

New Inside Out

Beginner
Companion

French Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the *New Inside Out* Beginner 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* Beginner 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* Beginner Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	calm start	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	green beans	/ɡriːn biːnz/	/ɒ /	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/
/uː/	blue moon	/bluː muːn/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə/	/ɔɪ/	boy	/bɔɪ /
/ɜː/	learn words	/lɜːn wɜːdz/	/əʊ/	nose	/nəʊz/
/ɔː/	short talk	/ʃɔːt tɔːk/	/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	/nɔɪz/
/t/	tea	/tiː/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	measure	/meɪʒə/
/tʃ/	church <td>/tʃɜːtʃ/</td> <td>/m/</td> <td>make</td> <td>/meɪk/</td>	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/ɡɜːl/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑː/	/l/	leg	/leg/
/v/	voice	/vɔɪs/	/r/	red	/red/
/θ/	thin	/θɪn/	/w/	wet	/wet/
/ð/	then	/ ðen/	/j/	yes	/jes/

Unit 0 (p. 4)

fine (adj)	/faɪn/
thanks (adv)	/θæŋks/
Hello! (interj)	/hə'ləʊ/
answer (n)	/'ɑ:nsə/
box (n)	/bɒks/
conversation (n)	/'kɒnvə'seɪʃn/
man (n)	/mæn/
name (n)	/neɪm/
photo (n)	/'fəʊtəʊ/
sentence (n)	/'sentəns/
student (n)	/'stju:dənt/
teacher (n)	/'ti:tʃə/
text (n)	/tekst/
woman (n)	/'wʊmən/
How are you?	/haʊ 'ɑ: ju:z/

INSTRUCTIONS

cross out (phr v)	/'krɒs 'aʊt/
answer (v)	/'ɑ:nsə/
ask (v)	/'ɑ:sk/
check (v)	/'tʃek/
circle (v)	/'sɜ:kəl/
compare (v)	/'kəm'peə/
complete (v)	/'kəm'pli:t/
listen (v)	/'lɪsn/
look (at) (v)	/'lʊk (ət)/
match (v)	/'mætʃ/
point (v)	/'pɔɪnt/

bien
merci
Holà! Hé!
réponse
case
conversation
homme
nom
photo
phrase
étudiant
professeur
texte
femme
Comment allez-vous?/ Comment vas-tu?

rayé, barré
répondre
questionner
vérifier
entourer
comparer
compléter
écouter
regarder
accorder, relier
indiquer, montrer

"How are you?" "I'm **fine**, thanks."

"How are you?" "I'm fine, **thanks**."

Hello. My name's Mario.

Check your **answers**.

Tick the correct **box**.

Practise the **conversation**.

Mario is a young **man**.

"What's your **name**?" "My **name**'s Mario."

Look at the **photos**.

Compare your **sentences**.

Student B is Mario.

The **teacher** is a young woman.

Read the **text**.

The teacher is a young **woman**.

"**How are you?**" "I'm fine, thanks."

Cross out the incorrect word: *English/English*.

Answer the question.

Ask the teacher.

Check your answers.

Circle the word *Mario* in a) on page 5.

Compare your sentences.

Complete this sentence: My name's _____.

Listen and repeat.

Look at the photos.

Match the word *France* to the correct flag.

The teacher **points** to the book.

read (v)	/ri:d/
repeat (v)	/ri'pi:t/
speak (v)	/spi:k/
tick (v)	/tik/
underline (v)	/ˌʌndə'laɪn/
write (v)	/raɪt/

lire
répéter
parler
cocher
souigner
écrire

Read the text.
Listen and **repeat**.
Do you **speak** English?
Tick the correct box.
Underline the word *Hello* in a) on page 5.
Write your name.

Unit 1 (p. 6)

please (adv)	/pli:z/
Sorry. (adv)	/sɒri/
thank you (adv)	/θæŋk ju:/
Hi! (interj) (TS)	/haɪ/
first name (n)	/fɜ:st ,neɪm/
home number (n)	/həʊm 'nʌmbə/
mobile number (n)	/məʊbaɪl ,nʌmbə/
school (n)	/sku:l/
surname (n)	/sɜ:neɪm/
his (poss. adj)	/hɪz/
her (poss. adj)	/hɜ:z/
my (poss. adj)	/maɪ/
your (poss. adj)	/weɪk jə; strɒŋ jɔ/
What? (question word)	/wɒt/
call (v)	/kɔ:l/
can (v)	/kæn/
spell (v)	/spel/
Nice to meet you.	/naɪs tə 'mi:t ju:/
Welcome to ...	/wel'jəm 'tu:/
What's this?	/wɒts 'ðɪs/
What are these?	/wɒt ə 'ði:z/
Where? (question word) (TS)	/weə/

s'il vous plaît ?/ s'il te plaît?
Désolé
merci
Salut!
prénom
numéro de tél. fixe
numéro de portable
école
nom (de famille)
son (ou) sa (poss. masculin)
son (ou) sa (poss. féminin)
mon, ma
ton, ta
Quel ?
appeler
pouvoir
épeler
Ravi de faire
Bienvenue à ...
Qu'est-ce que ceci ?
Qu'est-ce que ceux-ci?
Où ?

Can you spell that, **please**?
Sorry, can you repeat that, please?
"Please call me Nut." "OK. **Thank you**, Nut."
"**Hi** Tina." "Oh, **hi** Greg."
His **first name**'s James.
"What's your **home number**?" "0207 413 6995."
"What's your **mobile number**?" "07007 856321."
Welcome to the London English **School**.
Her **surname**'s Hatcher.
His surname's Bond.
Her first name is Teri.
"What's your name?" "**My** name's Jinx."
"What's **your** name?" "My name's Jinx."
What's your mobile number?
Please **call** me Nut.
Can you repeat that, please?
"Can you **spell** that, please?" "T-U-S-A-N-E-E."
"My name's Ana Ramirez." "**Nice to meet you**, Ana."
Welcome to the London English School.
"**What's this**?" "It's a pen."
"**What are these**?" "They're pens."
"**Where**'s your camera?" "In my mobile phone."

COMMON OBJECTS

bag (n)	/bæg/
book (n)	/bʊk/
camera (n)	/ˈkæm(ə)rə/
computer (n)	/kəmˈpjʊtə/
dictionary (n)	/ˈdɪkʃən(ə)ri/
key (n)	/ki:/
mobile phone (n)	/ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/
passport (n)	/ˈpɑːspɔːt/
pen (n)	/pen/

sac
livre
appareil photo
ordinateur
dictionnaire
clé
portable
passport
stylo

What's in your **bag**?

Tina has three **books** in her bag.

"Where's your **camera**, Greg?" "In my mobile phone."

"Where's your **computer**, Greg?" "In my mobile phone."

A **dictionary** is a book of words.

Do you have **keys** in your bag?

Greg has a camera and computer in his **mobile phone**.

"Where's your **passport**?" "**Passport**? Oh no!"

You write with a **pen**.

NUMBERS

0 (zero or O)	/ˈzɪərəʊ/ or /əʊ/
one (1)	/wʌn/
two (2)	/tu:/
three (3)	/θri:/
four (4)	/fɔː/
five (5)	/faɪv/
six (6)	/sɪks/
seven (7)	/ˈsevən/
eight (8)	/eɪt/
nine (9)	/naɪn/
ten (10)	/ten/

zéro
un
deux
trois
quatre
cinq
six
sept
huit
neuf
dix

Unit 2 (p. 12)

Big Mac (n)	/ˌbɪɡ ˈmæk/
cappuccino (n)	/ˌkæpətʃiːnəʊ/
cinema ticket (n)	/ˈsɪnəmə ˌtɪkɪt/
city (n)	/ˈsɪti/
hotel (n) (TS)	/həʊˈtel/

Big Mac
cappuccino
billet de cinéma
ville
hôtel

"How much is a **Big Mac** in Moscow?" "\$1.50."

A cappuccino in New York is \$3.

"How much is a **cinema ticket** in London?" "\$16.50."

Kyoto is a big **city** in Japan.

"How much is a 3-star **hotel** in Tokyo?" "\$177."

packet (of cigarettes) (n)	/ˈpækɪt (əv sɪgərets)/
from (prep)	/weɪk frəm; strɒŋ frɒm/
in (prep)	/ɪn/
near (prep)	/nɪə/
join (v) (TS)	/dʒɔɪn/
He's from ...	/hi:z ,frəm/
I'm from ...	/aɪm ,frəm/
She's from ...	/ʃi:z ,frəm/
How much is this?	/haʊ ,mʌtʃ ɪz ˈðɪs/
How much are these?	/haʊ ,mʌtʃ ə ˈði:z/

COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/brəˈzɪl/
Germany (n)	/ˈdʒɜ:məni/
Italy (n)	/ɪtəli/
Japan (n)	/dʒəˈpæn/
Poland (n)	/ˈpəʊlənd/
Spain (n)	/speɪn/
the USA (n)	/ðə ju:esˈeɪ/

NATIONALITIES

American (adj)	/əˈmerɪkən/
Brazilian (adj)	/brəˈzɪliən/
British (adj)	/ˈbrɪtɪʃ/
German (adj)	/ˈdʒɜ:mən/
Italian (adj)	/ɪˈtæljən/
Japanese (adj)	/ˌdʒæpəˈni:z/
Polish (adj)	/ˈpəʊlɪʃ/
Spanish (adj)	/ˈspæɪnɪʃ/

NUMBERS

eleven (11)	/ɪˈlevn/
twelve (12)	/ˈtwelv/
thirteen (13)	/ˈθɜ:ti:n/

paquet de cigarettes
d'où
en
près
relier
Il est (vient) de...
Je suis (viens) de ...
Elle est (vient) de...
Combien cela coûte-t-il ?
Combien ceux-là coûtent-t-ils ?

Brésil
Allemagne
Italie
Japon
Pologne
Espagne
les USA

américain
brésilien
britannique
allemand
italien
japonais
polonais
espagnol

onze
douze
treize

"How much is a **packet of cigarettes** in Moscow?" "\$1.50."
 "Where are you **from**?" "I'm **from** Germany."
 Krakow is a city **in** Poland.
 Paterna is **near** Valencia in Spain.
Join thirty, sixty-six and fourteen.
 "Where is Mario from?" "**He's from** Bologna."
 "Where are you from?" "**I'm from** Rio de Janeiro."
 "Where is Eli from?" "**She's from** Modena."
 "**How much is this?**" "\$6.20."
 "**How much are these?**" "\$175."

Rio de Janeiro is a city **in** **Brazil**.
 "Is Anna from **Germany**?" "Yes, she is."
 "Are Cristina and Julio from **Italy**?" "No, they aren't."
 "Is Rosa from **Japan**?" "No, she isn't."
 "Is Rafa from **Poland**?" "Yes, he is."
 "Is Ken from **Spain**?" "No, he isn't."
 The Statue of Liberty is in **the USA**.

New York is an **American** city.
 Cristina and Julio are **Brazilian**.
 London is a **British** city.
 Anna is **German**.
 Pisa is an **Italian** city.
 Ken is **Japanese**.
 Rafa is **Polish**.
 Rosa is **Spanish**.

fourteen (14)	/fɔːti:n/	quatorze
fifteen (15)	/fɪfti:n/	quinze
sixteen (16)	/sɪks ti:n/	seize
seventeen (17)	/sevnti:n/	dix-sept
eighteen (18)	/eɪti:n/	dix-huit
nineteen (19)	/naɪnti:n/	dix-neuf
twenty (20)	/twenti/	vingt
thirty (30)	/θɜːti/	trente
forty (40)	/fɔːti/	quarante
fifty (50)	/fɪfti/	cinquante
sixty (60)	/sɪks ti/	soixante
seventy (70)	/sevnti/	soixante-dix
eighty (80)	/eɪti/	quatre-vingt
ninety (90)	/naɪnti/	quatre-vingt-dix
one hundred (100)	/wʌn 'hʌndrəd/	cent

PRICES

dollar (\$) (n)	/dɒlə/	dollar (\$)
euro (€) (n)	/'jʊərəʊ/	euro (€)
pound (£) (n)	/paʊnd/	livre sterling (£)

A 3-star hotel in Tokyo is one hundred and seventy-seven **dollars**.
 "How much are these?" "Nine **euros**."
 A hotel room in London can cost over a hundred **pounds**.

Unit 3 (p. 16)

baby (adj) (TS)	/beɪbi/	benjamine, petite soeur
lovely (adj) (TS)	/lʌvli/	charmant
also (adv)	/ɔːlsəʊ/	aussi
actor (n)	/æktə/	acteur
car (n)	/kɑː/	voiture
dog (n)	/dɒg/	chien
house (n)	/haʊs/	maison

This is my **baby** sister. Her name's Emma.
 "This is my daughter getting married." "Aah, **lovely**."
 Blythe Danner is an American actor. She has two children and they're **also** actors.
 John Travolta and his wife are **actors**.
 John Travolta has six **cars** and two planes.
 This is our **dog**. His name's Max.
 John Travolta's **house** is in Florida.

plane (n)	/pleɪn/
radio (n)	/ˈreɪdiəʊ/
teacher (n)	/ˈti:tʃə/
live (v)	/lɪv/
get married (TS)	/get ˈmæɪrɪd/

How old are you?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ,ɑ: ju:/
How old is ...?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ɪz/
These are ... (TS)	/ði:z ,ɑ:/
This is ...	/ðɪs, ɪz/
Who? (question word)	/hu:/

FAMILY

baby (n) (TS)	/ˈbeɪbi/
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/
children (n pl)	/ˈtʃɪldrən/
dad (n)	/dæd/
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔ:tə/
grandson (n)	/ˈgrænsʌn/
granddaughter (n)	/ˈgrændɔ:tə/
family (n)	/ˈfæmli/
father (n)	/ˈfɑ:ðə/
grandchild (n)	/ˈgræntʃaɪld/
grandfather (n)	/ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/
grandma (n)	/ˈgrænmɑ:/
grandmother (n)	/ˈgrænmʌðə/
grandpa (n)	/ˈgrænpɑ:/
granny (n)	/ˈgræni/
husband (n)	/ˈhʌzbənd/
mother (n)	/ˈmʌðə/
mum (n)	/mʌm/
parents (n pl)	/ˈpeərənts/

avion	
radio	
professeur	
vivre	
se marier	
quel âge avez-vous ? quel âge as-tu ?	
Quel âge a ... ?	
Ceux-ci sont ...	
Celle-ci est ...	
Qui ?	

bébé	
frère	
enfants	
papa	
fille	
petit-fils	
petite-fille	
famille	
père	
petit-enfant	
grand-père	
Mamie	
grand-mère	
Papy	
mémé, mamie	
mari	
mère	
Maman	
parents	

John Travolta has six cars and two **planes**.
 He has a **radio**. She has an iPod.
 Where is your **teacher** from?
 John Travolta and his family **live** in Florida.
 This is my daughter, Helen, **getting married**. How old are you? "**How old are you?**" "I'm 24."
 "**How old are you?**" "I'm 24."
 "**How old is your brother?**" "He's twelve."
These are my grandparents, Hannah and Tom.
This is Ann. She's my sister.
 "**Who's** Becky's husband?" " Rob."

"How old is the **baby?**" "She's one."
 Sam is Luisa's **brother**.
 Blythe Danner has two **children**.
 What is Luisa's **dad's** name?
 Helen is Tom's **daughter**.
 Sam is Tom's **grandson**.
 Emma is Tom's **granddaughter**.
 Look at the pictures of Luisa's **family** on page 18.
 Sam's **father's** name is William.
 Lourdes has seven **grandchildren**.
 Charlie is Gary's **grandfather**.
 Luisa's **grandma's** name is Hannah.
 "How old is your **grandmother?**" "She's sixty-eight."
 Tom is Luisa's **grandpa**.
 Luisa's **granny's** name is Hannah.
 Bill is Alice's **husband**.
 Fran is Ed's **mother**.
 My **mum's** name is Helen.
 Luisa's **parents'** names are Helen and William.

sister (n)	/ˈsɪstə/	sœur	Delia is Ed's sister .
son (n)	/sʌn/	fil	Ed is Fran's son .
wife (n)	/waɪf/	femme, épouse	Alice is Bill's wife .

Review A (p. 24)

historic (adj)	/hɪ'stɔːrɪk/	historique	Blossoms Hotel is situated in the historic city of Bath.
situated (adj)	/sɪtʃuːeɪtɪd/	situé	Blossoms Hotel is situated in the historic city of Bath.
address (n)	/ə'dres/	adresse	Susan's address is 14 Wellington Street, Glasgow.
capital (n)	/kæpɪtl/	capitale	Rome is the capital of Italy.
country (n)	/kʌntri/	pays	"Which country is Arnold Schwarzenegger from?" "The USA."
date (n)	/deɪt/	date	The date today is 30/06/06.
email address (n)	/iːmeɪl ə'dres/	adresse e-mail	Her email address is susan@barclay.co.uk.
fish restaurant (n)	/fɪʃ ˌrestɒrənt/	restaurant de poisson	The hotel has a fish restaurant .
gallery (n)	/gæləri/	galerie d'art	The hotel is near museums, galleries and shops.
museum (n)	/mjuːziːəm/	musée	The hotel is near museums , galleries and shops.
nationality (n)	/næʃənæləti/	nationalité	"What's her nationality ?" "Brazilian."
night (n)	/naɪt/	nuit	One night at the hotel is £85.
partner (n)	/pɑːtnə/	partenaire	Ask your partner .
picture (n)	/pɪktʃə/	image, illustration	Match the words with the pictures .
relation (n)	/rɪ'leɪʃn/	parenté	Your relations are the people in your family.
room (n)	/ru:m/	chambre	The hotel has nine rooms .
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	boutique	The hotel is near museums, galleries and shops .
train station (n)	/treɪn ˌsteɪʃn/	gare	Is the hotel near the train station ?
word (n)	/wɜːd/	mot	Match the words with the pictures.
book (v)	/bʊk/	réserver	The man books one night.

Unit 4 (p. 28)

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjʊ:təfl/	beau, belle	Picture 4 shows blue sky and beautiful people in Rio de Janeiro.
big (adj)	/bɪg/	grand	Picture 2 shows a big square in Moscow.
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/	bon marché, pas cher	Cheap is the opposite of expensive.
Chinese (adj)	/tʃaɪˈni:z/	chinois	Do you like Chinese food?
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	cher, coûteux	Picture 3 shows expensive shops in London.
favourite (adj)	/ˈfeɪv(ə)rət/	préféré	Nina's favourite singer is Shakira.
French (adj)	/frentʃ/	français_	I like French films.
new (adj)	/nju:/	nouveau, neuf	New is the opposite of old.
old (adj)	/əʊld/	vieux, ancien	Picture 2 shows a big square with old buildings.
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/	petit	Picture 3 shows small houses in Buenos Aires.
South African (adj)	/ˌsaʊθ ˈæfrɪkən/	sud-africain	"What nationality is Nina Frank?" " South African. "
ugly (adj)	/ʌɡli/	laid	Ugly is the opposite of beautiful.
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/	lentement	Can you speak more slowly , please?
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	bâtiment	Picture 2 shows a big square with old buildings .
bus (n)	/bʌs/	autobus	The buses in London are red.
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜ:t/	dessert	There are three desserts : apple pie, ice cream and lychees.
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	boisson	Nina's favourite drink is Malibu and Coke.
film (n)	/fɪlm/	film	I like French films .
food (n)	/fu:d/	nourriture	Fruit, fish and meat are all different kinds of food .
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	métier	"What's Nina's job ?" "She's a model."
model (n)	/ˈmɒdl/	mannequin	Nina Franks is a model .
people (n pl)	/ˈpi:pl/	gens, monde	Picture 4 shows blue sky and beautiful people in Rio de Janeiro.
singer (n)	/ˈsɪŋə/	chanteur	Nina's favourite singer is Shakira.
sky (n)	/skaɪ/	ciel	The sky in Rio de Janeiro is blue.
sport (n)	/spɔ:t/	sport	Tennis is a kind of sport .
square (n)	/skweə/	place	Picture 2 shows a big square with old buildings.
taxi (n)	/ˈtæksi/	taxi	The taxis in London are black.
wall (n)	/wɔ:l/	mur	Picture 1 shows red, orange, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.

like (v)	/laɪk/
speak (v)	/spi:k/
understand (v)	/ʌndə'stænd/
a kind of	/ə 'kaɪnd əv/

COLOURS

black (adj)	/blæk/
blue (adj)	/blu:/
brown (adj)	/braʊn/
green (adj)	/ɡri:n/
grey (adj)	/ɡreɪ/
orange (adj)	/'ɒrɪndʒ/
pink (adj)	/'pɪŋk/
red (adj)	/red/
white (adj)	/waɪt/
yellow (adj)	/'jeləʊ/

DRINK

coffee (n)	/'kɒfi/
tea (n)	/ti:/
wine (n)	/'waɪn/

FOOD

apple pie (n)	/'æpl 'paɪ/
chips (n pl)	/'tʃɪps/
cod (n)	/'kɒd/
fish (n)	/'fɪʃ/
fruit (n)	/'fru:t/
hamburger (n)	/'hæmbɜ:gə/
ice cream (n)	/'aɪs 'kri:m/
lychee (n)	/'laɪtʃi:/
meat (n)	/'mi:t/
pasta (n)	/'pæstə/

aimer, apprécier
parler
comprendre
une sorte de

noir
bleu
brun
vert
gris
orange
rose
rouge
blanc
jaune

café
thé
vin

tarte aux pommes
frites
cabillaud
poisson
fruit
hamburger
crème glacée
litchi
viande
pâte

"Do you **like** expensive restaurants?" "Yes, I do."
 Can you **speak** more slowly, please?
 I'm sorry, I don't **understand**.
 Cod is a **kind of** fish.

I like **black** coffee.
 The sky in Rio de Janeiro is **blue**.
 Tea and coffee are **brown** in colour.
Green is the colour of grass.
Grey is a mixture of black and white.
 Picture 1 shows red, **orange**, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.
Pink is a mixture of red and white.
 Picture 1 shows **red**, orange, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.
 Grey is a mixture of black and **white**.
Yellow is the colour of the sun.

Do you like black **coffee**?
 Tea and coffee are kinds of drink.
Wine is a kind of drink.

For dessert there's **apple pie**, ice cream or lychees.
 One of the main dishes is cod and **chips**.
Cod is a kind of fish.
 Cod is a kind of **fish**.
 "What are lychees?" "They're a kind of **fruit**."
 One **hamburger**, please.
 There are three desserts: apple pie, **ice cream** and lychees.
Lychees are a kind of fruit.
 Cod is a kind of fish; a hamburger is a kind of **meat**.
 Spaghetti is a kind of **pasta**.

pizza (n) /ˈpi:tə/

pizza

Pizza is a kind of Italian food.

SPORT

football (n) /ˈfʊtbɔ:l/

football

Football is a kind of sport.

swimming (n) /ˈswɪmɪŋ/

natation

Nina's favourite sport is **swimming**.

tennis (n) /ˈtenɪs/

tennis

Tennis is a kind of sport.

Unit 5 (p. 34)

female (adj) /ˈfi:meɪl/

féminin, femme

If you are **female** your life expectancy is longer than if you are male.

healthy (adj) /ˈhelθi/

sain

Do you eat **healthy** food?

male (adj) /meɪl/

masculin, mâle

If you are **male** your life expectancy is shorter than if you are female.

out (adj) /aʊt/

dehors

"Can I speak to Mr Jones?" "I'm sorry, he's **out**."

inside (adv) /ɪn'saɪd/

à l'intérieur

Working **inside** is not as healthy as working outside.

outside (adv) /aʊt'saɪd/

à l'extérieur

Working **outside** is healthier than working inside.

apartment (n) /ə'pɑ:tmənt/

appartement

I live in a new **apartment**.

dream job (n) /ˌdri:m 'dʒɒb/

métier de rêve

"What's your **dream job**?" "My dream job? Actor."

eat (v) /i:t/

manger

Do you **eat** meat?

friend (n) /frend/

ami

"Do your **friends** like football?" "Yes, they do."

hospital (n) /ˈhɒspɪtl/

hôpital

A doctor works in a **hospital**.

hour (n) /aʊə/

heure

Do you sleep 6—8 **hours**?

language (n) /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/

langue, langage

What **languages** do you speak?

life (n) /laɪf/

vie

If your score results are between 10 and 19, you must change your **life**.

life expectancy (n) /ˈlaɪf ɪkˌspektənˌsi/

espérance de vie

If your score results are between 20 and 29, your **life expectancy** is 75.

magazine (n) /ˌmæɡəˈziːn/

magazine

I'm a journalist. I work for *Hello* **magazine**.

manager (n) /ˈmænɪdʒə/

directeur

"Can I speak to the **manager**, please?" "I'm sorry. She's out."

office (n) /ˈɒfɪs/

bureau

A secretary works in an **office**.

phone (v) /fəʊn/

téléphoner

Phone the bank and say you want to speak to the manager.

hold on (phr v) /həʊld 'ɒn/

rester en ligne

"Can I speak to Janet, please?" "**Hold on** a minute.!"

sleep (v) /sli:p/

dormir

Do you **sleep** 6—8 hours?

smoke (v) /sməʊk/

fumer

If you **smoke**, you score 8 points.

work (v) /wɜ:k/
 Excuse me. (TS) /ɪk'skju:z ˌmi:
 Good morning. /gʊd 'mɔ:niŋ/

What do you do? /wɒt da ju 'du:z/

JOBS

actor (n) /'æktə/
 artist (n) /'ɑ:tɪst/
 DJ (n) /di:dʒeɪ/
 doctor (n) /'dɒktə/
 farmer (n) /'fɑ:mə/
 flight attendant (n) /flaɪt ə'tendənt/
 football player (n) /'fʊtbɔ:l ˌpleɪə/
 journalist (n) /'dʒɜ:nəlist/
 lawyer (n) /'lɔ:jə/
 musician (n) /mju:'zɪʃn/
 pilot (n) /'paɪlət/
 secretary (n) /'sekɹətəri/
 shop assistant (n) /ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt/
 taxi driver (n) /'tæksi ˌdraɪvə/
 teacher (n) /'ti:tʃə/

travailler
 Excusez-moi / Excuse moi
 Bonjour

Que faites- vous ? /
 Que fais-tu?

acteur
 artiste
 DJ
 docteur
 fermier
 hôtesse de l'air, steward
 joueur de football
 journaliste
 avocat
 musicien
 pilote
 secrétaire
 vendeur
 chauffeur de taxi
 professeur

Do you **work** inside or outside?
 "Excuse me. What do you do?" "I'm a lawyer."
 "Good morning. British Airways." "Oh, good morning. Can I speak to Mr Jones, please?"
 "What do you do?" "I'm a student."

The man in Picture 3 on p. 39 is an **actor**.
 The man in Picture e is an **artist**.
 The man in Picture 7 on p. 39 is a **DJ**.
 A **doctor** works in a hospital.
 A **farmer** works outside.
 I'm a **flight attendant**. I work for British Airways.
 The man in Picture c is a **football player**.
 I'm a **journalist**. I work for *Hello* magazine.
 The woman in Picture a is a **lawyer**.
 The woman in Picture f is a **musician**.
 The man in Picture d is a **pilot**.
 A **secretary** works in an office.
 A **shop assistant** works in a shop.
 The man in Picture b is a **taxi driver**.
 A **teacher** works in a school.

Unit 6 (p. 40)

young (adj) /jʌŋ/
 early (adv) /'ɜ:li/
 then (adv) /ðen/
 afternoon (n) /ɑ:ftənu:n/
 bed (n) /bed/
 breakfast (n) /'brekfəst/

jeune
 tôt
 puis
 après-midi
 lit
 petit déjeuner

We have two **young** children so we go to bed early.
 On weekdays he gets up **early**.
 He takes his son to school **then** he goes to the gym.
 On Saturdays he goes to bed in the **afternoon**.
 What time do you **go to bed**?
 I get up early and have **breakfast**.

dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/	dîner
evening (n)	/ˈiːvniŋ/	soir, soirée
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	gymnase, salle de gym
home (adv)	/həʊm/	maison
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/	déjeuner
midday (n)	/ˈmɪdˈdeɪ/	midi
midnight (n)	/ˈmɪdnɑɪt/	minuit
morning (n)	/ˈmɔːniŋ/	matin
night (n)	/naɪt/	nuit
recording studio (n)	/rɪˈkɔːdɪŋ ˌstjuːdiəʊ/	studio d'enregistrement
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/	douche
website (n)	/ˈwebsaɪt/	site Internet
weekday (n)	/ˈwiːkdeɪ/	jour de la semaine
world (n)	/ˈwɜːld/	monde
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	terminer, finir
get home (v)	/ɡet/	arriver, se rendre
go (v)	/ɡəʊ/	aller
have lunch (v)	/hæv/	avoir, prendre
play (v)	/pleɪ/	jouer
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/	se relaxer
study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/	étudier
take (v)	/teɪk/	emmener, prendre
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/	aller voir
watch TV (v)	/wɒtʃ/	regarder
after that	/ɑːftə ˈðæt/	ensuite, après ça
all round the world	/ɔːl raʊnd ðə ˈwɜːld/	tout autour du monde
have a good time	/hæv ə ɡʊd ˈtaɪm/	s'amuser, avoir du bon temps
Good evening.	/ɡʊd ˈiːvniŋ/	Bonne soirée
Goodnight.	/ɡʊdˈnaɪt/	Bonne nuit
Good afternoon.	/ɡʊf ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/	Bon après-midi
work hard	/wɜːk ˈhɑːd/	travailler dur

I finish work at 6.00 p.m. and have **dinner** with my family.
 On Saturdays he goes to work in the **evening**.
 He takes his son to school then he goes to the **gym**.
 On Sundays I go **home** in the morning.
 What time do you have **lunch**?
 It's **midday** (12.00).
 It's **midnight** (0.00).
 On Sundays I get home in the **morning**.
 On Saturdays I work all **night** in a club.
 On weekdays he works in a **recording studio**.
 He has a **shower** and then has lunch with his family.
 Visit my **website** at www.judgejules.net.
 On **weekdays** he gets up early.
 I work in clubs all round the **world**.
 What time do you **finish** work?
 On Sundays Judge Jules **gets** home in the morning.
 He **goes** to the gym in the morning.
 What time do you **have** lunch?
 On Sundays I listen to music and **play** with my children.
 In the afternoon on Sundays I **relax**.
 Do you **study** in the evenings?
 I have breakfast and **take** my son to school.
Visit my website at www.judgejules.net.
 Do you **watch** TV in the evenings?
 I go to the gym. **After that** I go to work in a recording studio.
 I work in clubs **all round the world**.
 I work hard but I also **have a good time**.
 "Good evening, Mr Edwards." "Goodnight, John."
 "Good evening, Mr Edwards." "Goodnight, John."
Good afternoon! Is that Mrs Harper?
 I **work hard** but I also have a good time.

DAILY ROUTINE

get up	/get 'ʌp/	se lever	I get up early.
have a shower	/hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/	prendre une douche	On Sundays he has a shower and has lunch with his family.
have breakfast/lunch/dinner	/hæv 'brekfəst/'lʌntʃ/'dɪnə/	prendre le petit déjeuner / déjeuner/ dîner	What time do you have breakfast/lunch/dinner ?
go to work	/gəʊ tə 'wɜ:k/	aller au travail	He goes to work in the evening on Saturdays.
finish work	/fɪnɪʃ 'wɜ:k/	finir de travailler	I finish work at 6.00 p.m.
get home	/get 'həʊm/	arriver à la maison	What time do you get home in the evening?
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/	aller au lit	On Saturdays he goes to bed in the afternoon.

DAYS

Monday (n)	/'mʌndeɪ/	lundi	Monday is the first day of the week.
Tuesday (n)	/'tju:zdeɪ/	mardi	Tuesday is the second day of the week.
Wednesday (n)	/'wenzdeɪ/	mercredi	Wednesday is the third day of the week.
Thursday (n)	/'θɜ:zdeɪ/	jeudi	Thursday is the fourth day of the week.
Friday (n)	/'fraɪdeɪ/	vendredi	Friday is the fifth day of the week.
Sunday (n)	/'sʌndeɪ/	samedi	Sunday is the last day of the week.
Saturday (n)	/'sætədeɪ/	dimanche	Saturday is the sixth day of the week.

TIME

What time is it?	/'wʌt 'taɪm ɪzɪt/	Quelle heure est-il ?	
	/ɪts (fɔ:) ə'klɒk/	Il est quatre heures.	It's (four) o'clock.
	/ɪts ˌfaɪv pa:st 'wʌn/	Il est une heure cinq.	It's five past (one).
	/ɪts ˌten pa:st 'ten/	Il est dix heures dix.	It's ten past (ten).
	/ɪts ˌkwɔ:tə pa:st ('faɪv)/	Il est cinq heures et quart.	It's quarter past (five).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti pa:st 'eɪt/	Il est huit heures vingt.	It's twenty past (eight).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti ˌfaɪv pa:st 'twelv/	Il est douze heures vingt-cinq.	It's twenty-five past (twelve).
	/ɪts ˌha:f pa:st 'tu:/	Il est deux heures et demie.	It's half past (two).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti ˌfaɪv tu 'ɪlev(ə)n/	Il est onze heures moins vingt-cinq.	It's twenty-five to (eleven).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti tu 'sevən/	Il est sept heures moins vingt.	It's twenty to (seven).
	/ɪts ˌkwɔ:tə tə 'sɪks/	Il est six heures moins le quart.	It's quarter to (six).
	/ɪts ˌten tə 'naɪn/	Il est neuf heures moins dix.	It's ten to (nine).

/Its ,faɪv tə 'θri:/	Il est trois heures moins cinq.	It's five to (three).
/Its (fɔ:) eɪ'em/ /Its (fɔ:) ɪn ðə mɔ:mɪŋ/	Il est quatre heures du matin.	It's (4.00) a.m./It's (four) in the morning.
/Its (eɪt) pr'eɪm/ /Its (eɪt) ɪn ði: ɪvɪŋ/	Il est huit heures du soir.	It's (8.00) p.m./It's (eight) in the evening.
/Its ,mɪd'deɪ/	Il est midi.	It's midday.
/Its ,mɪdnɑɪt/	Il est minuit.	It's midnight.

Review B (p. 46)

late (adv)	/leɪt/	tard	I finish work at 1.00 or 2.00 a.m. and get home very late .
airline (n)	/eəlaɪn/	compagnie aérienne	Aiko works for an airline .
cat (n)	/kæt/	chat	Anna has a cat . Her name is Smudge.
guitar (n)	/gɪ'tɑ:/	guitare	Dan plays the guitar in a big jazz club in New York.
wake up (phr v)	/weɪk'ʌp/	se réveiller	We wake up early on weekdays.
sleep (v)	/sli:p/	dormir	After that, I go back to bed and sleep .

Unit 7 (p. 50)

famous (adj)	/feɪməs/	célèbre	There are a lot of famous places to visit in New York.
fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	fantastique	There are some fantastic restaurants in China Town.
good (adj)	/gʊd/	bon	The cocktails are very good at the Hudson Hotel.
spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjʊlə/	spectaculaire	There's a spectacular view of Manhattan from the top of the Empire State Building.
top (adj)	/tɒp/	premier, principal	Look at the list of top five things to do in NYC on p. 52.
bar (n)	/bɑ:/	bar	There are 400 restaurants and bars in SoHo.
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/	plage	Is there a beach in your city?
centre (n)	/sentə/	centre	I live in an apartment in the centre of Greenwich village.
church (n)	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	église	Is there a church near your house?

cinema (n)	/ˈsɪnəmə/
cocktail (n)	/ˈkɒkteɪl/
place (n)	/pleɪs/
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/
running track (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˈtræk/
show (n)	/ʃəʊ/
sports shop (n)	/ˈspɔːts ʃɒp/
street (n)	/stri:t/
tree (n)	/tri:/
view (n)	/vju:/
visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/
zoo (n)	/zu:/
hate (v)	/heɪt/
love (v)	/lʌv/
sit (v)	/sɪt/
Is there ...? / Are there ...?	/ɪz ˌðeə/ /ɑː ˌðeə/
There's .../There are ...	/ðeəz/ /ðeə ˈɑː/
over there	/əʊvə ˈðeə/

PLACES IN A CITY

airport (n)	/ˈeəpɔːt/
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/
lake (n)	/leɪk/
museum (n)	/mjuːˈziəm/
park (n)	/pɑːk/
river (n)	/ˈrɪvə/
square (n)	/skweə/
station (n)	/ˈsteɪʃ(ə)n/
statue (n)	/ˈstætjuː/
theatre (n)	/ˈθɪətə/

cinéma
cocktail
endroit
restaurant
sentier pour courir
spectacle
boutique de sport
rue
arbre
vue
visiteurs
zoo
haïr
aimer
s'asseoir
Y a t'il... ? / Y a t'il... ?
Il y a... / Il y a ...
là-bas

aéroport
pont
immeuble
lac
musée
parc
rivière
place
gare
statue
théâtre

Building 2 on p. 55 is a **cinema**.
 The **cocktails** are very good at the Hudson Hotel.
 My favourite **place** in New York City is Central Park.
 There are 400 **restaurants** and bars in SoHo.
 There's a 2.5 kilometre **running track** around the lake in Central Park.
 Go to a **show** on Broadway!
 I work in a **sports shop** near the Chrysler Building.
 What's the name of the **street** where you live?
 There a lot of **trees** in Central Park.
 There's a spectacular **view** of Manhattan from the top of the Empire State Building.
 There are 25 million **visitors** every year to Central Park.
 Is there a **zoo** in Central Park?
 Do you love or **hate** the place where you live?
 Do you **love** or hate the place where you live?
 I love **sitting** near the lake, watching people.
Is there a zoo in your city? **Are there** any bars near here?
There's a zoo in the park. **There are** 400 restaurants and bars in SoHo.
 "Is there a pharmacy near here?" "A pharmacy? Er, yes – **over there.**"

Is there an **airport** in your city?
 The Ponte Vecchio is a famous **bridge** in Italy.
 I work in a sports shop near the Chrysler **Building**.
 I love sitting near the **lake**, watching people.
 Is there a **museum** in your city?
 Central Park is a big **park** in the centre of New York.
 I work in an office near the Hudson **river**.
 Picture 4 on p. 50 shows Times **Square**.
 Picture 2 on p. 50 shows Grand Central **Station** in New York.
 The **Statue** of Liberty is one of the most famous **statues** in the world.
 There are 38 **theatres** on Broadway.

US & UK ENGLISH

ATM (n)	/eɪtiː'em/	distributeur automatique de billets	An ATM is the American word for a cashpoint.
cashpoint (n)	/kæʃpɔɪnt/	distributeur automatique de billets	A cashpoint is the British word for an ATM.
chemist's (n)	/kɛmɪsts/	pharmacie	A chemist's is the British word for a pharmacy.
pharmacy (n)	/fɑ:məsi/	pharmacie	A pharmacy is the American word for a chemist's.
restroom (n)	/restru:m/	toilettes	A restroom is the American word for a toilet.
subway station (n)	/sʌlbweɪ ˌsteɪf(ə)n/	station de métro	A subway station is the American word for an underground station.
toilet (n)	/tɔɪlət/	toilettes	A toilet is the British word for a restroom.
underground station (n)	/ʌndəgraʊnd ˌsteɪf(ə)n/	station de métro	An underground station is the British word for a subway station.

VERB PHRASES WITH GO

Go down ...	/gəʊ 'daʊn/	Descendre...	Go down 5 th Avenue!
Go for a run in ...	/gəʊ fər ə'raʊn ɪn/	Aller pour courir à...	Go for a run in Central Park!
Go out in ...	/gəʊ 'aʊt ɪn/	Sortir dans...	Go out in SoHo!
Go to the top of ...	/gəʊ tə ðə 'tɒp əv/	Aller au sommet de...	Go to the top of the Empire State Building!
Go to ...	/gəʊ ˌtuː/	Aller à ...	Go to a show!

Unit 8 (p. 56)

best (adj)	/best/	meilleur	Antoine thinks his kitchen is the best room in his house.
hot (adj)	/hɒt/	chaud (très)	Zainab thinks airports are big, ugly and hot .
modern (adj)	/mɒdə'n/	moderne	I love Paris. I don't like modern cities.
downstairs (adv)	/daʊn'steəz/	en bas	Downstairs , there's a hall, living room, dining room and kitchen.
each (determiner)	/i:tʃ/	chaque	Thousands of tourists visit the house each year.
beer (n)	/bɪə/	bière	Would you like a beer ?
birthday (n)	/bɜ:θdeɪ/	anniversaire	Today is Samantha's sixth birthday .
cup (n)	/kʌp/	tasse	Would you like a cup of tea?
cycling (n)	/saɪklɪŋ/	faire de la bicyclette	Akane likes walking or cycling .

floor (n)	/flɔ:/
front door (n)	/frʌnt 'dɔ:/
glass (n)	/glɑ:s/
the Internet (n)	/ði: 'ɪntənət/
mansion (n)	/'mænfən/
famous	/'feɪməs/
number one hit (n)	/'nʌmbə wʌn 'hɪt/
photo (n) (TS)	/'fəʊtəʊ/
tourist (n)	/'tʊərɪst/
walking (n)	/'wɔ:kɪŋ/
wall (n) (TS)	/'wɔ:l/
water (n)	/'wɔ:tə/
sit down (phr v)	/'sɪt 'daʊn/
above (prep)	/'əbʌv/
imagine (v)	/'ɪmædʒɪn/
offer (v)	/'ɒfə/
think (v)	/'θɪŋk/
write (v)	/'raɪt/
Come in!	/'kʌm 'ɪn/
do your shopping	/'du: jɔ: 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
Happy birthday!	/'hæpi 'bɜ:θdeɪ/
He's/She's out.	/'hi:z/'ʃi:z 'aʊt/
Is she/he in?	/'ɪz 'ʃi:/'hi: 'ɪn/
Would you like ...?	/'wʊd ju: laɪk/

ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/'bɑ:θ,rʊ:m/
bedroom (n)	/'bed,rʊ:m/
dining room (n)	/'daɪnɪŋ ,rʊ:m/
hall (n)	/'hɔ:l/
kitchen (n)	/'kɪtʃən/
living room (n)	/'lɪvɪŋ ,rʊ:m/
toilet (n)	/'tɔɪlət/

étage	
porte d'entrée	
verre	
l'Internet, en ligne	
château, hôtel particulier	
célèbre	
succès, numéro un	
photo	
touriste	
marche	
mur	
eau	
s'asseoir	
au-dessus	
imaginer	
offrir	
penser	
écrire	
Entrez ! Entre!	
faire ses courses	
Bon anniversaire !	
Il est / Elle est sorti (e)	
Est-elle /-il là ?	
Aimeriez-vous... ? /	
Aimerais-tu... ?	

salle de bain	
chambre	
salle à manger	
couloir	
cuisine	
salon	
toilettes,WC	

Mr and Mrs Robinson live on the second **floor**.
 Paul's bedroom is above the **front door**.
 Would you like a **glass** of cola?
 I do my shopping on **the Internet**.
 Paul lives in a **mansion** in the USA.
 There are a lot of **famous** places to visit
Love Me Do was the Beatles' first **number one hit**.
 There's a **photo** of Paul playing his guitar.
 Thousands of **tourists** visit the house each year.
 Akane likes **walking** or cycling.
 On the **walls** are photos of the family.
 Would you like a glass of **water**?
 "Sit down, Bryan." "Thanks."
 Paul's bedroom is **above** the front door.
 Can you **imagine** dinner with the McCartney family in this room?
 What does Mrs Gregg **offer** Bryan?
 What do you **think** of your city?
 The Beatles **wrote** their first number one hit in Paul's house.
 Hello, Bryan. **Come in**.
 I **do my shopping** on the Internet.
 Today is Samantha's sixth **birthday**. **Happy Birthday**, Samantha!
 "Where's Jo?" "**Jo's out**."
 "Is Jo in?" "No, she's out."
Would you like a cup of tea?

The **bathroom's** upstairs.
 Paul's **bedroom** is above the front door.
 Downstairs there's a **dining room**, living room and kitchen.
 The **hall** is just inside the front door.
 Downstairs there's a dining room, living room and **kitchen**.
 Downstairs there's a dining room, **living room** and kitchen.
 There's also a bathroom and a **toilet** upstairs.

FURNITURE

armchair (n)	/ɑ:mtʃeə/
bath (n)	/bɑ:θ/
bed (n)	/bed/
carpet (n)	/ˈkɑ:pɪt/
chair (n)	/tʃeə/
cooker (n)	/ˈkʊkə/
lamp (n)	/læmp/
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/
sink (n)	/sɪŋk/
sofa (n)	/ˈseʊfə/
table (n)	/ˈteɪb(ə)l/
television (n)	/ˌtelɪˈvɪʒ(ə)n/
toilet (n)	/ˈtɔɪlət/
washing machine (n)	/ˈwɒʃɪŋ məˈʃiːn/

ORDINAL NUMBERS

first (1 st)	/fɜ:st/
second (2 nd)	/ˈsekənd/
third (3 rd)	/θɜ:d/
fourth (4 th)	/fɔ:θ/
fifth (5 th)	/fɪfθ/
sixth (6 th)	/sɪksθ/
seventh (7 th)	/ˈsevənθ/
eighth (8 th)	/eɪtθ/
ninth (9 th)	/naɪnθ/
tenth (10 th)	/tenθ/

fauteuil
baignoire
lit
tapis
chaise
cuisinière
lampe
douche
évier
sofa
table
télévision
WC
machine à laver

premier (1 ^{er})
deuxième (2 ^{ème})
troisième (3 ^{ème})
quatrième (4 ^{ème})
cinquième (5 ^{ème})
sixième (6 ^{ème})
septième (7 ^{ème})
huitième (8 ^{ème})
neuvième (9 ^{ème})
dixième (10 ^{ème})

There's an **armchair** in the living room.

In the bathroom, there's a **bath** but there isn't a shower.

How many **beds** are there in Paul's bedroom?

Is there a **carpet** in the living room?

How many **chairs** are there in the dining room?

There's a **cooker** in the kitchen.

There's a **lamp** in the living room.

In the bathroom, there's a bath but there isn't a **shower**.

There's a **sink** in the kitchen.

There's an armchair and a **sofa** in the living room.

There's a **table** and six chairs in the dining room.

There's a **television** in the living room – one of the first.

Is the **toilet** in the bathroom?

There's a **washing machine** in the kitchen.

Unit 9 (p. 62)

delicious (adj)	/drɪʃəs/	délicieux
healthy (adj)	/helθi/	sain
large (adj)	/lɑ:dʒ/	grand
medium (adj)	/mi:diəm/	moyen
possible (adj)	/pɒsəb(ə)l/	possible
body (n)	/bɒdi/	corps
diet (n)	/daɪət/	régime
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	plat
meal (n)	/mi:l/	repas
snack (n)	/snæk/	en-cas
street food (n)	/stri:t fu:d/	cuisine à emporter
cook (v)	/kʊk/	cuisiner
lose (v)	/lu:z/	perdre
spend (v)	/spend/	dépenser
start (v)	/stɑ:t/	commencer
Anything else?	/,eniθɪŋ 'els/	autre chose?
at home	/ət 'həʊm/	à la maison
every day/week etc	/,evri 'dei/wi:k/	chaque jour / semaine etc
Here you are.	/hɪə ju: ,ɑ:/	voilà, voici
How often ...?	/,haʊ 'ɒf(ə)n/	Combien de fois... ?
What about you?	/,wɒt əbaʊt 'ju:/	Quant à vous ? (et pour vous ?)

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always	/ɔ:lweɪz/	toujours
never	/nevə/	jamais
not usually	/nɒt 'ju:ʒʊəli/	pas habituellement
sometimes	/sʌmtaɪmz/	quelques fois
usually	/ju:ʒʊəli/	habituellement

Mike thinks Thai street food is **delicious**.

I can have three **healthy** meals for \$4 a day.

"Can I have a cappuccino, please?" "Small, medium or **large**."

Can I have a **medium** Americano with sugar?

It's **possible** to eat all your favourite things and lose one kilo a week.

Women – do you want to have a **body** like Halle Berry?

With the 3-hour **diet**, you have a small meal or snack every three hours.

"Pad Thai" is Mike's favourite **dish**.

The main **meals** of the day are breakfast, lunch and dinner.

You can have milk and chocolate for **Snack A**.

I love Thai **street food** – it's cheap and delicious.

He never **cooks** at home.

It's possible to eat all your favourite things and **lose** one kilo a week.

Mike doesn't usually **spend** more than \$4 a day.

I **start** breakfast with fresh fruit.

"**Anything else**?" "Yes. Can I have a medium Americano?"

Mike never cooks **at home**.

"How often do you drink coffee?" "**Every day**."

"That's \$7.25, please." "**Here you are**." "Thank you."

"**How often** do you drink coffee?" "Every day."

"I have tea for breakfast. **What about you**?" "I have orange juice."

I **always** have noodles for dinner.

Mike **never** cooks at home.

He doesn't **usually** spend more than \$4 a day.

He **sometimes** has a cup of coffee for breakfast.

I **usually** drink Chang beer.

DRINKS

Americano (n)	/əˌmerɪˈkɑːnəʊ/
beer (n)	/bɪə/
cappuccino (n)	/ˌkæpəˈtʃiːnəʊ/
coffee (n)	/ˈkɒfi/
cola (n)	/ˈkəʊlə/
espresso (n)	/esˈpresəʊ/
hot chocolate (n)	/hɒt ˈtʃɒklət/
iced coffee (n)	/aɪst ˈkɒfi/
iced tea (n)	/aɪst ˈtiː/
milk (n)	/mɪlk/
orange juice (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/
tea (n)	/tiː/
water (n)	/ˈwɔːtə/

FOOD

biscuits (n pl)	/ˈbɪskɪts/
bread (n)	/bred/
cake (n)	/keɪk/
cereal (n)	/ˈsɪəriəl/
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/
chocolate (n)	/ˈtʃɒklət/
eggs (n)	/egz/
(fresh) fruit (n)	/(fref) fru:t/
green beans (n pl)	/ˌɡriːn ˈbiːnz/
hamburger (n)	/ˈhæmbɜːɡə/
ice cream (n)	/aɪs ˈkriːm/
meat (n)	/mi:t/
noodles (n pl)	/ˈnuːd(ə)lz/
papaya (n)	/pəˈpaɪə/
pineapple (n)	/ˈpaɪnæp(ə)l/
potatoes (n pl)	/pəˈteɪtəʊz/
rice (n)	/raɪs/

Americano
bière
cappuccino
café
cola
express
chocolat chaud
café glacé
thé glacé
lait
jus d'orange
thé
eau

biscuits
pain
gâteau
céréales
frites
chocolat
œufs
fruit (frais)
haricots verts
hamburger
glace
viande
nouilles
papaye
ananas
pommes de terre
riz

A medium **Americano** with sugar, please.
 Mike usually drinks Chang **beer**.
 "Can I have a **cappuccino**, please?" "Small, medium or large."
 He sometimes has a cup of **coffee** for breakfast.
 "How often do you drink **cola**?" "Never."
 An **espresso** is a strong black coffee.
 A large **hot chocolate**, please.
Iced coffee is very cold coffee.
Iced tea is very cold tea.
 You can have **milk** and chocolate for Snack A.
 I always have **orange juice** for breakfast.
 "Do you drink **tea** or coffee for breakfast?" "**Tea.**"
 Mike usually drinks **water** for breakfast.

You can have tea and **biscuits** for Snack B.
 Do you have **bread** with your meals?
 You can have **cake** for Snack C.
 "How often do you eat **cereal**?" "Every day."
 Do you want **chips** or beans?
 You can have milk and **chocolate** for Snack A.
 I never have **eggs** for breakfast.
 Mike starts breakfast with **fresh fruit** – pineapple, watermelon or papaya.
 I sometimes have **green beans** for dinner.
 "How often do you eat **hamburgers**?" "Never."
 On the 3-hour diet you can have **ice cream** for dinner.
 Do you prefer fish or **meat**?
 I always have **noodles** for dinner.
 I start breakfast with fresh fruit – pineapple, watermelon or **papaya**.
 He starts breakfast with fresh fruit – **pineapple**, watermelon or papaya.
 On the 3-hour diet you can have **potatoes** for dinner.
 He has **rice** and eggs or **rice** and meat for lunch.

salad (n)	/sæləd/
sandwich (n)	/sæn(d)wɪdʒ/
soup (n)	/su:p/
sugar (v)	/fʊgə/
watermelon (n)	/wɔ:təmelən/

salade
sandwich
soupe
sucre
pastèque

Salad is a healthy food.
I have **sandwiches** for lunch every day.
Thai **soup** is very good.
Can I have a medium Americano with **sugar**?
He starts breakfast with fresh fruit – pineapple, **watermelon** or papaya.

MEALS

breakfast (n)	/brekfest/
dinner (n)	/dɪnə/
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/

petit déjeuner
dîner
déjeuner

I usually have orange juice for **breakfast**.
On the 3-hour diet you can have meat and green beans for **dinner**.
I sometimes cook **lunch** on Sundays.

Review C (p. 68)

accommodation (n)	/əˌkɒmə'deɪʃn/
apple (n)	/æpl/
area (n)	/eəriə/
banana (n)	/bə'nɑ:nə/
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/
dream home (n)	/dri:m 'həʊm/
location (n) (TS)	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/
place (n) (TS)	/pleɪs/
townhouse (n)	/taʊnhaʊs/

logement
pomme
quartier, zone
banane
fromage
appartement de rêve
endroit
demeure, résidence
maison de ville

"What type of **accommodation** do you want?" "An apartment."
How often do you eat **apples**?
"Which **area** do you want to live in?" "In the centre."
I sometimes have a **banana** for breakfast.
"Do you like **cheese**?" "Yes, I love it."
My **dream home** is a sixth-floor apartment in the centre of Paris.
The apartment is in a fantastic **location**.
I think I have a **place** for you – a third-floor apartment in Manhattan.
I live in a **townhouse** in Greenwich Village in the centre of New York.

Unit 10 (p. 72)

traditional (adj)	/trə'dɪʃ(ə)nəl/
carnival (n)	/kɑ:nɪv(ə)l/
costume (n)	/kɒstjʊ:m/
fiesta (n)	/fi:'estə/

traditionnel
carnaval
costume (déguisement)
fiesta (fête)

It's fiesta so they're wearing **traditional** clothes.
They're wearing costumes for the Venice **carnival**.
They're wearing **costumes** for the Venice carnival.
They're dancing and enjoying the sunshine at the **fiesta**.

parasol (n)	/ˈpærəsəl/
policeman (n)	/pəˈliːsmən/
receptionist (n)	/rɪˈsepʃ(ə)nɪst/
sunshine (n)	/ˈsʌnʃaɪn/
uniform (n)	/ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/
look for (phr v)	/ˈlʊk ˈfɔː/
try on (phr v)	/ˈtraɪ ˈɒn/
buy (v)	/baɪ/
call (v)	/kɔːl/
dance (v)	/dɑːns/
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/
wear (v)	/weə/
Can I help you?	/kæn aɪ ˈhelp juː/

listen to music	/lɪsən tə ˈmjuːzɪk/
What size ...?	/wɒt ˈsaɪz/

CLOTHES

boots (n pl)	/ˈbuːts/
dress (n)	/dres/
hat (n)	/hæt/
jacket (n)	/ˈdʒækɪt/
jeans (n pl)	/dʒiːnz/
kimono (n)	/kɪˈmɒnəʊ/
shirt (n)	/ʃɜːt/
shoes (n pl)	/ʃuːz/
skirt (n)	/skɜːt/
suit (n)	/suːt/
tie (n)	/taɪ/
top (n)	/tɒp/
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/
trousers (n pl)	/ˈtraʊzəz/
T-shirt (n)	/ˈtiːʃɜːt/

parasol	
agent de police	
réceptionniste	
soleil, ensoleillement	
uniforme	
chercher	
essayer	
acheter	
appeler, téléphoner	
danser	
profiter	
porter (s'habiller)	
Puis-je vous aider? / Est-ce que je peux t'aider?	
écouter de la musique	
Quelle taille... ?	

bottes	
robe	
chapeau	
veste	
jean	
kimono	
chemise	
chaussures	
jupe	
costume	
cravatte	
haut	
baskets	
pantalon	
T-shirt	

Yuko is holding a **parasol**.
 Paolo is a **policeman** so he wears a uniform for work.
 Lola and Ana are **receptionists** in a hotel in Marbella.
 They're dancing and enjoying the **sunshine** at the fiesta.
 Paolo is a policeman so he wears a **uniform** for work.
 I'm **looking for** a dress for my wife.
 Can I **try on** these clothes?
 Is Kate **buying** fish for dinner?
 A woman is **calling** her husband from her office.
 Lola and Ana are **dancing** at the fiesta.
 They're **enjoying** the sunshine.
 They always **wear** blue skirts and white tops for work.
 "Can I **help you**?" "Yes, I'm looking for a dress."
 "What are you doing?" "I'm **listening to music**."
 "What **size** is she?" "I think she's medium."

Kate is wearing red **boots**.
 Jasmine is wearing a red **dress**.
 Kate is wearing a blue **hat**.
 Leon is wearing a black **jacket**.
 "Is Yuko wearing **jeans**?" "No, she isn't."
 Yuko is wearing a **kimono** and holding a parasol.
 Jason is wearing a white **shirt**.
 Leon and Jasmine are wearing black **shoes**.
 Kate is wearing a brown **skirt**.
 Jason is wearing a grey **suit**.
 Jason is wearing an orange **tie**.
 Kate is wearing a green **top**.
 Jason is wearing black and white **trainers**.
 Leon is wearing blue **trousers**.
 Leon is wearing a yellow **T-shirt**.

VERB PHRASES

do your homework/ the housework/the washing	/ˌduː ʒɔː ˈhəʊmwɜːk/ðə ˈhaʊswɜːk/ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ/	faire ses devoirs / le ménage / la lessive	“What are you doing?” “I’m doing my homework. ” “Good boy.”
make coffee/dinner/ a phone call	/ˌmeɪk ˈkɒfi/dɪnə/ə ˈfəʊn ˌkɔːl/	faire du café / le dîner / donner un coup de fil	“What are you doing, Dad?” “I’m making dinner. ”
play football/the piano	/ˌpleɪ ˈfʊtbɔːl/ðə piˈæniəʊ/	jouer au football / du piano	“Do you play the piano? ” “Yes, I do.”
read a book/an email/ a newspaper	/ˌriːd ə ˈbʊk/ən ˈiːmeɪl/ə ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/	lire un livre / un e-mail / un journal	Don says he’s making dinner but he’s reading the newspaper.

Unit 11 (p. 78)

famous (adj) (TS)	/ˈfeɪməs/	célèbres	What famous words did Neil Armstrong say?
giant (adj) (TS)	/ˈdʒaɪənt/	géant	“That’s one small step for man, but one giant leap for mankind.”
historic (adj) (TS)	/hɪˈstɔːrɪk/	historique	Five hundred million people watched the historic event on television.
next (adj) (TS)	/nekst/	prochain	Our next event is Live 8.
quiet (adj)	/ˈkwaɪət/	calme	Japanese people are usually quiet but we were very excited.
sunny (adj)	/ˈsʌni/	ensoleillé	“Was it sunny yesterday?” “No, it wasn’t.”
tragic (adj) (TS)	/ˈtrædʒɪk/	tragique	The death of Princess Diana was a tragic event.
arts centre (n)	/ɑːts ˌsentə/	centre d’arts	What events are on at the Arts Centre?
band (n)	/bænd/	orchestre, groupe	The bands at the concert were great.
box office (n)	/ˈbɒks ˌɒfɪs/	guichet	“Hello, Box Office. ” “Oh, hello. I’d like to buy tickets for <i>Shrek</i> , please.”
cash (n)	/kæʃ/	en liquide (argent)	Does the woman want to pay by cash or credit card?
cheque (n)	/tʃek/	chèque	Does the woman want to pay by cash, cheque or credit card?
concert (n)	/ˈkɒnsət/	concert	The concert was in Red Square, near the Kremlin.
credit card (n)	/ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	carte de crédit	She wants to pay by credit card.
death (n) (TS)	/deθ/	mort	The death of Princess Diana was a tragic event.
expiry date (n)	/ɪkˈspɪəri ˌdeɪt/	date d’expiration	“Can I have the expiry date? ” “January 2012.”
event (n)	/ɪˈvent/	événements	What events are on at the Arts Centre?
football match (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌmætʃ/	match de football	Our first event is an important football match.
funeral (n) (TS)	/ˈfjuːn(ə)rəl/	enterrement, funérailles	Two and a half billion people watched her funeral on television.

leap (n) (TS)	/li:p/
mankind (n) (TS)	/mæn'kaɪnd/
month (n)	/mʌnθ/
moon (n) (TS)	/mu:n/
nightclub (n)	/'naɪtklʌb/
party (n)	/'pɑ:ti/
penalty (n) (TS)	/'penəlti/
political message (n)	/'pɒlɪtɪk(ə)l 'mesɪdʒ/
rock music (n)	/'rɒk 'mju:zɪk/
secondary school (n)	/'sekəndri ,sku:l/
ticket (n)	/'tɪkɪt/
town (n)	/'taʊn/
wedding (n)	/'wedɪŋ/
week (n)	/'wi:k/
year (n)	/'jɪə/
be born (v)	/'bi 'bɔ:n/
cry (v)	/'kraɪ/
land (v) (TS)	/'lænd/
pay (v)	/'peɪ/

COMMON ADJECTIVES

amazing (adj)	/'əmeɪzɪŋ/
awful (adj)	/'ɔ:f(ə)l/
boring (adj)	/'bɔ:ɪŋ/
brilliant (adj)	/'brɪljənt/
excellent (adj)	/'eksələnt/
excited (adj)	/'ɪksaɪtɪd/
great (adj)	/'greɪt/
happy (adj)	/'hæpi/
important (adj)	/'ɪm'pɔ:tənt/
lucky: be ... (adj)	/'lʌki/
terrible (adj)	/'terəbl/
wonderful (adj)	/'wʌndəf(ə)l/

bond, saut	
humanité	
mois	
lune	
club de nuit	
soirée, fête	
penalty	
message politique	
musique rock	
école secondaire (collège)	
billet	
ville	
mariage	
semaine	
année	
être né	
pleurer	
atterrir	
payer	

surprenant	
effroyable	
ennuyant	
brillant (très doué)	
excellent	
excité	
très bien, très bon	
content, heureux	
important	
chanceux	
mauvais (pas bon)	
merveilleux	

“That’s one small step for man, but one giant **leap** for mankind.”
 “That’s one small step for man, but one giant leap for **mankind**.”
 There are twelve **months** in a year.
 Were you born when the first man landed on the **moon**?
 I was at a **nightclub** last night.
 I was at a **party** last weekend.
 France lost the match on **penalties**.
 The music was great but the **political message** was more important.
 Gary thinks that Brian Wilson is the Mozart of **rock music**.
 Were you at **secondary school** in 2002?
 I’d like to buy **tickets** for *Shrek*, please.
 “Were you and your friends in **town** yesterday?” “No, we weren’t.”
 I was at a **wedding** last month.
 Last **week** I was at a restaurant.
 The concert in London last **year** was wonderful.
 “**Was** your mother **born** before 1963?” “Yes, she was.”
 Robbie Williams and Madonna were brilliant. I **cried**.
 Were you born when the first man **landed** on the moon?
 “How would you like to **pay**?” “By credit card.”

The concert was **amazing** – we were very excited.
 The musicians were boring and the concert was **awful**.
 The musicians were **boring** and the concert was awful.
 Robbie Williams and Madonna were **brilliant**. I cried.
 The music was **excellent** and it was really hot.
 Japanese people are usually quiet but we were very **excited**.
 The bands were **great** and Brian Wilson was fantastic.
 The concert was great and I was **happy** to be there.
 The music was great but the political message was more **important**.
 Live 8 was amazing. I was **lucky** to have a ticket.
 Elton John was **terrible** but Madonna was brilliant.
 The concert was so **wonderful** I cried!

MONTHS

January (n)	/ˈdʒænjuəri/	janvier
February (n)	/ˈfebruəri/	février
March (n)	/mɑːtʃ/	mars
April (n)	/ˈeɪprəl/	avril
May (n)	/meɪ/	mai
June (n)	/dʒuːn/	juin
July (n)	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/	juillet
August (n)	/ˈɔːɡəst/	août
September (n)	/sepˈtembəl/	septembre
October (n)	/ɒkˈtəʊbəl/	octobre
November (n)	/nəvˈembəl/	novembre
December (n)	/diˈsembəl/	décembre

January is the first month of the year.
February is the second month of the year.
March is the third month of the year.
April is the fourth month of the year.
May is the fifth month of the year.
June is the sixth month of the year.
July is the seventh month of the year.
August is the eighth month of the year.
September is the ninth month of the year.
October is the tenth month of the year.
November is the eleventh month of the year.
December is the twelfth month of the year.

Unit 12 (p. 84)

deaf (adj)	/def/	sourd
poor (adj)	/pɔː/	pauvre
professional (adj)	/prəˈfeʃ(ə)nəl/	professionnel
simple (adj)	/ˈsɪmp(ə)l/	simple
again (adv)	/əˈɡeɪn/	à (de) nouveau
finally (adv)	/ˈfɑːnəli/	enfin
last (adv)	/lɑːst/	dernier
later (adv)	/ˈleɪtə/	plus tard
animal (n)	/ˈænɪm(ə)l/	animal
bicycle (n)	/ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/	bicyclette
cancer (n)	/ˈkænsəl/	cancer
chemotherapy (n)	/ˌkiːməʊˈθerəpi/	chimiothérapie
cyclist (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪst/	cycliste
driving test (n)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌtest/	examen de permis de conduire

Beethoven went **deaf** but he wrote wonderful music.
 Mother Teresa gave all her time and love to **poor** people.
 In 1992 Lance Armstrong became a **professional** cyclist.
 Mother Teresa lived a very **simple** life.
 In 1998 he started racing **again**.
Finally, he recovered from cancer.
 He lost his first important race – he finished **last!**
Later, he started the Lance Armstrong Foundation.
 Leonardo da Vinci was a vegetarian who loved **animals**.
 He got his first **bicycle** in 1978.
 He wanted to help other people with **cancer**.
 He had two operations and **chemotherapy**.
 In 1992 Lance Armstrong became a professional **cyclist**.
 “Are you OK?” “No. It’s my **driving test** today.”

exam (n)	/ɪg'zæm/
expedition (n)	/ˌɛkspə'dɪʃ(ə)n/
explorer (n)	/ɪk'splɔːrə/
genius (n)	/dʒiːniəs/
helicopter (n)	/ˈhɛlɪkɒptə/
high school (n)	/ˈhaɪ ˌskuːl/
king (n)	/kɪŋ/
leader (n)	/ˈliːdə/
love (n)	/lʌv/
operation (n)	/ˌɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/
race (n)	/reɪs/
relationship (n)	/rɪˌleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/
route (n)	/ruːt/
sporting hero (n)	/ˌspɔːtɪŋ ˈhɪərəʊ/
team (n)	/tiːm/
vegetarian (n)	/ˌvedʒə'teəriən/
voyage (n)	/ˈvɔɪdʒ/
wedding anniversary (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ ˌæniˌvɜːs(ə)ri/
become (v)	/brɪ'kʌm/
design (v)	/dɪ'zain/
die (v)	/daɪ/
finish (v)	/fɪnɪʃ/
graduate (v)	/ˈgrædʒu,eɪt/
help (v)	/help/
paint (v)	/peɪnt/
plan (v)	/plæn/
recover (v)	/rɪ'kʌvə/
remarry (v)	/rɪːmæri/
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/
separate (v)	/ˈsepə'reɪt/
be engaged	/biː ɪn'geɪdʒd/

examen	
expédition	
explorateur	
génie	
hélicoptère	
lycée	
roi	
chef	
amour	
opération (chirurgicale)	
course	
relation	
route, itinéraire	
sportif favori	
équipe	
végétarien	
voyage (tour)	
anniversaire de mariage	
devenir	
dessiner	
mourir	
terminer, finir	
être reçu (à ses examens)	
aider	
peindre	
planifier	
se remettre (d'une maladie, de qqch)	
se remarier	
prendre sa retraite	
se séparer	
être fiancé	

Good Luck in your **exam**!

Ferdinand Magellan was the leader of the **expedition**.
 Juan Sebastián Elcano was a Spanish **explorer**.
 Leonardo da Vinci was a **genius**.
 Da Vinci designed the first **helicopter**.
 He graduated from **high school** in 1988.
 The **king** of Spain sent an expedition to find a route to the East.
 Ferdinand Magellan was the **leader** of the expedition.
 Mother Teresa gave all her time and **love** to poor people.
 Lance Armstrong had two **operations** and chemotherapy.
 After that he won many important **races**.
 In 2004 he started a new **relationship** with Sheryl Crowe.
 The king of Spain sent an expedition to find a **route** to the East.
 Who is your **sporting hero**?
 He joined the US Olympic **team** in 1998.
 Leonardo was a **vegetarian** who loved animals.
 In 1522 he completed the first **voyage** round the world.
 We sent them a card for their **wedding anniversary**.
 In 1992 he **became** a professional cyclist.
 He painted the Mona Lisa and **designed** the first helicopter.
 Magellan **died** in the Philippines.
 He **finished** last in his first important race.
 Lance Armstrong **graduated** from high school in 1988.
 He started the Lance Armstrong Foundations and **helped** other people with cancer.
 He **painted** the Mona Lisa and designed the first helicopter.
 Yesterday I **planned** a holiday.
 Finally, he **recovered** from cancer.

His mother **remarried** when he was three years old.
 He won the Tour de France for the seventh time in 2005 and then **retired**.
 Sheryl Crowe and Lance Armstrong **separated** in 2006.
 "Look! I'm **engaged**." "Congratulations! When's the wedding?"

Congratulations!	/kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪf(ə)nz/
get divorced	/ˌget dɪˈvɔːst/
get married	/ˌget ˈmæriɪd/
Good Luck!	/ˌɡʊd ˈlʌk/
Happy New Year!	/ˈhæpi njuː ˈjɪə/
pass an exam	/ˌpɑːs ən ɪɡˈzæm/

Félicitations !
divorcer
se marier
Bonne chance !
Bonne Année !
passer un examen

"I passed my exam." "Congratulations!"
 After four years, Armstrong and his wife **got divorced**.
 In 1997 he **got married** to Kristin Richard.
Good Luck in your exam!
 On 1st January people wish each other **Happy New Year!**
 Congratulations! You **passed your exam**.

SPORTS

(play) basketball (n)	/(pleɪ) ˈbɑːskɪtˌbɔːl/
(go) cycling (n)	/(gəʊ) ˈsaɪklɪŋ/
(play) football (n)	/(pleɪ) ˈfʊtbɔːl/
(play) golf (n)	/(pleɪ) ɡɒlf/
(go) sailing (n)	/(gəʊ) ˈdeɪlɪŋ/
(play) tennis (n)	/(pleɪ) ˈtenɪs/

jouer au basketball
faire du vélo
jouer au football
jouer au golf
faire de la voile
jouer au tennis

How often do you **play basketball**?
 How often do you **go cycling**?
 We **play football** every week at school.
 My dad often **plays golf**.
 We sometimes **go sailing**.
 I love **playing tennis**.

Review D (p. 90)

hard (adj) (TS)	/hɑːd/
best friend (n)	/ˌbest ˈfrend/
farm (n)	/fɑːm/
free time (n)	/ˌfriː ˈtaɪm/
money (n) (TS)	/ˈmʌni/
phonecall (n)	/ˈfəʊnkɔːl/
village (n) (TS)	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/
do the housework	/ˌduː dʒə ˈhaʊswɜːk/

dure, difficile
meilleur ami
ferme
loisirs
argent
appel téléphonique
village
faire le ménage

My father was a farmer, and life was **hard**.
 What's your **best friend's** name?
 When I graduated from school I started work on the **farm**.
 Do you read books in your **free time**?
 My parents were very poor – they had no **money**.
 How many **phonecalls** do you make in a day?
 Lily was born in a little house in a **village** near Dublin.
 How often do you **do the housework**?

Unit 13 (p. 94)

charity (n)	/ˈtʃærəti/	oeuvre de bienfaisance	After the trip Ewan and Charlie sold their motorbikes for charity .
information (n)	/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/	renseignements	Can I have some information about the next train to Paris, please?
journey (n)	/ˈdʒɜːni/	voyage	In Siberia there were no roads for part of the journey .
motel (n)	/məʊˈtel/	motel	At night they camped or stayed in motels .
platform (n)	/ˈplætfɔːm/	quai (de gare)	The train goes from platform number 12.
project (n)	/ˈprɒdʒekt/	projet	They visited UNICEF projects in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Mongolia.
road (n)	/rəʊd/	route	In Siberia there were no roads for part of the journey.
star (n)	/stɑː/	star	Ewan and Charlie are Hollywood stars .
ticket office (n)	/ˈtɪkɪt ˌɒfɪs/	guichet (gare)	"Can I buy a ticket, please?" "Yes, over there at the ticket office , sir."
trip (n)	/trɪp/	tour (voyage)	After the trip Ewan and Charlie sold their motorbikes for charity.
through (prep)	/θruː/	à travers	They travelled through central Europe, Russia and Canada.
leave (v) (past participle left)	/liːv/	quitter	They left London on 14 th April.
travel (v)	/ˈtrævl/	voyager	They travelled 933 kilometres by train in Siberia.
the end of	/ðiː ˈend əv/	la fin de	From mid-April to the end of July 2004, they went from London to New York by motorbike.
for life	/fə ˈlaɪf/	à vie	They met a lot of children there and made friends for life .
mid-April/mid-February etc	/ˌmɪdˈeɪprəl/ˌmɪdˈfebruəri/	mi-avril/mi-février etc	From mid-April to the end of July 2004, they went from London to New York by motorbike.
a week/two months/ four years ago	/ə ˈwiːk/tuː ˈmʌnθs/fɔː ˈjɪəz əgəʊ/	il y a une semaine/deux mois/ quatre ans	"When was the last time you travelled by taxi?" " Two days ago ."

HOLIDAYS

bar (n)	/bɑː/	bar	We drank beer at a bar near the beach.
beach (n)	/biːtʃ/	plage	We went to the beach every day.
disco (n)	/ˈdɪskəʊ/	discothèque	Do you like going to discos when you're on holiday?
go clubbing	/gəʊ ˈklʌbɪŋ/	aller en boîte	"What did you do on holiday?" "We swam and went clubbing ."
hotel (n)	/həʊˈtel/	hôtel	We went to Ibiza because the hotel was cheap.
mountain (n)	/ˈmaʊntɪn/	montagne	We went skiing in the mountains .
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/	restaurant	Was the food in the restaurants good?

shark (n)	/ʃɑ:k/
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/
sightseeing (n)	/ˈsaɪt,si:ɪŋ/
sports (n pl)	/spɔ:ts/
sunbathing (n)	/ˈsʌnbəɪðɪŋ/
swimming pool (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpu:l/
weather (n)	/ˈweðə/

requin
boutique
tourisme (visite guidée)
sport
prendre un bain de soleil
piscine
temps (climat)

One day we went swimming with **sharks**.
 The **shops** in Paris are fantastic.
Sightseeing is visiting monuments and famous places.
 I like playing **sports** on holiday.
 We like **sunbathing** on the beach.
 There was a fantastic **swimming pool** at the hotel.
 What was the **weather** like?

TRAVEL PHRASES

by air	/ˌbaɪ ˈeə/
by bicycle	/ˌbaɪ ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/
by boat	/ˌbaɪ ˈboʊt/
by bus	/ˌbaɪ ˈbʌs/
by car	/ˌbaɪ ˈkɑ:/
on foot	/ˌɒn ˈfʊt/
by motorbike	/ˌbaɪ ˈməʊtəbaɪk/
by train	/ˌbaɪ ˈtreɪn/

par avion
à bicyclette
en bateau
en bus
en voiture
à pied
à moto
en train

“How did you travel to Ibiza?” “**By air.**”
 A lot of students go **by bicycle** to college.
 Robin Knox-Johnston went round the world **by boat**.
 We went **by bus** to the train station.
 “How do you go to work?” “**By car.**”
 If you go somewhere **on foot**, you walk there.
 Ewan and Charlie travelled **by motorbike**.
 They travelled **by train** in Siberia.

Unit 14 (p. 100)

left (adj) (TS)	/left/
right (adj) (TS)	/raɪt/
acrobat (n)	/ˈækroʊbæt/
alphabet (n)	/ˈælfəbet/
aspirin (n)	/ˈæsprɪn/
cat (n)	/kæt/
circus (n)	/ˈsɜ:kəs/
clown (n)	/klaʊn/
dancer (n)	/ˈdɑ:nsə/
dark: in the ... (adv)	/ðə ˈdɑ:k/

gauche
droit
acrobate
alphabet
aspirine
chat
cirque
clown
danseur
l'obscurité

Touch your **left** arm.
 Touch your **right** foot.
 The **acrobats**, the Kenyan Boys, are from Africa.
 There are 26 letters in the English **alphabet**.
 “I have a headache.” “Take an **aspirin.**”
Cats can see in the dark.
 Nell Gifford started her family **circus** in 2000.
 Tweedy is a modern **clown** – children and adults love him.
 Nancy is a **dancer** and performer.
 Cats can see in **the dark**.

dentist (n)	/ˈdentɪst/
distance (n)	/ˈdɪstəns/
elephant (n)	/ˈelɪfənt/
horse (n)	/hɔːs/
letter (n)	/ˈletə/
lion (n)	/ˈlaɪən/
omelette (n)	/ˈɒmlət/
owner (n)	/ˈəʊnə/
performer (n)	/pəˈfɔːmə/
ring-master (n)	/ˈrɪŋ.mɑːstə/
state (n)	/steɪt/
string (n)	/strɪŋ/
strongman (n)	/ˈstrɒŋmæn/
trick (n)	/trɪk/
violin (n)	/ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/
clap (v) (TS)	/klæp/
dance (v)	/dɑːns/
drive (v)	/draɪv/
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/
jump (v)	/dʒʌmp/
lift (v)	/lɪft/
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔːm/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/
spell (v)	/spel/
type (v)	/taɪp/
How many ...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈmeni/

ILLNESSES

backache (n)	/ˈbæk,eɪk/
headache (n)	/ˈhed,eɪk/
stomach ache (n)	/ˈstʌmæk ,eɪk/
toothache (n)	/tuːθ,eɪk/

dentiste
distance
éléphant
cheval
lettre
lion
omelette
propriétaire
acteur, interprète
Monsieur Loyal
état
corde
hercule, homme fort
tour (numéro de cirque, ruse)
violon
taper (dans les mains)
danser
conduire
rejoindre
sauter
soulever, lever
jouer, exécuter
chanter
épeler
taper à la machine
Combien ... ?

"I have toothache." "Go to the **dentist**."

Lions can't run long **distances**.

Elephants can't jump.

Horses can sleep on their feet.

There are 26 **letters** in the English alphabet.

Lions can swim.

Can you cook an **omelette**?

Nell is the **owner** of the circus.

Nancy is a dancer and **performer**.

Gerald is the **ring-master** at Gifford's Circus.

There are 50 **states** in the USA.

There are 4 **strings** on a violin.

Oleg, the **strongman**, can lift 150 kilogrammes.

Gerald can't do any circus **tricks** but he's the ring-master.

There are 4 strings on a **violin**.

Clap your hands!

"Can you **dance**?" "Yes, I can."

"Can you **drive**?" "No, I can't."

Nell **joined** a circus for a year when she was 18.

Elephants can't **jump**.

Oleg, the strongman, can **lift** 150 kilogrammes.

Nell **performs** on her Palomino horse.

Nancy can dance and **sing**.

"Can you **spell** circus?" "Yes, C-I-R-C-U-S."

In our class everybody can **type**.

"**How many** days are there in a week?" "Seven."

mal de dos
migraine
mal de ventre
rage de dents

"I have **backache**." "Go to the doctor."

"I have a **headache**." "Take an aspirin."

"I have **stomach ache**." "Where did you have lunch?" "

"I have **toothache**." "Go to the dentist."

What's the matter? /ˌwɒts ðə 'mætə/
Oh, dear. /əʊ 'diə/

Qu'y a-t'il ?
Zut alors!

"What's the matter?" "I have a headache."
"What's the matter?" "I have a headache." "Oh, dear."

PARTS OF THE BODY

arm (n) /ɑ:m/
back (n) /bæk/
ear (n) /iə/
eye (n) /aɪ/
foot (n) /fʊt/
hand (n) /hænd/
head (n) /hed/
leg (n) /leg/
mouth (n) /maʊθ/
nose (n) /nəʊz/
stomach (n) /'stʌmək/
tooth (n) /tu:θ/

bras
dos
oreille
œil
pied
main
tête
jambe
bouche
nez
estomac
dent

Touch your left **arm**.
Oleg has a strong **back**.
Touch your right **ear**.
What colour are your **eyes**?
Touch your left **foot**.
Clap your **hands**!
"I have a **headache**." "Take an aspirin."
Touch your right **leg**.
Touch your **mouth**.
Touch your **nose**.
I have **stomach** ache.
"I have **toothache**." "Go to the dentist."

Unit 15 (p. 106)

abroad (adv) /ə'brɔ:d/
organised (adj) /'ɔ:gənəɪzd/
spontaneous (adj) /spɒn'teɪniəs/
appointment (n) /ə'pɔɪntmənt/
bungee jump (n) /'bʌndʒi: ,dʒʌmpɪŋ/
extreme sports (n pl) /ɪk'stri:m 'spɔ:ts/
Pope (n) /pəʊp/
postcard (n) /'pəʊst,kɑ:d/
the Pyramids (n pl) /ðə 'pɪrəmiɪdz/
the Queen (n) /ðə 'kwi:n/

à l'étranger
organisé
spontané
rendez-vous
saut à l'élastique
sports extrêmes
pape
carte postale
les Pyramides
la reine

When is your next trip **abroad**?
If you mostly answered "I know" to the questions on p. 108, you are an **organised** person.
If you mostly answered "I don't know" to the questions on p. 108, you are a **spontaneous** person.
My next dentist **appointment** is on Friday.
Have you ever done an extreme sport such as a **bungee jump**?
Extreme sports are sports like bungee jumping.
The **Pope** is the most important person in the Catholic church.
"Send us a **postcard**." "Yes, OK."
The Pyramids are in Egypt.
The most important person in the British Royal family is **the Queen**.

the Royal family (n)	/ðə ˌrɔɪəl ˈfæm(ə)li/	la famille royale	The most important person in the British Royal family is the Queen.
sports car (n)	/ˈspɔːts ˌkɑː/	voiture de sport	Sports cars are very expensive.
tattoo (n)	/tæˈtuː/	tatouage	Are you allowed to wear tattoos at school?
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/	fêter	Congratulations! You won \$10 million. How are you going to celebrate ?
send (v)	/send/	envoyer	“ Send us some photos.” “OK.”
Have a good trip.	/ˌhæv ə ˌɡʊd ˈtrɪp/	Faire un bon voyage.	Bye! Have a good trip.
in control	/ˌɪn kənˈtrəʊl/	maîtriser, dominer (situation)	You are an organised person and like to be in control.
See you.	/ˈsiː juː/	À plus tard	“Take care.” “OK. See you, Mum. ”
See you soon.	/ˈsiː juː ˈsuːn/	À bientôt	“Send us a postcard.” “Yes, OK! See you soon. ”
Take care!	/ˌteɪk ˈkeə/	Prenez soin de vous! / Prends soin de toi!	Goodbye, Tim. Take care!

Review E (p. 112)

brilliant (adj)	/ˈbrɪljənt/	très intelligent	The people in New Zealand are brilliant.
warm (adj)	/wɔːm/	chaud	We want to go to Fiji because it’s warm and beautiful.
Welcome! (interj) (TS)	/ˈwelkəm/	Bienvenue!	“Amy, welcome! ” “Thanks. It’s good to be here.”
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/	île	We are going to go by boat to the islands.
monster (n)	/ˈmɒnstə/	monstre	They visited Loch Ness but they didn’t see the monster.
pub (n)	/pʌb/	bistrot	Did they go to a pub ?
round-the-world trip (n)	/ˌraʊnd ðə ˌwɜːld ˈtrɪp/	voyage autour du monde	Congratulations! You’re a winner of a round-the-world trip for two people
studio (n) (TS)	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/	studio	I have Amy from White Nights here in the studio.
tour (n)	/tuə/	tournée	The band are on a four-month tour of the world.
winner (n)	/ˈwɪnə/	gagnant	Congratulations! You’re a winner of a round-the-world trip for two people.
take (v)	/teɪk/	durer, prendre	The journey to New Zealand took 18 hours and we didn’t sleep!

Grammar Extra

Unit 1 Noms (Nouns)

Formes régulières

Singulier	Pluriel	Orthographe
a pen	pens	Ajouter s.
a bus	buses	Ajouter es après <i>ch, sh, s, x</i>
a dictionary	dictionaries	Supprimer y et ajouter ies après une consonne + y

Formes irrégulières

Singulier	Pluriel
a person	people
a child	children
a man	men
a woman	women

On emploie **a** avec un nom singulier. It's a pen. (ET NON ~~It's pen.~~)

⚠ **a or an ?** On emploie **a** devant un son consonantique : **a pen, a bus**. On emploie **an** devant un son vocalique : **an apple, an exercise**.

this/these

Singulier	What's this ?	It's a dictionary .
Pluriel	What are these ?	They're dictionaries .

On emploie **this** pour se référer à un nom singulier.

On emploie **these** pour se référer à un nom pluriel.

Unit 2 be: présent simple (Present simple)

Affirmatif	Négatif
I'm	I'm not
You're	You aren't
He's/She's/It's	He/She/It isn't
We're	We aren't
They're	They aren't

Question	Réponse Yes	Réponse No
Am I	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it English?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

À la forme interrogative **be** se place avant le sujet.
Are you English? / Is Pelé Brazilian? (ET NON ~~You are English? / Pelé is Brazilian?~~)

Unit 3 Adjectifs possessifs (Possessive determiners)

Pronom sujet	Adjectif possessif	
I	my	This is my family.
you	your	Where are your books?
he	his	Charles and his wife.
she	her	Camilla and her husband.
it	its	What's its name?
we	our	This is our house.
they	their	We are their parents.

On utilise le même adjectif possessif au singulier et au pluriel.

Our family / Our friends (ET NON ~~Ours friends~~)

On utilise **his** pour un homme et **her** pour une femme.

Bill and his wife = **Bill's wife**.

Hillary and her husband = **Hillary's husband**.

Génitif en 's et en s'

On emploie **'s** pour une personne. **My brother's school** (= I have one brother.)

On emploie **s'** pour plus d'une personne. **My brothers' school** (= I have two brothers.)

Unit 4 Adjectifs (Adjectives)



a **big house** a **small house**



an **expensive car** three **expensive cars**

On place les adjectifs devant un nom. **a big house**. (ET NON ~~a house big.~~)

On ne modifie pas les adjectifs devant un nom au pluriel. **three expensive cars** (ET NON ~~three expensive cars~~)

Unit 5 Présent simple (Present simple): *I, you, we, they*

Affirmatif	Négatif
I	I
You	You
We	We
They	They
work.	don't work.

Question	Réponse Yes	Réponse No
Do I	Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Do you	Yes, you do .	No, you don't .
Do we	Yes, we do .	No, we don't .
Do they	Yes, they do .	No, they don't .

On utilise *do* pour formuler des questions avec tous les verbes pour *I, you, we, they*.
On place *do* devant le sujet. **Do you work in a school?** (ET NON ~~You work in a school?~~)

On emploie *don't* pour formuler des phrases négatives avec tous les verbes pour *I, you, we, they*.

Unit 6 Présent simple (Present simple): *he, she, it*

Affirmatif	Négatif
He/She/It	He/She/It
works.	doesn't work.

On emploie *does* pour formuler des questions avec tous les verbes pour *he, she, it*.
On place *does* devant le sujet. **Does he work in an office?** (ET NON ~~He works in an office?~~)

On utilise *doesn't* pour formuler des phrases négatives avec tous les verbes pour *he, she, it*.

Verbe	<i>il, elle</i>	Conjugaison
live, play, work	lives, plays, works	Ajouter <i>s</i> .
watch, finish	watches, finishes	Ajouter <i>es</i> après <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> .
study	studies	Supprimer <i>y</i> et ajouter <i>ies</i> après une consonne + <i>y</i> .
do, go, have	does, goes, has	Formes irrégulières

⚠ **be** On n'emploie pas *do* ou *does* avec *be*. **Are you English?** (ET NON ~~Do you are English?~~)

Unit 7 *there is / there are; some/any*

	Affirmatif	Négatif
Singulier	There's a school.	There isn't a hospital.
Pluriel	There are some people.	There aren't any bars.

	Question	Réponse Yes	Réponse No
Singulier	Is there a doctor?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Pluriel	Are there any hotels?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

On utilise *there is* ou *there are* pour signifier que quelque chose ou quelqu'un existe.

Avec des pluriels on utilise *some* dans les phrases affirmatives. *There are some people.*

Avec des pluriels on utilise *any* dans les phrases négatives et interrogatives. *There aren't any bars. Are there any hotels?*

Unit 8 Pronoms compléments (Object pronouns)

Pronom sujet	Pronom complément	
I	me	He likes me.
you	you	I love you.
he	him	She hates him.
she	her	He hates her.
it	it	We don't like it.
we	us	Come with us.
they	them	Listen to them.

On emploie les pronoms compléments à la place des noms. *This is John. I love John him.*

On place les pronoms compléments derrière les verbes. *He likes me.* (ET NON ~~He me likes.~~)

Unit 9 Adverbes de temps (Adverbs of frequency)

100%				0%
always	usually	sometimes	not usually	never

On place les adverbes de temps devant un verbe principal.

*I **always** have coffee for breakfast.* (ET NON *I have ~~always~~ coffee ...*)

*He **doesn't usually** drink beer.* (ET NON *He ~~doesn't~~ drink **usually** beer.*)

⚠ **be** On place les adverbes de temps derrière *be* (*am / are / is*). *She's **always** happy.* (ET NON *She ~~always~~ is happy.*)

Unit 10 Présent continu (Present continuous)

Affirmatif	Négatif
I'm	I'm not
You're	You aren't
He/She/It's working.	He/She/It isn't working.
We're	We aren't
They're	They aren't.

Conjugaison

Les verbes qui se terminent par e: live → living

Les verbes qui se terminent par une voyelle + une consonne: run → running

Question	Réponse Yes	Réponse No
Am I	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it working?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

On emploie le présent continu pour parler d'activités en train de se dérouler maintenant.

Unit 11 *be*: prétérit (Past simple)

Affirmatif	Négatif
I was	I wasn't
You were	You weren't
He/She/It was good.	He/She/It wasn't good.
We were	We weren't
They were	They weren't

On emploie *was/were* pour parler du passé.
*I **was** born in 1960.*
*They **weren't** at home yesterday evening.*
***Was** the film good?*

Question	Réponse Yes	Réponse No
Was I	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he/she/it good?	Yes, he/she/it was.	No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were we	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were they	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

Unit 12 Prétérit (Past simple: affirmative forms)

Verbes réguliers: ajouter *-ed*

Verbes	Prétérit	Conjugaison
work, like	worked, liked	Ajouter <i>ed / d</i>
study, try	studied, tried	Supprimer <i>y</i> et ajouter <i>ies</i> après les verbes qui se terminent par une consonne en <i>y</i> .
stop, plan	stopped, planned	Ajouter une consonne + <i>ed</i> aux verbes qui se terminent par une voyelle + une consonne.

Verbes irréguliers: voir page 136

On emploie le prétérit pour parler du passé.

Il y a *une* forme au passé pour chaque verbe (sauf *be*: *was/were* – voir Unit 11).

*I / You / He / She / It / We / They **worked** yesterday.*

*I / You / He / She / It / We / They **went** to London yesterday.*

Unit 13 Prétérit (Past simple): toutes les formes

Forme affirmative	Forme négative
I You He/She/It worked. We went. They	I You He/She/It didn't work. We didn't go. They

On utilise *did* pour formuler des questions avec tous les verbes sauf *be*.

On place *did* devant le sujet.

Did you go shopping? (ET NON *You went shopping?*)

On emploie *didn't* pour construire des phrases négatives avec tous les verbes sauf *be*.

Question	Réponse Yes	Réponse No
Did I	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did you	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did he/she/it work?	Yes, he/she/it did.	No, he/she/it didn't.
Did we go?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Did they	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

⚠ *be* On n'utilise pas *did* avec *be*. *Were you at work yesterday?* (ET NON **Did you be at work yesterday?**)

Unit 14 can

Affirmatif	Négatif
I You He/She/It can swim. We They	I You He/She/It can't swim. We They

On utilise *can* pour parler de capacité.

On place *can* devant le sujet à la forme interrogative.

Can you swim? (ET NON *You can swim?*)

Question	Réponse Yes	Réponse No
Can I	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can you	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can he/she/it swim?	Yes, he/she/it can.	No, he/she/it can't.
Can we	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can they	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

⚠ On n'emploie pas *to* après *can*. *I can swim.* (ET NON *I can to swim.*)

Unit 15 (be) going to

Affirmatif	Négatif
I'm You're He/She/It's going to come. We're They're	I'm not You aren't He/She/It isn't going to come. We aren't They aren't

Question	Réponse Yes	Réponse No
Am I	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it going to come?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

On emploie *(be) going to* pour parler de projets et intentions dans le futur.