

New Inside Out

Intermediate
Companion

French Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Intermediate Companion!

What information does the *New Inside Out* Companion give you?

- a summary of key words and phrases from each unit of *New Inside Out* Intermediate Student's Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the words and phrases in context
- a summary of the Grammar *Extra* Reference from *New Inside Out* Intermediate Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

(art) article	(phr v) phrasal verb	(m) masculine
(v) verb	(pron) pronoun	(pl n) plural noun
(v*) irregular verb	(prep) preposition	(adv) adverb
(adj) adjective	(det) determiner	(conj) conjunction
(n) noun	(f) feminine	

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪ: fɪʃ/	/ɑ:/	calm start	/kɑ:m stɑ:t/
/i:/	green beans	/gri:n bi:nz/	/ɒ/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/
/u:/	blue moon	/blu: mu:n/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə/	/ɔɪ/	boy	/bɔɪ/
/ɜ:/	learn words	/lɜ:n wɜ:dz/	/əʊ/	nose	/nəʊz/
/ɔ:/	short talk	/ʃɔ:t tɔ:k/	/eə/	hair	/heə/
/æ/	fat cat	/fæt kæt/	/aɪ/	eye	/aɪ/
/ʌ/	must come	/mʌst kʌm/	/aʊ/	mouth	/maʊθ/

CONSONANTS

/p/	pen	/pen/	/s/	snake	/sneɪk/
/b/	bad	/bæd/	/z/	noise	/noɪz/
/t/	tea	/ti:/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	measure	/meʒə/
/tʃ/	church	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/gɜ:l/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑ:r/	/l/	leg	/leg/
/v/	voice	/voɪs/	/r/	red	/red/
/θ/	thin	/θɪn/	/w/	wet	/wet/
/ð/	then	/ ðen/	/j/	yes	/jes/

Unit 1

FRIENDS (PAGE 4)

admire (v)	/əd'maɪə/	admirer	Which famous person do you admire most?
anonymously (adv)	/ə'nɒnɪməsli/	anonymement	If you give something anonymously , you give it without telling people who you are.
average (adj)	/'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	moyen	How many numbers does the average young person have on their mobile phone?
on average	/,ɒn 'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	en moyenne	On average , how many friends do young people communicate regularly with online?
brief (adj)	/bri:f/	brève	The film <i>La Vie en Rose</i> reminded David how brief life can be.
brush (against) (v)	/brʌʃ (ə'gənst)/	frôler qn	If something brushes against you, you feel it touch your body.
confide (v)	/kən'faɪd/	se confier à qn	If you confide in someone, you tell them your private thoughts and feelings.
dinner party (n)	/'dɪnə ,pɑ:ti/	à dîner	A dinner party is a nice meal for several guests that is eaten in the evening at a friend's home.
dive (off) (v)	/daɪv (ɒf)/	un plongeon	If you dive off something, you move suddenly from it towards the ground.
dream dinner party/holiday etc	/'dri:m 'dɪnə pɑ:ti/'hɒlɪdeɪ/	une soirée-dîner/des vacances de rêve etc	Your dream dinner party is one where you invite all your favourite people.
English-speaking (adj)	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ ,spi:kɪŋ/	qui parle anglais	The United States and Australia are English-speaking countries.
fall in love	/'fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/	tomber amoureux	<i>La Vie en Rose</i> reminded David how wonderful it is to fall in love .
fear (n)	/fiə/	crainte	My greatest fear is standing on stage in front of thousands of people and forgetting what to say!
funeral (n)	/'fju:nrəl/	enterrement	A funeral is a ceremony for someone who has died.
gift (n)	/'gɪft/	cadeau	A " gift " is another word for a "present".
graduate (v)	/'grædʒueɪt/	être diplômé	When Will and Tina graduated from university, they went their separate ways.
guilty pleasure	/'gɪlti 'plezə/	plaisir honteux, pêché	A guilty pleasure is one you enjoy but feel slightly ashamed of.
improve (v)	/'ɪm'pru:v/	améliorer	Technology has improved the world in some ways, but not in others.

ABOUT YOU: Q & A (PAGE 5)

just taking it easy	/,dʒʌst ˌteɪkɪŋ ɪt ˈiːzi/	se la couler douce
keep busy	/,kiːp ˈbɪzi/	être toujours occupé
lifestyle (n)	/'laɪf,staɪl/	mode de vie
a living (n)	/ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	un métier
local (adj)	/'ləʊkl/	local
memory (n)	/'mem(ə)ri/	souvenir
mortal (adj)	/'mɔːrtl/	mortel
the ocean (AmE)	/'diː ˈəʊʃn/	la mer
realise (v)	/'rɪələɪz/	réaliser
receive (v)	/'rɪːsiːv/	recevoir
remind (v)	/'rɪːmaɪnd/	rappeler
rent (v)	/'rent/	louer
replace (v)	/'rɪːpleɪs/	remplacer
research (TS) (n)	/'rɪːsɜːtʃ; ˈriːsɜːtʃ/	recherche
satisfaction (n)	/'sætɪsˈfækʃn/	satisfaction
share (v)	/'ʃeə/	partager
on stage	/'ɒn ˈsteɪdʒ/	sur scène
straightaway (adv)	/'streɪtəˈweɪ/	tout de suite
stressed (adj)	/'strest/	stressé
be supposed to be doing sth	/'bi səˈpəʊzd tə bi ˈduːɪŋ ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	être supposé faire qch
survey (v)	/'sɜːveɪ/	enquête
topic (n)	/'tɒpɪk/	sujet, thème
untidy (adj)	/'ʌnˈtaɪdi/	désordonnée

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY/ADVERB PHRASES OF FREQUENCY (PAGE 7)

all the time	/'ɔːl ðə ˈtaɪm/	tout le temps
always	/'ɔːlweɪz/	toujours
every day/week/weekend	/'evri ˈdeɪ/'wiːk/'wiːkend/	chaque jour/semaine/ weekend

“What are you doing this weekend?” “**Just** relaxing and **taking it easy**.”
If you **keep busy**, you always have something to do.
Will earns much more money than Tina so they have very different **lifestyles**.
“What do you do for **a living**?” “I’m a doctor.”
She was looking for someone to share the house and put an advertisement in the **local** newspaper.
Your earliest **memory** is the first thing you remember doing as a child.
All human beings are **mortal** – we are all going to die.
“**The ocean**” is an American expression that means the same as the British expression “the sea”.
David was happiest before he **realised** his family were all mortal.
Do you prefer giving or **receiving** gifts?
The film **reminded** David of how brief life is.
Tina and Will **rented** the same house.
Technology has **replaced** a lot of face-to-face interaction.
Hi, Carole, can I ask you a question for some **research** we’re doing?
I don’t earn a lot but I get a lot of **satisfaction** from my job.
We **shared** the same house for nearly three years.
When an actor is **on stage**, he or she is performing in a theatre in front of an audience.
If something happens **straightaway**, it happens immediately.
Does technology make us happier or more **stressed**?
I’m sorry, I’ve forgotten what I’m **supposed to be** doing.
If you do a **survey**, you ask a lot of people their opinion about something.
A **topic** is a subject you talk or write about.
Tina was very **untidy** – I don’t think she knew where we kept the vacuum cleaner!

Sharon texts **all the time**.
She’s **always** online chatting with friends.
She calls me on Skype from Australia **every weekend**.

from time to time	/frəm ˌtaɪm tə 'taɪm/	de temps en temps
never	/'nevə/	jamais
normally	/'nɔːml(ə)i/	normalement
not very often	/'nɒt very 'ɒfn/	pas très souvent
now and again	/'naʊ ən ə'gen/	de temps à autre
occasionally	/ə'keɪʒnəli/	occasionnellement
once/twice/three times etc	/'wʌns/, 'twais/, θriː taɪmz	une/deux/trois fois etc par jour
a day/week	/ə 'deɪ/'wiːk/	semaine
rarely	/'reəli/	rarement
regularly	/'regjʊləli/	régulièrement
usually	/'juːʒʊəli/	d'habitude

Adam texts **from time to time**, but not very often.
 Sharon **never** sends emails.
 Carole **normally** uses the telephone.
 Sharon **doesn't** speak on the phone **very often**.
Now and again she uses Skype.
 Adam texts **occasionally**, but not very often.
 He checks his emails **twice a day**.

I **rarely** write letters nowadays.
 A lot of young people **regularly** use messaging.
 How do you **usually** contact your friends?

COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY (KEEPING IN TOUCH) (PAGE 6)

chat (with) (v)	/tʃæt (wɪð) /	chatter (avec)
check your email	/'tʃek jə 'iːmeɪl/	vérifier ton courriel
close friendship (n)	/'kləʊs 'frendʃɪp/	amitié intime
communicate (v)	/'kɒmjʊːnɪkeɪt/	communiquer
contact (v)	/'kɒntækt/	contacter
email (n)	/'iːmeɪl/	e-mail
face-to-face (adv)	/'feɪs tə 'feɪs/	en face à face
face-to-face interaction	/'feɪs tə 'feɪs ɪntər'ækʃn/	conversation en face à face
letter (n)	/'letə/	lettre
(online) messaging (n)	/(ɒnlaɪn) 'mesɪdʒɪŋ/	messagerie en ligne
mobile phone (n)	/'məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	portable
online (adv)	/'ɒn'laɪn/	en ligne
by phone/email/text	/'baɪ 'fəʊn/'iːmeɪl/'tekst/	par tél./e-mail/texto
pick up the phone	/'pɪk ʌp ðə 'fəʊn/	prendre le tél.
Skype (n)	/'skaɪpi/	Skype
social networking (TS)	/'səʊʃl 'netwɜːkɪŋ/	réseaux interactifs
text (n)	/'tekst/	Texto
text (v)	/'tekst/	envoyer un Texto

Sharon is always online and **chats with** friends every evening.
 How often do you **check your email**?
 A **close friendship** is one in which two people know each other very well.
 Nowadays a lot of people **communicate** regularly online.
 How do you usually **contact** your friends – by phone, email or text?
 How often do you check your **email**?
 Do you prefer communicating online or **face to face**?
 Technology has replaced a lot of **face-to-face interaction**.
 Carole rarely writes **letters** nowadays.
 Sharon uses **online messaging** to chat with her friends.
 How many numbers do you have on your **mobile phone**?
 Do men or women spend most time **online**?
 How do you usually contact your friends – **by phone, email or text**?
 Carole usually contacts her friends by **picking up the phone**.
Skype is a technology that allows you to use your computer like a telephone.
 Facebook and myspace are **social networking** sites.
 How many **texts** do you get a day?
 Adam **texts** from time to time but usually uses the phone.

FRIENDSHIP EXPRESSIONS

become close friends	/bɪ,kləm kləʊs 'frendz/
click (straightaway) (v)	/klɪk (streɪtəweɪ) /
come from different backgrounds	/,kʌm frəm ,dɪfrənt 'bækgraʊndz/
drift apart	/,drɪft ə'pɑ:t/
fall out (phr v)	/,fɔ:l 'aʊt/
get on well (together)	/,get ɒn 'wel (təgeðə) /
go your separate ways	/,gəʊ jə ,seprət 'weɪz/
have a lot in common	/,hæv ə ,lɒt ɪn 'kɒmən/
have your ups and downs	/,hæv jər ,ʌps ən 'daʊnz/
hit it off	/,hɪt ɪt 'ɒf/
be opposites (TS)	/bi: 'ɒpəzɪts/
She'll/He'll always be there for me.	/,ʃi:l/,hi:l ɔ:lweɪz bɪ 'ðeə fə mi:/

MEETING FRIENDS UNEXPECTEDLY

Greetings

How are things?	/,haʊ ə 'θɪŋ/
How's it going?	,haʊz ɪt 'gəʊɪŋ/
How's life?	/,haʊz 'laɪf/

Saying things are OK

Fine.	/faɪn/
Great!	/greɪt/
Not bad.	/,nɒt 'bæd/

Asking for news

What are you up to these days?	/,wɒt ə ju: 'ʌp tu: ði:z deɪz/
What have you been up to lately?	/,wɒt əv jə bi:n 'ʌp tu: leɪtli/

devenir des amis intimes
se plaire (du premier coup)
venir de milieux différents
s'éloigner l'un de l'autre
se fâcher
bien s'entendre
aller chacun son chemin
avoir bcp de choses en commun
avoir des hauts et des bas
s'accorder avec qn
être à l' opposé
Elle/Il sera toujours là pour moi

Comment ça va ?
Comment ça va ?
Comment va la vie ?

bien.
super!
pas mal.

Qu'est-ce que tu as fait ces jours- ci?
Qu'est-ce que tu as fait dernièrement?

We had a lot in common and quickly **became close friends**.
 We **clicked straightaway** and I told Will he could move in.
 If two people **come from different backgrounds**, they have very different lifestyles.
 Their lifestyles are very different now and they've **drifted apart**.
 If two people **fall out**, they have an argument.
 We **get on well together** and are close friends.
 After university, they **went their separate ways**.
 We **have one thing in common** – we're both crazy about football.

Everyone **has ups and downs** – good moments and bad moments.
 When two people **hit it off**, they like each other a lot.
 Despite being friends, Antonia and Jackie **are opposites** in many ways.
 Although our lifestyles are different, **Tina will** always be there for me.

"How are things?"	"Fine."
"How's it going?"	"Not bad."
"How's life?"	"Great, thanks!"

"How are things?"	"Fine."
"How's life?"	"Great!"
"How's it going?"	"Not bad."

"What are you up to these days?" "Oh, keeping busy, you know."

"What have you been up to lately?" "Not a lot, really."

Saying you're in a hurry

Better get back to the office.	/ɪbetə get ˌbæk tə ði: 'ɒfɪs/	Il faut que je rentre au bureau	Better get back to the office. See you.
I'm afraid I can't stop.	/ɪaɪm əˌfreɪd aɪ kɑ:nt 'stɒp/	Je suis désolé, je ne peux m'arrêter.	I'm afraid I can't stop. Take care.
Look, I must dash.	/lʊk aɪ ˌmʌst 'dæʃ/	Tu sais, je dois filer.	Look, I must dash – I'll give you a call.

Goodbyes

I'll give you a call.	/əl ˌɡɪv ju: ə 'kɔ:l/	Je t'appellerai.	Look, I must dash – I'll give you a call.
See you.	/'si: ˌju: /	À bientôt.	Better get back to the office. See you.
Take care.	/ˌteɪk 'keə/	Prends soin de toi.	I'm afraid I can't stop. Take care.

Unit 2

attack (v)	/ə'tæk/	attaquer	The dog ran towards Jake and tried to attack him.
awesome (adj) (TS)	/'ɔ:s(ə)m/	impressionnant	Something that is awesome is very enjoyable or exciting.
bark (v) (TS)	/bɑ:k/	aboyer	An enormous dog ran towards me, barking like mad.
best-equipped (adj)	/ˌbestɪ'kwɪpt/	la mieux équipée	The best-equipped sports shop is the one that sells the most equipment.
book (v)	/bʊk/	réserver	I called the skydiving centre and booked my first jump.
bump into sb (phr v)	/'bʌmp ˌɪntə sʌmbədi/	rencontrer qn par hasard	While I was walking to work, I bumped into an old friend.
cloudless (adj)	/'klaʊdləs/	sans nuage	A cloudless day is fine and sunny with no clouds.
collide (with) (v)	/kə'laɪd (wɪð) /	entrer en collision	A skydiver collided with Mike's parachute and he fell and hit the ground.
disaster struck	/dɪ'zɑ:stə ˌstrʌk/	le malheur frappa	Disaster struck on Mike's 1040 th jump when he had a serious accident.
drive into sth (phr v)	/ˌdraɪv 'ɪntə sʌmθɪŋ/	rentrer dans qch	The car appeared out of nowhere and I nearly drove into it!
fancy (v)	/'fænsɪ/	se sentir attiré par qn	If you fancy someone, you think that they are very attractive.
female-only (adj) (TS)	/ˌfi:meɪl'əʊnli/	réservé aux femmes	Female-only courses are designed to encourage women to start rock climbing.
for charity	/fə 'ʃærəti/	de bienfaisance	If you do something for charity , you do it to make money for an organization that helps people.
free-fall(v)	/'fri:ˌfɔ:l/	sauter en chute libre	Mike experienced a rush of adrenalin when he was free-falling .
gallop (v)	/'gæləp/	galoper	When a horse gallops , it runs very fast.
go down (phr v)	/ˌgəʊ 'daʊn/	se coucher	The sun goes down at the end of the day.

heavily (adv) (TS)	/ˈhevɪli/	lourdement	If you fall heavily , you hit the ground very hard when you fall.
be hooked (on sth)	/bɪ ˈhʊkt ɒn/	être accroc (à qch)	Mike is hooked on skydiving and can't live without it.
jump (n)	/dʒʌmp/	saut	From the first skydiving jump , Mike was hooked.
kick-off (n)	/ˈkɪk,ɒf/	le coup d'envoi	The kick-off in football or rugby is the moment when the match starts.
knock sb over (phr v)	/ˌnɒk sʌmbədi ˈəʊvə/	renverser qn	A player from the other team knocked Andy over and he fell heavily.
motivation (n)	/ˌməʊtɪˈveɪʃn/	motivation	Mike's only motivation to get better was so that he could start skydiving again.
my mind went blank	/maɪ ˌmaɪnd went ˈblæŋk/	avoir un trou (de mémoire)	If your mind goes blank , you are unable to remember or think about anything.
nine-to-five day (n)	/ˌnaɪntəˌfaɪv ˈdeɪ/	une journée de 9 à 5	A nine-to-five day is a typical day at work for people who work in offices.
No way!	/ˌnəʊ ˈweɪ/	Sûrement pas!	"Would you like to do a parachute jump?" "No way! I'm too frightened!"
nothing else mattered	/ˌnʌθɪŋ els ˈmætəd/	rien d'autre n'importait	Skydiving became my reason for living – nothing else mattered .
roller coaster (n)	/ˌrɒlə ˈkəʊstə/	montagnes russes	A roller-coaster is a large structure at a fair that you have fast rides on.
runway (n)	/ˈrʌnweɪ/	piste d'atterrissage	A runway is a long road used by planes to land and take off.
rush of adrenalin (n)	/ˌrʌʃ əv əˈdrenəlɪn/	poussée d'adrénaline	Mike experienced a rush of adrenalin when he was free-falling.
show off (phr v) (TS)	/ˌʃəʊ ˈɒf/	se pavaner, chercher à attirer l'attention	If you show off , you behave in a way that attracts people's attention and makes them admire you.
sign (v)	/saɪn/	signer	If you sign a document, you write your name on it using a pen.
slow down (phr v) (TS)	/ˌsləʊ ˈdaʊn/	ralentir	Cindy started to slow down , ready to turn off the motorway.
be suspended in the air (TS)	/bɪ səˌspendɪd ɪn ðɪː ˈeə/	être suspendu dans l'air	"Hangtime" is when you jump and try to stay suspended in the air for as long as possible.
tiny (adj)	/ˈtaɪni/	petit, frêle	Five of us walked to the runway and got into a tiny plane.
traffic jam (n)	/ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/	embouteillage	I often get stuck in traffic jams on the way to work.
training (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/	entraînement	We had a day's training before doing our first jump.
turn off (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtɜːn ˈɒf/	changer de route, tourner	Cindy started to slow down, ready to turn off the motorway.

ADJECTIVES

angry	/ˈæŋɡri/	en colère	She was angry when he arrived half an hour late.
astonished	/əˈstɒnɪʃt/	étonné	When you are astonished , you feel extremely surprised.
boiling	/ˈbɔɪlɪŋ/	bouillant	"It's hot in here." "Hot? It's absolutely boiling! "
cold	/kəʊld/	froid	"It's cold in here." "Cold? It's absolutely freezing!"
dirty	/ˈdɜːti/	sale	His clothes weren't just dirty – they were absolutely filthy!
exciting	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	excitant	For Mike, skydiving is more than exciting , it's absolutely thrilling.

exhausted	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/
fascinating	/'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/
filthy	/'fɪlθi/
freezing	/'fri:zɪŋ/
frightened	/'fraɪtnd/
funny	/'fʌni/
furious	/'fjʊəriəs/
gorgeous	/'gɔ:ʒəs/
hilarious	/hɪ'leəriəs/
hot	/hɒt/
interesting	/'ɪntrestɪŋ/
pretty	/'prɪti/
surprised	/sə'praɪzd/
terrified	/'terəfaɪd/
thrilling	/'θrɪlɪŋ/
tired	/'taɪəd/

épuisant
fascinant
immonde, dégoûtant
glacé
effrayé
drôle
furieux
splendide
hilarant
très chaud
intéressant
jolie
surpris
terrifié
palpitant
fatigué

When you are **exhausted**, you feel extremely tired.
 She's a very interesting person to talk to – **fascinating**, in fact.
 His clothes weren't just dirty – they were really **filthy**!
 "It's cold in here." "Cold? It's absolutely **freezing**!"
 When Jake saw the dog, he wasn't just **frightened**, he was terrified!
 "It was a **funny** film." "**Funny**? It was hilarious!"
 She was **furious** that he forgot to phone her.
 "She's a pretty girl, isn't she?" "Pretty? She's absolutely **gorgeous**!"
 "It was a funny film." "Funny? It was **hilarious**!"
 "It's **hot** in here." "**Hot**? It's absolutely boiling!"
 She's a very **interesting** person to talk to – fascinating, in fact.
 "She's a **pretty** girl, isn't she?" "**Pretty**? She's absolutely gorgeous!"
 I didn't think I would pass the exam so I was **surprised** to get 70%.
 When Jake saw the dog, he wasn't just frightened, he was **terrified**!
 For Mike, skydiving is more than exciting, it's absolutely **thrilling**.
 When you are exhausted, you feel extremely **tired**.

COMPLAINTS/INJURIES

a bag of ice	/ə ,bæg əv 'aɪs/
a black eye	/ə 'blæk ,aɪ/
blisters (n pl)	/'blɪstəz/
a broken arm/leg/thumb etc	/ə ,brəʊkn 'ɑ:m/'leg/'θʌm/
cream	/kri:m/
cramp (n)	/kræmp/
hurt your back/arm/foot etc	/,hɜ:t jə 'bæk/'ɑ:m/'fʊt/
keep your leg up	/,ki:p jə 'leg ʌp/
lie down	/,laɪ 'daʊn/
plaster	/'plɑ:stə/
be stung (by a wasp)	/bi 'stʌŋ (baɪ ə wɒsp) /
sunburn (n)	/'sʌn,bɜ:n/
swollen (adj)	/'swɒlən/
a twisted ankle	/ə ,twɪstɪd 'æŋkl/

un sac de glace
un œil au beurre noir
ampoule
un bras/une jambe/un pouce/etc. cassé
crème
crampe
se blesser au dos/bras/pied etc
garder la jambe surélevée
être allongé
pansement
être piqué (par une guêpe)
coup de soleil
enflé
une cheville tordue

You'd better put a **bag of ice** on that black eye.
 The ball hit me in the face and I got a **black eye**.
 We'd walked 25 kilometres and had terrible **blisters** on our feet.
 I got a **broken thumb** playing tennis.
 Put some **cream** on your nose – it's really red.
 People often get **cramp** when they haven't drunk enough liquid.
 She **hurt her back** lifting some heavy boxes.
 If you've got a twisted ankle, you should lie down and **keep your leg up**.
 If you've got a twisted ankle, you should **lie down** and keep your leg up.
 You need to put some **plasters** on those blisters.
 If you're **stung by a wasp**, you should put some ice on the sting.
 You've got **sunburn** – your nose is really red!
 My wrist is **swollen** – I think I've twisted it.
 Andy fell heavily on his leg and had a **twisted ankle**.

SPORTS

athletics (n)	/æθ ^l letɪks/	athlétisme	Athletics are sports events such as running races, jumping and throwing things.
badminton (n)	/'bædmɪntən/	badminton	Badminton is a game in which two or four players hit a shuttlecock across a net.
baseball (n)	/'beɪs,bɔ:l/	baseball	Baseball is a very popular sport in the USA, but not very popular in the UK.
basketball (n)	/'bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/	basketball	Basketball is a game for two teams who get points by throwing a ball through a net.
boxing (n)	/'bɒksɪŋ/	boxe	Boxing is a very dangerous sport.
bungee jumping (n)	/'bʌŋdʒi: ,dʒʌmpɪŋ/	saut à l'élastique	Bungee jumping is a sport in which you jump from a high place attached to a long piece of rubber.
cycling (n)	/'saɪklɪŋ/	cyclisme	I enjoy cycling and love watching the Tour de France.
fishing (n)	/'fɪʃɪŋ/	pêche	Fishing is a peaceful and relaxing sport.
football (n)	/'fʊtbɔ:l/	football	Do you have a favourite football team?
golf (n)	/gɒlf/	golf	Golf is a sport in which you try to hit a small white ball into a hole, using a stick.
horse-riding (n)	/'hɔ:s,raɪdɪŋ/	équitation	Do you agree that horse-riding is more popular with girls?
ice hockey (n)	/'aɪs ,hɒki/	hockey sur glace	Ice hockey is a sport played on ice in which two teams try to hit an object into the other team's net.
judo (n)	/'dʒu:dəʊ/	judo	Judo is a sport in which you use your body to try to throw your opponent to the ground.
karate (n)	/kə'reɪti/	karaté	Karate is a sport from Japan in which people hit each other using their hands, feet, arms and legs.
kite surfing (n)	/'kaɪt ,sɜ:fɪŋ/	fly surf/kitesurf	Toby says that kite surfing is the most exciting thing he's ever done.
rock climbing (n)	/'rɒk ,klaɪmɪŋ/	escalade	Rock climbing can be dangerous so you must have the right equipment.
rugby (n)	/'rʌgbɪ/	rugby	Rugby is a team sport that is played with a ball shaped like an egg.
running (n)	/'rʌnɪŋ/	course à pied, jogging	Running is a popular way to keep fit.
sailing (n)	/'seɪlɪŋ/	voile	Sailing is the sport of travelling across water in a boat.
scuba diving (n)	/'sku:bə ,daɪvɪŋ/	plongée sous-marine	Scuba diving is the activity of swimming under water with a container of air on your back and a tube for breathing through.
skating (n)	/'skeɪtɪŋ/	patinage/roller	Skating is an activity in which you move quickly over a surface using special footwear called skates.
skiing (n)	/'ski:ɪŋ/	ski	Skiing is the sport of moving over snow using special footwear called skis.

skydiving (n)	/ˈskaɪ,dɑɪvɪŋ/	parachutisme en chute libre/ skydiving	Skydiving is a sport in which you jump from a plane using a parachute.
snowboarding (n)	/ˈsnəʊ,bɔːdɪŋ/	faire du snowboard	Snowboarding is a sport in which you move over the snow using a special board.
surfing (n)	/ˈsɜːfɪŋ/	faire du surf	Surfing is a sport in which you move over waves on the sea using a special board.
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	natation	Swimming after work helps me relax.
table tennis (n)	/ˈteɪbl ˌtenɪs/	tennis de table	Table tennis is a sport in which players hit a small white ball over a net in the middle of a table.
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/	tennis	Rafael Nadal and Roger Federer are both famous tennis players.
volleyball (n)	/ˈvɒli,bɔːl/	volleyball	Volleyball is a sport in which two teams hit a ball to each other over a high net.
windsurfing (n)	/ˈwɪnd,sɜːfɪŋ/	planche à voile	Windsurfing is a sport in which you move across water standing on a flat board with a sail.

Unit 3

appalled (adj)	/əˈpɔːld/	consterné	When Bill proposed to Ruth on the radio, his mother was shocked and appalled .
be like chalk and cheese	/bi laɪk ˌtʃɔːk ən ˈtʃiːz/	être comme le jour et la nuit	Ben and Tony are very different – in fact they’re like chalk and cheese .
carry around	/ˌkæri əˈraʊnd/	porter avec soi	A lot of people carry photos around of their family.
challenge (v)	/ˈtʃæləndʒ/	mettre en question	If you challenge someone’s opinions, you do not always accept or agree with them.
frown (at sb) (v)	/fraʊn (ət sʌmbədi) /	froncer les sourcils	When you frown at someone, you look at them as if you are annoyed.
get a story (TS)	/ˌget ə ˈstɔːri/	avoir qch à raconter	The tabloid press have been waiting for us to split so they can get a story .
lovers (n pl)	/ˈlʌvəz/	amoureux	Two lovers are two people who have a romantic or sexual relationship.
make sb’s life hell (TS)	/ˌmeɪk sʌmbədɪz ˌlaɪf ˈhel/	rendre la vie de qn infernale	The tabloid press wouldn’t leave us alone and made our lives hell!
mess about (phr v)	/ˌmes əˈbaʊt/	gaspiller son temps	When you mess about , you behave in a silly way.
precious (adj)	/ˈpreʃəs/	précieux	This photo is precious because it reminds me of why I’m sponsoring Amanda.
run a competition	/ˌrʌn ə ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/	organiser un concours	A radio station was running a competition called “Two Strangers and a Wedding”.

sponsor (v)	/ˈspɒnsə/
spot (v) (TS)	/spɒt/
stare (at) (v) (TS)	/steə(r) (ət) /
tabloid press (n) (TS)	/ˌtæblɔɪd ˈpres/
tension	/'tenʃn/

sponsoriser
repérer
dévisager qn
presse à sensation
tension

Debra is **sponsoring** a child in India through Action Aid.
 Clare **spotted** Stan at the airport immediately – he looked just like his photo.
 Ruth and Bill can't walk down the street without people **staring at** them.
 The **tabloid press** are newspapers that are not very serious.
 Chris and his girlfriend were playing the part of lovers so there was a lot of **tension** on the set.

ADJECTIVES OF CHARACTER

ambitious	/æmˈbɪʃəs/
amusing	/əˈmjuːzɪŋ/
arrogant	/'ærəɡənt/
artistic	/ɑːˈtɪstɪk/
big-headed	/ˌbɪɡˈhedɪd/
bossy	/'bɒsi/
broad-minded	/ˌbrɔːd ˈmaɪndɪd/
cheerful	/'tʃɪəfl/
confident	/'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/
considerate	/kənˈsɪd(ə)rət/
controlling	/kənˈtrəʊlɪŋ/
creative	/kriˈeɪtɪv/
demanding	/dɪˈmɑːndɪŋ/
down-to-earth	/ˌdaʊntuːˈɜːθ/
dull	/dʌl/
easygoing	/ˌiːziˈɡəʊɪŋ/
faithful	/'feɪθfl/
generous	/'dʒenərəs/
hardworking	/ˌhɑːdˈwɜːkɪŋ/
helpful	/'helpfl/
impractical	/ɪmˈpræktɪkl/

ambitieux
amusant
arrogant
artistique
a la grosse tête
autoritaire
a l'esprit ouvert
gai
sûr de soi
attentionné
qui tient sous contrôle
créatif
exigeant
a les pieds sur terre
ennuyeux
accomodant, facile
fidèle
généreux
bûcheur
serviable
qui n'a pas l'esprit pratique

Someone who is **ambitious** wants to be successful.
 Someone who is **amusing** makes you laugh.
 Someone who is **arrogant** thinks they are better or more important than other people.
Artistic people are creative and sensitive.
"Big-headed" is a word that means the same as "arrogant".
 Someone who is **bossy** likes telling other people what to do.
 Someone who is **broad-minded** accepts different opinions and ways of behaving.
 Someone who is **cheerful** is usually in a good mood.
 Someone who is **confident** believes in themselves and is not nervous or frightened.
 Someone who is **considerate** thinks about what other people want or feel.
 Someone who is **controlling** likes to control or dominate situations.
 Someone who is **creative** has imagination and new ideas.
 Someone who is **demanding** needs a lot of attention.
 Someone who is **down-to-earth** is practical and realistic.
 Someone who is **dull** is not very interesting.
 Someone who is **easygoing** is relaxed and calm.
 Someone who is **faithful** supports their partner and does not have relationships with anyone else.
 Someone who is **generous** happily gives other people their time or money.
 Someone who is **hardworking** works hard to achieve things.
 Someone who is **helpful** is ready to help other people.
 Someone who is **impractical** is not sensible or good at doing practical things.

independent	/,ɪndɪ'pendənt/	indépendant	Someone who is independent prefers to do things by themselves.
kind	/kaɪnd/	gentil	Someone who is kind behaves in a way that shows you care about other people.
loyal	/'lɔɪəl/	loyal, fidèle	" Loyal " is a word that means the same as "faithful".
mean	/mi:n/	mesquin	Someone who is mean is unkind or unpleasant.
miserable	/'mɪz(ə)rəbl/	triste, malheureux	Someone who is miserable is unhappy or always in a bad mood.
modest	/'mɒdɪst/	modeste	Someone who is modest does not tell other people about their abilities or achievements.
narrow-minded	/'nærəʊ'maɪndɪd/	borné	Someone who is narrow-minded does not accept different opinions or ways of behaving.
optimistic	/'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/	optimiste	Someone who is optimistic is cheerful and thinks that good things will happen.
outgoing	/'aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/	sociable	Someone who is outgoing is friendly and likes meeting other people.
polite	/pə'laɪt/	poli	Someone who is polite behaves towards other people in a pleasant way that does not offend them.
practical	/'præktɪkl/	qui a l'esprit pratique	Someone who is practical makes sensible decisions or choices.
realistic	/'ri:ə'lɪstɪk/	est réaliste	Someone who is realistic accepts and understands things as they are.
relaxed	/'rɪ'læksɪd/	détendu	Someone who is relaxed does not easily get upset or annoyed.
reliable	/'rɪ'laɪəbl/	digne de confiance	Someone who is reliable does what they say they will do.
romantic	/'rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantique	Someone who is romantic believes that things are better or more exciting than they are.
rude	/'ru:d/	grossier	Someone who is rude says or does things that offend other people.
self-assured	/'selfə'ʃʊ:d/	sûr de soi	" Self-assured " is a word that means the same as "confident".
self-centred	/'self'sentəd/	égoцентриque	Someone who is self-centred is only interested in themselves and does not think of other people.
selfish	/'selfɪʃ/	égoïste	" Selfish " is a word that means the same as "self-centred".
sensitive	/'sensətɪv/	sensible, compréhensif	Someone who is sensitive is aware of the needs of other people.
serious	/'sɪəriəs/	sérieux	Someone who is serious thinks carefully about things and does not laugh much.
shy	/'ʃaɪ/	timide	Someone who is shy feels nervous or embarrassed when they are with other people.
sociable	/'səʊʃəbl/	sociable	" Sociable " is a word that means the same as "outgoing".
talkative	/'tɔ:kətɪv/	bavard	Someone who is talkative likes talking a lot.

thoughtful	/ˈθɔːtfl/	réfléchi	Someone who is thoughtful thinks carefully about what other people want or need.
thoughtless	/ˈθɔːtləs/	irréfléchi	“ Thoughtless ” means the opposite of “thoughtful”.
tolerant	/ˈtɒlərənt/	tolérant	Someone who is tolerant is willing to accept different ways of behaving or thinking.
trustworthy	/ˈtrʌstwɜːði/	digne de confiance	Someone who is trustworthy can be trusted to do what they say they will do.
unfaithful	/ʌnˈfeɪθfl/	infidèle	Someone who is unfaithful does not always support their partner and has relationships with other people.
unfriendly	/ʌnˈfrendli/	peu aimable	Someone who is unfriendly does not like other people or want to help them.
unrealistic	/ˌʌnrɪəˈlɪstɪk/	irréaliste	Someone who is unrealistic does not accept or understand things as they are.
unreliable	/ʌnrɪˈlaɪəbl/	sur lequel on ne peut compter	Someone who is unreliable does not do what they say they will do.
unselfish	/ʌnˈselfɪʃ/	désintéressé	Someone who is unselfish thinks of other people rather than themselves.
witty	/ˈwɪti/	a de l’esprit	Someone who is witty says amusing things and makes people laugh.

FAMILY

aunt (n)	/aːnt/	tante	Your aunt is the sister of your mother or father.
boyfriend (n)	/ˈbɔɪˌfrend/	petit ami	Liz’s new boyfriend is called John.
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/	frère	Do you have any brothers or sisters?
brother/mother-in-law etc (n)	/ˈbrʌðəˈmʌðə ɪn,lɔː/	beau-frère/belle-mère etc	Your brother/mother-in-law is the brother/mother of your husband or wife.
child (n)/children (pl)	/tʃaɪld/ˈtʃɪldrən/	enfants (pl)	Some people name their children after famous people.
cousin (n)	/ˈkʌzɪn/	cousin	Your cousins are the children of your aunt or uncle.
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔːtə/	filles	Madonna named her daughter Lourdes, after the town in France.
ex-boyfriend/wife etc (n)	/ˌeksˈ bɔɪfrend/ˈwaɪf /	ex-petit ami/femme etc	Your ex-boyfriend is the boy or man you used to go out with.
			Your ex-wife is the woman you are divorced from.
father (n)	/ˈfaːðə/	père	Your father is your male parent.
girlfriend (n)	/ˈgɜːlˌfrend/	petite amie	Chris’s girlfriend is an actor too.
grandchild/grandparents etc (n)	/ˈgræn, ˈtʃaɪld/ ˈgræn, ˈpeərənts/	petits-enfants/grandparents etc	Your grandchild is the child of your son or daughter.
			Your grandparents are the parents of your mother or father.

great-aunt/grandfather etc (n) /,greɪt 'ɑːnt/'grænfaːðə/
 half-brother/sister (n) /,haːf'brʌðə/'sɪstə /
 husband (n) /'hʌzbənd/
 mother (n) /'mʌðə/
 nephew (n) /'nefjuː/
 niece (n) /niːs/
 only child (n) /,əʊnli 'tʃaɪld /
 parents (n pl) /'peərənts/
 partner (n) /'pɑːtnə/
 relative (n) /'relatɪv/
 second husband/wife (n) /,sekənd'hʌzbənd /'waɪf/
 single parent (n) /,sɪŋgl 'peərənt /
 sister (n) /'sɪstə/
 son (n) /sʌn/

grand-tante/grand-père
 demi-frère/soeur
 mari
 mère
 neveu
 nièce
 enfant unique
 parents
 partenaire
 parent
 deuxième mari/femme
 famille mono-parentale
 soeur
 fils

Your **great-aunt/grandfather** is the aunt/grandfather of your mother or father.
 A **half-brother/sister** is a brother/sister who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
 Your **husband** is the man you are married to.
 Your **mother** is your female parent.
 Your **nephew** is a son of your brother or sister.
 Your **niece** is a daughter of your brother or sister.
 An **only child** does not have brothers or sisters.
 Teenagers often have problems with their **parents**.
 Your **partner** is the person you live with but who you are not married to.
 Your **relatives** are the people in your family.
 She's been married before – Dave's her **second husband**.
 A **single parent** looks after their children alone and has no partner.
 Do you have any brothers or **sisters**?
 David and Victoria Beckham named their **son** Brooklyn after an area in New York.

stepfather/stepmother etc (n) /'step,fɑːðə/,mʌðə /
 (identical) twin (n) /twin/
 uncle (n) /'ʌŋkl/
 wife (n) /'waɪf/

beau-père/belle-mère
 (vrais) jumeaux
 oncle
 femme, épouse

Your **stepfather** is your mother's second husband.
 Your **stepmother** is your father's second wife.
 Ben and Tony are **identical twins**.
 Your **uncle** is the brother of your father or mother.
 Your **wife** is the woman you are married to.

RELATIONSHIPS

deserve someone special /dɪ,zɜːv sʌmwʌn 'speʃl/
 discuss things /dɪs'kʌs θɪŋz/
 get in touch /,get ɪn 'tʌtʃ/
 get married /,get 'mæɪɪd/
 give each other space /,gɪv ɪːtʃ ,ʌðə 'speɪs/
 go your separate ways /,gəʊ jə ,seprət 'weɪz/

mériter qn de spécial
 discuter des choses
 entrer en contact
 se marier
 laisser de l'espace à chacun
 prendre des chemins
 différents

Liz is so lovely – she **deserves someone special**.
 In a relationship, it's important to **discuss things**.
 Clare and Stan **got in touch** through an online dating site.
 My mother-in-law hasn't spoken to us since the day we **got married!**
 If partners **give each other space**, they allow each other to have some freedom and time alone.
 Couples soon **go their separate ways** if they don't have anything in common.

be looking for Mr Right (TS)	/bi ˌlʊkɪŋ fə ˌmɪstə ˈraɪt/	chercher la perle	Clare is still single and looking for Mr Right .
love at first sight	/ˌlʌv ət fɜːst ˈsaɪt/	coup de foudre	Do you believe in love at first sight ?
the man/woman of your dreams	/ðə ˌmæn/ˌwʊmən əv jə ˈdriːmz/	l'homme/la femme de ses rêves	When Clare got in touch with Stan, she thought she had found the man of her dreams .
sb's new man/woman	/ˌsʌmbədɪz njuː ˈmæn/ ˈwʊmən/	le nouveau mari/la nouvelle femme de qn	What do you think of John, Liz's new man ?
online dating site	/ˌɒnlain ˈdeɪtɪŋ saɪt	site internet de rencontre	Clare and Stan got in touch through an online dating site.
propose (to sb)	/prəˈpəʊz (tə ˌsʌmbədɪ) /	demander la main (de qn)	Bill proposed to Ruth on the radio, with 50,000 people listening!
split up (phr v)	/ˌsplɪt ˈʌp/	se séparer	We didn't have much in common and split up after 6 months.
There was no real spark. (TS)	/ðeə wəz ˌnəʊ ˌriəl ˈspɑːk	Il n'y avait pas eu d'étincelle	Their relationship didn't work out – there was no real spark .
be together for 6 months/a year etc	/bi təˌgeðə fə ˌsɪks ˈmʌnθs/ə ˈjɪə/	être ensemble pendant 6 mois/un an etc	We've been together for a year and are having a party to celebrate.

Unit 4

candelabra (n pl)	/ˌkændəˈlɑːbrə/	chandelier	In the 18 th century craftsmen used candelabra to light up their workshops.
cardboard (n)	/ˈkɑːdbɔːd/	carton	Nowadays the life-like statues are made of cardboard .
change your mind (TS)	/ˌtʃeɪndʒ jə ˈmaɪnd/	changer d'idée	"Where's Suzy?" "Oh, she changed her mind at the last minute."
craftsman (n)	/ˈkrɑːftsmən/	artisan	Craftsmen are people who make beautiful or practical objects using their hands.
Do you fancy ...?	/ˌduː jə ˈfænsi/	As-tu envie de...	" Do you fancy coming to the cinema?" "Yes, good idea."
dumplings (n pl) (TS)	/ˈdʌmplɪŋz/	boulettes (de pâte)	Dumplings are small pieces of cooked food made from flour and water.
get down to sth (phr v)	/ˌget ˈdaʊn tə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	se mettre à faire qch	At night people get down to some serious celebrating.
get over sth (phr v)	/ˌget ˈəʊvə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	se remettre de qch	It will take me weeks to get over Las Fallas but I've had the time of my life.
high heels (n pl) (TS)	/ˌhaɪ ˈhiːlz/	talons hauts	Paul dressed up as Marilyn Monroe and wore lipstick and high heels !
life-like (adj)	/ˈlaɪfˌlaɪk/	grandeur nature	Life-like statues were dressed up to look like well-known local characters.
light up (phr v)	/ˌlaɪt ˈʌp/	éclairer	In the 18 th century craftsmen used candelabra to light up their workshops.
lipstick (n) (TS)	/ˈlɪpˌstɪk/	rouge à lèvres	Lipstick is a coloured substance that women put on their lips.
the locals (n pl)	/ðə ˈləʊklz/	les gens du coin	" The locals " are the people who actually live in a city or area.
workshop (n)	/ˈwɜːkˌʃɒp/	atelier	In the 18 th century craftsmen used candelabra to light up their workshops .

be worth \$200,000

/bi ,wɜːθ tuː ,hʌndrəd
,θaʊzənd 'juːərəʊz/

valoir \$200,000

Some of the statues are **worth \$200,000**.

COLLOCATIONS WITH MAKE & DO

do some decorating

/,duː səm 'dekəreɪtɪŋ/

faire de la décoration

They're **doing some decorating** in the new house.

do a degree

/,duː ə dɪ'ɡriː/

obtenir un diplôme

She **did a degree** in French and Spanish.

do some exercise

/,duː səm 'eksəsaɪz/

faire de l'exercice

You should **do more exercise**.

do your homework

/,duː jə 'həʊmwɜːk/

faire ses devoirs

I **do my homework** every evening after school.

do the ironing

/,duː ðiː 'aɪənɪŋ/

faire le repassage

I hate **doing the ironing!**

do a job

/,duː ə 'dʒɒb/

faire un travail

What sort of **job** does he **do**?

do some research

/,duː səm rɪ'sɜːtʃ/'riːsɜːtʃ/

faire une enquête

At the moment she's **doing some research** at the university.

do some skiing

/,duː səm 'skiːɪŋ/

faire du ski

We thought we'd **do some skiing** over Christmas.

make arrangements

/,meɪk ə'reɪndʒmənts/

faire des préparatifs

They're **making arrangements** for a party.

make a comment

/,meɪk ə 'kɒment/

faire une remarque

Could I just **make a quick comment**?

make a decision

/,meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/

prendre une décision

Come on! It's time to **make a decision**.

make an excuse

/,meɪk ən ɪk'skjuːs/

fournir une excuse

She **made an excuse** about why she couldn't come.

make a mistake

/,meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/

faire une erreur

Everyone **makes mistakes** from time to time.

make money

/,meɪk 'mʌni/

gagner de l'argent

It's important to some people to **make a lot of money**.

make a noise

/,meɪk ə 'nɔɪz/

faire du bruit

Stop **making a noise!**

make a profit

/,meɪk ə 'prɒfɪt/

faire du bénéfice

The company **made a good profit** this year.

make progress

/,meɪk 'prɒʊgres/

faire des progrès

The children are all **making good progress**.

make something clear

/,meɪk sʌmθɪŋ 'kliə/

clarifier qch

Make it clear that you want your guests to dress up.

make a suggestion

/,meɪk ə sə'dʒesʃ(ə)n/

faire une suggestion

Could I **make a suggestion**, please?

make sure

/,meɪk 'ʃʊə/

s'assurer de qch

Make sure that there's enough space for people to dance.

FESTIVALS

bonfire (n)

/'bɒnfɪə/

feu de joie

To celebrate the end of winter, they burnt candelabra on **bonfires**.

brass band (n)

/'brɑːs 'bænd/

orchestre de cuivres

A **brass band** wakes everyone up in the mornings!

burn down (phr v)

/'bɜːn 'daʊn/

se consumer

When the last statue **burns down** the party is over.

buzzing (adj)

/'bʌzɪŋ/

bourdonnante

The city is alive and **buzzing** all week.

celebrate (v)

/'seləbreɪt/

célébrer

How do you **celebrate** New Year?

celebrations (n pl) (TS)

/'selə'breɪʃənz/

cérémonies, festivités

Chinese New Year **celebrations** go on for about three days.

the Chinese New Year (n)	/ðə ,ʃaɪniːz njuː 'jɪə/	le nouvel an chinois	The Chinese New Year usually takes place in early February.
decorate (v)	/'dekəreɪt/	décorer	Children decorate the statue of the Virgin Mary with flowers.
decorations (n pl)	/'dekə'reɪʃənz/	décorations	Chinese people put red paper decorations on the walls.
a display of fireworks (n)	/ə dɪs,pleɪ əv 'faɪəwɜːks/	un spectacle de feux d'artifice	There is a display of fireworks in the park at midnight.
dress (sth) up (phr v)	/'dres (sʌmθɪŋ) 'ʌp/	habiller,déguiser (qch)	The statues were dressed up to look like unpopular local characters.
the early hours of the morning	/ðiː ,ɜːli ,əʊəz əv ðə 'mɔːnɪŋ/	l'aube	People carry on eating and drinking until the early hours of the morning .
a family dinner (n) (TS)	/ə ,fæm(ə)li 'dɪnə/	un diner de famille	On New Year's Eve we have a big family dinner .
fill up (phr v)	/'fɪl 'ʌp/	se remplir	The bars fill up at night and people carry on eating and drinking.
firecrackers (n pl)	/'faɪə,kɹækəz/	pétards	Firecrackers are fireworks that make a lot of loud noises.
fireworks (n pl)	/'faɪə,wɜːks/	feux d'artifice	Fireworks are things that explode and produce coloured lights and noises at parties or festivals.
flower parade (n)	/'flaʊə pə,reɪd/	défilé de chars décorés de fleurs	For many people the highlight of the festival is the flower parade .
frighten away bad luck	/'fraɪtən ə ,weɪ bæd 'lʌk/	repousser la malchance	Red is the colour that frightens away bad luck .
go off (phr v)	/'gəʊ 'ɒf/	détoner,exploser	Firecrackers go off every second or two.
go on for a day/week etc	/'gəʊ ɒn fər ə 'deɪ/'wiːk/	durer un jour/une semaine	Las Fallas, Valencia's famous festival, goes on for a week .
go up in flames	/'gəʊ ,ʌp ɪn 'fleɪmz/	se mettre à flamber	All the statues go up in flames before the end of the festival.
highlight (n)	/'haɪ,lʌɪt/	clou (de la fête)	For many people the highlight of the festival is the flower parade.
join in (phr v)	/'dʒɔɪn 'ɪn/	se joindre à	Everybody joins in the preparations for the festival.
keep up with sb (phr v)	/'kiːp 'ʌp wɪð sʌmbədi/	rivaliser avec qn, suivre qn	After only an hour's sleep it's difficult for guests to keep up with the Valencians.
look forward to (phr v)	/'lʊk 'fɔːwəd tuː/	se réjouir d'avance de qch	Valencians really look forward to Las Fallas, which takes place in March.
make New Year's Resolutions (TS)	/'meɪk njuː 'jɪəz	prendre des bonnes résolutions	He made a New Year's Resolution to stop smoking.
New Year (n)	/'njuː 'jɪə/	Nouvel An	In Europe we celebrate New Year on 1 st January.
New Year's Eve (n)	/'njuː 'jɪəz 'iːv/	Saint-Sylvestre	The 31 st December is New Year's Eve .
organise (v)	/'ɔːgənaɪz/	organiser	It takes a year to organise Las Fallas.
outfit (n)	/'aʊtfɪt/	tenu (vestimentaire)	I usually try on several outfits before I go to a party.
prepare (for sth) (TS)	/'prɪ'peə/	préparer, organiser (qch)	Everybody spends the month before the Chinese New Year preparing for it.
procession (n)	/'prə'seɪʃn/	procession, défilé	A procession of 200,000 children march into the city centre.
public holiday (n)	/'pʌblɪk 'hɒlɪdeɪ/	jour férié	A public holiday is a day when people do not work.
put on a party	/'pʊt ɒn ə 'pɑːti/	lancer, faire une partie	The Valencians really know how to put on a party .
reach its climax	/'riːtʃ ɪts 'klaɪmæks/	atteindre le point culminant	The festival reaches its climax on 19 th March when the statues are burnt.

sb's wishes come true (TS)	/sʌmbədiz ˌwɪʃəz klʌm 'truː/	les vœux de qn se réalisent	If your wishes come true , the things you hope for actually come true.
serious celebrating	/ˌsɪəriəs 'seləbreɪtɪŋ/	grandes festivités	The bars fill up and people get down to some serious celebrating .
a shower of explosions (n)	/ə ˌʃaʊə əv ɪk'spləʊzən/	une gerbe d'explosions	Fireworks go off and midnight passes in a shower of explosions .
spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjələ/	spectaculaire	The fireworks display is absolutely spectacular !
sweep away the bad luck (TS)	/ˌswi:p əweɪ ðə ˌbæd 'lʌk/	balayer, écarter la malchance	Chinese people clean their houses to sweep away the bad luck .
have the time of your life	/hæv ðə ˌtaɪm əv jə 'laɪf/	s'amuser follement	I really enjoyed the festival – in fact, I had the time of my life !
traditional dress (n)	/trəˌdɪʃn(ə)l 'dres/	costume traditionnel	A procession of 200,000 children, all wearing traditional dress , march into the city centre.
try on (phr v) (phr v)	/ˌtraɪ 'ɒn/	essayer	I usually try on several outfits before I go to a party.
turn (the music) down (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn (ðə mjuːzɪk) 'daʊn/	baisser (la musique)	The music's too loud. Could you turn it down ?

PARTIES

atmosphere (n)	/ˈætmosfɪə/	atmosphère	It's important to create a good atmosphere for a party.
balloon (n)	/bəˈluːn/	ballon	Balloons and candles add to the party atmosphere.
candle (n)	/'kændl/	bougie	Balloons and candles add to the party atmosphere.
clear up (the mess) (phr v)	/ˌkliːə 'ʌp (ðə mes) /	nettoyer, ranger (le désordre)	I hate clearing up the mess after a party.
delegate (v)	/'deləgeɪt/	déléguer	Delegate jobs – you can't do everything yourself!
fairy lights (n pl)	/'feəri ˌlaɪts/	lampions	Fairy lights are small lights used to decorate something.
fancy dress (n)	/'fænsi 'dres/	déguisement	Paul dressed up in fancy dress as Marilyn Monroe.
fancy dress party (n)	/'fænsi 'dres ˌpɑːti/	soirée déguisée, bal travesti	A fancy dress party is one where everyone has to dress up.
farewell/leaving party (n)	/'feə'wel/'liːvɪŋ ˌpɑːti/	soirée d'adieu	A farewell/leaving party is one that takes place to say goodbye to someone.
get people in the mood	/get ˌpiːpl ɪn ðə 'muːd/	mettre les gens dans l'ambiance	Soft lighting helps to get people in the mood for a party.
golden rule (n)	/'gəʊldən 'ruːl/	règle d'or	What are the three golden rules for organising a party?
host (n)	/'həʊst/	hôte	The host is the person who organises a party.
housewarming party (n)	/'haʊswɔːmɪŋ ˌpɑːti/	pendaison de crémaillère	A housewarming party is one that people have when they have just moved into a new house.
ice-breaker (n)	/'aɪs ˌbreɪkə/	qui met de l'ambiance	An ice-breaker is something that encourages people to be friendly to each other.
light-bulbs (n pl)	/'laɪt ˌbʌlbz/	ampoules (électriques)	Before the party, push back the furniture and change a few light bulbs .
the mess (n)	/'ðə 'mes/	le désordre	I hate clearing up the mess after a party.
meet and greet	/'miːt ən 'griːt/	accueillir et saluer	It's important to have someone to meet and greet the new guests.
mingle (with) (v)	/'mɪŋgl (wɪð) /	se mêler (à)	If you mingle with other people, you go and talk to them.

mix (v) (TS)	/mɪks/	aller bien ensemble	She was happy that everyone mixed so well at her party.
mixer (n)	/'mɪksə/	personne sociable	Invite some good mixers who'll mingle with the other guests.
party animal (n)	/'pɑ:ti ,æniml/	fêtard	Invite some party animals who'll get the dancing started.
party clothes (n pl)	/'pɑ:ti ,kləʊðz/	vêtements de soirée	Nobody wants to be dressed as a gorilla when everyone else is in glamorous party clothes .
push back	/,pʊʃ 'bæk/	repousser	Push back the furniture to make space for the dancing.
run out of sth (phr v)	/,rʌn 'aʊt əv sʌmθɪŋ/	être à court de, avoir épuisé qch	Make sure you don't run out of food and drink.
send invitations	/,send ɪnvi'teɪʃənz/	envoyer les invitations	If you want your guests to dress up, make it clear when you send invitations .
soft lighting (n)	/,sɒft 'laɪtɪŋ/	éclairage doux	Soft lighting helps to create a party atmosphere.
stock up (on) (phr v)	/,stɒk 'ʌp (ɒn) /	faire provision (de)	Stock up on chopped carrots for the vegetarians!
theme (n)	/θi:m/	thème	The theme of the party was that everyone dressed up as something beginning with the letter "M".
throw a party	/,θrəʊ ə 'pɑ:ti/	faire une partie	What are the golden rules for throwing a party ?
a warm welcome (n)	/ə ,wɔ:m 'welkəm/	un accueil chaleureux	A warm welcome makes your guests feel special.

Unit 5

adventurous (adj) (TS)	/əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/	aventureux	I'm not as adventurous as you and I haven't travelled as much.
ant (n)	/ænt/	fourmi	An ant is a small insect that lives in a large group.
a balanced view (n)	/ə ,bælənst 'vju:/	une opinion équilibrée	A happy childhood gives you a balanced view of food.
caterpillar (n)	/'kætə,pɪlə/	chenille	While Mark was in Africa he ate caterpillars .
childhood (n)	/'tʃaɪld,hʊd/	enfance	Your childhood is the period of your life when you are a child.
chop (v) (TS)	/tʃɒp/	couper, hâcher	Julio used to chop vegetables in the kitchen.
cobra (n)	/'kəʊbrə/	cobra	A cobra is a large poisonous snake.
cockroach (n)	/'kɒkrəʊtʃ/	cafard, blatte	When Mark was in Indonesia he ate roasted cockroaches as a main course.
consumer (n)	/kən'sj:mə/	consommateur	The Swiss are the world's biggest chocolate consumers .
experiment (with) (v)	/ɪk'sperɪmənt (wɪð) /	expérimenter (avec)	Emma Bunton's family used to experiment with food.
a good source of ... (TS)	/ə ,gʊd 'sɔ:s əv/	une bonne source de ...	Insects are a good source of protein and minerals.
grasshopper (n)	/'grɑ:s,hɒpə/	sauterelle	Mark ate lots of fried grasshoppers in Thailand.
grow up	/,grəʊ 'ʌp/	grandir	When I was growing up , we all used to eat round a table.

lifetime (n)	/ˈlaɪf.taɪm/	le temps d'une vie
per capita (adj)	/ˌpɜː ˈkæpɪtə/	par tête
shoot (v) (TS)	/ʃu:t/	tourner (film)
treat (n)	/tri:t/	régala, plaisir

FOOD

Fish

anchovies (n)	/ˈæntʃəvɪz/	anchois
cod (n)	/kɒd/	morue
hake (n)	/heɪk/	colin
lobster (n)	/ˈlɒbstə/	homard
mussels (n)	/ˈmʌsəlz/	moules
prawns (n)	/praʊnz/	grosses crevettes
salmon (n)	/ˈsæmən/	saumon
sardines (n)	/sɑːˈdiːnz/	sardines
trout (n)	/traʊt/	truite
tuna (n)	/ˈtjuːnə/	thon

Fruit

apple (n)	/ˈæpl/	pomme
cherry (n)	/ˈtʃeri/	cerise
fig (n)	/fɪg/	figue
grapefruit (n)	/ˈɡreɪp,fru:t/	pamplemousse
lime (n)	/laɪm/	citron vert
mango (n)	/ˈmæŋɡəʊ/	mangue
melon (n)	/ˈmelən/	melon
orange (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	orange
peach (n)	/pi:tʃ/	pêche
plum (n)	/plʌm/	prune
raspberry (n)	/ˈrɑːz,bəri/	framboise
strawberry (n)	/ˈstrɔː,b(ə)ri/	fraise

The average person will consume 10,000 chocolate bars in a **lifetime**.
The Swiss are the world's biggest **per capita** chocolate consumers.
The shower scene in *Psycho* took seven days to **shoot**.
Restaurants were a **treat** for Emma when she was growing up.

Anchovies are small fish that taste of salt.

Cod is a common type of white fish.

Hake is a large fish eaten as food.

Lobster is a type of seafood with a long body, eight legs and two large claws.

Mussels are a type of seafood consisting of a soft body inside a hard black shell.

Prawns are small and pink and are a type of seafood.

Salmon is a common type of fish with pink flesh.

Sardines are small silver fish that people often buy in tins.

A **trout** is a fish commonly eaten in food that lives in rivers or lakes.

Tuna is a large fish that people often buy in tins.

An **apple** is a hard round fruit with green, red or yellow skin.

A **cherry** is a small round red or or black fruit.

A **fig** is a soft fruit with purple or green skin and a lot of seeds inside.

A **grapefruit** is a fruit with yellow skin that looks like an orange.

A **lime** is a fruit with green skin that looks like a lemon.

A **mango** is a tropical fruit with red or green skin that is yellow inside.

A **melon** is a large round fruit with yellow or green skin and orange, green or white flesh inside.

An **orange** is a common round fruit with orange skin.

A **peach** is a fruit with furry yellowish-pink skin.

A **plum** is a small round fruit with purple, red or yellow skin.

A **raspberry** is a small soft red fruit that grows on a bush.

A **strawberry** is a small soft red fruit with a lot of very small seeds on its skin.

Meat			
bacon (n)	/ˈbeɪkən/	lard, porc salé et fumé	Bacon is meat from a pig that British people sometimes eat for breakfast.
chicken (n) (TS)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/	poulet	Cobra tastes meaty – a bit like chicken .
lamb (n)	/læm/	agneau	Lamb is the meat from a young sheep.
sausages (n)	/ˈsɔːsɪdʒəz/	saucisses	Sausages consist of a long thin tube of skin containing small pieces of meat.
turkey (n)	/ˈtɜːki/	dinde	Turkey is white meat that is similar to chicken.
veal (n)	/vi:l/	veau	Veal is the meat from a young cow.
Vegetables			
aubergine (n)	/ˈəʊbə,ʒi:n/	aubergine	Aubergines are long vegetables with purple skin.
bean (n)	/bi:n/	haricot	There are many different types of beans including green beans and soya beans.
cabbage (n)	/ˈkæbɪdʒ/	chou	A cabbage is a hard round vegetable with large green leaves.
carrot (n)	/ˈkærət/	carotte	A carrot is a long thin orange vegetable.
cauliflower (n)	/ˈkɒli,flaʊə/	chou-fleur	A cauliflower is a vegetable with a hard, round white part in the centre of green leaves.
celery (n)	/ˈseləri/	céleri	Celery is a long thin green vegetable, usually eaten raw in salads.
courgette (n)	/kɔːˈʒet/	courgette	A courgette is a long vegetable with dark green skin that looks like a cucumber.
cucumber (n)	/ˈkjuːkʌmbə/	concombre	A cucumber is a long thin vegetable with green skin and is white inside, often eaten in salads.
garlic (n)	/ˈgɑːlɪk/	aïl	Garlic is a round white vegetable with strong flavour that is often added to food.
leek (n)	/li:k/	poireau	A leek is a long thin vegetable that is white at one end with green leaves at the other.
lettuce (n)	/ˈletɪs/	laitue, salade	A lettuce is a vegetable with large thin green leaves, eaten raw in salads.
mushroom (n)	/ˈmʌʃ,ru:m/	champignon	A mushroom is grey or brown vegetable with a round top and a short stem.
olive (n)	/ˈɒlɪv/	olive	Olives are small and black or green – they are eaten raw or used for their oil.
onion (n)	/ˈʌnjən/	oignon	An onion is a round vegetable with thin brown skin that tastes and smells very strong.
pepper (n)	/ˈpepə/	poivron	A pepper is a red, green or yellow vegetable with small white seeds inside.
potato (n)	/pəˈteɪtəʊ/	pomme de terre	Potatoes are common vegetables that are cooked in many different ways and often eaten as chips.

radish (n)	/ˈrædɪʃ/	radis	A radish is a small pink or purple vegetable, eaten raw in salads.
spinach (n)	/ˈspɪnɪdʒ/	épinards	Spinach is a vegetable with dark green leaves that are cooked or eaten raw in salads.
tomato (n)	/təˈmɑ:təʊ/	tomate	A tomato is round and red and often eaten in salads.
Other			
antioxidant (n) (TS)	/,æntɪˈɒksɪd(ə)nt/	antioxydant	Chocolate contains antioxidants which protect the body against cancer.
bake (v)	/beɪk/	cuire au four	When you bake something, you put it in the oven.
biscuit (n)	/ˈbɪskɪt/	gâteau sec	I often have a cup of tea with a biscuit as a snack.
bottled (adj)	/ˈbɒtlɪd/	en bouteille	A lot of people drink bottled water nowadays.
bread (n)	/bred/	pain	I usually have bread and jam for breakfast.
burger and chips	/ˌbɜːgə ən ˈtʃɪps/	des hamburgers et des chips	Kids love eating burgers and chips .
caffeine (n)	/ˈkæfiːn/	caféine	Chocolate contains caffeine .
chocolate-covered (adj) (TS)	/ˈtʃɒklət,kʌvəd/	enrobé de chocolat	Have you ever eaten chocolate-covered peanuts?
cocoa (n)	/ˈkəʊkəʊ/	cacao	White chocolate doesn't contain any cocoa .
cooked (adj)	/kʊkt/	cuit	Do you prefer raw or cooked vegetables?
crème caramel (n)	/ˌkrem kærəˈmel/	crème caramel	Crème caramel is a sweet food made from cream, eggs and sugar.
crisp (n)	/krɪsp/	chips	Don't eat too many crisps – they're bad for you.
curry (n)	/ˈkʌrɪ/	curry	Curry is a hot, spicy dish from India.
dark chocolate (n)	/ˌdɑːk ˈtʃɒklət/	chocolat noir	Dark chocolate is healthier than milk chocolate.
deep-fry (v)	/ˌdiːpˈfraɪ/	frit	When you deep-fry something, you cook it in a lot of hot oil.
dish (n) (TS)	/dɪʃ/	plat, mets	Mark has tasted many unusual dishes from around the world.
draught (adj)	/draʊft/	pression	Do you prefer bottled or draught beer?
egg (n)	/eg/	oeuf	Bacon and eggs is a traditional British breakfast.
fast food (n)	/ˈfɑːst ˌfuːd/	fast-food	Fast food is food such as burgers and chips.
feast (n) (TS)	/fiːst/	festin, banquet	Mark had a feast of insects when he was in Indonesia.
flavour (n)	/ˈfleɪvə/	parfum, saveur	What's your favourite ice-cream flavour ?
fresh (adj)	/freʃ/	frais	I prefer eating fresh fish to frozen fish.
frozen (adj)	/ˈfrəʊzn/	surgelé	I prefer eating fresh fish to frozen fish.
fry (v)	/fraɪ/	faire revenir	When you fry something, you cook it in hot oil.
main course (n) (TS)	/ˈmeɪn ˌkɔːs/	plat principal	When Mark was in Indonesia he ate roasted cockroaches as a main course .
mild (adj)	/maɪld/	doux, léger	“ Mild ” is a word that means the opposite of “strong”.
milk chocolate (n)	/ˌmɪlk ˈtʃɒklət/	chocolat au lait	A lot of milk chocolate contains very little cocoa.

mineral (n) (TS)	/ˈmɪn(ə)rəl/	minéraux
over-cooked (adj)	/,əʊvəʊ'kʊkt/	trop cuit
peas (n)	/pi:z/	petits pois
popcorn (n) (TS)	/ˈpɒp,kɔ:n/	popcorn
protein (n) (TS)	/ˈprəʊti:n/	protéine
raw (adj)	/rɔ:/	cru
red (meat) (n)	/red (mi:t) /	viande rouge
rice (n)	/raɪs/	riz
roast (v)	/rəʊst/	rôtir au four
salt (n)	/sɔ:lt/	sel
salted peanuts (n)	/,sɔ:ltəd 'pi:nʌts/	cacahuètes salées
seafood (n)	/ˈsi:fu:d/	fruits de mer
strong (adj)	/strɒŋ/	fort
sugar (n)	/ˈʃʊgə/	sucre
syrup (n)	/ˈsɪrəp/	sirop
tinned (adj)	/tɪnd/	en boîte
tray dinner (n)	/,treɪ 'dɪnə/	plateau-dîner
vitamin (n)	/ˈvɪtəmi:n/	vitamine
weak (adj)	/wi:k/	léger, dilué
white (meat) (n)	/waɪt (mi:t) /	viande blanche
white chocolate (n)	/,waɪt 'tʃɒklət/	chocolat blanc

PARTITIVES

a bar of chocolate/soap	/ə ,bɑ:r əv 'tʃɒklət/'səʊp/	une barre de chocolat/un pain de savon
a bowl of fruit/sugar	/ə ,bɔ:l əv 'fru:t/'ʃʊgə/	un bol de fruits/sucre
a box of chocolates/matches	/ə ,bɒks əv 'tʃɒkləts/'mætʃɪz/	une boîte de chocolat/ d'allumettes
a bunch of bananas/flowers	/ə ,bʌntʃ əv bə'nɑ:nəz/'flaʊəz/	une main de bananes/un bouquet de fleurs
a jar of honey/instant coffee	/ə ,dʒɑ:r əv 'hʌni/ɪnstənt 'kɒfi/	un pot de miel/café instantané
a packet of cigarettes/ crisps	/ə ,pækɪt əv sɪgə'rets/'krɪspz/	un paquet de cigarettes/chips

Insects are a good source of protein and **minerals**.

Vegetables that are **over-cooked** don't have much flavour.

Peas are very small round green vegetables.

I love eating **popcorn** at the cinema.

Insects are a good source of **protein** and minerals.

Raw meat or fish has not been cooked.

Beef is a type of **red meat**.

Most Indian and Chinese dishes contain **rice**.

When you **roast** something, you cover it with oil and cook it in the oven.

Eating too much **salt** is bad for you.

Salted peanuts are crunchy and salty.

Lobster and mussels are types of **seafood**.

Do you like **strong**, black coffee?

Too much **sugar** is bad for you.

Chocolate **syrup** was used for blood in the shower scene in *Psycho*.

Tinned food is food that you buy in a tin.

On Saturday we had a **tray dinner** in front of the TV as a treat.

Fruit and vegetables contain important **vitamins**.

I prefer my coffee **weak**, with lots of milk.

Chicken and turkey are types of **white meat**.

White chocolate doesn't contain any cocoa.

TASTE AND TEXTURE

Taste			
bitter (adj)	/ˈbɪtə/	amère	Lemons have a bitter taste.
bland (adj)	/blænd/	fade	Something that is bland doesn't have much taste.
delicious (adj)	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/	délicieux	Cobra is a little tough and chewy, but delicious .
disgusting (adj)	/dɪsˈɡʌstɪŋ/	dégoûtant	Something that tastes disgusting has a taste that you really dislike.
fishy (adj) (TS)	/ˈfɪʃi/	goût de poisson	"Does Cobra taste fishy ?" "No, it tastes meaty."
fruity (adj)	/ˈfruːti/	fruité	There's a rich liquid inside the cockroaches that tastes sweet and fruity .
meaty (adj)	/ˈmiːti/	goût de viande	"Does Cobra taste fishy?" "No, it tastes meaty ."
revolting (adj)	/rɪˈvəʊltɪŋ/	écœurant	" Revolting " is a word that means the same as "disgusting".
salty (adj)	/ˈsɔːlti/	salé	Something that is salty tastes of salt.
spicy (adj)	/ˈspaɪsi/	épicé	Curry is a hot, spicy dish.
sweet (adj)	/swiːt/	doux, sucré	Children often like sweet food.
tasty (adj)	/ˈteɪsti/	savoureux, relevé	Fried grasshoppers are really crisp and tasty .
Texture			
chewy (adj)	/ˈtʃuːi/	caoutchouteux	Cobra is a little tough and chewy , but delicious.
crisp (adj)	/krɪsp/	croustillant	Fried grasshoppers are really crisp and tasty.
crunchy (adj)	/ˈkrʌnʃi/	croquant	Roasted cockroaches are really crunchy on the outside.
dry (adj)	/draɪ/	sec	Do you prefer dry or sweet wine?
greasy (adj)	/ˈɡriːsi/	gras	Something that tastes greasy has been cooked in too much oil.
tough (adj)	/tʌf/	dur, coriace	Something that is tough is difficult to chew.

Unit 6

casual (adj)	/ˈkæʒuəl/	désinvolte	A casual attitude is one that is not very strict.
category (n)	/ˈkætəg(ə)ri/	catégorie	Des writes a list of things to do and then organises them into categories .
a chain of supermarkets	/ə ˈtʃeɪn əv ˈsuːpəmaːkɪts/	une chaîne de supermarchés	Julie Rost is chief executive of a chain of supermarkets .
a comfort (n)	/ə ˈkʌmfət/	une sécurité	Lists are a comfort to me because I feel I won't forget things.
complain (v)	/kəmˈpleɪn/	se plaindre	I am writing to complain about the damage caused by your company when they delivered my sofa.

confirm (v)	/kən'fɜ:m/	confirmer	We would be grateful if you could confirm your reservation in writing.
damage (n)	/'dæmɪdʒ/	dégât	I am writing to complain about the damage caused by your company when they delivered my sofa.
disastrous (adj)	/dɪ'zɑ:stɹəs/	désastreux	Disastrous results are results that are very bad.
dividing wall (n)	/dɪ,vɑ:ɪdɪŋ 'wɔ:l/	mur, cloison de séparation	An open-plan office is an office without dividing walls .
downside (n)	/'daʊn,sɑɪd/	l'envers de la médaille	The downside of working from home is that I have to phone somebody if I want a chat.
effectively (adv)	/ɪ'fektɪvli/	efficacement	What time of day do you work most effectively ?
global warming (n)	/,gləʊbl 'wɔ:ɪmɪŋ/	réchauffement du globe	Global warming is damaging the environment.
grab (v)	/græb/	saisir	He grabbed an envelope and scribbled a list on it.
high-powered (adj)	/'haɪ,pəʊəd/	à haute responsabilité	A high-powered job is one in which you have a responsible position and are very busy.
irregular (adj)	/ɪ'regjələ/	irrégulier	I don't mind working irregular hours as I love my job.
list-maker (n)	/'lɪst,meɪkə/	personne qui écrit une liste	There are two types of list-makers : those who make orderly lists and those who write them in a panic!
orderly (adj)	/'ɔ:dəli/	ordonné	An orderly list is neat and well-arranged.
personal organiser (n)	/'pɜ:snəl 'ɔ:gənɑɪzə/	agenda personnel	A personal organiser is a book, like a diary, in which you write appointments.
rigid (adj)	/'rɪdʒɪd/	rigide, raide	A rigid attitude is the opposite of a casual attitude.
scribble (v)	/'skrɪbl/	gribouiller	He grabbed an envelope and scribbled a list on it.
service-oriented (adj)	/'sɜ:vɪs,ɔ:riəntɪd/	au service de la clientèle	Service-oriented people are people who are interested in customers and their needs.
set in (phr v)	/,set 'ɪn/	commencer, s'installer	Some people wait until panic sets in before making a list.
set to work on sth	/,set tə 'wɜ:k ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	commencer à travailler sur qch	Type A makes lists and calmly sets to work on them.
sigh with relief	/,saɪ wɪð rɪ'li:f/	soupirer de soulagement	Type B sighs with relief when they have written a list, and then loses it!
stress level (n)	/'stres ,levl/	tension nerveuse	People with a casual attitude to time-keeping usually have low stress levels .
take pride in sth	/,teɪk 'praɪd ɪn sʌmθɪŋ/	tirer vanité de qch	Flight attendants should take pride in their appearance.
at the top of the agenda	/ət ðə ,tɒp əv ði: ə'dʒendə/	à l'ordre du jour	The Global Earth Party puts the environment at the top of the agenda .

BUSINESS LETTERS

apply (for) (v)	/ə'plɑɪ (fɔ:)/	poser sa candidature	I would like to apply for the position of IT assistant.
attend (v)	/ə'tend/	se rendre à	I would be pleased to attend an interview at any time convenient to you.

enclose (v)	/ɪnˈkləʊz/
for your attention	/fəˌjɔː əˈtenʃn/
in response to	/ɪn rɪˈspɒns tuː/
I look forward to hearing from you.	/aɪ ˌlʊk ˌfɔːwəd tə ˈhɪəriŋ frəm juː/
I would be pleased to ...	/aɪ wʊd bi ˈpliːzɪd tuː/
I would like to apply for ...	/aɪ wʊd ˌlaɪk tuː əˈplai fɔː/

PHRASAL VERBS

calm sb down	/ˌkɑːm sʌmbədi ˈdaʊn/
come up with sth	/ˌkʌm ˈʌp wɪð sʌmθɪŋ/
cross sth off	/ˌkrɒs sʌmθɪŋ ˈɒf/
get by	/ˌget ˈbaɪ/
put (sth) off	/pʊt (sʌmθɪŋ) ˈɒf/
rely on	/rɪˈlaɪ ɒn/

TIME EXPRESSIONS

be ahead of schedule	/biː əˌhed əv ˈʃedjuːl/
Better late than never.	/ˌbetə ˌleɪt ðən ˈnevə/
the day after tomorrow	/ðə ˌdeɪ ˌɑːftə təˈmɒrəʊ/
the day before yesterday	/ðə ˌdeɪ bɪˌfɔː ˈjestədeɪ/
The early bird catches the worm	/ðɪː ˌɜːli bɜːd ˌkæʃtəz ðə ˈwɜːm/
have time to spare	/hæv ˌtaɪm tə ˈspə/
in good time	/ɪn ˌɡʊd ˈtaɪm/
in time for	/ɪn ˈtaɪm fɔː/
in two/three days' time	/ɪn ˌtuː/θriː deɪz ˈtaɪm/
kill time	/ˌkɪl ˈtaɪm/
leave something until the last minute	/ˌliːv sʌmθɪŋ ʌntɪl ðə ˌlɑːst ˈmɪnɪt/

joindre
à votre attention
en réponse à
Dans l'attente de vos nouvelles
Je serais heureux de ...
Je désire poser ma candidature pour ...

calmer qn, déstresser qn
trouver, créer qch
rayé (d'une liste)
s'en sortir
remettre (qch) à plus tard
s'appuyer sur

être en avance sur l'horaire/ le délai
Mieux vaut tard que jamais.
après-demain
avant-hier
Le monde appartient à celui qui se lève tôt.
avoir du temps devant soi
de bonne heure
à temps
dans deux/trois jours
tuer le temps
faire les choses à la dernière minute

I enclose my curriculum vitae for your attention.
I enclose my curriculum vitae for your attention .
I am writing in response to your advertisement in <i>The Guardian</i> .
I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.
I would be pleased to attend an interview at any time convenient to you.
I would like to apply for the position of IT assistant.
Making lists is relaxing – it calms you down .
A couple of years Jane Levy came up with a new system.
If you cross something off a list, you delete it.
Few people with high-powered jobs get by without lists.
If you put something off , you delay it.
A lot of people rely on personal organisers in order not to forget things.

If you are ahead of schedule , you are making good time.
“ Better late than never ” is a proverb meaning that it is better to do something late than not at all.
Today is Monday – the day after tomorrow is Wednesday.
Today is Monday – the day before yesterday was Saturday.
“ The early bird catches the worm ” is a proverb meaning that you do more if you get up early.
If you have time to spare , you have enough time left to do something.
If you are in good time , you are early.
We arrived just in time for the beginning of the meeting.
I'll give you a call in two or three days' time .
I arrived early at the airport so killed time by having a cup of coffee.
Leaving things until the last minute makes you feel stressed.

be making good time	/bi ˌmeɪkɪŋ ɡʊd 'taɪm/	être bien dans les temps	If you are making good time , you are ahead of schedule.
meet deadlines	/ˌmi:t 'dedlaɪnz/	arriver à la date limite	I prefer to meet deadlines in good time.
the (Sunday) after next	/ðə (ˌmʌndeɪ) ɑːftə 'nekst/	le (lundi) en quinze	We're having a barbecue the Sunday after next .
not have much time left	/ˌnɒt hæv mʌʃ 'taɪm left/	ne plus avoir beaucoup de temps	Hurry up! We haven't got much time left .
one at a time	/ˌwʌn ət ə 'taɪm/	un à la fois	Stop pushing, children! One at a time through the door.
prioritise (v)	/praɪ'ɔːrɪtaɪz/	classer par priorité	If you prioritise things, you put them in order of importance or in the order in which they need to be done.
promptly (adv)	/'prɒmptli/	promptement	If you do something promptly , you do it immediately.
punctual (adj)	/'pʌŋktʃuəl/	ponctuel	If you are punctual , you always arrive on time for meetings or other appointments.
repeatedly (adv)	/rɪ'piːtɪdli/	à plusieurs reprises	If you do something repeatedly , you do it time and time again.
be ruled by the clock	/bi ˌruːld baɪ ðə 'klɒk/	avoir des contraintes horaires	I love being on holiday – I hate being ruled by the clock .
be running out of time	/bi ˌrʌnɪŋ aʊt əv 'taɪm/	être à court de temps	If you are running out of time , you do not have much time left to do something.
There's no time like the present.	/ðeəz nʌʊ ˌtaɪm laɪk ðə 'prezənt/	rien ne vaut le présent.	" There's no time like the present " is a proverb meaning that the best time to do something is now.
time and time again	/ˌtaɪm ən ˌtaɪm ə'gen/	maintes et maintes fois	The Global Earth Party have asked the government the same question time and time again .
time flies	/ˌtaɪm 'flaɪz/	le temps s'envole	If time flies , it goes very quickly.
time-keeping (n)	/'taɪmˌkiːpɪŋ/	ponctualité	If you have a healthy attitude to time-keeping , you do things on time but your life is not ruled by the clock.
time-saving	/'taɪmˌseɪvɪŋ/	qui économise du temps	The article on p. 50 is about time-saving tips that help you not to waste time.
waste precious time	/ˌweɪst preʃəs 'taɪm/	gâcher du temps précieux	Jane used to write lists, forget where she put them, and then waste precious time looking for them!
the weekend before last	/ðə ˌwiːkend bɪfɔː 'lɑːst/	l'avant-dernier week-end	We went to Paris for two days the weekend before last .

WORK

extra pay (n)	/ˌekstrə 'peɪ/	prime de salaire	Unfortunately we don't get extra pay for working overtime.
flexible hours (n pl)	/ˌfleksəbl 'aʊəz/	horaires souples	If you work flexible hours , you can start and finish work when you like.
have a break	/ˌhæv ə 'breɪk/	faire une pause	When you're working to a deadline, you can't always find time to have a break .

head office (n) (TS)	/,hed 'ɒfɪs/	bureau principal	He works for an American law firm whose head office is in Washington DC.
the lunch hour (n)	/ðə 'lʌntʃ aʊə/	l'heure du déjeuner	Sometimes I'm so busy I work right through the lunch hour .
newsroom (n) (TS)	/'nju:zru:m/	bureau de presse	A newsroom is an office where journalists work.
open-plan office (n)	/,əʊpənplæn 'ɒfɪs/	bureau paysager	Open-plan offices can be very noisy.
qualifications (n pl)	/'kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃənz/	qualifications	You don't have to have any particular qualifications for this job.
shift (n)	/ʃɪft/	(travail par) équipe	I hate working the night shift !
training course (n)	/'treɪnɪŋ ,kɔ:s/	cours de formation	You have to go on a training course to be a train driver.
work overtime	/'wɜ:k 'əʊvətáɪm/	faire des heures sup.	Unfortunately we don't get extra pay for working overtime .
work to a deadline	/'wɜ:k tu: ə 'dedlaɪn/	avoir un délai à respecter	When you're working to a deadline , you can't always find time to have a break.
work unsociable hours	/'wɜ:k ʌnsəʊfəbl 'aʊəz/	travailler en-dehors des heures normales	I often work unsociable hours – at nights or at weekends.

Review B

all-night (adj)	/,ɔ:l'naɪt/	toute la nuit	At the Oyster Festival there's a party in the evening, with all-night dancing.
ancient times (n pl)	/'eɪn.f(ə)nt ,taɪmz/	temps anciens	The Midsummer festival dates from ancient times .
colourful (adj)	/'kɒləfəl/	coloré, de couleur vive	Everybody wears colourful clothes and fancy dress.
dessert (n)	/'desɜ:t/	dessert	A dessert is a main dish eaten after the main part of a meal.
get together (phr v)	/'get tə'geðə/	se retrouver/rassembler	On Midsummer morning, people get together and dance around a wooden pole.
herring (n)	/'herɪŋ/	hareng	A herring is a long thin silver fish that lives in the sea.
hold a festival	/'həʊld ə 'festɪvəl/	célébrer une fête	For four days every year, Galway holds its International Oyster Festival .
non-stop (adj)	/'nɒn'stɒp/	non-stop	The festival is a long weekend of non-stop entertainment.
oyster (n)	/'ɔɪstə/	huître	An oyster is a type of seafood with a rough shell that is usually eaten raw.
pole (n)	/'pəʊl/	poteau	On Midsummer morning, people get together and dance around a wooden pole .
settler (n)	/'setlə/	colon, immigrant	Mardi Gras has been celebrated for centuries since French settlers first came to the USA.
wild flowers (n pl)	/'waɪld 'flaʊəz/	fleurs sauvages	There are wild flowers everywhere at midsummer and the sun never sets.

Unit 7

according to	/ə'kɔ:diŋ tu:/	selon	According to financial observers the central bank will reduce interest rates by 1%.
asthma (n)	/'æsmə/	asthme	Asthma is a medical condition that makes it difficult to breathe.
break down (phr v)	/,breɪk 'daʊn/	s'écrouler	He broke down and cried when he was sentenced to seven years in jail.
bully (n)	/'bʊli/	tyran	Pia's previous boss was a real bully .
claim (v)	/kleɪm/	annoncer, revendiquer	Burglar Frank Gort broke down and cried, claiming seven was his unlucky number!
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	pleurer	He broke down and cried when he was sentenced to seven years in jail.
dislocated (adj)	/'dɪsləkeɪtəd/	disloqué, déboîté	If part of your body is dislocated , the bone is not in its normal position.
divorce proceedings (n pl)	/dɪ'vɔ:s prə'si:diŋz/	procédures de divorce	Divorce proceedings are the legal processes that take place when a couple divorce.
exhaustion (n)	/ɪg'zɔ:stʃən/	épuisement	Doctors are treating the film star for " exhaustion " at a rehabilitation centre.
hailstorm (n) (TS)	/'heɪl,stɔ:m/	orage/averse de grêle	A hailstorm is a storm in which balls of ice fall from the sky.
hostage (n)	/'hɒstɪdʒ/	otage	Kidnappers released the hostages last night.
interest rate (n)	/'ɪnrəst ,reɪt/	taux d'intérêt	According to financial observers the central bank will reduce interest rates by 1%.
kidnapper (n)	/'kɪdnæpə/	kidnappeur	Kidnappers are criminals who take other people away illegally, often for money.
long-awaited (adj)	/'lɒŋ ə,wetɪəd/	attendu depuis longtemps	The record company has finally released the singer's long-awaited album.
nomination (n)	/,nɒmɪ'neɪʃn/	nomination	The Oscar committee has announced the Oscar nominations .
observer (n)	/əb'zɜ:və/	observateur	Financial observers are experts in finance whose opinions are broadcast or published.
personalised registration number (n)	/,pɜ:snəlaɪzd ,redʒɪ'streɪʃn nʌmbə/	numéro d'immatriculation personnalisé	A personalised registration number on a car is one that has your name or initials on it.
piercing (n) (TS)	/'pɪəriŋ/	piercing	The headmistress said that Paula knew that piercing was against the school rules.
promotion (n)	/prə'məʊʃn/	promotion	She worked really hard at her job and got a promotion .

rave reviews (n pl)	/ˌreɪv rɪˈvjuːz/	critiques dithyrambiques	Rave reviews are reports in a newspaper that say that a CD or film is extremely good.
release (v)	/rɪˈliːs/	sortir (disque)	When a record company releases an album, it makes it available for people to buy.
relieved (adj)	/rɪˈliːvd/	soulagé	The hostages are on their way home to their relieved families.
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/	partir en retraite	Pia has been a lot happier since her previous boss retired .
starvation diet (n)	/stɑːˈveɪʃn ˌdaɪət/	régime de famine	A starvation diet is one in which people eat very little in order to lose weight quickly.
stressful (adj)	/'stresfl/	(très) stressant	Sorry I haven't replied sooner, but work's been really stressful .
take pity on sb	/ˌteɪk ˈpɪti ɒn sʌmbədi/	avoir pitié de qn	If you take pity on someone , you feel sorry for them.
the slow lane (n)	/ðə ˈsləʊ ˌleɪn/	la voie de droite	The slow lane of a motorway is the one used by vehicles travelling at a slower speed.
troubled (adj)	/'trʌblɪd/	préoccupé, chagriné	Someone who is troubled is very upset or worried because they have a lot of problems.
water hydrant (n)	/'wɔːtə ˌhaɪdrənt/	bouche d'incendie	A water hydrant is an upright water pipe in the street.
wheelchair (n)	/'wiːl,tʃeə/	fauteuil roulant	A wheelchair is a chair with large wheels used by someone who cannot walk.

CELEBRITIES

the attention	/ði ə'tenʃn/	l'attention	Celebrities should change their job if they don't enjoy the attention .
celebrity (n)	/sə'lebrəti/	star	Kate Moss and Nicole Kidman are both well-known celebrities .
chase (v)	/tʃeɪs/	poursuivre	A female photographer was chasing Kate Moss in New York and fell over a water hydrant!
cooperate (v) (TS)	/kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt/	coopérer	Many celebrities refuse to cooperate with the paparazzi.
definitive (adj) (TS)	/dɪ'fɪnətɪv/	définitif, décisif	Nowadays there are more paparazzi than ever, all trying to get the definitive celebrity photo.
desperate (adj)	/'desprət/	qui veut éperdument	I'm desperate to become rich and famous. I'd do anything to be a celebrity.
draw the line (TS)	/ˌdrɔː ðə ˈlaɪn/	fixer une limite	If you draw the line in a situation, you decide what is acceptable and what is not.
follow (v) (TS)	/'fɒləʊ/	suivre	In an interview she complained that the paparazzi followed her everywhere.
get a shot (TS)	/'get ə ˈʃɒt/	obtenir le cliché	Nicole Kidman always agrees to smile for the camera so the paparazzi get their shot .
glamorous (adj)	/'glæməərəs/	prestigieux	People are obsessed with the glamorous lifestyles of celebrities.
gossip (n)	/'gɒsɪp/	ragot	Do you enjoy reading gossip about famous people?

hypocritical (adj)	/,hɪpə'krɪtɪkl/	hypocrite	Jack thinks that some celebrities are hypocritical – they want publicity but don't like being chased by the paparazzi.
be increasingly obsessed	/,bi: ɪn,kri:sɪŋli əb'sest/	être de plus en plus obsédé	Society is increasingly obsessed with celebrities.
insensitive (adj)	/ɪn'sensətɪv/	insensible	The paparazzi are not completely insensitive – they try not to involve children.
invade sb's privacy	/ɪn'veɪd sʌmbədɪz 'prɪvəsi/	violer la vie privée de qn	If you invade someone's privacy , you refuse to leave them alone.
leave sb alone	/,li:v sʌmbədi ə'ləʊn/	laisse qn. tranquille	Once the paparazzi get their shot of a celebrity, they then leave them alone .
paparazzi (n pl)	/,pæpə'rætsɪ/	paparazzi	Paparazzi are photographers who take photos of celebrities as their job.
photogenic (adj)	/,fəʊtəʊ'dʒenɪk/	photogénique	Someone who is photogenic looks good in photographs.
be photographed	/bi 'fəʊtəgrɑ:ft/	être photographié	Do you think celebrities enjoy being photographed by the paparazzi?
photographer (n) (TS)	/fə'tɒgrəfə/	photographe	Paparazzi are photographers who take photos of celebrities as their job.
play the game (TS)	/,pleɪ ðə 'geɪm/	jouer le jeu	Nicole plays the game and always agrees to smile for the camera.
the press	/,ðə 'pres/	la presse	" The press " is an expression meaning newspapers and magazines.
private life (n)	'praɪvət ,laɪf/	vie privée	My boss was a real bully, but apparently she was unhappy in her private life .
reason with sb (v) (TS)	/'ri:zn ,wɪð sʌmbədi/	raisonner qn	We try to reason with the celebrities and explain that we don't want to upset them.
smile for the camera	/,smaɪl fə ðə 'kæmərə/	sourire pour la photo	Everyone smile for the camera , please!
swear (v) (TS)	/sweə/	insulter	Celebrities often shout and swear at the paparazzi.
take photos of	/,teɪk 'fəʊtəʊz əv/	prendre des photos de	It's not OK when paparazzi take photos of celebrities' children.
unflattering (adj)	/ʌn'flæt(ə)rɪŋ/	qui est peu flatteur	Unflattering photos of celebrities show they're not perfect.
upset (v)	/ʌp'set/	déranger, contrarier	We try to reason with the celebrities and explain that we don't want to upset them.

CRIME

arrest (v)	/ə'rest/	arrêter	Sanders was arrested after ringing the FBI to ask if he was still on its "wanted" list!
burglar (n)	/'bɜ:glə/	cambricoleur	A burglar is someone who steals things from people's houses.
catch criminals	/'kætʃ 'krɪmɪnəlz/	attrapper les criminels	Police officers fight crime and try to catch criminals .
commit a crime	/'kəmɪt ə 'kraɪm/	commettre un délit	People on a "wanted" list have committed crimes but haven't been arrested yet.
convicted thief (n)	/'kɒn,vɪktɪd 'θi:f/	voleur en détention	Convicted thief , Cass Mei, escaped from guards at the prison hospital.
court (n)	/'kɔ:t/	cour (de justice)	A judge is someone who sentences criminals in court .

a dramatic chase escape (n)	/ə drə,mætʃɪk 'tʃeɪs/ /ɪs'keɪp/	une poursuite dramatique évasion	Police cars were involved in a dramatic chase along the motorway. Prison authorities were embarrassed by the escape of convicted thief, Cass Mei.
escape from jail escort sb off the motorway	/ɪs,keɪp frəm 'dʒeɪl/ /es,kɔ:t sʌmbədi ɒf ðə 'məʊtəweɪ/	s'évader de prison faire sortir qqn de l'autoroute	A fugitive is someone who has escaped from jail . An 85-year-old man was escorted off the M4 motorway because he was riding in a wheelchair!
fight crime fugitive (n)	/,faɪt 'kraɪm/ /'fju:dʒətɪv/	combattre la criminalité évadé	Police officers fight crime and try to catch criminals. A fugitive is someone who has escaped from jail and is hiding from the police.
guard (n) in jail judge (n) kidnap (v) patrol (v) police car (n) police officer (n) police station (n)	/gɑ:d/ /ɪn 'dʒeɪl/ /dʒʌdʒ/ /'kɪdnæp/ /pə'trəʊl/ /pə'li:s ,kɑ:/ /pə'li:s ,ɒfɪsə/ /pə'li:s ,steɪʃn/	gardien emprisonnement juge kidnapper patrouiller voiture de police officier de police poste de police	He escaped from guards at the prison hospital. The judge sentenced him to seven years in jail . A judge is someone who sentences criminals in court. The notice in the back of the car said, "Help us, we have been kidnapped ." Traffic police are police who patrol roads and motorways. Police cars were involved in a dramatic chase along the motorway. Police officers fight crime and try to catch criminals.
prison authorities (n pl)	/'prɪzn ɔ:,θɔ:rətɪz/	responsables de la prison	A TV set was stolen from a Liverpool police station while officers were out fighting crime! Prison authorities were embarrassed by the escape of convicted thief, Cass Mei.
prison hospital (n) sentence (v) shoplifting (n) steal (v)	/,prɪzn 'hɒspɪtl/ /'sentəns/ /'ʃɒp,lɪftɪŋ/ /sti:l/	hôpital de la prison condamner qn vol à l'étalage voler	He escaped from guards at the prison hospital . A judge is someone who sentences criminals in court. Shoplifting is the crime of stealing things from shops or supermarkets. A convicted thief is someone who has stolen something and been sentenced in court.
traffic police (n) "wanted" list (n)	/'træfɪk pə,lɪ:s/ /'wɒntəd ,lɪst/	police de la route liste des personnes recherchées	Traffic police are police who patrol roads and motorways. People on a " wanted " list have committed crimes but haven't been arrested yet.

NEWS/HEADLINES

not available for comment (TS)	/nɒt ə,veɪləbl fə 'kɒment/	pas disponible pour des commentaires	The Minister is out of the country and not available for comment .
bar (v)	/bɑ:/	rayer (de la liste)	He was barred from the Olympics after failing a drugs test.

break out (phr v) (TS)	/,breɪk 'aʊt/	se déclarer	An argument broke out amongst the delegates.
(missing) cash probe (n)	/ (mɪsɪŋ) 'kæʃ ,prəʊb/	audit	A missing cash probe is an investigation that takes place when a large amount of money is missing.
delegate (n) (TS)	/'deləgət/	délégué	A delegate is someone who is chosen to represent a group of other people at a meeting.
freak storm/accident etc (adj)	/,fri:k 'stɔ:m/'æksɪdənt/	orage/accident imprévisible	A freak storm or accident is one that is very unusual.
hit (v)	/hɪt/	atteindre,toucher	Freak storm hits harvest.
jobless (adj)	/'dʒɒbləs/	sans travail	" Jobless " means the same as "unemployed".
minister (n)	/'mɪnɪstə/	ministre	The minister quit his job after an investigation into missing money.
the mysterious disappearance of ...	/ðə mɪs,tɪəriəs dɪsə'pɪərəns əv/	la disparition mystérieuse	An investigation was ordered into the mysterious disappearance of a large amount of money.
the opposition (n) (TS)	/ði: ,ɒpə'zɪʃn/	L'opposition	The opposition has called for the government to provide more jobs in the area.
order an investigation (TS)	/,ɔ:də ən ɪn,vestɪ'geɪʃn/	ordonner une enquête	An investigation was ordered into the mysterious disappearance of a large amount of money.
peace talks/negotiations (n pl)	/'pi:z ,tɔ:ks/ nɪ,gəʊʃi,eɪʃənz/	pourparlers/négociations de paix	Peace talks end in row.
quit (v)	/kwɪt/	quitter	If you quit your job, you resign.
resign (v)	/rɪ'zaɪn/	démisionner	If you resign from your job, you stop doing it.
row (n)	/rəʊ/	dispute	A " row " is another word for an "argument".
soar (v)	/sɔ:/	monter en flèche	If figures or interest rates soar , they increase very quickly.
spokesman (n) (TS)	/'spəʊksmən/	porte-parole	A spokesman for the Minister said he was unavailable for comment.
the unemployed	/ði: ,ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/	les chômeurs	" The unemployed " are all the people without work.
wed (v)	/wed/	se marier	" Wed " is a word often used in newspaper headlines meaning "to get married".

USEFUL PHRASES (PERSONAL NEWS)

How exciting/annoying etc!	/,haʊ ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ə'nɔɪŋ/	Comme c'est passionnant/contrariant etc !	"My car's broken down again." " How annoying! "
Oh, congratulations!	/,əʊ kən,grætʃʊ'leɪʃənz/	Oh, félicitations!	"My wife's just had a baby." " Oh, congratulations! "
Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.	/,əʊ aɪm 'sɒri tə ,hɪər ðæt/	Oh, je suis désolé d'apprendre ça	"Shirley and I have split up." " Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. "

Oh no. That's terrible! /əʊ ,nəʊ ðæts 'terəbl/
Well done! /,wel 'dʌn/

Oh non.C'est épouvantable! "I've failed all my exams." "Oh no, that's terrible!"
Bravo! "I've passed all my exams." "Well done!"

Unit 8

airborne (adj) /'eə,bɔ:n/
to sb's amazement /te ,sʌmbədɪz ə'meɪzmənt/
animal feed (n) /'æni:məl ,fi:d/
armrest (n) /'ɑ:m ,rest/
back-street (adj) /'bæk ,stri:t/
bike (v) /baɪk/
broaden (v) /'brɔ:dn/
a broken heart (n) /ə ,brəʊkn 'hɑ:t/

cork (n) /kɔ:k/
cross (v) /krɒs/
diamond (n) /'daɪəmənd/
dynamite fishing (n) /'daɪnəmaɪt ,fɪʃɪŋ/
emotionally blackmail /ɪ,məʊʃnəli 'blækmeɪl/

engraved (adj) (TS) /ɪn'greɪvd/
flock to (v) /'flɒk ,tu:/
hang out (phr v) /,hæŋ 'aʊt/
the heart and soul of /ðə ,hɑ:t ən 'səʊl əv/
hellish (adj) /'helɪʃ/
inscription (n) /ɪn'skrɪpʃn/
lend (v) /lend/
light up (phr v) /,laɪt 'ʌp/
lose your head /,lu:z jə 'hed/
meaningless (adj) /'mi:nɪŋləs/
oil (n) /ɔɪl/

en vol
à la surprise de qn
nourriture pour les animaux
accouder
petite rue écartée
aller à bicyclette
élargir
un cœur brisé

liège
traverser
diamant
pêche à la dynamite
faire du chantage émotionnel

gravé
arriver en masse
se retrouver, trainer
le cœur et l'âme de
infernal
inscription
prêter
s'allumer
perdre la tête
sans intérêt
pétrole

By the time the plane was **airborne**, I'd forgotten England even existed.
To Nick's amazement, the man offered him \$2,000 for the motorbike.
Animal feed is food given to animals.
The seat was uncomfortable because the **armrest** was broken.
He bought the second-hand bike from a **back-street** garage in Miami.
I **biked** over to my dad's flat and asked to borrow some cash.
Travel **broadens** your experience of the world.
If you have a **broken heart**, you are very upset because someone you love has left you.
Cork is the substance used for making corks that block the top of bottles.
Nick wanted to **cross** the United States from east to west by motorbike.
A **diamond** is a hard, clear colourless stone used in expensive jewellery.
Dynamite fishing damages the environment.
If you **emotionally blackmail** someone, you persuade them to do something by making them feel guilty.
Engraved under the seat were the words: "To Elvis. Love James Dean."
Tourists **flock to** Bondi Beach from all over the world.
Bondi Beach is the place where beautiful young people go to **hang out**.
Bondi Beach is **the heart and soul of** Sydney's beach community.
After three **hellish** days and nights, I realised I was close to losing my head.
Engraved under the seat was the **inscription**: "To Elvis. Love James Dean."
He emotionally blackmailed his dad into **lending** him some cash.
As the plane takes off, the seat belt signs **light up**.
After three hellish days and nights, I realised I was close to **losing my head**.
From the moment I boarded the flight, life in England became **meaningless**.
Which countries are big exporters of **oil**?

overnight (adv)	/ˌəʊvəˈnaɪt/	(pendant) la nuit	The young mechanic told Nick to leave the bike overnight .
the guy/girl in question	/ðə ˌgɑːl/ˌgɜːl ɪn ˈkwɛstʃən/	le garçon/la fille en question	It seemed that the guy in question was going to show up in London soon.
run out of luck/steam etc	/ˌrʌŋ ˌaʊt əv ˈlʌk/ˈstiːm/	être abandonné par la chance/être à bout de souffle	He ran out of luck when the motorbike broke down five kilometres from Atlanta.
second-hand (adj)	/ˈsekəndˌhænd/	d'occasion	He bought the second-hand bike from a back-street garage in Miami.
a serious girlfriend	/ə ˌsɪəriəs ˈgɜːlfrɛnd/	une petite amie de longue date	A serious girlfriend is a girl a girl you have a long relationship with.
show up (phr v)	/ˌʃəʊ ˈʌp/	apparaître	The idea of the Belgian guy showing up drove Alex mad.
stop off (phr v)	/ˌstɒp ˈɒf/	faire une halte	Conrad stopped off in Singapore for a day or two.
sun lounger (n)	/ˈsʌŋ ˌləʊndʒə/	chaise-longue	There are sun loungers for hire on the beach.
suntan (n)	/ˈsʌŋˌtæn/	bronzage	Do you enjoy lying on the beach and getting a suntan ?
switch off (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒf/	déconnecter	If your problems are switched off , you have forgotten about them.
take a break	/ˌteɪk ə ˈbreɪk/	faire une pause	She decided to take a break from her career and went to Australia for a year.
take precedence over	/ˌteɪk ˈpreɪdʒəns əʊvə/	avoir le pas sur	Broken armrests took precedence over broken hearts.
trawling net (n)	/ˈtrɔːlɪŋ ˌnet/	filet de chalutier	The white sands and coral gardens have never been damaged by trawling nets .
the underside (n)	/ˌðɪː ˈʌndəsaɪd/	le dessous	“The underside” is a formal expression meaning “under”.

FIXED EXPRESSIONS

it's all or nothing	/ɪts ˌɔːl ɔː ˈnʌθɪŋ/	C'est tout ou rien	I don't eat chocolate at all for weeks, then I eat three bars in a day – it's all or nothing with me.
clean and tidy	/ˌkliːn ən ˈtaɪdi/	propre et net	She's always vacuuming – she likes the house clean and tidy .
come and go	/ˌkʌm ən ˈgəʊ/	aller et venir	The kids come and go and treat this house as a hotel.
give or take ...	/ˌgɪv ɔː ˈteɪk/	plus ou moins	They live 100 km from here – give or take a few kilometres.
hit the road	/ˌhɪt ðə ˈrəʊd/	prendre la route	When you hit the road , you start a journey by car or motorbike.
make a deal	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈdiːl/	faire un marché	The mechanic laughed and said, “That's the worst deal you'll ever make , boy!”
It's now or never.	/ɪts ˌnaʊ ɔː ˈnevə/	c'est maintenant ou jamais	Nick finally decided it was now or never to make his dream trip.
peace and quiet	/ˌpiːs ən ˈkwaɪət/	paix et tranquillité	I like spending time on my own and having some peace and quiet .
be soft in the head	/bi ˌsɒft ɪn ðə ˈhed/	être faible d'esprit	If someone is soft in the head , they are slightly crazy.

sooner or later /ˌsuːnə ɔː 'leɪtə/
I can take it or leave it. /aɪ kən ˌteɪk ɪt ɔː 'liːv ɪt/

tôt ou tard
Je peux prendre ou laisser

Sooner or later you'll have to tell them the truth.
I don't particularly like watching TV. **I can take it or leave it.**

DESCRIPTION

attractive (adj) /ə'træktɪv/
built up skyline (TS) /ˌbɪltʌp 'skaɪlaɪn/

canopy (n) /'kænəpi/

delightful (adj) /dɪ'laɪtfl/
hidden (from) (adj) /'hɪdn (frəm) /
inland (adj) /'ɪn,lænd/
overlooking (adj) /ˌəʊvə'lʊkɪŋ/
packed with /'pækt ˌwɪð/
popular with tourists /ˌpɒpjələ wɪð 'tʊərɪsts/
sandy (adj) /'sændi/
scatter (v) /'skætə/
spectacular view (n) /spekˌtækjələ 'vjuː/
strangely coloured (adj) /ˌstreɪndʒli 'kɒləd/
stretch (for) (v) /stretʃ (fɔː)/
surrounded by (adj) /sə'raʊndəd ˌbaɪ/
untouched (adj) /ʌn'tʌtʃt/
wonderful scenery (TS) /ˌwʌndəfl 'siːnəri/

attrayant
horizon de hautes tours

dais, tonnelle

délicieux
caché
(l')intérieur
dominant
rempli de
très couru des touristes
sablonneux
être dissimulé
vue spectaculaire
de couleurs étonnantes
s'étendre (sur)
encerclé par
intact, vierge
paysage merveilleux

Portinatx is one of Ibiza's most **attractive** beaches.
A **built-up skyline** is one that consists of high-rise buildings seen against the sky.
A **canopy** is a lot of leaves and branches that form a cover high above the ground.
Ibiza has lots of **delightful** hidden coves at the foot of towering cliffs.
The lagoon is **hidden from** the sea by a high, curving wall of rock.
"**Inland**" means the opposite of "on the coast".
The most spectacular views can be seen from the cliffs **overlooking** the bay.
There are long, sandy beaches, **packed with** bars and watersport.
Bondi beach is **popular with tourists** and with local people.
The **sandy** beaches are surrounded by pine forests.
"Freshwater falls **scatter** the island" means they are all over the island.
The most **spectacular views** can be seen from the cliffs overlooking the bay.
There are **strangely coloured** birds and monkeys in the trees.
The white sands of Bondi Beach **stretch for** roughly a kilometre.
An island is an area of land **surrounded by** sea.
Some of the plants have been **untouched** for a thousand years.
Suzi stared out of the window at the **wonderful scenery**.

LOCATION

ancient ruins (n pl) /ˌeɪnfənt 'ruːnz/
bay (n) /beɪ/
cliff (n) /klɪf/
coastal path (n) /'kɔːstl ˌpɑːθ/
coral gardens (n pl) /'kɒrəl ˌgɑːdənz/
cove (n) /kəʊv/
desert (n) (TS) /'dezət/
freshwater falls (n pl) /ˌfreʃwɔːtə 'fɔːlz/

ruines anciennes
baie
escarpement rocheux
chemin de la côte
récifs coralliens
anse
désert
chutes d'eau douce

Ancient ruins are parts of very old buildings.
A **bay** is an area of the coast where the land curves inwards.
Cliffs are very steep rocks, often overlooking the sea.
A **coastal path** is a path that people can walk along and look at the sea.
The white sands and **coral gardens** are unspoilt by human activity.
A **cove** is a small area of sea that is partly surrounded by land.
The weather in a **desert** is usually hot and windy.
Freshwater falls are found in different parts of the island.

headland (n)	/ˈhed,lənd/	cap	Bondi Beach stretches for a kilometre between two headlands .
high-rise building (n)	/ˌhaɪraɪz ˈbɪldɪŋ/	haute tour, gratte-ciel	In photo b) you can see a lot of high-rise buildings .
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/	île	An island is an area of land surrounded by sea.
jungle (n)	/ˈdʒʌŋɡl/	jungle	The freshwater falls are surrounded not by forests, but by jungle .
lagoon (n)	/ləˈɡuːn/	lagon	A lagoon is an area of sea separated from the rest of the sea by sand or rocks.
lake (n)	/leɪk/	lac	Toronto is a big city in Canada built by Lake Ontario .
pine forest (n)	/ˈpaɪn ˌfɒrɪst/	forêt de pins	The sandy beaches are surrounded by pine forests .
resort (n) (TS)	/rɪˈzɔːt/	centre de villégiature	A resort is a town or village where people go on holiday.
snow-capped mountains (n pl)	/ˌsnəʊkæpt ˈmaʊntənz/	montagnes aux sommets enneigés	We could see the snow-capped mountains of the Himalayas in the distance.
temple (n)	/ˈtempl/	temple	You can see Buddhist temples in photo d).
wall of rock	/ˌwɔːl əv ˈrɒk/	enceinte de rochers	The lagoon is hidden from the sea by a high, curving wall of rock .
waterfall (n)	/ˈwɔːtə,fɔːl/	chute d'eau	A waterfall is a place where water flows over the edge of a cliff or rock.
white sands (n pl)	/ˌwaɪt ˈsændz/	sables blancs	The white sands of Bondi Beach stretch for roughly a kilometre.

Unit 9

appeal (to) (v)	/əˈpiːl tu/	parler (à)	I think Jane Austen's novels probably appeal more to women.
attach importance to sth	/ə,tæʃ ɪmˈpɔːtəns tu/	attacher de l'importance à qch	Women attach greater importance to birthdays than men.
attract (v)	/əˈtrækt/	attirer	Have you ever lied about your age to attract somebody?
class (n) (U)	/klaːs/	classe (sociale)	At the end of the story love overcomes differences in class .
compared with	/kəmˈpeəd wɪð/	comparé avec	Three out of four women buy new clothes to attract somebody, compared with one in five men.
cross paths	/ˌkrɒs ˈpɑːθs/	se croisent (dont les chemins)	If two people cross paths , they meet.
delighted (adj)	/dɪˈlaɪtɪd/	enchanté	Mrs Bennet is delighted when Mr Bingley is attracted to one of her daughters.
despise (v)	/dɪˈspaɪz/	mépriser	If you despise someone, you strongly dislike them.
diet (v)	/ˈdaɪət/	faire régime	If you diet , you eat less to lose weight.
eligible (adj)	/ˈelɪdʒəbl/	à marier	Mrs Bennet wants to find wealthy husbands for her eligible daughters.

enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	énorme	Something that is enormous is extremely big.
estate (n)	/ɪ'steɪt/	propriété	An estate is a very large area of land that belongs to one person.
executioner (n)	/,ɛksɪ'kju:ʃnə/	bourreau	An executioner is someone whose job is to kill criminals.
fate (n)	/feɪt/	destin	Fate is the power that is supposed to control people's lives.
be in favour of	/,bi: ɪn 'feɪvər əv/	être en faveur de	Men are more in favour of marriage than women.
gradually (adv)	/'grædʒuəli/	peu à peu	Mr Darcy gradually grows more interested in Elizabeth.
grow interested	/,grəʊ 'ɪntrəstɪd/	devenir intéressé	At first he considers her inferior but then grows more interested in her.
handsome (adj)	/'hænsəm/	beau	A handsome man is good-looking.
hilarious (adj)	/hɪ'leəriəs/	hilarant	Something that is hilarious is extremely funny.
I don't care.	/aɪ ,dəʊnt 'keə/	Çà m'est égal.	"How do you feel if your partner forgets your birthday?" " I don't care. "
infatuated (adj)	/ɪn'fæʃueɪtɪd/	entiché	Someone who is infatuated is in love with another person even though they may not know that person well.
inferior (to) (adj)	/ɪn'fɪəriə/	inférieur (à)	If you think someone is socially inferior to you, you think they are not as wealthy or important as you.
knock a few years off	/,nɒk ə fju: 'jɪəz ɒf/	supprimer quelques années	If you knock a few years off your age, you lie and say you are younger than you are.
lie (v)	/laɪ/	mentir	People sometimes lie about their age to try to attract a partner.
live up to sth	/,lɪv 'ʌp tu sʌmθɪŋ/	faire honneur à qch	Tom Hanks said he felt confident that he lived up to his reputation as "Mr Nice Guy".
Mr Nice Guy (n)	/,mɪstə 'naɪs gaɪ/	Monsieur Gentil	" Mr Nice Guy " is an expression for a man who is always kind and thinks of other people.
neighbouring (adj)	/'neɪbərɪŋ/	au voisinage (de)	" Neighbouring " is a word meaning "near the place where you live".
overcome (v)	/,əʊvə'kʌm/	surmonter	At the end of the story love overcomes differences in class.
prejudice (n)	/'preɒʒudɪs/	préjudice	A prejudice is an unreasonable feeling of not liking someone or something.
pride (n)	/'praɪd/	fierté	Pride is a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction about something you have achieved.
put on (a few kilos)	/,pʊt 'ɒn (ə fju: ki:ləʊz) /	prendre (qq. kilos)	If you put on a few kilos , you gain a few kilos in weight.
rebellious (adj)	/'rɪ'beljəs/	rebelle	Someone who is rebellious does not accept authority or accepted rules.
relate (to) (v)	/'rɪ'leɪt tu/	se sentir concerné	I found the characters irritating and silly, and couldn't relate to them at all.
save the planet	/,seɪv ðə 'plænt/	sauver la planète	If you want to save the planet , you want to help the environment by reducing pollution.
significant (adj)	/'sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt/	significatif	A significant number of men and women admitted they had lied about their age.

similarly (adv)	/ˈsɪmələli/
solar-powered (adj)	/ˈsəʊlə ˌpaʊəd/
spider (n)	/ˈspaɪdə/
take an instant dislike	/ˌteɪk ən ˌɪnstənt dɪsˈlaɪkɪŋ/
take risks	/ˌteɪk ˈrɪks/
wait ages	/ˌweɪt ˈeɪdʒəz/
wealthy (adj)	/ˈwelθi/
witty (adj)	/ˈwɪti/

similairement (à l'énergie) solaire araignée ressentir une antipathie immédiate prendre des risques attendre longtemps riche spirituel, drôle

“**Similarly**” is a word that means “in the same way”.
A machine that is **solar-powered** gets its energy from the sun.
Help! There’s an enormous **spider** in the bath.
Elizabeth **takes** an instant **dislike** to Darcy because she thinks he is superior.
I don’t **take risks** – I always read books by authors I know.
“You’re late!” “I’m sorry, I had to **wait ages** for a bus.”
Someone who is **wealthy** has a lot of money.
Something that is **witty** is clever in an amusing way.

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN **-ED**

annoyed	/əˈnɔɪd/
bored	/bɔ:d/
challenged	/ˈʧælɪndʒd/
confused	/kənˈfju:zd/
excited	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/
exhausted	/ɪgˈzɔ:stɪd/
fascinated	/ˈfæsɪneɪtɪd/
inspired	/ɪnˈspaɪəd/
interested	/ɪntrəstɪd/
relaxed	/rɪˈlæksɪd/
tired	/ˈtaɪəd/
worried	/ˈwɒrɪd/

contrarié ennuyé mis au défi embrouillé excité épuisé fasciné inspiré intéressé détendu fatigué inquiet
--

If you feel **annoyed**, you feel slightly angry.
The film was too long and we got **bored**.
If you feel **challenged**, you feel slightly worried or frightened of something difficult.
If you feel **confused**, you don’t know what to think or feel.
I get really **excited** when one of my favourite authors brings out a new book.
If you feel **exhausted**, you feel very tired.
I’m **fascinated** by biographies of famous people.
If you feel **inspired** to do something, you really want to do it.
Some people are more **interested** in films than books.
We feel nice and **relaxed** after the holiday.
I usually feel **tired** after a day at work.
What are you so **worried** about?

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN **-ING**

annoying	/əˈnɔɪɪŋ/
boring	/ˈbɔ:ɪɪŋ/
challenging	/ˈʧælɪndʒɪŋ/
confusing	/kənˈfju:zɪŋ/
engaging	/ɪnˈgeɪdʒɪŋ/
exciting	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/

contrariant ennuyant mettant au défi embrouillant attrayant excitant

Something that is **annoying** makes you feel slightly angry.
I read the first page and if it’s **boring**, I don’t buy the book.
Something that is **challenging** is difficult to achieve.
Something that is **confusing** is difficult to understand.
Characters who are **engaging** are attractive and easy to like.
The book was really **exciting** – I couldn’t put it down.

exhausting	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ/
fascinating	/'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/
gripping	/'grɪpɪŋ/
inspiring	/'ɪn'spaɪrɪŋ/
interesting	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/
relaxing	/'rɪ'læksɪŋ/
thought-provoking	/'θɔ:tprə,vəʊkɪŋ/
tiring	/'taɪrɪŋ/
worrying	/'wʌrɪŋ/

BOOKS

author (n)	/'ɔ:θə/
autobiography (n)	/,ɔ:təʊbaɪ'ɒgrəfi/
bestseller (n)	/'best'selə/
biography (n)	/'baɪ'ɒgrəfi/
book review (n)	/'bʊk rɪ,vju:z/
can't put it down	/'kɑ:nt ,pʊt ɪt 'daʊn/
chapter (n)	/'tʃæptə/
(central/main) character (n)	/(sentrəl/meɪn) 'kærəktə/
cover (n)	/'kʌvə/
difficult to get into	/'dɪfɪklt tu get 'ɪntʊ/
fantasy (n)	/'fæntəsi/
fiction (n)	/'fɪkʃn/
novel (n)	/'nɒvl/
paperback (n)	/'peɪpə,bæk/
plot (n)	/'plɒt/
revolve around (phr v)	/'rɪ'vɒlv ə,raʊnd/
romantic novel (n)	/'rəʊ,mæntɪk 'nɒvl/
science fiction (n)	/'saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/
be set in	/'bi 'set ɪn/

épuisant
fascinant
empoignant
inspirant
intéressant
relaxant
intellectuellement stimulant
fatigant
inquiétant

auteur
autobiographie
best-seller
biographie
critique d'un livre
ne pouvoir le poser
chapitre
personnage(central/principal)
couverture
difficile à y entrer

fantastique
fiction
roman
de poche
intrigue
tourner autour de
histoire romantique
science fiction
avoir pour cadre

Something that is **exhausting** makes you feel very tired.
 Something that is **fascinating** is extremely interesting.
 The book wasn't just exciting – it was **gripping**!
 I find strong women in history particularly **inspiring**.
 What I find **interesting** in a book is the relationships between the characters.
 Reading a book in a hot bath is very **relaxing**.
 Something that is **thought-provoking** is stimulating and intriguing.
 Something that is **tiring** makes you feel tired.
 Something that is **worrying** makes you feel worried.

Who's your favourite **author**?
 An **autobiography** is a book that a person writes about their own life.
 A **bestseller** is a book that sells a lot of copies.
 A **biography** is a book about a person's life written by someone else.
Book reviews are articles written by a journalist about new books.
 The book was gripping – I just **couldn't put it down!**
 Books are divided into **chapters**.
 The **central** female **character** in *Pride and Prejudice* is Elizabeth Bennet.
 If the **cover** of a book looks interesting, I buy it.
 The book was a bit **difficult to get into** at first, but I ended up really enjoying it.
 A **fantasy** book is a book about an imaginary world.
 I never read **fiction** but I love biographies.
Pride and Prejudice is a classic romantic **novel**.
 A **paperback** is a book with a soft cover.
 The **plot** of a story is the things that happen during the story.
 The storyline of *Pride and Prejudice* **revolves around** Mr and Mrs Bennet and their daughters.
Pride and Prejudice is a classic **romantic novel**.
Science fiction is books and films about imaginary future events and characters.
Pride and Prejudice is **set in** England in the early 19th century.

short story (n)	/,ʃɔ:t 'stɔ:ri/
the story unfolds	/ðə ,stɔ:ri ən'fəuldz/
storyline (n)	/'stɔ:ri,lain/
take place	/,teɪk 'pleɪs/
well written (adj)	/,wel'ɪrɪn/

nouvelle
l'histoire se déroule
intrigue
avoir lieu
bien écrit

A **short story** is a short piece of fiction.
 As **the story unfolds** true love overcomes all obstacles.
 The “**storyline**” is a word that means the same as “plot”.
Pride and Prejudice **takes place** in England in the early 19th century.
 Jane Austen’s novels are all very **well written**.

FILMS

acting (n)	/'æktɪŋ/
action film (n)	/'ækʃn ,fɪlm/
be based on	/bi 'beɪst ɒn/
comedy (n)	/'kɒmədi/
direct (v)	/dɪ'rekt/
director (n)	/dɪ'rektə/
ending (n)	/'endɪŋ/
footage (n) (TS)	/'fʊtɪdʒ/
gangster film (n)	/'gæŋstə ,fɪlm/
a hit (n)	/ə 'hɪt/
horror film (n)	/'hɒrə ,fɪlm/
leading actor (n)	/'li:ɪdɪŋ 'æktə/
love story (n)	/'lʌv ,stɔ:ri/
make you cry	/'meɪk ju 'kraɪ/
musical (n)	/'mjuzɪkl/
photography (n)	/'fə'tɒgrəfi/
play the part of	/'pleɪ ðə 'pɑ:t əv/
premier (n)	/'premiə/
romantic comedy (n)	/'rəʊ,mæntɪk 'kɒmədi/
science fiction film (n)	/'saɪəns 'fɪkʃn fɪlm/
soundtrack (n)	/'saʊnd,tɹæk/
special effects (n pl)	/'speʃl ɪ'fekts/
spy film (n)	/'spaɪ ,fɪlm/

jeu des acteurs
film d'action
être basé sur
comédie
réaliser
réalisateur
fin
archives cinématographiques
film de gangster
un succès
film d'horreur
acteur principal
histoire d'amour
vous faire pleurer
comédie musicale
image
jouer le rôle de
première
comédie romantique
film de science fiction
musique du film
effets spéciaux
film d'espionnage

The **acting** in the film was brilliant.
 An **action film** is one in which there are a lot of interesting, exciting events.
Forrest Gump **is based on** a true story.
 A **comedy** is a film that makes you laugh.
 I can't remember who **directed** *Forrest Gump*.
 The film won six Oscars, including best **director**.
 Does the film have a happy or sad **ending**?
Forrest Gump contains black and white **footage** from the 60s.
 A **gangster film** is about the activities of gangs of criminals.
 The film was a real **hit** and won six Oscars.
 A **horror film** is a film that is intended to frighten people.
 The **leading actor** in *Forrest Gump* is Tom Hanks.
 A **love story** is about a romantic relationship between two people.
 “The film **made you cry**, didn't it?” “No, it didn't, I've got a cold.”
 A **musical** is a film that contains a lot of songs.
 The **photography** is the photographs and images that are shown during a film.
 Tom Hanks also **plays the part of** the executioner in *The Green Mile*.
 The **premier** of a film is the occasion on which it is shown for the first time.
 A **romantic comedy** is a film about a romance that is also amusing.
 A **science fiction** film is about imaginary future events and characters.
 The **soundtrack** is the music that accompanies a film.
 The **special effects** are all done using computers.
 A **spy film** is about people who find out secret information about a country or organisation.

subtitles (n pl)	/ˈsʌb,tʌɪtəlz/	sous-titres
a (sentimental) tearjerker (n)	/ə (sentimentl) ˈtɪə,dʒɜ:kə/	un mélo sentimental
thriller (n)	/ˈθrɪlə/	thriller
war film (n)	/ˈwɔ: ˌfɪlm/	film de guerre
western (n)	/ˈwestən/	western
win (six) Oscars	/ˌwɪn (sɪks) ˈɒskəz/	gagner (six) oscars

MUSIC

album (n)	/ˈælbəm/	disque, album
band (n)	/bænd/	groupe
blues (n)	/blu:z/	blues
classical (adj)	/ˈklæsɪkl/	classique
dance (n)	/dɑ:ns/	danse
gig (n)	/gɪg/	concert
hip-hop (n)	/ˈhɪp,hɒp/	hip-hop
lyrics (n pl)	/ˈlɪrɪks/	paroles
opera (n)	/ˈɒp(ə)rə/	opéra
orchestra (n)	/ˈɔ:kɪstrə/	orchestre
perform live	/ˌpɜ:fɔ:m ˈlaɪv/	se produire en direct
reggae (n)	/ˈregeɪ/	reggae
stereo system (n)	/ˈsteriəʊ ˌsɪstəm/	système stéréo
techno (n)	/ˈteknəʊ/	techno
track (n)	/træk/	morceau

The **subtitles** are the words appearing at the bottom of a screen to translate what people are saying in a foreign film.

A **sentimental tearjerker** is a film that makes you cry.

A **thriller** is a film about something exciting or dangerous, such as a crime.

War films are about war.

A **western** is a film about cowboys.

Forrest Gump was a very successful film that **won six Oscars**.

What's your favourite track on the **album**?

Who's your favourite **band**?

Blues is a type of slow, sad music that originally comes from the southern US.

Do you prefer **classical** or pop music?

Dance music is very popular.

A **gig** is a public performance of popular music.

Hip-hop is a type of music that uses rap combined with musical instruments.

The **lyrics** are the words of a song.

An **opera** is a type of play that is sung to classical music.

An **orchestra** is a large group of musicians who play classical music on different instruments.

We saw the band **performing live** at Wembley – they were brilliant.

Reggae is a type of music that developed in Jamaica in the 1960s.

The sound's not very good – I think there's a problem with the **stereo system**.

I can't stand all that **techno** stuff – I like it when you can hear the lyrics!

The album is made up of twelve **tracks**.

Review C

abandon (v)	/əˈbændən/	abandonner
account (n)	/əˈkaʊnt/	compte

The stolen car was found **abandoned** several miles away.

I'd like to put £100 into my bank **account**.

alarmed (adj)	/ə'la:md/	alarmé	" Alarmed " is a word that means frightened and worried.
armed police (n)	/,ɑ:md pə'li:s/	police armée	Armed police are police who are carrying guns.
cabin (n)	/'kæbɪn/	cabane	A cabin is a small wooden building like a hut.
caller (n) (TS)	/'kɔ:lə/	personne qui appelle	A caller is someone who uses the telephone to contact someone.
cashier (n)	/'kæ'ʃiə/	caissier	A cashier is someone whose job is to give or receive money in a bank.
cause a sensation	/,kɔ:z ə sen'seɪʃn/	faire sensation	If you cause a sensation , you do something unusual or shocking.
co-host (n)	/'kəʊ,həʊst/	co-présentateurs	The co-hosts of a programme are the people who work together to present it.
congratulate (v)	/kən'græfjuleɪt/	féliciter	I want to congratulate Mika for saying what most of America is thinking.
courage (n) (TS)	/'kʌrɪdʒ/	courage	You rock, Mika! It takes courage to do what you did.
cover (v)	/'kʌvə/	couvrir	Brzezinski explained that she didn't want to cover such a trivial topic.
deposit (n)	/dɪ'pɒzɪt/	dépôt	A deposit is an amount of money that you put into your bank account.
driving offence (n)	/'draɪvɪŋ ə,fens/	infraction de la route	A driving offence is something illegal that you do when you are driving.
emotional (adj)	/'məʊʃn(ə)l/	émotionnel	Someone who is feeling emotional is feeling upset or angry.
give sb a call (TS)	/'gɪv sʌmbədi e 'kɔ:l/	donner à qn un coup de fil	Dan Rivero invited listeners to give the radio station a call .
at gunpoint	/'æt 'gʌnpɔɪnt/	à main armée	If someone is robbed at gunpoint , they are robbed while someone points a gun at them.
hand (v)	/hænd/	remettre, donner	If you hand someone something, you give it to them.
have had enough of sth (TS)	/həv 'hænd r'naɪf əv sʌmθɪŋ/	en avoir eu assez de qch	We've had enough of hearing about these.
heiress (n)	/'eəres/	héritière	An heiress is a woman who will receive money or property when another person dies.
interrupt (v)	/'ɪntə'rʌpt/	interrompre	Mika's male co-host, Joe Scarborough, made mocking comments and interrupted her.
joke (n)	/dʒəʊk/	blague	Kronau claimed the incident was an innocent joke .
lead story (n) (TS)	/'li:d 'stɔ:ri/	édito, gros titre	Mika thought the Paris Hilton story was too trivial to be the lead story .
message (n) (AmE) (TS)	/'mesɪdʒ/	message publicitaire	" Message " is an American English word meaning an "advertisement".
mocking (adj)	/'mɒkɪŋ/	moqueur	Mika's male co-host, Joe Scarborough, made mocking comments and interrupted her.
newsreader (n)	/'nju:z,rɪ:də/	speaker	Mika Brzezinski works as a newsreader for the MSNBC TV station.
next up (TS)	/'nekst 'ʌp/	(au) suivant	Thanks for your call, Luke. Next up we have Maria.
on the line (TS)	/'ɒn ðə 'laɪn/	en ligne	Thanks, Maria. We now have Jason on the line . Jason?
presenter (n) (TS)	/'preɪ'zentə/	présentateur	Many Americans wish there were more presenters like Mika.
priceless (adj)	/'praɪsləs/	sans prix	Something that is priceless is worth a lot of money.

property (n)	/ˈprɒpəti/	biens, propriété	Your property are the things that belong to you.
questioning (n)	/'kwɛstʃ(ə)nɪŋ/	interrogatoire	The suspects were taken to the police station for questioning .
read out (phr v)	/,ri:d 'aʊt/	lire (à haute voix)	She caused a sensation when she refused to read out the station's lead story.
refusal (TS)	/rɪ'fju:zəl/	refus	Callers phoned in to talk about Mika Brzezinski's refusal to cover the Paris Hilton story.
be released from jail	/bi rɪ,li:st frəm 'dʒeɪl/	être relâché de prison	She was released from jail after serving twenty-two days for a driving offence.
respectfully (adv)	/rɪ'spektf(ə)li/	respectueusement	Mika was not treated respectfully by her co-hosts.
robbery (n)	/'rɒbəri/	vol, cambriolage	Anyone with information about the robbery should call the police.
run a story	/,rʌn ə 'stɔ:ri/	couvrir un événement	If a newspaper, TV station etc runs a story , they give information about a news item.
script (n)	/skript/	texte	The script is the written words the presenter must read out.
serve (twenty-two days) (v)	/sɜ:v (twenti tu: deɪz) /	purger une peine(de vingt-deux jours)	Paris Hilton served twenty-two days in jail for a driving offence.
sexist (adj)	/'seksɪst/	sexiste	Sexist comments show that you think men and women should be treated in a different way.
shred (v)	/'ʃred/	déchirer	" Shred " is a word meaning "tear up".
support (n)	/sə'pɔ:t /	soutien	Mika's co-hosts gave her no support at all.
suspect (n)	/'sʌspekt/	suspect	A suspect is someone who is suspected of committing a crime.
take a stand (TS)	/,teɪk ə 'stænd/	lutter contre qch	If you take a stand about something, you refuse to do it because you think it is wrong.
tear up (phr v)	/,teə 'ʌp/	déchirer	Mika tore the script up but was immediately handed a new copy.
trace a call	/,treɪs ə 'kɔ:l/	localiser un appel	If police trace a call , they use electronic equipment to find out where a telephone call was made.
trial (n)	/'traɪəl/	procès	After a long trial , he was sentenced to five years in jail.
trivial (adj)	/'trɪviəl/	futile	Mika thought the Paris Hilton story was too trivial to be the lead story .
You rock! (TS)	/,ju: 'rɒk/	Tu es super !	" You rock! " is an informal expression used to show approval or support for someone.

Unit 10

audition (n)	/ɔ:'dɪʃn/	audition	At the weekends Hayley goes to auditions .
awkward (adj)	/'ɔ:kwəd/	bizarre	Some lies are designed to avoid unpleasant or awkward truths.
beg (v) (TS)	/beg/	supplier	I was useless at the piano and my teacher begged my parents to stop sending me.
can't help yourself	/kɑ:nt 'help jəself/	ne pouvoir s'em pêcher	If you can't help yourself , you cannot stop doing something.
cool sb down (phr v)	/'ku:l sʌmbədi 'daʊn/	rafraîchir qn	The pocket fan cools you down when it's really hot.
be designed to	/bi di'zaɪnd tu:/	être créer pour	Some lies are designed to avoid unpleasant or awkward truths.
detrimental (adj)	/'detrɪ'mentl/	nuisible	Something that has a detrimental effect has a negative effect.
dilemma (n) (TS)	/'daɪ'lemə/	dilemme	A dilemma is a difficult problem or situation.
do something against your will	/'du: sʌmθɪŋ ə,ɡenst jə 'wɪl/	faire qch contre son gré	Hayley's mum says she is not forcing Hayley to do anything against her will .
do/have whatever it takes	/'du:z/,hæv wɒt,evə ɪt 'teɪks/	faire/posséder ce qch qui fait	Rachel thinks her daughter has what it takes to be a film star.
drop sb off (phr v) (TS)	/'drɒp sʌmbədi 'ɒf/	déposer qn (en voiture)	Ryan didn't want his friends to see his parents drop him off at the gym.
dye (v)	/'daɪ/	teindre	If you dye your hair, you change its colour.
eyesight (n)	/'aɪ,sait/	vue	Eating carrots improves your eyesight and you'll be able to see in the dark!
fan (n)	/'fæn/	ventilateur	A pocket fan is a fan that sprays water in your face when it's hot.
follow-up (adj) (TS)	/'fɒləʊ,ʌp/	à épisodes/suite	I hope we can come back in ten years' time and do a follow-up story when Hayley's a star.
gadget (n)	/'gædʒɪt/	gadget	A gadget is a small piece of equipment that does something useful.
handle (n)	/'hændl/	poignée	The spider catcher is round with a long handle .
head massager (n)	/'hed 'mæsɑ:ʒə/	appareil pour masser la tête	The head massager looks like a spider with long legs.
ice cube (n) (TS)	/'aɪs ,kju:b/	cube de glace	You could describe an iceberg as an enormous ice cube !
kick-boxing (n) (TS)	/'kɪk,bɒksɪŋ/	boxe française	Kick-boxing is one of the martial arts.
light the gas	/'laɪt ðə 'gæs/	allumer le gaz	It's a plastic gadget used for lighting the gas on the cooker.
martial arts (n)	/'mɑ:ʃl 'ɑ:ts/	arts martiaux	Martial arts are sports such as judo or karate.
massage (v)	/'mæsɑ:ʒ/	masser	If you massage part of your body, you rub it gently.
mental discipline (n) (TS)	/'mentl 'dɪsəplɪn/	force de caractère	Mental discipline is the ability to make yourself do things that are difficult.
nutritious (adj)	/'nju: 'trɪʃəs/	nourissant	Food that is nutritious is good for you.
originate (v)	/'ɔ:rɪdʒəneɪt/	avoir pour origine	Some white lies originate from the need to encourage children to eat properly.

peel (v)	/pi:l/
recharge (v)	/ri:'ʃɑ:dʒ/
scary (adj) (TS)	/'skeəri/
self-confidence (n) (TS)	/'self'kɒnfɪdəns/
spray (v)	/spreɪ/
stainless steel (n)	/'steɪnləs 'sti:l/
straighten your hair	/'streɪtn jə 'heə/
unblock (v)	/ʌn'blɒk/
useless (adj) (TS)	/'ju:sləs/
be worth doing	/bi ,wɜ:θ 'du:ɪŋ/

CHILDHOOD

back off (phr v) (TS)	/'bæk 'ɒf/
benefit (v)	/'benɪfɪt/
bib (n)	/'bɪb/
bring sb up (phr v)	/'brɪŋ sʌmbədi 'ʌp/
care for (phr v)	/'keə ,fɔ:/
a child star (n) (TS)	/'tʃaɪld 'stɑ:/
creative (adj)	/'kri:'eɪtɪv/
curl (v)	/'kɜ:l/
deprive sb of a normal childhood	/'dɪ,praɪv sʌmbədi əv ə ,nɔ:ml 'tʃaɪldhʊd/
develop language skills	/'dɪ,veləp 'læŋgwɪdʒ skɪlz/
dummy (n)	/'dʌmi/
eat up (phr v)	/'i:t 'ʌp/
eat your crusts	/'i:t jə 'krʌsts/
educational (adj)	/'edʒu'keɪʃn(ə)l/
excitement (n)	/'ɪk'saɪtmənt/
fall off (phr v)	/'fɔ:l 'ɒf/
Father Christmas (n)	/'fɑ:ðə 'krɪsməs/
fulfil your potential	/'fʊl,fɪl jɔ: 'pəʊtənʃl/

peler
recharger
effrayant
conscience en soi
vaporiser
acier inoxydable
défriser
déboucher

inutile, bon à rien
valoir la peine d'être raconté

se retirer
profiter
bavoir
élever qn.
s'occuper, prendre soin de
star-enfant
créatif
boucler
priver qn. d'une enfance normale
développer des facultés de langage
tétine, sucette
finir de manger
manger tes croûtes
éducatif, pédagogique
surexcitation, agitation
tomber de qq part
Père Noël
exploiter/développer ses possibilités

If you **peel** a piece of fruit, you remove the skin on the outside of it.
The battery's low on my phone – I need to **recharge** it.
Something that is **scary** is frightening.
Martial arts help you to defend yourself and learn **self-confidence**.
The pocket fan **sprays** water in your face when it's hot.
Stainless steel has been treated to prevent rust forming on its surface.
If you **straighten your hair**, you make it straight and not wavy or curly.
If you **unblock** something, you remove something from it so that liquid can flow through it.
If you are **useless** at something, you are not good at it.
If a white lie helps a child to eat properly it's **worth telling**.

Do you think pushy parents should **back off** and leave their children alone?
Psychologists believe many white lies may actually **benefit** children.
A **bib** is a piece of cloth that protects babies' clothes when they are eating.
Some parents have problems **bringing their children up**.
Your parents are the people who **care for** you when you are a child.
Being a **child star** can be an isolating experience.
Someone who is **creative** has a lot of imagination and unusual ideas.
If you eat your crusts, your hair will **curl**.
Do you worry that you're **depriving Hayley of a normal childhood**?
When children **develop language skills**, they learn to talk, and read and write.
A **dummy** is an object you put in a baby's mouth to stop it crying.
Some white lies encourage children to **eat up** their vegetables.
If you **eat your crusts**, your hair will curl.
Something that is **educational** helps people to learn.
Father Christmas brings fun and **excitement** to children at Christmas.
If you're not careful you'll **fall off** that wall.
Father Christmas is part of the magic of Christmas for many children.
Hayley's mum thinks she's special and wants to help her **fulfil her potential**.

get square eyes	/get ˌskweə 'aɪz/	avoir la tête au carré	If I think my child's watched enough television, I tell him he'll get square eyes .
guilty (adj)	/'ɡɪlti/	coupable	Should parents feel guilty for not being 100% truthful with their children?
isolating (adj)	/'aɪsəleɪtɪŋ/	isolant, qui met à part	An isolating experience makes you feel as if you are alone.
be keen for sb to do sth (TS)	/bi ˌkiːn fə sʌmbədi tə 'duː sʌmθɪŋ/	tenir bcp à ce que qqn fasse qch	Ryan's mother was keen for him to learn the piano.
know when there is something wrong	/ˌnəʊ wen ðeər ɪz ˌsʌmθɪŋ 'rɒŋ/	savoir quand qch ne va pas	Mums know when something is wrong even if you don't tell them.
liberal (adj)	/'lɪb(ə)rəl/	large d'esprit, libéral	Liberal parents give their children freedom.
lie (v)	/laɪ/	mentir	Parents often lie to their children to encourage them to do things that are good for them.
look after (phr v)	/ˌlʊk 'ɑːftə/	s'occuper de	Who looked after you when your parents were out?
magic (n)	/'mædʒɪk/	magie, féerie	Father Christmas is part of the magic of Christmas for many children.
magical (adj)	/'mædʒɪkl/	magique	The story of the tooth fairy makes the world a more magical place for children.
myth (n)	/mɪθ/	mythe	Some myths were created to improve children's behaviour.
nanny (n)	/'næni/	nurse, bonne d'enfant	A nanny is someone adults employ to look after their children.
naughty (adj)	/'nɔːti/	méchant	Parents get angry with their children when they are naughty .
your nose will grow	/jɔː 'nəʊz wɪl ˌgrəʊ/	ton nez bouge	Some people say that if you tell a lie, your nose will grow .
obsessed (adj)	/ɒb'sest/	obsédée	Hayley's father, George, thinks his wife is obsessed and not reasonable.
pillow (n)	/'pɪləʊ/	oreiller	Parents tell their children that if they put a tooth under their pillow , the tooth fairy will take it.
potential (n) (TS)	/pə'tenʃl/	potentiel, possibilités	A child's potential is its ability do develop particular skills.
pressure (n)	/'preʃə/	pression	I want Hayley to grow up like a normal child – there's too much pressure in the film world.
protect a child's innocence	/prə'tekt ə ˌtʃaɪldz 'ɪnəsəns/	protéger l'innocence d'un enfant	Some white lies protect a child's innocence .
pull a face	/ˌpʊl ə 'feɪs/	faire la grimace	If you pull a face , you put a silly or rude expression on your face.
pushy parent (n)	/'pʊʃi 'peərənt/	parents qui poussent leurs enfants	Pushy parents are parents who are very ambitious for their children.
see in the dark	/ˌsiː ɪn ðə 'dɑːk/	voir dans le noir	Parents sometimes tell their children that eating carrots will help them see in the dark .

a stage in life	/ə ,steɪdʒ ɪn 'laɪf/	une phase de vie	Some white lies make the world more magical and help children through a stage in their life .
stay on the line	/,steɪ ɒn ðə 'laɪn/	occuper la ligne	If you're phoning your friends, don't stay on the line too long.
stimulate the brain/ imagination	/,stɪmjʊleɪt ðə 'breɪn/ ,ɪmædʒɪ'neɪʃn/	stimuler le cerveau/l' imagination	If you stimulate a child's brain or imagination , you help them be more creative.
strict (adj)	/strikt/	strict, sévère	Don't be too strict – you have to let your children play and have friends.
take the easy route	/,teɪk ði: 'i:zi ru:t/	choisir la solution de facilité	Some parents think it's wrong to take the easy route and tell a lie.
tell a lie	/,tel ə 'laɪ/	raconter un mensonge	Most parents tell their children lies .
tell off (phr v)	/,tel 'ɒf/	rembarasser	Mum always told us off when we were naughty.
tidy away/up (phr v)	/,taɪdi ə'weɪ/'ʌp/	ranger/remettre en place	Who tidied up after you had played with your toys?
tooth fairy (n)	/'tu:θ ,feəri/	fée des dents	The tooth fairy is an imaginary creature who takes children's teeth from under their pillows.
toy (n)	/tɔɪ/	jouet	Toys are things that children play with when they are young.
truant (n)	/'tru:ənt/	élève faisant l'école buissonnière	A truant is a school student who stays away from school without permission.
truthful (adj)	/'tru:θfl/	qui dit toujours la vérité	If you are 100% truthful with your children, you never tell them lies.
tuck you in (phr v)	/,tʌk ju: 'ɪn/	border qn	Who tucked you in bed at night?
white lie (n)	/,waɪt 'laɪ/	mensonge innocent	White lies can benefit children by protecting them or helping to stimulate their brains.
worry (about) (v)	/'wʌrɪ (ə'baʊt) /	se faire du souci (au sujet de)	Mum always worries about me when I'm out at night.
yell (at) (v)	/jel (æt) /	crier (sur)	If you yell at your children, you shout at them.

Unit 11

ageist (n)	/'eɪdʒɪst/	faisant preuve d'âgisme	Someone who is ageist treats older people in an unfair way.
aisle (n)	/aɪl/	allée	She walked up and down the aisles of the supermarket pushing her trolley.
anxious (adj)	'æŋkʃəs	anxieux	Someone who is anxious is often worried.
bearded (adj)	/'bɪədɪd/	barbu	A bearded man is a man who has a beard.
a big issue	/ə ,bɪg 'ɪʃu:z/	un point délicat	If something becomes a big issue , it becomes a big problem.
brush off (phr v) (TS)	/,brʌʃ 'ɒf/	enlever avec une brosse	I picked up the chicken and brushed the cat hairs off it!
change (n)	/'tʃeɪndʒ/	monnaie	Change is the money someone gives back to you in a shop when you give more money than it costs to buy something.

counter (n)	/ˈkaʊntə/	comptoir	The counter is the place where customers are served in a shop.
exceed your limit (TS)	/ɪkˌsiːd jə ˈlɪmɪt/	dépasser sa limite de crédit	You've exceeded your limit by £500. You need to come to the bank to discuss it.
get into a mess	/,get ɪntuː ə ˈmes/	se mettre dans le pétrin	If you get into a mess , you get into a difficult situation.
get over the shock	/get ˌəʊvə ðə ˈʃɒk/	se remettre d'un choc	She slowly got over the shock of being forty.
get sb/sth on its feet	/,get sʌmbədi/sʌmθɪŋ ɒn ɪts ˈfi:t/	remettre qn/qch sur pied	If you get a group of people on their feet , you make them want to dance, sing etc.
hang up (phr v)	/,hæŋ ˈʌp/	raccrocher	Is it time for the Stones to hang up their bandanas?
have fun	/,hæv ˈfʌn/	avoir du plaisir	It's important to have fun and do things you enjoy.
be on your mind (TS)	/,biː ɒn jə ˈmaɪnd/	avoir qch qui préoccupe	You look worried. What's on your mind?
keep your mouth shut (TS)	/,kiːp jə ˈmaʊθ ʃʌt/	garder sa langue	I'm sorry, I shouldn't have said that. I should have kept my mouth shut .
kick off (phr v)	/,kɪk ˈɒf/	démarrer	If something kicks off , or if you kick something off , it starts.
liar (n)	/ˈlaɪə/	menteur	Someone who is a liar does not tell the truth.
lick (v)	/lɪk/	lécher	The cat licked the chicken and burnt her tongue!
lose touch with sb	/,luːz ˈtʌʃ wɪð sʌmbədi/	perdre contact avec qn	I lost touch with him when we left university.
be the other way round	/,biː ðiː ˌʌðə weɪ ˈraʊnd/	être l'inverse de qch	Being eleven years older is nothing for a man, but for a woman it's the other way round .
oversleep (v)	/,əʊvəˈsliːp/	dormir (trop longtemps)	We stayed up late and overslept the following morning.
queue up (phr v)	/,kjuː ˈʌp/	faire la queue	You queue up at the counter to pay for your shopping.
rebel (n)	/ˈrebl/	rebelle	Someone who is a rebel does not accept authority or accepted rules.
rocker (n)	/ˈrɒkə/	rockeur	A rocker is someone who plays or likes rock music.
a rocky past	/ə rɒki ˈpɑːst/	un passé difficile	If someone has a rocky past , they have had problems in their life.
scruffy (adj)	/ˈskrʌfi/	négligé	Someone who is scruffy is untidy or dirty.
shuffle (v)	/ˈʃʌfl/	trainer les pieds	If you shuffle , you walk in a slow, uncertain way.
stay up late	/,steɪ ʌp ˈleɪt/	rester debout tard	We stayed up late and overslept the following morning.
take life seriously	/,teɪk laɪf ˈsɪəriəsli/	prendre la vie au sérieux	Don't take life too seriously – you need to have some fun as well.
talented (adj)	/ˈtæləntɪd/	doué	The Rolling Stones wouldn't be so popular if they weren't so talented .
be tied up (TS)	/bi ˌtaɪd ˈʌp/	être occupé	I'm afraid I'm tied up today. Can we meet tomorrow?
traumatic (adj)	/trɔːˈmætɪk/	traumatisant	A traumatic event makes you feel very upset and shocked.
trolley (n)	/ˈtrɒli/	chariot	She walked up and down the aisles of the supermarket pushing her trolley .
turn out (phr v)	/,tɜːn ˈaʊt/	se passer	I spent all afternoon preparing the meal, and was pleased with how it turned out .

ADVERBS

actually	/ˈækʃuəli/	réellement	I thought the concert was embarrassing – actually , I regret going.
apparently	/əˈpærəntli/	apparamment	Mick Jagger was 65 in July 2008, apparently .
basically	/ˈbeɪsɪkli/	fondamentalement	I have a problem with his dancing – basically , I think he’s too old to dance like that.
beautifully	/ˈbjʊ:təfli/	admirablement	Keith Richards still plays the guitar beautifully .
brilliantly	/ˈbrɪljəntli/	brillamment	I thought the band performed brilliantly .
clearly	/ˈkliəli/	manifestement	She doesn’t talk much and is clearly very shy.
definitely	/ˈdef(ə)nətli/	définivement	My grandfather definitely doesn’t make people pay to watch him dance!
energetically	/enəˈdʒetɪkli/	énergiquement	I bet your grandfather can’t dance as energetically as Mick Jagger.
enormously	/ɪˈnɔ:məsli/	énormément	The Rolling Stones are an enormously talented band.
fortunately	/ˈfɔ:ʃənətli/	heureusement	Fortunately the teacher didn’t notice I’d forgotten to bring my books.
gracefully	/ˈɡreɪsf(ə)li/	élégamment	Do you think it’s time they retired gracefully ?
harshly	/ˈhɑ:ʃli/	durement	The world judges older women harshly .
hopefully	/ˈhəʊpfli/	en espérant que	Hopefully we can see each other again soon.
naturally	/ˈnætʃ(ə)rəli/	naturellement	I’m a big fan so naturally I loved the gig.
obviously	ˈɒvviəsli/	évidemment	I’m a big fan so obviously I loved the gig.
personally	/ˈpɜ:snəli/	personnellement	Personally , I thought Mick Jagger looked pretty good.
predictably	/prɪˈdɪktəbli/	d’une manière prévisible	Sarah’s never punctual and, predictably , she arrived 10 minutes late!
regularly	/ˈregjʊləli/	régulièrement	I don’t live abroad and see my family regularly .
stupidly	/ˈstju:pɪdli/	stupidement	Stupidly , I left my umbrella in the car.
surprisingly	/səˈpraɪzɪŋli/	de manière surprenante	Surprisingly , she refused the invitation.
unbelievably	/ʌnbɪˈli:vəbli/	incroyablement	He looks unbelievably young for his age.
unfortunately	/ʌnˈfɔ:ʃənətli/	malheureusement	Unfortunately it started to rain just before the gig started.

Unit 12

assume (v)	/əˈsju:m/	assumer	You’ll look at my clothes, which will probably be my friend’s clothes, and wrongly assume I’m rich.
bargain (n)	/ˈbɑ:ɡɪn/	bonne affaire	I got the hat in the sales – it was a bargain .
blunt (adj)	/blʌnt/	émoussé	A blunt knife is not sharp and does not cut properly.

contrast (n)	/'kɒntrɑːst/	contraste	I wear the cowboy boots with a smart suit – the contrast looks great.
eccentric (adj)	/ɪk'sentrɪk/	excentrique	Something that is eccentric is very strange or unusual.
to make ends meet	/tə ,meɪk endz 'mi:t/	joindre les deux bouts	I'm an artist but work in an art gallery three days a week to make ends meet .
flat tyre (n)	/,flæt 'taɪə/	pneu à plat	A flat tyre has no air in it.
be in sb's genes	/biː ɪn ,sʌmbədɪz 'dʒiːnz/	être dans ses gènes	Vanessa's parents were interior designers, so style is in her genes .
go off (phr v)	/,gəʊ 'ɒf/	sonner (réveil)	When your alarm goes off in the morning, it starts making a noise to wake you up.
grip (n)	/grɪp/	poigne	If we shake hands, you'll notice that my grip is strong.
interior designer (n)	/ɪn,tɪəriə dɪ'zɑɪnə/	architecte d'intérieur	An interior designer chooses the colours, furniture etc for the inside of a room or building.
make a living	/,meɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	gagner sa vie	If you make a living from something, you earn enough money from it to live.
on a day-to-day basis	/ɒn ə ,deɪtə,deɪ 'beɪsɪs/	dans la routine, au jour le jour	On a day-to-day basis Vanessa prefers comfortable clothes.
outcome (n)	/'aʊt,kʌm/	résultat	Put together outfits without too much thought and see what the outcome is.
be in the public eye	/biː ɪn ðə ,pʌblɪk 'aɪ/	être très en vue	As I became more in the public eye , I became more aware of what I wore.
the red carpet	/ðə ,red 'kɑːpɪt/	le tapis rouge	The red carpet is a carpet that is put on the ground when important people visit a place.
the sales (n pl)	/,ðə 'seɪlz/	les soldes	I got the hat in the sales – it was a bargain.
scare (v)	/skeə/	effrayer	The red carpet treatment scares Vanessa Paradis.
set eyes on sb	/,set 'aɪz ɒn sʌmbədɪ/	poser les yeux sur qn	If you've never set eyes on someone before, it is the first time you've seen them.
shake hands	/,ʃeɪk 'hændz/	se serrer les mains	We introduced ourselves and shook hands .
Small world. (TS)	/,smɔːl 'wɜːld/	le monde est petit	"Small world" is an expression used to show you are surprised that someone has visited the same places as you.
stroll (n)	/strəʊl/	promenade nonchalante	A stroll is a short, relaxing walk.
work out (phr v)	/,wɜːk 'aʊt/	trouver, découvrir	Working as a model helped to develop her style and to work out what suited her.
wouldn't be seen dead in sth (TS)	/,wʊdnt bi ,siːn 'ded ɪn sʌmθɪŋ/	plutôt mort qu'être vu avec qch	Most of my friends wouldn't be seen dead in snakeskin cowboy boots!
wrongly (adv)	/'rɒŋli/	à tort	If you wrongly assume something, you think that something is true when, actually, it isn't.

CLOTHES & FASHION

baggy (adj)	/ˈbæɡi/	lâche, trop grand	Baggy clothes are very loose on your body.
belt (n)	/belt/	ceinture	Fran wears her red miniskirt with a brown leather belt .
bohemian (adj)	/bəʊˈhiːmiən/	bobo	A bohemian style is informal and considered typical of writers and artists.
brand-new (adj)	/ˌbrændˈnjuː/	tout neuf	A brand-new piece of clothing has never been worn before.
checked (adj)	/tʃekt/	à carreaux	A checked shirt is one that has a pattern of squares on it.
cowboy boots (n pl)	/ˈkaʊbɔɪ ˌbuːts/	bottes de cow-boy	Al is really proud of his American snakeskin cowboy boots .
designer look (n)	/diˈzaɪnə ˌlʊk/	style haute couture	Carla Bruni thinks the head-to-toe designer look is ridiculous.
elegant (adj)	/ˈelɪɡənt/	élégant	He was wearing an elegant white linen jacket.
fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃn/	mode	The head-to-toe designer look is the opposite of fashion .
fit (v)	/fit/	aller (à qn)	These trousers are too tight – they don’t fit me any more.
floppy (adj)	/ˈflɒpi/	flottant, mou	A floppy hat is soft and loose.
fur (n)	/fɜː/	fourrure	Many people in Russia wear fur hats in the winter.
go with (phr v)	/ˈɡəʊ ˌwɪð/	aller avec	I’m trying to find a top that goes with these trousers.
hoodie (n)	/ˈhʊdi/	blouson à capuche	A hoodie is a top that looks like a small jacket, with a hood that covers your head.
leather jacket (n)	/ˌleðə ˈdʒækɪt/	veste en cuir	The red miniskirt looks fantastic with my old black leather jacket .
long/short-sleeved	/ˈlɒŋ/ˈʃɔːt ˌsliːvd/	à manches courtes/longues	Short-sleeved shirts are more comfortable in hot weather.
low-waisted (adj)	/ˌləʊˈweɪstɪd/	à taille basse	I don’t like low-waisted trousers. You take away the hips and the waist – the best bits.
match (v)	/mætʃ/	aller ensemble	Don’t forget to check that your socks match !
matching bag/hat etc (n)	/ˌmætʃɪŋ ˈbæg/ˈhæt/	Sac/chapeau qui vont ensemble	A matching bag and hat makes you look like a Christmas tree!
miniskirt (n)	/ˈmɪnɪˌskɜːt/	minijupe	In the early days, Vanessa loved wearing miniskirts and leather jackets.
modelling (n)	/ˈmɒdlɪŋ/	qui travaille comme mannequin	Through modelling , Carla learned how to use her body.
outfit (n)	/ˈaʊtˌfɪt/	tendue	Jay’s favourite outfit is black skinny jeans with a black polo-neck top.
pinstripe (n)	/ˈpɪnˌstraɪp/	rayé	A smart pinstripe suit is made of material with a thin line woven into it.
plain (adj)	/pleɪn/	uni	A plain shirt etc is one that doesn’t have a pattern.
pointy shoes (n pl)	/ˌpɔɪnti ˈʃuːz/	chaussures à bout pointu	Pointy shoes have a point at the front.
polo-neck (n)	/ˌpəʊləʊˈnek/	col roulé	A polo-neck top has a high neck that folds over.
put together (phr v)	/ˌpʊt təˈgeðə/	porter ensemble	Vanessa likes putting together outfits without too much thought.
shoulder pads (n pl)	/ˈʃəʊldə ˌpædz/	épaulettes	Shoulder pads are thick soft pieces of material inside the shoulders of a jacket.

silk (n)	/sɪlk/
skinny jeans (n pl)	/ˌskɪni ˈdʒiːnz/
smart (adj)	/smɑːt/
snakeskin (n)	/ˈsneɪk,skɪn/
stand out (phr v)	/ˌstænd ˈaʊt/
striped (adj)	/straɪpt/
style (n)	/stɑɪl/
suede (n)	/sweɪd/
suit (v)	/suːt/
take off (phr v)	/ˌteɪk ˈɒf/
top (n)	/tɒp/
try on (phr v)	/ˌtraɪ ˈɒn/
V-neck (n)	/ˈviːnek/
woolly (adj)	/ˈwʊli/

soie
jean étroit, slim
élégant
peau de serpent
dominer, dépasser
à rayures
style
daim
aller, convenir
enlever
top, haut
essayer
décolleté en pointe
en laine

Silk is a thin, smooth, expensive material.
Skinny jeans are extremely tight.
I wear **smart** pinstripe suits for work.
Al loves his **snakeskin** cowboy boots.
If you **stand out** in a crowd, everyone notices you.
Striped material has lines woven into it.
I don't think anyone can teach you to have **style** – you either have it or you don't.
Suede is leather with a soft brushed surface.
Working as a model helped to develop her style and to work out what **suited** her.
If the trousers feel a bit tight round the waist, I **take** them **off** and try on another pair.
Jay likes wearing black skinny jeans with black polo-neck **top**.
She **tried on** two or three tops before finding one that looked right.
Do you prefer **V-necks** or polo necks?
I decided to wear a thick, **woolly** jumper as it was so cold.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

of average build	/əv ˌævrɪdʒ ˈbɪld/
bald (adj)	/bɔːld/
blond streaks (n pl)	/ˌblɒnd ˈstriːks/
bushy (adj)	/ˈbʌʃi/
curly (adj)	/ˈkɜːli/
dark shadows (n pl)	/ˌdɑːk ˈʃædəʊz/
deep-set (adj)	/ˈdiːp, set/
eyebrow (n)	/ˈaɪ, braʊ/
eyeliner (n)	/ˈaɪ, laɪnə/
face-lift (n) (TS)	/ˈfeɪs, lɪft/
freckles (n pl)	/ˈfrekəlz/
ginger (adj)	/ˈdʒɪŋdʒə/
goatee (n)	/ˌɡəʊˈtiː/

de taille moyenne
chauve
mèches blondes
touffu
bouclé
cernes
enfoncé
sourcil
eyeliner
lifting
tâches de rousseur
roux, poil de carotte
barbichette

He's just under six feet tall and **of average build**.
A man who is **bald** has no hair.
Blond streaks are lines of a lighter colour in someone's hair.
Bushy hair is very thick.
Do you prefer **curly** or straight hair?
He looked very tired and had **dark shadows** under his eyes.
Deep-set eyes seem to be a long way back into your face.
He had a scar across the centre of his left **eyebrow**.
Eyeliner is a line of black make-up that you put round your eyes.
She looked as if she'd had a **face-lift**, but in fact she'd just had a makeover.
Freckles are small brown spots on your skin.
People with **ginger** hair often have a lot of freckles.
In *Pirates of the Caribbean* Johnny Depp has a small **goatee** beard.

have your clothes designed by a stylist	/hæv jə ,kləʊðz dɪ,zɑɪnd / /baɪ ə 'stɑɪlɪst	se faire faire ses vêtements par un styliste	Angela had her clothes designed by a stylist to to improve her appearance.
have your ears pierced	/hæv jər 'ɪəz ,pɪəst/	se faire percer les oreilles	I had my ears pierced when I was 14.
have your eyelids lifted	/hæv jər 'aɪlɪdz ,lɪftɪd/	se faire lifter les paupières	Tony had plastic surgery to have his eyelids lifted .
have your hair cut and coloured	/hæv jə ,heə kʌt ən 'kʌləd/	se faire couper et teindre les cheveux	Having your hair cut and coloured can really improve your appearance.
have your make-up done by an expert	/hæv jə ,meɪkʌp dʌn baɪ ən 'ekspɜ:t/	se faire maquiller par un professionnel	You can pay a lot of money to have your make-up done by an expert .
have your teeth whitened	/hæv jə ,ti:θ 'waɪtənd/	se faire blanchir les dents	Having my teeth whitened gave me more confidence.
have your wardrobe re-designed	/hæv jə ,wɔ:drəʊb ri:dɪ'zɑɪnd/	faire refaire sa garde-robe	If you have your wardrobe re-designed , someone chooses a lot of new clothes for you to wear.
hazel (adj)	/'heɪzl/	noisette	Hazel eyes are light brown and slightly golden in colour.
in her/his late teens	/ɪn ,hɪz/,hɜ: ,leɪt 'ti:znz/	dans la fin del'adolescence/ jeunesse	If you are between 17 and 19, you are in your late teens .
in your early/late thirties etc	/ɪn jər ,ɜ:li/,leɪt 'θɜ:tiz/	au début/à la fin de la trentaine etc	She became President when she was only in her early thirties .
just over/under ...	/,dʒʌst 'əʊvə/'ʌndə/	juste au-dessus/en-dessous	If you are just under six feet tall, you are nearly six feet in height.
makeover (n) (TS)	/'meɪk,əʊvə/	changement de look	After the makeover Angela only looked about twenty-eight!
medium (adj)	/'mi:diəm/	moyen	If you are of medium build, you are neither thin nor fat.
messy (adj)	/'mesi/	emmêlé	Messy hair is not tidy.
mole (n)	/məʊl/	grain de beauté	A mole is a brown spot on your skin that is permanent.
overweight (adj)	/,əʊvə'weɪt/	en surpoids	Someone who is overweight is too fat.
plastic surgery (n) (TS)	/,plæstɪk 'sɜ:ʒəri/	chirurgie esthétique	If you can afford plastic surgery , you're bound to look better.
receding (adj)	/rɪ'si:diŋ/	se dégarnir	If your hair is receding , less and less of is growing at the front.
scar (n)	/skɑ:z/	cicatrice	A scar is a mark on your skin caused by an injury.
shoulder-length (adj)	/'ʃəʊldə,lɛŋθ/	aux épaules	In <i>Pirates of the Caribbean</i> Johnny Depp has messy black shoulder-length hair.
sideburns (n pl)	/'saɪd,bɜ:nz/	pattes	Sideburns are the hair that grows down a man's cheeks.
skinny (adj)	/'skɪni/	très mince, menu	Someone who is skinny is very thin.
slim (adj)	/slɪm/	mince	Someone who is slim is thin in an attractive way.
stocky (adj)	/'stɒki/	trapu	Someone who is stocky looks strong but is not tall.
tattoo (n)	/tæ'tu:z/	tatouage	A tattoo is a picture drawn in ink on your skin.
tiny (adj)	/'taɪni/	minuscule	Someone who is tiny is extremely small.

transformation (n)	/,trænsfə'meɪʃn/	transformation	Did you see <i>Ten Years Younger</i> last night? The transformation was incredible.
wavy (adj)	/'weɪvi/	ondulé	Wavy hair is slightly curly.
well-built (adj)	/,wel'bilt/	bien bâti	Someone who is well-built has a strong body.

Review D

academic work (n)	/ækə'demɪk ,wɜ:k/	Œuvre universitaire	Academic work is based on books and studying rather than practical experience.
be behind sb	/,bi br'haɪnd sʌmbədi/	être passé	Bella is really glad that her teenage years are behind her .
boarding school (n)	/'bɔ:dɪŋ ,sku:l/	internat	A boarding school is a school where the students also live and sleep.
children's home (n) (TS)	/'tʃɪldrənz ,həʊm/	foyer pour enfant	A children's home is a place where children go if they cannot live with their family.
foster parents (n pl) (TS)	/'fɒstə ,peərənts/	parents nourriciers	Foster parents are parents who look after a child for a short period of time because the child's own parents cannot look after them.
kid (n)	/kɪd/	gosse	If Alec was Prime Minister, he wouldn't make kids go to school all day!
neighbourhood spirit (n) (TS)	/,neɪbəhʊd 'spɪrɪt/	esprit de voisinage	There's a real neighbourhood spirit here – everyone helps each other.
overall (adv)	/,əʊvər'ɔ:l/	par dessus-tout	Overall , the teachers at school are very liberal.
owe (v)	/əʊ/	devoir	I'm still paying off my student loan – I owe £30,000!
pay sth off (phr v)	/,peɪ sʌmθɪŋ 'ɒf/	rembourser qch	I'm still paying off my student loan – I owe £30,000!
retrain (v)	/'ri:'treɪn/	se recycler	Karen retrained as a drama teacher a few years ago.
sadly (adv)	/'sædli/	à ma tristesse, hélas	Sadly my mum and dad died when I was very young.
smell (v)	/smel/	sentir, avoir une odeur	Mum says we can't get a dog because they smell !
sort out (phr v)	/,sɔ:t 'aʊt/	se régler, s'arranger	I thought my life would be sorted out when I got to my thirties, but it's not that simple!
student loan (n)	/,stju:dənt 'ləʊn/	prêt étudiant	I'm still paying off my student loan – I owe £30,000!
tough (adj)	/tʌf/	rude, difficile	Life as a single parent was tough for Karen.
ups and downs (n pl)	/,ʌps ən 'daʊnz/	hauts et bas	Life's had its ups and downs , but generally things are OK.

Grammar *Extra*

Unit 1 Révision des temps. Phrases interrogatives.

Révision des temps

TEMPS		ASPECT			
		simple	continu	perfect simple	perfect continu
_____		_____	_____	_____	_____
Present	+	He works .	He is working .	He has worked .	He has been working .
	-	He doesn't work.	He isn't working .	He hasn't worked .	He hasn't been working .
	?	Does he work?	Is he working?	Has he worked?	Has he been working?
Past	+	She worked .	She was working .	She had worked .	She had been working .
	-	She didn't work.	She wasn't working .	She hadn't worked .	She hadn't been working .
	?	Did she work?	Was she working?	Had she worked?	Had she been working?

Phrases interrogatives

Construction de la phras

La construction habituelle de la phrase interrogative est comme suit:

Question word	(Auxiliaire) verb	Subject	
_____	_____	_____	
— — What Who When	Was Have does are did	she they 'collocation' you he	tired? arrived? mean? meeting? arrive?

Questions en *Wh* se terminant avec des prépositions

Quand les verbes sont suivis d'une préposition, celle-ci se place à la fin de la phrase interrogative.
'Where does she come **from**?' 'What are you interested **in**?' 'Who was she talking **about**?'

Associations fréquentes verbe + préposition:

complain about, talk about, think about; worry about; look at;

be for, care for, hope for, pay for; suffer from; believe in, confide in, be interested in, invest in; consist of;

depend on, insist on, rely on, spend on; belong to, listen to, refer to, relate to.

Sujet/Objet /questions

Who talked to you? *Dan* talked to me. (*Who* is the subject.)

Who did you talk to? I talked to *Dan*. (*Who* is the object.)

Quand le mot interrogatif est le sujet du verbe de la phrase interrogative, on n'utilise pas *do*, *does* ou *did*.

On met le verbe à la troisième personne.

Who wants to come? (NOT *Who does want to come*?)

Which company makes the most money? (NOT *Which company does make the most money*?)

What happened? (NOT *What did happen*?)

Unit 2 Present perfect simple. Past simple [prétérit simple]. Past continuous [prétérit continu]. Les constructions du comparatif et du superlatif.

1ère partie: Present perfect simple. Past simple [prétérit simple]. Past continuous [prétérit continu].

Present perfect simple et past simple [prétérit simple]

On peut utiliser le present perfect simple ou le prétérit simple pour parler des mêmes actions terminées.

On utilise le present perfect lorsque le contexte de temps dure encore au moment où l'on parle ['up to now'] – c.-à-d. on ne **précise pas quand**.

On utilise le prétérit lorsque le contexte de temps est terminé ['finished' time] – c.-à-d. on **précise quand** (ou bien **quand** est connu).

Expression du passé révolu ['Finished' time] = Prétérit [Past simple]

I've been to Wembley twice. (Je ne vous dit pas quand.)

She's finished her book. (Je ne vous dit pas quand.)

Locutions de temps typiques pour le temps 'up to now':

already, before, ever, just, lately, many times, never, often, recently, this week, today, twice, yet.

Expression du passé révolu ['Finished' time] = Prétérit [Past simple]

I **went** there in 2006 and 2008. (Je vous dit quand.)

She **finished** it yesterday. (Je vous dit quand.)

Locutions de temps typiques pour le passé révolu ('finished' time):

ages ago, a moment ago, at Christmas, in 2002, in May, last week, when I was a kid, yesterday.

Prétérit continu

On emploie le prétérit continu pour décrire une action 'plus longue' qui était en train de se dérouler quand d'autres événements du passé eurent lieu. On l'utilise en général en contraste avec le prétérit.

*I saw them when I was **jogging** in the park. They were **playing** golf when it **started** snowing.*

2ème partie: Les constructions du comparatif et du superlatif

Avec les adjectifs courts on ajoute *er* pour former les comparatifs et *est* pour former les superlatifs. Parfois, l'orthographe de la fin du mot peut présenter des petites modifications.
nice – nicer – the nicest; fit – fitter – the fittest; healthy – healthier – the healthiest

Avec les adjectifs longs on ajoute *more* pour former les comparatifs et *the most* pour former les superlatifs.

exciting – more exciting – the most exciting; extreme – more extreme – the most extreme

Cas particuliers

Adjectifs irréguliers

bad – worse – the worst; good – better – the best; far – further – the furthest

Certains adjectifs à deux syllabes peuvent se terminer en *er est*.

*My sister is much **cleverer** than me. She's **the cleverest** person I know.*

Exemples courants: *clever, gentle, narrow, quiet, simple.*

Pour certains adjectifs composés on change la première partie du mot composé.

*He's very **good-looking** – far **better-looking** than his photo. In fact, he's **the best-looking** man in the class.*

Exemples courants: *badly-dressed, good-looking, highly-paid, long-lasting, long-running, well-dressed, well-paid.*

Adjectifs comparatifs

On utilise les adjectifs comparatifs pour comparer des personnes/choses avec d'autres personnes/choses. On peut utiliser *far, much, a bit, a lot* pour modifier les comparaisons.

*Motor racing is **far more exciting** than golf. A rugby pitch is **slightly bigger** than a football pitch.*

On emploie *not as ... as* pour faire des comparaisons négatives. On peut employer *nearly* or *quite* pour modifier les comparaisons négatives

*Golf **isn't nearly as exciting** as motor racing. A football pitch **isn't quite as big** as a rugby pitch.*

Adjectifs superlatifs

On utilise les adjectifs superlatifs pour comparer les personnes/choses avec toutes les autres personnes/choses de leur groupe.

*Manchester United is **the most successful** team in England.*

Unit 3 Present perfect simple et present perfect continu

Le present perfect indique toujours une relation entre le passé et le présent.

Il peut décrire ce qui suit.

1

Une action (ou des actions) *terminée(s)* qui s'est déroulée dans le passé jusqu'à maintenant (time 'up-to-now'). On ne dit pas *quand* c'est arrivé. (En général present perfect simple.)

*I've **bought** him a nice jacket.*

*She's **run** several marathons.*

*Have you ever **swum** in the ocean?*

2

Une (ou des) action(s) non *terminée(s)* qui a(ont) commencé dans le passé et qui continue(nt) maintenant.

(En général present perfect continu.)

*It's **been raining** all day.*

*I've **been learning** English since 2008.*

*Have you **been waiting** long?*

3

Un état *non terminé* qui a commencé dans le passé et dure encore maintenant. (En général present perfect simple.)

*I've **known** Tim for ages.*

*She's **been** here since yesterday.*

*How long **have you had** that car?*

Verbes qui expriment l'action et verbes qui expriment l'état: 'actions' et 'états'

La plupart des verbes expriment l'action. Ils décrivent des actions: quelque chose 'se passe'. Si l'on veut décrire une action qui n'est pas terminée – c.-à-d. une action qui a commencé dans le passé et qui continue maintenant – on utilise en général le present perfect continu.

*I've **been staying** with friends.*

*What **have you been doing** all day?*

Attention: On utilise parfois la forme simple pour indiquer des situations qui ne changent pas, des situations 'permanentes'. Comparer: :

I've been working here for a few weeks. (temporär)

I've worked here since I left school. (permanent)

Certains verbes reliés au savoir, à l'émotion ou à la possession expriment des états. Ils décrivent des états: rien 'ne se passe'. Si l'on veut exprimer un état non terminé – c.-à-d. un état qui a commencé dans le passé et qui continue maintenant – on ne peut utiliser le présent parfait continu. On doit utiliser le présent parfait simple.

I've had flu for a few days. (NOT *I've been having ...*)

She's known him a long time. (NOT *She's been knowing ...*)

Verbes courants qui expriment souvent des états

admire, adore, appear, be, believe, belong, concern, consist, contain, deserve, detest, dislike, doubt, envy, exist, fit, hate, have, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, owe, own, possess, prefer, realise, recognise, remember, resemble, see, seem, sound, smell, surprise, understand, want, wish.

Quelques verbes peuvent exprimer à la fois une action et un état

Bob has had that car since it was new. (*have* = stativ meaning)

He's been having some problems with it recently. (*have* = dynamic meaning)

for et since

for (+ 'une période de temps') et *since* (+ 'un moment dans le temps') sont deux manières de dire la même chose. On les utilise souvent avec le présent parfait pour parler d'actions ou d'états non terminés.

You use *for* when you give the **length** of the time: *for a few hours / for three months / for ages.*

You use *since* when you give the **beginning** of the time: *since Sunday / since I left university / since 2005.*

been – *been* est le participe passé de *be*, mais on peut aussi l'employer comme participe passé de *go*.

Comparer:

He's been to the gym. = He went and came back.

He's gone to the gym. = He went and is at the gym now.

Unit 4 Expressions du futur

Will ('ll), *(be) going to* et le présent continu sont les trois formes habituelles pour parler du futur. Chacune vous indique quelque chose de différent à propos de ce qui est arrivé au moment où l'on parle ou avant le moment où l'on parle.

will ('ll)

On peut utiliser *will ('ll)* pour montrer que le futur événement est le résultat d'une décision spontanée prise au moment où l'on parle.

'll talk to the head teacher tomorrow. (Le professeur principal ne le sait pas. J'ai pris la décision de lui parler pendant que j'étais en train de parler.)

What will you do after university? (Ma présomption est que vous n'y avez pas beaucoup pensé avant ou que vous n'avez pas encore fait de projets.)

will/shall a plusieurs utilisations fonctionnelles différentes.

- Offers: **Shall I give you a lift?**
- Promises: *Don't worry. I **won't** tell anyone.*
- Suggestions: **Shall we sit by the window?**

will can peut aussi être utilisé pour faire des prédictions.

I think we'll arrive at about 10.00 p.m.

(be) going to

On peut employer *(be) going to* pour parler de projets ou intentions futurs. Vous avez pris une décision au sujet d'un événement futur et vous parlez de cette décision.

I'm going to talk to the head teacher tomorrow. (The head teacher does not necessarily know about this yet. But I have thought about it and I intend to talk to him.)

What are you going to do after university? (My assumption is that you have thought about it and may have some plans.)

(be) going to est aussi utilisé pour faire des prédictions basées sur une évidence du présent.

It's going to rain. (*There are lots of black clouds in the sky.*)

She's going to win. (She is 100 metres ahead of all the other runners.)

Présent continu

On peut utiliser le présent continu pour parler d'arrangements futurs. Vous avez organisé un événement futur et vous êtes en train de parler de cet arrangement.

I'm talking to the head teacher tomorrow. (The head teacher knows about this because I phoned him to make an appointment.)

What are you doing after university? ? (My assumption is that you know what you are doing and you have already made some arrangements.)

Unit 5 Les noms et les expressions de la quantité

Noms dénombrables

En anglais, la plupart des noms sont dénombrables. Ils ont une forme au singulier et une forme au pluriel. On peut les employer avec *a/an* et avec des nombres.

Formes régulières	<i>an apple / apples a box / boxes a university / universities a leaf / leaves</i>
Formes irrégulières	<i>a child / children a foot / feet a man / men a person / people a tooth / teeth a woman / women</i>

On emploie la forme au pluriel pour parler en général.

Children love sweets and chocolate. Universities need more funding.

a or an?

On utilise *a* devant un son consonantique: *a dollar, a euro, a hotel, a useful knife, a one-way street.*

On utilise *an* devant un son vocalique: *an umbrella, an egg, an omelette, an MBA, an hour.*

Noms indénombrables

Quelques noms en anglais sont indénombrables. La plupart ont seulement une forme au singulier. On ne peut utiliser *a/an* ou placer un nombre devant eux.

He played wonderful music. (NOT ~~*He played a wonderful music.*~~)

We had fantastic weather. (NOT ~~*We had a fantastic weather.*~~)

Noms indénombrables courants qui sont dénombrables dans d'autres langues:

advice, architecture, baggage, food, furniture, hair, homework, information, knowledge, love, luggage, machinery, money, music, news, progress, research, traffic, transport, travel, weather, work.

Noms pluriels

Certains noms sont toujours au pluriel et n'ont pas de forme au singulier. On ne peut utiliser *a/an* ou mettre un nombre devant eux.

I have some pink jeans. (NOT ~~*I have a pink jeans.*~~)

Noms pluriels courants:

clothes, glasses, jeans, knickers, pants, pyjamas, scissors, shorts, sunglasses, tights, trousers.

Noms indénombrables qui peuvent être aussi dénombrables

Quelques noms indénombrables peuvent être des noms dénombrables suivant leur sens dans le contexte.

Glass is a useful material. (Uncountable: glass as a material.)

Can I have a clean glass? (Countable: an individual object.)

Expressions de la quantité

Voici plusieurs possibilités d'exprimer la quantité si on ne peut ou si on ne veut pas utiliser un nombre exact.

Avec des noms dénombrables: (only) a few / not many / a couple of / several / How many ...?

Only a few people came.

How many text messages do you get every day?

Avec des noms indénombrables: (only) a little / not much / a bit of / How much ...?

There's a little tea left but no milk.

How much information have you got?

Avec des noms qui peuvent être dénombrables et indénombrables: none / not any / some / a lot of / lots of / plenty of

She has a lot of friends.

He didn't give me any advice.

too much/many and not enough

too + much/many (+ noun) = more than you need. not enough (+ noun) = less than you need
I have too much work and not enough time.

There are too many cars and not enough buses.

Unit 6 Prépositions de temps. Modalités d'obligation et de permission

1ère partie: Prépositions de temps

Prépositions	Exemples
AT + un moment spécifique de la journée	<i>at five o'clock, at 3.45 p.m., at lunchtime</i> Weitere Ausdrücke: <i>at night, at Christmas, at the weekend</i>
ON + un jour, un moment de la journée ou une date	<i>on Tuesday, on Friday evening, on 1st January, on Valentine's Day</i>
IN + une période de temps	<i>in the evening, in December, in the summer, in the sixties</i>

in, during and for

On utilise *in* ou *during* pour dire **quand** quelque chose se produit dans une période de temps particulière. On emploie *for* pour dire **combien de temps** quelque chose dure.

Eva went to Paris **in**during the summer. Eva went to Paris **for** two weeks. (NOT ... *during two weeks*)

Si la 'période de temps' est exprimée en tant qu'événement, activité ou expérience, on utilise *during*.

She phoned me **during** the meeting. (NOT ... *in the meeting*)

He told me the story **during** the flight. (NOT ... *in the flight*)

2ème partie: Modalités d'obligation et de permission

C'est nécessaire	Ce n'est pas nécessaire	C'est permis	Ce n'est pas permis
_____	_____	_____	_____
have to (have got to) must need to should	don't have to (haven't got to) don't need to (needn't)	can	can't mustn't shouldn't

must and have to: sens similaires

Must suggère une obligation personnelle – C'est nécessaire, car la personne qui parle le pense.

Have to suggère une obligation extérieure – C'est nécessaire à cause d'une règle ou d'un arrangement.

*I've got terrible toothache. I **must go** to the dentist.*

*I **can't** come to the lesson tomorrow. I **have to go** to the dentist.*

Si l'on n'est pas sûr, on emploie *have to*: c'est toujours correct

must and should: sens similaires

Must and *should* suggèrent une obligation personnelle – c'est nécessaire car la personne qui parle le pense. On peut les utiliser pour donner un avis. *Must* est plus fort que *should*.

*You **must try** and finish this report today. (It's more than two weeks late!)*

*You **should try** and finish this report today. (You'll feel better if you do.)*

mustn't and don't have to: sens différents

Mustn't signifie que vous n'avez pas la permission de faire quelque chose. *Don't have to*

signifie que ce n'est pas nécessaire pour vous de faire quelque chose.

*You **mustn't park** here. (It's a no-parking zone.)*

*You **don't have to park** here. (But you can if you want.)*

can and can't: sens opposés

Can signifie que quelque chose est permis (ou possible).

*You **can park** here. (There's no restriction)*

Can't is similar to *mustn't*. Cela veut dire que vous n'avez pas le droit de faire quelque chose

*You **can't park** here. It's a no-parking zone.*

Unit 7 La voix passive

Passif = *be (am, was, have been, etc.)* + participe passé (*used, built, etc.*)

TEMPS	ASPECT			MODAUX
	simple	continuous	perfect simple	<i>will (would, must ...)</i>
Présent	+ - ? It's used. It isn't used. Is it used?	It's being used. It isn't being used. Is it being used?	It has been used. It hasn't been used. Has it been used?	It will be used. It won't be used. Will it be used?
Passé	+ - ? It was used. It wasn't used. Was it used?	It was being used. It wasn't being used. Was it being used?	It had been used. It hadn't been used. Had it been used?	

Les formes au continu *be being* and *been being* sont très rares. Evitez de les utiliser.

Dans les phrases au passif l'objet du verbe actif devient le sujet du verbe passif.

Autrement dit, le 'bénéficiaire' de l' action devient le sujet et se place au début de la phrase.

Actif

subject Verb Object

Somebody's stolen my wallet!

subject Verb Object

Detectives have arrested two men.

subject Verb Object

Tony Blair opened the London Eye.

Passif

subject Verb

My wallet's been stolen!

subject Verb

Two men have been arrested.

subject Verb *by + agent*

the London Eye was opened by Tony Blair.

Dans les phrases au passif l' 'auteur' de l'action – appelé l' 'agent' – est soit pas du tout mentionné, ou mentionné à la fin de la phrase dans une subordonnée.

Il existe plusieurs raisons de vouloir employer des constructions verbales à la forme passive.

- 1 L' 'auteur' de l' action est inconnu.
*Their house **was built** in the 1980s.* (They don't know who built it.)
- 2 L' 'auteur' de l' action n' est pas important dans le contexte.
*'When **was the Sydney Opera House built?** 'In 1957.'* (I want to know when it was built not who built it.)
- 3 L' 'auteur' de l' action est évident.
Demonstrators **were arrested** and **charged** with disturbing the peace. (It is obvious that the police arrested and charged them.)

4
Le 'bénéficiaire' de l' action est ce dont on est en train de parler et l' 'auteur' en est la nouvelle information. En général, on a tendance à placer l' information 'connue' au début de la phrase et l' information 'nouvelle' à la fin. Comparer ce qui suit:

*The London Eye is the most popular tourist attraction in London. **Tony Blair opened it.***
*The London Eye is the most popular tourist attraction in London. **It was opened by Tony Blair.***

La deuxième version est plus facile à procéder car elle suit l' ordre du 'connu' au 'nouveau'. Le passif est beaucoup plus commun dans le langage écrit que dans le langage parlé

Les verbes avec deux objets ont deux constructions possibles au passif:

I was given this watch by my parents on my 18th birthday. (The subject of the sentence is 'me/I'.)

This watch was given to me by my parents on my 18th birthday. (The subject of the sentence is 'the watch'.)

Unit 8 Modaux exprimant la déduction. Past perfect

1ère partie: Modaux exprimant la déduction

Il existe beaucoup de possibilités pour dire que vous êtes certain ou incertain de quelque chose.

Degré de probabilité	Auxiliaires de modalité	Autres phrases
99% certain it IS	It must be ... It may be ... It could be ... It might be ...	I'm sure it's ... Perhaps it's ... Maybe it's ...
99% certain it ISN'T	It can't be ...	I'm sure it isn't ...

*They **must be home** by now. They set off over an hour ago.*

*I **might arrive** late. I've got to finish this report first.*

*Who's at the door? It **can't be** Jill – she's on holiday in France.*

Das Gegenteil von *must be* ist *can't be*.

*The keys **can't be** in my coat because I wasn't wearing it. They **must be** in my bag.*

2ème partie: Past perfect

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
I/You/He, etc. 'd (had) worked.	I/You/He, etc. hadn't (had not) worked.	Had I/you/he, etc. worked?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. had.	No, I/you/he, etc. hadn't.

On utilise le past perfect quand on est en train de parler du passé et que l' on veut se référer à un moment antérieur du passé . Le past perfect montre clairement que cet événement du passé s' est déroulé avant les autres événements du passé.

*When we **arrived**, the concert **had already started**.*

Les conjonctions comme *after*, *because*, *by the time* and *when* sont souvent utilisées pour relier une proposition au prétérit avec une proposition au past perfect.

*The film started. I arrived. The film **had started** **when** I arrived.*

*The train left. He reached the platform. **By the time** he reached the platform, the train **had left**.
He **didn't** check his tyres. He **had** a puncture. He **had** a puncture on the motorway **because** he **hadn't** checked his tyres.*

*We **had** lunch. We went for a walk. We **took** the bus home. We **had** lunch and then **took** the bus home **after** we **had** been for a walk.*

Unit 9 Le style indirect et les interrogatives indirectes

Le style indirect [reported speech] signifie que vous utilisez vos propres mots pour rapporter ce que quelqu'un a dit (ou pensé).

Discours direct [style direct]	Discours rapporté [style indirect]
Anna said, 'I don't believe you.'	Anna said she didn't believe me.
I said, 'We can talk about it tomorrow.'	I told her we could talk about it the next day.
She said, 'Who do you think you are?'	She asked me who I thought I was.

Quand vous rapportez des discours 'en utilisant vos propres mots', vous devez décider quels temps, quels pronoms, quelles locutions de temps et quels verbes employer. Quand vous rapportez des questions, il faut aussi changer l'ordre des mots.

Les temps

Il faut faire en général une concordance des temps. Car ce que la personne disait se situe maintenant dans le passé.

Le présent devient le passé; le present perfect ou le prétérit deviennent le past perfect; *can* devient *could*, etc.

Discours direct	Discours rapporté
'I'm really tired.'	She said she was really tired.
'I've had a great day.'	He said he'd had a great day.
'I cut my finger.'	She said she'd cut her finger.
'I'm going to have a shower.'	He said he was going to have a shower.
'I was trying to open a tin of beans.'	She said she had been trying to open a tin of beans.
'I can't be bothered to cook.'	He said he couldn't be bothered to cook.
'I don't want to go out.'	She said she didn't want to go out.
'I'll order a Chinese take-away.'	He said he would order a Chinese take-away.

Les Pronoms

Les pronoms (*I, she, we, etc.*) et les adjectifs possessifs (*my, your, his, etc.*) peuvent changer selon la personne qui rapporte et selon à qui ou à quoi ils se rapportent.

Discours direct: 'I understand **your** ideas but I don't agree with **them**.'

Discours indirect 1: *My mother told me that she understood my ideas but that she didn't agree with them.*

Discours indirect 2: *Ted's mother told him that she understood his ideas but that she didn't agree with them.*

Les expressions du temps ou du lieu

Les expressions 'ici -et-maintenant [here-and-now]' du langage direct peuvent se changer en expressions 'là-et-alors [there-and-then]' dans le discours indirect.

'Can you come here tomorrow?' He asked if I could go there the next/following day.

Les verbes du style indirect

Les verbes usuels pour rapporter un discours sont *say (that) and tell somebody (that)*. D'autres verbes comme *admit, claim, explain, insist, reply or suggest* peuvent aussi être utilisés. Si vous n'êtes pas sûr, utilisez votre dictionnaire pour contrôler la construction verbale correcte.

She said it was her fault. (NOT ~~*She said me it was her fault.*~~)

She told me she hadn't been thinking. (NOT ~~*She told that she hadn't been thinking.*~~)

She explained that she had been very tired. (NOT ~~*She explained me that she had been very tired.*~~)

Les interrogatives indirectes

Dans les interrogatives indirectes l'ordre des mots devient sujet + verbe. On n'utilise pas *do/does/did*. Pour les questions *yes/no* on utilise *if* or *whether*.

'How are you?' He asked me how I was.

'Have you been here long?' He asked me **if/whether** I had been there long.

'Where do you come from?' He asked me where I came from.

Les impératifs

On peut rapporter un discours impératif avec *tell somebody to do something* ou *ask somebody to do something*.

'Don't worry!' She told him not to worry.

'Hurry up!' He asked them to hurry up.

Unit 10 Les subordonnées relatives restrictives. Le conditionnel probable.

1ère partie: Les subordonnées relatives restrictives

Une subordonnée relative peut définir la chose ou la personne introduite dans la proposition principale. Elle se situe immédiatement après la personne ou la chose qu'elle décrit. On emploie *that* (or *who*) pour les gens et *that* (or *which*) pour les choses.

The man that/who cuts my hair is called Jo. A frog is an animal that/which lives on land and in water.

Le pronom relatif (*that, which, who*) peut être le sujet du verbe de la subordonnée relative.

Subject Verb

Subject Verb

People who come from Paris are called Parisians. A florist's is a shop that sells flowers.

Quand le pronom relatif est le sujet du verbe, il ne peut jamais être omis.

Autres différences (hors les temps)	
Fait	Souhait/Regret
<i>I don't have enough/much time.</i>	<i>If only / I wish I had more time.</i>
<i>I'm not very good at maths.</i>	<i>If only / I wish I was/were better at maths.</i>

2ème partie: Expressions du conditionnel peu probable [Unreal conditionals]

Les phrases au conditionnel peu probable [unreal conditional] consistent en une *if*-subordonnée et une proposition principale. Pour former des phrases conditionnelles irréelles, la concordance des temps se fait dans la *if*-subordonnée pour montrer que la situation décrite est/était imaginaire.

if-subordonnée

Pour montrer qu'une situation présente (ou future) est imaginaire, on utilise un temps passé.

Fait	Situation imaginaire
<i>I am not a teenager.</i>	<i>'If I was/were a teenager, ...*</i>

If I/he/she/it were est plus formel que *If I/he/she/it was*. On emploie toujours *were* dans l'expression fixe *If I were you ...*

Proposition principale

En général, on utilise *would/wouldn't* + infinitif dans la proposition principale.

<i>if</i> -subordonnée	Proposition principale
<i>If I could sing,</i>	<i>I'd be in a band.</i>

if-subordonnée

Pour montrer qu'une situation passée est imaginaire, on utilise le the past perfect.

Fait	Situation imaginaire
<i>I didn't tell him.</i>	<i>'If I had told him, ...</i>

Proposition principale

On emploie en général *would/wouldn't* + *have* + le participe passé dans la proposition principale.

<i>if</i> -subordonnée	Proposition principale
<i>If I'd had a map,</i>	<i>I wouldn't have got lost.</i>

Unit 12 Faire faire quelque chose

On peut employer *have something done* (*I'm going to have my house painted.*) quand quelqu'un fait quelque chose pour vous – souvent parce que vous l'avez payé pour le faire. Comme alternative légèrement plus informelle pour *have something done* on peut aussi utiliser *get something done*.

forme: *have/get* + something (object) + past participle

I'll probably get my hair cut next week.

Have you had your ears pierced?

You really should get your eyes tested.

Comparez les deux phrases

- *Mandy cut her hair last week.*
- *Mandy had her hair cut last week.*

Dans la première phrase Mandy s'est coupé elle-même les cheveux. Dans la deuxième phrase, quelqu'un d'autre lui a coupé les cheveux et cette personne était sans doute payée pour cela.

Parfois *have something done* peut signifier (en général) que vous avez une expérience négative.

We had our house broken into yesterday. Ceci ne veut pas dire que vous avez organisé que quelqu'un cambriole votre maison, mais que quelque chose de désagréable vous est arrivé.

I had my bike stolen last week.

He tried to cheat the mafia and ended up having his legs broken.

Unit 12 Exercises

1 Read the sentences and underline the most appropriate verb form in each case.

- We're redecorating our house / having our house redecored at the moment. I'll be glad when the painters have finally finished and left.
- I'm going to clean my car / have my car cleaned later, so I've bought a new pressure washer.
- Do you really think Angelina Jolie is ugly? I think you need to test your eyes / have your eyes tested.
- We're going to fix the roof / have the roof fixed soon. We have to wait until the builders and can do it.
- I'm cooking dinner / having dinner cooked for some friends this evening. We get together once a week, and tonight it's my turn to be the host.
- My wife has just repaired her car / had her car repaired. It's great that she's such a practical person – and it saves us a lot of money!

2 Complete the sentences with *have / get* + something + past participle, using the verb in brackets.

- a) We (deliver) _____ a takeaway _____ to our house every week.
- b) I always (service) _____ my car _____ at the same garage.
- c) I (cut) _____ my hair _____ once a month.
- d) I usually (check) _____ my teeth _____ every six months. I've got a really good dentist.
- e) We (do) _____ odd jobs _____ in our house by professionals.
- f) I (take) _____ my passport _____ photos in a professional studio. They look much better.

Work with a partner. Discuss which sentences are true for you.

3 Using the prompts, make questions with *have/get* + something + past participle.

- a) You / ever / appearance / change
Have you ever had your appearance changed?
- b) How often / you / eyes / test
- c) You / ever / anything / steal
- d) You / ever / ears / pierce
- e) You / ever / your car / vandalise
- f) How often / you / hair / cut

Work with a partner. Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions.