<i>Il ne faut pas chercher trop loin pour améliorer votre anglais</i>).</p> <p>You can immediately make big changes to your English by correcting small, common mistakes. And in this episode we will be examining one small language point that causes big problems for some learners.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>

<p>02:50</p>	<p>This word is TOO. Not TWO like "1,2,3", no. TOO spelled T-O-O.</p> <p>This is a little word that causes quite a bit of confusion. Why? Because TOO (T-O-O) has two meanings... <i>Cela devient confus ! Ce que je veux dire, c'est que TOO a deux significations différentes.</i></p> <p>TOO can mean the same as the French <i>aussi</i>: "me too" = "moi aussi".</p> <p>TOO can also mean "trop": "It's too hot" = "il fait trop chaud".</p> <p>Ok, I can hear some of you saying: <i>En fait, Tom, c'est très bien. Je le sais déjà.</i></p> <p>If you know it already, that's great! But continue listening anyway (<i>malgré tout</i>) because we will look at some useful expressions using TOO at the end of this episode. So don't turn off the podcast just yet. I will first of all explain the uses of TOO. And then we can look at some interesting expressions together.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
<p>04:26</p>	<p>When does TOO mean <i>aussi</i>, and when does TOO mean <i>trop</i>?</p> <p>Well, it depends entirely on the position of TOO in a sentence.</p> <p>To begin, let's look at the definition meaning "aussi". Now, I will give you two sentences. Listen to them. And tell me what you notice about the position of TOO. Where does it come in the sentence? Ready?</p> <p>Sentence one: "Oh, you love chocolate? I love chocolate, too!" (x2)</p> <p>Sentence two: "If you go to the shop, I will come too." (x2)</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>

05:34	<p>Ok, what did you notice about the word TOO? It comes at the end of the sentences. Ok? So TOO generally goes at the end of a sentence. However (<i>dependent</i>), this isn't a strict rule. You can also put TOO after the pronoun. So, let's take our sentences from before:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "I love chocolate, too." We can also say: "I too love chocolate." 2. "I will come too." We can also say: "I too will come." <p>Now, perhaps some other English native speakers might disagree with me, but this way sounds a little old fashioned. It's definitely correct – the grammar is fine. But at for me, it's more natural to put TOO at the end of the sentence.</p> <p>"I love chocolate, too." "I will come too."</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
06:59	<p>Ok, dear listeners. Here's a quick quiz for you. How many synonyms of TOO (meaning <i>aussi</i>) do you know in English? Pause this episode, and think. How many synonyms of TOO do you know?</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
07:24	<p>Ok, how many did you find? There are quite a few. A nice common one is <i>also</i> - <i>Attention, si vous apprenez aussi l'allemand, ne confondez pas "also" avec le "ALSO" allemand. Ce sont de faux amis qui n'ont pas la même signification !</i></p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>

<p>07:50</p>	<p>So, ALSO you can use in much the same way as TOO. Just put it after the pronoun or at the end of the sentence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “You love chocolate? I also love chocolate.” Or: “I love chocolate also.” <p>We can also use “as well”. “As well” is composed of two words: as well. But this one should only really be used at the end of a sentence.</p> <p>Using our example from earlier: “I love chocolate as well.”</p> <p>We wouldn’t say “I as well like chocolate”. No, it’s better on the end of the sentence: “I love chocolate as well.”</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
<p>08:50</p>	<p>Right then, dear listeners. Let’s go back to our main, problematic word TOO, T-O-O. As I mentioned earlier, this word has a second meaning which is the same as the French <i>trop</i>.</p> <p>So, like before, let me give you two example sentences. Listen, and pay attention to the position of the word TOO in the sentences. Ok?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “I can’t eat this soup, it’s too hot.” 2. “It’s too late, we have missed the bus.” <p>What do you notice about the position of TOO here? Each time it comes before the adjective. The adjectives are HOT, and LATE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “It’s TOO hot.” 2. “It’s TOO late.” <p>When TOO comes before an adjective it means <i>trop</i>.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>

<p>10:17</p>	<p>Ah, now here's a good point dear listeners: In French you have a habit of saying things like "<i>ah c'est trop bon</i>", "<i>le film était trop bien</i>". And these sentences have a positive meaning in French, don't they? If you say "<i>le film était trop bien</i>" it means "I really enjoyed the film, it was great!" But be careful, because you can't use TOO in this way. If you say "The film was too good." Well, it just sounds... Bizarre.</p> <p>"The film was too good!" What? So, did you enjoy the film? Was it good or bad? I don't understand!</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
<p>11:08</p>	<p>Ok dear listeners, so at the start of this episode I said that we would look at some common everyday expressions using TOO. We will now look at THREE expressions. So, let's start with expression number one: "too bad". "Too bad" is another way of saying <i>tant pis, c'est dommage</i>. "Too bad" is like the expression "that's a shame", or "that's a pity".</p> <p>For example: "I didn't pass the exam. Oh well, too bad. I'll try harder next time." (<i>Je n'ai pas réussi l'examen. Tant pis, c'est dommage. J'essaierai plus fort la prochaine fois.</i>)</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
<p>12:15</p>	<p>Alright then, now for our second expression: "too cool for school". This one is nice and easy to remember because it rhymes: "too cool for school". Now dear listeners, when I was writing this episode, I needed to look up the French equivalent of "too cool for school" and I was really surprised by what I found. In French you say: <i>se croire sorti de la cuisse de Jupiter</i>. That's really cool, I love it! Ah, you French and your elegant expressions.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>

13:03 But one thing to keep in mind is that this expression "too cool for school" is slang (*argot*). You wouldn't hear King Charles saying something like "Oh, he is too cool for school." (Although I would pay good money to hear him say that!) It's still slang. So maybe the expression "*se croire sorti de la cuisse de Jupiter*" is a little bit too formal here.

When someone is too cool for school, it means that they feel superior to everyone else, they are conceited, arrogant.

La traduction littérale de ce terme signifie "trop cool pour l'école". Mais cette expression signifie que quelqu'un se croit supérieur aux autres. Quelqu'un qui est « too cool for school » snobe les autres.

I can't find an adequate French equivalent. If you can think of any good translations of "too cool for school", please don't hesitate to message me! I would love to hear from you.

Here's an example: "Paul never comes to my parties; he thinks he's too cool for school." (*Paul ne vient jamais à mes soirées ; il se croit trop cool pour moi*).

(Ecrivez vos notes ici).

14:55 Alright then, dear listeners. Now for our third and final expression for today: "too good to be true". This is a nice expression that you can easily remember, because it is really similar to the French: *trop beau pour être vrai*.

The main difference is that we don't say "it's too beautiful to be true", no. We say, "it's too GOOD to be true."

Let's see it in an example:

"I want to buy a new car. This car is only one year old, it has only driven 10km, AND it costs just €1000. Hmm, I think it's too good to be true."

(Ecrivez vos notes ici).

16:05	<p>There you have it, dear listeners. Those three expressions one more time:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. "tant pis" = too bad. "I didn't pass the exam. Too bad!"2. "se croire supérieur aux autres" = to be too cool for school, "Paul never comes to my parties because he's too cool for school."3. "too good to be true" = "trop beau pour être vrai". <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
16:51	<p>Alright then dear listeners. I will leave it here for this episode. I hope you have found today's episode interesting and useful, no matter your level in English.</p> <p>Don't forget to check out the Déclic Anglais Club to improve your English using our fun, interactive exercises.</p> <p>Have a lovely day everyone, and see you at the next episode!</p> <p>Bye for now.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>

How did it go?

Take a moment to revisit the notes that you took.

List here 3 words or expressions (minimum) that you would like to remember from this podcast. We recommend that you consult a free, online dictionary like www.wordreference.com to ensure that you have the correct definition and context.

WORDS/EXPRESSIONS THAT I WANT TO REMEMBER:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.