

New
Inside Out

Elementary
Companion

French Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Elementary 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* Elementary 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* Elementary 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	/grɪn 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	/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 1 (p. 4)

answer (n)	/ɑːnsə/	réponse
article (n)	/ɑːtɪk(ə)l/	article
board (n)	/bɔːd/	tableau
conversation (n)	/ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n/	conversation
dictionary	/ˈdɪkʃən(ə)ri/	dictionnaire
easy (adj)	/iːzi/	facile
favourite (adj)	/ˈfeɪv(ə)rət/	préféré
look (at) (v)	/lʊk(æt)/	regarde
No (adv)	/nəʊ/	Non
partner (n)	/ˈpɑːtnə/	associé, partenaire
piece of paper (n)	/ˌpiːs əv 'peɪpə/	morceau de papier
Right (adv)	/raɪt/	Exact
song (n)	/sɒŋ/	chanson
text (n)	/tekst/	texte
Yes. (adv)	/jes/	Oui
city (n)	/ˈsɪti/	ville
email address (n)	/iːmeɪl ədres/	adresse e-mail
phone number (n)	/ˈfəʊn nʌmbə/	numéro de téléphone
surname (n)	/ˈsɜːneɪm/	nom (de famille)
this (pron)	/ðɪs/	ceci, ce
these (pron)	/ðiːz/	ceux-ci, ces
love (v)	/lʌv/	aimer
phone (v)	/fəʊn/	téléphoner
repeat (v)	/rɪˈpiːt/	répéter
see (v)	/siː/	voir
Bye.	/baɪ/	Adieu.
Goodbye.	/gʊdˈbaɪ/	Au revoir.
Hello.	/həˈləʊ/	Holà.
Hi.	/haɪ/	Salut.

Write the **answers** to the questions.

Read the **article**.

Look at the **board**.

Listen to the **conversation**.

Use a **dictionary**.

Do you think English is **easy**?

I love London. It's my **favourite** city.

Look at the board.

"Are you American?" "No, I'm not."

Work with a **partner**.

Write your name on **piece of paper**.

Right. What's in your bag, sir?

Listen to the **song**.

Read the **text**.

"Can I see you in London, Helen?" "Yes, phone me."

I love London. It's my favourite **city**.

What's your **email address**?

The **phone number** for Air France is 0870 142 4343.

What's your **surname**, Helen?

"What's **this**?" "It's a mobile phone."

"What are **these**?" "They're sweets."

I **love** London. It's my favourite city.

"Can I see you in London, Helen?" "Yes, **phone** me."

Can you **repeat** that, please?

Can I **see** you in London, Helen?

OK, **bye**, Helen. See you.

"**Goodbye**, Mike." "Um, can I see you in London?"

"Hi, I'm Mike." "Oh, **hello**. I'm Helen."

Hi, I'm Mike. What's your name?

How do you say?	/haʊ də ju 'seɪ/
How do you spell?	/haʊ də ju 'spel/
madam (<i>polite form of address to a woman</i>)	/mædəm/
Nice to meet you.	/naɪs tu 'mi:t ju/
OK, thanks.	/əʊkər 'θæŋks/
See you.	/si: ju/
sir (<i>polite form of address to a man</i>)	/sɜ:/
Sorry?	/sɒri/
What? (question word)	/wɒt/
What's your name?	/wɒts jə 'neɪm/

Where are you from? /weər ə ju 'frɒm/

COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/brə'zil/
China (n)	/tʃaɪnə/
France (n)	/frɑ:ns/
Germany (n)	/dʒɜ:məni/
Italy (n)	/ɪtəli/
Japan (n)	/dʒə'pæn/
Poland (n)	/pəʊlənd/
Russia (n)	/rʌʃə/
Spain (n)	/speɪn/

LANGUAGES

Chinese (n)	/tʃaɪ'ni:z/
German (n)	/dʒɜ:mən/
Italian (n)	/ɪ'tæliən/

Comment dites-vous ? /...
dis-tu ?
Comment épelez-vous ?
/...épeles-tu ?
Madame

Enchanté de faire votre /ta
connaissance.
D'accord, merci.
A bientôt.
Monsieur

Pardon ?
Qu'... ?(que, quoi) ?
Quel est votre /ton nom ?
Comment vous appelez-
vous ?/... t'appelles-tu ?
D'où venez-vous ?/... viens-
tu ?

Brésil
Chine
France
Allemagne
Italie
Japon
Pologne
Russie
Espagne

"How do you say 'Francia' in English?" "France."

"How do you spell 'France'?" "F-R-A-N-C-E."

What's in your bag, **Madam**?

"Hello, I'm Helen." "**Nice to meet you**, I'm Mike."

"Can you spell that, please?" "G-E-R-M-A-N-Y." "**OK, thanks.**"

OK, bye, Helen. **See you.**

Right, what's in your bag, **sir**?

"How do you say 'Alemania' in English?" "Germany." "**Sorry?**" "Germany."

What's in your bag?

"**What's your name?**" "Helen."

"**Where are you from?**" "I'm from New York."

People who are from **Brazil** are Brazilian.

People who are from **China** are Chinese.

People who are from **France** are French.

People who are from **Germany** are German.

People who are from **Italy** are Italian.

People who are from **Japan** are Japanese.

People who are from **Poland** are Polish.

People who are from **Russia** are Russian.

People who are from **Spain** are Spanish.

People in China speak **Chinese**.

People in Germany speak **German**.

People in Italy speak **Italian**.

Japanese (n)	/dʒæpə'ni:z/	japonais	People in Japan speak Japanese .
Polish (n)	/pəʊlɪʃ/	polonais	People in Poland speak Polish .
Portuguese (n)	/pɔ:tʃə'gi:z/	portugais	People in Portugal speak Portuguese .
Russian (n)	/rʌʃ(ə)n/	russe	People in Russia speak Russian .
Spanish (n)	/spæniʃ/	espagnol	People in Spain speak Spanish .

NATIONALITIES

American (adj)	/ə'merɪkən/	américain	Mike is from New York. He's American .
Brazilian (adj)	/brə'zi:liən/	brésilien	People who are from Brazil are Brazilian .
British (adj)	/'brɪtɪʃ/	britannique	People who are from Britain are British .
Chinese (adj)	/'tʃaɪni:z/	chinois	People who are from China are Chinese .
English (adj)	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	anglais	People who are from England are English .
German (adj)	/dʒɜ:mən/	allemand	People who are from Germany are German .
Italian (adj)	/'ɪtæliən/	italien	People who are from Italy are Italian .
Japanese (adj)	/dʒæpə'ni:z/	japonais	People who are from Japan are Japanese .
Polish (adj)	/pəʊlɪʃ/	polonais	People who are from Poland are Polish .
Russian (adj)	/rʌʃ(ə)n/	russe	People who are from Russia are Russian .
Spanish (adj)	/spæniʃ/	espagnol	People who are from Spain are Spanish .

COMMON OBJECTS

apple (n)	/æp(ə)l/	pomme	An apple is a type of fruit.
aspirins (n pl)	/æsprɪnz/	aspirines	Helen has a packet of aspirins in her bag.
bag (n)	/bæg/	sac	What's in Mike's bag ?
book (n)	/bʊk/	livre	Helen has a book in her bag.
camera (n)	/'kæm(ə)rə/	appareil photo	You can take photos with a camera .
coin (n)	/kɔɪn/	pièce (de monnaie)	A coin is a flat round piece of metal, used as money.
diary (n)	/'daɪəri/	agenda	A diary is a book that you write appointments in.
magazine (n)	/'mæɡə'zi:n/	magazine	Do you like reading magazines ?
mobile phone (n)	/'məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	portable	What's your mobile phone number?
MP3 player (n)	/'empi:'θri: 'pleɪə/	lecteur de MP3	Have you got an MP3 player ?
sweets (n pl)	/'swi:ts/	bonbons	"What are these?" "They're sweets ."
tissues (n pl)	/'tɪʃu:z/	mouchoirs (en papier)	Helen has a small packet of tissues in her bag.
toothbrush (n)	/'tu:θbrʌʃ/	brosse à dents	You clean your teeth with a toothbrush .

umbrella (n)	/ʌm'breɪlə/	parapluie	You use an umbrella when it rains.
watch (n)	/wɒtʃ/	montre	A watch is something that you wear so that you can see what time it is.

Unit 2 (p. 10)

married (adj)	/mærid/	marié	We're married . Our names are Bill and Hilary.
age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	âge	If you ask someone "How old are you?", you want to know their age .
airline (n)	/eəlaɪn/	compagnie aérienne	LOT is a Polish airline .
animal (n)	/ænɪm(ə)l/	animal	Brad Pitt's favourite animals are dogs .
assistant (n)	/ə'sɪst(ə)nt/	assistant	Frank is Erica's assistant .
beer (n)	/bɪə/	bière	One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is beer .
cat (n)	/kæt/	chat	Does Brad Pitt like cats or dogs?
coffee (n)	/kɒfi/	café	One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is coffee .
Coke (n)	/kəʊk/	coca-cola	Coke is a very popular drink.
country (n)	/kʌntri/	pays	Japan, Italy and the USA are all countries .
cycling (n)	/saɪklɪŋ/	faire de la bicyclette	Brad likes cycling and tennis.
dog (n)	/dɒg/	chien	His favourite animals are dogs .
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	boisson	Coffee, beer and Coke are all drinks .
film (n)	/fɪlm/	film	What's your favourite film ?
first name (n)	/fɜːst ,neɪm/	prénom	Her first name is Rachel and her surname is Green.
food (n)	/fuːd/	nourriture	His favourite food is pizza.
football (n)	/fʊtbɔːl/	football	My favourite sport is football .
Great Britain (n)	/greɪt ,brɪt(ə)n/	Grande-Bretagne	Great Britain consists of England, Wales and Scotland.
horse (n)	/hɔːs/	cheval	Horses , cats and dogs are all animals.
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	travail (métier)	"What's Brad Pitt's job ?" "He's an actor."
pasta (n)	/pæstə/	pâtes	Pasta and pizza are types of Italian food.
pizza (n)	/pɪːtsə/	pizza	Pizza and pasta are types of Italian food.
second (n)	/sekənd /	seconde	How many people die every 60 seconds ?
skiing (n)	/skiːŋ/	le ski	Skiing is a winter sport.
sport (n)	/spɔːt/	sport	His favourite sports are cycling and tennis.
steak (n)	/steɪk/	steak	Steak is a type of meat.

swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	natation	Do you like swimming ?
tea (n)	/ti:/	thé	Tea and coffee are hot drinks.
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/	tennis	Brad's favourite sports are cycling and tennis .
thing (n)	/θɪŋ/	chose, objet (ici sport)	What are your favourite things ?
the United Kingdom (n)	/ðə ˈjuːnaɪtɪd ˌkɪŋdəm/	le Royaume-Uni	The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
wife (n)	/waɪf/	épouse, femme	The Prince of Wales's wife is called Camilla.
woman (plural women) (n)	/ˈwʊmən/	femme (pl. s)	What percentage of women are hairdressers?
be born (v)	/bi ˈbɔːn/	naître, être né	How many people are born every 60 seconds?
die (v)	/daɪ/	mourir	How many people die every 60 seconds?
live (v)	/lɪv/	vivre	What percentage of people live in cities?
be between (15 and 64 years old)	/bi bɪˌtwiːn (ˌfɪftiːn ən ˌsɪkstɪˌfɔː ˌjɪz ˈəʊld)/	avoir de 15 à 64 ans (être dans l'intervalle de ..)	What percentage of people are between 15 and 64 years old ?
be in a hurry	/bi ˌɪn ə ˈhʌrɪ/	être pressé	Sorry – I'm in a hurry .
be over 40/65 etc years old	/bi ˌəʊvə ˌfɔːtiˌsɪkstɪˌfaɪv ˌjɪz ˈəʊld/	avoir plus de 40/65 etc. ans	What percentage of people are over 65 years old ?
be under 15/30 etc years old	/bi ˌʌndə ˌfɪftiːn/θɜːti ˌjɪz ˈəʊld/	avoir moins de 15/30 etc. ans	What percentage of people are under 15 years old ?
dear (affectionate form of address)	/dɪə/	cher, mon cher, ma chère	Hello, dear . How are you?
Fine, thanks.	/faɪn ˌθæŋks/	Bien, merci.	"Hi! How are you?" " Fine, thanks. "
Good afternoon.	/gʊd ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/	Bonjour (l'après-midi)	Good afternoon , sir.
Good morning.	/gʊd ˈmɔːnɪŋ/	Bonjour (le matin)	Good morning , I'm David Grant.
How are you?	/haʊ ˈɑː juː/	Comment allez-vous /...vas-tu ?	" How are you? " "I'm very well, thank you."
How old are you?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ɑː juː/	Quel âge avez-vous /...as-tu ?	" How old are you? " "I'm 14."
I'm very well.	/aɪm ˌveri ˈwel/	Je vais très bien.	"How are you?" " I'm very well , thank you."
Not too bad.	/nɒt tuː ˈbæd/	Ça va.	"How are you?" " Not too bad. "
Sorry. (adj)	/sɒri/	Désolé.	Sorry – I'm in a hurry.
Thank you (very much).	/θæŋk juː (ˌveri ˈmʌtʃ)/	Merci (beaucoup).	I'm fine, thank you very much .
This is (Frank).	/ðɪs ɪz (fræŋk)/	Voici Frank (je vous présente ...)	This is Frank , my assistant.
What is your job?	/wɒt ɪz jə ˈjɔːb/	Quel est votre métier ?	" What is your job? " "I'm a waitress."

JOBS

actor (n)	/æktə/	acteur
artist (n)	/ɑ:tɪst/	artiste
doctor (n)	/dɒktə/	médecin
English teacher (n)	/ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ ˌti:tʃə/	professeur d'anglais
hairdresser (n)	/ˈheədresə/	coiffeur
IT technician (n)	/aɪˈti: tek,nɪf(ə)n/	technicien en informatique
lawyer (n)	/ˈlɔ:jə/	avocat
nurse (n)	/nɜ:s/	infirmière
sales manager (n)	/seɪlz ˌmænɪdʒə/	directeur des ventes
shop assistant (n)	/ʃɒp əsɪstənt/	vendeur
singer (n)	/sɪŋə/	chanteur
student (n)	/ˈstju:d(ə)nt/	étudiant
taxi driver (n)	/ˈtæksi ˌdraɪvə/	chauffeur de taxi
university professor (n)	/ju:nɪˈvɜ:səti/	professeur de faculté
writer (n)	/raɪtə/	écrivain

Brad Pitt is an **actor**.

Isabelle Allende isn't an **artist**. She's a writer.

Doctors and nurses work in hospitals.

What's the name of your **English teacher**?

What percentage of women are **hairdressers**?

IT technicians work with computers.

What percentage of women are **lawyers**?

Doctors and **nurses** work in hospitals.

A **sales manager** is responsible for selling things.

Shop assistants help customers in a shop.

Christina Aguilera is a famous **singer**.

How many **students** are there in your class?

"Is your mother a **taxi driver**?" "No, she isn't."

A **university professor** teaches in a university.

Isabelle Allende is a **writer** not an artist.

Unit 3 (p. 16)

bad (adj) (TS)	/bæd/	mal, mauvais
big (adj)	/bɪg/	grand
good (adj) (TS)	/gʊd/	bon, bien
horrible (adj) (TS)	/ˈhɒrəb(ə)l/	horrible
identical (adj)	/aɪˈdentɪk(ə)l/	vrai, identique
nice (adj) (TS)	/naɪs/	gentil
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡ(ə)l/	célibataire
carefully (adv)	/ˈkeəfəli/	prudemment
early (adv)	/ˈɜ:li/	tôt
late (adv)	/leɪt/	tard
then (adv)	/ðen/	puis
together (adv)	/təˈgeðə/	ensemble

"What's **bad** about Margaret's family?" "The pets live in the house – ugh!"

They live in a **big** apartment.

"What's **good** about Caroline's family?" "Paul buys Caroline flowers."

Andy and Margaret smoke in the house. That's **horrible**.

Peter and John are **identical** twin brothers.

Paul buys flowers for Caroline. That's **nice**.

Is he married or **single**?

Drive **carefully**!

Caroline and Paul's children go to bed **early**.

Margaret and Andy's children go to bed **late**.

They exchange homes and families and **then** talk about their experiences.

The family eat meals **together** in the kitchen.

apartment (n)	/ə'pɔ:tmənt/	appartement	They live in a big apartment .
bedroom (n)	/bedru:m/	chambre	Ben and Melissa watch TV and DVDs in their bedrooms .
boss (n) (GE)	/bɒs/	patron, chef	Her job isn't very interesting and she doesn't like her boss .
cleaner (n)	/kli:nə/	femme (homme) de ménage	A cleaner does the housework for Caroline and Paul.
company (n)	/kʌmp(ə)ni/	société commerciale, compagnie	Caroline is the manager of a company .
computer (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/	ordinateur	My brother plays games on his computer .
DVD (n)	/di:vi'di:/	DVD	They watch DVDs in their bedrooms.
experience (n)	/ik'spiəriəns/	expérience	They exchange homes and families and then talk about their experiences .
flower (n)	/flaʊə/	fleur	Paul buys flowers for his wife.
game (n)	/geɪm/	jeu	The children play games together.
home (n)	/həʊm/	domicile, foyer	In the TV show two wives exchange homes and families.
house (n)	/haʊs/	maison	Margaret's family have pets who live in the house .
housewife (n)	/haʊswaɪf/	femme au foyer, à la maison	Margaret is a housewife .
housework (n)	/haʊswɜ:k/	ménage	A cleaner does the housework for Caroline and Paul.
kitchen (n)	/kɪtʃən/	cuisine	Do you eat meals with your family in the kitchen ?
manager (n)	/mænɪdʒə/	directeur	Caroline is the manager of a company.
meal (n)	/mi:l/	repas	Do you eat meals on the sofa in front of the TV?
pet (n)	/pet/	animal familier	They have five pets – a dog, three cats and a rabbit.
photographer (n)	/fə'tɒgrəfə/	photographe	A photographer is someone whose job is to take photos.
rabbit (n)	/ræbɪt/	lapin	They have five pets – a dog, three cats and a rabbit .
show (n)	/ʃəʊ/	émission de télévision, spectacle	Wife Exchange is a TV show where wives exchange homes and families.
sofa (n)	/səʊfə/	canapé, sofa	They eat meals on the sofa in front of the TV.
TV (n)	/ti:'vi:/	télévision	Do you eat meals in front of the TV ?
week (n)	/wi:k/	semaine	They exchange homes and families for two weeks .
go out (phr v)	/gəʊ 'aʊt/	sortir (aller à...)	Do you go out with your family at weekends?
buy (v)	/baɪ/	acheter	My father buys flowers for my mother.
do (v)	/du:/	faire	The cleaner does the housework.
drive (v)	/draɪv/	conduire	Drive carefully!
eat (v)	/i:t/	manger	We eat meals together in the kitchen.
exchange (v)	/ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ/	échanger	They exchange homes and families and then talk about their experiences.
forget (v)	/fə'get/	oublier	Don't forget your phone.

have (v)	/hæv/
play (v)	/pleɪ/
say (v)	/seɪ/
smoke (v)	/sməʊk/
talk (about) (v)	/tɔ:k (ə'baʊt)/
watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/
work (v)	/wɜ:k/
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/
in front of	/ɪn 'frʌnt əv/
do the house work	/du: ðə 'haʊswɜ:k/
Don't be late.	/dəʊnt vi 'leɪt/
Don't worry!	/dəʊnt 'wʌri/
Have a good time.	/hæv ə gʊd 'taɪm/
Call me.	/kɔ:l ,mi:/
Take care.	/teɪk 'keə/

FAMILY

aunt (n)	/aʊnt/
brother (n)	/'brʌðə/
brother-in-law (n)	/'brʌðəɪnlɔ:/
children (n pl)	/'tʃɪldrən/
cousin (n)	/'kʌz(ə)n/
daughter (n)	/'dɔ:tə/
family (n)	/'fæm(ə)li/
father (n)	/'fɑ:ðə/
husband (n)	/'hʌzbənd/
mother (n)	/'mʌðə/
nephew (n)	/'nefju:/
niece (n)	/'ni:s/

prendre (les repas)	
jouer	
dire	
fumer	
parler (de qch.)	
regarder	
travailler	
aller au lit, se coucher	
en face de	
faire le ménage	
Ne soyez /Ne sois pas en retard.	
Ne vous inquiétez pas ! /Ne t' inquiète pas !	
Amusez-vous /Amuse-toi bien !	
Appelez-moi/ Appelle-moi.	
Fais/Faites attention.	

tante	
frère	
beau-frère	
enfants	
cousin	
fille	
famille	
père	
mari	
mère	
neveu	
nièce	

Do you have meals together in the kitchen?
My brother plays games on his computer.
Smile! Say cheese!
Andy and Margaret smoke in the house.
They exchange homes and families and then talk about their experiences.
They watch DVDs in their bedrooms.
Paul and Caroline work at the weekends.
Do you go to bed early or late?
They eat meals on the sofa in front of the TV.
A cleaner does the housework for Caroline and Paul.
Drive carefully. Don't be late.
Don't worry! He's OK.
Have a good time. Take care.
Take care. Call me.
Take care. Call me.

Pat is Jennifer and Joe's aunt .
Tom and Jack are brothers .
Peter is Pat's brother-in-law .
John and Pat have three children .
Kitty and Jennifer are cousins .
Peter and Pauline have one daughter , Jennifer.
Write five sentences about your family .
John is Tom, Jack and Kitty's father .
Andy is Margaret's husband .
Caroline is Ben and Melissa's mother .
Joe is John and Pat's nephew .
Kitty is Peter and Pauline's niece .

parents (n pl)	/ˈpeərənts/
relative (n)	/ˈrelatɪv/
sister (n)	/ˈsɪstə/
sister-in-law (n)	/ˈsɪstərɪnlɔː/
son (n)	/sʌn/
twin brother (n)	/ˈtwɪn ˈbrʌðə/
uncle (n)	/ˈʌŋk(ə)l/
wife (n)	/waɪf/

parents
membre de la famille, parent
sœur
belle-sœur
fils
frère jumeau
oncle
femme, épouse

Paul and Caroline are Ben and Melissa's **parents**.
 Who is your favourite **relative**?
 Pauline and Pat are **sisters**.
 Pat is Peter's **sister-in-law**.
 John and Pat have two **sons**, Tom and Jack.
 Peter and John are identical **twin brothers**.
 Peter is Tom, Jack and Kitty's **uncle**.
 Caroline is Paul's **wife**.

Unit 4 (p. 22)

alloy (adj)	/ˈæloɪ/
beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjʊ:təf(ə)l/
blue (adj)	/bluː/
circle (v)	/sɜːk(ə)l/
complete (v)	/kəmˈplɪt/
cross out (v)	/krɒs,ʌʊt/
different (adj)	/ˈdɪfrənt/
great (adj)	/greɪt/
large (adj)	/lɑːdʒ/
loud (adj)	/laʊd/
new (adj)	/njuː/
OK (adj)	/əʊˈkeɪ/
small (adj)	/smɔːl/
sporty (adj)	/ˈspɔːti/
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/
top (adj)	/tɒp/
maybe (adv)	/ˈmeɪbiː/
online (adv)	/ˌɒnˈlaɪn/
outside (adv)	/ˌaʊtˈsaɪd/
well (adv)	/wel/

alliage
belle
bleu
encercler
compléter
faire une croix sur, barrer
différent
super, bien
grande
fort, bruyant
nouveau
OK, bien
petit
sportif
épouvantable, mauvais
maximal, maximum
peut-être
en ligne, sur Internet
dehors, à l'extérieur
bien

He drives a VW Golf GTI 2 litre FSI Turbo with **alloy** wheels.
 She's **beautiful** but my parents don't like her.
 My girlfriend drives a **blue** car called Fred.
Circle the verb "be".
Complete the sentence above.
Cross out your surname.
 Do you agree that men and women are very **different**?
 Cathy thinks Leonardo DiCaprio is **great**.
 The woman takes a **large** suitcase and a small suitcase.
 He hates **loud** music.
 She orders a **new** sofa.
 "What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" "He's **OK**."
 The woman takes a large suitcase and a **small** suitcase.
 I'm not very **sporty** but I like dancing.
 I think the Rolling Stones are **terrible**.
 The car has a **top** speed of 200 kilometres an hour.
 My wife has forty pairs of shoes. **Maybe** fifty.
 Do you and your friends chat **online**?
 Jack likes being **outside**.
 Cathy doesn't play the saxophone very **well**.

every (determiner)	/ˈevri/	chaque	My husband goes to the pub every weekend.
car (n)	/kɑː/	voiture, auto	We have two cars – a VW Golf and a blue car called Fred!
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/	chips	He orders steak and chips .
chocolate (n)	/ˈtʃɒklət/	chocolat	Do you think about chocolate all the time?
clubbing (n)	/ˈklʌbɪŋ/	aller en boîte, aller danser	Layla loves clubbing .
cooking (n)	/ˈkʊkɪŋ/	faire la cuisine	She doesn't like cooking .
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜːt/	dessert	He orders a chocolate dessert .
fitness (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs/	bonne forme, fitness	Jack really likes sport and fitness .
flying (n)	/ˈflaɪɪŋ/	faire de l'aviation, voler	Do you like flying ?
friend (n)	/frend/	ami	Do you and your friends chat online?
girlfriend (n)	/ˈgɜːlfrɛnd/	amie, petite amie	My brother has a girlfriend .
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	gymnastique	Do you like going to the gym ?
handbag (n)	/ˈhænd,bæɡ/	sac à main	She takes a small suitcase, a large suitcase and a handbag .
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	jazz	Her favourite kind of music is jazz .
jeans (n pl)	/dʒiːnz/	jeans	He goes to Gap and buys one pair of jeans .
jogging (n)	/ˈdʒɒɡɪŋ/	jogging, courir	Jack likes jogging .
life (n)	/laɪf/	vie	I'm number 3 in my husband's life !
lipstick (n)	/ˈlɪpstɪk/	rouge à lèvres	She buys three pairs of shoes and lipstick .
man (plural men) (n)	/mæn/	homme (pl. s)	Do you think that men and women are different?
match (v)	/mætʃ/	accorder	Match the object and subject pronouns.
money (n)	/ˈmʌni/	argent	Layla loves spending money .
perfume (n)	/ˈpɜːfjuːm/	parfum	She buys lipstick, two tops, perfume and a bag.
photo (n)	/ˈfəʊtəʊ/	photo	My name's Cathy and that's me in the photo .
pop music (n)	/ˈpɒp ˌmjuːzɪk/	musique pop	I don't like pop music . Do you like it?
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/	restaurant	What do they order in the restaurant ?
rock concert (n)	/ˈrɒk ˌkɒnsət/	concert de rock	Jack doesn't like going to rock concerts .
salad (n)	/ˈsæləd/	salade	She orders salad and doesn't order a dessert.
saxophone (n)	/ˌsæksəˈfəʊn/	saxophone	Cathy doesn't play the saxophone very well.
Scorpio (n)	/ˈskɔːpiəʊ/	Scorpion	Cathy is a Scorpio and she's single.
shoes (n pl)	/ʃuːz/	chaussures	I have four pairs of shoes . My wife has forty, maybe fifty.
shopping (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	faire du shopping	Layla loves shopping .
shopping centre (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/	centre commercial	Gap is a shop in the shopping centre .
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/	douche	Do you sing in the shower ?

speed (n)	/spi:d/	vitesse	The car has a top speed of 200 kilometres an hour.
suitcase (n)	/su:tkeɪs/	valise	The woman takes a large suitcase and a small suitcase .
sunglasses (n pl)	/sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/	lunettes de soleil	The man takes a pair of sunglasses and a mobile phone.
tick (v)	/tɪk/	cocher, pointer	Tick the sentence.
top (n)	/tɒp/	haut (vêtement), bustier	She buys three pairs of shoes, lipstick and two tops .
town (n)	/taʊn/	ville	Jack hates towns and cities.
underline (v)	/ˌʌndə'laɪn/	souligner	Underline your first name.
washing up (n)	/ˌwɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/	faire la vaisselle	I don't like doing the washing up .
water (n)	/'wɔ:tə/	eau	Jack loves water and really likes being outside.
weekend (n)	/ˌwi:k'end/	weekend	My husband goes to the pub every weekend .
wheel (n)	/'wi:l/	roue	The car is a 2-litre Turbo with alloy wheels .
eat out (phr v)	/i:t 'aʊt/	dîner au restaurant, aller dîner	If you eat out , you eat in a restaurant.
chat (v)	/tʃæt/	bavarder	Do you and your friends chat online?
dance (v)	/dɑ:ns/	danser	Cathy's not very sporty but she likes dancing .
drink (v)	/drɪŋk/	boire	Do you like drinking beer?
jog (v)	/dʒɒg/	courir, jogger	I think Jack likes jogging .
listen (to) (v)	/'lɪs(ə)n ,(tu:)/	écouter	I listen to all kinds of music.
order (v)	/'ɔ:də/	commander	She orders salad.
read (v)	/'ri:d/	lire	I like reading magazines but not books.
shop (v)	/'ʃɒp/	faire des courses	I shop every weekend.
sing (v)	/'sɪŋ/	chanter	Do you like singing in the shower?
speak (v)	/'spi:k/	parler	Do you speak Spanish?
spend (v)	/'spend/	dépenser	Layla loves spending money.
study (v)	/'stʌdi/	étudier	She studies a lot and works hard.
think (about) (v)	/'θɪŋk (ə'baʊt)/	penser (à qqch.)	Do you think about chocolate all the time?
travel (v)	/'trævl/	voyager	When you travel somewhere, you go there in a car, bus, plane, train etc.
go on holiday	/'gəʊ ɒn 'hɒlɪdeɪ/	partir en vacances	A man and a woman go on holiday together but take different things.
go shopping	/'gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	aller faire des courses, ...du shopping	Do you like going shopping ?
at home	/ət 'həʊm/	à la maison	We live at home with our parents.
all kinds of	/'ɔ:l 'kaɪndz əv/	toutes sortes de...	I listen to all kinds of music, but my favourite is jazz.
lots of ...	/'lɒts əv/	beaucoup de	Cathy has lots of good friends.

a pair of jeans/shoes/ sunglasses	/ə ˌpeər əv ˈdʒiːnz/ˈjuːz/ ˈsʌŋglɑːsɪz/	un jean, une paire de chaussures, des lunettes de soleil	My wife has forty pairs of shoes , maybe fifty.
It takes (six minutes/ three hours etc)	/ɪt ˌteɪks (ˈsɪks mɪnɪts/θriː aʊəz/	Cela prend, cela dure (six minutes/ trois heures etc)	It takes six minutes for the man to buy a pair or jeans.
EXPRESSING OPINIONS			
I agree./I don't agree.	/aɪ əˈɡriː/ /aɪ ˌdəʊnt əˈɡriː/	je suis /Je ne suis pas d'accord.	"I think Beyoncé's great." " I agree . I really like her."
I don't like ...	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt ˌlaɪk/	je n'aime pas...	I like being outside but I don't like towns and cities.
I don't mind ...	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt ˈmaɪnd/	... ne me dérange pas	I like dancing and I don't mind loud music.
I hate ...	/aɪ ˈheɪt/	je déteste...	I hate doing housework and I don't like cooking.
I like ...	/aɪ ˈlaɪk/	j'aime...	I like all kinds of music but my favourite is jazz.
I love ...	/aɪ ˈlʌv/	j'adore...	"What do you think of Jude Law?" " I love him."
I prefer	/aɪ ˈprɪfəː/	je préfère	Jude Law's OK but I prefer Leonardo DiCaprio.
I really like ...	/aɪ ˌriːli ˈlaɪk/	j'aime vraiment...	"I think the Rolling Stones are great." " I agree. I really like them."
I think she's/he's great/ OK/terrible.	/aɪ ˌθɪŋk ʃiːz/hiːz ˈɡreɪt/əʊˈkeɪ/ ˈterəbl/	je pense qu'elle/ qu'il est très bien/OK/épouvantable.	"What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" " I think he's OK. "
What about you?	/wɒt əbaʊt ˈjuː/	Et vous/toi ? /Qu'en est-il de vous/toi ?	Cathy goes out with her friends every weekend. What about you?
What do you think of ...?	/wɒt du ju ˈθɪŋk əv/	Que pensez-vous de... ?/Que penses-tu de... ?	" What do you think of Eminem?" "I think he's great."

Review A (p. 28)

fantastic (adj)	/fænˈtæstɪk/	formidable	Rona is my sister, she's my best friend and she's fantastic .
good-looking (adj) (TS)	/ɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ/	beau, belle	Ben is tall with dark hair and he's very good-looking .
tall (adj) (TS)	/tɔːl/	grand	He's tall with dark hair.
Amazing! (interjection) (TS)	/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	Stupéfiant ! Incroyable !	"So, did you look at the website?" "Yes, I did. Amazing! "
apostrophe (n)	/əˈpɒstrəfi/	apostrophe	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession.
best friend (n)	/ˌbest ˈfrend/	meilleur(e) ami (e)	Rona's my best friend and she's fantastic.
capital letter (n)	/ˌkæpɪt(ə)l ˈletə/	lettre majuscule	You use a capital letter to start a sentence.
comma (n)	/ˈkɒmə/	virgule	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list.

contraction (n)	/kən'trækʃ(ə)n/	contraction	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession.
full stop (n)	/fʊl 'stɒp/	point	You use a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence.
headache (n)	/'hedɪk/	mal de tête	"What are these?" "They're aspirins. I have a headache ."
item (n)	/'aɪtəm/	article, objet	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list.
list (n)	/lɪst/	liste	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list .
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	lait	Milk is my favourite drink.
possession (n)	/pə'zeʃ(ə)n/	forme possessive, cas possessif	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession .
profile (n)	/'praʊfaɪl/	profil	The profile of Rona Cameron is by her sister Kate Cameron.
question (n)	/'kwɛstʃ(ə)n/	question	You use a question mark at the end of a question .
question mark (n)	/'kwɛstʃ(ə)n ,mɑ:k/	point d'interrogation	You use a question mark at the end of a question.
sentence (n)	/'sentəns/	phrase	You use a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence .
website (n)	/'websaɪt/	site Internet	Rona doesn't know about the "Meet my friend" website .
meet (v)	/mi:t/	rencontrer	She doesn't have a lot of time to meet new people.
open (v)	/'əʊpən/	ouvrir	Open your bag, please, sir.
relax (v)	/'rɪlæks/	se relaxer, se décontracter	Rona works hard but also likes relaxing .
separate (v)	/'sepəreɪt/	séparer	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list.
start (v)	/'stɑ:t/	commencer	You use a capital letter to start a sentence.
use (v)	/ju:z/	utiliser	You use a question mark at the end of a question.
at the end of	/ət ði: 'end əv/	à la fin de	You use a question mark at the end of a question.
He/She looks nice. (TS)	/'hi:/ʃi: lʊks'nɪs/	Il est beau/Elle est jolie	Rona thinks that Ben looks nice .
spend time (with sb)	/'spend 'taɪm (wɪð ,sʌmbɒdi)/	passer du temps (avec qq'un)	My father is also my friend. I love spending time with him .

Unit 5 (p. 32)

important (adj)	/'ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt/	important	Breakfast is an important meal.
perfect (adj)	/'pɜ:fekt/	parfait	Don't eat a big lunch. A sandwich is perfect .
tired (adj)	/'taɪəd/	fatigué	After midday your brain gets tired .
later (adv)	/'leɪtə/	plus tard	Later , she watches soaps on TV.
before (conj)	/'bɪfɔ:/	avant	Your body needs time to digest before you go to bed.
airport (n)	/'eəpɔ:t/	aéroport	How much is it to the airport ?
bill (n)	/'bɪl/	addition	Can I have the bill , please?

body (n)	/ˈbɒdi/
bottle (n)	/ˈbɒt(ə)l/
brain (n)	/breɪn/
breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/
champagne (n)	/ˈʃæmˈpeɪn/
clothes (n pl)	/ˈkləʊðz/
cocktail (n)	/ˈkɒkteɪl/
day (n)	/deɪ/
dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/
energy (n)	/ˈenədʒi/
ID (Identity card) (n)	/aɪˈdiː (aɪˈdentəti ˌkɑːd/
lunch (n)	/ˈlʌntʃ/
midday (n)	/ˈmɪdˈdeɪ/
morning (n)	/ˈmɔːnɪŋ/
newspaper (n)	/ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/
receipt (n)	/rɪˈsiːt/
sandwich (n)	/ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ/
sleep (n)	/sliːp/
soap (n)	/səʊp/
sun (n)	/sʌn/
ticket (n)	/ˈtɪkɪt/
time (n)	/taɪm/
train station (n)	/ˈtreɪn ˌsteɪʃən/
wine (n)	/waɪn/
get up (phr v)	/get ˈʌp/
stay in (phr v)	/steɪ ˈɪn/
wake up (phr v)	/weɪk ˈʌp/
digest (v)	/daɪˈdʒest/
need (v)	/niːd/
wear (v)	/weə/
Can I have ...?	/kæn aɪ ˈhæv/
do exercise	/duː ˈeksəsaɪz/

corps
bouteille
cerveau
petit déjeuner
champagne
vêtements
cocktail
journée, jour
dîner
énergie
carte d'identité
déjeuner
midi
matin
journal
reçu
sandwich
sommeil
feuilleton sentimental à la télé
soleil
billet
temps
gare
vin
se lever
être à la maison
se réveiller
digérer
avoir besoin de
porter (vêtements)
Puis-je avoir.. ?
s'entraîner

Go to bed early – your **body** likes seven or eight hours sleep.
How much is a **bottle** of champagne?
Your **brain** gets tired after midday.
Breakfast is an important meal.
How much is a bottle of **champagne**?
Ms Dynamite likes wearing Armani or D&G **clothes**.
Do you like drinking **cocktails**?
Is dinner the big meal of the **day** for you?
Don't have **dinner** too late.
You have a lot of **energy** in the morning.
"Can I see your **ID**?" "ID?" "**Identity card**."
Don't eat a big **lunch**. A sandwich is perfect.
After **midday** your brain gets tired.
You have a lot of energy in the **morning**.
Do you read the **newspaper** at weekends?
Can I have a **receipt**, please?
Don't eat a big lunch. A **sandwich** is perfect.
Your body likes seven or eight hours **sleep**.
On Sunday she watches **soaps** on TV.

At 6.30 am your body wakes up with the **sun**.
Can I have two **tickets** for the cinema?
Your body needs **time** to digest before you go to bed.
How much is it to the **train station**?
How much is a bottle of **wine**?
What time do you **get up** in the morning?
If you **stay in**, you stay at home and don't go out.
I **wake up** early at about 6.30 am.
Your body needs time to **digest** before you go to bed.
Your body **needs** time to digest before you go to bed.
What sort of clothes do you like **wearing**?
Can I have a ticket, please?
I **do exercise** before breakfast.

egg and bacon /eg ən 'beɪkən/
Excuse me! /ɪk'skju:z ,mi:/
How much is ...? /haʊ 'mʌtʃ ɪz/

œuf et du bacon
Excusez-moi !
Combien coûte... ?

On Sunday she has **egg and bacon** for breakfast.
"Excuse me!" "Yes?" "Can I have the bill, please?"
How much is a bottle of wine?

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday (n) /ˈmʌndeɪ/
Tuesday (n) /ˈtju:zdeɪ/
Wednesday (n) /ˈwenzdeɪ/
Thursday (n) /ˈθɜ:zdeɪ/
Friday (n) /ˈfraɪdeɪ/
Saturday (n) /ˈsætədeɪ/
Sunday (n) /ˈsʌndeɪ/

lundi
mardi
mercredi
jeudi
vendredi
samedi
dimanche

Monday is the first day of the week.
Tuesday is the second day of the week.
Wednesday is the third day of the week.
Thursday is the fourth day of the week.
Friday is the fifth day of the week.
Saturday is the sixth day of the week.
Sunday is the seventh day of the week.

PHRASES WITH "HAVE" AND "GO"

have breakfast/lunch/dinner /hæv 'breɪkfəst/lʌtʃ/dɪnə/
have a shower /hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/
go home /gəʊ 'həʊm/
go on the Internet /gəʊ ɒn ði: 'ɪntənət/
go to work /gəʊ tə 'wɜ:k/

prendre le petit-déjeuner/
déjeuner/dîner
prendre une douche
rentrer à la maison
aller sur Internet
aller au travail

What time do you **have breakfast/lunch/dinner**?
Do you **have a shower** in the morning?
What time do you **go home** from school?
Do you **go on the Internet** after school?
What time do your parents **go to work**?

TIME

What time is it? /wɒt 'taɪm ɪz ɪt/
eight/nine etc o'clock /eɪt/nʌɪn əˈklɒk/
quarter past three/four etc /kwɔ:tə ta 'faɪv/'sɪks/
quarter to five/six etc /kwɔ:tə tə 'faɪv/'sɪks/
half past one/two etc /ha:f pa:st 'wʌn/'tu:/
midday /ˌmɪd'deɪ/
midnight /ˌmɪdnɑ:ɪt/

Quelle heure est-il ?
huit/neuf etc. heures
trois/quatre etc. heures et
quart
cinq/six heures moins le
quart
une/deux etc. heure(s) et
demi
midi
minuit

"What time is it?" "It's seven o'clock."
It's **eight o'clock**.
It's **quarter past four**.
It's **quarter to seven**.
It's **half past three**.
It's **midday**.
It's **midnight**.

Unit 6 (p. 38)

closed (adj)	/kləʊzd/	fermé	I'm sorry, we're closed on Sunday.
colourful (adj)	/'kʌləf(ə)l/	coloré, de couleurs vives	People wear colourful costumes during the Rio carnival.
famous (adj)	/'feɪməs/	célèbre	Jodie Kidd is a famous international model.
fun (adj) (TS)	/'fʌn/	amusant, divertissant	Carnival is fun and the music is fantastic.
international (adj)	/'ɪntə'næʃ(ə)nəl/	international	She's a famous international model.
leap year (n)	/'li:pjɪə/	bissextile	In a leap year, there are 29 days in February.
other (adj)	/'ʌðə/	autre	He lives with thirty other wrestlers.
traditional (adj)	/'trə'dɪʃ(ə)nəl/	traditionnel	People wear traditional clothes during the Oktoberfest.
also (adv)	/'ɔ:lsoʊ/	aussi	She likes polo and golf and also goes riding every day.
alcohol (n)	/'ælkə'hɒl/	alcool	She doesn't usually drink alcohol .
bank (n)	/'bæŋk/	banque	What time does the bank close?
bar (n)	/'bɑ:/	bar	What time does the bar open?
carnival (n) (TS)	/'kɑ:nɪv(ə)l/	carnaval	"Are you going to carnival this year?" "Of course. I go every year."
chicken (n)	/'tʃɪkɪn/	volaille, poules	Jodie Kidd has dogs, cats, horses and chickens .
costume (n)	/'kɒstjʊ:m/	costume	People wear colourful costumes during the Rio carnival.
dancing (n)	/'dɑ:nsɪŋ/	danse, on danse	There's loud music and dancing at the Rio Carnival.
date (n)	/'deɪt/	date	What dates are important in your country?
drumming (n)	/'drʌmɪŋ/	tambour, on joue du tambour	There's loud music, dancing and drumming at the Rio Carnival.
evening (n)	/'i:vnɪŋ/	soirée	In the evening I usually go out to a restaurant.
festival (n)	/'festɪv(ə)l/	festival	San Fermin is a famous festival in Spain.
fireworks (n pl)	/'faɪəwɜ:kz/	feux d'artifice	There are fireworks in the park and dancing in the streets.
fish (n)	/'fɪʃ/	poisson	Do you prefer fish or meat?
golf (n)	/'gɒlf/	golf	Jodie likes sports, especially polo and golf .
grand champion (n)	/'grænd 'tʃæmpiən/	grand champion	Asashoryu is a grand champion of sumo wrestling.
litre (n)	/'li:tə/	litre	The visitors to the Oktoberfest drink nine million litres of beer.
meat (n)	/'mi:t/	viande	Do you prefer fish or meat ?
model (n)	/'mɒd(ə)l/	mannequin	Jodie Kidd is a famous international model .
parade (n)	/'pə'reɪd/	défilé	70,000 people watch parades in the Sambadrome.

park (n)	/pɑ:k/
party (n)	/pɑ:ti/
polo (n)	/pəʊləʊ/
post office (n)	/pəʊst ˌɒfɪs/
pyjamas (n pl) (PW)	/pə'dʒɑ:məz/
racing driver (n)	/reɪsɪŋ ˌdraɪvə/
roast dinner (n)	/rəʊst ˈdɪnə/
school (n)	/sku:l/
street (n)	/stri:t/
sumo wrestling (n)	/su:məʊ ˌreslɪŋ/
supermarket (n)	/su:pəˌmɑ:kɪt/
training (n)	/treɪnɪŋ/
vegetables (n pl)	/vedʒtəbəlz/
visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/
wrestler (n)	/reslə/
go on for (phr v)	/gəʊ ˈɒn fɔ:/
close (v)	/kləʊz/
end (v)	/end/
happen (v)	/hæpən/
train (v)	/treɪn/
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/
weigh (v)	/weɪ/
a lot of	/ə ˈlɒt əv/
go for a walk	/gəʊ fər ə ˈwɜ:k/
go riding	/gəʊ ˈraɪdɪŋ/
have a nap	/hæv ə ˈnæp/
in the country	/ɪn ðə ˈkʌntri/
take place	/teɪk ˈpleɪs/

parc
fête, soirée
polo
bureau de poste
pyjama
pilote de course
dîner(comportant des plats chauds)
école
rue
lutte sumo
supermarché
entraînement
légumes
visiteur
lutteur
durer
fermer
se terminer
avoir lieu
s'entraîner
rendre visite à
peser
beaucoup de
faire une promenade
monter à cheval
faire une sieste
à la campagne
avoir lieu

There are fireworks in the **park** during the San Fermin festival.
There are **parties** all night during San Fermin.
Polo is a sport in which players ride on horses and try to hit a ball.
What time does the **post office** close?
I sometimes wear **pyjamas** in bed.
She's also a Maserati **racing driver**.
A **roast dinner** is a hot dinner with meat, potatoes and vegetables.

Do you like going to **school**?
There is dancing in the **streets** during the San Fermin festival.
Asashoryu is a grand champion of **sumo wrestling**.
Oh no, we don't have any milk, and the **supermarket's** closed.
After **training**, I always drink a lot of water.
For lunch, I have meat, fish and **vegetables**.
There are seven million **visitors** to the Oktoberfest.
He lives in Tokyo with thirty other **wrestlers**.
The Oktoberfest **goes on for** two weeks.
Bling Jewellers **closes** at 5.30.
The Rio Carnival **ends** on Tuesday (Mardi Gras).
What **happens** on 1st January in your country?
Asashoryu **trains** for two hours every morning.
Jodie often **visits** her parents in Barbados.
He **weighs** 140 kilogrammes.
After training, he always drinks **a lot of** water.
I sometimes **go for a walk** in the afternoon.
Jodie **goes riding** every day.
He sometimes **has a nap** in the afternoon.
She lives **in the country** with her animals.
Where does San Fermin **take place**?

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always (adv)	/ˈɜːlweɪz/	toujours
ever (adv)	/evə/	jamais
hardly ever	/ˈhɑːdli 'evə/	rarement, peu souvent
never (adv)	/nevə/	jamais
often (adv)	/ɒf(ə)n/	souvent
sometimes (adv)	/sʌmtaɪmz/	quelques fois
usually (adv)	/juːʒʊəli/	habituellement

I **always** wake up before 7 a.m.
Do you **ever** walk to school?
She **hardly ever** goes to the gym.
He **never** has breakfast.
She **often** visits her parents.
I **sometimes** have a nap or I **sometimes** go for a walk.
In the evening, I **usually** go out to a restaurant.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January (n)	/dʒænjʊəri/	janvier
February (n)	/februəri/	février
March (n)	/mɑːtʃ/	mars
April (n)	/eɪprəl/	avril
May (n)	/meɪ/	mai
June (n)	/dʒuːn/	juin
July (n)	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/	juillet
August (n)	/ɔːgəst/	août
September (n)	/sep'tembə/	septembre
October (n)	/ɒk'təʊbə/	octobre
November (n)	/nəʊ'vembə/	novembre
December (n)	/di'sembə/	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.

PHRASES WITH “MAKE” AND “DO”

do (your) homework	/duː jə 'həʊmwɜːk/	Faire vos/tes devoirs
do the ironing	/duː ðiː 'aɪrənɪŋ/	faire le repassage
do the shopping	/duː ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	faire les courses
do the washing	/duː ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ/	faire la lessive
do the washing up	/duː ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/	faire la vaisselle
make a lot of noise	/meɪk ə ,lɒt əv 'nɔɪz/	faire beaucoup de bruit
make dinner	/meɪk 'dɪnə/	préparer, faire le dîner
make long phone calls	/meɪk lɒŋ 'fəʊn kɔːlz/	donner de longs coups de téléphone

What time do you **do your homework**?
I usually **do the ironing** at the weekend.
We **do the shopping** at the weekend.
What day of the week do you **do the washing**?
Who **does the washing up** in your family?
I don't like people who **make a lot of noise**.
My father usually **makes dinner** at 7 p.m.
She always **makes long phone calls** to her boyfriend.

make my bed	/,meɪk maɪ 'bed/	faire mon lit	I wake up before 7 a.m., make my bed and listen to reggae.
make the decisions	/,meɪk ðə dɪ'sɪz(ə)nz/	prendre les décisions	Who makes the important decisions in your family?

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

at night/the weekend/ five o'clock etc	/ət 'neɪt/ðə 'wi:kend/,faɪv ə'klɒk/	(pendant, durant) la nuit/le week-end/à cinq heures	What do you usually do at the weekend ?
in the morning/the spring/ June etc	/ɪn ðə 'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/ðə 'sprɪŋ/'dʒu:n/	le matin/au printemps/en juin etc.	In the evening he usually goes out to a restaurant.
on Sunday/Friday night/ 1 st May etc	/ɒn 'sʌndeɪ/,fraɪdeɪ 'naɪt/,fɜ:st əv 'meɪ/	le dimanche/le vendredi soir/le 1 ^{er} mai etc.	We always go to a party on 31st December .

SEASONS

autumn (n)	/'ɔ:təm/	automne	We go back to school in the autumn .
spring (n)	/'sprɪŋ/	printemps	The days get longer in spring .
summer (n)	/'sʌmə/	été	I like playing tennis in the summer .
winter (n)	/'wɪntə/	hiver	We sometimes go skiing in the winter .

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ago (adv)	/ə'gəʊ/	il y a (temps)	We went sailing a week ago .
alone (adj)	/ə'ləʊn/	seul	They waited for the boat to return then realised they were alone .
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/	froid	The Californian ocean is cold .
enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	immense	They went fishing on an enormous lagoon called San Martina.
family-run (adj)	/'fæmli,rʌn/	à gestion familiale	O'Neill is a family-run company.
grey (adj)	/'greɪ/	gris	They realised it was a big grey shark.
local (adj)	/'ləʊk(ə)l/	local, de l'endroit	Grant's father became a local hero.
main (adj)	/'meɪn/	principal	A fisherman caught the shark and put it in the main square.
terrible (adj)	/'terəbl/	épouvantable	When Grant saw <i>Jaws</i> he remembered the terrible experience.
terrified (adj)	/'terəfaɪd/	terrifié	They were terrified and nearly fell into the water.
warm (adj)	/'wɔ:m/	chaud	Wetsuits keep you warm in cold water.

young (adj)	/jʌŋ/	jeune
again (adv)	/ə'gen/	à nouveau
inside (adv)	/ɪn'saɪd/	à l'intérieur
nearly (adv)	/'ni:əli/	presque
still (adv)	/stɪl/	encore
last (determiner)	/lɑ:st/	dernier
accident (n)	/'æksɪd(ə)nt/	accident
attack (n)	/ə'tæk/	attaque
bath (n)	/bɑ:θ/	bain
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/	plage
boat (n)	/'bəʊt/	bateau
clothing (n)	/'kləʊðɪŋ/	habillement, vêtement
dolphin (n)	/'dɒlfɪn/	dauphin
exhibition (n)	/'eksɪ'brɪ(ə)n/	exposition
eye (n)	/aɪ/	œil
fisherman (n)	/'fɪʃməŋ/	pêcheur
fishing boat (n)	/'fɪʃɪŋ ,bəʊt/	bateau de pêche
foreigner (n) (PW)	/'fɔ:rnə/	étranger
free time (n)	/'fri: 'taɪm/	temps libre
go fishing (n)	/'gəʊ 'fɪʃɪŋ/	aller à la pêche
hero (n)	/'hɪərəʊ/	héros
ice (n)	/aɪs/	glace
lagoon (n)	/'leɪɡu:n/	lagon
monster (n)	/'mɒnstə/	monstre
motor (n)	/'məʊtə/	moteur
motor boat (n)	/'məʊtə ,bəʊt/	bateau à moteur
ocean (n)	/'əʊʃ(a)n/	océan
port (n)	/'pɔ:t/	port
protective clothing (n)	/'prə'tektɪv 'kləʊðɪŋ/	habillement de protection
shark (n)	/'ʃɑ:k/	requin
sports shop (n) (TS)	/'spɔ:ts ʃɒp/	boutique de sport
square (n)	/'skweə/	place
story (n)	/'stɔ:ri/	histoire

As a **young** man, Jack O'Neill worked for a big company.
The motor stopped and they couldn't start it **again**.
If you stay **inside**, you do not go out of a house or building.
The boat rocked from side to side and they **nearly** fell into the water.
Jack lost his eye in an accident but he **still** surfs today.
"When was the last time you went windsurfing?" "**Last** summer."
He lost his eye in a surfing **accident**.
Grant's family were terrified by the shark **attack**.
The children wore wetsuits and sat in a **bath** of ice.
He always went to the **beach** in his free time.
The shark started knocking the **boat**.
Wetsuits are protective **clothing** for cold water.
A **dolphin** is a large friendly animal that lives in the water.
He demonstrated his wetsuits at boat **exhibitions**.
Jack lost his **eye** in a surfing accident.
A local **fisherman** caught the shark.
Eventually people in a **fishing boat** heard them.
When was the first time you spoke to a **foreigner**?
He always went to the beach in his **free time**.
One day they **went fishing** on an enormous lagoon.
His father became a local **hero**.
The children wore wetsuits and sat in a bath of **ice**.
One day they went fishing on an enormous **lagoon**.
Everybody came to see the **monster** and took pictures of it.
The **motor** stopped and they couldn't start it again.
They went fishing in a small **motor boat**.
The Californian **ocean** is cold.
Everybody went back to the boat and it returned to **port**.
Wetsuits are **protective clothing** for cold water.
The **shark** started knocking the boat.
I'm from a new **sports shop**. Can I ask you some questions about water sports?
The fisherman put the shark in the main **square**.
Everybody in the town heard about their **story**.

surf-board (n)	/sɜːfˌbɔːd/	planche de surf	Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold surf-boards and wetsuits.
theatre (n)	/θiətə/	théâtre	"Do you ever go to the theatre ?" "Yes, I do."
wetsuit (n)	/wetsuːt/	combinaison de plongée	Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold surf-boards and wetsuits .
come along (phr v) (TS)	/kʌm ə'lɒŋ/	venir	Come along to our shop some time.
push away (phr v)	/pʊʃ ə'weɪ/	repousser	Grant's father tried to push the shark away .
near (prep)	/niə/	près, auprès de	Something moved near them under the water.
nobody (pron)	/nəʊbɒdi/	personne	They shouted but nobody heard them.
everybody (pron)	/evriːbɒdi/	tout le monde, chacun	Everybody came to see the monster.
catch (v)	/kætʃ/	attraper	A local fisherman caught the shark.
demonstrate (v)	/deməˈnɛstrɪt/	faire la démonstration (de)	He demonstrated his wetsuits at boat exhibitions.
enjoy (v)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	aimer, apprécier	Grant didn't enjoy the film <i>Jaws</i> .
fall (v)	/fɔːl/	tomber	They nearly fell into the water.
finish (v)	/fɪnɪʃ/	finir	When they finished diving, there was no boat.
hear (v)	/hiə/	entendre	They shouted but nobody heard them.
hold (v)	/həʊld/	tenir	Grant's mother held him and his brother.
knock (v)	/nɒk/	heurter, cogner	The shark started knocking the boat.
lose (v)	/luːz/	perdre	Jack lost an eye in a surfing accident.
move (v)	/muːv/	bouger	Something moved in the water near the boat.
point (to) (v)	/pɔɪnt (tuː)/	indique, montrer (du doigt)	When people asked "What's a wetsuit?" Jack pointed to his children.
realise (v)	/riəˌlaɪz/	réaliser, se rendre compte de	They waited for the boat to return but then realised they were alone.
remember (v)	/rɪ'membə/	se rappeler	When Grant saw <i>Jaws</i> he remembered the terrible experience.
return (v)	/rɪ'tɜːn/	retourner	The man and the woman didn't return to the boat.
rock (v)	/rɒk/	(se) balancer	The shark knocked the boat and it started rocking from side to side.
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/	crier	They shouted but nobody heard them.
sit (v)	/sɪt/	être assis, s'asseoir	The children wore wetsuits and sat in a bath of ice.
stay (v)	/steɪ/	rester, demeurer	Jack wanted to find a way to stay warm in the water.
stop (v)	/stɒp/	stopper	The motor stopped and they couldn't start it again.
surf (v)	/sɜːf/	surfer	He loved surfing but the Californian ocean was cold.
wait (v)	/weɪt/	attendre	They waited and waited for the boat to return.
want (v)	/wɒnt/	vouloir	Jack wanted to find a way to stay warm in the water.
find a way	/ˌfaɪnd ə 'weɪ/	trouver une possibilité, une façon	Jack wanted to find a way to stay warm in the water.

from side to side /frəm ,saɪd tə 'saɪd/
a long time ago (TS) /ə ,lɒŋ taɪm ə'gəʊ/

in the middle of /ɪn ðə 'mɪd(ə)l əv/

WATER SPORTS

diving (n) /daɪvɪŋ/
fishing (n) /fɪʃɪŋ/
kite surfing (n) /kaɪt ,sɜːfɪŋ/
sailing (n) /seɪlɪŋ/
scuba diving (n) /skuːbə ,daɪvɪŋ/
surfing (n) /sɜːfɪŋ/
windsurfing (n) /wɪnd,sɜːfɪŋ/

WEATHER

What's the weather like? /wɒts ðə 'weðə ,laɪk/
cloudy (adj) /klaʊdi/
foggy (adj) /fɒgi/
rain (v) /reɪn/
snow (v) /snəʊ/
sunny (adj) /sʌni/
windy (adj) /wɪndi/

d'un côté à l'autre
il y a longtemps

au milieu de

faire de la plongée
aller à la pêche
kite surfing
faire de la voile
plongée sous-marine
faire du surf
faire de la planche à voile

Quel temps fait-il ?
nuageux
brumeux
pleuvoir
neiger
ensoleillé
venteux

The shark knocked the boat and it started rocking **from side to side**.
"When was the last time you went sailing?" "I can't remember. **A long time ago**."

The boat stopped **in the middle of** the ocean and everybody went diving.

The boat stopped in the middle of the ocean and everybody went **diving**.
When was the last time you went **fishing**?
Do you ever go **kite surfing**?
We go **sailing** at the weekend.
One day they went **scuba diving** with twenty other people.
Jack loves **surfing**.
Windsurfing is an exciting sport.

"**What's the weather like?**" "It's raining."
It's **cloudy**.
It's **foggy**.
It's **raining**.
It's **snowing**.
It's **sunny**.
It's **windy**.

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fast (adj) /fɑːst/
hungry (adj) /hʌŋɡri/
incredible (adj) (TS) /ɪn'kredəb(ə)l/
interested (in) (adj) /ɪntərəstɪd(ɪ)m/
lovely (adj) (TS) /lʌvli/

rapide
(avoir) faim
incroyable
(être) intéressé (par qn)
charmant

Do you feel frightened in a **fast** car?
"I'm **hungry**." "Why don't you eat some fruit?"
Well, that's an **incredible** story. Debra Veal is an inspiration.
Were the sharks **interested in** Debra?
"Nelly, hello and welcome." "Thank you. It's **lovely** to be here."

lucky (adj) (TS)	/lʌki/	chanceux	"The hotel is near the beach." "Mm, you are lucky ."
popular (adj) (TS)	/pɒpjʊlə/	en vogue, à la mode	We have the popular TV presenter, Nelly B, in the studio.
private (adj)	/praɪvət/	réservé	She was very private and never spoke about her love affairs.
real (adj)	/riəl/	vrai	Garbo's real name was Greta Gustafsson.
remaining (adj)	/rɪ'meɪnɪŋ/	restant	Debra rowed the remaining 2,290 miles alone.
serious (adj)	/sɪəriəs/	sérieux	Garbo had several serious relationships.
thirsty (adj)	/θɜːsti/	(avoir) soif	"I'm thirsty ." "Me too – let's have a nice cup of tea."
typical (adj)	/tɪpɪk(ə)l/	typique	She was not a typical Hollywood star.
wonderful (adj) (TS)	/wʌndəf(ə)l/	merveilleux	The rooms are wonderful at the Hurricane Hotel.
unfortunately (adv) (TS)	/ʌn'fɔːtʃ(ə)nəli/	malheureusement, hélas	"How long did you stay?" "Just two weeks, unfortunately ."
several (determiner)	/sevrəl/	plusieurs	She had several serious relationships.
advertisement (n)	/æd'vɜːtɪsmənt/	publicité	She worked as a model for newspaper advertisements .
area (n)	/eəriə/	région	"What did you do all day?" "We visited the area ."
baby (n)	/beɪbi/	bébé	How do you feel when you see a baby ?
citizen (n)	/sɪtɪz(ə)n/	citoyen	She moved to Hollywood and became an American citizen .
edition (n) (TS)	/ɪdɪʃ(ə)n/	édition	Welcome to this week's edition of <i>Heroes</i> .
editor (n)	/edɪtə/	rédacteur en chef, directeur d'un journal	The editor of <i>The Times</i> wrote, "The winner of the race is the girl who came last."
exam (n)	/ɪg'zæm/	examen	"How do you feel in an exam ?" "Really nervous."
film director (n)	/fɪlm də'rektə/	réalisateur (de films)	Mauritz Stiller was a top Swedish film director .
future (n)	/fjuːtʃə/	avenir	Are you worried about your future ?
inspiration (n) (TS)	/ɪnspə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	inspiration, exemple à suivre, modèle	Nelly thinks that Debra Veal is an inspiration .
instructor (n) (TS)	/ɪn'strʌktə/	moniteur, instructeur	Lottie met a nice windsurfing instructor .
interview (n)	/ɪntə'vjʊː/	interview	Garbo didn't give interviews to the press.
journey (n)	/dʒɜːni/	voyage	Debra's journey took 113 days.
line (n)	/laɪn/	citation	Garbo's most famous line was: "I want to be alone."
love affair (n)	/lʌv ə'feə/	histoire d'amour	She never spoke about her love affairs .
lunchtime (n)	/lʌntʃtaɪm/	heure du déjeuner	I'm hungry. Is it lunchtime ?
modern art (n)	/mɒd(ə)n 'ɑːt/	art moderne	Are you interested in modern art ?
motorway (n) (TS)	/məʊtəweɪ/	autoroute	There's a good motorway from Malaga to Tarifa.
nomination (n)	/nɒmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/	nomination	Garbo got four Academy Award nominations .
part (n)	/pɑːt/	rôle	Stiller gave her a part in one of his films.

plane (n)	/pleɪn/	avion	Do you feel nervous in a plane ?
presenter (n) (TS)	/prɪ'zentə/	présentateur	We have the popular TV presenter , Nelly B, in the studio.
primary school (n)	/praɪməri ,sku:l/	école primaire	Did you go to primary school near here?
race (n)	/reɪs/	course	For most people Debra was the hero of the race .
relationship (n)	/rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/	relation (entre 2 personnes)	Garbo had several serious relationships .
rowing (n)	/rəʊɪŋ/	aviron (course d')	They entered a 3,000-mile rowing race.
ship (n)	/ʃɪp/	navire	Was Debra worried about big ships ?
snack (n)	/snæk/	snack, en-cas	If you're hungry, have a snack .
snake (n)	/sneɪk/	serpent	I'm frightened of snakes .
spider (n)	/spɑɪdə/	araignée	A spider is a large insect with eight legs.
star (n)	/stɑː/	star	She was a Hollywood star in the 1920s and 1930s.
team (n)	/tiːm/	équipe	Thirty five teams took part in the race.
the press (n)	/ðə 'pres/	la presse	She didn't give interviews to the press .
winner (n)	/wɪnə/	vainqueur	Debra wasn't the winner but for many people she was the hero of the race.
across (prep)	/ə'krɒs/	à travers	They entered a rowing race across the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.
arrive (v)	/ə'raɪv/	arriver	Debra arrived in Barbados several days after the winning team.
change (v)	/tʃeɪndʒ/	changer	She moved to New York and changed her name to Harriet Brown.
continue (v)	/kən'tɪnjuː/	continuer	Debra didn't want to stop the race and decided to continue .
decide (v)	/dɪ'saɪd/	décider	Debra didn't want to stop the race and decided to continue.
enter (a race) (v)	/entə (ə reɪs)/	participer à, s'engager dans (une compétition)	They entered a rowing race across the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.
leave (v)	/liːv/	quitter, abandonner	After two weeks Andrew left the race because he was frightened of the ocean.
move (to) (v)	/muːv (tuː)/	partir, aller à	When she was thirty-six she moved to New York.
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/	prendre sa retraite	Garbo retired at the age of thirty-six.
row (v)	/raʊ/	râmer	Debra rowed the remaining 2,290 miles alone.
at sea	/ət 'siː/	en mer	Debra spent 113 days alone at sea .
come last	/kʌm 'lɑːst/	arriver le dernier	Although she came last , many people thought Debra was the hero of the race.
fall in love	/fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv/	tomber amoureux	Many people fell in love with Garbo.
get divorced	/get dɪ'vɔːst/	divorcer, être divorcé	How many people do you know who have got divorced ?
get married	/get 'mæərɪd/	se marier, être marié	Would you like to get married ?

Let's have ...	/ləts 'hæv/
the mountains	/ðə 'maʊntɪnz/
move house	/mu:v 'haus/
Welcome to ... (TS)	/welkəm ,tu:/
Why don't you ...?	/waɪ 'daʊnt ju:/

Prenons...
la montagne
déménager
Bienvenue à...
Pourquoi ne... (verbe) ...
vous /tu pas... ?

"I'm thirsty." "Let's have a cup of tea."
 Do you prefer the beach or **the mountains**?
 Did you **move house** when you were a child?
Welcome to this week's edition of *Heroes*.
 "I'm bored." "Why don't you read a book?"

FEELINGS

angry (adj)	/æŋɡri/
bored (adj)	/bɔ:d/
embarrassed (adj)	/ɪm'bærəst/
excited (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/
frightened (adj)	/fraɪt(ə)nd/
happy (adj)	/hæpi/
nervous (adj)	/nɜ:vəs/
relieved (adj) (TS)	/rɪ'li:vɪd/
sad (adj)	/sæd/
worried (adj)	/wʌrɪd/

en colère
ennuyé
gêné
excité
effrayé
heureux
nerveux
soulagé
triste
inquiet

I'm never **angry** with my friends.
 If you're **bored**, read a book.
 Debra wasn't **embarrassed** about coming last.
 Do you feel **excited** in a fast car?
 Andrew was **frightened** of the ocean.
 She was **happy** about finishing the race.
 Do you feel **nervous** in exams?
 She was **relieved** when Andrew left – she wanted him to be happy.
 Why do you feel so **sad**?
 Are you **worried** about the future?

Review B (p. 56)

creative (adj)	/kri'eɪtɪv/
free (adj)	/fri:/
memorable (adj)	/mem(ə)rəb(ə)l/
poor (adj)	/pɔ:/
rich (adj)	/rɪtʃ/
sympathetic (adj)	/sɪmpə'tetɪk/
band (n)	/bænd/
charity (n)	/tʃærəti/
community work (n)	/kəmju:nəti ,wɜ:k/

créatif
gratuit
mémorable
pauvre
riche
compatisant
groupe (de musique)
bienfaisance
volontariat, aide à la
communauté

Do you like doing **creative** things like painting and making music?
 I spoke to the band and they gave me two **free** tickets for their concert.
 What was a **memorable** day for you?
 Bono asked the world's rich countries to give money to the **poor** countries.
 Bono asked the world's **rich** countries to give money to the poor countries.
 People feel **sympathetic** and send money to UNICEF.
 I spoke to the **band** and they gave me two free tickets for their concert.
 Some actors and singers do work for **charity**.
Community work is work people do to help other people.

concert (n)	/ˈkɒnsət/
dancing competition (n)	/ˈdɑːnsɪŋ ˌkɒmpəˌtɪʃ(ə)n/
driving test (n)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌtest/
lifeguard (n)	/ˈlaɪfgɑːd/
prize (n)	/praɪz/
swim (n)	/swɪm/
trainer (n)	/ˈtreɪnə/
youth club (n)	/ˈjuːθ ˌklʌb/
act (v)	/ækt/
break (v)	/breɪk/
organise (v)	/ˈɔːgənəɪz/

concert
concours de danse
épreuve de permis de conduire
maître-nageur
prix
nage
entraîneur
club pour les jeunes
jouer
casser
organiser

Bono helped to organise the Live 8 **concerts**.
We entered a **dancing competition** and won first prize.
Dan was very happy when he passed his **driving test**.

A **lifeguard** is someone who saves people from dangerous situations in the water.

We entered a dancing competition and won first **prize**.

David's **swim** took 10 hours and 30 minutes.

Greg Whyte is David Walliams' **trainer**.

A **youth club** is a place where young people go to do activities.

Some actors and singers want to do more than **act** and sing.

Jim was angry with Sue because she **broke** his camera.

Bono helped to **organise** the Live 8 concerts.

Unit 9 (p. 60)

crystal (adj)	/ˈkrɪst(ə)l/
exclusive (adj) (TS)	/ɪkˈskluːsɪv/
luxury (adj)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/
public (adj)	/ˈpʌblɪk/
simple (adj)	/ˈsɪmp(ə)l/
spacious (adj)	/ˈspeɪʃəs/
tropical (adj)	/ˈtrɒpɪk(ə)l/
well-equipped (adj) (TS)	/ˌwelɪˈkwɪpt/
apparently (adv)	/əˈpærəntli/
immediately (adv)	/ɪˈmiːdiətli/
alarm clock (n)	/əˈlɑːm ˌklɒk/
block of flats (n)	/ˌblɒk əv ˈflæts/
chandelier (n)	/ˌʃændəˈlɪə/
coast (n)	/kəʊst/

cristal
exclusif
de luxe
public/publique
simple
spacieux
tropical
bien équipé
apparement
immédiatement
réveil matin
immeuble
chandelier
côte

There are 1,000 **crystal** chandeliers at the Emirates Palace Hotel.
Little Palm Island is an **exclusive** hotel. Come here for total peace and quiet.

There are 302 **luxury** rooms at the hotel.

The **public** living room is 175 metres long.

The rooms are **simple** and spacious.

A place that is **spacious** has a lot of room.

It's a **tropical** island 120 miles from Miami International Airport.

The rooms are beautiful and **well-equipped**.

Apparently where you want to live depends on your star sign.

I'm sorry, sir. I'll send someone **immediately**.

Your **alarm clock** is the clock that wakes you up in the morning.

Would you like to live on the top floor of a **block of flats**?

There are 1,000 crystal **chandeliers** at the Emirates Palace Hotel.

If you live on the **coast**, you live near the sea.

corner (n)	/ˈkɔːnə/	coin	There's a lamp in the corner of the room.
employee (n)	/ˌɪmˈplɔɪiː, ˌɛmplɔɪiː/	employé	How many employees are there at the Emirates Palace Hotel?
family life (n)	/ˈfæmli ˌlaɪf/	vie de famille	Relax and escape the stress of work and family life .
fitness centre (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs ˌsɛntə/	centre de fitness, de remise en forme	There are two fitness centres and two swimming pools at the hotel.
floor (n)	/flɔː/	plancher	There's a rug on the floor .
guest (n)	/ɡest/	invité, client	Hotel guests arrive by boat or seaplane.
hairdryer (n)	/ˈheədraɪə/	sèche-cheveux	You use a hairdryer to dry your hair.
heating (n)	/ˈhiːtɪŋ/	chauffage	The room is cold because the heating doesn't work.
hill (n)	/hɪl/	colline	A hill is a piece of raised ground.
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/	île	Little Palm Island is the perfect place to relax.
lake (n)	/leɪk/	lac	You love water and want a house near a lake or river.
lifetime (n)	/ˈlaɪftaɪm/	toute une vie	Come to the Emirates Palace Hotel or Little Palm Island for the holiday of a lifetime .
light (n)	/laɪt/	lumière, électricité	I can't see – the light doesn't work.
luxury (n)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	luxe	Enjoy the luxury of the Emirates Palace Hotel.
paradise (n)	/ˈpærədəɪs/	paradis	Little Palm Island is a paradise .
peace (n)	/piːs/	paix	Enjoy the peace of Little Palm Island.
place (n)	/pleɪs/	endroit	They are perfect places to relax.
quiet (n) (TS)	/ˈkwaɪət/	calme, tranquille	Little Palm Island is an exclusive hotel. Come here for total peace and quiet .
reception (n)	/rɪˈsepʃ(ə)n/	réception	Reception . Can I help you?
remote control (n)	/rɪˈməʊt kənˈtrəʊl/	télécommande	The remote control is the thing you use to change channels on the TV.
river (n)	/ˈrɪvə/	rivière	You love water and want a house near a lake or river .
road (n)	/rəʊd/	route	There isn't a road to the hotel – guests arrive by boat or seaplane.
seaplane (n)	/ˈsiːpleɪn/	hydravion	Hotel guests arrive by boat or seaplane .
service (n) (TS)	/ˈsɜːvɪs/	service	The Emirates Palace Hotel offers excellent service .
shampoo (n)	/ʃæmˈpuː/	shampooing	You use shampoo to wash your hair.
soap (n)	/səʊp/	savon	You use soap to wash your skin.
spa (n)	/spaː/	station thermale, spa	You can relax on the veranda or visit the beautiful spa .
stress (n)	/stres/	stress	Escape the stress of work and family life.
suite (n)	/swiːt/	suite	A Grand Suite costs \$2,000 for one night.
swimming pool (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpuːl/	piscine	There are two fitness centres and two swimming pools .

towel (n)	/taʊəl/
veranda (n)	/və'rændə/
village (n)	/vɪlɪdʒ/
wall (n)	/wɔ:l/
build (v)	/bɪld/
choose (v)	/tʃu:z/
cost (v)	/kɒst/
escape (v)	/ɪ'skeɪp/
help (v)	/help/
relax (v)	/rɪ'læks/
It doesn't work.	/ɪt ,dʌzənt 'wɜ:k/
There is/There are	/ðeə 'ɪz/ðeə 'ɑ:/

FURNITURE

armchair (n)	/ɑ:mtʃeə/
bath (n)	/bɑ:θ/
bed (n)	/bed/
bookcase (n)	/bʊk,keɪs/
carpet (n)	/kɑ:pɪt/
clock (n)	/klɒk/
coffee table (n)	/kɒfi ,teɪb(ə)l/
cooker (n)	/kʊkə/
cupboard (n)	/kʌbəd/
curtains (n pl)	/kɜ:tənz/
cushion (n)	/kʊʃ(ə)n/
desk (n)	/desk/
fridge (n)	/frɪdʒ/
lamp (n)	/læmp/
mirror (n)	/mɪrə/
picture (n)	/pɪktʃə/
plant (n)	/plɑ:nt/
plasma TV (n) (TS)	/plæzmə ti'vi:/
rug (n)	/rʌg/

serviette	
véranda	
village	
mur	
construire	
choisir	
coûter	
échapper à	
aider	
se relaxer	
Il/elle ne fonctionne pas.	
Il y a	

fauteuil	
baignoire	
lit	
bibliothèque	
tapis	
pendule	
petite table	
cuisinière	
armoire	
rideaux	
coussin	
bureau	
réfrigérateur	
lampe	
miroir	
tableau	
plante	
télé à écran plat	
carpette	

You use a **towel** to dry your hands or body.
Relax on the **veranda**!
They live in a small **village** in the country.
There are some pictures on the **wall**.
The hotel cost \$3 billion to **build**.
Choose between peace or luxury.
The hotel **cost** \$3 billion to build.
Escape the stress of work and family life.
Reception. Can I **help** you?
Relax on the veranda.
"What's the problem with the TV?" "**It doesn't work.**"
There are 302 luxury rooms and 44 suites.

An **armchair** is a large, comfortable chair that you sit in.
There's a shower and a **bath** in the bathroom.
The **bed** is really comfortable.
There were lots of books on the **bookcase**.
Is there a **carpet** in your bathroom?
The **clock** on the wall said 4 o'clock.
There's a magazine under the **coffee table**.
There's an electric **cooker** in the kitchen.
You can put your clothes in the **cupboard**.
Close the **curtains** at night.
There are three **cushions** on the sofa.
You can sit at the **desk** and write postcards.
Put the drinks in the **fridge** to keep them cold.
There's a **lamp** in the corner of the room.
You can look at yourself in the **mirror** on the wall.
How many **pictures** are there on the wall?
There's a **plant** next to the sofa.
There's a 125-centimetre **plasma TV** in every room.
There's a **rug** on the floor.

shower (n)	/ʃaʊə/
sofa (n)	/səʊfə/
washbasin (n)	/wɒʃbeɪs(ə)n/

douche
sofa
lavabo

There's a **shower** and a bath in the bathroom.
There are three cushions on the **sofa**.
Wash your hands in the **washbasin**.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

by (prep)	/baɪ/
in (prep)	/ɪn/
near (prep)	/nɪə/
on (prep)	/ɒn/

au bord de
dans
près de
sur

I love water. I want a house **by** a river or lake.
We live **in** a small village.
If you live on the coast, you live **near** the sea.
If you live **on** the coast, you live near the sea.

ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/ˈbɑːθruːm/
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedruːm/
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃən/
living room (n)	/ˈlɪvɪŋruːm/

salle de bains
chambre
cuisine
salon, salle de séjour

There aren't any towels in the **bathroom**.
The **bedroom** is cold – the heating doesn't work.
There's a fridge and a cooker in the **kitchen**.
The public **living room** is 175 metres long.

Unit 10 (p. 66)

delicious (adj)	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/
healthy (adj)	/ˈhelθi/
slim (adj) (TS)	/slɪm/
unhealthy (adj)	/ˌʌnˈhelθi/
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/
birthday (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/
business dinner (n)	/ˈbɪznəs ˌdɪnə/
customer (n)	/ˈkʌstəmə/
diet (n)	/ˈdaɪət/
human body (n)	/ˈhjuːmən ˈbɒdi/
menu (n)	/ˈmenjuː/
occasion (n)	/əˈkeɪz(ə)n/

délicieux
sain
mince
malsain
lentement
anniversaire
dîner d'affaires
client
régime (alimentaire)
corps humain
menu
événement, cérémonie

We had a **delicious** meal on my brother's 18th birthday.
Eating fruit and vegetables is **healthy**.
"How do you stay so **slim**?" "I follow the food combining rules."
Eating too many chips is **unhealthy**.
Can you speak more **slowly**, please?
We had a delicious meal on my brother's 18th **birthday**.
A **business dinner** is a meal that businessmen who work together have.
What does the **customer** want to eat?
Food-combining is a kind of **diet**.
The **human body** digests different food in different ways.
A **menu** is a list of things you can eat or a list of things to eat in a restaurant.
An **occasion** is an event such as a birthday or a business dinner.

pocket (n) (PW)	/ˈpɒkɪt/
rule (n)	/ru:l/
way (n)	/weɪ/
follow (v)	/fɒləʊ/
imagine (v)	/ɪˈmædʒɪn/
pay (v)	/peɪ/
be based on	/bi ˈbeɪst ɒn/
fall asleep (TS)	/fɔ:l əˈsli:p/
lose weight	/lu:z ˈweɪt/
I'd like ...	/aɪd ˈlaɪk/
Would you like ...?	/wʊd ju: ˈlaɪk/

FOOD

apple (n)	/æp(ə)l/
banana (n)	/bəˈnɑ:nə/
bean (n)	/bi:n/
bread (n)	/bred/
brown bread (n)	/braʊn ˈbred/
butter (n)	/ˈbʌtə/
cake (n)	/keɪk/
carbohydrates (n pl)	/kɑ:bəˈhaɪdreɪts/
carrot (n)	/kærət/
cauliflower (n)	/kɒliˈflaʊə/
cereal (n)	/ˈsiəriəl/
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/
chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/
egg (n)	/eg/
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/
fruit (n)	/fru:t/
fruit salad (n)	/fru:t ˈsæləd/
garlic (n)	/ˈgɑ:lɪk/
grape (n)	/greɪp/
lemon (n)	/lemən/

poche
règle
manière
suivre
imaginer
payer
se fonder, se baser sur qch.
s'endormir
perdre du poids
j'aimerais...
aimeriez-vous/aimerais-tu... ?

pomme
banane
haricot
pain
pain complet
beurre
gâteau
carbohydate, glucide
carotte
chou-fleur
céréale
fromage
poulet
œuf
poisson
fruit
salade de fruits
ail
raisin
citron

How much money do you have in your **pocket**?

On the food-combining diet, you just need to follow three simple **rules**.
The human body digests different food in different **ways**.
You just need to **follow** three simple rules.
Imagine a diet where you can eat three meals a day and lose weight.
The customer **pays** \$5 for the meal.
"Food-combining" **is based on** the way we digest food.
My grandmother **fell asleep** after two glasses of wine.
Imagine a diet where you can eat three meals a day and **lose weight**.
I'd like a chicken sandwich, please.
Would you like salt and pepper?

An **apple** is a hard round red or green fruit.
A **banana** is a long yellow fruit.
There are many different kinds of **beans** that are eaten as vegetables.
Do you prefer white **bread** or brown **bread**?
Brown bread is healthier than white bread.
Would you like **butter** or margarine with your bread?
A **cake** is a sweet food made from butter, flour and sugar.
Bread, potatoes and cakes are all **carbohydrates**.
A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable.
A **cauliflower** is a vegetable with green leaves and a white centre.
A **cereal** is a breakfast food that is usually eaten with milk.
Cheese is a protein.
Chicken is a type of white meat.
Bacon and **eggs** is a typical British breakfast.
Do you prefer **fish** or meat?
Strawberries and grapes are types of **fruit**.
A **fruit salad** is a dessert made from different types of fruit.
Garlic has a very strong taste and is used in cooking.
Grapes are small round purple or green fruits.
A **lemon** is a round yellow fruit.

margarine (n)	/ˈmɑːdʒəˈriːn/	margarine
mayonnaise (n)	/ˈmeɪəˈneɪz/	mayonnaise
meat (n)	/mi:t/	viande
melon (n)	/ˈmelən/	melon
mushroom (n)	/ˈmʌʃruːm/	champignon
mustard (n)	/ˈmʌstəd/	moutarde
olive oil (n)	/ˈɒlɪv ˈɔɪl/	huile d'olive
onion (n)	/ˈʌnjən/	oignon
orange (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	orange
pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	pâtes
pear (n)	/peə/	poire
pepper (n)	/ˈpepə/	1:poivron ; 2: poivre
potato (n)	/pəˈteɪtəʊ/	pomme de terre
protein (n)	/ˈprəʊtɪn/	protéine
rice (n)	/raɪs/	riz
salt (n)	/sɔːlt/	sel
sandwich (n)	/ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ/	sandwich
seafood (n)	/ˈsiːfuːd/	fruits de mer (et) poisson
strawberry (n)	/ˈstrɔːb(ə)ri/	fraise
tomato (n)	/təˈmɑːtəʊ/	tomate
vegetable (n)	/ˈvedʒtəb(ə)l/	légumes
white bread (n)	/ˈwaɪt ˈbred/	pain (pain blanc)

DRINK

coke (n)	/kəʊk/	coca-cola
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	lait
orange juice (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/	jus d'orange
water (n)	/ˈwɔːtə/	eau

Would you like butter or **margarine** with your bread?

Mayonnaise is a thick white or yellow sauce, often eaten with salad.

Do you prefer fish or **meat**?

A **melon** is a large round green or yellow fruit.

Mushrooms are small round grey vegetables.

Mustard is a hot yellow sauce eaten with meat.

Do you like cooking with **olive oil**?

A **onion** is a round white vegetable with a strong smell and taste.

An **orange** is a round orange fruit.

Spaghetti is a type of **pasta**.

A **pear** is a green or yellow fruit that is round at the bottom and thinner at the top.

Sense 1: A **pepper** is a yellow, green or red vegetable with a hot or sweet taste.

Sense 2: Would you like salt and **pepper** on your food?

Potatoes are carbohydrates.

Meat and fish are types of **protein**.

Rice is very popular in Chinese cooking.

Would you like **salt** and pepper on your food?

I usually have a **sandwich** for lunch.

Seafood consists of animals from the sea that you can eat.

A **strawberry** is a small round fruit.

A **tomato** is a soft round red fruit eaten in salads.

Mushroom and beans are both types of **vegetable**.

Brown bread is healthier than **white bread**.

Coke is a very popular drink, especially with young people.

Cereals are usually eaten with **milk** for breakfast.

A glass of **orange juice**, please.

Drinking **water** is healthy.

Unit 11 (p. 72)

bright (adj) (TS)	/braɪt/	clair, lumineux	I like bright colours – red, blue and green.
fabulous (adj)	/fæbjʊləs/	fabuleux	Win a fabulous prize!
fat (adj) (GE)	/fæt/	gros, gras	We're eating a lot of good food and I'm getting fat !
right (adj)	/raɪt/	juste, correct	"She has long, straight hair," "Is it Maria?" "Yes, that's right ."
special (adj) (TS)	/speʃ(ə)l/	spécial, particulier	Are you looking for anything special , Madam?
wrong (adj)	/rɒŋ/	faux	"He has a shaved head and earrings." "Is that David?" "No, that's wrong ."
bird (n)	/bɜ:d/	oiseau	"Are the birds singing outside?" "Yes, they are."
ceremony (n) (TS)	/serəməni/	cérémonie	I'm waiting for the stars to arrive for the Oscars ceremony .
changing room (n) (TS)	/tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ˌru:m/	salon d'essayage	"Can I try it on?" "Certainly, Madam. The changing rooms are over there."
fashion (n)	/fæʃ(ə)n/	mode	Milan is the fashion capital of the world.
fruit juice (n) (GE)	/fru:t ˌdʒu:s/	jus de fruit	I'm sitting on the beach, drinking a delicious fruit juice .
hobby (n) (TS)	/hɒbi/	passe-temps, hobby	Stuart says that clothes are his hobby .
medium (n) (TS)	/mi:diəm/	taille moyenne	Do you have this dress in a medium ?
photographer (n)	/fə'tɒgrəfə/	photographe	She's waving to the photographers .
subscription (n)	/səb'skrɪpʃ(ə)n/	abonnement	The third prize is a free year's subscription to IMAGE.
traffic (n)	/træfɪk/	circulation	"Is the traffic making a noise?" "No, it isn't."
window (n)	/wɪndəʊ/	fenêtre	"Are you sitting next to a window ?" "Yes, I am."
stand up (phr v)	/stænd ˈʌp/	se tenir debout	"Is your teacher standing up ?" "No, he isn't."
try on (phr v)	/traɪ ˈɒn/	essayer	"Can I try it on ?" "Certainly, Madam. The changing rooms are over there."
turn around (phr v) (TS)	/tɜ:n ə'raʊnd/	faire demi-tour	What's Charlize doing now? She's turning around . Hi Charlize!
outside (prep) (TS)	/aʊt'saɪd/	dehors, à l'extérieur	I'm Ross White and I'm standing outside the Kodak Theatre in Hollywood.
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/	chanter	The birds are singing outside.
of your choice	/ɒv jɔ: 'tʃɔɪs/	à votre choix	The second prize is 1,000 euros to spend in the clothes shop of your choice .

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/	sportif, décontracté	T-shirts and jeans are casual clothes.
formal (adj)	/fɔ:m(ə)l/	habillé, élégant	Suits and ties are formal clothes.
accessories (n pl)	/ək'sesərɪz/	accessoires	Belts, rings and hats are accessories .
belt (n)	/belt/	ceinture	Do you wear a belt with your jeans?

boots (n pl)	/bu:ts/	bottes	Boots are a type of footwear.
bow tie (n) (TS)	/ˌbəʊ 'taɪ/	nœud papillon	Jake Gyllenhaal is wearing a black bow tie .
casual clothes (n pl)	/ˌkæʒuəl ˌkləʊðz/	vêtements de style sportif, décontracté	Do you prefer casual clothes or formal clothes?
coat (n)	/kəʊt/	manteau	Do you wear a coat in the winter?
dress (n)	/dres/	robe	She's wearing a beautiful red dress .
footwear (n)	/ˈfʊtweə/	chaussures	Trainers, shoes and boots are all types of footwear .
formal clothes (n pl)	/ˈfɔ:məl ˌkləʊðz/	vêtements habillés, élégants	Do you prefer formal clothes or casual clothes?
hat (n)	/hæt/	chapeau	Do you ever wear a hat ?
item of clothing (n)	/ˌaɪtəm əv 'kləʊðɪŋ/	pièce d'habillement, vêtement	What's your favourite item of clothing ?
jacket (n)	/dʒækɪt/	veste	He wears a jacket and tie to work.
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:nz/	jeans	How many pairs of jeans do you have?
pair of trousers/shoes etc (n)	/ˌpeər əv 'traʊzəz/ˈʃu:z/	un pantalon, une paire de chaussures etc.	How many pairs of shoes does Stuart have?
ring (n)	/rɪŋ/	bague	Rings and belts are accessories.
shirt (n)	/ʃɜ:t/	chemise	Do you wear a shirt and tie to school?
shoes (n pl)	/ʃu:z/	chaussures	Do you prefer wearing shoes or trainers?
socks (n pl)	/sɒks/	chaussettes	Socks are a type of underwear.
suit (n)	/su:t/	costume	A lot of people wear suits to work.
sweater (n)	/ˈswetə/	chandail, sweater	How many sweaters do you have?
tie (n)	/taɪ/	cravate	He wears a jacket and tie to work.
top (n)	/tɒp/	haut, bustier	A top is something you wear on the upper part of your body, like a T-shirt or a blouse.
tracksuit (n)	/ˈtræksu:t/	survêtement	Tracksuits are a type of casual clothes.
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/	tennis, baskets	Do you like expensive trainers ?
trousers (n pl)	/ˈtraʊzəz/	pantalon	Do you prefer casual trousers or formal trousers ?
T-shirt (n)	/ˈti:ʃɜ:t/	T-shirt	I like wearing T-shirts in the summer.
underpants (n pl)	/ˌʌndəˈpænts/	slip	Underpants are a type of underwear.
underwear (n)	/ˌʌndəˈweə/	sous-vêtements	Socks and underpants are both types of underwear .

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/LOOKS

beautiful (adj)	/bju:təf(ə)/
blond (adj)	/blɒnd/
blue (eyes) (adj)	/blu: (aɪz)/
curly (hair) (adj)	/kɜ:li (heə)/
dark (hair) (adj)	/dɔ:k (heə)/
dark brown (eyes) (adj)	/dɔ:k ,braʊn (aɪz)/
gold (adj)	/gəʊld/
good-looking (adj)	/gʊd'lʊkɪŋ/
gorgeous (adj) (TS)	/gɔ:dʒəs/
green (eyes) (adj)	/gri:n (aɪz)/
grey (hair) (adj)	/greɪ (heə)/
handsome (adj)	/hæns(ə)m/
long (hair) (adj)	/lɒŋ (heə)/
medium-length (hair) (adj)	/mi:diəm,leŋθ (heə)/
short (hair) (adj)	/ʃɔ:t (heə)/
straight (hair) (adj)	/streɪt (heə)/
sweet (adj)	/swi:t/
wavy (hair) (adj)	/weɪvi (heə)/
beard (n)	/bɪəd/
earrings (n pl)	/ɪərɪŋz/
eyes (n pl)	/aɪz/
hair (n)	/heə/
highlights (n pl)	/haɪ,laɪts/
moustache (n)	/mə'stɑ:ʃ/
shaved head (n)	/,ʃeɪvd 'hed/
smile (n)	/smaɪl/
tattoo (n)	/tæ'tu:/

belle, beau
blond
yeux bleus
cheveux bouclés
cheveux bruns
yeux marron foncé
or
beau, belle
magnifique
yeux verts
cheveux gris
beau
cheveux longs
cheveux mi-longs
cheveux courts
cheveux raides
mignon
cheveux frisés
barbe
boucles d'oreille
yeux
cheveux, chevelure
mèches
moustache
crâne rasé
sourire
tatouage

Do you think that Charlize Theron is **beautiful**?
 Do you prefer **blond** hair or dark hair?
 I like boys with blond hair and **blue** eyes.
 Nancy has short, **curly** hair.
 Do you prefer blond hair or **dark** hair?
 She has black hair and **dark brown** eyes.
 Who's wearing **gold** earrings?
 Do you agree that Will is very **good-looking**?
 Charlize Theron is a **gorgeous** woman!
 Do you like **green** eyes?
 Which person in the photos has short **grey** hair?
 A man who is **handsome** is good-looking.
 Does Keira Knightley have **long** hair?
 Is your hair short, **medium-length** or long?
 Do you prefer **short** or long hair?
 Do you prefer **straight** or curly hair?
 Nancy has short, curly hair. She's very **sweet**.
 If someone's hair is **wavy**, it is neither straight nor curly.
 Do you like men with **beards**?
 She sometimes wears gold **earrings**.
 What colour are your **eyes**?
 What colour is your **hair**?
 Which person in the photos has blond **highlights** in their hair?
 Does Simon have a **moustache**?
 Will has a **shaved head**.
 Zainab has a lovely **smile**.
 A lot of football players have **tattoos**.

Unit 12 (p. 78)

average (adj)	/æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	moyen	The average person in Britain spends a year of their life looking for lost objects.
better (superl. adj)	/betə/	meilleur	Was Karyn's new job better than her old job?
brilliant (adj)	/brɪljənt/	génial, très intelligent	Then she had a brilliant idea and started a website called savekaryn.com
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	brun	Is Judy's handbag brown ?
careful (adj)	/keəf(ə)l/	soigneux, prudent	She moved to a smaller flat and was more careful with her money.
huge (adj)	/hju:dʒ/	énorme	She still had a huge credit card debt.
lost (adj)	/lɒst/	perdu	Do you often spend time looking for lost objects?
low (adj)	/ləʊ/	bas	Karyn found another job, but the salary was lower .
miserable (adj) (GE)	/mɪz(ə)rəb(ə)l/	pauvre, misérable	Who's the most miserable person you know?
old (adj)	/əʊld/	vieux, vieille	Who's the oldest person in your family?
original (adj) (TS)	/ə'rɪdʒ(ə)nəl/	authentique	The most valuable jeans are an original pair of 115-year-old Levis.
plastic (adj)	/plæstɪk/	plastique	Hissy the snake is made of plastic .
romantic (adj) (GE)	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantique	Are women more romantic than men?
valuable (adj)	/væljʊb(ə)l/	de valeur, de prix	What's your most valuable possession?
violent (adj)	/vaɪələnt/	violent	Some women become violent when they lose things.
white (adj)	/waɪt/	blanc	Judy's handbag is black, not white .
soon (adv)	/su:n/	bientôt	Soon she had a debt of \$20,000.
another (determiner)	/ə'nʌðə/	un autre	She found another job, but the salary was lower.
backpack (n)	/'bæk.pæk/	sac à dos	People wear backpacks when they are travelling to keep things in.
celebrity (n)	/sə'lebrəti/	célébrité	Karyn became an Internet celebrity .
collector (n) (TS)	/kə'lektə/	collectionneur	A Japanese collector bought the jeans on the Internet in 2005.
cook (n)	/kʊk/	cuisinier	Are you a good cook ?
cosmetics (n pl)	/kɒz'metɪks/	produits de beauté	Cosmetics are things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.
driver (n)	/draɪvə/	conducteur, chauffeur	Are your parents good drivers ?
flat (n)	/flæt/	appartement	She moved to a smaller flat and bought cheaper clothes.
glasses (n pl)	/glɑ:sɪz/	lunettes	There's a mobile phone in my bag and some glasses .
haircut (n)	/heəkʌt/	coupe (de cheveux)	How much do you usually pay for a haircut ?
handwriting (n)	/hændraɪtɪŋ/	écriture (à la main)	My handwriting is worse than Gina's.

key (n)	/ki:/
leather (n)	/leðə/
letter (n)	/letə/
lost property (n)	/lɒst 'prɒpəti/
monument (n) (PW)	/mɒnjəmənt/
nylon (n)	/naɪlɒn/
object (n)	/ɒbdʒekt/
office (n)	/ɒfɪs/
passport (n)	/pɑːspɔːt/
pen (n)	/pen/
present (n)	/prezənt/
research (n)	/rɪ'sɜːtʃ; 'riːsɜːtʃ/
shopping bag (n)	/ʃɒpɪŋ ,bæg/
everyone (pron)	/evriwʌn/
belong to (v)	/bɪ'lɒŋ tuː/
cry (v)	/kraɪ/
find (v)	/faɪnd/
interview (v)	/ɪntə,vjuː/
lose (your job) (v)	/luːz (jə dʒɒb)/
ring (v)	/rɪŋ/
swear (v)	/sweə/
visit (a website) (v)	/vɪzɪt (ə websaɪt)/
in total	/ɪn 'təʊt(ə)l/
be worth \$65,000/ \$11 million etc (TS)	/bi wɜːθ ,sɪkstɪfəɪv ,θaʊzənd 'dɒləz/ɪlev(ə)n ,mɪljən 'dɒləz/

MONEY

cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/
bill (n)	/bɪl/
credit card (n)	/kredɪt ,kɑːd/
debt (n)	/det/

clé
cuir
lettre
objet perdu
monument
nylon
objet
bureau
passeport
stylo
cadeau
recherche, investigation
sac à provisions
chacun
appartenir à
pleurer
trouver
interviewer
perdre son travail
téléphoner, appeler (par tél.)
jurer
aller sur, visiter (un site Internet)
en tout
valoir \$ 65.000/\$ 11 millions etc.

bon marché, pas cher
facture
carte de crédit
dette

A lot of people lose their **keys**.
The handbag is made of **leather**.
Karyn put a **letter** on her website asking for money.
The **Lost Property** Office keeps objects that people have lost.
Which is the oldest monument in your town/city?
"Is her handbag made of **nylon**?" "No, it's not, it's made of leather."
The **objects** that people are most likely to lose are money, keys and the
TV remote control.
The **office** is open from nine in the morning.
People hardly ever lose their **passport**.
My **pen** was more expensive than Kerry's.
She bought me an expensive **present** for my birthday.
Research shows what men and women do when they lose things.
A **shopping bag** is a bag that you put your shopping in.
Hello **everyone**! Thank you all for visiting my website.
The snake **belongs to** my five-year-old son.
A lot of women **cry** when they lose things.
She **found** another job, but the salary was lower.
Half the people **interviewed** said they would like to lose boring friends!
She had a debt of \$20,000 then she **lost her job**.
I'm **ringing** because I lost my bag yesterday.
A lot of men **swear** when they lose things.
Thank you all for **visiting my website**.
People sent her \$13,323.08 **in total**.
The most valuable watch **is worth**
\$11,302,650.

She bought **cheaper** clothes and was more careful with her money.
The salary was lower and she couldn't pay her **bills**.
When Karyn went shopping she used a **credit card**.
Soon she had a **debt** of \$20,000.

salary (n)	/sæləri/	salaire	The salary in the new job was lower.
earn (v)	/ɜ:n/	gagner (salaire)	Karyn had a good job and she earned a good salary.
save (money) (v)	/seɪv (mʌni)/	épargner (argent), faire des économies	She didn't save her money and spent it on clothes, shoes and cosmetics.
spend (money) (v)	/spend (mʌni)/	dépenser (argent)	What do you spend money on? usually on twice or three times a week.

Review C (p. 84)

relaxed (adj)	/rɪ'læksɪd/	détendu	I'm sitting here feeling relaxed and looking at the beautiful blue sea.
unusual (adj)	/ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/	peu commun, inhabituel	There are unusual things on the menu, like bacon and egg ice cream!
Certainly (adv) (TS)	/sɜ:t(ə)nli/	Certainement	"Do you have a table near the window, with a view of the river?" " Certainly. "
chef (n)	/ʃef/	chef (cuisinier)	Some people think the chef , Ferran Adriá, is the best cook in the world.
cow (n)	/kaʊ/	vache	The beef tastes so good because the cows drink beer!
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	plat, mets	El Bulli is famous for strange dishes like bread with oil and chocolate.
dress code (n) (TS)	/dres ,kəʊd/	règle vestimentaire	"Er, is there a dress code ?" "Yes. No jeans, and we ask men to wear a jacket and tie.
market (n)	/mɑ:kɪt/	marché	Yesterday we went to a market in a village.
owner (n)	/əʊnə/	propriétaire	The owner of The Fat Duck is Heston Blumental.
pencil (n)	/pens(ə)l/	crayon	I'm holding a pencil .
pub (n)	/pʌb/	pub	The Fat Duck is a 450-year-old pub in a village near London.
reservation (n)	/rezə'veɪʃ(ə)n/	réserve	It's difficult to get a reservation because it's only open for six months of the year.
seat (n)	/si:t/	place (assise)	There are only fifty seats at El Bulli.
steakhouse (n)	/steɪk,haʊs/	steakhouse	Aragawa was the first steakhouse in Japan.
window table (n) (TS)	/wɪndəʊ ,teɪbl/	table à la fenêtre	A window table is a table next to a window.
have a great time	/hæv ə greɪt 'taɪm/	bien s'amuser	There's a fantastic restaurant on the beach. We're having a great time .
Of course. (TS)	/əv 'kɔ:s/	Bien sûr	"I'd like to make a reservation." " Of course. What day?"

Unit 13 (p. 88)

badly (adv)	/ˈbædli/	mal
happily (adv)	/ˈhæpɪli/	joyeusement
loudly (adv)	/ˈlaʊdli/	bruyamment
quietly (adv)	/ˈkwaɪətli/	calmement
back (n)	/bæk/	dos
bank balance (n) (PW)	/ˈbæŋk ˌbæləns/	compte (bilan, relevé de compte)
chess (n)	/tʃes/	échecs
cold (n)	/kəʊld/	froid
(sb's) company (n)	/(s)ʌmbədɪzɪ ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/	compagnie (de qqn.)
dance company (n)	/dɑːns ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/	troupe de danse
lottery ticket (n) (PW)	/ˈlɒtri ˌtɪkɪt/	billet de loterie
phone (n)	/fəʊn/	téléphone
side (n)	/saɪd/	côté
stomach (n)	/ˈstʌmək/	estomac
talent (n)	/ˈtælənt/	talent
admire (v)	/ədˈmaɪə/	admirer
check (v) (PW)	/tʃek/	contrôler
compose (v)	/kəmˈpəʊz/	composer
cook (v)	/kʊk/	cuisiner
draw (v)	/drɔː/	dessiner
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/	rejoindre
laugh (v)	/lɑːf/	rire
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔːm/	jouer, danser (acteur)
practise (v)	/ˈpræktɪs/	s'exercer
ski (v)	/skiː/	skier
swim (v)	/swɪm/	nager
type (v)	/taɪp/	taper (à la machine)
all over the world	/ɔːl ˌəʊvə ðə ˈwɜːld/	partout dans le monde

I play the piano very **badly**.
 She was playing **happily** with the other children.
 My son plays his CDs very **loudly**.
 Do you talk **quietly** on the phone?
 Do you sleep on your **back** or your stomach?
 How often do you check your **bank balance**?

Can you play **chess**?
 I can't go swimming. I have a **cold**.
 People admire you but they don't enjoy **your company**.
 In 1992 Joaquín Cortés started his own **dance company**.
 How often do you buy a **lottery ticket**?
 Do you talk quietly on the **phone**?
 I usually sleep on my **side**.
 Do you sleep on your back or your **stomach**?
 Cortés has many other **talents** – he can act and compose music.
 People **admire** you but they don't enjoy your company.
 How often do you **check** your bank balance?
 Cortés can act and **compose** music as well as dance.
 Can you **cook**?
 "Can he **draw**?" "No, he can't."
 He **joined** Spain's National Ballet company when he was fifteen.
 Someone who is funny makes other people **laugh**.
 Cortés **performs** in a different city every week.
 He **practises** for more than five hours a day.
 "Can you **ski**?" "Yes, I can."
 Can your parents **swim**?
 He **types** very fast.
 He dances flamenco **all over the world**.

Can he/she ...? /kæn ,hi:/,ʃi:/
 Can you ...? /kæn ju:/
 full of (energy) /fʊl əv ('enədʒi)/
 the queen of (TS) /ðə 'kwɪn əv/

Peut- il/elle... ?
 Pouvez-vous/Peux-tu ... ?
 plein de (d'énergie)
 la reine de

"Can she speak English?" "Yes, she can."
Can you speak five languages?
 He sleeps for five or six hours and wakes up **full of energy**.
 Madonna is **the queen of** pop.

CHARACTER ADJECTIVES

confident (adj) /kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/
 funny (adj) /fʌni/
 friendly (adj) /frendli/
 generous (adj) /dʒenərəs/
 quiet (adj) /kwaɪət/
 selfish (adj) /selfɪʃ/
 sensible (adj) /sensəb(ə)l/
 serious (adj) /sɪəriəs/
 shy (adj) /ʃaɪ/
 stupid (adj) /stju:pɪd/
 unfriendly (adj) /ʌn'frendli/

assuré, sûr de lui
 drôle
 sympathique
 généreux
 calme
 égoïste
 raisonnable
 sérieux
 timide
 stupide
 antipathique

Someone who is **confident** is very sure of themselves.
 Someone who is **funny** makes other people laugh.
 Someone who is **friendly** is nice and kind to other people.
 Someone who is **generous** gives time and/or money to other people.
 Someone who is **quiet** doesn't say much.
 Someone who is **selfish** doesn't think about other people.
 Someone who is **sensible** never does stupid things.
 Someone who is **serious** thinks about things and doesn't laugh much.
 Someone who is **shy** is nervous about meeting people.
 Someone who is **stupid** does things that are unintelligent or not sensible.
 Someone who is **unfriendly** does not like to be with other people or talk to them.

be sure of yourself /bi 'ʃɔ: əv jəself/

être sûr de soi

A confident person is very **sure of themselves**.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

all the time /ɔ:l ðə 'taɪm/
 every day/two weeks etc /,evri 'deɪ/tu: 'wi:ks/

tout le temps
 tous les jours/toutes les deux
 semaines etc.

Joaquín Cortés now travels **all the time**.
 He performs in a different city **every week**.

once/twice a month/year etc /wʌns/,twʌɪs ə 'mʌnθ/'jɪə/

une fois/deux fois par mois/
 an etc.

"How often do you go on holiday?" "**Once a year**."

three/four etc times /θri:/,fɔ: taɪmz ə 'wi:k/'jɪə/
 a week/year etc

trois/quatre etc. fois par
 semaine/an etc.

We talk on the phone **three or four times a week**.

Unit 14 (p. 94)

armed (adj) (TS)	/ɑ:mɪd/	armé	The men were armed but nobody was hurt.
competitive (adj)	/kəm'petətɪv/	compétitif	Are you sociable, interesting and competitive ?
correct (adj) (TS)	/kə'rekt/	juste, correct	That's the correct answer. You've just won £125,000!
crazy (adj) (TS)	/k'reɪzi/	fou, dingue	Bree's my favourite character. She's crazy .
dark (adj) (TS)	/dɑ:k/	sombre, noir	I like the humour in Desperate Housewives. It's very dark .
foreign (adj)	/fɔrɪn/	étranger	Do you want to live in a foreign country?
harmless (adj) (TS)	/hɑ:mles/	inoffensif	Most sharks are harmless and shy.
hurt (adj) (TS)	/hɜ:t/	blesser	The men were armed but nobody was hurt .
sociable (adj)	/səʊjəb(ə)l/	sociable	Someone who is sociable likes being with other people.
successful (adj) (TS)	/sək'sesf(ə)l/	couronné de succès	You've had a very successful career in the film business.
ugly (adj) (TS)	/ʌgli/	laid	The Spotted Wobbegong is not a beautiful specimen – quite ugly in fact.
first (adv)	/fɜ:st/	d'abord, en premier	First , I'm going to go out and spend some money.
appointment (n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	rendez-vous	I'm not going to arrive late for appointments .
Argentina (n) (TS)	/ɑ:dʒən'ti:n ^w /	Argentine	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and Chile.
border (n) (TS)	/bɔ:də/	frontière	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and Chile.
Chile (n) (TS)	/tʃɪli/	Chili	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and Chile .
eviction (n) (TS)	/ɪ'vɪkʃ(ə)n/	expulsion, renvoi	The nominations for eviction are ... Vicky and ... Clyde.
farm (n) (TS)	/fɑ:m/	ferme	I grew up on a farm in the Mid West and wanted to be a farmer when I was young.
farmer (n) (TS)	/fɑ:mə/	fermier	I grew up on a farm in the Mid West and wanted to be a farmer when I was young.
fear (n) (TS)	/fɪə/	peur	Sharks fill people with fear .
housemate (n)	/haʊsmet/	co-pensionnaire, compagnon	Which <i>Big Brother</i> housemates are you going to see again?
interviewer (n)	/ɪntə'vju:ə/	interviewer, journaliste	Lynne says she'd like to be an interviewer on TV.
lesson (n)	/les(ə)n/	leçon	What are you going to do after the lesson ?
make-up (n)	/meɪkʌp/	maquillage	Make-up is the things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.
movie star (n) (TS)	/mu:vi ,stɑ:/	star du cinéma	How does it feel to be such a successful movie star ?
operation (n)	/ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	opération	I hope to win the prize because I want to pay for my sister's operation .
plan (n)	/plæn/	projet	Finally, Lynne, what are your plans for the future?
planet (n)	/plænit/	planète	I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to save the planet .

singing career (n)	/ˈsɪŋɪŋ kəˈrɪə/	carrière de chanteur	Lynne wants to start a singing career .
stranger (n)	/ˈstreɪndʒə/	étranger	A stranger is someone you do not know.
grow up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌgrəʊ ˈʌp/	grandir	I grew up on a farm in the Mid West.
arrest (v) (TS)	/əˈrest/	arrêter	Police arrested two men after they attempted to rob a bank.
attempt (v) (TS)	/əˈtempt/	tenter, essayer	Police arrested two men after they attempted to rob a bank.
believe (v)	/bɪˈliːv/	croire	"Lynne, congratulations!" "Thank you. I can't believe it."
book (v)	/bʊk/	réserver	"Shall I book tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."
fill (v) (TS)	/fɪl/	remplir	Sharks fill people with fear.
miss (v)	/mɪs/	regretter l'absence de qn., manquer	I'm going to have a party. I missed my friends so much.
record (v)	/rɪˈkɔːd/	enregistrer	Cameras record you twenty-four hours a day in the Big Brother house.
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/	prendre sa retraite	I hope to retire before I'm sixty.
rob (v) (TS)	/rɒb/	voler, dévaliser	Police arrested two men after they attempted to rob a bank.
save (the planet) (v)	/ˌseɪv (ðə ˈplænɪt)/	sauver (la planète)	I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to save the planet .
Can't complain. (TS)	/ˌkɑːnt kəmˈpleɪn/	(Je) ne peux pas me plaindre.	"How are you today?" " Can't complain. "
		Ça va.	
change your mind (TS)	/ˌtʃeɪndʒ jə ˈmaɪnd/	changer d'avis	"I wanted to be a farmer when I was a young boy." "What made you change your mind ?"
Congratulations! (interjection)	/kənˌgræʃjəˈleɪʃ(ə)nəl/	Félicitations !	"Lynne, congratulations! " "Thank you. I can't believe it."
Good Luck!	/ˌɡʊd ˈlʌk/	Bonne chance !	"I'd like to be an interviewer on TV." "Oh, well, good luck! "
the king of (TS)	/ðə ˈkɪŋ əv/	le roi de	The shark is the king of the sea.
Let's go/do/watch etc	/lets ˈɡəʊ/duː/wɒtʃ/	Allons (impératif+verbe)/ faire/regarder etc.	" Let's go to the cinema." "What's on?"
Shall we/I ...?	/ʃæl ˌwiː/laɪ/	Est-ce que nous allons/ je vais... ? (forme interrogative du futur)	" Shall I book tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."

TV

channel (n)	/ˌtʃæn(ə)l/	chaîne	How many different channels can you get on your television?
on (adj)	/ɒn/	il y a, il passe en ce moment	What's on TV this evening?
programme (n)	/ˌprəʊɡræm/	programme, émission	What's your favourite TV programme ?
switch on (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒn/	allumer	After school, I go home and switch on the TV.
switch off (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒf/	éteindre	What time do you switch off the TV?

watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/
general knowledge (n)	/ˌdʒenrəl ˈnɒlɪdʒ/
character (n)	/ˈkærɪktə/
humour (n)	/ˈhju:mə/

regarder
connaissances générales, culture générale
personnage
humour

How many hours of TV do you **watch** every day?
A quiz show tests your **general knowledge**.

Bree is a **character** in *Desperate Housewives*.
If a programme contains **humour**, it makes you laugh.

TV PROGRAMMES

cartoon (n)	/ˈkɑːtuːn/
chat show (n)	/tʃæt ˌʃəʊ/
comedy drama (n)	/ˈkɒmədi ˌdraːmə/
documentary (n)	/ˌdɒkjʊmənt(ə)ri/
game show (n)	/geɪm ˌʃəʊ/
the news (n)	/ðə ˈnjuːz/
quiz show (n)	/kwɪz ˌʃəʊ/
reality TV show (n)	/riːæləti tiːviː ˌʃəʊ/
soap opera (n)	/səʊp ˌɒprə/

dessin animé
talk-show
comédie dramatique
documentaire
jeu télévisé
l'actualité, les informations
jeu quiz
émission de télé-réalité
feuilleton sentimental

The Simpsons is a **cartoon** programme.
During a **chat show** an interviewer talks to different guests, who are usually famous people.
Desperate Housewives is a type of **comedy drama**.
A **documentary** programme is about a particular subject such as animals or history.
During a **game show** people play games or answer questions in order to win prizes.
You watch **the news** to find out what is happening in the world.
A quiz show tests your **general knowledge**.
A **reality TV show** is based on real people and what they do in life.
A **soap opera** is a programme about the lives of a group of people and is usually on twice or three times a week.

Unit 15 (p. 100)

adventurous (adj)	/əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/
experienced (adj)	/ɪk'spɪəriənst/
great (adj)	/greɪt/
historical (adj) (TS)	/hɪ'stɔrɪk(ə)l/
overland (adj)	/əʊvəlænd/
wild (adj)	/waɪld/

aventureux
expérimenté, qui a de l'expérience
fameux, magnifique
historique
sur terre
sauvage

What's the most **adventurous** holiday you've ever had?
The people at *International Travel Magazine* are all **experienced** travellers.
To celebrate our 15th birthday, we've written a list of fifteen **great** places to visit.
I love **historical** places – I've been to Petra in Jordan and The Great Wall of China.
Adventure World Travel organise **overland** adventure trips.
Wild places are places such as deserts or jungles.

adventure trip (n)	/əd'ventʃə ,trɪp/	voyage d'aventure	Adventure World Travel organise overland adventure trips.
continent (n)	/kɒntɪnənt/	continent	Africa, Asia and Europe are all continents .
crew (n)	/kruː/	équipe	Our crew have a passion for travel.
desert (n) (TS)	/dezət/	désert	Ben loves deserts but he hasn't been to the Sahara yet.
environment (n)	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	environnement	We respect the environment of the countries we visit.
experience (n)	/ɪk'spɪəriəns/	expérience	Adventure World Travel has thirty years of experience .
group (n)	/gruːp/	groupes	Our groups are a mix of sexes, nationalities and jobs.
honeymoon (n) (TS)	/hʌni,muːn/	lune de miel	Steve wants to go to Hawaii for his honeymoon .
journey (n)	/dʒɜːni/	voyage	What's the longest journey you've ever made?
list (n)	/lɪst/	liste	Enjoy our list of fifteen great places to visit.
memory (n)	/mem(ə)ri/	souvenir	What is your best memory of your friend?
passion (n)	/pæʃ(ə)n/	passion	Our crew have a passion for travel.
play (n)	/pleɪ/	pièce (de théâtre)	Have you ever seen a play by Shakespeare?
postcard (n)	/pəʊstkɑːd/	carte postale	Don't forget to send us a postcard !
secondary school (n)	/sekəndrɪ ,skuːl/	collège, lycée, école secondaire	A secondary school is for students between the age of 11 and 16 or 11 and 18.
sex (n)	/seks/	sexe	Our groups are a mix of sexes , nationalities and jobs.
situation (n)	/sɪtʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n/	situation	I explained the situation to them.
traveller (n)	/træv(ə)lə/	voyageur	Most of our travellers are between 18 and 50.
trip (n) (TS)	/trɪp/	voyage	I haven't been to the Sahara yet – that's my next trip .
truck (n)	/trʌk/	camion	A truck is a large, strong vehicle for carrying people or things.
wedding (n)	/wedɪŋ/	mariage	"They're getting married." "Are you going to the wedding ?"
ask (v)	/ɑːsk/	demander	We are asking people to tell us about their "places of a lifetime".
celebrate (v)	/seləbreɪt/	fêter, célébrer	To celebrate our 15 th birthday, we've written a list of fifteen great places to visit.
respect (v)	/rɪ'spekt/	respecter	We respect the environment of the countries we visit.
I've been to ...	/aɪv 'biːn tuː/	j'ai été, je me suis rendu à...	" I've been to Hawaii" means that you have visited Hawaii at some time in your life.
Have you ever been to ...?	/hæv juː ,evə 'biːn tuː/	Avez-vous/As-tu déjà été à...	Have you ever been to Paris?

MENUS

medium (adj)	/miːdiəm/	à point	"How would you like your steak?" " Medium ."
non-smoking (adj)	/nɒn,sməʊkɪŋ/	non-fumeur	A non-smoking table is a table in an area where people cannot smoke.

rare (adj)	/reə/
smoking (adj)	/sməʊkɪŋ/
apple pie (n)	/æpl paɪ/
ice cream (n)	/aɪs 'krɪm/
liver pâté (n)	/lɪvə 'pæteɪ/
main course (n)	/meɪn ,kɔ:s/
mineral water (n)	/mɪnrəl ,wɔ:tə/
prawn (n)	/praʊn/
red wine (n)	/red 'waɪn/
salmon (n)	/sæmən/
starter (n)	/stɑ:tə/

saignant
fumeur
tarte aux pommes
glace, crème glacée
pâté de foie
plat principal
eau minérale
crevette (grosse)
vin rouge
saumon
entrée

A **rare** steak has been cooked for only a short time and is red inside.
 A **smoking** table is a table in an area where people can smoke.
 An **apple pie** is a popular dessert in Britain.
 “Do you like **ice cream**?” “Yes, I love it.”
Liver pâté is a popular starter, especially in France.
 I’ll have spaghetti bolognese for my **main course**.
 A bottle of **mineral water**, please.
Prawns are a type of seafood.
 Do you prefer **red wine** or white wine?
Salmon is a type of pink fish.
 A **starter** is a dish you have at the beginning of a meal.

Unit 16 (p. 112)

spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjʊlə/
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/
building (n)	/bɪldɪŋ/
church (n) (TS)	/tʃɜ:tʃ/
drive (n)	/draɪv/
field (n)	/fi:ld/
hot springs (n pl) (TS)	/hɒt 'sprɪŋz/
kangaroo (n)	/kæŋgə'ru:/
koala (n)	/kəʊɑ:lə/
lighthouse (n)	/laɪt,haʊs/
map (n) (TS)	/mæp/
motorway café (n)	/məʊtəweɪ 'kæfeɪ/
rainforest (n)	/reɪn,fɔ:rest/

spectaculaire, impressionnant
pont
bâtiment, immeuble
église
trajet en voiture
champ
sources chaudes
kangourou
koala
phare
carte
café sur l'autoroute, restaurant autoroutier
forêt tropicale

Jack believes that his drive to work is the most **spectacular** drive in the world.
 Go over the **bridge**.
 What kind of buildings do you go past on your way to work?
 Our house is opposite the **church**.
 Siriwan lives in Bangkok and has a terrible **drive** to work.
 There are lots of green **fields** and hills in Tuscany.
 There are **hot springs** in Saturnia so we parked near a waterfall and went swimming.
 He sees **kangaroos** and koalas in the National Park.
 He sees kangaroos and **koalas** in the National Park.
 You can see the Cape Otway **lighthouse** in the photo at the beginning of Unit 16.
 I drove and Julia read the **map**.
 A **motorway café** is a place on a motorway where you stop to eat and drink.
 A **rainforest** is a forest in a tropical area where it rains a lot.

rainy season (n)	/reɪni ,sɪz(ə)n/	saison des pluies	In tropical countries the rainy season is the part of the year when it rains a lot.
roundabout (n)	/raʊndə,bəʊt/	rond-point	A roundabout is a circular area where three or more roads meet.
scenery (n)	/si:nəri/	paysage, vue	Tuscany is so beautiful – the scenery is gorgeous.
tent (n)	/tent/	tente	Heinz usually sleeps in a tent .
tourist (n)	/tuərist/	touriste	Thousands of tourists visit the Great Ocean Road every year.
traffic jam (n)	/træfɪk ,dʒæm/	embouteillage, bouchon	“We have terrible traffic jams in Bangkok,” says Siriwan.
waterfall (n)	/wɔ:tə,fɔ:l/	chute d’eau, cascade	Jack drives through rainforest and past waterfalls .
make money	/meɪk 'mʌni/	gagner de l’argent	Heinz makes money by selling postcards of his trip.
cycle (v)	/saɪk(ə)l/	aller à bicyclette	At the moment Heinz is cycling along the south coast of England.

DIRECTIONS

Go down ...	/gəʊ ,daʊn/	descendre...	Go down London Road and turn right.
Go straight on.	/gəʊ streɪt 'ɒn/	continuer tout droit	Go straight on and take the first turning on the left.
Go to the end of ...	/gəʊ tə ði: 'end əv/	aller au bout de..., à la fin	Go to the end of New Street and turn right.
	/ɒn ðə 'left/raɪt/	de...	
on the left/right		à gauche/droite	Take the first turning on the left .
Take the first/second turning ...	/teɪk ðə ,fɜ:st/,sekənd 'tɜ:nɪŋ/	prendre la première/seconde rue...	Take the second turning on the right.
Turn right/left.	/tɜ:n 'raɪt/left/	tourner à droite/gauche	Go down Abingdon Road and turn left .

PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

across (prep)	/ə'krɒs/	à travers	Go across the street.
along (prep)	/ə'lɒŋ/	le long (de)	I drive along the Great Ocean Road every day on my way to work.
down (prep)	/daʊn/	bas (en bas)	She went down the stairs carefully.
into (prep)	/ɪntu:/	dans (à l’intérieur)	We usually go into the city centre by bus.
out of (prep)	/aʊt ,əv/	hors de (à l’extérieur de)	I saw him coming out of his apartment.
over (prep)	/əʊvə/	sur, par dessus, au-dessus	Go over the bridge.
past (prep)	/pɑ:st/	au delà de	I go past the museum on my way to work.
through (prep)	/θru:/	à travers	Jack drives through rainforest on his way to work.
up (prep)	/ʌp/	vers le haut	Go up the hill.

Review D (p. 112)

blind (adj)	/blaɪnd/	aveugle	Jasmine Smith can't see – she's been blind all her life.
busy (adj)	/ˈbɪzi/	occupé	I never sleep at night – I'm always busy thinking of new ideas!
daily (adj)	/ˈdeɪli/	quotidien	A daily event is something that happens every day.
live (adj)	/laɪv/	ici: actif	Have you ever seen a live volcano?
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡ(ə)l/	seul, unique	<i>Blind Hope</i> has big plans. Every journey starts with a single step.
strong (adj)	/strɒŋ/	fort	Mike says he is strong and can do building work.
recently (adv)	/ˈriːsəntli/	récemment	The news tells you what's happened recently in the world.
air (n)	/eə/	air	I felt bad and needed some air .
baker (n)	/ˈbeɪkə/	boulangier	Mike was a firefighter but is now a baker .
business (n)	/ˈbɪznəs/	affaire	Mike started his own business making bread and cakes.
climb (v)	/klaɪm/	escalader	Jasmine would like to climb Mount Kilimanjaro.
dentist (n)	/ˈdentɪst/	dentiste	How often do you go to the dentist ?
details (n pl)	/ˈdiːteɪlz/	détails	Visit our website to find out more details .
distance (n)	/ˈdɪstəns/	distance	What's the longest distance you've ever travelled?
dream (n)	/driːm/	rêve	When I woke up, I didn't know if it was all a dream or not.
fact (n)	/fækt/	fait, réalité	When you watch a nature documentary, you learn facts about nature.
firefighter (n)	/ˈfaɪəˌfaɪtə/	pompier	Mike was a firefighter but is now a baker.
hard work (n)	/hɑːd ˈwɜːk/	travail difficile, dur	Working for <i>Blind Hope</i> is a serious job, and it's hard work .
helicopter (n)	/ˈhelɪkɒptə/	hélicoptère	Have you ever flown in a helicopter ?
learn (v)	/lɜːn/	apprendre	You learn facts about people, history or nature when you watch a documentary.
nature (n)	/ˈneɪtʃə/	nature	When you watch a nature documentary, you learn facts about nature .
noodle soup (n)	/ˈnuːd(ə)l ˈsuːp/	soupe de nouilles	Andy is sitting in a small café in Tokyo eating noodle soup .
organisation (n)	/ˌɔːɡənɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/	organisation	Jasmine started the organisation <i>Blind Hope</i> to help blind children.
step (n)	/step/	pas	<i>Blind Hope</i> has big plans. Every journey starts with a single step .
volcano (n)	/vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/	volcan	Have you ever seen a live volcano ?
feel bad	/fiːl ˈbæd/	se sentir mal	I felt bad and needed some air.

Grammar Extra

Unit 1 Noms

Formes régulières

Singulier	Pluriel	Orthographe
a book	books	Ajouter <i>s</i> .
a toothbrush	toothbrushes	Ajouter <i>es</i> après <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> .
a diary	diaries	Ajouter <i>ies</i> après une consonne + <i>y</i> .

Formes irrégulières

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

⚠ **a or an?** On emploie *a* devant un son consonantique : *a book, a key*. On emploie *an* devant un son vocalique : *an apple, an aspirin*.

this or these? On emploie *this* pour se référer à un nom singulier. *'What's this?' 'It's a book.* On emploie *these* pour se référer à un nom pluriel. *'What are these?' 'They're books.'*

Unit 2 be: présent simple (present simple)

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I'm (am) German.	I'm not Polish.	Am I Russian?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) French.	You/We/They aren't (are not) Spanish.	Are you/we/they Italian?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) English.	He/She/It isn't (is not) American.	Is he/she/it Scottish?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

À la forme interrogative *be* se place avant le sujet : *Are you German? / Is Brad Pitt from London?* (ET NON *You are German? / Brad Pitt is from London?*)

Unit 3 Possession

Pronom sujet	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Adjectif possessif	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

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

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

Unit 4 Présent simple (present simple)

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/You/We/They work.	I/You/We/They don't (do not) work.	Do I/you/we/they work?	Yes, I/you/we/they do.	No, I/you/we/they don't.
He/She/It works.	He/She/It doesn't (does not) work.	Does he/she/it work?	Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.

À la forme interrogative on place *do / does* devant le sujet. *Do you work in a school?* (ET NON *You work in a school?*)

⚠ **Conjugaison he/she/it terminaisons verbales**

On ajoute *s* après la plupart des verbes: *live – lives, play – plays, work – works*
 On ajoute *es* après *ch, sh, s, x*: *watch – watches, finish – finishes*
 On supprime *y* et on ajoute *ies* aux verbes qui se terminent par une consonne + *y*: *study – studies*
 Formes irrégulières: *do – does, go – goes, have – has*

Unit 5 Heure

On peut demander *What time is it?* ou *What's the time?*

On utilise *It's* + heure pour répondre à la question. *It's six o'clock.*

On utilise *at* + heure pour dire à quelle heure on fait quelque chose.

I get up at half past seven (or seven thirty).

I go to bed at eleven fifteen (or quarter past eleven).

Unit 6 Adverbes de temps

100%					0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	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 après *be* (*am/are/is*). *She's always happy.* (ET NON *She always is happy.*)

Unit 7 Prétérit (past simple): formes affirmatives

Affirmatif
I/you/he/she/it/we/they worked, played, went, had, etc.

Il n'y a qu'une seule forme de prétérit pour chaque verbe (sauf *be*).

On ajoute *ed* aux verbes réguliers (voir ci-dessous). Pour les verbes irréguliers voir page 143.

⚠ Conjugaison des verbes réguliers

Ajouter *ed / d* après la plupart des verbes : *work – worked, demonstrate – demonstrated*
 Supprimer *y* et ajouter *ied* aux verbes terminés par une consonne + *y* : *study – studied, try – tried*
 Rajouter la consonne + *ed* aux verbes terminés par une voyelle + une consonne : *stop – stopped, plan – planned*

⚠ **be** *be* à deux formes au passé: *I/he/she/it was you/we/they were*

Unit 8 Prétérit (formes affirmative, négative et interrogative)

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/You/He/She/It/We/They worked.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't work. (did not) work.	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they work?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

À la forme interrogative, on place *Did* avant le sujet. *Did you go shopping?* (ET NON ~~*You went shopping?*~~)

⚠ **be** On n'emploie pas *Did* avec *be*. *Were you at home yesterday?* (ET NON ~~*Did you be at home yesterday?*~~)

Unit 9 *there is / there are; some / any*

	Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
Singulier	There's (is) a sofa.	There isn't (is not) a carpet.	Is there a doctor?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Pluriel	There are some pictures.	There aren't (are not) any mirrors.	Are there any hotels?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

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

Avec des pluriels on utilise *some* dans les phrases affirmatives quand on ne veut pas donner un nombre exact. *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 10 Noms comptables et noms non-comptables

Forme affirmative		Noms non-comptables
Noms comptables	singulier	pluriel
a melon	two melons	some milk (ET NON one milk)
a grape	some grapes	some pasta (ET NON three pastas)

Formes négative et interrogative: <i>How many...? / How much...?</i>	
Noms comptables	Noms non-comptables
How many apples are there?	How much cheese is there?
There are a lot. ●●●●●	There's a lot. <input type="text"/>
There aren't many. ●●	There isn't much. <input type="text"/>
There aren't any. ○	There isn't any. <input type="checkbox"/>

On emploie *a lot (of)* dans les phrases affirmatives. *I eat a lot of bread. I meet a lot of people.*
 On emploie *much/many* dans les phrases négatives et interrogatives: *I don't drink much tea. I don't read many books.*
Do you eat much / many sweets?

Unit 11 Présent continu (present continuous)

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I'm (am) working.	I'm not (am not) working.	Am I working?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) working.	You/We/They aren't (are not) working.	Are you/we/they working?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) working.	He/She/It isn't (is not) working.	Is he/she/it working?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

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

⚠ Conjugaison : formes en *ing*

Supprimer *e* et ajouter *ing* pour les verbes qui se terminent par *e*: *have – having, make – making*
 Rajouter une consonne + *ing* pour les verbes qui se terminent par une voyelle accentuée + une consonne: *run – running, stop – stopping*

Unit 12 Adjectifs comparatifs et superlatifs

	Adjectif	Comparatif	Superlatif
Adjectifs courts: ajouter er/est			
Adjectifs finissant par une consonne ou <i>e</i>	old nice	older nicer	the oldest the nicest
Adjectifs finissant par une voyelle + une consonne	big	bigger	the biggest
Adjectifs finissant par <i>y</i>	happy	happier	the happiest
Adjectifs irréguliers	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest
Adjectifs longs: ajouter more / the most	interesting	more interesting	the most interesting

On utilise des adjectifs comparatifs pour comparer des personnes/choses avec d'autres personnes/choses. *China is bigger than India. Gold is more valuable than silver.*
 On utilise des adjectifs superlatifs pour comparer des personnes/choses avec toutes les autres personnes/choses de leur groupe. *Russia is the biggest country. Platinum is the most valuable metal.*

Unit 13 can

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/You/He/She/It/We/They can swim.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't (cannot) swim.	Can I/you/he/she/it/ we/they swim?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can.	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't.

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?*)

⚠ *can* + infinitif sans *to* On n'utilise pas *to* après *can*. *I can swim.* (ET NON *I can to swim.*)

Unit 14 (be) going to

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I'm (am) going to come.	I'm not (am not) going to come.	Am I going to come?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) going to come.	You/We/They're not (are not) going to come.	Are you/we/they going to come?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) going to come.	He/She/It isn't (is not) going to come.	Is he/she/it going to come?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

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

Unit 15 Présent perfect (present perfect)

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/You/We/They've (have) worked.	I/You/We/They haven't (have not) worked.	Have I/you/we/they worked?	Yes, I/you/we/they have.	No, I/you/we/they haven't.
He/She/It's (has) worked.	He/She/It hasn't (has not) worked.	Has he/she/it worked?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.

Pour former le passé composé on utilise *have/has* + participe passé. (Pour les verbes irréguliers voir page 143.)

On emploie le passé composé pour parler d'actions terminées quand on parle. On n'insiste pas sur quand.

ever = at any time in your life.

⚠ **been** *been* est le participe passé de *be*, mais on peut aussi l'utiliser comme participe passé de *go*. Comparer:

1 *He's been to Rome.* = He went and came back.

2 *He's gone to Rome.* = He went and is in Rome now.

Unit 16 Révision des temps

Temps	Utilisation	Affirmatif	Négatif	Question
Présent simple (present simple)	Faits / habitudes / routines	He works.	He doesn't work.	Does he work?
Prétérit (past simple)	Action terminée à un moment précis passé	She worked yesterday.	She didn't work yesterday.	Did she work yesterday?
Présent continu (present continuous)	Activités qui se déroulent au moment où l'on parle	They're working now.	They aren't working now.	Are they working now?
Futur (be) going to	Projets et intentions dans le futur	We're going to work tomorrow.	We aren't going to work tomorrow.	Are we going to work tomorrow?
Passé composé (present perfect)	Action terminée au moment où l'on parle	It's worked recently.	It hasn't worked recently.	Has it worked recently?