

New Inside Out

Upper intermediate
Companion

French 1st Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Upper 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* Upper 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* Upper intermediate Student's Book

(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	/grɪ: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	/aɪŋ/
/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 (p.4)

adopt a child	/ə,dɒpt ə 'tʃaɪld/	adopter un enfant	Madonna and her husband adopted a child from Malawi, called David Banda.
annoy (v)	/ə'nɔɪ/	agacer, contrarier	It annoys Belinda that some people think the royal family had something to do with Diana's death.
ascent (n)	/ə'sent/	ascension	Someone's ascent to stardom is the way in which they progress towards or achieve fame.
attract criticism	/ə,tɹækt 'krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m/	attirer la critique	The adoption attracted criticism from people who felt Madonna had used her fame to fast-track it.
bleach (v)	/bli:tʃ/	décolorer	People who bleach their hair use a special product to make it blonde.
as bright as a button	/əz ,braɪt əz ə 'bʌt(ə)n/	brillant comme un sou neuf	Someone who is as bright as a button is very intelligent.
buckle down (phr v)	/,bʌk(ə)l 'daʊn/	se coller au boulot	When you buckle down , you start to work hard to achieve something.
calm down (phr v)	/,kɑ:m 'daʊn/	se calmer	Don't get so angry – just calm down!
career-wise (adj)	/kə'riəwaɪz/	côté carrière	Career-wise , Madonna is as successful now as she's ever been.
celebrity (n)	/sə'lebrəti/	célébrité	Madonna is not just a celebrity – she's a real pop icon.
charity (n)	/'tʃærəti/	oeuvre de bienfaisance	Princess Diana raised a lot of money for charity .
chilly (adj)	/'tʃɪli/	frisquet	Chilly is a word that means 'cold'.
collar (v)	/'kɒlə/	saisir (qn) au collet	If you collar someone , you find someone and force them to talk or listen to you.
consolidator (n)	/kən'sɒlɪdeɪtə/	prescripteur (de mode)	When we say that Madonna is a consolidator of trends, we mean she makes them more popular and well known.
controversy (n)	/kən'trɒvəsi; 'kɒntrəvɜ:sɪ/	controverse	Madonna is no stranger to controversy and has shocked many people over the years.
cowgirl (n)	/'kaʊ,gɜ:l/	cowgirl	A cowgirl is a girl or woman whose job is to look after cows on a ranch.
criticism (n)	/'krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m/	critique	Criticism is a comment or comments that you think something is wrong or bad.
to date	/ɪtə 'deɪt/	jusqu'à maintenant	To date is an expression meaning 'until now'.
death (n)	/deθ/	mort	Belinda thinks that Diana's death was a tragic accident.
distinctive (adj)	/dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/	distinctif	Something that is distinctive is easy to recognize because it is different from other things.

dreadful (adj)	/ˈdredf(ə)l/	épouvantable	I'm sorry we're so late – the traffic was dreadful .
earth mother (n)	/ˈɜːθ ˌmʌðə/	mère nature, mama écolo	An earth mother is someone who prefers natural methods of living and likes to look after people.
ever-evolving (adj)	/ˌevəriˈvɒlvɪŋ/	toujours évoluant	Something that is ever-evolving changes all the time and stays fashionable.
exceptionally (adv)	/ɪkˈsepʃ(ə)nəli/	exceptionnellement	Madonna is an exceptionally talented singer.
an existing look	/ən ɪgˌzɪstɪŋ ˈlʊk/	un style existant	Madonna picks up on an existing look and makes it her own.
explode (v)	/ɪkˈspləʊd/	exploser	At midnight, fireworks exploded across the sky – it was spectacular.
be up to your eyes in sth	/biː ˌʌp tə jər ˈaɪz ɪn /sʌmθɪŋ/	avoir du travail par-dessus la tête	If you are up to your eyes in work , you are extremely busy.
fame (n)	/feɪm/	célébrité	Some people felt Madonna had used her fame to fast-track the adoption.
feature film (n)	/ˈfiːtʃə ˌfɪlm/	long métrage	A feature film is a film that is made for the cinema.
fit in (phr v)	/ˌfɪt ˈɪn/	s'accorder (avec)	Madonna was different and didn't fit in with the popular group.
geisha (n)	/ˈgeɪʃə/	geisha	A geisha is a Japanese woman, whose job is to entertain men.
genius (n)	/ˈdʒiːniəs/	génie	A genius is someone who is extremely clever or talented.
global (adj)	/ˈɡləʊb(ə)l/	universel	Something that is global is well known all over the world.
gracefully (adv)	/ˈɡreɪsf(ə)li/	avec grâce	If you do something gracefully , you do it in a quiet way without drawing attention to yourself.
highlight (n)	/ˈhaɪlaɪt/	clou	Seeing the Great Wall was the highlight of Dana's trip to China.
hitchhike (v)	/ˈhɪtʃˌhaɪk/	faire du stop	Madonna hitchhiked to New York with \$35 in her pocket.
hound (v)	/haʊnd/	poursuivre	If journalists hound a famous person, they do not leave them alone.
huge (adj)	/hjuːdʒ/	énorme	Watching the first man land on the Moon made a huge impression on Alec.
icon (n)	/ˈaɪkɒn/	icône	Madonna is not just a celebrity – she's a real pop icon .
iconic (adj)	/aɪˈkɒnɪk/	d'icône	How did Madonna achieve her iconic status?
the key to sth	/ðə ˈkiː tə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	la clé de qch	She realised that marketing was the key to her success .
kid (n)	/kɪd/	gosse	A kid is an informal word meaning a 'child'.
leotard (n)	/ˈliːətɑːd/	justaucorps	A leotard is a tight piece of clothing that people wear when they dance or exercise.
lingering (adj)	/ˈlɪŋgərɪŋ/	prolongé	A lingering kiss is one that lasts for quite a long time.
look back (phr v)	/ˌlʊk ˈbæk/	aller de mieux en mieux	She had her first hit with <i>Holiday</i> in 1984 and has never looked back .
mainstream (adj)	/ˈmeɪnˌstriːm/	de tendance générale	Something that is mainstream is used, liked, or accepted by most people.

make an impression on sb	/,meɪk ən ɪm'preʃ(ə)n ɒn/ /sʌmbədi/	faire impression sur qn	Watching the first man land on the Moon made a huge impression on Alec.
market (v)	/'mɑ:kɪt/	commercialiser	Madonna is brilliant at marketing her image.
midriff (n)	/'mɪd,rɪf/	diaphragme	Your midriff is the front part of your body between your waist and your chest.
millennium celebrations (n pl)	/mɪ'leniəm selə,breɪf(ə)nz/	festivités du millénaire	The millennium celebrations took place on 31st December 1999.
momentous (adj)	/məʊ'mentəs/	capital	A momentous event is extremely important.
moon landing (n)	/'mu:ɪn ,ləndɪŋ/	alunissage	The first moon landing was the occasion on which the first man walked on the Moon.
motherhood (n)	/'mʌðə,hʊd/	maternité	Madonna has three children and enjoys motherhood .
off-the-cuff (adj)	/'ɒfðə'kʌf/	impromptu	An off-the-cuff remark is one that you make without planning it or thinking about it.
off stage	/'ɒf 'steɪdʒ/	en privé	Off stage is an expression for describing what an actor or singer is really like when they are not performing.
on stage	/'ɒn 'steɪdʒ/	sur scène	Madonna has known controversy both on stage and off stage.
the press (n)	/'ðə 'pres/	la presse	The press is an expression meaning newspapers and magazines, or the people who work for them.
pick up on sth (phr v)	/'pɪk 'ʌp ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	relever, réagir	If you pick up on something , you notice it and react to it.
pride yourself on sth	/'praɪd jəself ɒn ,sʌmθɪŋ/	être fier de qch	Madonna prides herself on her ever-evolving look, style and sound.
proud (adj)	/'praʊd/	fier	The fireworks were spectacular – I felt proud to be Australian.
the queen of ...	/'ðə 'kwɪ:n əv/	la reine de ...	A woman who is known as the queen of an activity is very good at that activity.
raise money (for sth)	/'reɪz 'mʌni (fə sʌmθɪŋ) /	réunir de l'argent (pour qch)	Princess Diana raised a lot of money for charity.
recall (v)	/'rɪ'kɔ:l/	se rappeler	You recall Madonna's career as a series of images.
recording artist (n)	/'rɪ'kɔ:dɪŋ ,ɑ:tɪst/	artiste qui enregistre	A recording artist is a professional singer.
register sth (as sth) (v)	/'redʒɪstə sʌmθɪŋ (əz /sʌmθɪŋ) /	faire patenter qch	In 1979 she registered 'Madonna' as a trademark.
bear no resemblance to sb	/beə nəʊ rɪ'zembləns tə/ sʌmbədi/	n'avoir aucune ressemblance avec qn	If someone bears no resemblance to another person, they do not look like that person at all.
the royal family (n)	/'ðə ,rɔɪəl 'fæm(ə)li/	la famille royale	Belinda doesn't think the royal family had anything to do with Diana's death.

self-esteem (n) (TS)	/ˌselfiːstɪm/	estime de soi	Clothes that are clean and neat say that you care about yourself and have good self-esteem .
self-image (n) (TS)	/ˌselfˈɪmɪdʒ/	image de soi	CHAPS magazine are doing a survey about men's self-image .
sell out (phr v)	/ˌselˈaʊt/	à guichets fermés	If a concert sells out , people buy all the tickets and there are none left.
sell your image	/ˌsel jər ˈɪmɪdʒ/	vendre son image	She's a talented business woman who's brilliant at selling her image .
spectacular (adj)	/spekˈtækjʊlə/	spectaculaire	At midnight, fireworks exploded across the sky – it was spectacular .
the spitting image of sb	/ðə ˌspɪtɪŋ ˈɪmɪdʒ əv /sʌmbədi/	le portrait tout craché de qn	Someone who is the spitting image of another person looks exactly like them.
stand still	/ˌstænd ˈstɪl/	s'immobiliser	A situation that stands still stops developing.
stardom (n)	/'stɑːdəm/	célébrité	Stardom is the state of being very famous.
status (n)	/'steɪtəs/	statut (n)	Madonna achieved her iconic status by constantly changing and staying fashionable.
step down (phr v)	/ˌstep ˈdaʊn/	descendre	I don't want to step down – I want to carry on with my career.
step up (phr v)	/ˌstep ˈʌp/	monter	She is stepping up career-wise and has no exit plan.
struggle (n)	/'strʌɡ(ə)l/	lutte	A struggle is a difficult period of time during which you have to work very hard.
super-brand (n)	/'suːpəˌbrænd/	label universel	The name Madonna is a global super-brand .
think back (on) (phr v)	/ˌθɪŋk ˈbæk (ɒn) /	reconsidérer	Think back on her career – it's not the songs you remember, it's the images.
tighten yr belt	/ˌtaɪt(ə)n jə ˈbelt/	se serrer la ceinture	If you tighten your belt , you spend less money.
trademark (n)	/'treɪdˌmɑːk/	marque déposée	In 1979 she registered 'Madonna' as a trademark .
tragic (adj)	/'trædʒɪk/	tragique	Diana's death was a tragic accident.
understatement (n)	/'ʌndəˌsteɪtmənt/	atténuation	An understatement is something that you say that makes something seem less important than it is.
wealth (n)	/welθ/	richesse	Someone's wealth is the amount of money they have.
wear your heart on your sleeve	/weə jə ˌhɑːt ɒn jə ˈsliːv/	ne pas cacher ses sentiments	If you wear your heart on your sleeve , you show your feelings to other people.
weird (adj) (TS)	/wɪəd/	bizarre	Something that is weird is strange in an unexpected or slightly frightening way.
wind up (phr v)	/ˌwaɪnd ˈʌp/	mettre en boîte	If someone is easy to wind up , it is easy to make them angry or upset.

CLOTHING AND APPEARANCE

bangles (n)	/ˈbæŋg(ə)lz/	bracelet, jonc
belt (n)	/belt/	ceinture
buckle (n)	/ˈbʌk(ə)l/	boucle
button (n)	/ˈbʌt(ə)n/	bouton
casual (adj)	/ˈkæʒuəl/	sportif, simple
change your style	/,tʃeɪndʒ jə ˈstaɪl/	changer de style
collar (n)	/ˈkɒlə/	col
cool (adj)	/ku:l/	cool
cuff (n)	/kʌf/	poignet
hem (n)	/hem/	ourlet
image (n)	/ˈɪmɪdʒ/	image
image-conscious (adj)	/ˈɪmɪdʒ,kɒnʃəs/	conscient de son image
lace gloves (n pl)	/,leɪsi ˈglʌvz/	gants de dentelle
professional (adj)	/prəˈfeʃ(ə)nəl/	professionnel
satin (n)	/ˈsætɪn/	satin
sleeves (n pl)	/sli:vz/	manches
sporty (adj)	/ˈspɔ:ti/	sportif
trendy (adj)	/ˈtrendi/	à la mode
zip (n)	/zɪp/	fermeture éclair

COLLOCATIONS

designer/old-fashioned/scruffy clothes	/dɪ,zɑɪnə/,əʊldfæʃ(ə)nd/ /ˈskrʌfi ˈkləʊðz/	vêtements de couturier/ démodés/négligés
bright/close-set/staring eyes	/ˈbraɪt/,kləʊsət/,steəriŋ /ˈaɪz/	des yeux brillants/rapprochés/ fixes

A **bangle** is a big circular bracelet that you wear around your wrist.

A **belt** is a narrow piece of leather or cloth that you wear around your waist.

A **buckle** is a metal object used for fastening a belt.

A **button** is a small round object that you push through a hole to fasten clothes.

Casual clothes are comfortable and suitable for informal situations.

If you **change your style**, you change the type of clothes you wear.

A **collar** is the part of a shirt or coat that goes around your neck.

Clothes that are **cool** are fashionable and attractive.

A **cuff** is the part of a sleeve that goes around your wrist.

A **hem** is the bottom edge of a dress, skirt or coat.

The genius of Madonna is the way she manages her **image**.

Someone who is **image-conscious** cares about their clothes and appearance.

Lace gloves are made of fine material and have small holes in them.

Someone who looks **professional** wears smart clothes that are suitable for work.

Satin is a smooth, shiny expensive material.

The **sleeves** are the part of a piece of clothing that covers your arms.

Sporty clothes are designed for doing sport or for informal occasions.

Someone who is **trendy** wears fashionable and attractive clothes.

A **zip** is a long piece of metal or plastic used for opening or closing a piece of clothing.

Designer clothes are expensive and fashionable;

old-fashioned clothes are not modern; **scruffy clothes** are untidy or dirty.

Bright eyes look lively and intelligent; **close set** eyes are very near each other; **staring eyes** seem to look at you in a very fixed way.

expressive/impassive/round face	/ɪk,spreɪsɪv/ɪm,pæsi:v/ ,raʊnd 'feɪs/	visage expressif/inexpressif/ rond	An expressive face shows what you are feeling; an impassive face does not show what you are feeling; a round face has the shape of a circle.
sleek/spiky/tousled hair	/,sli:k/,spaɪki/,taʊz(ə)ld 'heə/	chevelure brillante/hérissée/ emmêlée	Sleek hair is smooth and shiny; spiky hair sticks up; tousled hair looks untidy.
firm/hearty/limp handshake	/,fɜ:m/,hɑ:ti/,lɪmp 'hændʃeɪk/	poignée de main ferme/ chaleureuse/molle	A firm or hearty handshake feels strong; a limp handshake feels weak.
abrasive/charming/mild manner	/ə,breɪsɪv/,tʃɑ:mɪŋ/,maɪld 'mænə/	manière brusque/charmante/ douce	An abrasive manner seems rude; a charming manner is friendly and pleasant; a mild manner is kind and gentle.
fake/forced/warm smile	/,feɪk/,fɔ:st/,wɔ:m 'smaɪl/	sourire faux/forcé/chaleureux	A fake or forced smile is not natural or genuine; a warm smile is kind and friendly.
deep/husky/shrill voice	/,di:p/,hʌski/,ʃrɪl 'vɔɪs/	voix profonde/rauque/aiguë	A deep or husky voice is low; a shrill voice is high and unpleasant.

WORD FORMATION

rearrange (v)	/,ri:ə'reɪndʒ/	replacer	If you rearrange people or things, you put them in a different place.
rebuild (v)	/,ri:'bɪld/	reconstruire	If you rebuild something, you build it again after it has been damaged or destroyed.
reconsider (v)	/,ri:kən'sɪdə/	reconsidérer	If you reconsider a decision, you think about it again in order to decide whether you should change it.
reconstruct (v)	/,ri:kən'strʌkt/	reconstruire	If you reconstruct something, you build it again.
rediscover (v)	/,ri:dɪs'kʌvə/	redécouvrir	If you rediscover something, you discover it again.
redo (v)	/,ri:'du:z/	refaire	If you redo something, you do it again in a different way in order to improve it.
redraft (v)	/,ri:'dra:ft/	rédigier de nouveau	If you redraft something, you write it again in order to make changes to it.
re-examine (v)	/,ri:ɪŋ'zæmɪn/	réexaminer	If you re-examine something, you look at or think about it carefully again.
reinvent (v)	/,ri:ɪn'vent/	réinventer	If you reinvent something, you change something that already exists and give it a different purpose.
reinvention (n)	/,ri:ɪn'venʃ(ə)n/	réinvention	Madonna is known as the queen of reinvention!
relocate (v)	/,ri:ləʊ'keɪt/	déménager	If you relocate , you move to a different place.
remake (v)	/,ri:'meɪk/	refaire	If you remake something, you make it again in a different way.
reorganise (v)	/,ri:'ɔ:gənaɪz/	réorganiser	If you reorganise something, you organise something in a different way.

repackage (v)	/,ri:'pækɪdʒ/	réemballer	If you repackage something, you present it in a different way to make it look more attractive.
reschedule (v)	/,ri:'ʃedju:l/	replanifier	If you reschedule something, you, you change the time when it was planned to happen.
rethink (v)	/,ri:'θɪŋk/	repenser	If you rethink something, you think about it again in order to improve it.
reunite (v)	/,ri:ju:'naɪt/	réunir	If you reunite people, you bring them together again.
reword (v)	/,ri:'wɜ:d/	reformuler	If you reword something, you express it using different words.
rewrite (v)	/,ri:'raɪt/	réécrire	If you rewrite something, you write it using different words in order to improve it.

Unit 2 (p.14)

academic qualifications (n pl)	/ækə,demɪk / /,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)nz/	diplômes universitaires	Your academic qualifications are the exams you have passed at school, college or university.
act (n)	/ækt/	acte	An act is a short performance of singing, dancing etc.
adolescence (n)	/ædə'les(ə)ns/	adolescence	Adolescence is the period of time when you are a teenager.
adulthood (n)	/'ædʌlthʊd; æ'dʌlthʊd/	âge adulte	Adulthood is the period of life when you are an adult.
all-in-one (adj)	/,ɔ:lɪn'wʌn/	ensemble	An all-in-one piece of clothing is made up of separate parts that look like one part.
aptitude (n)	/'æptɪtju:d/	aptitude	If you have an aptitude for something, you are good at it.
backroad (n)	/'bæk,rəʊd/	route écartée	The backroads are small, quiet roads with less traffic.
ball girl (n)	/'bɔ:l ,gɜ:l/	lanceuse de balle	A ball girl is a girl whose job is to throw a ball back to a player during a match.
bus pass (n)	/'bʌs ,pɑ:s/	carte senior	A bus pass is a special ticket that allows older people to travel by bus without paying.
childhood (n)	/'tʃaɪld,hʊd/	enfance	Childhood is the period of time when you are a child.
clown around (phr v)	/'klaʊn ə'raʊnd/	faire le clown	If you clown around , you act in a silly or stupid way.
comically (adv)	/'kɒmɪk(ə)li/	comiquement	Comically is an adverb that means 'in a way that seems amusing'.
compensate (v)	/'kɒmpənsɪt/	compenser	If something compensates for something else, it makes it seem less bad.
cosmetic surgery (n)	/'kɒz,metɪk 'sɜ:dʒəri/	chirurgie esthétique	Cosmetic surgery is a medical operation to improve someone's appearance.

cuddle (v)	/'kʌd(ə)l/	câliner	If you cuddle someone, you put your arms around them to show that you love them.
do sb a favour	/,ɪduː sʌmbədi ə 'feɪvə/	faire à qn une faveur	If you do someone a favour , you do something in order to help them.
dote on sb (phr v)	/'dəʊt ɒn ,sʌmbədi/	aimer qn à la folie	If you dote on someone , you love them very much.
dread (v)	/dred/	redouter	If you dread something, you are very frightened that it might happen.
drop (v) (TS)	/drɒp/	laisser tomber (qn)	As soon as we told Sarah we liked Jeremy, she dropped him.
dull (adj)	/dʌl/	ennuyant	Dull is an adjective that means 'boring'.
to good/excellent etc effect	/tə ,ɡʊd/,eksələnt ɪ'fekt/	pour faire bon/excellent effet	If you use something to good effect , you use it in a way that impresses people.
sb's elders (n pl)	/,sʌmbədɪz 'eldəz/	les aînés de qn	Your elders are people who are older than you.
exchange (=a person) (n)	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	correspondante	When she was 15, Viv went to stay with her German exchange , Frauke Schoon.
(school) exchange (n)	/(sku:l) ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	échange scolaire	Have you ever done a school exchange ?
exoticism (n)	/ɪg'zɒtɪsɪzəm/	exotisme	Viv loved the exoticism of new friends such as Axelle and Amalia.
extended family (n)	/ɪk'stendəd 'fæm(ə)li/	famille au sens large	An extended family is a large family group that includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins etc.
fake ID (n)	/'feɪk aɪ'diː/	fausse carte d'identité	Fake ID is an identity card that has been made to look real in order to trick people.
family background (n)	/'fæm(ə)li 'bækgraʊnd/	antécédent familial	Your family background is the type of family that you come from.
faultline (n)	/'fɔːlt,laɪn/	failles	Faultlines are small problems that develop.
fluency (n)	/'fluːənsi/	aisance	Fluency in a language is the ability to speak it well.
fool around (phr v)	/'fuːl ə'raʊnd/	faire l'imbécile	If you fool around , you act in a silly or stupid way.
see the funny side of sth	/'siː ðə 'fʌni saɪd əv/ sʌmθɪŋ/	voir le côté drôle de qch	If you see the funny side of something , you see the amusing part of a difficult or embarrassing situation.
get to hear about sth	/'get tə 'hɪər əbaʊt/ sʌmθɪŋ/	entendre parler de qch	All Alex's friends got to hear about the fact that his father was a clown.
grow apart (phr v)	/'grəʊ ə'pɑːt/	grandir séparés	Viv and Axelle grew apart and eventually lost touch.
have a wild side	/'hæv ə 'waɪld saɪd/	avoir un côté extravagant	Amalia was quiet but had a secret wild side .
hip (adj)	/'hɪp/	à la page	Someone who is hip is cool and trendy.
host family (n)	/'həʊst ,fæm(ə)li/	famille d'accueil	Your host family is the family that welcomes you into their home.
humiliation (n)	/'hjuː,mɪli'eɪʃn/	humiliation	Humiliation is the state of feeling embarrassed and ashamed.
immersion (n)	/'ɪmɜːʃ(ə)n/	immersion	Immersion is a way of learning another language in which you only use the foreign language in class.
infancy (n)	/'ɪnfənsi/	petite enfance	Infancy is the period of time when you are a baby or very young child.
be on its last legs	/'biː ɒn ɪts ,lɑːst 'legz/	tirer vers sa fin	If something is on its last legs , it is very old and no longer very useful.

sb's loved ones (n pl)	/sʌmbədiz 'lʌvd ,wʌnz/	les bien-aimés de qn	Your loved ones are the people you love, especially members of your family.
(club) mascot (n)	/ (klʌb) 'mæskɒt/	mascotte	Kayleigh's mum is club mascot for Cardiff City and wears a bird costume at matches.
middle age (n)	/,mɪd(ə)l 'eɪdʒ/	âge moyen	Middle age is the period of time when you are no longer young, but are not yet old.
music decks (n pl) (TS)	/'mju:zɪk ,deks/	platines	It's easy for Andy, as a DJ, to hide behind his music decks at work.
nappy (n)	/'næpi/	couche	A nappy is a thick piece of cloth that a baby wears between its legs before it has learned to use the toilet.
nickname (v)	/'nɪk,neɪm/	surnom	Alex's friends nicknamed him 'Corky Junior'.
nightlife (n)	/'naɪt,lɑɪf/	vie nocturne	Nightlife is entertainment available in the evenings in clubs, bars, restaurants etc.
object (v)	/ɒb'dʒekt/	objecter	If you object to something, you do not like it or approve of it.
old age (n)	/,əʊld 'eɪdʒ/	vieil âge	Old age is the period of someone's life when they are old.
outrageous (adj)	/aʊt'reɪdʒəs/	outrageant	Something that is outrageous is slightly shocking.
perform (v)	/pə'fɔ:ɪm/	jouer	Gina's mum dresses up as Cher and performs at clubs.
poster-girl (n)	/'pəʊstə ,gɜ:l/	égérie publicitaire	A poster-girl is a girl or woman who is a good advertisement for something.
prospect (n)	/'prɒspekt/	perspective	If you have good job prospects , you are likely to get a good job and earn a lot of money.
rusty (adj)	/'rʌsti/	rouillé	If your knowledge of a language is rusty , you have forgotten a lot of what you have learnt.
see-through (adj)	/'si:θru:/	translucide	See-through is an adjective that means 'transparent.'
sink or swim	/'sɪŋk ɔ: 'swɪm/	couler ou nager	If you are in a situation where you must sink or swim , you must deal with problems on your own if you want to succeed.
sour (v)	/sauə/	s'aigrir	If a relationship between two people sours , the people stop liking each other.
can't stand (doing) sth	/kɑ:nt 'stænd du:ɪŋ /sʌmθɪŋ/	ne pouvoir supporter (d'être) qch	Gina is shy and can't stand being the centre of of attention.
stay in shape	/'steɪ ɪn 'ʃeɪp/	rester en forme	If you stay in shape , you stay fit and healthy.
sticky (adj)	/'stɪki/	collant	Sticky objects are covered with a substance that sticks to things.
study trip (n)	/'stʌdi ,trɪp/	voyage d'études	A study trip is a period of time that you spend away from home in order to study or learn something.

table manners (n pl)	/'teɪb(ə)l ,mænəz/	manières de table	Your table manners are the way you behave when you are at a table eating food.
ultimate (adj)	/'ʌltɪmət/	définitive	When Viv says she is the ultimate poster-girl for school exchanges, she means she is a perfect example of someone who enjoys them.
underneath (adv)	/,ʌndə'ni:θ/	en-dessous	She wears a bird costume, but everyone knows it's Mum underneath .
urban (adj)	/'ɜ:bən/	citadin	Someone who is urban is used to life in cities.
want the ground to open up	/,wɒnt ðə ,graʊnd tu: / / ,əʊpən 'ʌp/	vouloir disparaître sous terre	If you want the ground to open up , you feel extremely embarrassed.
wiggly (adj)	/'wɪɡli/	qui se tortille	A wiggly moustache is not straight and you can move it around.
witness (n)	/'wɪtnəs/	témoïn	A witness at a wedding is someone who also signs the official document that the married couple sign.

SAYINGS

Birds of a feather flock together.	/bɜ:dz əv ə ,fedə flɒk tə'geðə/	Qui se ressemble s'assemble.	Birds of a feather flock together means that people of a similar type spend time together.
Blood is thicker than water.	/blʊd ɪz ,θɪkə ðən 'wɔ:tə/	La voix du sang est la plus forte. /	Blood is thicker than water means that family relationships are the most important.
Charity begins at home.	/'ʃærəti bɪ,gɪnz ət 'həʊm/	Charité bien ordonnée commence à la maison.	Charity begins at home means that you should look after your family and friends first.
Home is where the heart is.	/'həʊm ɪz weə ðə 'hɑ:t ɪz/	Où le cœur aime, là est le foyer.	Home is where the heart is means that your home is wherever your loved ones are.
One good turn deserves another.	/wʌn gʊd ,tɜ:n dɪzɜ:vz ə'nʌðə/	Un prêt é pour un rendu.	One good turn deserves another means that if someone is kind and helpful to you, you should also be kind and helpful to them.
Two's company. Three's a crowd.	/'tu:z ,kʌmp(ə)ni θri:z ə 'kraʊd/	On est mieux à deux.	Two's company. Three's a crowd means that two people can be happy together, but a third person causes problems.

SHOWING SOMEONE AROUND YOUR HOME

Welcome to our home!	/,welkəm tu: ɑ: 'həʊm/	Bienvenue chez nous !	Hello Marie. Welcome to our home!
Did you have a pleasant journey?	/'dɪd ju: hæv ə plez(ə)nt 'dʒɜ:nɪ/	Avez-vous fait bon voyage?	' Did you have a pleasant journey? ' 'Yes, but I'm feeling a bit tired now.'
Let me introduce you to ...	,'let mi: ɪntrə'dju:s ju: tu:	Puis-je vous présenter à ...	Let me introduce you to the rest of the family.
Then I'll show you around.	/'ðen aɪl ʃəʊ ju: ə'raʊnd/	Puis ... , je vais vous faire visiter.	I'll introduce you to the rest of the family, then I'll show you around.

You must call me ... /,i:ju: mʌst 'kɔ:l mi:z/
 Help yourself to ... /,i:help jə'self tu:z/
 Make yourself at home. /meɪk jə'self ət 'həʊm/
 If there's anything you need ... /ɪf ðeəz ʔənɪθɪŋ ju 'ni:d/
 Give me a shout. /,gi:v mi: ə 'ʃaʊt/

Vous devez m'appeler ...
 Servez-vous en ...
 se mettre à l'aise.
 Si vous avez besoin de qch ...
 Appelez-moi

You must call me Jill.
Help yourself to tea and coffee.
 If you **make yourself at home** somewhere, you feel relaxed and comfortable.
If there's anything you need, just give me a shout.
Give me a shout if there's anything you need.

SOCIAL REGISTER

Informal

Hiya! /'haɪjə/
 The door's open. /ðə ,dɔ:z 'əʊpən/
 Cheers – that's great! /,i:ʃɪəz ðæts 'greɪt/
 'How's it going?' /,haʊz ɪt 'gəʊɪŋ/
 chill out (phr v) /,i:ʃɪl 'aʊt/
 Do you want to ...? /du: ju 'wɒnt tu:z/
 Whatever. /wɒt'evə/
 No idea. /nəʊ aɪ'diə/

Salut!
 La porte est ouverte.
 Hourra – c'est super!
 'Comment ça va?'
 se relaxer
 Voulez-vous ...?
 N'importe
 Aucune idée.

Hiya! The door's open.
The door's open. Come in.
 'I remembered to bring you that CD.' '**Cheers, that's great!**'
 '**How's it going?**' 'All right, but I'm shattered.'
 I just want to **chill out** this evening and watch TV.
Do you want to watch a DVD?
 'Do you want to watch TV or shall I get a DVD?' '**Whatever.**'
 'What's on TV?' '**No idea** – rubbish as usual, I expect.'

Formal

Welcome! /'welkəm/
 Do come in! /,du: kʌm 'ɪn/
 That's very kind of you! /,ðæts veri 'kaɪnd əv ju:z/
 relax /rɪ'læks/
 Would you prefer ...? /,wʊd ju pri'fɜ:z/
 I don't mind. /aɪ dəʊnt 'maɪnd/
 I'm afraid I don't know. /aɪm ə,freɪd aɪ dəʊnt 'nəʊ/

Bienvenue!
 Veuillez entrer!
 C'est très aimable de votre part!
 se détendre
 Préféreriez-vous ...?
 Ça m'est égal.
 Désolé, je ne sais pas.

Welcome! Do come in!
 Welcome! **Do come in!**
 Thank you, **that's very kind of you!**
 You must sit down and **relax.**
Would you prefer tea or coffee?
 Would you prefer tea or coffee?' '**I don't mind.**'
 'How many miles is it exactly?' '**I'm afraid I don't know.**'

Unit 3 (p.24)

adventurer (n)	/əd'ventʃərə/	aventurier	An adventurer is someone who will take a risk in order to make money.
antique (n) (TS)	/æn'ti:k/	antiquité	An antique is an object that is old and valuable.
appear in court	/ə,piər in 'kɔ:t/	paraître en justice	If someone appears in court , they go to a court of law so that people can ask you questions about something illegal they think you have done.
band together (phr v)	/,bænd tə'geðə/	former un groupe	If people band together , they work together in order to achieve something.
breathtaking (adj)	/'breθ,teikɪŋ/	à couper le souffle	Something that is brehtaking is very is extremely impressive or beautiful.
capitalise on sth	/'kæpɪtəlaɪz ɒn ,sʌmθɪŋ/	tirer profit de qch	If you capitalise on something, you use it to get an advantage for yourself.
be charged with sth	/bi 'tʃɑ:ʒd wɪð/	être accusé de qch	Someone who is charged with a crime is officially accused of it.
collapse (v)	/kə'læps/	s'écrouler	If something collapses , it fails completely.
community service (n)	/kə,mju:nəti 'sɜ:vɪs/	travail d'utilité publique	Community service is work that someone does as a punishment instead of going to prison.
concern (n)	/kən'sɜ:n/	inquiétude	Concern is a feeling of worry or sympathy for someone who is in a bad situation.
con-man (n)	/'kɒn,mæn/	escroc	A con-man is a criminal who tricks other people in order to get their money.
corner the market (TS)	/,kɔ:nə ðə 'mɑ:kɪt/	accaparer le marché	If you corner the market , you get complete control of an area of business.
cornice (n) (TS)	/'kɔ:nɪs/	corniche	A cornice is an overhanging area of snow on the edge of a mountain.
crops (n pl)	/krɒps/	récolte	Crops are plants that farmers grow to produce food.
cynic (n)	/'sɪnɪk/	cynique	A cynic is a person who thinks that people are not sincere or honest.
declare (v)	/dɪ'kleə/	déclarer	If you declare something, you say officially that it is true.
discovery (n)	/dɪ'skʌv(ə)rɪ/	découverte	The discovery of gold attracted thousands of people to California.
disillusion (n)	/,dɪsɪ'lu:ʒ(ə)n/	désillusion	Disillusion is a feeling of great disappointment when something is not as good as you thought.
disillusioned (adj)	/,dɪsɪ'lu:ʒ(ə)nd/	désillusionné	John Sutter eventually left California feeling disillusioned .
easterner (n)	/'i:stənə/	gens de l'est	Easterners are people who live in the east of a country or state.

eastward (adv)	/i:stwəd/	vers l'est	If you travel eastward , you travel in a direction towards the east.
entrepreneur (n)	/,ɒntrəprə'nɜ:z/	entrepreneur	An entrepreneur is someone who uses money to start a business.
epic (adj)	/'epɪk/	épique	An epic journey is very long and exciting.
epidemic (n)	/epɪ'demɪk/	épidémie	An epidemic is a situation in which a feeling spreads very quickly.
follow sb's tracks (TS)	/,fɒləʊ sʌmbədɪz 'træks/	suivre les traces de qn	If you follow someone's tracks , you follow where they are walking or moving.
foolishness (n)	/'fu:lɪfnəs/	bêtise	Foolishness is a word that means the same as 'stupidity'.
fort (n)	/fɔ:t/	forteresse	A fort is a strong building that is used to defend a place.
a gap in the market	/ə ,gæp ɪn ðə 'mɑ:kɪt/	une brèche dans le marché	A gap in the market is an opportunity to sell something that is not available but that people would like to have.
glint (n)	/glɪnt/	éclair, reflet	A glint of something is a quick flash of light from something that is shiny.
go through with sth (phr v)	/gəʊ 'θru: wɪð sʌmθɪŋ/	aller jusqu'au bout de qch	If you go through with something , you succeed in doing something difficult.
gold (n)	/gəʊld/	or	In 1848 gold was discovered in California.
gold fever (n)	/'gəʊld ,fi:və/	fièvre de l'or	Gold fever was the wish to find gold that a lot of people felt in the 19 th century.
gold rush (n)	/'gəʊld ,rʌʃ/	ruée vers l'or	The gold rush was the period in the 19 th century when a lot of people went to a place where gold had been discovered.
gold strike (n)	/'gəʊld ,straɪk/	la découverte d'un gisement d'or	A gold strike is the act of discovering that gold exists in a place.
GPS (Global Positioning System) (n) (TS)	/,dʒi:pi:'es/	GPS (Global Positioning System)	GPS is a system you install in your car that tells you where you are and gives you directions.
hammock (n)	/'hæmək/	hammac	A hammock is a bed consisting of a piece of cloth tied to a tree.
a handful (of)	/ə 'hændfʊl (əv) /	une poignée (de)	A handful of people or things is a very small number of them.
hand-painted (adj) (TS)	/'hænd,peɪntəd/	peint à la main	Eric bought some beautiful hand-painted toy soldiers.
a hard turn (n) (TS)	/ə ,hɑ:d 'tɜ:n/	un virage brusque	A hard turn is a sudden movement you make to the right or left.
a head of (cattle)	/ə ,hed əv 'kæt(ə)l/	une tête (de bétail)	' A head ' is an expression used as a way of counting farm animals.
hot up (phr v)	/'hɒt 'ʌp/	se populariser	When an activity hots up , it becomes much more popular.
immigrant (n)	/'ɪmɪgrənt/	immigré	Sutter was a Swiss immigrant who came to California in 1848.
be intent on	/bi: ɪn'tent ən/	avoir l'intention de	Sutter was intent on building his own private empire.
joint (adj)	/dʒɔɪnt/	coentreprise	A joint company is owned by more than one person.
keenly understand sth	/'ki:nli ʌndə'stænd sʌmθɪŋ/	comprendre en profondeur qch	If you keenly understand a situation, you have thought about it and understand it well.

kingdom (n)	/'kɪŋdəm/	royaume	A kingdom is an area or activity that someone controls.
lead to sb's downfall (TS)	/,li:ɪd tə sʌmbədɪz/ /'daʊnfɔ:l/	mener à la chute de qn	Alcoholism led to his downfall and California's first millionaire died an unnoticed death.
life-affirming (adj)	/'laɪfə,fɜ:mɪŋ/	vivifiant	Something that is life-affirming makes you feel happier or more positive about life.
lifetime (n)	/'laɪf,tɑɪm/	durée d'une vie	The adventurers were willing to spend a difficult year in return for a lifetime of riches.
madness (n)	/'mædnəs/	folie	If people think that something is madness , they think it is extremely stupid.
mid-life crisis (n)	/,mɪdlaɪf 'kraɪsɪs/	crise de la cinquantaine	A mid-life crisis is when people who are middle-aged feel very anxious about their life.
mortgage (v)	/'mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/	hypothéquer	People mortgaged their farms in order to travel to California.
newcomer (n)	/'nju:ˌkʌmə/	nouveaux arrivants	Sutter welcomed the newcomers as subjects for his new kingdom.
opportunist (n)	/,ɒpə'tjʊ:nɪst/	opportuniste	An opportunist is someone who always tries to get an advantage for themselves.
outpost (n)	/'aʊt,pəʊst/	poste avancé	An outpost is a place that is far away from other places.
pan (n)	/pæn/	batée	A pan is a large, flat bowl used for collecting gold.
pick (n)	/pɪk/	pioche	A pick is a tool used for breaking hard surfaces.
private empire (n)	/,praɪvət 'empaɪə/	empire personnel	Someone's private empire is a business that they own.
prosecute (v)	/'prɒsɪkjʊ:t/	poursuivre	If you prosecute someone, you officially accuse them of a crime.
be registered in sb's name	/bi ˌredʒɪstəd ɪn/ sʌmbədɪz 'neɪm/	être enregistré au nom de qn	Christopher sold the car although it was registered in his mother's name .
resident (n)	/'rezɪd(ə)nt/	résident	Residents are the people who live in a particular place.
risk-taker (n)	/'rɪsk,tetkə/	preneur de risque	A risk-taker is someone who is not afraid of taking risks to get what they want.
at the root of sth	/ət ðə 'ru:t əv sʌmθɪŋ/	à la racine de qch	If something is at the root of a problem or situation, it is the thing that has caused it.
rug (n)	/rʌɡ/	carpette	A rug is a very small carpet that you put on a floor.
ruined (adj)	/'ru:ɪnd/	ruiné	In 1850 Sutter had lost all his wealth and was a ruined man.
satellite navigation (n) (TS)	/,sætələɪt nəvɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n/	navigation par satellite	Satellite navigation is a system that tells you where you are and gives you directions.
sawmill (n)	/'sɔ:mɪl/	scierie	A sawmill is a building where wood is cut into pieces using a machine.
scheme (n)	/ski:m/	schéma	A scheme is a plan that you make in order to get something.

shovel (n)	/ˈʃʌv(ə)l/	pelle	A shovel is a tool that is used for lifting and moving earth or snow.
spa (n)	/spaː/	pédiluve	A spa is a type of bath filled with water that you put your feet into in order to relax.
special delivery (n)	/ˌspeʃ(ə)l dɪˈlɪv(ə)ri/	livraison express	A special delivery is a parcel that is delivered by a fast postal service.
spotlight (n)	/ˈspɒtˌlaɪt/	feu des projecteurs	If you are in the spotlight , everyone is looking at you or is interested in you.
start afresh	/ˌstɑːt əˈfreʃ/	recommencer qch	Ian Usher has sold his life because he wants to start afresh .
starving (adj)	/ˈstɑːvɪŋ/	qui a très faim	I haven't eaten since this morning – I'm starving .
statement (n)	/ˈsteɪtmənt/	déclaration	A statement is something that you say or write publicly.
stock company (n)	/ˈstɒk ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/	société par actions	A stock company is one that is owned by several people.
subject (n)	/ˈsʌbdʒekt/	sujet	A subject is a person who works for someone who is very powerful.
supply and demand (n)	/səˌplaɪ ən dɪˈmɑːnd/	offre et demande	The laws of supply and demand relate to the amount of a product that is available and how many people want to buy it.
support a charity	/səˌpɔːt ə ˈʃærəti/	soutenir une oeuvre de bienfaisance	If you support a charity , you give money to it.
sweep sb up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌswiːp sʌmbədi ˈʌp/	balayer, emporter qn	If water or snow sweeps someone up , it moves over them quickly.
Swiss (adj)	/swɪs/	suisse	Someone who is Swiss is from Switzerland.
tear down (phr v)	/ˌteə ˈdaʊn/	abattre	If you tear down a building, you destroy it.
telegraph (v)	/ˈtelɪgrɑːf/	télégraphier	News of the discovery of gold was telegraphed to every village and town.
thump (v)	/θʌmp/	battre fort	If your heart thumps , it beats very fast.
trample (v)	/ˈtræmp(ə)l/	piétiner	If people trample something, they destroy it by walking all over it.
traverse (v) (TS)	/trəˈvɜːs/	traverser	If you traverse an area, you move over or across it.
trickle (v)	/ˈtrɪk(ə)l/	s'infiltrer	By the mid-1840s more and more Americans were trickling into California.
undertake (v)	/ˌʌndəˈteɪk/	entreprendre	Other people have undertaken similar schemes to Ian Usher and profited.
vigorous (adj)	/ˈvɪɡ(ə)rəs/	vigoureux	If you do vigorous exercise, you exercise very hard.
vision (n)	/ˈvɪʒ(ə)n/	vision	Sutter had a vision of building his own private empire.
visionary (n)	/ˈvɪʒən(ə)ri/	visionnaire	Someone who is a visionary has a clear idea of how things should be done.
wagon (n)	/ˈwæɡən/	chariot	A wagon is an old-fashioned vehicle pulled by horses.
be in the way	/biː ɪn ðə ˈweɪ/	gêner	If you are in the way , you are stopping people from doing what they want to do.
wealthy (adj)	/ˈwelθi/	fortuné	Wealthy is a word meaning the same as 'rich'.

whisper (n)	/'wɪspə/	rumeur
Why on earth?	/,waɪ ɒn 'ɜːθ/	Au nom du ciel! Pourquoi?
without sb's knowledge	/wɪð,aut sʌmbədɪz/ 'nɒlɪdʒ/	en cachette de qn

Whispers of a gold strike drifted eastward across the country.
'Why on earth?' is an expression that is used to emphasize the question word 'Why?'
Without his mother's knowledge, Christopher sold her car.

COLLOCATIONS

have			
have a chat	/,hæv ə 'tʃæt/	faire un brin de causette	If you have a chat with someone, you talk to them for a short time.
have difficulty	/,hæv 'dɪfɪk(ə)lti/	avoir du mal à	We had difficulty finding somewhere to park.
have a duty	/,hæv ə 'dʒʊti/	avoir le devoir de	We all have a duty to help each other.
have a go	/,hæv ə 'gəʊ/	tenter le coup	If you have a go at something, you try to do it.
have a guess	/,hæv ə 'ges/	essayer de deviner	'How many people live in the UK?' 'I don't know.' 'Have a guess.'
have a laugh	/,hæv ə 'lɑːf/	bien rire	I like meeting friends and having a laugh .
have a look	/,hæv ə 'lʊk/	jeter un oeil	Can I have a look at your new iPod?
have a right	/,hæv ə 'raɪt/	avoir le droit de	People over 18 have the right to vote.
have a think	/,hæv ə 'θɪŋk/	réfléchir à qch	We'll have a think and let you know what we decide.
have a word	/,hæv ə 'wɜːd/	(en) toucher un mot	Can I have a quick word with you, please?
make			
make a fortune	/,meɪk ə 'fɔːtʃuːn/	faire fortune	Top football players can make a fortune .
make a fuss	/,meɪk ə 'fʌs/	faire toute une histoire	If you make a fuss about something, you get too worried or excited about it.
make a living	/,meɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	gagner sa vie	It can be hard to make a living as an actor.
make a loss	/,meɪk ə 'lɒs/	faire des pertes	Banks have made huge losses in recent months.
make a mess	/,meɪk ə 'mes/	faire du désordre	I always make a mess when I cook.
make money	/,meɪk 'mʌni/	faire de l'argent	Businessmen such as Bill Gates and Richard Branson have made a lot of money .
make a profit	/,meɪk ə 'prɒfɪt/	faire du bénéfice	If you make a profit , you sell something for more money than it cost to buy.
make sense	/,meɪk 'sens/	avoir du sens	I don't understand my dreams. They never make sense .
make a start	/,meɪk ə 'stɑːt/	commencer	We've a lot of work to do – we'd better make a start .

take

take action	/teɪk 'ækʃ(ə)n/	passer à l'acte	There's a time for talking and a time for taking action .
take advice	/,teɪk əd'vaɪs/	prendre conseil	If you take advice , you ask someone for their opinion about the best thing to do.
take a deep breath	/,teɪk ə di:p 'breθ/	prendre une grande inspiration	Take a deep breath and calm down.
take an exam	/,teɪk ən ɪg'zæm/	passer un examen	She's taking her piano exam tomorrow.
take notes	/,teɪk 'nəʊts/	prendre des notes	Students listened to the teacher and took notes .
take office	/,teɪk 'ɒfɪs/	entrer en fonction	President Barack Obama took office in January 2009.
take place	/,teɪk 'pleɪs/	avoir lieu	The 2012 Olympics take place in London.
take responsibility	/,teɪk rɪspɒnsə'bɪləti/	prendre ses responsabilités	She's 16 and old enough to take responsibility for herself.
take a risk	/,teɪk ə 'rɪsk/	prendre un risque	You sometimes have to take risks to succeed.
take sugar	/,teɪk 'ʃʊgə/	prendre du sucre	Do you take sugar in coffee?

METAPHORS

Time = Money

be running out of time	/bi ,rʌnɪŋ aʊt əv 'taɪm/	arriver à l'échéance	Hurry up! We're running out of time .
spare (sb) a couple of minutes	/,speə (sʌmbədi) ə /kʌp(ə)l əv 'mɪnɪts/	accorder (à qn) qq minutes	We need to talk. Can you spare a couple of minutes ?
sb's time is precious	/,sʌmbədɪz taɪm ɪz 'preʃəs/	une personne affairée	If someone's time is precious , they are busy and do not have a lot of time.
use your time profitably	/,ju:z jə taɪm 'prɒfɪtəbli/	bien utiliser son temps	You should use your time more profitably and get a proper job.
waste your time	/,weɪst jə 'taɪm/	perdre son temps	You're wasting your time if you think you can make money out of the Internet.
be worth sb's while	/bi ,wɜ:θ sʌmbədɪz 'waɪl/	valoir la peine	Just five minutes of your time – I promise it will be worth your while !

Ideas = Food

chew sth over	/,tʃu: sʌmθɪŋ 'əʊvə/	ruminer qch	Martha had been chewing over the idea for the past few weeks.
digest information	/daɪ,dʒest ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n/	digérer l'information	I need time to digest all this information .
food for thought	/,fu:d fə 'θɔ:t/	donner à réfléchir	That's interesting. There's certainly food for thought here.
be a half-baked idea	/bi: ə ,hɑ:f beɪkt aɪ'dɪə/	idée qui ne tient pas debout	A half-baked idea is one that you have not thought about properly.

MONEY

afford (v)	/ə'fɔ:d/	avoir les moyens	If you can afford something, you have enough money to buy it.
be a bargain (TS)	/,bi: ə 'bɑ:gɪn/	être une bonne affaire	If something is a bargain it costs much less than normal.
blow it on sth	/'bləʊ ɪt ɒn ,sʌmθɪŋ/	claquer pour qch	He didn't save the money – instead he blew it all on a new music system.
breadwinner (n)	/'bred,wɪnə/	chef de famille	A breadwinner is the person who earns the money to support a family.
broke (adj)	/brəʊk/	fauché	If you are broke , you have spent all your money.
budget (n)	/'bʌdʒɪt/	budget	A budget is an amount of money that you can afford to spend on something.
cheap and cheerful (TS)	/'tʃi:p ən 'tʃɪəf(ə)l/	pas cher et bien	Something that is cheap and cheerful does not cost a lot of money but is suitable for a particular purpose.
earn a living	/'ɜ:n ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	gagner sa vie	Do you agree that it's a man's job to earn a living ? There's no such
There's no such thing as a free lunch.	/ðeəz ,nəʊ sʌtʃ ,θɪŋ əz ə /fri: 'lʌntʃ/	Rien ne vaut un repas gratuit	thing as a free lunch means that you cannot get something good without paying for it.
hard-up (adj)	/'hɑ:d'ʌp/	à court d'argent	Someone who is hard-up does not have a lot of money.
inherit (v)	/'ɪn'herɪt/	hériter	He told his girlfriend he had inherited the money from his grandfather, who had died.
invest (v)	/'ɪn'vest/	investir	If you invest money, you use it in order to make more money.
loaded (adj)	/'ləʊdəd/	bouffé de fric	Loaded is an informal word meaning 'extremely rich'.
The love of money is the root of all evil.	/ðə ,lʌv əv ,mʌni ɪz ðə ,ru:t əv ɔ:l 'i:v(ə)l/	L'amour de l'argent est la racine de tous les maux.	The love of money is the root of all evil means that money makes people do bad things to other people.
be made of money	/bi ,meɪd əv 'mʌni/	être cousu d'or	No, I can't afford to buy you a new car – I'm not made of money , you know!
Money makes the world go round	/'mʌni meɪks ðə 'wɜ:ld ɡəʊ raʊnd/	L'argent fait tourner le monde	Money makes the world go round means that it is people's desire to make money that makes them do things.
overdraft (n)	/'əʊvə,dra:ft/	découvert	If you pay off an overdraft , you pay the bank money that you owe to it.
get sth for peanuts	/'get sʌmθɪŋ fə 'pi:nʌts/	obtenir qch pour rien	Computers are much cheaper nowadays – you can get them for peanuts .
In for a penny, in for a pound.	/'ɪn fə ə ,peni ,ɪn fə ə 'paʊnd/	Qui a dit A doit dire B.	In for a penny, in for a pound means that you intend to finish something you have started doing.
pricey (adj) (TS)	/'praɪsi/	coûteux	Pricey is a word that means 'expensive'.
push the boat out	/'ɪpʊʃ ðə 'bəʊt aʊt/	ne pas lésiner sur les moyens	If you push the boat out , you decide to spend a lot of money on something.
Put your money where your mouth is.	/'pʊt jə ,mʌni weə jə 'maʊθ ɪz/	Un placement d'argent convainc plus qu'un discours.	If you put your money where your mouth is , you give money to someone or something to show that you mean what you say.

save it for a rainy day	/,seɪv ɪt fər ə ,reɪni 'deɪ/	épargner pour les mauvais jours	If you save money for a rainy day , you save it for a time when you need it.
splash out (on) (phr v)	/,splæʃ 'aʊt (ɒn) /	jeter son argent (par les fenêtres)	He splashed out on an extravagant champagne holiday for himself and his girlfriend.
stretch to sth (phr v)	/'stretʃ tə sʌmθɪŋ/	allonger jusqu'à	'How much can you afford to spend?' 'I could stretch to about £10,000 .
a sum of money	/ə ,sʌm əv 'mʌni/	une somme d'argent	Christopher said he had inherited a sum of money from his grandfather.
tax (v)	/tæks/	imposer	The government taxes cigarettes and alcohol heavily.
Watch the pennies, and the pounds take care of themselves.	/,wɒtʃ ðə ,penɪz ən ðə ,paʊndz teɪk ,keə əv ðəm'selvz/	Il n'y a pas de petites économies	Watch the pennies and the pounds take care of themselves means that if you save small amounts of money, you will eventually have a large amount.
be worth £100/\$250 etc	/bi ,wɜːθ ə ,hʌndrəd 'paʊndz/tuː ,hʌndrəd ən fɪfti 'dɒləz/	valoir 100£/250\$ etc	Win a holiday worth £6,000!

Review A

advisor	/əd'vaɪzə/	conseiller	Louise wanted to save the bookshop and asked a business advisor for help.
delighted	/dɪ'laɪtɪd/	enchantée	The bookshop is making a fortune and Louise is delighted .
fed-up	/,fed'ʌp/	qui en marre	If you feel fed-up , you feel bored and annoyed or sad.
get sth noticed	/'get sʌmθɪŋ 'nəʊtɪst/	faire remarquer qch	In order to get the shop noticed , she painted it bright red.
get rid of sth	/'get 'rɪd əv sʌmθɪŋ/	se débarrasser de qch	I decided to get rid of the old car and buy a new one.
give up	/'gɪv 'ʌp/	abandonner	If you give up , you stop doing something.
pay sb back	/'peɪ sʌmbədi 'bæk/	rembourser qn	I don't mind lending you the money, but I expect you to pay me back soon.
have a row (with sb)	/'hæv ə 'raʊ (wɪð sʌmbədi)/	se disputer (avec qn)	We had a row and now we're not speaking.
run a business	/'rʌn ə 'bɪznəs/	diriger une affaire	Louise runs her own business – a bookshop.

Unit 4 (p.36)

achievement (n)	/ə'ʃi:vmənt/	réussite	Getting to the Pole was a tremendous achievement for Ben.
aim (v)	/eɪm/	but	Claire is aiming to raise money for a breast cancer charity.
ammunition (n)	/æmjʊ'nɪʃ(ə)n/	munitions	Ammunition is bullets that can be fired from a gun.
the Antarctic (n)	/,ði: æn'tɑ:ktɪk/	l'Antarctique	The Antarctic is the extremely cold region in the most southern part of the world.
the Arctic (n)	/,ði: 'ɑ:ktɪk/	l' Arctique	The Arctic is the extremely cold region in the most northern part of the world.
bear drill (n)	/'beə ,drɪl/	manoeuvre anti-ours	A bear drill is a series of actions that you must do to avoid being attacked by a bear.
bloke (n)	/bləʊk/	type	Bloke is an informal word meaning a 'man'.
blood sugar level (n)	/blʌd 'fju:gə lev(ə)l/	taux de glucose sanguin	It's important to maintain blood sugar levels for energy.
bother (n)	/'bɒðə/	ennui	Bother is an informal word meaning 'problems' or 'difficulties'.
bra (n)	/brɑ:/	soutien-gorge	A bra is a piece of underwear that supports a woman's breasts.
carbohydrates (carbs) (n pl)	/'kɑ:bəʊ'haidreɪts/	hydrates de carbone glucides	Carbohydrates or carbs are substances in foods such as bread and potatoes.
cardio (n)	/'kɑ:diəʊ/	gym tonocardiaque	A cardio is an exercise to make the heart stronger.
carnivore (n)	/'kɑ:nɪvɔ:/	carnivore	Carnivores are animals who eat meat.
cartridge (n) (TS)	/'kɑ:trɪdʒ/	cartouche	Pen reloaded the gun again with a fifth and sixth cartridge .
cause (n)	/'kɔ:z/	cause	Completing the MoonWalk means I will have contributed money to a good cause .
challenge (n)	/'ʃælɪndʒ/	défi	Doing a walk for charity and giving up smoking are different types of challenge .
clear sb's head	/'kliə sʌmbədɪz 'hed/	rendre ... qn lucide	If something clears your head , it helps you to think more clearly.
comfort (v)	/'kʌmfət/	réconforter	If you comfort someone, you make them feel better.
crucial (adj)	/'kru:ʃ(ə)l/	crucial	Carbohydrates are crucial for energy levels.
look like death warmed up	/'lʊk laɪk ,deθ wɔ:ɪmd 'ʌp/	avoir une tête de déterrè	Someone who looks like death warmed up looks extremely ill.
to sb's delight	/'tə ,sʌmbədɪz dɪ'laɪt/	au grand plaisir de qn	To my delight , the twenty cigarettes were intact!
dial (v)	/'daɪəl/	appeler (par tél.)	I should dial Shubentsov whenever I feel the urge to smoke.
drag (v)	/'dræg/	tirer	If you drag something heavy, you pull it with difficulty.

endeavour (n)	/en'devə/	effort	Do you think that the achievements and endeavours of explorers have significance for the rest of us?
energy bar (n)	/'enədʒi ,bɑː/	barre énergétique	An energy bar is a small piece of cake or biscuit that you eat to give you energy.
environmental scientist (n)	/ɪn,vaɪrənmənt(ə)l 'saɪəntɪst/	expert en environnement	An environmental scientist specialises in studying the environment.
expedition (n)	/,ɛkspə'dɪʃ(ə)n/	expédition	Ben went on an expedition to the North Pole.
explorer (n)	/ɪk'splɔːrə/	explorateur	Richard Branson, Ellen McArthur and Ben Saunders are all explorers .
fingertip (n)	/'fɪŋgə,tɪp/	bout du doigt	Your fingertips are the parts right at the end of your fingers.
finishing line (n)	/'fɪnɪʃɪŋ ,laɪn/	ligne d'arrivée	The finishing line is a line on a track that marks the end of a race.
fire (v)	/faɪə/	virer qn	Fire is an informal word meaning to 'make someone leave their job'.
focus (n)	/'fəʊkəs/	centre d'intérêt	Focus is the effort and concentration that you give to something.
frostbite (n)	/'frɒst,bɑɪt/	engelure	Walking through snow and ice can give you frostbite .
fundamentally (adv)	/'fʌndə'ment(ə)li/	fondamentalement	Fundamentally means the same as 'basically'.
gear (n)	/gɪə/	équipement	Running gear is the type of clothes you wear for running.
healing energy (n)	/'hiːlɪŋ 'enədʒi/	fluide guérisseur	Healing energy is energy that helps to cure people.
health freak (n)	/'helθ ,friːk/	naturopathe	A health freak is someone who is obsessed with keeping fit.
hibernate (v)	/'haɪbəneɪt/	hiberner	Do polar bears hibernate in winter?
hooked (adj)	/'hʊkt/	dépendant	If you are hooked on cigarettes, you cannot do without them.
horizon (n)	/hə'raɪz(ə)n/	horizon	People's horizons are the things they try to achieve.
hydrated (adj)	/'haɪ'dreɪtəd/	hydraté	It's important to stay hydrated so I'll be drinking a lot of water.
imminent (adj)	/'ɪmɪnənt/	imminent	Something that is imminent is going to happen soon.
inquisitive (adj)	/'ɪn'kwɪzətɪv/	inquisiteur	Inquisitive means the same as 'curious'.
intact (adj)	/'ɪn'tækt/	intact	Something that is intact is not damaged or broken.
intrigue (v)	/'ɪn'triːg/	intriguer	The question : 'How far can we go?' intrigues Ben.
joint (n)	/'dʒɔɪnt/	articulation	Your joints are the parts of your body that can bend such as your knees and hips.
keep sb going	/'kiːp sʌmbədi 'gəʊɪŋ/	maintenir qn en vie	The idea of giving money to a good cause keeps Claire going .
It's killing me!	/'ɪts 'kɪlɪŋ miː/	Ça me tue!	My ankle's hurting – in fact it's killing me!
land-based (adj)	/'lænd,bæɪst/	terrestre	Land-based animals are animals that live on the land, not in the sea.
media interest (n)	/'miːdiə ,ɪntrəst/	intérêt médiatique	Media interest is the interest shown by TV, newspapers in events.
membership (n)	/'membəʃɪp/	adhésion	Gym membership can be quite expensive.

motivational speaker (n)	/məʊtɪˌveɪf(ə)nəl 'spi:kə/	prêcheur, orateur	A motivational speaker is someone who gives talks in public to try to encourage people to do something.
muddy (adj)	/'mʌdi/	rauque	A muddy accent is deep and not very clear.
navigate (v)	/'nævɪgeɪt/	naviguer	Someone who navigates uses maps or other equipment to decide which way to go.
obscenely (adv)	/əb'si:nlɪ/	outrageusement	Someone who is obscenely rich is so rich that you think it is unacceptable.
only have yourself to blame	/ɪˌəʊnli hæv jəˌself tə 'bleɪm/	n'avoir à s'en prendre qu'à soi	If you only have yourself to blame , you are completely responsible for something bad.
outline (v)	/'aʊtˌlaɪn/	esquisser	If you outline something, you give a quick description of it.
outrun (v)	/ɪˌaʊt'raʊn/	dépasser à la course	If you outrun a person or animal, you run faster than them.
pocket (v)	/'pɒkɪt/	empocher	I picked the cigarettes up and pocketed them.
pointless (adj)	/'pɔɪntləs/	qui ne rime à rien	Something that is pointless does not have any meaning or use.
power-walk/power-walking (n)	/'paʊə,wɔ:k/	marche rapide/power-walking	A power-walk or power-walking is a form of exercise in which you walk very quickly.
quit (v)	/'kwɪt/	arrêter	Once you've started smoking, it's very difficult to quit .
quitting technique (n)	/'kwɪtɪŋ ˌteknɪ:k/	méthode pour s'arrêter	Lots of quitting techniques are available to help you give up smoking.
since records began	/sɪns ˌrekɔ:dz bɪ'gæn/	jamais consigné	Conditions in the Arctic were described as some of 'the worst since records began '.
relieved (adj)	/'rɪ'li:vɪd/	soulagé	I felt relieved when no one answered the phone.
reload (v)	/'ri:ləʊd/	recharger	Pen reloaded the gun when he saw the bear walking towards them.
the reverse (n)	/ɪˌðə rɪ'vɜ:s/	le revers	The reverse of something is its opposite.
risky (adj)	/'rɪski/	risqué	Something that is risky is slightly dangerous.
seal (n)	/si:l/	phoque	Do polar bears eat seals ?
It serves you right.	/ɪt ˌsɜ:vz ju: 'raɪt/	C'est bien fait pour toi.	'My back stings – I didn't put any sunblock on.' ' It serves you right then, doesn't it?'
shambolic (adj)	/'ʃæm'bɒlɪk/	chaotique	Something that is shambolic does not succeed because it is badly organised.
significance (n)	/'sɪŋ'nɪfɪkəns/	sens	Do the achievements of explorers have significance for the rest of us?
not sleep a wink	/'nɒt ˌslɪp ə 'wɪŋk/	ne pas fermer l'oeil	If you don't sleep a wink , you don't sleep at all.
sledge (n)	/'sledʒ/	traîneau	Ben Saunders dragged a 180-kilogramme sledge over 1,420 miles.
slip into sth	/'slɪp ɪntə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	prendre l'habitude de, commencer à	If you slip into a particular way of behaving or speaking, you start behaving or speaking in that way.
sole (n)	/'səʊl/	plante des pieds	The soles of your feet are the flat parts underneath your feet.

the South Pole (n)	/ðə ˌsaʊθ ˈpəʊl/	le pôle sud
sponsor (v)	/'spɒnsə/	sponsoriser
stamina (n)	/'stæmɪnə/	endurance
steadily (adv)	/'stedəli/	progressivement
a streaming nose	/ə ˌstri:mɪŋ ˈnəʊz/	un nez qui coule
strength-training (n)	/'streŋθ,treɪnɪŋ/	musculation
stretch yourself (v refl)	/'stretʃ ˌjəˌself/	s'étirer
supplies (n pl)	/sə'plaɪz/	provisions
transmit (v)	/trænz'mɪt/	transmettre

COLLOCATIONS

be in charge of	/ˌbiː ɪn ˈtʃɑːdʒ əv/	être responsable de
close the barrel	/ˌkloʊz ðə ˈbærəl/	fermer le barillet
I couldn't quite figure out	/aɪ ˌkʊd(ə)nt kwaɪt ˌfɪɡə rɪ ˈaʊt/	je ne pouvais pas bien imaginer
The gun's still jammed.	/ðə ˌɡʌnz stɪl ˈdʒæmɪd/	le pistolet est verrouillé
load the gun	/ˌləʊd ðə ˈɡʌn/	charger le pistolet
go into slow motion	/ɡəʊ ɪntə ˌsləʊ ˈməʊʃ(ə)n/	aller au ralenti
pull the trigger	/ˌpʊl ðə ˈtrɪɡə/	appuyer sur la gâchette
There's no way ...	/ðeəz ˈnəʊ ˌweɪ/	Il n'est pas possible de
undo the zip	/ʌnˌduː ðə ˈzɪp/	ouvrir la fermeture éclair

PHRASAL VERBS

call sb back	/ˌkɔːl sʌmbədi ˈbæk/	rappeler qn
chase sb/sth away	/ˌtʃeɪs sʌmbədi/sʌmθɪŋ ə ˈweɪ/	repousser qn/qch
come up with	/ˌkʌm ˈʌp wɪð/	proposer, trouver
cut down on	/ˌkʌt ˈdaʊn ɒn/	réduire

The **South Pole** is the part of the earth that is the furthest south.
If you **sponsor** something, you provide the money that is necessary to do it.
Your **stamina** is the ability to do something without getting tired.
Slowly and **steadily** most smokers get hooked on cigarettes.
If you have a **streaming nose**, liquid flows from your nose because you have a cold.
Claire does a combination of cardio, aerobics and **strength-training** to prepare for the race.
The more you **stretch yourself**, the stronger your self-belief gets.
Supplies are things such as food or medical equipment that you need.
Shubentsov **transmits** his healing energy through his fingertips.

If you **are in charge of something**, you are responsible for it.
If you **close the barrel** of a gun, you close the part that the bullet is fired through.
Something was wrong, but **I couldn't quite figure it out**.

The gun's still jammed – it won't fire.
If you **load a gun**, you put bullets in it.
If everything **goes into slow motion**, it seems to be happening very slowly.
If you **pull the trigger** of a gun, you fire it.
There's no way we can outrun a bear!
My fingers were too cold to **undo the zip**.

Leave a message and I'll **call you back**.
Smoke **chases away** mosquitoes.

I wish someone would **come up with** non-fattening chocolate!
He's trying to **cut down on** the number of cigarettes he smokes a day.

do without sth	/ˈduː wɪˈðaʊt sʌmθɪŋ/	faire sans qch	Most smokers find it hard to do without cigarettes.
drive sb away	/ˌdraɪv sʌmbədi əˈweɪ/	faire partir qn	Smoking can help drive away annoying people!
get over sth	/ˌɡet əʊvə sʌmθɪŋ/	s'en remettre	If you get over something difficult or upsetting, you recover from it.
give in	/ˌɡɪv ˈɪn/	céder à	If you give in , you do something that you shouldn't.
give sth in	/ˌɡɪv sʌmθɪŋ ˈɪn/	remettre qch	Don't forget to give your homework in .
hop down	/ˌhɒp ˈdaʊn/	sauter en bas	I hopped down from the doorstep and picked the cigarettes up from the pavement.
keep up with	/ˌkiːp ˈʌp wɪð/	rester au niveau de	It's not easy keeping up with all the latest diets.
let sb down	/ˌlet sʌmbədi ˈdaʊn/	laisser tomber qn	If someone lets you down , they disappoint you.
light up	/ˌlaɪt ˈʌp/	allumer	When you light up , you light a cigarette or cigar.
look sth up	/ˌlʊk sʌmθɪŋ ˈʌp/	rechercher	Look the words up in a dictionary.
pick sth up	/ˌpɪk sʌmθɪŋ ˈʌp/	ramasser qch (1) apprendre (2)	(Sense 1) He picked the cigarettes up from the pavement. (Sense 2) Some people find it easier to pick up a new language than others.
put the phone down	/ˌpʊt ðə ˈfəʊn daʊn/	reposer le téléphone	When he puts the phone down , he feels relieved.
put sth off	/ˌpʊt sʌmθɪŋ ˈɒf/	repousser qch	I need to lose weight but I keep putting it off .
run out of	/ˌrʌn ˈaʊt əv/	venir à manquer (1)	During Ben's first expedition they ran out of food.
take sth up	/ˌteɪk sʌmθɪŋ ˈʌp/	se mettre à absorber, occuper (2)	(Sense 1) When did you take up smoking? (Sense 2) Work takes up a lot of most people's lives.

WORD FORMATION

-able/-ible

accessible	/əkˈsesəb(ə)l/	accessible	Prices that are accessible can be afforded by most people.
doable	/ˈduːəbl/	faisable	My Arctic expedition is just about doable , and that's what's exciting to me.
edible	/ˈedɪb(ə)l/	comestible	If food is not edible , it is not good enough to be eaten.
enjoyable	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪəb(ə)l/	agréable	We spent a very enjoyable evening together.
feasible	/ˈfiːzəb(ə)l/	faisable	My Arctic expedition is just about feasible , and that's what's exciting to me.
reasonable	/ˈriːz(ə)nəb(ə)l/	raisonnable	Something that seems reasonable seems sensible.
unbearable	/ʌnˈbeərəb(ə)l/	insupportable	I find very hot temperatures unbearable .

self-

self-belief (n)	/ˌselfbɪˈliːf/	croyance en soi	Doing things that are risky or uncomfortable makes your self-belief get stronger.
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self-conscious (adj)	/ˌselfˈkɒnʃəs/	intimidé	I feel self-conscious when I speak English to a native speaker.
self-discipline (n)	/ˌselfˈdɪsəplɪn/	auto-discipline	Self-discipline is the ability to make yourself do things that are difficult.
self-employed (adj)	/ˌselfɪmˈplɔɪd/	travailleur indépendant	I don't like working for other people – I'd rather be self-employed .

Unit 5 (p.46)

accidentally (adv) (TS)	/ˌæksɪˈdent(ə)li/	par hasard	If you do something accidentally , you do it without meaning to.
affirmation (n)	/æfəˈmeɪʃn/	affirmation	An affirmation is a statement that something is true.
aftershave (n)	/ˈɑːftəˌʃeɪv/	après-rasage	Aftershave is a liquid with a pleasant smell that men put on their face after shaving.
assume (v)	/əˈsjuːm/	présumer	If you assume something, you think it is true even though you have no proof that it is.
be attached to sth	/biː əˈtætʃt tuː/	être attaché à qch	Some people are very attached to their superstitions.
back out (phr v)	/ˌbæk ˈaʊt/	sortir en marche arrière	Dad always backs out of the drive carefully.
bounce (v)	/baʊns/	faire rebondir	Serena bounces the ball five times before the first serve.
break a jinx	/ˌbreɪk ə ˈdʒɪŋks/	rompre le maléfice	If you break a jinx , you stop something that is bringing you bad luck.
at breakneck speed	/ət ˌbreɪknek ˈspiːd/	à une vitesse casse-cou	Someone who drives at breakneck speed drives extremely fast.
brush against (phr v) (TS)	/ˌbrʌʃ əˈgeɪnst/	effleurer	Nobody is allowed in the garage in case they accidentally brush against the car.
chant (v)	/tʃɑːnt/	psalmodier	If you chant something, you sing a word or phrase many times.
choking (adj) (TS)	/ˈtʃəʊkɪŋ/	étouffer, s'étrangler	If you are choking you cannot breathe properly and are coughing because of smoke or fumes.
come across (phr v)	/ˌkʌm əˈkrɒs/	rencontrer par hasard	If you come across someone, you meet them by chance.
contrasting (adj)	/kɒnˈtrɑːstɪŋ/	contrasté	Contrasting colours are colours such as black and white that are very different from each other.
convertible (n)	/kɒnˈvɜːtəb(ə)l/	décapotable	A convertible is a car with a roof that can be folded back or removed completely.
cubicle (n)	/ˈkjuːbɪk(ə)l/	cabine	A shower cubicle is a small, enclosed area where you can have a shower.
curse (n)	/kɜːs/	mauvais sort	A curse is a bad situation or event caused by someone who deliberately uses magic powers.

deep down (TS)	/,di:p 'daʊn/	profondément	If you feel something deep down , you feel it even though your behaviour may not show it.
derive from (phr v)	/dɪ'reɪv frɒm/	tirer son origine de	Some of Serena's confidence derives from the knowledge that she's a super-talented player.
devote (v)	/dɪ'vəʊt/	consacrer	If you devote your time to doing something, you spend a lot of time doing that thing.
fall back on sth (phr v)	/fɔ:l 'bæk ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	se rabattre sur qch	Ana Ivanovic explains that she likes having rituals to fall back on .
first and foremost	/,fɜ:st ən 'fɔ:məʊst/	en premier lieu	A wedding, first and foremost , is a rite of passage to be shared with family and close friends.
focus (v)	/'fəʊkəs/	fixer son attention	If you focus obsessively on one thing, you only think about or do that thing.
formula (n)	/'fɔ:mjələ/	formule	Superstitions form part of Serena's winning formula .
gig (n)	/gɪg/	session, concert	A gig is a performance of live music.
go through (phr v)	/'gəʊ 'θru:/	accomplir	If you go through a routine, ritual or procedure, you do a series of actions regularly.
idyllic (adj)	/'ɪdɪlɪk/	idyllique	An idyllic situation is one that is perfect and makes you feel very happy.
immune (adj)	/'ɪmjʊ:n/	immunisé	If you are not immune to something, you are affected by it.
inside out (adv)	/'ɪnsaɪd 'aʊt/	à l'envers	Something that is inside out has the inside part facing towards the outside.
jinx (n)	/dʒɪŋks/	mauvais sort	A jinx is something that causes bad luck.
loopy (adj)	/'lu:pi/	loufoque	Someone who is loopy is slightly crazy.
match (v)	/mætʃ/	aller ensemble	If things match , they look good or attractive together.
mind game (n)	/'maɪnd ,geɪm/	manipulation	A mind game is a series of actions intended to affect how someone thinks or feels.
national anthem (n)	/'næʃ(ə)nəl 'ænθəm/	hymne national	A national anthem is the official national song of a country.
obsessive compulsive disorder (n)	/'ɒb,sesɪv kəm,pʌlsɪv dɪs'ɔ:də/	trouble obsessionnel du comportement	Obsessive compulsive disorder is a type of mental illness which makes you repeat certain actions.
obsessively (adv)	/'ɒb'sesɪvli/	d'une manière obsédante	If you focus obsessively on one thing, you only think about or do that thing.
opponent (n)	/'ɒpəʊnənt/	adversaire	An opponent in a game of sport is the person or team you are playing against.
opt (for) (v)	/'ɒpt (fɔ:)/	opter (pour)	Some people don't want the stress of a big wedding and opt for a low-key affair instead.

outfit (n)	/ˈaʊtfɪt/	tenue	Some football fans wear the same clothing to a match if that outfit brought victory in the previous game.
pat down (phr v) (TS)	/ˌpæt ˈdaʊn/	tapoter	If you pat something down , you press it gently with your fingers.
perfect (v)	/pəˈfekt/	parfaire	If you perfect a skill, you practise it until it is perfect.
perfectionism (n)	/pəˈfekʃ(ə)nɪzəm/	perfectionnisme	Perfectionism is the state of being perfect and without any mistakes.
pitch (n)	/pɪtʃ/	terrain	A pitch is a flat area of ground used for playing sports such as cricket or football.
preside (over) (v)	/prɪˈzɑɪd ˌəʊvə/	présider	If you preside over something, you are responsible or in charge of it.
procedure (n)	/prəˈsiːdʒə/	procédure	Dad always goes through exactly the same procedure before setting off in the car.
rational (adj)	/ˈræʃ(ə)nəl/	rationnel	Someone who is rational is sensible and makes good decisions.
relentlessly (adv)	/rɪˈlentləsli/	sans rémission	If you do something relentlessly , you do it again and again without stopping.
be renowned for sth	/bi rɪˈnaʊnd fə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	être connu pour qch	If you are renowned for something , you are associated with it and well known for it.
reportedly (adv)	/rɪˈpɔːtɪdli/	d'après ce qu'on dit	Beckham reportedly spends hours straightening the furniture at home.
repulsive (adj) (TS)	/rɪˈpʌlsɪv/	répugnant	Something that is repulsive is extremely unpleasant.
rife (adj)	/raɪf/	qui coure les rues	Something bad that is rife is very widespread and common.
ritual (n)	/ˈrɪtʃuəl/	rituel	A ritual is something that you do regularly and always in the same way.
ritual-bound (adj)	/ˈrɪtʃuəlˌbaʊnd/	ritualiste	Someone who is ritual-bound must do something regularly in order to feel happy.
ritualistic (adj)	/ˈrɪtʃuəlɪstɪk/	de manière rituelle	Victoria Beckham has had to get used to David's ritualistic ways.
be on the road	/biː ˌɒn ðə ˈrəʊd/	être sur les routes	If you are on the road a lot, you travel a lot.
run through (n)	/ˈrʌn ˌθruː/	répétition	After the run through for the wedding, we were ready for the real thing.
set off (phr v)	/ˌset ˈɒf/	se mettre en route	When you set off , you start a journey.
shades (n pl)	/ʃeɪdz/	lunettes de soleil	Shades is an informal word that means 'sunglasses'.
sit by (phr v)	/ˈsɪt ˌbaɪ/	se tenir à côté de	If one building sits by another, it is situated next to that building.
skill (n)	/skɪl/	compétence	A skill is the ability to do something, usually to do it well.
skinny (adj)	/ˈskɪni/	très mince	Someone who is skinny is very thin.
slam (v)	/slæm/	claquer	If you slam a door, you shut it hard, usually because you are angry.
sneeze (v)	/sniːz/	éternuer	Strong aftershave makes me want to sneeze .
soloist (n)	/ˈsəʊləɪst/	soliste	'Elvis' is the most sought-after soloist in the Las Vegas wedding industry.
sought-after (adj)	/ˈsɔːtˌɑːftə/	réclamé	Someone who is sought-after is very popular.

a spare pair (n)	/ə ˌspeə ˈpeə/	une paire de réserve	Mum's always losing her glasses – she should get a spare pair !
take sth a stage further	/ˌteɪk sʌmθɪŋ ə steɪdʒ ˈfɜːðə/	monter d'un cran dans qch	Beckham takes his rituals a stage further as everything has to be just right at home as well.
straighten (v)	/'streɪt(ə)n/	redresser	If you straighten something, you make it straight or put it in a straight line.
stick thin (adj)	/ˌstɪk ˈθɪn/	mince comme un fil	Someone who is stick thin is extremely thin.
What strikes me is ...	/wɒt ˈstraɪks miː ɪz/	Ce qui me frappe est ...	What strikes me is that so many celebrity marriages are short-lived.
stride (v)	/straɪd/	arpenter	If you stride somewhere, you walk there quickly and confidently.
superstition (n)	/ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃ(ə)n/	superstition	A superstition is the belief that things such as magic or luck have the power to affect your life.
superstitious (adj)	/ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃəs/	superstitieux	A lot of sports people are very superstitious .
tap out (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtæp ˈaʊt/	débourrer	If you tap out tobacco, you put it in a pipe.
thrash (v)	/θræʃ/	battre à plate couture	If you thrash an opponent at sport, you beat them very easily.
at the top of your game	/ət ðə ˌtɒp əv jɔː ˈgeɪm/	au meilleur de son jeu	Someone who is at the top of their game is playing it better than anyone else.
track (n)	/træk/	morceau	A track on a CD is a particular song.
tuck up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtʌk ˈʌp/	border	When you tuck a child up , you put him or her into bed and put a duvet or blankets round them.
two-pronged (adj)	/ˌtuːˈprɒŋd/	à deux dents	Something that is two-pronged has two long, sharp points at the end of it.
uneven (adj)	/ʌnˈiːv(ə)n/	impair	2,4,6,8 are even numbers; 1,3,5,7. are uneven numbers.
have the upper hand	/hæv ðiː ˌʌpə ˈhænd/	avoir le dessus	If you have the upper hand in a situation, you are in control of it.
vandalise (v)	/'vændəlaɪz/	saccager	If you vandalise something, you deliberately damage or destroy it.

USEFUL PHRASES

Things that annoy you

I can't stand it when ...	/aɪ kɑːnt ˈstænd ɪt wen/	Je ne supporte pas quand ...	I can't stand it when people say they haven't done any work for an exam and then get top marks!
I find it irritating when ...	/aɪ faɪnd ɪt ˈɪrɪteɪtɪŋ wen/	Ça m'énerve quand ...	I find it irritating when people keep losing things.
I hate it when ...	/aɪ ˈheɪt ɪt wen/	Je déteste quand ...	I hate it when men wear too much aftershave.
It really annoys me when ...	/ɪt ˌrɪəli əˈnɔɪz miː wen/	Ça m'agace vraiment quand ...	It really annoys me when my brother and his girlfriend kiss in front of me!

It really winds me up when ... /ɪt ˌrɪəli ˌwaɪndz miː ˈʌp wɛn/
 The thing that annoys me most ... /ðə ˌθɪŋ ðət əˌnɔɪz mi ˈmɔʊst/

How something makes you feel

It makes me mad. /ɪt ˌmeɪks mi ˈmæd/
 It makes me sick. /ɪt ˌmeɪks mi ˈsɪk/
 It's so annoying. /ɪts ˌsəʊ əˈnɔɪɪŋ/
 That really gets on my nerves. /ðæt ˌrɪəli ɡets ɒn maɪ ˈnɜːvz/

WEDDINGS

aisle (n) /aɪl/
 annul (v) /əˈnʌl/
 best man (n) /ˌbest ˈmæn/
 bouquet of flowers (n) /ˌbuːkɛɪ əv ˈflaʊəz/
 bride (n) /braɪd/
 bridesmaid (n) /ˈbraɪdzmeɪd/
 ceremony (n) /ˌserəməni/
 conduct a ceremony/service /kənˌdʌkt ə ˈserəməni/ ˈsɜːvɪs/
 confetti (n) /kənˈfeti/
 drive-through chapel (n) /ˌdraɪvθruː ˈʃæp(ə)l/
 elaborate (adj) (TS) /ɪˈlæb(ə)rət/

Çà me crispe vraiment quand ...
 La chose qui m'agace le plus ...

Çà me rend fou.
 Ça me rend malade.
 C'est si agaçant.
 Ça me tape vraiment sur les nerfs.

allée centrale
 annuler
 garçon d'honneur, témoin
 bouquet de fleurs
 mariée
 demoiselle d'honneur
 cérémonie
 conduire une cérémonie/un service
 confetti
 chapelle drive-in
 compliqué

It really winds me up when people who are thin talk about how fat they are.
The thing that annoys me most is people who talk but never listen.

It makes me mad when mum keeps losing her glasses!
It makes me sick when my brother and his girlfriend hug and kiss in front of me!
 She talks all the way through films. **It's so annoying.**
 She complains all the time about being fat, and she's stick thin. **That really gets on my nerves.**

The **aisle** is the long, narrow part of a church that you walk down before you get married.
 When a marriage is **annulled**, it is declared officially that it is no longer legal.
 The **best man** is a male friend who helps the groom at a wedding. In the UK, it's a ritual for the bride to throw a **bouquet of flowers** into the crowd of guests.
 It's traditional for Muslim **brides** to have their hands and feet decorated in henna designs.
 A **bridesmaid** is a girl or young woman who helps the bride at a wedding.
 The wedding **ceremony** was presided over by Ron DeCar, also known as 'Elvis'.
 Rebecca said she's only marry Mat if Elvis **conducted the service**.
Confetti is small pieces of coloured paper that people throw in the air at a wedding.
 A **drive-through chapel** is one that you can travel through in your car. Moroccan weddings are **elaborate** affairs and preparations take weeks.

exchange vows	/ɪk,sʃeɪndʒ 'vaʊz/	échanger les serments	When a couple exchange vows , they make promises to each other during a wedding ceremony.
get married	/,get 'mæriɪd/	se marier	One in six couples now prefer to get married abroad.
go out of fashion	/gəʊ ,aʊt əv 'fæʃ(ə)n/	dont la mode se perd	In Britain, the traditional white wedding is going out of fashion .
groom (n)	/gru:m/	marié	The groom is the man who is getting married.
henna (n)	/'henə/	henné	Henna is a red-brown substance used for colouring hair or skin.
honeymoon (n)	/'hʌnimu:n/	lune de miel	A honeymoon is a holiday that a couple have after their wedding.
in-laws (n pl)	/'ɪnlɔ:z/	beaux-parents	Your in-laws are the parents of your husband or wife.
lavish (adj)	/'lævɪʃ/	somptueux	A lavish wedding is one that is extremely expensive.
limousine (n)	/'lɪməzi:n/	limousine	A limousine is a large, expensive, comfortable car.
low-key (adj)	/,ləʊ'ki:/	discret	A low-key wedding is one that does not cost a lot of money and to which not many guests are invited.
make a speech	/,meɪk ə 'spi:tʃ/	faire un discours	It's traditional for the groom and best man to make a speech .
matrimonial (adj)	/,mætrɪ'məʊniəl/	conjugal	Matrimonial is a word that means 'relating to a wedding or marriage'.
modest (adj)	/'mɒdɪst/	modeste	A modest wedding is one that does not cost a lot of money and to which not many guests are invited.
your nearest and dearest	/,jɔ: ,niərəst ən 'diərəst/	vos proches et très chers	Your ' nearest and dearest ' is an expression meaning your family.
No wonder there is/are ...	/nəʊ 'wʌndə ðeə ɪz/ɑ:/	Pas étonnant qu'il y est ...	Millions of people get married in Vegas – no wonder there are wedding chapels round every corner.
once-in-a-lifetime package (n)	/,wʌnsɪnə'laɪftaɪm/ 'pækɪdʒ/	une fois dans la vie forfait	Honeymoons are a once-in-a-lifetime holiday. The wedding package in Las Vegas included limo, video, three songs and twenty-four photos.
photographer (n)	/'fə'tɒgrəfə/	photographe	Wedding photographers are people who are paid to take photographs at weddings.
pin money on sth	/'pɪn 'mʌni ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	épingler des billets sur qch	At Muslim weddings, guests pin money on the bridegroom's suit.
pose (n)	/'pəʊz/	pose	A pose is another word for a 'photograph'.
priest (n)	/'pri:st/	prêtre	A priest is a person who conducts the service during a religious wedding.
pronounce you man and wife	/'prə,naʊns ju: ,mæn ən 'waɪf/	déclarer mari et femme	'I now pronounce you man and wife ' are the words that are said at the end of a wedding ceremony.
propose a toast	/'prə,pəʊz ə 'təʊst/	proposer un toast	When the best man proposes a toast , he says that the guests at a wedding reception should drink together to send best wishes to the bride and groom.
purify (v) (TS)	/'pjʊəɪfaɪ/	purifier	In Morocco, the bride has a milk bath, which is supposed to purify her.

reception (n)	/rɪ'sepʃ(ə)n/	réception	A wedding reception is a formal party after a wedding.
ring (n)	/rɪŋ/	alliance, bague	A wedding ring is a piece of jewellery that someone who is married wears on their finger.
rite of passage (n)	/ɪ,raɪt əv 'pæsiɔʒ/	rite de passage	A rite of passage is a ceremony that marks an important stage in someone's life.
separate (v)	/'sepəreɪt/	se séparer	Renée Zellweger and her husband separated after four months of marriage.
short-lived (adj)	/,ʃɔ:t'livd/	qui dure peu	Celebrities are renowned for their short-lived marriages.
superstretch limo (n)	/'su:pəstreɪʃ 'lɪməʊ/	limousine rallongée	A superstretch limo is a large, expensive car that is very long.
throw rice	/'θrəʊ 'raɪs/	jeter du riz	Sometimes guests throw rice over the bride and groom as they leave the church.
tie the knot	/'taɪ ðə 'nɒt/	lier par le mariage	' Tie the knot ' is an informal expression meaning to get married.
veil (n)	/veɪl/	voile	A veil is a thin piece of material worn over a woman's face.
vow (n)	/'vaʊ/	serment	A vow is a promise that you make to someone when you marry them.
walk (sb) down the aisle	/'wɔ:k daʊn ði: 'aɪl/	mener (qn) à l'autel	Fathers are often very proud to walk their daughters down the aisle .
wedding cake (n)	/'wedɪŋ ,keɪk/	gâteau de mariage	A wedding cake is a special cake that is eaten during a wedding reception.
wedding present (n)	/'wedɪŋ ,prez(ə)nt/	cadeau de mariage	The crystal vase was a wedding present from friends.
white wedding (n)	/'waɪt 'wedɪŋ/	mariage en blanc	A white wedding is a traditional wedding where the bride is dressed in white.
worldly goods (n pl) (TS)	/'wɜ:lɪdli 'gʊdz/	biens matériels	Worldly goods are your possessions.

Unit 6 (p.56)

abandon (v)	/ə'bændən/	abandonner	If you abandon someone or something, you leave it and no longer care about it.
alarming (adj)	/ə'la:mɪŋ/	alarmant	Alarming means 'very frightening'.
alert (v)	/ə'lɜ:t/	alerter	If you alert someone to something, you do something to make them realise what is happening.
approximate (adj)	/ə'prɒksɪmət/	approximatif	An approximate figure or size is one that is close to a particular figure or size, but not exact.

archaic (adj)	/ɑ: 'keɪɪk/	archaïque
avoidable (adj)	/ə 'vɔɪdəb(ə)l/	évitable
backlash (n)	/'bæk,læʃ/	réaction brutale
bee (n)	/bi:/	abeille
bird flu (n)	/'bɜ:ɪd ,flu:/	grippe aviaire
bulge (v)	/'bʌldʒ/	exorbiter
cancer (n)	/'kænsə/	cancer
chilled (adj)	/tʃɪld/	glacé, frappé
clean up (phr v)	/,kli:n 'ʌp/	nettoyer
climate change (n)	/'klaɪmət ,tʃeɪndʒ/	réchauffement climatique
coffin (n)	/'kɒfɪn/	cercueil
combined (adj)	/'kəm'baɪnd/	combiné
come out (phr v)	/,kʌm 'aʊt/	être réussi
Compliments to the chef.	/,kɒmplɪmənts tə ðə 'tʃef/	Félicitations au chef.
compromise (v)	/'kɒmprəmaɪz/	compromettre
conduct a study	/'kɒn,dʌkt ə 'stʌdi/	mener une étude
confined space (n)	/'kɒn,faɪnd 'speɪs/	espace restreint
consume (v)	/'kɒn'sju:m/	consommer
consumption (n)	/'kɒn'sʌmpʃ(ə)n/	consommation
contributor (n)	/'kɒn'trɪbjʊtə/	facteur
convincing (adj)	/'kɒn'vɪnsɪŋ/	convainquant
corked (adj)	/'kɔ:kt/	bouchonné (vin)
cram (v)	/'kræm/	entasser
cruelty (n)	/'kru:əlti/	cruauté
deprive sb of sth (phr v)	/'dɪ'praɪv sʌmbədi əv ,sʌmθɪŋ/	enlever qch à qn

Archaic means 'very old or old-fashioned'.

Something that is **avoidable** could be stopped and should not happen.

A **backlash** against something is a strong reaction against something you do not like.

A **bee** is a yellow and black insect that produces honey.

Bird flu is a dangerous disease that affects both birds and people.

If your eyes **bulge**, they stick out and look bigger than usual.

Cancer is a dangerous disease that affects different parts of the body and can kill you.

Chilled wine is very cold.

Wall-E is a robot who **cleans up** the polluted planet.

Climate change is the changes that people think are making the weather in the world warmer.

A **coffin** is a box in which you put the body of a dead person.

The meat industry produces more greenhouse gases than all the cars, trains and planes in the world **combined**.

If something you cook **comes out** well, it is very well cooked and good to eat.

'**Compliments to the chef**' is an expression you use to say how much you have enjoyed someone's cooking.

Vegetarians believe that eating meat **compromises** their beliefs.

The **study** into food waste was **conducted** by the Waste & Resources Action Programme.

Confined spaces are places where there is not enough room to move.

If you **consume** food or drink, you eat or drink it.

The **consumption** of bottled water has increased.

Water bottles are a major **contributor** to global warming.

Something that is **convincing** seems true or good.

Corked wine tastes unpleasant because the cork in the bottle is damaged.

Animals are treated badly and **crammed** into confined spaces.

I've stopped eating meat because I'm against **cruelty** to animals.

If you are **deprived of something**, you do not get enough of it.

developing countries (n pl)	/dɪˌveləpɪŋ 'kʌntrɪz/	pays émergents	Developing countries are countries that are poor.
diabetes (n)	/ˌdaɪə'biːtɪsɪz/	diabète	Diabetes is a medical condition in which your body cannot reduce the amount of sugar in your blood.
discard (v)	/dɪs'kɑːd/	jeter	When you discard something, you throw it away.
discarded (adj)	/dɪs'kɑːdəd/	jetées	Discarded water bottles release dangerous substances into the air.
disguise yourself (v refl)	/dɪz'gaɪz jəself/	se déguiser	If you disguise yourself , you wear something that hides your real appearance.
dispose of sth (phr v)	/dɪs'pəʊz əv ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	se défaire de qch	When you dispose of something , you throw it away.
do your bit	/ˌduː jə 'bɪt/	fournir sa part d'effort	If you do your bit , you make an effort to help.
dump (v)	/dʌmp/	jeter (qch) (1) plaquer (qn) (2)	(Sense 1) If you dump something, you get rid of something that is no longer wanted or needed. (Sense 2) If you dump someone, you end a romantic relationship with them in an unkind way.
electric shock (n)	/ɪˌlektɪk 'ʃɒk/	choc électrique	An electric shock is a sudden pain that you feel if your body comes into contact with electricity.
eliminate (v)	/ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/	éliminer	If you eliminate meat from your diet, you're less likely to get heart disease.
emissions (n pl)	/ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)nz/	émissions de gaz	Car, train and plane emissions are one of the biggest causes of greenhouse gases.
emit (v)	/ɪ'mɪt/	émettre	Cars, trains and planes all emit polluting gases.
encounter (v)	/ɪn'kaʊntə/	rencontrer	Can you remember the worst waiter you've ever encountered ?
energy-saving (adj)	/'enədʒiˌseɪvɪŋ/	à basse consommation	Energy-saving light bulbs use less electricity.
estimate (v)	/'estɪmeɪt/	estimer	The study estimated that the average UK household throws away 18% of all food purchased.
expire (v)	/ɪk'spaɪə/	expirer	I prefer not to eat food once the 'best before' date has expired .
fatten up (phr v)	/ˌfæt(ə)n 'ʌp/	engraisser	If you fatten an animal up , you feed it so it gets fatter.
fin (n)	/fɪn/	nageoire	A fin is the flat, thin part of a fish.
findings (n pl)	/'faɪndɪŋz/	résultats	The findings of a study are its results or the things it discovers.
flirt (with) (v)	/'flɜːt wɪð/	flirter (avec)	She was furious when her boyfriend started flirting with the waitress.
foot-and-mouth (n)	/ˌfʊtən'maʊθ/	fièvre aphteuse	Foot-and-mouth is a very infectious disease that affects sheep, cows and pigs.
fuel-efficient (adj)	/'fjuːəlɪfɪʃ(ə)nt/	à basse consommation de carburant	A fuel-efficient car does not use much petrol.

fuel-intensive (adj)	/ˈfjuːəlɪn,tensɪv/	à haute consommation de carburant	Fuel-intensive machines or activities use large amounts of gas, petrol etc.
fussy (adj)	/ˈfʌsi/	tatillon	Friends treat me as an eccentric animal-lover with a fussy attitude to food.
genetically altered (adj)	/dʒəˌnetɪkli ˈɔːltəd/	génétiquement modifié	A genetically altered animal has had substances in its body changed to achieve a particular purpose.
gesture (n)	/ˈdʒestʃə/	geste	People sometimes use hand gestures to communicate.
global warming (n)	/ˌɡləʊb(ə)l ˈwɔːmɪŋ/	réchauffement planétaire	Global warming is the increase in the Earth's temperature.
greenhouse gases (n pl)	/ˌɡriːnhaʊs ˈɡæsiːz/	gaz à effet de serre	Car, train and plane emissions are one of the biggest causes of greenhouse gases .
grind pepper	/ˌɡraɪnd ˈpepə/	moudre du poivre	When you grind pepper , you break it into smaller pieces.
hazardous (adj)	/ˈhæzədəs/	risqué	Hazardous substances are dangerous.
be in the headlines	/biː ɪn ðə ˈhedlaɪnz/	faire la une	When something is in the headlines , it is talked about a lot in newspapers or on TV.
heart disease (n)	/ˌhɑːt dɪˈziːz/	être cardiaque	If you eliminate meat from your diet, you're less likely to get heart disease .
imaginary (adj)	/ɪˈmædʒɪnəri/	imaginaire	Something that is imaginary is made to look real although it is not.
in date	/ɪn ˈdeɪt/	dans les dates de péremption	Food that is ' in date ' is fresh enough to be eaten.
incinerator (n)	/ɪnˈsɪnəreɪtə/	incinérateur	Plastic water bottles are burned in industrial incinerators .
intrusive (adj) (TS)	/ɪnˈtruːsɪv/	indiscret	Someone who is intrusive asks too many questions or becomes too involved in something.
landfill (n)	/ˈlændˌfɪl/	décharge, dépôt	A landfill is a large hole in the ground where rubbish is buried.
lapse (v)	/læps/	manquer à/s'écarter de	If you lapse , you stop doing something that you should do or want to do.
launch (v)	/lɔːntʃ/	lancer	If you launch something, you officially start or introduce it.
ligature (n)	/ˈlɪɡətʃə/	ligature, lien	A ligature is a piece of material that you tie round something.
light bulb (n)	/ˈlaɪt ˌbʌlb/	ampoule électrique	Energy-saving light bulbs use less electricity.
loosely (adv)	/ˈluːsli/	de manière lâche	If you hold something loosely , you do not hold it very tight.
manufacturing (n)	/ˌmænʃʊˈfæktʃərɪŋ/	fabrication	The manufacturing of plastic bottles requires large amounts of petroleum.
maximise (v)	/ˈmæksɪmaɪz/	maximiser	All companies want to maximise profits.
make mental notes about sth (TS)	/ˌmeɪk ment(ə)l ˈnəʊts əbaʊt sʌmθɪŋ/	prendre note dans sa tête	If you make mental notes about something , you try hard to remember it.
mime (n)	/maɪm/	mime	A mime is a series of actions that imitate something.

mimic (v)	/ˈmɪmɪk/	simuler	People used to mimic signing a cheque when they wanted the bill in a restaurant.
minimise (v)	/ˈmɪnɪmaɪz/	minimiser	Companies are always trying to minimise their costs.
the moral high ground	/ðə ˌmɒrəl ˈhaɪ graʊnd/	le haut niveau de moralité	If someone takes the moral high ground , they think they are a better person than you.
needlessly (adv)	/ˈniːdləsli/	inutilement	3.6m tonnes of food is needlessly thrown away in England and Wales each year.
be off sick	/bi ˌɒf ˈsɪk/	être porté malade	When people are off sick , they do not go to work because they are ill.
overbooked (adj)	/ˌəʊvəˈbʊkt/	surbooké	The restaurant's overbooked and there are two waiters off sick!
overcook (v)	/ˌəʊvəˈkʊk/	dépasser le temps de cuisson	It's very easy to overcook rice.
over-crowded (adj)	/ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪd/	surpeuplé	Keeping animals in overcrowded conditions is cruel.
overdone (adj)	/ˌəʊvəˈdʌn/	trop cuit	If a steak is overdone , it has been cooked for too long.
the overwhelming majority	/ði ˌəʊvəˌwelmɪŋ məˈdʒɔrəti/	la majorité écrasante	The overwhelming majority of plastic water bottles aren't recycled.
pepper mill (n)	/ˈpepə ˌmɪl/	moulin à poivre	A pepper mill is a piece of equipment used for adding pepper to food.
PIN number (n)	/ˈpɪn ˌnʌmbə/	code secret	A PIN number is a personal number that you put into a cash machine when you want to get money.
There's no point doing sth.	/ðeəz ˌnəʊ ˈpɔɪnt ɪn duːɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	Il n'y a aucune de raison de faire qch.	There's no point driving a fuel-efficient car if you eat meat every day of your life.
portion (n)	/ˈpɔːʃn/	portion	A portion of food is enough for one person.
posh (adj)	/pɒʃ/	chic	Posh means 'expensive and fashionable'.
programme (v)	/ˈprəʊgræm/	programmer	Wall-E is a robot who has been programmed to clean up the planet.
be prone to	/bi ˈprəʊn tuː/	être enclin à	People who eat a lot of meat are more prone to serious illnesses.
punch in (phr v)	/ˌpʌnʃ ˈɪn/	taper	By stabbing the palm of your hand with your fingers, you are miming the act of punching in your PIN number.
purchase (v)	/ˈpɜːtʃəs/	acquérir	Purchase is a slightly formal word meaning 'buy'.
ready meal (n)	/ˈredi ˌmiːl/	plat préparé	A ready meal is one that you buy that is already cooked and can be put straight into the oven.
reciprocate (v)	/rɪˈsɪprəkeɪt/	payer de retour	If you reciprocate someone's feelings, you have the same feelings for them as they have for you.
regulations (n pl)	/ˌregjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)nz/	règlement	Regulations are official rules.
release (v)	/rɪˈliːs/	relâcher	Factories create toxic waste and release it into the environment.
request (v)	/rɪˈkwest/	réclamer	Holding your hands a small distance apart is a way of requesting the bill.
reveal (v)	/rɪˈviːl/	révéler	The study revealed that £9 billion of avoidable food waste was disposed of each year.

roll-over (adj)	/ˈrəʊləʊvə/	enroulé	If you make a roll-over gesture with your hand, you move one hand over the other in a circular movement.
rotate (v)	/rəʊˈteɪt/	faire tourner	If you rotate something, you move it in a circle.
seasoning (n)	/ˈsiːz(ə)nɪŋ/	assaisonnement	Salt and pepper are both types of seasoning .
see the light of day	/siː ðə ˌlaɪt əv ˈdeɪ/	voir la lumière du jour	Animals who don't see the light of day live in dark conditions.
ship (v)	/ʃɪp/	expédier par mer	If products are shipped somewhere, they travel to a place by ship.
shortage (n)	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	pénurie	When you think of food shortages in some countries, wasting food is very shocking.
shun (v)	/ʃʌn/	éviter	If you shun something, you avoid it.
simulate (v)	/ˈsɪmjʊleɪt/	simuler	If you simulate something, you pretend to do something.
simultaneously (adv)	/ˌsɪmlˈteɪniəsli/	simultanément	Two things that happen simultaneously happen at the same time.
skip (v)	/skɪp/	sauter	If you skip a meal, you do not have it.
slaughter (v)	/ˈslɔːtə/	abattre	Animals are slaughtered for their meat.
soggy (adj)	/ˈsɒɡi/	détrempé	Something that is soggy is wet in an unpleasant way.
spread (n)	/spred/	propagation	Animals are kept in conditions ideal for the spread of diseases such as bird flu.
squash (v)	/skwɒʃ/	écraser	If you squash something, you press it hard.
squat down (phr v) (TS)	/ˌskwɒt ˈdaʊn/	s'accroupir	If you squat down , you bend your knees towards the ground so you are balancing on your feet.
squeeze (v)	/skwiːz/	presser	If you squeeze two things together, you press them together hard.
stab (v)	/stæb/	frapper	Stab the palm of your hand to mimic punching in your PIN number.
staggering (adj)	/ˈstægərɪŋ/	renversant	A staggering fact or amount is one that is very surprising.
be starving	/bi ˈstɑːvɪŋ/	être affamé	People who are starving do not have enough food to eat.
stay off (phr v)	/ˌsteɪ ˈɒf/	s'abstenir	If you stay off something, you do not consume it.
stroke (n)	/strəʊk/	congestion cérébrale	A stroke is a medical condition in which blood does not reach the brain.
substitute (v)	/ˈsʌbstɪtjuːt/	substituer	If you substitute one thing for another, you use it instead of the other thing.
suburban (adj)	/səˈbɜːbən/	de banlieue	A suburban restaurant is away from the centre of a town or city.
suffering (n)	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	souffrance	She became a vegetarian because she hated animal suffering .
swell (v)	/swel/	enfler	If one thing swells another, it makes it bigger.
throw away (phr v)	/ˌθrəʊ əˈweɪ/	jeter	The British public throw away an alarming amount of food.
tip (v)	/tɪp/	donner un pourboire	If you tip someone, you give them a small amount of extra money.
tooth decay (n)	/ˈtuːθ dɪˌkeɪ/	carie, avarie des dents	Tooth decay is the gradual destruction of your teeth.

toxic waste (n)	/ɪ'tɒksɪk 'weɪst/	déchets toxiques
toxin (n)	/'tɒksɪn/	toxine
tremble (v)	/'treɪbl/	trembler
sb's true love	/sʌmbədɪz tru: 'lʌv/	le grand amour de qn
untouched (adj)	/ʌn'tʌtʃt/	intacte
upright (adj)	/'ʌpraɪt/	d'aplomb
use by/best before date (n)	/'ju:z baɪ/best bɪ'fɔ: ,deɪt/	à consommer de préférence jusqu'au/avant le
vast (adj)	/vɑ:st/	vaste
virtually (adv)	/'vɜ:ʃʊəli/	de fait
wastefulness (n)	/'weɪstf(ə)lnəs/	gaspillage
wear down (phr v)	/ɪ'weə 'daʊn/	user
welfare (n)	/'welʃeə/	bien-être
wig (n)	/wɪɡ/	perruque

PARTS OF THE BODY

bend your elbows/legs/knees	/ɪ'beɪnd jə 'elbəʊz/'legz/ 'ni:z/	plier les coudes/jambes/ genoux
clench your fist/hands	/ɪ'kleɪnʃ jə 'fɪst/'hændz/	serrer le poing/les mains
hold your hand up	/ɪ'həʊld jə 'hænd ʌp/	lever la main
hold your head up	/ɪ'həʊld jə 'hed ʌp/	relever la tête
hold your thumb up	/ɪ'həʊld jə 'θʌm ʌp/	lever le pouce en l'air
clench your teeth	/ɪ'kleɪnʃ jə 'ti:θ/	serrer les dents
index finger	/ɪ'ɪndeks 'fɪŋgə/	index
palm of your hand	/ɪ'pɑ:m əv jə 'hænd/	paume de la main
shake your finger	/ɪ'ʃeɪk jə 'fɪŋgə/	agiter le doigt
shake your fist	/ɪ'ʃeɪk jə 'fɪst/	menacer du poing
shake your head	/ɪ'ʃeɪk jə 'hed/	faire non de la tête

Factories produce **toxic waste** that harms the environment.

Toxins are poisonous substances.

If part of your body **trembles**, it shakes slightly.

Someone's true love is the person they love the most.

60% of all food waste is **untouched**.

Something that is in an **upright** position is in a tall and straight position.

The **use-by** or **best before date** is the date before which food should be eaten.

Vast means 'extremely large'.

Discarded water bottles are causing problems in **virtually** every country in the world.

Food **wastefulness** is shocking.

If you **wear** something **down**, you use it so much it becomes damaged.

People who are interested in animal **welfare** care about animals.

A **wig** is artificial hair that you wear on your head.

If you **bend your elbows, legs** or **knees**, you stretch them into a curved position.

If you **clench your fist** or **hands**, you press it/them closely together.

If you **hold your hand up**, you put it in the air.

If you **hold your head up**, you look straight ahead and do not look down.

If you **hold your thumb up**, you put it in the air, often to show that you approve of something.

If you **clench your teeth**, you press them together because you are angry or upset.

Your **index finger** is the finger next to your thumb.

The **palm of your hand** is the flat part on the inside of your hand.

If you **shake your finger**, you move it about.

If you **shake your fist**, you move your hand, often because you are angry.

If you **shake your head**, you move it from side to side, often as a way of saying 'no'.

stick your chest out	/stɪk jə 'tʃest aʊt/	bomber la poitrine	If you stick your chest out , you walk in a way that pushes it out at the front of your body.
stick your leg out	/,stɪk jə 'leg aʊt/	allonger les jambes	If you stick your leg out , you stretch it in front of you.
stick your tongue out	/,stɪk jə 'tʌŋ aʊt/	tirer la langue	If you stick your tongue out , you push it out of your mouth, usually as way of being rude to someone.
raise your arm/hand	/,reɪz jər 'ɑ:m/'hænd/	lever le bras/la main en l'air	If you raise your arm or hand , you put it in the air.
raise your eyebrows	/,reɪz jər 'aɪbraʊz/	lever les sourcils	If you raise your eyebrows , you move them upwards, often to show you are surprised.

FOOD

Collocations

fast food (n)	/,fɑ:st 'fu:d/	fast food	Fast food is food that is made and served very quickly.
organic food (n)	/ɔ:,gæni:k 'fu:d/	aliments bio	Organic food is produced without artificial chemicals.
plain food (n)	/,pleɪn 'fu:d/	nourriture simple	Plain food is simple and not exotic.
rich food (n)	/,ri:tʃ 'fu:d/	nourriture riche	Rich food is contains a lot of butter, cream or eggs.
stodgy food (n)	/,stɒdʒi 'fu:d/	aliment bourratif	Stodgy food is solid and not pleasant to eat.
vegetarian food (n)	/vedʒə,teəriən 'fu:d/	nourriture végétarienne	Vegetarian food is food that does not contain meat or fish.
gourmet meal (n)	/,gʊəmeɪ 'mi:l/	repas gourmet	A gourmet meal consists of food of a very high quality.
heavy/light meal (n)	/,hevi/,laɪt 'mi:l/	repas lourd/léger	A heavy meal makes your stomach feel very full; a light meal does not make your stomach feel full.
ready-made meal (n)	/,redimeɪd 'mi:l/	plat préparé	A ready-made meal is one that you buy that is already cooked and can be put straight into the oven.
square meal (n)	/,skweə 'mi:l/	repas convenable	A square meal is a large meal that satisfies you when you feel hungry.
three-course meal (n)	/,θri:kɔ:s 'mi:l/	repas avec trois plats	A three-course meal consists of a starter, main course and dessert.
vegetarian meal (n)	/vedʒə,teəriən 'mi:l/	repas végétarien	A vegetarian meal does not contain meat or fish.
cold dish (n)	/'kəʊld ,dɪʃ/	plat froid	A cold dish has been cooked but is not eaten hot.
fish dish (n)	/'fɪʃ ,dɪʃ/	plat de poisson	A fish dish consists mainly of fish.
local dish (n)	/'ləʊk(ə)l ,dɪʃ/	plat typique	A local dish is one that is eaten a lot in the region or area where you are.
main dish (n)	/'meɪn ,dɪʃ/	plat principal	A main dish is the one you eat after a starter and before a dessert.
regional dish (n)	/'ri:dʒ(ə)nəl ,dɪʃ/	plat régional	A regional dish is one that is eaten a lot in a particular region.
serving dish (n)	/'sɜ:vɪŋ ,dɪʃ/	plat de service	A serving dish is a large plate or dish that you serve food from.
vegetarian dish (n)	/vedʒə'teəriən ,dɪʃ/	plat végétarien	A vegetarian dish does not contain meat or fish.
dessert plate (n)	/dɪ'zɜ:t ,pleɪt/	assiette à dessert	A dessert plate is one that you eat a dessert on.

dinner plate (n)	/ˈdɪnə ˌpleɪt/	grande assiette	A dinner plate is a large plate that you eat a main course on.
side plate (n)	/ˈsaɪd ˌpleɪt/	petite assiette	A side plate is a small plate that you put a piece of bread on.
bland flavour	/ˌblænd ˈfleɪvə/	saveur douce	Food that has a bland flavour does not have much taste.
distinctive flavour	/dɪsˌtɪŋktɪv ˈfleɪvə/	goût distinctif	Food that has a distinctive flavour tastes unusual.
subtle flavour	/ˌsʌt(ə)l ˈfleɪvə/	saveur subtile	Food that has a subtle flavour has a delicate, pleasant flavour.
unmistakable flavour	/ʌnmɪˌsteɪkəb(ə)l ˈfleɪvə/	saveur nettement reconnaissable	Food that has an unmistakable flavour has a flavour that is easy to recognise.
à la carte menu (n)	/æ læ ˌkɑːt ˈmenjuː/	menu à la carte	An à la carte menu has dishes that are priced separately.
extensive menu	/ɪkˌstɛnɪv ˈmenjuː/	très grand menu	An extensive menu has a large choice of dishes.
set menu (n)	/ˌset ˈmenjuː/	menu fixe	A set menu offers a limited choice of dishes for a fixed price.
Idioms			
the best thing since sliced bread	/ðə ˌbest θɪŋ sɪns ˌslaɪst ˈbred/	le mieux depuis l'invention du fil à couper le beurre	If you think that someone or something is the best thing since sliced bread , you think they are very good.
a big cheese	/ə ˌbɪɡ ˈtʃiːz/	un gros légume	A big cheese is someone who is very important.
butter sb up	/ˌbʌtə sʌmbədɪ ˈʌp/	passer de la pommade à qn	If you butter someone up , you are very nice to them.
go as red as a beetroot	/gəʊ əz ˌred əz ə ˈbiːtruːt/	rougir comme une pivoine	If you go as red as a beetroot , your face goes very red because you are embarrassed or ashamed.
feel a real lemon	/ˌfiːl ə ˌriːl ˈlemən/	se sentir gourde	If you feel a real lemon , you feel very stupid.
as nice as pie	/əz ˌnaɪs əz ˈpaɪ/	à croquer	If someone is as nice as pie , they are very polite or charming.
pay peanuts	/ˌpeɪ ˈpiːnʌts/	payer des clopinettes	If you pay peanuts for something, you pay a very small amount of money for something.
pear-shaped	/ˈpeəʃeɪpt/	voué à l'échec	If something goes pear-shaped , it goes very wrong.
a recipe for disaster	/ə ˌresəpi fə dɪˈzɑːstə/	catastrophe assurée	A situation that is a recipe for disaster is one in which things will go very wrong.
take sth with a pinch of salt	/ˌteɪk sʌmθɪŋ wɪð ə ˌpɪnʃ əv ˈsɔːlt/	prendre qch avec des réserves	If you take something with a pinch of salt , you only believe part of what you hear.
a smart cookie	/ə ˌsmɑːt ˈkʊki/	un type futé	A smart cookie is someone who is very intelligent.
spill the beans	/ˌspɪl ðə ˈbiːnz/	vendre la mèche	If you spill the beans , you tell someone something that is secret.
walk on eggshells	/ˌwɔːk ɒn ˈegʃelz/	marcher sur des oeufs	If you feel you have to walk on eggshells , you feel you have to be very careful.

LINKERS

although	/ɔːlˈðəʊ/	bien que	Although he's rich he seems unhappy.
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and	(<i>weak</i>) /ən/ (<i>weak</i>) /ənd/ (<i>strong</i>) /ænd/	et	Being a vegetarian isn't easy and I'm in danger of lapsing.
but	/bʌt/	mais	Being a vegetarian isn't easy but I'm glad I did it.
consequently	/'kɒnsɪkwəntli/	par conséquent	Animals are kept in overcrowded conditions. Consequently disease spreads quickly.
even though	/'i:v(ə)n 'ðəʊ/	malgré que	Even though there is enough food for everyone, people are still starving.
finally	/'faɪn(ə)li/	finalement	Finally , I became a vegetarian for health reasons.
furthermore	/'fɜ:ðə'mɔ:z/	en outre	If you don't eat meat you're less likely to have heart disease. Furthermore , vegetarians are less likely to develop cancer.
however	/haʊ'evə/	cependant	Cars, trains and planes produce a lot of greenhouse gases. However , the meat industry is worse than all of them put together.
in other words	/ɪn ɹ'ðə 'wɜ:dz/	en d'autres mots	You use the expression ' in other words ' to introduce another way of expressing something.
On balance ...	/'ɒn 'bæləns/	Tout compte fait ...	On balance , I'm very happy to be a vegetarian.
or	/'ɔ:/	ou	I'm a vegetarian or , as a friend put it, I no longer eat anything with a face or a fin.
as a result	/'æz ə rɪ'zʌlt/	comme résultat	Conditions are overcrowded. As a result disease spreads quickly.
secondly	/'sekənd(d)li/	deuxièmement	' Secondly ' is a word you use to introduce the second point in a discussion or argument.
so	/'səʊ/	ainsi	The food industry is focused on profits and so they don't care about animal welfare.
To sum up ...	/'tə ʃʌm 'ʌp/	En résumé ...	To sum up , if you can't be a vegetarian, cutting down on meat and fish is a good start.
What is more ...	/'wɒt ɪz 'mɔ:z/	Qui plus est ...	' What is more ' is an expression that you use to introduce another point in a discussion or argument.

Review B

for ages	/'fɜ: 'eɪdʒəz/	pendant une éternité	If you have done something for ages , you have done it for a long time.
disastrous (adj)	/'dɪ'zɑ:stɹəs/	désastreux	Something that is disastrous has very bad results.
intrepid (adj)	/'ɪn'trepɪd/	intrépide	Someone who is intrepid is brave and not afraid to take risks.

march (v)	/mɑ:tʃ/	marcher d'un pas énergique	If you march somewhere, you walk there quickly and in a determined way.
purposefully (adv)	/'pɜ:pəs(ə)li/	dans un but précis	If you do something purposefully , you do it in a determined way.
scream (v)	/skri:m/	crier	If you scream , you suddenly shout or make a loud noise because you are frightened.

Unit 7 (p.66)

be in agony (TS)	/,bi: in 'æɡəni/	souffrir le martyr	After the first day's cycling my bottom was in agony!
arty (adj)	/'ɑ:ti/	qui a des goûts artistiques	Arty people are interested in things such as painting, music and theatre.
attachment (n)	/ə'tæʃmənt/	attachement	I just don't understand the British attachment to the seaside.
beyond the reach of ...	/bi,jəʊnd ðə 'ri:tʃ əv/	hors d'atteinte/de portée ...	If someone is beyond the reach of reason, they are not sensible or balanced.
boast (v)	/bəʊst/	se glorifier (de qch)	If a city or place boasts a well-known landmark or area, that landmark or area is admired by other people.
bookish (adj)	/'bʊkiʃ/	studieux	Someone who is bookish enjoys studying and reading books.
be bound to do sth	/bi ,baʊnd tə 'du: səmθɪŋ/	être tenu de faire qch	A jokey card is bound to raise a smile.
cable car (n)	/'keɪb(ə)l ,kɑ:z/	funiculaire	A cable car is a small vehicle that takes people up and down mountains.
caring (adj)	/'keəriŋ/	attentionnée	A caring person is kind and helpful towards other people.
city dweller (n)	/'sɪti ,dwelə/	citadins	City dwellers are people who live in cities.
click (n)	/kɪk/	déclit	The man was sleeping but the click of the camera woke him up.
compulsory (adj) (TS)	/kəm'pʌlsəri/	obligatoire	If something is compulsory , the rules say you have to do it.
crisp (adj)	/'kri:sp/	frais	Crisp air is cool and refreshing in a pleasant way.
be one of the crowd	/bi ,wʌn əv ðə 'kraʊd/	faire partie de la masse	If you don't want to be one of the crowd , you want people to realise that you are different from or better than other people.
culture vulture (n)	/'kʌltʃə ,vʌltʃə/	lèche-culture	A culture vulture is a person who is interested in sightseeing and learning about things.
cycling shorts (n pl)	/'saɪklɪŋ ,ʃɔ:ts/	cycliste	Cycling shorts are tight shorts that go down to your knee worn for riding a bike.
demanding (adj)	/dɪ'mɑ:ndɪŋ/	exigeant	A demanding person always wants your attention.
devilish (adj)	/'dev(ə)lɪʃ/	diabolique	Devilish behaviour is difficult or causes problems.

disturbing (adj)	/dɪ'stɜːbɪŋ/	perturbant	Something that is disturbing shocks people.
double-check (v)	/ˌdʌbl'tʃek/	révérer	If you double-check something, you check it a second time to make sure it is right.
downright (adv)	/'daʊn,raɪt/	tout à fait	That wasn't just foolish – it was downright irresponsible!
doze (v)	/dəʊz/	sommeiller	If someone dozes , they sleep for a short time.
emerge (v)	/ɪ'mɜːdʒ/	déboucher, sortir	When you emerge from a place, you finally leave it.
endless (adj)	/'endləs/	sans fin	The children have endless competitions to see who can behave in the most devilish way!
exhibit (n)	/ɪg'zɪbɪt/	démonstration	I was so sunburned a dermatologist invited me to a convention as an exhibit!
the final straw	/ðə ˌfaɪn(ə)l 'strɔː/	la goutte d'eau qui fait déborder le vase	The final straw is the last of a series of events that makes someone feel very angry or upset.
a fleet of boats	/ə ˌfliːt əv 'bəʊts/	une flotte de navires	A fleet of boats is a group of boats owned by the same person or organization.
flowery (adj)	/'flaʊəri/	fleuri, orné	Flowery language contains a lot of complicated words.
frankly (adv)	/'fræŋkli/	franchement	Frankly , I have never understood the British attachment to the seaside.
go down (phr v)	/ˌgəʊ 'daʊn/	se laisser boire	If a drink goes down well, you swallow it and enjoy it.
go out of your way	/gəʊ ˌaʊt əv jə 'weɪ/	s'écarter de son chemin	Arty people go out of their way to find unusual postcards.
go wrong	/ˌgəʊ 'rɒŋ/	faire erreur	You can't go wrong with a pint of Guinness!
be a handful	/biː ə 'hændfʊl/	être isne poignée	Children who are a handful are difficult to control.
head (for) (v)	/hed (fɔː)/	se diriger (vers)	In summer a lot of people head for the coast.
heartbreaking (adj)	/'hɑːt,breɪkɪŋ/	qui brise le coeur	Something that is heartbreaking is extremely sad.
hellish (adj)	/'helɪʃ/	infernal	A hellish experience is very difficult or unpleasant.
humourless (adj)	/'hjuːmələs/	sans humour	Someone who is humourless is too serious.
image-conscious (adj)	/'ɪmɪdʒ,kɒnʃəs/	qui soigne son image	An image-conscious person cares about what people think of them and their appearance.
indecisive (adj)	/ɪˌɪndɪ'saɪsɪv/	indécis	Someone who is indecisive cannot make decisions.
inseparable (adj)	/ɪn'sepərə(ə)bl/	inséparable	Gill and Ash spent the rest of the holiday together and became inseparable .
irresistible (adj)	/ɪˌrɪ'zɪstəbl/	irrésistible	Someone who is irresistible is very attractive.
irresponsible (adj)	/ɪˌrɪ'spɒnsəbl/	irresponsable	That wasn't just foolish – it was downright irresponsible!
joker (n)	/'dʒəʊkə/	joker	A joker is someone who enjoys jokes and having fun.
jokey (adj)	/'dʒəʊki/	blagueur	Something that is jokey is amusing.

juicy (adj)	/'dʒu:si/	moelleux	A juicy steak is tasty and contains a lot of juice.
legacy (n)	/'legəsi/	legs	A legacy is something that you leave to someone or something after you have died.
long-winded (adj)	/,lɒŋ'wɪndəd/	avec redondance	A long-winded description contains too much complicated language.
love the sound of your own voice	/,lʌv ðə ,saʊnd əv jə əʊn 'vɔɪs/	aimer s'écouter parler	Someone who loves the sound of their own voice , enjoys talking rather than listening.
have a nap	/,hæv ə 'næp/	faire une sieste	I'm tired – I'm going to have a nap .
nibble (at)	/'nɪbl (æt) /	grignoter	If you nibble something , you take small bites out of it.
nip (v)	/nɪp/	pincer	The dog nipped me on the hand for eating his sandwich.
no-nonsense (adj)	/nəʊ'nɒnsəns/	qui est très carré	A no-nonsense person does things quickly and effectively without worrying.
observation (n)	/,ɒbzə'veɪʃn/	observation	Observations are comments that someone makes about something.
padded (adj) (TS)	/'pædəd/	rembourré	Padded cycling shorts have thick material at the back that protects your bottom.
parking permit (n)	/'pɑ:kɪŋ ,pɜ:mɪt/	autorisation de stationnement	A parking permit is a document that allows you to park in a particular place.
parking restrictions (n pl)	/'pɑ:kɪŋ rɪ'strɪkʃ(ə)nz/	règles de stationnement	Parking restrictions are official rules that say where you are allowed to park and for how long.
playful (adj)	/'pleɪfl/	enjoué	A playful gesture is friendly and funny.
the prospect of	/ðə 'prɒspekt əv/	la perspective de	The author hates the prospect of a day on the beach.
put your foot down	/,pʊt jə 'fʊt daʊn/	opposer un refus	If you put your foot down , you refuse to do something.
raise a smile	/,reɪz ə 'smɪl/	produire un sourire	A jokey card is bound to raise a smile .
range in age	/,reɪnʒ ɪn 'eɪʒ/	s'échelonner en âge	My children range in age from 6 months to 5 years old.
relentless (adj)	/rɪ'lentləs/	sans rémission	A relentless activity is one that never stops, especially in a way that is annoying.
have right of way	/hæv ,raɪt əv 'weɪ/	avoir priorité	Cyclists and pedestrians have right of way over car drivers.
saying (n)	/'seɪɪŋ/	proverbe, dicton	A saying is a well-known phrase or expression.
seafront (n)	/'si:frʌnt/	partie face à la mer	The seafront is the part of a town or city that looks out over the sea.
serenely (adv)	/sə'reɪnli/	avec sérénité	If you say something serenely , you say it quietly and calmly.
shade (n)	/ʃeɪd/	ombre	It's too hot here. Let's find a place in the shade .
sharp (adj)	/ʃɑ:p/	coupant	A sharp object is pointed.
soak up (phr v)	/,səʊk 'ʌp/	absorber	If you soak up culture or a lifestyle, you enjoy learning about it.
soothingly (adv)	/'su:ðɪŋli/	avec douceur	'Don't worry,' my wife said soothingly .

sort out (phr v)	/,sɔ:t 'aʊt/	débrouiller	If you sort out a problem, you solve it.
stick (v)	/stɪk/	piquer, enfoncer	The children spent the journey sticking sharp objects into each other.
summarise (v)	/'sʌməraɪz/	résumer	If you summarise something, you describe it in a few words.
surrender (v)	/sə'rendə/	se rendre	If someone surrenders , they agree to do something that you ask or persuade them to do.
survey the scene	/sə'veɪ ðə 'si:n/	passer (la situation) en revue	When you survey the scene , you look at or think about a situation.
tacky (adj)	/'tæki/	mal fagoté	Tacky means the same as 'tasteless'.
take a drive	/'teɪk ə 'draɪv/	aller en voiture	Last weekend my wife suggested that we take a drive to the sea.
take sth seriously	/'teɪk sʌmθɪŋ 'sɪəriəsli/	prendre qch au sérieux	Bookish people take life rather seriously .
tasteful (adj)	/'teɪs(t)f(ə)l/	de bon goût	A tasteful postcard is one that is attractive and elegant.
tasteless (adj)	/'teɪs(t)ləs/	de mauvais goût	A tasteless postcard is cheap and not attractive.
tearful (adj)	/'tiəf(ə)l/	larmoyant	If you feel tearful , you want to cry.
tender (adj)	/'tendə/	tendre	A tender steak is soft and easy to cut and eat.
there and then (TS)	/'ðeə ən 'ðen/	ici et maintenant	If you do something there and then, you do it immediately.
thoughtful (adj)	/'θɔ:tʃ(ə)l/	plein d'égards	A thoughtful person cares about other people's feelings.
time-conscious (adj)	/'taɪm,kɒnʃəs/	ponctuel	If you are time-conscious , you are aware that you must do things quickly without taking too much time.
unadventurous (adj)	/'ʌnəd'ventʃərəs/	routinier	Someone who is unadventurous does not like doing new things.
undivided attention (n)	/'ʌndɪ,vɑɪdɪd ə'tenʃn/	attention complète	Children like to have your undivided attention .
unseasonably (adj) (TS)	/'ʌn'si:znəbli/	qui n'est pas de saison	If temperatures are unseasonably warm, they are warmer than usual at a particular time of year.
unwilling (adj)	/'ʌn'wɪlɪŋ/	peu disposé	If you are unwilling to do something, you do not want to do it.
watch the world go by	/'wɒtʃ ðə 'wɜ:ld ɡəʊ baɪ/	savourer le temps qui passe	If you watch the world go by , you sit and relax, for example at a café, and watch people walk past.
water-colour (n)	/'wɔ:tə,kʌlə/	aquarelle	A water-colour is a painting that has been done with paint mixed with water.
well-informed (adj)	/'welɪn'fɔ:md/	bien informé	Someone who is well-informed knows a lot about things.
winding (adj)	/'waɪndɪŋ/	qui serpente	It's not easy driving in the city centre because of the narrow, winding streets.

THE SEASIDE

bucket and spade (n)	/'bʌkɪt ən 'speɪd/	seau et pelle	Children enjoy playing with a bucket and spade in the sand.
candy floss (n)	/'kændi ,flɒs/	barbe à papa	Candy floss is a sweet food for children that looks like cotton wool on a stick.

hot dog (n)	/ˈhɒt ˌdɒɡ/	hot dog
inflatable dinghy (n)	/ɪnˌfleɪtəbl ˈdɪŋɡi/	canot pneumatique
Li-Lo (n)	/ˈlaɪ,ləʊ/	matelas pneumatique
have a paddle	/,hæv ə ˈpædl/	faire trempette
saltwater (n)	/ˈsɔːlt,wɔːtə/	eau salée
sand (n)	/sænd/	sable
scuba equipment (n)	/ˈskuːbə ɪ,kwɪpmənt/	équipement de plongée
seaside (n)	/ˈsiːsaɪd/	bord de mer
sun hat (n)	/ˈsʌn ˌhæt/	chapeau de soleil
sunburn (n)	/ˈsʌn,bɜːn/	coup de soleil
sunburned (adj)	/ˈsʌn,bɜːnd/	brûlé par le soleil
surf (n)	/sɜːf/	déferlante
waterslide(n)	/ˈwɔːtə,slaɪd/	toboggan
windburned (adj)	/ˈwɪnd,bɜːnd/	brûlé par le vent

SPOKEN DISCOURSE MARKERS

Actually	/ˈæktʃʊəli/	Vraiment
Anyway	/ˈeni,weɪ/	De toute façon
Basically	/ˈbeɪsɪkli/	Fondamentalement
Come to think of it ...	,kʌm tə ˈθɪŋk əv ɪt/	En y pensant ...
Do you know what I mean?	/də jə ˌnəʊ wɒt aɪ ˈmiːn/	Est-ce que vous me comprenez ?
in the end	/ɪn ðiː ˈend/	à la fin
in fact	/ɪn ˈfækt/	en fait
to be honest	/tə biː ˈɒnɪst/	pour être franc

'TELL' VERBS

advise	/ədˈvaɪz/	conseiller
assure	/əˈʃʊːr/	assurer
convince	/kənˈvɪns/	convaincre

A **hot dog** is a sausage in a bread roll.
 An **inflatable dinghy** is a small rubber boat that you fill with air.
 A **Li-Lo** is a type of bed made of rubber that you use to float on water.
 They **had a paddle** at the edge of the water.
Saltwater is the type of water that is in the sea.
 The author hates getting **sand** in his hair and shoes.
Scuba equipment is all the things that you need for diving underwater.
 The author doesn't understand the British attachment to the **seaside**.
 You put a **sun hat** on to protect your head from the sun.
Sunburn is the red, painful areas on your skin when you have been in the sun for too long.
 I was so **sunburned** a dermatologist invited me to a convention as an exhibit!
Surf is the waves that are falling on a beach.
 A **waterslide** is a long thin piece of equipment that children slide down into water.
 If you are **windburned**, your skin has been burnt by the wind.

She doesn't seem very friendly but, **actually**, she's shy.
 It was an awful experience but, **anyway**, it's over now.
Basically, Gill had two weeks to impress Ash.
Come to think of it, he does look a bit like Tom Cruise!
 When I saw her, I thought she's the one for me. **Do you know what I mean?**
 Everything worked out well **in the end**.
 We spent the rest of the holiday together – **in fact**, we were inseparable.
To be honest, I don't think he's very happy.

Tourists were **advised** not to swim in the sea because of sharks.
 My wife **assured** me that we'd have a good time, but we didn't!
 She always tries to **convince** me we'll have a good time.

encourage	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	encourager	We're trying to encourage her to come and visit.
inform	/ɪn'fɔ:m/	informer	My daughter then informed me I was eating the sandwich the dog had half-eaten!
persuade	/pə'sweɪd/	persuader	Every year my wife manages to persuade me to drive to the seaside.
reassure	/,ri:ə'ʃʊ:z/	réassurer	She always reassures me that we'll have a good time, but I don't!

'SAY' VERBS

admit	/əd'mɪt/	admettre	The author admits that he hates the seaside!
announce	/ə'naʊns/	annoncer	My wife woke me up and announced that she had an idea.
claim	/kleɪm/	soutenir, affirmer	He claims he eats six hamburgers a day!
confirm	/kən'fɜ:m/	confirmer	Could you confirm that the tickets have arrived?
explain	/ɪk'spleɪn/	expliquer	Just listen, and I'll explain .
insist	/ɪn'sɪst/	insister	My wife insists on going to the seaside every year.
mention	/'menʃ(ə)n/	mentionner	My daughter casually mentioned that the dog had eaten half the sandwich.
suggest	/sə'dʒest/	suggérer	The author hates it when his wife suggests going to the seaside!

Unit 8 (p.78)

adage (n)	/'ædɪdʒ/	adage	An adage is a well-known phrase about life.
blind date (n)	/'blaɪnd 'deɪt/	rendez-vous avec une personne inconnue	A blind date is an arrangement in which two people who have never met before meet in order to decide whether they want to start a relationship.
by and large	/'baɪ ən 'lɑ:dʒ/	à tout prendre	By and large , we all seem to be attracted to the same things.
Be careful what you wish for.	/'bi ,keəf(ə)l ,wɒt ju: 'wɪʃ fɔ:z/	Prenez garde à ce que vous souhaitez	' Be careful what you wish for ' means that you wish for may not be as good as you hoped for, and may even be harmful.
challenge a theory	/'tʃæləndʒ ə 'θiəri/	récusar une théorie	If someone challenges a theory , they say that it is not true.
chaperone (n)	/'ʃæpərəʊn/	chaperon	A chaperone is someone who looks after someone or makes sure they behave well, especially at a social event.
come to the conclusion that	/'kʌm tə ðə kən'klu:ʒn ðæt/	arriver à la conclusion que	Scientific evidence has come to the conclusion that beauty is objective and quantifiable.

composite (adj)	/'kɒmpəzɪt/	composé	A composite picture is made up of two or more separate parts.
cultural boundary (n)	/,kʌltʃ(ə)rəl 'baʊnd(ə)ri/	différence culturelle	Cultural boundaries are the differences that exist between different cultures.
be in daily contact with sb (TS)	/bi: ɪn ,deɪli 'kɒntækt wɪð sʌmbədi/	être en contact quotidien	If you are in daily contact with someone , you see them every day.
be dead against sth (TS)	bi: ,ded ə'geɪnst sʌmθɪŋ/	être absolument contre qch	If you are dead against something , you disagree with it completely.
dim (adj)	/dɪm/	faible	Reading in dim light can damage your eyes.
be embodied in	/bi: ɪm'bɒdɪd ɪn/	être incarné par	The feminine ideal of beauty is embodied in dolls like Barbie and Cindy.
evolutionary (adj)	/,i:və'lʊ:ʃ(ə)n(ə)ri/	évolutionnaire	An evolutionary reason is one that is connected with the process of human change and development.
excruciating (adj)	/ɪk'skru:ʃi:ɪtɪŋ/	atroce	An excruciating experience is one that is extremely unpleasant or painful.
You can't get blood out of a stone.	/ju: ,kɑ:nt get ,blʊd aʊt əv ə 'stəʊn/	On ne saurait tirer de l'huile d'un mur.	' You can't get blood out of a stone ' means that it is extremely difficult to persuade someone to give you something or tell you something.
get sb somewhere/ not get sb anywhere	/,get sʌmbədi 'sʌmwɛə/ ,nɒt get sʌmbədi 'eniwɛə/	n'amener qn quelque part/ amener qn nulle part	Despite the fact Cindy had a genius IQ it never got her anywhere .
at first glance	/ət ,fɜ:st 'glɑ:ns/	au premier coup d'oeil	The picture look similar at first glance , but in fact they're different.
what all the fuss is about (TS)	/wɒt ,ɔ:l ðə 'fʌs ɪz əbaʊt/	quelle est la raison de toute cette agitation	<i>The Secret</i> has sold 1.5million copies. Could you tell us what all the fuss is about?
All that glitters is not gold.	/ɔ:l ðət ,glɪtəz ɪz nɒt 'gəʊld/	tout ce qui brille n'est pas d'or.	' All that glitters is not gold ' means that what looks attractive or pleasant may not be so.
What goes around, comes around.	/wɒt ,gəʊz əraʊnd 'kʌmz ə,raʊnd/	Qui fait le mal récolte le mal	' What goes around comes around ' means that if you treat people badly, you will eventually suffer yourself.
grant your wishes (TS)	/,grɑ:nt jɔ: 'wɪʃəz/	exaucer les vœux	If someone grants your wishes , they give you what you ask them for.
hormone (n)	/'hɔ:məʊn/	hormone	A hormone is a substance produced by your body that makes it develop and grow.
imply (v)	/ɪm'plaɪ/	impliquer	The film implies that for centuries people in power have kept the 'law of attraction' secret.
the law of attraction	/ðə ,lɔ: əv ə'træktʃn/	la loi des concordances	' The law of attraction ' is a principle that says our thoughts and feelings influence events in our lives.
A leopard can't change its spots.	/ə ,lepəd kɑ:nt ,tʃeɪndʒ ɪts 'spɒts/	On ne peut pas changer sa nature.	' A leopard can't change its spots ' means that someone cannot really change their character.
like attracts like	/,laɪk ə'træktz 'laɪk/	qui se ressemble s'assemble	' Like attracts like ' means that people are attracted to other people who are similar to themselves.

materialise (v)	/mə'tɪəriəlaɪz/	concrétiser	Kevin has had a few serious relationships, but nothing has materialised .
negative thinking (n)	/ˌnegətɪv 'θɪŋkɪŋ/	pensées négatives	Negative thinking attracts bad things.
objective (adj)	/ɒb'dʒektɪv/	objectif	An objective conclusion is based on facts, not personal feelings.
phenomenon (n)	/fə'nɒmɪnən/	phénomène	A phenomenon is an event or situation which is new or surprising.
positive thinking (n)	/ˌpɒzətɪv 'θɪŋkɪŋ/	pensée positive	Positive thinking attracts good things.
be in power	/bi: ɪn 'paʊə/	être au pouvoir	Those who are in power are the people who control things.
pull (v)	/pʊl/	attirer	If you pull someone, that person is attracted to you in a sexual or romantic way.
quantifiable (adj)	/kwɒntɪ'faɪəb(ə)l/	quantifiable	Something that is quantifiable is able to be measured.
ramble (on) (v)	/'ræmb(ə)l (ɒn) /	radoter	If someone rambles on about something, they talk about it in a boring way for too long.
rank (v)	/ræŋk/	classer	Photographs of women were ranked for their attractiveness by a number of volunteers.
scientific evidence (n)	/saɪəntɪfɪk 'eɪdɪəns/	évidence scientifique	Scientific evidence has come to the conclusion that beauty is objective and quantifiable.
self-help book/film (n)	/self''help ,bʊk/,fɪlm/	livre/film de développement personnel	A self-help book or film helps you to solve your own problems.
session (n)	/'seʃ(ə)n/	session	At the end of the session the couple can swap telephone numbers if they wish.
sign up for sth (phr v)	/ˌsaɪn 'ʌp fɔ: sʌmθɪŋ/	s'inscrire pour qch	Five women and five men signed up for the speed dating night.
speed dating (n)	/'spi:ɪd ˌdeɪtɪŋ/	speed dating, rencontres rapides	Speed dating is an event in which people looking for a partner spend 5 minutes with different people to decide who they like best.
think big (TS)	/ˌθɪŋk 'bɪɡ/	avoir de grandes idées	If you think big , you think in a positive way that is likely to bring success.
top-ranking (adj)	/'tɒp,ræŋkɪŋ/	en tête de classement	The top-ranking person or thing is the one that is most important or popular.
transform (v)	/træns'fɔ:m/	transformer	The film says that the 'law of attraction' has the power to transform our lives.
vibes (n pl) (TS)	/vaɪbz/	charisme	Vibes are the general impressions you get about a person from the way they behave.
volunteer (n)	/vɒlən'tɪə/	bénévole	A volunteer is someone who does something without being paid.

APPEARANCE

appealing (adj)	/ə'pi:liŋ/	attachante	An appealing face is one that you think is attractive.
arched eyebrows (n pl)	/,ɑ:ft 'ɑ:brəʊz/	sourcils arqués	Arched eyebrows have a high curve.
attractiveness (n)	/ə'træktɪvnəs/	charme	Photographs of women were ranked for their attractiveness by a number of volunteers.
baby-faced (adj)	/'beɪbi ,feɪst/	qui a un visage poupin	Many women like baby-faced stars like LeonardoDiCaprio and Jude Law.
be in line with	/'bi: ɪn 'laɪn wɪð/	être aligné avec	Her chin was moved back so it was in line with her upper lip.
beauty comes from within	/'bjʊ:ti kʌmz frəm wɪð'ɪn/	la beauté vient de l'intérieur	' Beauty comes from within ' means that it is someone's personality that makes them attractive, not their appearance.
beauty is in the eye of the beholder	/'bjʊ:ti ɪz ɪn ði: ,aɪ əv ði bɪ'həʊldə/	il n'y a pas de laides amours	' Beauty is in the eye of the beholder ' means that people have different opinions about what is beautiful.
bone structure	/'bəʊn ,strʌktʃə/	morphologie osseuse	Your bone structure is the shape of your face that is formed by the bones underneath.
botox (n)	/'bəʊ,tɒks/	botox	Botox is a substance that makes your skin look younger.
brunette (n)	/'bru:'net/	brune	A brunette is a girl or woman with dark-brown hair.
collagen (n)	/'kɒlədʒ(ə)n/	collagène	Cindy had collagen put in her lips.
cosmetic surgery (n)	/'kɒz,metɪk 'sɜ:dʒəri/	chirurgie esthétique	Do you think having cosmetic surgery is selfish?
cute (adj)	/'kju:t/	mignonne	Someone who is cute looks young and attractive.
dimples (n pl)	/'dɪmp(ə)lz/	fossettes	Dimples are small areas on your cheeks that go inwards.
exaggerated features (n pl)	/'ɪg,zædʒəreɪtɪd 'fi:tʃəz/	traits outrés	Exaggerated features are larger or more prominent than usual.
fat (n)	/'fæt/	graisse	They took fat from Cindy's thighs and injected it into her lips.
feature (n)	/'fi:tʃə/	trait	What features do you think make a face look attractive?
full lips (n pl)	/'fʊl 'lɪps/	lèvres pleines	Full lips look large and round.
good looks (n pl)	/'gʊd 'lʊks/	belle allure/mine	My ideal date is someone with both intelligence and good looks .
high cheekbones (n pl)	/'haɪ 'tʃi:kbəʊnz/	pommettes hautes	High cheekbones are usually considered attractive.
implant (n)	/'ɪmplɑ:nt/	implant	An implant is something that is put into someone's body during a medical operation.
inject (v)	/'ɪn'dʒekt/	injecter	They took fat from Cindy's thighs and injected it into her lips.
sb's inner beauty shines out (TS)	/'sʌmbədɪz ,ɪnə bjʊ:ti ,ʃaɪnz 'aʊt/	laisser ressortir sa beauté intérieure	Not everybody has the confidence to let their inner beauty shine out .
nose job (n)	/'nəʊz ,dʒɒb/	opération nasale	A nose job is a type of cosmetic surgery to change the shape of your nose.
nostril (n)	/'nɒstrəl/	narine	Your nostrils are the two holes at the end of your nose.

pert (adj)	/pɜ:t/
piercing (n)	/'piəriŋ/
prominent cheekbones (n pl)	/,prɒmɪnənt 'tʃi:kbeɪnz/
sexiness (n)	/'seksɪnəs/
size zero (n)	/,saɪz 'zi:əʊ/
smooth skin (n)	/,smu:ð 'skɪn/
sparkling eyes (n pl)	/,spɑ:kliŋ 'aɪz/
a square jaw (n)	/ə ,skweə 'dʒɔ:/
tattoo (n)	/tæ'tu:z/
a turned-up nose (n)	/ə ,tɜ:nd ʌp 'nəʊz/
white teeth (n pl)	/,waɪt 'ti:θ/
widen (v)	/'waɪd(ə)n/

CHARACTER

bubbly (adj)	/'bʌbli/
conventional (adj)	/kən'venʃ(ə)nəl/
dependable (adj)	/dɪ'pendəb(ə)l/
dizzy (adj)	/'dɪzi/
down-to-earth (adj)	/,daʊntu:'ɜ:θ/
drippy (adj)	/'drɪpi/
enigmatic (adj)	/,enɪg'mætɪk/
experienced (adj)	/ɪk'spɪəriənst/
be full of yourself	/bi 'fʊl əv jə'self/
grown-up (adj)	/,grəʊn'ʌp/
indulgent (adj) (TS)	/ɪn'dʌldʒ(ə)nt/
intense (adj)	/ɪn'tens/
laddish (adj)	/'lædɪʃ/
laid-back (adj)	/,leɪd'bæk/
level-headed (adj)	/,levl'hedɪd/
lively (adj)	/'laɪvli/

coquin
piercing
pommettes saillantes
allure sexy
taille 34
peau douce
yeux brillants
une machoire carrée
tatouage
un nez retroussé
dents blanches
agrandir, élargir

pétillant
conventionnel
sur qui on peut compter
étourdi
qui a les pieds sur terre
mielleux
énigmatique
expérimenté
être imbu de soi-même
adulte, mûr
indulgent

exalté
rustre
décontracté
pondéré
plein d'entrain

A **pert** nose is small and considered to be attractive.
 A **piercing** is a hole in someone's skin for jewellery to fit through.
Prominent cheekbones are easy to see or notice in someone's face and are considered attractive.
 Karen's ideal date is someone with intelligence, good looks and **sexiness**.
 A **size zero** model is extremely thin.
Smooth skin has no rough areas or spots.
Sparkling eyes look bright and lively.
 Men with a **square jaw** are traditionally considered to be attractive.
 A **tattoo** is a picture that is drawn on your body.
 A **turned-up nose** curves slightly at the end.
White teeth look bright, healthy and attractive.
 If you **widen** something, you make it wider.

Sindy was **bubbly** and lively – I'd like to see her again.
 People who are **conventional** are very traditional and not modern.
 Someone who is **dependable** is honest and can be trusted.
 Someone who is **dizzy** is not practical or down-to-earth.
 Someone who is **down-to-earth** is not pretentious.
 Someone who is **drippy** may be kind but is not very interesting.
 Someone who is **enigmatic** is interesting because they seem mysterious.
 I prefer the company of people who are **experienced** and grown-up.
 Erica seemed selfish and **full of herself**.
 I prefer the company of people who are experienced and **grown-up**.
 People who are **indulgent** do what they want without thinking of other people.
 He can be very **intense** and a bit obsessive.
 A **laddish** man is young and not sophisticated.
 She doesn't let things worry her – she's very **laid-back**.
 Someone who is **level-headed** is calm and sensible.
 Sindy was bubbly and **lively** – I'd like to see her again.

materialistic (adj)	/məˌtɪəriəˈlɪstɪk/	matérialiste	Someone who is materialistic is interested in money and possessions.
mature (adj)	/məˈtʃʊə/	mûre	Girls are often more sensible and mature than boys.
mysterious (adj)	/mɪˈstɪəriəs/	mystérieux	A mysterious person seems interesting because they are not easy to understand.
obsessive (adj)	/əbˈsesɪv/	obsédé	Obsessive people are only interested in one person or thing.
open-minded (adj)	/ˌəʊpnməɪndəd/	qui a l'esprit ouvert	Someone who is open-minded is tolerant and willing to listen to other people's opinions.
outgoing (adj)	/ˌaʊtˈgəʊɪŋ/	sociable	People who are outgoing are friendly and sociable.
self-centred (adj)	/ˌselfˈsentəd/	égocentrique	Stop thinking of yourself and being so self-centred !
selfish (adj)	/ˈselfɪʃ/	égoïste	A selfish person thinks about themselves and is not interested in other people.
sensible (adj)	/ˈsensəb(ə)l/	sensée	A sensible person doesn't do stupid or crazy things.
sensitive (adj)	/ˈsensətɪv/	sensible	A sensitive person cares about other people.
spaced-out (adj)	/ˌspeɪstˈaʊt/	flippé	Someone who is spaced-out seems not very sensible and slightly crazy.
stand-offish (adj)	/ˌstændˈɒfɪʃ/	qui garde ses distances	Claire seemed stand-offish and not interested in me.
straight (adj)	/streɪt/	conventionnel, guindé	Lara thought Jim was polite, but a bit too straight .
tolerant (adj)	/ˈtɒlərənt/	tolérant	My parents are rather traditional – I wish they'd be more tolerant.
trustworthy (adj)	/ˈtrʌs(t)wɜːðɪ/	digne de confiance	Trustworthy is an adjective used to describe someone who you can trust.
unambitious (adj)	/ˌʌnæmˈbɪʃəs/	sans ambition	Erica thought Kevin was too young and unambitious .
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌnˈfrendli/	antipathique	He's not unfriendly , he's just shy.
unpretentious (adj)	/ˌʌnpriˈtenʃəs/	sans prétention	Someone who is unpretentious does not try to impress people with their money or intelligence.

BODY IDIOMS

get it off my chest	/ˌget ɪt ɒf maɪ ˈtʃest/	dire ce qu'on a sur le coeur	If you get something off your chest , you talk about something that is worrying you.
play it by ear	/ˌpleɪ ɪt baɪ ˈɪə/	jouer/agir d'instinct	If you play something by ear , you see how you deal with a situation without having a plan.
be up to your eyes in work	/biː ˌʌp tə jər ˌaɪz ɪn ˈwɜːk/	être dans le travail jusqu'au cou	If you are up to your eyes in work , you have a lot of work to do.
have your fingers in a lot of pies	/hæv jə ˌfɪŋgəz ɪn ˌlɒts əv ˈpaɪz /	être mêlé à beaucoup affaires	If you have your fingers in a lot of pies , you are involved in a lot of different things.

put your foot in it	/əv pʊt jə 'fʊt ɪn ɪt/	mettre les pieds dans le plat	If you put your foot in something , you say something stupid or embarrassing.
sb hasn't made up their mind	/sʌmbədi ,hæzənt meɪd ʌp ðeə 'maɪnd/	qn n'a pas encore pris de décision	If you haven't made up your mind , you haven't decided about something yet.
this neck of the woods	/ðɪs ,nek əv ðə 'wʊdz/	mon coin	This neck of the woods is an expression that means the place where you are or where you live.
a shoulder to cry on	/ə ,ʃəʊldə tə 'kraɪ ɒn/	une épaule pour pleurer	If you need a shoulder to cry on , you need someone to listen to your problems.

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affectionate (adj)	/ə'fekʃ(ə)nət/	affectueux	Affectionate laughter shows that you love or care about something.
ailment (n)	/'eɪlmənt/	indisposition	An ailment is an illness or disability.
be aligned with sth (TS)	/bi: ə'laɪnd wɪð ,sʌmθɪŋ/	être aligné avec qch	Something that is aligned with something else is in the correct position in relation to that thing.
alluring (adj)	/ə'luəriŋ/	attrayant	An alluring place is attractive and interesting.
anguished (adj) (TS)	/'æŋgwiʃt/	angoissé	Someone who is anguished is extremely upset.
approach (v)	/ə'prəʊtʃ/	contacter	If you approach a person or organization, you make contact with them in order to discuss something.
approve (v)	/ə'pru:v/	approuver	The site for the Bilbao Guggenheim was approved in a week.
backer (n)	/'bækə/	investisseur, bailleur de fonds	If you find a backer for a project, you find a person or company who will provide money for it.
backside (n) (TS)	/'bæksaɪd/	derrière	Your backside is an informal word meaning your bottom.
bakelite (n) (TS)	/'beɪkələɪt/	bakélite	Bakelite is a type of hard plastic used in the 1940s and 1950s for making radios and telephones.
barren (adj) (TS)	/'bærən/	aride	Barren land is dry and plants cannot grow there.
brainchild (n)	/'breɪnʃaɪld/	idée originale	The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao was the brainchild of Thomas Krens.
a bunch of	/ə 'bʌnʃ əv/	une poignée de	Frank Gehry affectionately describes the site as 'a dirty river and a bunch of run-down buildings'.
captivating (adj)	/'kæptɪveɪtɪŋ/	fascinant	A place that is captivating is attractive and interesting.
choir (n)	/kwaɪə/	choeur	A choir is a group of people who sing together.

city council (n)	/,sɪti 'kaʊns(ə)l/	conseil municipal	Krens didn't like the original site chosen by the city council for its new art museum.
commission (v)	/kə'mɪʃ(ə)n/	passer commande	The Basque regional government commissioned the best architects to redesign the city.
component (n)	/kəm'pəʊnənt/	partie composante	A key component of something is an important part of something.
conceal (v)	/kən'si:l/	dissimuler	The clothes Frida Kahlo wore were worn partly to conceal her physical ailments.
confidentiality agreement (n) (TS)	,kɒnfɪdɪnʃɪələti ə'grɪ:mənt/	accord de confidentialité	A confidentiality agreement is an official document that says that important information must be kept secret.
contract polio	/kən'trækt 'pəʊliəʊ/	attraper la polio	Frida contracted polio , which made her walk in a strange way.
confined to	/kən'faɪnd tu:/	obligé de rester dans	At the age of 6, she spent nine months confined to her room with polio.
craftsman (n) (TS)	/'krɑ:ftsmən/	artisan	A craftsman is someone who makes beautiful or practical objects.
devastated (adj)	/'devəsteɪtɪd/	ravagé	Frida was devastated by the divorce proceedings.
divorce proceedings (n pl)	/dɪ'vɔ:s prə'si:dɪŋz/	procédures de divorce	In April 1939 Frida and Diego began divorce proceedings .
dominate (v)	/'dɒmɪneɪt/	dominer	The Bilbao Guggenheim dominates the city at every turn.
dove (n)	/dʌv/	tourterelle	Her father described Diego and Frida's marriage as 'like an elephant marrying a dove '.
drastically (adv)	/'dræstɪkli/	de manière drastique	Many shops have reduced the prices of goods drastically .
drizzling (adj)	/'drɪzəlɪŋ/	bruineux	When it is drizzling , it is raining slightly.
enchanting (adj)	/ɪn'tʃɑ:ntɪŋ/	charmant	A placethat is enchanting is extremely attractive and interesting.
endure (v)	/ɪn'dʒʊə/	être encore là, rester	Stonehenge has been standing for 5,000 years and still endures .
equinox (n) (TS)	/'i:kwɪ,nɒks/	équinoxe	An equinox is one of the two days in the year when the day and the night are the same length.
eruption (n)	/ɪ'rʌpʃ(ə)n/	éruption	The eruption of a volcano is the period when it explodes and flames and rocks come out of it.
establish (v)	/ɪ'stæblɪʃ/	établir	The museum's director, Thomas Krens, wanted to establish a European base for the Guggenheim.
extramarital (adj)	/'ekstrə'mærɪt(ə)l/	extra-conjugal	Frida and Diego both had extramarital affairs.
face (v)	/feɪs/	être en face de	Bilbao faces out onto the Bay of Biscay.
frantic (adj)	/'fræntɪk/	frénétique	As the hymn was about to start, Fry would have a frantic search for the right page.
get off the ground (TS)	/'get ɒf ðə 'graʊnd/	sortir de terre	If something gets off the ground , it starts to develop or grow.

glimpse (v)	/glɪmps/	entrevoir	As you leave the airport, the Guggenheim Museum can be glimpsed in the distance.
handrail (n)	/'hænd, reɪl/	rampe	A handrail is the thing you hold onto with your hand when you are travelling in a bus or tram.
horseshoe (n) (TS)	/'hɔ:s, fu:/	fer à cheval	If something has the shape of a horseshoe , it has a curved shape that is not quite complete.
hymn (n)	/hɪm/	cantique	A hymn is a religious song.
incentive (n)	/ɪn'sentɪv/	bonus	An incentive to do something is a reason for doing it.
intriguing (adj)	/ɪn'tri:ɡɪŋ/	fascinant	An intriguing place is one that is attractive in a mysterious way.
ironically (adv)	/aɪ'rɒnɪkli/	de manière ironique	Ironically she painted some of her most powerful works during her separation from Diego.
lever (n)	/'li:və/	levier	The stones for Stonehenge were moved by a system of levers .
marvel (at) (v) (TS)	/'mɑ:vɪ (æt) /	s'émerveiller (de)	If you marvel at something, you admire it very much.
meander (v)	/mi:'ændə/	aller sans se presser	If you meander somewhere, you move there slowly and in an indirect way.
melted (adj)	/'meltəd/	fondu	A solid substance that is melted has become like a liquid.
a mere 4 tonnes/50 years etc	/ə mɪə ,fɔ: 'tʌnz/,fɪfti 'jɪəz/	(rien) que 4 tonnes/50 ans	The stones weighed a mere four tonnes each.
newly-appointed (adj)	/'nju:li ə'pɔɪntəd/	qui vient d'être nommé	Someone who is newly-appointed to a job has just started it.
ochre-brown (adj)	/əʊkə'braʊn/	ocre-brun	Ochre-brown is a colour between brown and yellow.
outer space (n)	/'aʊtə 'speɪs/	espace cosmique	Outer space is the area that contains the stars and the planets.
overcast (adj)	/'əʊvə'kɑ:st/	couvert	When the sky is overcast it is grey and full of rain.
overlook (v)	/'əʊvə'lʊk/	dominer	The Jesuit University overlooks the River Nervion.
ozone destruction (n)	/'əʊzəʊn dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n/	trou dans la couche d'ozone	Ozone destruction is caused by chemical reactions.
pierce (v)	/'pɪəs/	transpercer	Frida Kahlo was injured in an accident when a handrail pierced her body.
Post-it (n)	/'pəʊstɪt/	Post-it	Post-its are small pieces of coloured paper that you can stick on things.
radar-based (adj)	/'reɪdɑ:,beɪst/	basé sur les radars	Dr Percy LeBaron Spencer was working on a radar-based project when he made the discovery that led to the first microwave.
a raunchy number (n) (TS)	/ə ,rɔ:nfɪ 'nʌmbə/	un morceau torride	A raunchy number is a song that is sung in a sexy way.
redevelopment programme (n)	/'ri:di,vələpm(ə)nt 'prəʊgræm/	programme de remise en valeur	In the 1980s the Basque regional government began a redevelopment programme for Bilbao.
remote control (n)	/'ri:məʊt kən'trəʊl/	télécommande	A remote control is a small piece of equipment that you press to use a TV, Hi-Fi etc.

be/seem rooted to the ground (TS)	/ˌbiːsiːm ruːtəd tə ðə 'graʊnd/	être/sembler clouer au sol	If something seems rooted to the ground , it seems to be fixed there and unable to move.
sermon (n)	/'sɜːmən/	sermon	A sermon is a religious speech made in church.
settle out of court	/ˌset(ə)l aʊt əv 'kɔːt/	régler à l'amiable	If you settle an argument out of court , you solve it without asking a court to decide.
shawl (n)	/ʃɔːl/	châle	A shawl is a large piece of material worn by a woman around her shoulders.
shipbuilding community (n)	/ˌʃɪpbɪldɪŋ kə'mjuːnəti/	centre de chantier naval	Bilbao is Spain's fourth largest city and a former shipbuilding community .
site (n)	/saɪt/	site	Krens didn't like the site chosen by the city council for the new art museum.
so-called (adj) (TS)	/'səʊ,kɔːld/	ainsi nommé	The bluestones are so-called because they turn blue when they get wet.
social-networking site (n)	/ˌsəʊf(ə)l ˌnetwɜːkɪŋ 'saɪt/	site internet de relations sociales	Facebook is a popular social-networking site .
solstice (n) (TS)	/'sɒlstɪs/	solstice	The summer solstice is the longest day of the year; the winter solstice is the shortest day of the year.
speculate (v) (TS)	/'spekjʊleɪt/	spéculer	If you speculate about something, you wonder why it has happened, or what the reason for something is.
spitting (adj)	/'spɪtɪŋ/	il tombe qq gouttes	When it is spitting , it is raining slightly.
spout (n)	/'spaʊt/	bec verseur	A spout is the part of a tea- or coffee-pot where the tea or coffee comes out.
spring (n) (TS)	/'sprɪŋ/	ressort	A spring is a long, thin piece of metal twisted into circles that is often used in machinery.
sticky (adj)	/'stɪki/	poisseux	The sticky object turned out to be a melted peanut bar.
stormy (adj)	/'stɔːmi/	orageux	A stormy relationship is one in which people argue a lot.
streetcar (n)	/'stri:t,kɑː/	tramway	A ' streetcar ' is the American word for a 'tram'.
subtract (v)	/'sʌb'trækt/	soustraire	When you subtract one number from another, you take it away from that number.
tease (v)	/tiːz/	se moquer	When Frida returned to school, other children teased her about her leg.
at every turn	/ət ˌevri 'tɜːn/	de tout point de vue	The Bilbao Guggenheim dominates the city at every turn .
undergo (v)	/'ʌndə'gəʊ/	se soumettre à	Over the years Frida Kahlo underwent thirty-two major operations.
urban sprawl (n)	/'ɜːbən 'sprɔːl/	banlieue tentaculaire	Urban sprawl is ugly, unplanned development in a city.
sb's mind begins to wander	/'sʌmbədɪz ˌmaɪnd bɪɡɪnz tə 'wɒndə/	l'esprit de qn se met à vagabonder	Fry was listening to the sermon when his mind began to wander .

water supplies (n pl)	/ˈwɔ:tə səˌplaɪz/
waterfront zone (n)	/ˈwɔ:təfrʌnt ˌzəʊn/
weapons of mass destruction (n pl)	/ˌwepənz əv ˌmæs dɪˈstrʌkʃ(ə)n/
wind (through) (v)	/ˈwaɪnd (θruː)/
wine-bottling warehouse (n)	/ˈwaɪnbɒtlɪŋ ˌweəhaʊs/

réserves d'eau
zone/secteur des quais
armes de destruction massive
serpenter (à travers)
usine de mise en bouteille du vin

The Nazca Lines in Peru were a map of underground **water supplies**. A **waterfront zone** is an area of a town or city that is near a river. **Weapons of mass destruction** are very powerful that can destroy large areas and kill large numbers of people. To get to Bilbao, you leave the airport and **wind through** the green hills of Northern Spain. A **wine bottling-warehouse** is a large building, like a factory, where wine is put into bottles.

BUILDINGS AND PLACES

19 th /20 th etc-century (adj)	/ˌnaɪntiːnθ/ˌtwentiəθ ˈsentʃəri/
contemporary (adj)	/kənˈtemp(ə)rəri/
eccentric (adj)	/ɪkˈsentrɪk/
hideous (adj)	/ˈhɪdiəs/
metallic (adj)	/məˈtæɪlɪk/
post-industrial (adj)	/ˌpəʊstɪnˈdʌstriəl/
post-modern (adj)	/ˌpəʊstˈmɒd(ə)n/
run-down (adj)	/ˈrʌndaʊn/
semi-derelict (adj)	/ˌsemiˈderəlɪkt/
space-age (adj)	/ˈspeɪs,eɪdʒ/
sprawling (adj)	/ˈsprɔːlɪŋ/
tough (adj)	/tʌf/
urban (v)	/ˈɜːbən/

du 19ème/20ème etc siècle
contemporain
excentrique
hideux
métallique
post-industriel
post-moderne
délabré
à moitié en ruines
de l'ère spatiale
tentaculaire
robuste, solide
urbain

A **19th/20th etc-century** building was built in the 1800s/1900s etc. The Bilbao Guggenheim is a **contemporary** art museum like no other. An **eccentric** building or design is one that is very unusual. **Hideous** is a word that means 'very ugly'. Something that is **metallic** is made of metal. The architect, Frank Gehry, revelled in the chaos and dirt of the **post-industrial** environment. The Bilbao Guggenheim is a metallic, **post-modern**, space-age museum. **Run-down** buildings are in bad condition. A **semi-derelict** area is in bad condition and almost too bad to be repaired or restored. The Bilbao Guggenheim is a metallic, post-modern, **space-age** museum. A **sprawling** town or city covers an area in an untidy, ugly way. Bilbao is a **tough**, sprawling former shipbuilding community. **Urban** is an adjective meaning 'relating to towns or cities'.

COLLOCATIONS

design/develop a prototype	/dɪˌzaɪn/dɪˌveləp ə ˈprəʊtətaɪp/
do/carry out experiments	/ˌduːkæri ˌaʊt ɪkˈsperɪmənts/

dessiner/développer un prototype
faire/réaliser des expériences

It took Trevor Baylis two to three months to **design/develop a prototype** for the clockwork radio. Scientists sometimes **do/carry out experiments** on animals.

do/conduct a search	/,ɪduː/kən,dʌkt ə 'sɜːtʃ/	faire/conduire une enquête	We're currently doing/conducting a search to find talented musicians in the region.
file for/apply for a patent	/,ɪfaɪl fɔː/ə,plai fər ə /'peɪt(ə)nt/	poser/déposer une demande de brevet	Once Bayliss had developed a prototype, he filed for/applied for a patent .
form/set up a company	/,fɔːm/set ,ʌp ə 'kʌmp(ə)ni/	former/établir une société	Money was found to form/set up a company in Cape Town.
have/come up with an idea	/,hæv/kʌm ,ʌp wɪð ən aɪ'diə/	avoir/trouver une idée	Trevor Baylis had/came up with an idea for a clockwork radio.
start/begin a production	/,stɑːt/bɪ,ɡɪn ə prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n/	démarrer/commencer la production	How easy was it to find a backer and start/begin production?

TIME EXPRESSIONS

barely	/'beəli/	à peine	Frida died barely two weeks after taking part in a Communist demonstration.
before	/bɪ'fɔː/	avant	Diego Rivera was 42 and had been married twice before .
during (her/his etc separation)	/'dʒʊəriŋ (hɜː/hɪz/ /sepəreɪʃ(ə)n) /	pendant (sa séparation)	She painted some of her most powerful works during her separation from Diego.
each month/year etc	/iːtʃ 'mʌnθ/'jɪə/	chaque mois/année etc	Each Sunday he sang with his local church choir.
a few days/months etc previously	/ə fjuː ,deɪz/,mʌnθs 'priːviəsli/	qq jours/mois etc auparavant	He remembered that a few months previously a colleague had made a glue which had been discarded.
the following day	/ðə ,fɒləʊɪŋ 'deɪ/	le jour suivant	Baylis had a dream and the following day started work on his concept of the clockwork radio.
from then on	/frəm 'ðen ɒn/	à partir de là	Children at school teased her about her leg and from then on she always concealed it.
on sb's return	/ɒn ,sʌmbədɪz rɪ'tɜːn/	au retour de qn	On their return to Mexico, Frida and Diego started divorce proceedings.
one Sunday/afternoon etc	/,wʌn 'sʌndeɪ/a:ftə'nuːn/	un dimanche etc/après-midi	One Sunday he was listening to the sermon when his mind began to wander.
over the years	/,əʊvə ðə 'jɪəz/	au cours des années	Over the years Frida Kahlo underwent thirty-two major operations.
When she/he etc was 6/37/70 etc	/,wen ʃiː/hiː wəz 'sɪks/ θɜːti 'sev(ə)n/'sev(ə)nti/	À l'âge 6/37/70 etc ans, il/elle	When Frida was 6 she contracted polio.
while he/she etc was sitting/ watching etc	/,waɪl hiː/ʃiː wəz 'sɪtɪŋ/ 'wɒtʃɪŋ/	Pendant qu'il/elle était assis/ en train de regarder etc	While she was convalescing she took up painting.

Review C

break out (phr v)	/ˌbreɪk 'aʊt/	éclater	War broke out in 1939.
distinguished (adj)	/dɪ'stɪŋwɪʃt/	remarquable	She enjoyed a distinguished career and won an Oscar.
hangover (n)	/'hæŋəʊvə/	gueule de bois	A hangover is the feeling of being tired and ill because you have drunk too much alcohol.
be nominated for	/bi 'nɒmɪneɪtəd fɔː/	être proposé pour	Audrey Hepburn was nominated for and won an Oscar.
oil reserves (n pl)	/'ɔɪl rɪˌzɜːvz/	gisements pétroliers	Vast oil reserves are thought to exist under the Arctic ice cap.
rate of inflation (n)	/'reɪt əv ɪn'fleɪʃ(ə)n/	taux de l'inflation	We expect the rate of inflation will rise sharply.

Unit 10 (p.100)

be addicted to	/biː ə'dɪktɪd tuː/	être passionné pour	Do you think it's healthy to be addicted to designer labels?
antithesis (n)	/æn'tɪθəsis/	antithèse	The old man in the straw hat is the antithesis of everything the Levis ad stands for.
circulation (n) (TS)	/'sɜːkjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n/	tirage	The circulation of a newspaper is how many copies it sells.
clue (n)	/kluː/	indice	A clue to something gives you an idea what it is really about.
conjure up (phr v)	/'kɒndʒə 'ʌp/	évoquer	Something that conjures up an image or scene makes you think of that image or scene.
convention (n)	/'kɒn'venʃ(ə)n/	convenances	Rebels do not care about conventions .
couldn't care less	/'kʊd(ə)nt keə 'les/	n'en avoir rien à faire	If you couldn't care less about something, it doesn't concern or worry you at all.
by default	/'baɪ dɪ'fɔːlt/	par défaut	If there is too much product placement, the producer is the loser and, by default , the brand.
dejected (adj)	/dɪ'dʒektɪd/	abattu	Someone who is dejected is very disappointed and upset.
disapproval (n)	/'dɪsə'pruːv(ə)l/	désapprobation	Disapproval is the feeling that you do not like or approve of something.
epitomise (v)	/'ɪpɪtəmaɪz/	incarner	The Levis 501s ad epitomises everything that is cool.
extract (n)	/'ekstrækt/	extrait	An extract from a book is a short piece of writing that is taken from it.

fiercely male-dominated (adj)	/ˌfiəsli ˈmeɪldɒmɪneɪtəd/	sous une dominance masculine implacable	A business or industry that is fiercely male-dominated is controlled aggressively by men.
flattering (adj) (TS)	/'flæt(ə)rɪŋ/	flatteur	A flattering photo is one that makes you look good.
gutter press (n) (TS)	/'gʌtə ˌpres/	presse à scandales	The gutter press are newspapers that print a lot of shocking stories.
haunting (adj)	/'həʊntɪŋ/	obsédant	A haunting piece of music is sad in a beautiful way.
heart-throb (n)	/'hɑ:t,θrɒb/	briseur de cœur	Nick Kamen was considered a heart-throb amongst women.
hit the screens	/'hɪt ðə 'skri:nz/	passer sur les écrans	The ad was a massive success the minute it hit British TV screens .
holdall (n)	/'həʊldɔ:l/	sac fourre-tout	A holdall is a large bag used for carrying sports equipment.
inaccuracy (n) (TS)	/'ɪn'ækjʊrəsi/	inexactitude	Inaccuracies are things that are said and written that are not true or correct.
junior school (n)	/'dʒu:nɪə ˌsku:l/	école primaire	In the UK, junior school is for children aged between 7 and 11.
lasting effect (n)	/'lɑ:stɪŋ ɪ'fekt/	effet durable	If something has a lasting effect , it changes or influences things for a long time afterwards.
look back (phr v)	/'lʊk 'bæk/	se rappeler	Every period in history likes to look back nostalgically to a mythical past.
motion sickness (n) (TS)	/'məʊʃn ˌsɪknəs/	mal des transports	Motion sickness is an unpleasant feeling in your stomach when you are travelling.
mythical (adj)	/'mɪθɪk(ə)l/	mythique	Every period in history likes to look back nostalgically to a mythical past.
nostalgically (adv)	nə'stælɔ:dʒɪkli/	avec nostalgie	Every period in history likes to look back nostalgically to a mythical past.
over-hyped (adj) (TS)	/'əʊvə'hɑɪpt/	surfait	Something that is over-hyped is not as good as it is advertised to be.
promising (adj)	/'prɒmɪsɪŋ/	prometteur	Something that looks promising seems attractive or interesting.
rebel (n)	/'reb(ə)l/	rebelle	A rebel is someone who opposes people in authority or traditional ways of doing things.
resolve to do sth	/'rɪzɒlv tə 'du: səmθɪŋ/	se résoudre à faire qch	After his experience in the playground, Neil resolved to be more like the other boys.
rugged (adj)	/'rʌɡɪd/	endurci	' Rugged ' is an adjective used to describe a man who is attractive in a strong, athletic way.
scandalous (adj) (TS)	/'skænd(ə)ləs/	scandaleux	The gutter press prints scandalous or embarrassing stories about famous people.
be scared stiff (TS)	/'bi ˌskeəd 'stɪf/	être paralysé de peur	If you are scared stiff , you are extremely frightened.
soundtrack (n)	/'saʊndˌtræk/	musique du film	A soundtrack is the music that accompanies a film.
No smoke without fire. (TS)	/'nəʊ ˌsməʊk wɪðaʊt 'faɪə/	Pas de fumée sans feu	No smoke without fire is an expression meaning if something bad is said about a person or situation, there is usually a good reason for it.
storyline (n)	/'stɔ:riˌlaɪn/	intrigue	A storyline is the events in a book, film etc.

strip off (phr v)	/,stri:p 'ɒf/	se déshabiller	When someone strips off , they take their clothes off.
trade (v)	/treɪd/	échanger	Trading football cards is a popular activity amongst boys.

SALES AND MARKETING

ad (n)	/æd/	pub	'Ad' is an informal word meaning 'advertisement'.
advertising (n)	/'ædvətɑ:ɪzɪŋ/	publicité	Advertising is a big part of the Bond movies.
advertising partner (n)	/'ædvətɑ:ɪzɪŋ ,pɑ:tənə/	sponsor publicitaire	The film's advertising partners are the companies who finance the film and whose products are advertised in it.
box office hit (n)	/,bɒks ɒfɪs 'hɪt/	succès au box-office	A box office hit is a film that is extremely successful.
brainwashed (adj)	/'breɪn,wɒʃt/	qui subit un bourrage de crâne	Do you think children are brainwashed by advertising?
brand loyalty (n)	/'brænd 'lɔ:əlɪti/	fidélité à une marque	Brand loyalty is the tendency of customers to buy a particular brand rather than trying other brands.
branded goods (n pl)	/'brændəd 'gʊdz/	produits de marque	Branded goods are expensive goods that are made by a well-known company.
commercial (n)	/kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l/	spot publicitaire	The Levis commercial conjures up an authentic American scene.
credibility (n) (TS)	/'kredə'bɪləti/	crédibilité	Children want what their friends have – playground credibility is very important.
deal (n)	/di:l/	marché	The deals between companies and the makers of the Bond movies were worth millions of dollars.
designer brand/label (n)	/dɪ,zɑɪnə 'brænd/ 'leɪb(ə)l/	marque, nom de créateur	Designer brands/labels are very important to a lot of young people.
designer shop (n)	/dɪ,zɑɪnə 'ʃɒp/	boutique de créateur	I love looking at the handbags and shoes in the windows of designer shops .
empowering (adj)	/'ɪm'pəʊərɪŋ/	dynamisant, énergisant	Something that is empowering makes you feel powerful or attractive.
fake (adj)	/feɪk/	imitation	I can't stand fake designer goods!
fake (n)	/feɪk/	copie	If you show me two handbags, one a designer and one a fake, I can usually spot the fake .
fragrance (n)	/'freɪgrəns/	parfum, senteur	Fragrance is a word used in advertising to mean 'perfume'.
iconic (adj)	/'aɪ'kɒnɪk/	d'icône	Someone or something that is iconic is extremely famous and well-known.
jingle (n) (TS)	/'dʒɪŋɡl/	couplet	An advertising jingle is the music and words associated with a product that is advertised.

a leaping puma	/ə ,li:piŋ 'pju:mə/	un puma bondissant	The leaping puma is a famous designer logo – it shows an animal called a puma jumping in mid-air.
logo (n)	/'ləʊgəʊ/	logo	How many of the logos on the first page of Unit 10 do you recognise?
nag (v) (TS)	/næg/	harceler	If you nag someone, you ask them again and again for something.
peer group (n)	/'piə ,gru:p/	groupe de ses semblables	Brands can help children fit in with a peer group , but they can also exclude them.
pester (v) (TS)	/'pestə/	casser les pieds	If you pester someone, you ask them again and again for something.
pester power (n) (TS)	/'pestə ,paʊə/	harcèlement des enfants pour obtenir qch	' Pester power ' is the marketing potential of children who ask their parents to buy them things.
playground pound (n) (TS)	/'pleɪgraʊnd 'paʊnd/	pouvoir d'achat des enfants	The ' playground pound ' is a key concept for advertisers.
positioning of a brand	/pə,zɪf(ə)niŋ əv ə 'brænd/	public cible d'un produit	Positioning of a brand in the market refers to the type of people a particular product is aimed at.
product placement clutter	/'prɒdʌkt ,pleɪsmənt 'klʌtə/	engorgement de placement de produits	Product placement clutter is when there are too many branded products in a movie.
promote (v)	/'prə'məʊt/	promouvoir	Twenty different companies promoted their products in the film <i>Die Another Day</i> .
radical chic (n)	/'rædɪkl 'ʃi:k/	chic total	Radical chic is stylishness or fashion that is new and original.
revenue (n)	/'revənju:/	revenu	The Bond franchise rakes in a huge amount of revenue from advertisers.
a sense of identity (n)	/ə ,sens əv aɪ'dentəti/	une sensation d'appartenance	Do you agree that brands give children a sense of identity ?
sex appeal (n)	/'seks ə,pɪ:l/	sex appeal	The Levis 501s advert represented youthful rebellion and sex appeal .
strategically placed	/'strə,tɪ:dʒɪkli 'pleɪst/	placé de manière stratégique	Products that are strategically placed appear during a film in ways that are designed to make people notice them.
stripe (n)	/'straɪp/	rayure	A stripe is a line of colour on a plain surface.
tick (n)	/'tɪk/	coche	A tick is the symbol that a teacher writes against an answer to show that it is correct.
youthful rebellion (n)	/'ju:θf(ə)l rɪ'beljən/	révolte de la jeunesse	The Levis 501s advert represented youthful rebellion and sex appeal.

SPOKEN DISCOURSE MARKERS

Anyway, to get back to what I was saying ...	/,eniweɪ tə get bæk tə ,wɒt aɪ wəz 'seɪɪŋ/	N'importe, pour revenir à ce que j'étais en train de dire	Anyway, to get back to what I was saying ... The point I'm trying to make is that famous people have families with feelings.
But the thing is...	/'bʌt ðə 'θɪŋ ɪz/	Mais le fait est ...	But the thing is , I rarely seem to read anything true about myself these days.

Hang on ...	/,hæŋ 'ɒn/	Ne quittez pas ...	Hang on , I haven't finished.
If I could just come in here ...	/ɪf aɪ kʊd ɪdʒʌst kʌm 'ɪn hɪə/	Pour y arriver...	If I could just come in here , I think we need to address the root of the problem.
If you would just let me finish ...	/ɪf juː wʊd ɪdʒʌst let miː 'fɪnɪʃ/	Si vous pouviez me laisser terminer ...	If you would just let me finish – of course the press have been important.
If you would let me answer the question ...	/ɪf juː wʊd ɪlet miː ɑːnsə ðə 'kwɛstʃ(ə)n/	Si vous pouviez me laisser répondre à la question ...	If you would let me answer the question , I think we need to look at relationship between fame and the press.
The point I'm trying to make here is ...	/ðə ɪpɔɪnt aɪm traɪɪŋ tə 'meɪk hɪə/	L'idée que j'essaie de faire ressortir ici est ...	The point I'm trying to make here is that famous people have families with feelings.
The problem is ...	/ðə 'prɒbləm ɪz/	Le problème c'est ...	The problem is , it's not always clear what's true and what isn't.
I'm sorry to interrupt you but ...	/aɪm ɪsɔːri tuː ɪntə'rʌpt juː/	Je suis désolé de vous interrompre mais ...	Well, I'm sorry to interrupt you , but we've run out of time.
Sorry, but ...	/'sɔːri ɪbʌt/	Désolé, mais ...	Sorry, but I can't believe that you're actually complaining about free publicity.
What you didn't say was ...	/wɒt juː 'dɪd(ə)nt seɪ wɒz/	Ce que vous n'avez pas dit, c'était ...	What you didn't say was what those inaccuracies were.

VERB PHRASES – 'LOOK AT'

eye up	/aɪ 'ʌp/	lorgner	I can't walk past a designer shop without eyeing up the handbags in the window.
gaze at	/'geɪz ɪt/	contempler	She spends hours gazing at photos in fashion magazines.
glance at	/'glɑːns ɪt/	jeter un coup d'oeil	I always glance at my reflection in shop windows.
stare at	/'steə ɪt/	fixer	People stare at me because I look different.

VERB PHRASES – 'SEE'

catch sight of	/ɪkæʃf 'saɪt əv/	apercevoir	When she caught sight of my designer mobile phone, I could see she was jealous.
make out	/ɪmeɪk 'aʊt/	distinguer	I could just make out a building in the distance.
notice	/'nəʊtɪs/	remarquer	A lot of people like to be noticed .
spot	/spɒt/	retrouver, reconnaître	Could you spot a fake handbag from a designer one?

Unit 11 (p.110)

the accounts (n pl)	/ˌðiː əˈkaʊnts/	les comptes	The accounts are the record of the money a company receives and spends.
amoebic dysentery (n)	/əˌmiːbɪk ˈdɪs(ə)ntri/	dysenterie amibienne	Amoebic dysentery is a tropical illness which makes you go to the toilet very often and become weak.
ant (n)	/ænt/	fourmi	An ant is an insect that lives under the ground in large, organised groups and can bite.
bash (v)	/bæʃ/	cogner	If you bash something, you hit it very hard.
go berserk	/ˌgəʊ bəˈzɜːk/	devenir fou furieux	If you go berserk , you start behaving in a very angry or busy way.
birth rate (n)	/'bɜːθ ˌreɪt/	taux de natalité	The birth rate is the number of babies who are born in a particular year or place.
black out (phr v)	/ˌblæk ˈaʊt/	s'évanouir	If you black out , you suddenly become unconscious.
bunk (n)	/bʌŋk/	couquette	A bunk is one of two small beds that are joined together, one above the other.
buzz (n)	/bʌz/	brouhaha	A buzz is a feeling of excitement among a group of people.
catering company (n)	/'keɪtərɪŋ ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/	traiteur	A catering company is one that prepares food and drinks for an event or organization.
come to your senses	/ˌkʌm tə jɔː ˈsensəz/	revenir à soi	When you come to your senses , you finally start behaving sensibly again.
dent (v)	/dent/	ébrécher	If something dents something else, it pushes the surface inwards.
dodge gunfire	/ˌdɒdʒ ˈɡʌnfʌɪə/	esquiver les coups de feu	If you dodge gunfire , you run away to avoid being shot.
embellish (v)	/ɪmˈbelɪʃ/	embellir	People love to embellish stories to make them sound more dramatic.
faint (v)	/feɪnt/	s'évanouir	If you faint , you suddenly lose consciousness.
get sth out of your system	/ˌget sʌmθɪŋ aʊt əv jɔː ˈsɪstəm/	se libérer de qch	If you get something out of your system , you get rid of strong feelings about someone or something.
judging by	/'dʒʌdʒɪŋ ˌbaɪ/	à en juger par	Judging by her low marks, she is bound to fail the exam.
latrine (n)	/ləˈtriːn/	latrines	A latrine is a toilet that is outside.
lower your expectations	/ˌləʊə jə ɛkspekˈteɪf(ə)nz/	revoir ses attentes à la baisse	If you lower your expectations , you do not try to achieve something because you think it will be too difficult.
premises (n pl)	/'premɪsɪz/	locaux	The premises are the buildings that a business or organization uses.
raging fever (n)	/ˌreɪdʒɪŋ ˈfiːvə/	fièvre de cheval	If you have a raging fever , you are very hot and have a very high temperature.

skull (n)	/skʌl/
stinking (adj)	/'stɪŋkɪŋ/
stitch (n)	/stɪtʃ/
be swarming with sth	/bi 'swɔːmɪŋ wɪð/ /ɪsʌmθɪŋ/
swell up (phr v)	/ɪswel 'ʌp/
women's liberation movement (n)	/ɪwɪmɪnz lɪbə'reɪʃn 'muːvmənt/
be wracked with pain	/bi ˌrækt wɪð 'peɪn/

crâne	
malodorant	
point de suture	
qui fourmille de qch	
enfler	
mouvement de libération des femmes	
se tordre de douleur	

Your **skull** is the bones of the head.
A **stinking** place or object smells extremely unpleasant.
A **stitch** is a short piece of thread that is used for joining your skin together when you have cut yourself badly.
The room **was swarming with** huge ants.
One ant had bitten my thigh, which had **swollen up** like a balloon.
The **women's liberation movement** is an organisation that makes sure women have the same opportunities as men.
If someone **is wracked with pain**, their body, or part of their body, hurts a lot.

EDUCATION

A-level (n)	/'eɪlev(ə)l/
apply for a place (at)	/əˌplaɪ fər ə 'pleɪs/
boarding school (n)	/'bɔːdɪŋ ˌskuːl/
evening course (n)	/'iːvniŋ ˌkɔːrs/
fail an exam	/ɪˌfeɪl ən ɪɡ'zæm/
fees (n pl)	/fiːz/
GCSE (n)	/ɪdʒiːsiːs'iː/
get a loan	/ɪget ə 'ləʊn/
get good/low marks	/get ˌɡʊd/ˌləʊ 'mɑːks/
go on to further education	/ɡəʊ ɒn tə ˌfɜːðə edʒu'keɪʃ(ə)n/
learn by heart	/ɪlɜːn baɪ 'hɑːt/
secondary school (n)	/'sekənd(ə)rɪ ˌskuːl/
take a course	/ɪteɪk ə 'kɔːrs/

baccalauréat	
s'inscrire pour une place (à)	
internat	
cours du soir	
rater un examen	
frais d'université	
brevet	
prendre un crédit	
obtenir de bonnes/mauvaises notes	
allonger la durée de ses études	
apprendre par coeur	
lycée	
prendre un cours	

A-levels are exams that students take in England and Wales before going to university.
Henry's teacher told him he shouldn't **apply for a place at** university.
A **boarding school** is a school where the students can live.
Romy took an **evening course** in maths and accounting.
My parents will kill me if I **fail the exam!**
I had to get a bank loan to pay my university **fees**.
GCSEs are exams that students take in England and Wales when they are 15 or 16.
I need to **get a loan** to pay the university fees.
Romy wasn't very good at maths at school and always use to **get low marks**.
Nowadays more and more people **go on to further education**.
A lot of vocabulary has to be **learnt by heart**.
Secondary school is a school for students between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18.
She decided to **take a course** in maths and accounting.

COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS

It took my breath away.	/ɪt ˌtʊk maɪ ˈbreθ əweɪ/	Çà m'a coupé le souffle.	The view from the top of the mountain was spectacular – it took my breath away.
burst into tears	/ˌbɜːst ɪntə ˈtiəz/	éclater en larmes	She burst into tears when she heard she'd failed the exam.
be at death's door	/biː ət ˌdeθs ˈdɔː/	être à l'article de la mort	I was at death's door until I got the antibiotics.
I was dying for a drink.	/aɪ wəz ˌdaɪɪŋ fər ə ˈdrɪŋk/	J'avais très envie de boire.	We'd been walking for hours and it was hot and sticky – I was dying for a drink.
I was at the end of my tether.	/aɪ wəz ət ðiː ˌend əv maɪ ˈteðə/	J'étais à bout de nerfs.	When they still hadn't come home by midnight, I was at the end of my tether.
I was on my last legs.	/aɪ wəz ˌɒn maɪ ˌlɑːst ˈleɡz/	J'étais à bout de force.	I'd been working for 12 hours and was on my last legs.
I was going out of my mind.	/aɪ wəz ˌgəʊɪŋ aʊt əv maɪ ˈmaɪnd/	j'étais en train de perdre la raison	I'd been waiting all evening for him to call and was going out of my mind.
It was mind-blowing.	/ɪt wəz ˈmaɪnd ˌbləʊɪŋ/	C'était hallucinant.	'What did you think of the concert?' ' It was mind-blowing. '
be over the moon	/biː ˌəʊvə ðə ˈmuːn/	être aux anges	I was over the moon when I heard I'd passed the exam.

JOB INTERVIEWS

concisely (adv)	/kənˈsaɪsli/	de manière concise	If you speak concisely , you use enough words, but not too many, to explain what you mean.
conscientious (adj)	/ˌkɒnʃiˈenʃəs/	conscientieux	Someone who is conscientious works hard.
embark on a career	/ɪmˌbɑːk ɒn ə kəˈrɪə/	embrasser une carrière	He'd like to embark on a career in the legal profession.
gain experience	/ˌgeɪn ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	amasser de l'expérience	It's important to gain as much experience as you can.
highly motivated	/ˌhaɪli ˈməʊtɪveɪtɪd/	hautement motivé	Someone who is highly motivated works hard and is determined to succeed.
interpersonal skills (n pl)	/ˌɪntəˌpɜːs(ə)nəl ˈskɪlz/	compétences relationnelles	Good interpersonal skills are necessary when you're working with other people.
keenness (n)	/ˈkiːnəs/	zèle	Keeness is a word that means the same as 'enthusiasm'.
lack of experience	/ˌlæk əv ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	manque d'expérience	Sound confident but admit your lack of experience in certain areas.
proper planning (n)	/ˌprɒpə ˈplænɪŋ/	organisation adéquate	Proper planning is an expression meaning 'good organisation'.
sound confident	/ˌsaʊnd ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	se montrer sûr de soi	Sound confident but admit your lack of experience in certain areas.
stick to the point	/ˌstɪk tə ðə ˈpɔɪnt/	ne pas s'éloigner du sujet	Answer questions concisely and stick to the point.
strengths and weaknesses (n pl)	/ˌstreŋθs ən ˈwiːknəsəz/	points forts et points faibles	Your strengths are the things you are good at; your weaknesses are the things you are not good at.

team-player (n)	/ˈti:m,pleɪə/	personne qui a l'esprit d'équipe	A team-player is someone who is good at working with other people.
training opportunities (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ ɒpə,tju:nətɪz/	offres de formation	Training opportunities are opportunities to get new skills and learn more.
waffle (v)	/ˈwɒf(ə)l/	parler pour ne rien dire	Someone who waffles talks a lot but doesn't say anything important.
be well-suited to sth	/bi wel,su:təd tə 'smθɪŋ/	bien convenir pour qch	I'm well-suited to this kind of work because I work well under pressure.

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aesthetics (n pl) (TS)	/əs'θetɪks/	esthétique	The word ' aesthetics ' relates to the appearance of things rather than their practical use.
chunk (n)	/tʃʌŋk/	morceau	A chunk is a large piece of something.
draught (n)	/dra:ft/	courant d'air	A draught is cold air that comes into a building or room.
the elements (n pl)	/,di: 'elɪmənts/	les éléments	' The elements ' is an expression used to talk about the weather, especially the wind and rain.
estuary (n)	/ˈestjuəri/	estuaire	An estuary is the part of a large river where it becomes wide and flows into the sea.
fossil fuels (n pl)	/ˈfɒs(ə)l ,fju:əlz/	combustible fossile	Fossil fuels are fuels such as coal or oil; they are bad for the environment.
harbour (v)	/ˈhɑ:bə/	abriter	If something harbours an unpleasant or harmful substance or thing, it contains it.
ivy (n)	/ˈaɪvi/	lierre	Ivy is a plant with dark green leaves that grows up walls or spreads over a large area.
pitch dark (adj)	/,pɪtʃ ˈdɑ:k/	tout à fait noir	If a place is pitch dark , it is totally black with no light.
poker (n)	/ˈpəʊkə/	tisonnier	A poker is a metal stick used for moving coal or wood around on a fire.
pop next door	/,pɒp nekst ˈdɔ:/	faire un saut chez le voisin	If you pop next door , you go to see your neighbours.
raker (n)	/ˈreɪkə/	ratissette	A raker is a tool used for separating pieces of burning coal on a fire.
reliance on sb/sth	/rɪˈlaɪəns ɒn sʌmbədi ˌθɪŋ/	dépendance de qn/qch	The earth shelter demonstrates that you can have a comfortable life without reliance on fossil fuels.
rise (past tense rose) (v)	/raɪz (past tense rəʊz) /	se lever	When you rise in the morning, you get out of bed.
sandbank (n)	/ˈsænd,bæŋk/	banc de sable	A sandbank is an area of sand at the edge of a river or the sea.
serenity (n)	/sə'renəti/	sérénité	Serenity is a feeling of calm and peace.

at short notice	/ət ˌʃɔ:t 'nəʊtɪs/	à bref délai	If you do something at short notice , you do it without having much time to prepare for it.
socialise (v) (TS)	/'səʊʃəlaɪz/	fréquenter	When you socialise with other people, you spend time with them in a relaxed way.
HOUSES/HOMES			
apartment block (n)	/ə'pɑ:tmənt ˌblɒk/	immeuble	An apartment block is a tall building containing apartments on different levels.
bed and breakfast (n)	/ˌbed ən 'brekfəst/	chambre d'hôte	A bed and breakfast is a small hotel or private house that provides a room for the night and breakfast in the morning.
bungalow (n)	/'bʌŋɡələʊ/	pavillon	A bungalow is a house on one level.
central heating (n)	/ˌsentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ/	chauffage central	Central heating is a system that heats a whole house or building.
earth (n)	/ɜ:θ/	terre	Earth is the substance in which plants grow that covers most of the land.
eco-dwelling (n)	/'ekəʊ,dwelɪŋ/	habitat écologique	An eco-dwelling is a house that is built in a way that is not harmful to the environment.
eco-friendly (adj)	/'ekəʊ,frendli/	respectueux de l'environnement	An eco-friendly house is designed not to be harmful to the environment.
en suite (n)	/ˌɒn 'swi:t/	attenant	An en suite is a bathroom that is joined to a bedroom.
face north/south etc	/ˌfeɪs 'nɔ:θ/'saʊθ/	se situer au nord/sud etc	One side of the earth shelter faces south with a lot of glass, so we have a lot of daylight.
guesthouse (n)	/'gest,haʊs/	pension	A guesthouse is a small hotel or private house where people pay to stay for the night.
heat loss (n)	/'hi:t ˌlɒs/	perte de chaleur	Heat loss is the process by which warm air leaves a house or building so that it becomes colder.
layout (n)	/'leɪ,aʊt/	plan, conception	The layout of a room or house is its shape and the way in which it is designed.
lighthouse (n)	/'laɪt,haʊs/	phare	A lighthouse is a tall, thin building next to the sea with a light that flashes to warn ships of danger.
be in the middle of nowhere	/bi: ɪn ðə ˌmɪdl əv 'nəʊweə/	être perdu	If you are in the middle of nowhere , you are in a lonely place that is a long way from towns and cities.
plasterboard (n)	/'plɑ:stə,bɔ:d/	carreau de plâtre	Plasterboard is plaster that is put between layers of strong paper and used for covering walls.
shelter (n)	/'ʃeltə/	abri	A shelter is a place to live.

structure (n)	/'strʌktʃə/	structure
stuffy (adj)	/'stʌfi/	mal aéré
terrace (n)	/'terəs/	terrasse
vinyl (n)	/'vaɪn(ə)l/	vinyle

Living in a round **structure**, you feel protected.
 A **stuffy** room or building does not have enough air.
 A **terrace** is a flat area outside a building where you can sit and have meals.
Vinyl is a type of light, strong plastic, often used for kitchen floors.

FURNISHINGS

bell (n)	/bel/	sonnette
blinds (n)	/blaɪndz/	stores
bolt (n)	/bɔʊlt/	verrou
candlestick (n)	/'kænd(ə)l,stɪk/	chandelier
chrome (n) (TS)	/krəʊm/	chrome
coat hook (n)	/'kəʊt ,hʊk/	patère
curtains (n pl)	/'kɜ:tənz/	rideaux
cushion (n)	/'kʌʃ(ə)n/	coussin
doormat (n)	/'dɔ:,mæt/	paillason
double-glazing (n)	/'dʌbl'gleɪzɪŋ/	à double vitrage
dustpan and brush (n)	/'dʌs(t)pæn ən 'brʌʃ/	pelle et balai
fireplace (n)	/'faɪə,pleɪs/	cheminée
fitted carpet (n)	/'fɪtɪd 'kɑ:pɪt/	moquette
floor covering (n)	/'flɔ:,kʌv(ə)rɪŋ/	revêtement de sol
ironing board (n)	/'aɪ(ə)nɪŋ ,bɔ:d/	planche à repasser
knocker (n)	/'nɒkə/	heurtoir

A **bell** is a piece of equipment on a door that you ring to let someone know you are there.
Blinds are window covers that you pull down from the top to the bottom.
 A **bolt** is a metal bar that you slide across a door to lock it.
 A **candlestick** is an object for holding a candle.
Chrome is a hard metal substance used for covering other materials to make them shiny.
 A **coat hook** is a curved piece of metal used for hanging a coat on.
Curtains are long pieces of material that hang down to cover a window.
 A **cushion** is a small square bag used for making a seat more comfortable.
 A **doormat** is a piece of material that you clean the bottom of your shoes on before entering a house.
Double-glazing is windows made of two layers of glass to make a room warmer and quieter.
 A **dustpan and brush** is a small, flat container and brush used for brushing dirt from the floor into.
 A **fireplace** is a place in a room where the fire burns.
 A **fitted carpet** is a carpet that has been made especially to fit a particular room.
Floor coverings are materials that are used to cover floors that you walk on.
 An **ironing board** is a tall, narrow table that you use to do the ironing.
 A **knocker** is a piece of metal on a front door that you use to let someone know you are there.

latch (n)	/lætʃ/	loquet	A latch is a thin, metal bar used for keeping a door shut.
letterbox (n)	/'letə,bɒks/	boîte à lettres	A letterbox is a small hole in a door for pushing letters through.
light switch (n)	/'laɪt ,swɪtʃ/	bouton électrique	A light switch is a piece of plastic like a button that you use for switching a light on and off.
mantelpiece (n)	/'mænt(ə)l,pɪ:s/	manteau	A mantelpiece is a shelf above a fireplace that you can put ornaments or photos on.
ornament (n)	/'ɔ:nəmənt/	ornement	An ornament is a small attractive object used for decoration.
parquet (n)	/'pɑ:ket/	parquet	Parquet is a floor made of blocks of wood that form a pattern.
patterned wallpaper (n)	/'pæt(ə)nd 'wɔ:lpeɪpə/	papier peint à motif	Patterned wallpaper is paper that covers the walls of a room with a design on it.
power point (n)	/'paʊə ,pɔɪnt/	prise de courant	A power point is a place on a wall where you can connect equipment to the electricity supply.
radiator (n)	/'reɪdiətə/	radiateur	A radiator is a large metal object on a wall used for heating a room.
rug (n)	/rʌg/	carpette	A rug is a small carpet that covers part of a floor.
shaving socket (n)	/'ʃeɪvɪŋ ,sɒkɪt/	prise-rasoir	A shaving socket is a place on a wall in a bathroom where men can connect their shaver to the electricity supply.
shelf (n)	/'ʃelf/	étagère	A shelf is a flat piece of wood, metal, or glass used for putting things such as books on.
shower curtain (n)	/'ʃaʊə ,kɜ:t(ə)n/	rideau de douche	A shower curtain is a long piece of plastic that you pull across a shower to prevent things getting wet.
shutters (n pl)	/'ʃʌtəz/	volets	Shutters are wooden covers used for covering the outside of a window at night or when it is hot.
sill (n)	/sɪl/	rebord	A sill is a narrow shelf at the bottom of a window.
sink (n)	/sɪŋk/	évier	A sink is a large, open container for water in a bathroom or kitchen.
tea towel (n)	/'ti: ,taʊəl/	torchon à vaisselle	A tea towel is a small, cotton towel used for drying dishes, knives, forks, etc in a kitchen.
tiles (n pl)	/'taɪlz/	carreaux	Tiles are square, flat pieces of stone or other material used for covering walls or floors.
towel rail (n)	/'taʊəl ,reɪl/	porte serviette	A towel rail is a long, thin piece of metal used for putting towels on.
tumble dryer (n)	/'tʌmb(ə)l ,draɪə/	sèche linge	A tumble dryer is a piece of equipment used for drying clothes.
washbasin (n)	/'wɒʃ ,beɪs(ə)n/	évier	A washbasin is the container in a bathroom used for washing your face and hands in.

Review D

binoculars (n pl)

/bɪ'nɒkjʊləz/

grant (n)

/grɑːnt/

invoice (n)

/'ɪnvɔɪs/

orphanage (n)

/'ɔːf(ə)nɪdʒ/

troubled (adj)

/'trʌb(ə)ld/

jumelles

allocation

facture

orphelinat

malheureuse

We could see the island in the distance through the **binoculars**.

Adam got a full **grant** to pay for his studies.

Could you take these **invoices** to the accounts department?

An **orphanage** is a place where children without parents live.

Adam had a **troubled** childhood and was brought up in an orphanage.

Grammar *Extra*

Unit 1 Les temps des verbes. Les auxiliaires

1ère partie: Les temps des verbes

Les temps du présent

On utilise le présent simple pour parler d'habitudes et de routines ou de choses qui sont toujours vraies. *I usually go to bed around midnight. / The sun rises in the east.*

On utilise le présent continu pour parler d'activités en train de se dérouler maintenant, ou pour décrire des situations en train de changer. *I'm learning Japanese as well as English. / The Earth is getting warmer.*

On utilise le present perfect pour parler de situations du présent, commencées dans le passé et qui continuent en ce moment, ou qui existent à cause d'une action achevée du passé, ou qui eurent lieu à un moment non précisé du passé. *I've been taking English classes since last year. / Look, she's changed her hairstyle. / We've seen Madonna in concert nine times!*

Les temps du passé

On emploie en général le prétérit continu (past continuous) en opposition avec le prétérit simple (past simple) pour parler d'activités en train de se dérouler lorsque quelque chose eut lieu. *He was living in London when he met her.*

On emploie le plus-que-parfait (past perfect) pour montrer qu'une action du passé se déroula avant une autre action du passé. *The film had started when I arrived.*

On peut utiliser *would* ou *used to* pour exprimer des actions du passé régulières ou habituelles. *When she lived with us, she used to get up at six o'clock and would always have coffee for breakfast.*

On peut aussi employer *used to* – mais pas *would* – en référence à des états ou des situations du passé. *I used to have a motorbike but I sold it.*

2ème partie: Les auxiliaires

so / neither (nor)

Les verbes auxiliaires *be*, *have* et *do* sont employés pour former différents temps. Ils sont aussi utilisés avec *so* and *neither (nor)* dans les question-tags et les réponses courtes. On emploie *so* pour signifier 'also' dans la construction *So+auxiliaire+ sujet*.

'I'm American.' *'So am I.'*

On emploie *neither* ou *nor* pour signifier 'also not' dans la même construction.

'I can't swim.' *'Nor can my brother.'*

So et *neither* sont utilisés pour exprimer l'accord entre les personnes qui parlent. Remarquez ce qui se passe quand les personnes qui parlent ne sont pas d'accord. *'I'm Irish.'* *'I'm not.'* (non pas *'I'm not Irish.'*)

'He hasn't got a car.' *'She has.'* (non pas *'She's.'*)

Les 'question-tags'

En général, on emploie une 'question-tag' négative avec un énoncé positif et une 'question-tag' positive avec un énoncé négatif. *You're Irish (+), aren't you (-)? / You're not Irish(-), are you (+)?*

On utilise *they* pour se référer à *somebody*, *anybody/everbody* et *nobody*. *'Somebody must have seen her, mustn't they?'*

On utilise une 'question-tag' positive après *never*, *hardly*, *little*. *He never gives up, does he?*

On peut employer *will/would* ou *can/can't/could* après des propositions à l'impératif.

Get me some milk from the shops, would you?

Autres cas: *Let's go out for dinner, shall we? / There's no time left, is there? / Nothing can go wrong, can it?*

Unit 2 Les constructions verbales (1)

Le style indirect signifie que vous utilisez vos propres mots pour rapporter ce que quelqu'un a dit. On emploie en général les verbes *say (that)* ou *tell (someone that)* et *ask (someone if / whether)* pour les formes interrogatives.

verbe + infinitif (to-infinitive)

En règle générale, ces verbes n'ont pas de complément d'objet avant l'infinitif (to-infinitive): *aim*, *arrange*, *attempt*, *can't afford*, *decide*, *hope*, *intend*, *manage*, *offer*, *plan*, *refuse*, *seem*, *tend*, *try*.

She manages to stay in shape.

verbe + objet + infinitif (to-infinitive)

a) Ces verbes reçoivent parfois un complément d'objet avant l'infinitif (to-infinitive): *expect*, *help*, *want*.

I wanted her to go out with me, but she said she was busy.

b) Ces verbes, en règle générale, ont un complément d'objet avant l'infinitif (to-infinitive): *allow*, *encourage*, *force*, *remind*, *teach*, *urge*, *warned (not)*.

My father taught me to swim when I was five.

verbe + gérondif

On emploie le gérondif après les verbes suivants: *avoid*, *can't stand*, *don't mind*, *enjoy*, *fancy*, *finish*, *keep*, *miss*, *spend/waste time*.

I can't stand being the centre of attention.

verbe+complément d'objet+gérondif

Les verbes suivants ont parfois un complément d'objet avant le gérondif:

avoid, *don't mind*, *dread*.

I dreaded my parents finding out.

verb+complément d'objet+ infinitif sans to

Make et *let* reçoivent un complément d'objet avant l'infinitif sans *to*.

They let me have my own beliefs.

Unit 3 Le style indirect. Le conditionnel : expression de l'irréel

1ère partie: le style indirect

Temps

On effectue une concordance des temps 'en arrière'. Le présent simple, le présent progressif et le present perfect (present simple, present continuous and present perfect) basculent en prétérit, prétérit progressif et en plus-que-parfait, (past simple, past continuous and past perfect). Le prétérit et le prétérit continu (past simple and past continuous) basculent en plus-que-parfait et en plus que-parfait-progressif (past perfect simple and continuous). Les verbes modaux *can* et *will* se changent en *could* et *would*. Certaines formes n'ont pas besoin de changer : un verbe déjà au past perfect reste dans le past perfect; les verbes modaux *could*, *might* et *would* demeurent dans la même forme.

Construction des phrases interrogatives indirectes

L'ordre des mots dans les phrases interrogatives indirectes est le même que dans les phrases affirmatives (sujet + verbe). On n'utilise pas *do/does/did*. Pour les questions *yes/no* on utilise *if* ou *whether*.

'Do you have enough money?' → *She asked me if / whether I had enough money.*

Pronoms et les adjectifs possessifs peuvent différer.

Style direct: '*I like your ideas*'.

Style indirect 1: *My boss told me that she liked my ideas.*

Style indirect 2: *His boss told him that she liked his ideas.*

Références temporelles

Voici quelques changements communs utilisés en référence au temps pour passer du style direct à l'indirect: a few weeks ago → a few weeks previously; now → then; today → that day; tomorrow → the following day; this week → that week; next week → the following week. 'I'll see you tomorrow' → *He said he'd see me the following day.*

2ème partie: Le conditionnel : expression de l'irréel

Ces phrases consistent en une subordonnée en -if et en une proposition principale et elles sont employées pour exprimer des situations peu probables du présent ou du passé.

Subordonnée avec -if

La subordonnée avec -if exprime la condition. Pour montrer que la situation est imaginaire, on effectue une concordance de temps en arrière (present → past; past → past perfect).

Situation réelle

I'm not rich.

I spent too much money.

Situation imaginaire

→ *If I was/were rich, ...*

→ *If I hadn't spent so much money, ...*

Proposition principale

La proposition principale exprime le résultat de la subordonnée conditionnelle et peut référer soit au présent (1) *would/n't* + infinitif sans *to*, soit au passé (2) *would/n't* + *have* + participe passé.

Subordonnée en -if

If I hadn't wasted all my money,

Proposition principale

→ *I wouldn't be poor now. (1)*

I wouldn't have lost my house. (2)

Unit 4 Les temps de la narration. Futur progressif et futur antérieur (Future continuous et future perfect)

1ère partie: Les temps de la narration

Prétérit simple et prétérit continu (Past simple and continuous)

Le prétérit simple (past simple) est utilisé en général pour fixer des actions du passé.

On peut l'employer pour décrire les événements principaux d'une histoire. La plupart des verbes sont réguliers et se terminent en -*d/-ed/-ied*, bien que les verbes les plus utilisés soient souvent irréguliers.

Le prétérit continu (past continuous) est souvent utilisé en contraste avec le prétérit (past simple). On peut l'employer pour décrire une action qui était en train de se dérouler quand les événements principaux de l'histoire eurent lieu.

When they looked back, the polar bear was running after them.

Plus-que-parfait simple et plus-que-parfait progressif (Past perfect simple and continuous)

Le plus-que-parfait (past perfect) peut être utilisé soit à la forme simple quand on se réfère à une action achevée, soit à l'aspect progressif en référence à une action en train de se dérouler; les deux s'étant nettement passées avant les faits principaux de l'histoire. *When they made their first stop, they had been travelling for 12 hours. I He was just twenty-three and had never been on a polar expedition.*

2ème partie: futur progressif (future continuous) et futur antérieur (future perfect)

On emploie le futur continu pour parler d'une action qui sera en train de se dérouler à un certain moment du futur.

Don't phone at 8.00 – we'll be having dinner.

On emploie le futur antérieur pour parler d'une action qui sera achevée avant un certain moment du futur. *I'll have finished work by 5.30.*

Unit 5 La fréquence: expression de l'habitude dans le présent et dans le passé. Formation des temps (2)

1ère partie: expression de l'habitude dans le présent et dans le passé

will / would

Pour parler de comportement habituel, caractéristique et prévisible, on peut utiliser *will* au présent et *would* au passé.

He'll get up at seven o'clock and he won't talk to anyone until he's finished his breakfast. I'd walk home every day unless it was raining.

Will et would sont presque toujours contractés ('ll, 'd). Les formes complètes peuvent exprimer la colère. *She will insist on opening all the windows.*

used to

On peut employer *used to* pour parler d'habitudes, d'états ou de situations du passé.

I used to have a pet rabbit called 'Dingbat'. / I used to come home from school every day at five o'clock.

I didn't use to enjoy sports lessons.

2ème partie: Les constructions verbales

Un petit groupe de verbes peuvent être suivis soit par un infinitif, soit par un gérondif, à chaque fois en ayant un sens différent.

1 try

Avec l'infinitif l'action du verbe n'est pas achevée avec succès. *I tried to make her understand my feelings, but she wouldn't listen.*

Avec le gérondif, l'action du verbe est achevée avec succès mais sans le résultat désiré. *I tried leaving her messages, but she never replied.*

2 stop

En utilisant l'infinitif, on donne la raison (de stopper l'activité). *She stopped to tell me about her boyfriend when I saw her in town.*

En utilisant le gérondif, on explicite que l'activité a stoppé. *She stopped talking to him after they split up.*

3 remember, (never/not) forget

En utilisant l'infinitif, on se réfère à des actions que quelqu'un est/était supposé faire. *I remembered to buy her a birthday card. But I forgot to post it.*

En utilisant le gérondif, on se réfère à des événements, des actions précises qui se sont vraiment déroulées. *I remember meeting her in a bar. (= I met her and now I remember this meeting.) / I'll never forget kissing her for the first time.*

Attention : en règle générale, on n'utilise pas l'affirmatif de *forget* + gérondif (*He forgot meeting Bob.*). '*Don't remember*' est plutôt employé (*He didn't remember meeting Bob.*).

Unit 6 Present perfect simple et continu. Révision de la voix passive

1ère partie: Present perfect simple et continu

Le present perfect montre un lien entre le passé et le présent. Il décrit des actions ou des processus qui eurent lieu (*action achevée*) ou qui étaient en train de se dérouler (*action inachevée*) dans le passé jusqu'au moment présent in time 'up-to-now'.

La forme simple décrit en général des actions *achevées*. On ne précise pas *quand*. *I've been to Rome.*

La forme progressive décrit en général des actions *inachevée* ou des processus *en cours*. On précise *depuis quand*. *I've been going to Rome since I was a child.*

La forme progressive peut aussi décrire une action qui vient juste de finir, and qui a des effets dans le présent. *My hair's wet because I've been swimming.*

! Les verbes décrivant des actions uniques ne sont pas, en règle générale, utilisés à la forme

progressive. *She's lost her keys* (NON PAS *She's been losing her keys*).

! Les verbes décrivant des états sont très rarement utilisés à la forme progressive. *I've known her for years* (NOT *I've been knowing her for years*).

Part 2ème partie: Révision de la voix passive

Dans les phrases à la voix passive, l'objet du verbe actif devient le sujet du verbe passif.

sujet	verbe actif	objet
Somebody	's eaten	my sandwich!

sujet	verbe passif
My sandwich	has been eaten!

sujet	verbe actif	objet
The police	are holding	two men.

sujet	verbe passif	by + agent
Two men	are being held	by the police

Dans les phrases à la voix passive, 'celui qui fait l'action' - appelé 'agent' - peut soit ne pas être du tout mentionné soit être mentionné à la fin de la phrase ; il est alors introduit alors par *by*.

Unit 7 Les semi-modaux. Les articles

1ère partie: les semi-modaux

En plus des neuf 'auxiliaires modaux purs' (*can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must*), il existe des expressions aux fonctions semblables et qui sont appelées des 'semi-modaux': *be allowed to, have to, need to and ought to*.

Fonction	affirmative	négative	construction
Expression de la permission	<i>was/were allowed to could</i>	<i>wasn't/weren't allowed to couldn't</i>	+ infinitif (sans to) (go / do etc.)
Expression de la nécessité	<i>had to needed to</i>	<i>didn't have to didn't need to</i>	
Expression de ' ce qui aurait pu se produire'	<i>should have ought to have</i>	<i>shouldn't have ought not to have</i>	+ participe passé (gone / done etc.)

2ème partie: les articles

Pas d' article

On n'utilise pas d' article avec les noms propres tels que les noms de lieux, de personnes et de sociétés.

Ian Smith is from Leeds. He works at IBM.

Sauf lorsque l'article fait partie d'un nom (*The USA, The BBC, The Beatles*).

L'article indéfini signifiant 'un', on ne l'emploie pas avec des pluriels ou des indénombrables.

He had lots of ideas, but not much money.

L' article indéfini a/an: pose l'existence

On emploie *a/an* quand on mentionne pour la première fois des personnes, des endroits ou des objets nouveaux. *There was a tourist from the USA.*

L'article défini the: se réfère ou identifie

On peut utiliser *the* quand on se réfère à une personne ou à une chose mentionnée auparavant.

The tourist took a photo of a fisherman. (Le 'touriste' a déjà été mentionné.)

On peut aussi utiliser *the* quand la personne ou la chose est un fait notoire.

The sun shone brightly as he looked out at the ocean.

(De quel soleil et de quel océan il s'agit sont une évidence.)

Référence et évidence peuvent s'ajouter. *He took a photograph. The click of the camera woke the man up.* (Nous savons que pour prendre une photo, il faut un appareil et que la plupart ont un déclic.)

Remarque : en règle générale, l'article défini n'est pas utilisé avec des noms au pluriel ou avec des noms indénombrables. *Tigers are endangered. / Time is money.*

Unit 8 have / get something done. Les structures du conditionnel: expression de l'irréel

1ère partie: have / get something done

On emploie *have something done* quand quelqu'un fait quelque chose pour vous. Comparez les deux phrases.

Mandy cut her hair last week. (= Elle les a coupés elle-même.)

Mandy had her hair cut last week. (= Quelqu' un lui a coupé les cheveux.)

Remarque : *get something done* est plus familier.

2ème partie: les structures du conditionnel, expression de l'irréel

En règle générale, on commence avec *if* une subordonnée conditionnelle exprimant l'irréel lorsque l'on pose des questions. Voici quelques possibilités.

Subordonnée conditionnelle			Proposition principale			
<i>If</i>	subject	past simple	<i>what</i> <i>where</i> <i>how</i> etc.	<i>would</i> <i>could</i> <i>might</i>	subject	infinitive?
<i>Imagine (that)</i>		past continuous				be +
<i>Supposing (that)</i>		<i>were to + inf.</i>				participe
<i>Suppose (that)</i>		<i>might</i>				présent?
<i>Assuming (that)</i>	past perfect				participe	passé?

Imagine you were meeting someone for the first time, how would you introduce yourself?

Assuming that you were to go on another date, where might you be planning to meet?

Unit 9 Les modaux du passé exprimant la déduction. look, seem, appear

1ère partie: les modaux du passé pour exprimer la déduction

Il existe plusieurs manières d' exprimer des degrés de certitude à propos de quelque chose du passé.

Degré de certitude	probabilité Modaux du passé	Autres phrases
99% certain it WAS. ✓	<i>must</i>	I'm almost certain it was ...
	<i>may</i>	I'm uncertain ...
	(It) <i>could + have + participe passé</i>	
	<i>might</i>	
99% certain it WASN'T. X	<i>can't</i>	I'm sure it wasn't ...

Stonehenge might have been a kind of temple. It must have taken a long time to move the huge stones.

! L'opposé de *must have been* est *can't have been*: *It can't have been easy trying to move stones without wheels.*

They must have been really heavy.

2ème partie: look, seem, appear

look / seem + adjectif

Le verbe *look* se réfère au sens de la vue et il est suivi par un adjectif . *He looks great for his age.* Les verbes s'appliquant aux autres sens suivent la même construction (*She sounds nice.*

It tastes great. It feels cold. That smells good.)

look like + nom

Cette construction veut dire *ressembler à*, en règle générale, on y fait suivre un nom.

He looks like Brad Pitt. (=Il ressemble à Brad Pitt.)

look / seem as if / though + locution verbale

On emploie cette construction pour décrire à quoi quelque chose ressemble. Le verbe de la phrase peut être employé à tous les temps. *It looks as if it's fallen over. / She always seems as though she's going to cry.*

seem / appear + to be

Cette construction sert à décrire ce que l'on ressent d'une situation. En règle générale, on y fait suivre un adjectif ou un nom. *She seems sad. / He appears to be in trouble.*

Unit 10 Subordonnées relatives. Insistance (phrases clivées)

1ère partie: Subordonnées relatives

Relatives non-déterminatives

On les utilise dans deux cas principaux. Soit pour commenter la proposition principale, soit pour ajouter quelque information non-essentielle sur la personne ou la chose dont on parle. Comparez les phrases suivantes:

He's going out with Julie, which I can't stand. (= un commentaire qui touche l'ensemble de la proposition principale)

He's going out with Julie, who I can't stand. (= un commentaire ou une 'information supplémentaire' à propos de Julie)

La relative non-déterminative commence toujours par un pronom relatif et elle est séparée de la principale par des virgules.

On n'emploie pas *that* avec des relatives non-déterminatives.

On emploie toujours *which* pour introduire un commentaire qui porte sur l'ensemble de la proposition principale.

Relatives déterminatives

On emploie une relative déterminative pour savoir exactement de quelle personne ou de quelle chose il s'agit. Quand le pronom relatif (*who, that* ou *which*) est le sujet de la relative, son emploi est *obligatoire*. *I like friends who never let me down.*

Cependant, quand le pronom relatif est le complément d'objet de la relative, son emploi n'est pas *obligatoire*. *He's got a job that he's really interested in.* ou *He's got a job he's really interested in.*

Remarque : Un autre pronom relatif n'est pas nécessaire. ... *he's really interested in.* (NOT ... *he's really interested in it.*)

! L'emploi de *whose* est toujours *obligatoire*. *That's the man whose dog bit my son.*

2ème partie: L'insistance (phrases clivées)

Les constructions avec **What** (= La(les) choses(s) qui)

On peut employer *What ... is/was ...* pour mettre l'accent soit sur le sujet, soit sur le complément d'une phrase. *I don't understand why it's so cold.* → *What I don't understand is*

why it's so cold.

On peut remplacer *What* par *All* pour insister.

The only thing that. I only want to play tennis. → *All I really want to do is play tennis.*

It is / was ... + subordonnée relative

Cette construction peut être utilisée pour mettre l'accent sur presque n'importe quelle partie d'une phrase. *Carla Bruni married Nicolas Sarkozy in Paris*

in 2008. It was Carla Bruni who married ... / It was Paris where Carla Bruni married ... / It was in 2008 that Carla Bruni married ...

Cette construction est souvent employée pour corriger ce que quelqu'un dit. *It wasn't Juliette Binoche who married Nicolas Sarkozy, it was Carla Bruni.*

Unit 11 Les expressions du futur et les subordonnées temporelles exprimant le futur

Will ('ll), (be) going to, and the present continuous

Ce sont les trois formes habituelles pour exprimer le futur.

1 *Will ('ll)* est utilisé pour des prédictions ou des décisions réagissant à des circonstances telles que des offres, des promesses et des demandes. *It'll be worth a fortune in a few years' time. / I'll give you my photograph now.*

2 *(be) going to* est employé pour des intentions ou des prédictions basées sur des évidences actuelles. *I'm going to concentrate on my musical career. / Look at those clouds. It's going to pour down in a minute.*

3 Le présent continu est utilisé pour parler de dispositions.

I'm moving to London next month.

Le présent simple

On peut utiliser ce temps pour parler d'événements fixes du futur: emplois du temps, routines, horaires. *My exams start next week.*

might and may

S'il s'agit de la spéculation d'une possibilité future, on peut utiliser *might* ou *may*. *He might have to get a part-time job.*

Le futur continu

On emploie ce temps pour parler d'une action se déroulant à un certain moment dans le futur. *This time next week I'll be trekking in Nepal.*

Le futur antérieur (future perfect)

On emploie ce temps pour parler d'une action achevée à un certain moment dans le futur. *The builder will have finished the kitchen walls by the end of the week.*

Les subordonnées temporelles exprimant le futur (**if, when, as soon as ...**)

S'il est évident, à partir de la proposition principale que la subordonnée fait référence au futur, on n'utilise pas de forme au futur dans la subordonnée. *When I leave school, I'm going to concentrate on my music career.* (non pas *When I will leave school, ...*) / *It'll be a miracle if she's passed the exam.*

(non pas ... *if she will have passed the exam.*)

Autres conjonctions introduisant les subordonnées:

after, as soon as, before, once, the moment, the minute, unless, until.

Unit 12 Subordonnées participiales. Les noms et les expressions de la quantité

1ère partie: subordonnées participiales

Quand un participe présent ou passé est partie d'une subordonnée relative, on peut omettre le pronom relatif (*who, which, etc.*) et l'auxiliaire *be*. *We live in a house located in the centre of town.* (= *We live in a house which is located in the centre of town.*)

On appelle les subordonnées relatives avec omission du pronom des subordonnées participiales (= 'participle clauses') ou 'reduced relative clauses'. Comme pour les autres relatives, elles peuvent être déterminatives ou non-déterminatives.

Relative déterminative avec omission du pronom: *The man walking down the street is my neighbour.* (= *The man who is walking down the street is my neighbour.*)

Les relatives non-déterminatives avec omission du pronom comprennent en plus une information non-essentielle qui est séparée de la proposition principale par des virgules. *His house, built in the 1930s, needs redecorating.* (= *His house, which was built in the 1930s, needs redecorating.*)

2ème partie: les noms et les expressions de la quantité

On emploie les déterminants (*every, most, no*) et les quantifieurs (*all of, most of, none of*) *to* pour exprimer la quantité.

1 Expressions de la quantité avec des noms dénombrables et indénombrables: *none, not any, hardly any, some, a lot, loads, plenty.*

2 Expressions de la quantité utilisées seulement avec des noms dénombrables: *(very) few, a few, several, (too/not) many.*

3 Expressions de la quantité utilisées seulement avec des noms indénombrables: *(very) little, a little, a bit, (too/not) much.*

4 Si l'article défini (*the*), un pronom possessif (*my, your, etc.*) ou un pronom démonstratif (*that, these, etc.*) est devant le nom, on utilise une expression de la quantité avec *of*: *Several of my friends live in small villages.* (non pas *Several my friends ...*)

5 Pour parler de petits nombres ou de petites quantités, on peut utiliser *a few / a little* pour accentuer le positif (*some*), ou *few / little* pour mettre l'accent sur le négatif (*not many / much*): *We did it because we wanted to have a little fun. Please hurry up! There's very little time.*

Les formes verbales

On emploie une forme de verbe au singulier si le nom après *of* est indénombrable (U) ou au singulier. On emploie une forme de verbe au pluriel si le nom est dénombrable. (C).

There's lots of traffic (U) in the centre;

There are lots of tourists (C) in summer.