

New
Inside Out

Pre-intermediate
Companion

French Edition

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Welcome to the *New Inside Out* Pre-intermediate Companion!

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

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

Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	calm start	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	green beans	/ɡriːn biːnz/	/ɒ/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/
/uː/	blue moon	/bluː muːn/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə ^r /
/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 ^r /
/tʃ/	church <td>/tʃɜːtʃ/</td> <td>/m/</td> <td>make</td> <td>/meɪk/</td>	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/ɡɜːl/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑː ^r /	/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)

about (30/50/60 etc) (prep)	/ə'baʊt/	environ (30/50/60 etc)	"How old is Ben?" "I think he's about 30."
actually (adv) (TS)	/ˈæktʃʊəli/	réellement	My friends call me Ben. Actually my old friends call me Tree.
amaze (v)	/ə'meɪz/	stupéfier	President Roosevelt amazed his staff by remembering nearly everyone's name.
at least	/ət 'liːst/	au moins	Repeat the name in your head at least three times.
banker (n)	/ˈbæŋkə/	banquier	A banker is someone who has an important job in a bank.
break the law	/ˌbreɪk ðə 'lɔː/	enfreindre la loi	If you break the law , you do something that is illegal.
breeze (n)	/briːz/	brise	A breeze is a light, gentle wind.
call (v)	/kɔːl/	1) appeler, nommer qn 2) appeler qn (par tél.)	(Sense 1) My English friends call me Marie. (Sense 2) I can always call Dave if I'm feeling down.
carefully (adv)	/ˈkeəfli/	attentivement	When you meet someone for the first time, listen carefully to their name.
choose (v)	/tʃuːz/	choisir	Choosing a name for your child is an important decision.
close friend (n)	/ˌkləʊs 'frend/	ami proche	A close friend is a friend you like a lot and spend a lot of time with.
decision (n)	/dɪ'sɪʒn/	decision	Choosing a name for your child is an important decision .
earn (v)	/ɜːn/	gagner	Bankers earn a lot of money and are very rich.
exercise (v)	/ˈeksəsaɪz/	entraîner	When you exercise your brain, you think hard in order to remember or do something.
fashionable (adj)	/ˈfæʃnəbl/	à la mode	It's fashionable to choose names of places for children's names.
feel down (TS)	/ˌfiːl 'daʊn/	être déprimé	When I'm feeling down , I can always talk to him.
be focused on yourself	/bi ˌfəʊkəst ɒn jə'self/	être concentré sur soi-même	If you're too focused on yourself , you won't remember people's names.
follow a trend	/ˌfɒləʊ ə 'trend/	suivre une tendance	When people follow a trend , they do something because it is fashionable.
forehead (n)	/ˈfɒrɪd; 'fɔːhed/	front	President Roosevelt visualised the name on the person's forehead .

friendly (adj)	/ˈfrendli/	sympathique	Someone who is friendly is easy to talk to.
have a go	/ˌhæv ə ˈgəʊ/	essayer, tenter (de)	It's important to participate in class and have a go .
hear of (phr v)	/ˈhiər əv/	entendre parler de	Have you ever heard of anyone called Sky, Rain or River?
identify (v)	/aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/	identifier	Your name is how you identify yourself and how other people identify you.
initial (n)	/ɪˈniʃl/	initiale	His initials are CD—Charles Denroche.
joke (n)	/dʒəʊk/	plaisanterie	Do you enjoy telling jokes at parties?
learner (n)	/ˈlɜːnə/	apprenant	A good language learner practises a lot.
left-handed (adj)	/ˌleftˈhændɪd/	gaucher	Someone who is left-handed writes with their left hand.
like best	/ˌlaɪk ˈbest/	préférer	What do you like best in class – reading, writing, speaking or listening?
local (adj)	/ˈləʊkl/	du quartier	Don't name your child after your local pizza restaurant or shopping mall!
maiden name (n)	/ˈmeɪdn ˌneɪm/	nom de jeune fille	A woman's maiden name is her surname before she was married.
make a good impression	/ˌmeɪk ə ˌɡʊd ɪmˈpreʃn/	faire une bonne impression	Remembering people's names always makes a good impression .
meaning (n)	/ˈmiːnɪŋ/	sens, signification	Does your name have a special meaning ?
memorable (adj)	/ˈmem(ə)rəbl/	mémorable	Something memorable about a person's appearance is something that is easy to remember about the way they look.
memory (n)	/ˈmem(ə)ri/	mémoire	I've got a bad memory – I can never remember new vocabulary.
middle-aged (adj)	/ˌmɪdlˈeɪdʒd/	d'un âge moyen	Someone who is middle-aged is between about 45 and 55.
name (v)	/neɪm/	nommer	Madonna named her daughter Lourdes.
name sb after sb/sth (phr v)	/ˈneɪm ˌɑːftə/	nommer qn d'après qn/qch.	She named her daughter Lourdes after the town in France.
nature (n)	/ˈneɪtʃə/	nature	Names like Sky, River and Rain all come from nature .
notebook (n)	/ˈnəʊtˌbʊk/	carnet	Write new vocabulary in a notebook .
nowadays (adv)	/ˈnaʊəˌdeɪz/	de nos jours	Nowadays a lot of people name their children after famous people.
original (adj)	/əˈrɪdʒn(ə)l/	original	People with unusual or original names often feel special.

parking ticket (n)	/ˈpɑːkɪŋ ˌtɪkɪt/	contravention de stationnement	Unfortunately when we got back to the car, we had a parking ticket!
pay attention	/ˌpeɪ əˈtɛnʃn/	faire attention	The first step in remembering someone's name is to pay attention.
popular (adj)	/ˈpɒpjələ/	à la mode	Beyoncé and Britney were popular names a few years ago.
Really?	/ˈriːli/	Vraiment ?	"We went to a fabulous new restaurant in town." " Really? What is it called?"
recent (adj)	/ˈriːsənt/	récent	A recent survey showed that people with unusual names feel special.
record (v)	/rɪˈkɔːd/	consigner, enregistrer	It's a good idea to record new words in a notebook.
religious (adj)	/rɪˈlɪdʒəs/	religieux	"Mary" is a religious name.
remember (v)	/rɪˈmembə/	se rappeler	Do you find it easy to remember people's names?
retired (adj)	/rɪˈtaɪəd/	retraité	Someone who is retired no longer works.
review (v)	/rɪˈvjuː/	réviser	It's important to record and constantly review new language.
shopping mall (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌmɔːl/	centre commercial	A shopping mall is a very large building with a lot of shops.
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/	timide	Someone who is shy feels nervous when they are with other people.
side of the family	/ˌsaɪd əv ðə ˈfæmli/	côté de la famille	Which side of the family is bigger – your mother's side or your father's side?
speak out (phr v)	/ˌspiːk ˈaʊt/	s'exprimer	People who are shy find it difficult to speak out in class.
staff (n)	/stɑːf/	personnel	President Roosevelt amazed his staff by remembering nearly everyone's name.
stay in touch (TS)	/ˌsteɪ ɪn ˈtʌʃ/	garder contact	Dave and I stay in touch by email and phone.
step (n)	/step/	étape	What are the four easy steps for remembering someone's name?
stressed (adj)	/strest/	stressé	Someone who is stressed is worried or nervous because they have a lot of problems.
subtitles (n pl)	/ˈsʌbˌtaɪtlz/	sous-titres	Do you watch English DVDs with English subtitles ?
survey (n)	/ˈsɜːveɪ/	étude	A recent survey showed that people with unusual names feel special.
taste (v)	/teɪst/	goûter	The sushi is fantastic – the best I've ever tasted!

the past (n)	/ˌðə ˈpɑːst/	le passé	In the past parents named their children after family relatives.
train (v)	/treɪn/	entraîner	Learning new words is a good way of training your memory.
trend (n)	/trend/	vogue, tendance	Nowadays naming children after places has become a trend .
typical (adj)	/ˈtɪpɪkl/	typique	“Pedro” is a typical Spanish name.
unfortunately (adv)	/ʌnˈfɔːtʃ(ə)nətli/	malheureusement	Unfortunately when we got back to the car, we had a parking ticket!
unusual (adj)	/ʌnˈjuːʒʊəl/	inhabituel	Do you prefer names that are unusual and original?
visualise (v)	/ˈvɪʒʊəlaɪz/	visualiser	President Roosevelt visualised the name on the person’s forehead.
wonder (v)	/ˈwʌndə/	se demander	I wonder if everyone with an unusual or original name feels special.

FAMILY MEMBERS

aunt (n)	/aːnt/
boyfriend (n)	/ˈbɔɪˌfreɪnd/
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/
brother-in-law (n)	/ˈbrʌðəɪnˌlɔː/
child (n)/children (pl)	/tʃaɪld/ˈtʃɪldrən/
cousin (n)	/ˈkʌzn/
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔːtə/
ex-husband (n)	/ˌeksˈhʌzbənd/
ex-wife (n)	/ˌeksˈwaɪf/
father (n)	/ˈfɑːðə/
father-in-law (n)	/ˈfɑːðəɪnˌlɔː/
girlfriend (n)	/ˈgɜːlˌfreɪnd/
granddaughter (n)	/ˈgrændɔːtə/
grandfather (n)	/ˈgrændˌfɑːðə/

MEMBRES DE LA FAMILLE

tante	Your aunt is the sister of your mother or father.
petit ami	“Does Marie have a boyfriend ?” “I don’t know.”
frère	Marie’s brother calls her “Baby”.
beau-frère	Your brother-in-law is the brother of your husband or wife.
enfant (s)	Some people name their children after famous people.
cousin (e)	Your cousins are the children of your aunt or uncle.
fille	Madonna named her daughter Lourdes, after the town in France.
ex-mari	Your ex-husband is the man you are divorced from.
ex-femme	Your ex-wife is the woman you are divorced from.
père	Your father is your male parent.
beau-père	Your father-in-law is your wife’s or husband’s father.
petite amie	Dave listened to me when I had girlfriend problems.
petite-fille	Your granddaughter is the daughter of your son or daughter.
grand-père	Your grandfather is the father of your mother or father.

grandmother (n)	/ˈgræn,mʌðə/	grand-mère	Your grandmother is the mother of your mother or father.
grandson (n)	/ˈgræn,sʌn/	petit-fils	Your grandson is the son of your daughter or son.
great grandfather (n)	/ˌgreɪt ˈgrænfɑːðə/	arrière grand-père	Your great-grandfather is the father of your grandmother or grandfather.
great grandmother (n)	/ˌgreɪt ˈgræn,mʌðə/	arrière grand-mère	Your great-grandmother is the mother of your grandmother or grandfather.
half-brother (n)	/ˌhɑːfˈbrʌðə/	demi-frère	A half-brother is a brother who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
half-sister (n)	/ˌhɑːfˈsɪstə/	demi-sœur	A half-sister is a sister who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
mother (n)	/ˈmʌðə/	mère	Your mother is your female parent.
mother-in-law (n)	/ˈmʌðəɪn,lɔː/	belle-mère	Your mother-in-law is your wife's or husband's mother.
nephew (n)	/ˈnefjuː/	neveu	Your nephew is a son of your brother or sister.
niece (n)	/niːs/	nièce	Your niece is a daughter of your brother or sister.
parents (n pl)	/ˈpeərənts/	parent	In the past, parents named their children after important family relatives.
partner (n)	/ˈpɑːtnə/	partenaire	Your partner is the person you live with but who you are not married to.
relative (n)	/ˈrelətɪv/	parenté	Your relatives are the people in your family.
sister (n)	/ˈsɪstə/	sœur	Ben's sisters call him "Big Ben".
sister-in-law (n)	/ˈsɪstəɪn,lɔː/	belle-sœur	Your sister-in-law is the sister of your husband or wife.
son (n)	/sʌn/	fils	David and Victoria Beckham named their son Brooklyn after an area in New York.
stepfather (n)	/ˈstepˌfɑːðə/	beau-père	Your stepfather is your mother's second husband.
stepmother (n)	/ˈstepˌmʌðə/	belle-mère (marâtre)	Your stepmother is your father's second wife.
twin (n)	/twɪn/	jumeau (jumelle)	A twin is one of two children born at the same time to the same mother.
uncle (n)	/ˈʌŋkl/	oncle	Your uncle is the brother of your father or mother.

Unit 2 (p.12)

adventure (n)	/əd'ventʃə/	aventure	If you're looking for adventure , don't go to Dahab – it's quiet there.
air conditioning (n)	/'eə kən'diʃnɪŋ/	air conditionné	It's hot in summer, but fortunately my office has air conditioning .
architecture (n)	/'a:kɪ'tektʃə/	architecture	The architecture in Rio is a mixture of old and new.
buzzing (adj)	/'bʌzɪŋ/	bourdonnant, vibrant	Reykjavik is small but the nightlife is buzzing .
contrast (n)	/'kɒntrɑːst/	contraste	Iceland is a land of ice and fire – full of contrasts .
currency (n)	/'kʌrənsi/	unité monétaire	The currency of a country is the type of money that is used there.
dance floor (n)	/'dɑːns ˌflɔː/	piste de danse	We went to a disco at 2.00 a.m. and were surprised to see only a few people on the dance floor .
delicious (adj)	/'dɪ'lɪʃəs/	délicieux	In Shanghai you can eat delicious noodles in the street.
go diving	/'gəʊ 'daɪvɪŋ/	faire de la plongée	You can go diving in the Red Sea if you like!
do everything wrong	/'duː ˌevrɪθɪŋ 'rɒŋ/	faire tout faux	They do everything wrong here, but the quality of life is great!
dream holiday (n)	/'dri:m ˌhɒlɪdeɪ/	vacances de rêve	Win a Dream Holiday for two in our competition!
energetic (adj) (TS)	/'enə'tʃetɪk/	énergique	Argentinian people are loud, energetic and really good fun.
enjoy yourself (v refl)	/'ɪn'dʒɔɪ jə'self/	s'amuser	The quality of life is great and people know how to enjoy themselves .
enough (det.)	/'ɪnʌf/	suffisant	It's important to get enough sleep.
excitement (n)	/'ɪk'saɪtmənt/	agitation	Do you like holidays with excitement , adventure and parties?
fall in love (with)	/'fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv/	tomber amoureux (de)	Now I understand why people fall in love with Africa.
fire (n)	/'faɪə/	feu	Iceland is a land of contrasts -- of ice and fire .
flamingo (n)	/'flæ'mɪŋɡəʊ/	flamant rose	Flamingos are tall pink birds that live near water.
freezing (adj)	/'friːzɪŋ/	gelé	The air in Iceland is freezing but the springs are very hot.
go back (phr v)	/'gəʊ 'bæk/	retourner	Africa is great and I want to go back there.
good fun (TS)	/'gʊd 'fʌn/	très gai	Argentinian people are loud, energetic and really good fun .

hate (v) (TS)	/heit/	haïr	I really hate living here. It's horrible.
hippo (n)	/'hipəʊ/	hippopotame	Hippos are large African animals with thick, grey skin that live near rivers.
hot springs (n pl)	/,hɒt 'sprɪŋz/	geyser	Hot springs consist of hot water that comes up from under the ground.
ice (n)	/aɪs/	glace	Iceland is a land of contrasts -- of ice and fire.
island (n)	/'aɪlənd/	île	An island is an area of land that is surrounded by water.
I'm kidding.	/'aɪm 'kɪdɪŋ/	je plaisante	"My parents live in Hollywood." "Really?" "No, I'm kidding , they live near South Beach."
leave sb in peace (TS)	/'li:v sʌmbədi ɪn 'pi:s/	laisser qn en paix	There are too many tourists. Why don't they leave us in peace ?
lion (n)	/'laɪən/	lion	A lion is a large African animal with golden fur.
be a long way from	/'bi: ə 'lɒŋ weɪ frəm/	être loin de	Iceland is a long way from the rest of Europe but it's very up-to-date.
lucky (adj)	/'lʌki/	chanceux	We're lucky with our hotel – it's near the city centre and we have a fantastic view.
a mixture of	/'ə 'mɪkstʃər əv/	un mélange de	The architecture in Rio is a mixture of old and new.
nightlife (n)	/'naɪtˌlaɪf/	vie nocturne	There are lots of discos and clubs here – the nightlife is great!
noodles (n pl)	/'nu:dlz/	nouilles	In Shanghai you can eat delicious noodles in the street.
on your own (TS)	/'ɒn jər 'əʊn/	tout(e) seul(e)	Emma flew to Buenos Aires on her own .
originally (adv)	/'ə'ɹɪdʒn(ə)li/	à l'origine	I live in New York but I'm originally from England.
peace and quiet	/'pi:s ən 'kwaɪət/	paix et tranquillité	I'm not really interested in nightlife – I prefer peace and quiet .
plenty of (TS)	/'plenti əv/	beaucoup de	In Rio there are plenty of restaurants, cafés and bars.
quality of life (n)	/'kwɒləti əv 'laɪf/	qualité de vie	The quality of life is great and people know how to enjoy themselves.
relax (v)	/'rɪ'læks/	se relaxer	You can go diving or just relax on the beach.
scenery (n)	/'si:nəri/	paysage	The scenery in Africa is spectacular.
seat (n)	/'si:t/	place assise	The bus is very crowded but I usually get a seat .
shop till you drop	/'ʃɒp tɪl ju 'drɒp/	faire des courses jusqu'à épuisement	If you shop till you drop , you shop for a long time until you feel very tired.
spectacular (adj)	/'spek'tækjʊlə/	spectaculaire	In Africa the scenery is spectacular .

traffic (n)	/ˈtræfɪk/	circulation	Everyone has a car nowadays and there's too much traffic on the roads.
have trouble doing sth	/hæv ˌtrʌbl̩ ˈduːɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	avoir des difficultés à faire qch.	We went out to dinner at 11.30 p.m. and had trouble getting a table.
up-to-date (adj)	/ˌʌptəˈdeɪt/	au goût du jour, à la mode	A place that is up-to-date is modern and exciting.
welcome (n)	/ˈwelkəm/	accueil	In Dahab, you'll find the best welcome in Egypt.
welcoming (adj)	/ˈwelkəmɪŋ/	accueillant	African people are friendly and welcoming .
without a doubt	/wɪˌðaʊt ə ˈdaʊt/	sans aucun doute	Shanghai is, without a doubt , the best place on earth for shopping!

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE PLACES

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjuːtəfl̩/
big (adj)	/bɪg/
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/
clean (adj)	/kliːn/
crowded (adj)	/ˈkraʊdɪd/
dirty (adj)	/ˈdɜːti/
dull (adj)	/dʌl/
exciting (adj)	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/
fabulous (adj)	/ˈfæbjʊləs/
hot (adj)	/hɒt/
humid (adj)	/ˈhjuːmɪd/
interesting (adj)	/ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/
lovely (adj)	/ˈlʌvli/
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒd(ə)n/

ADJECTIFS POUR DÉCRIRE LES LIEUX

beau, belle	The countryside is beautiful and the air is lovely and clean.
grand	Paulo loves Rio – he thinks it's big and exciting.
ennuyant	Armelle thinks the village is dull and boring at night.
propre	The countryside is beautiful and the air is lovely and clean .
bondé, rempli par la foule	Venice is very noisy and crowded, especially in the summer.
sale	The canals in Venice are so dirty and polluted.
ennuyeux, triste	I find it dull here – there aren't any discos or cinemas.
passionnant, excitant	"Why do you like Rio?" "It's big and exciting ."
cher	Because of the tourists, the shops are too expensive .
fabuleux	Win a dream holiday in one of these fabulous destinations!
chaud (très)	I don't like Rio much in the summer; it's too hot and humid.
humide	"What's the weather like?" "It's hot and humid ."
intéressant	In big cities, there are lots of interesting places to visit.
ravissant	The air in the countryside is lovely and clean.
moderne	Shanghai is a modern , up-to-date city.

noisy (adj)	/ˈnɔɪzi/
polluted (adj)	/pəˈlu:təd/
romantic (adj)	/rəʊˈmæntɪk/
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/
spectacular (adj)	/spekˈtækjʊlə/

COMPASS DIRECTIONS

centre (n)	/ˈsentə/
north (n/adj)	/nɔ:θ/
north-east (n/adj)	/ˌnɔ:θˈi:st/
north-west (n/adj)	/ˌnɔ:θˈwest/
south (n/adj)	/sauθ/
south-east (n/adj)	/ˌsauθˈi:st/
south-west (n/adj)	/ˌsauθˈwest/
east (n/adj)	/i:st/
west (n/adj)	/west/

PLACES IN A CITY

art gallery (n)	/ˈɑ:t ˌgæl(ə)ri/
bar (n)	/bɑ:/
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/
canal (n)	/kəˈnæl/
car park (n)	/ˈkɑ: ˌpɑ:k/
castle (n)	/ˈkɑ:sl/
cathedral (n)	/kəˈθi:drəl/

bruyant
pollué
romantique
petit
spectaculaire

POINTS CARDINAUX

centre
nord
nord-est
nord-ouest
sud
sud-est
sud-ouest
est
ouest

LIEUX DANS UNE VILLE

galerie d'art
bar
plage
pont
canal
parking
château
cathédrale

There are too many tourists. It gets very **noisy** and crowded.

The canals in Venice are very dirty and **polluted**.

A lot of people think Venice is a special place – a very romantic city.

Armelle lives in a **small** village with her parents.

The view of the city from our hotel room is **spectacular**.

Ankara is in the **centre** of Turkey.

Hollywood is **north** of Los Angeles.

Manchester is just **north-east** of Liverpool.

Manchester and Liverpool are in the **north-west** of England.

Los Angeles is **south** of Hollywood.

London is in the **south-east** of England.

Cornwall is a region in the **south-west** of England.

Berlin is in the **east** of Germany.

Los Angeles is on the **west** coast of the USA.

Paris has a lot of wonderful museums and **art galleries**.

There are lots of interesting cafés and **bars** in Rio.

Copacabana **Beach** is the most famous **beach** in the world.

The Rialto **Bridge** is a very famous **bridge** in Venice.

In Venice the **canals** are dirty and polluted.

It can be difficult to park in big cities as the **car parks** are often full.

There's a very famous **castle** in Edinburgh on top of a hill.

A **cathedral** is a very big church in a city.

church (n)	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	église	San Marco in Venice is one of the most famous churches in the world.
fountain (n)	/ˈfaʊntɪn/	fontaine	A fountain is a structure through which water rises into the air and falls again.
high-rise buildings (n pl)	/ˌhaɪ ˌraɪz ˈbɪldɪŋz/	hautes tours	In some parts of Rio there are too many high-rise buildings .
hill (n)	/hɪl/	colline	The statue in Rio stands on top of a hill .
library (n)	/ˈlaɪbrəri/	bibliothèque	A library is a building where you go to read or borrow books.
mosque (n)	/mɒsk/	mosquée	A mosque is a building in which Muslims worship.
museum (n)	/mju:ˈzi:əm/	musée	Paris has a lot of wonderful museums and art galleries.
park (n)	/pɑ:k/	parc	The big park in the centre of New York is called Central Park .
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/	restaurant	There are plenty of cheap restaurants and bars in Rio.
sea (n)	/si:/	mer	Dahab is a town in Egypt by the Red Sea .
shopping centre (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/	centre commercial	There are lots of shopping centres in Shanghai.
square (n)	/skweə/	place	“Piazza” is the Italian word for “ square ”.
statue (n)	/ˈstætʃu:/	statue	The statue in Rio stands on top of a hill.
theatre (n)	/ˈθɪətə/	théâtre	A theatre is a building where you go to see plays.

Unit 3 (p.20)

affair (n)	/əˈfeə/	aventure (extra-conjugale)	Lady Moon’s husband didn’t hide his affair and this made her feel really bad.
cameraman (n)	/ˈkæmrəˌmæn/	caméraman	A cameraman is someone who uses a camera to make films or TV programmes.
canteen (n) (TS)	/kænˈti:n/	cantine	Fred went to the canteen and this little lady was serving lunch.
cellar (n)	/ˈselə/	cave	A cellar is a room at the bottom of a house where you can keep things.
collection (n)	/kəˈleɪʃn/	collection, choix	Lady Moon’s husband had a collection of fine wines in the cellar.

contestant (n)	/kən'testənt/	participant, concurrent
correctly (adv)	/kə'rektlɪ/	correctement
doorstep (n)	/'dɔːstɛp/	seuil, pas de porte
film (v)	/fɪlm/	filmer
filming (n)	/'fɪlmɪŋ/	tournage
find out (phr v)	/,faɪnd 'aʊt/	découvrir
furious (adj)	/'fjʊəriəs/	furieux
game show (n)	/'geɪm ʃəʊ/	jeu télévisé
get your revenge	/,get jə rɪ'vendʒ/	prendre sa revanche
heart attack (n) (TS)	/'hɑːt ə'tæk/	crise cardiaque
hide (v)	/haɪd/	cache
be hosted by	/bi 'həʊstəd baɪ/	être animé/dirigé par
impressed (adj)	/ɪm'prest/	impressionné
in the background	/,ɪn ðə 'bækgraʊnd/	dans le fond, en arrière-plan
It doesn't matter	/ɪt ,dʌznt 'mætə/	Ce n'est pas important
lover (n)	/'lʌvə/	maîtresse, amant
main (adj)	/meɪn/	principal
move (to) (v)	/muːv/	déménager (à)
operation (n)	/'ɒpə'reɪʃn/	opération
patient (n)	/'peɪʃnt/	patient

Contestants Rosie and Dave want to win the £10,000 prize.

The old man predicted the weather **correctly** and saved the director thousands of dollars.

She went round the village and put a bottle of wine on each **doorstep**.

The director was **filming** an important film in the desert.

The director and the cameraman talked about the next day's **filming**.

When she **found out** her husband was having an affair, she decided not to leave him.

He was **furious** when Hermione told him she was in a night club.

A **game show** is a TV programme in which people try to win money.

When you **get your revenge**, you do something bad to someone who has done something bad to you.

She nearly had a **heart attack** when Fred rang her up.

He didn't **hide** his affair and this made her feel really bad.

If a game show **is hosted by** someone, it is presented by that person.

The director was **impressed** and gave the old man a job.

When she answered the mobile, music was playing loudly **in the background**.

Do you agree that **it doesn't matter** if children lose touch with their parents?

She was very angry when she saw his car parked outside his **lover's** house.

Do you agree that the **main** reason for getting married is to have children?

We **moved to** different places and lost touch with each other.

Dave went into hospital for an **operation**.

A **patient** is someone who is ill or injured and receives medical treatment.

post (v)	/pəʊst/	annoter	He posted Hermione's meal to her with a note saying, "Here's your dinner."!
pour (v)	/pɔː/	verser	She poured thick white paint over her husband's new car.
predict (v)	/pri'dikt/	prédire	Someone who predicts something says that it will happen in the future.
be right	/,bi 'raɪt/	avoir raison	The old man was right – he said "Tomorrow rain" and the next day it rained.
same (adj)	/seɪm/	même	Rosie and Dave have to give the same answers to the same questions.
separate (adj)	/ˈsep(ə)rət/	différent, séparé	Bobby interviews Rosie and Dave in separate studios.
shake your head	/ʃeɪk jə 'hed/	secouer la tête	If you shake your head , you often mean "No." or "I don't know."
be sick (TS)	/,bi 'sɪk/	être malade, avoir la nausée	Dave said, "Nurse, I'm going to be sick ."
storm (n)	/stɔːm/	tempête	If there is a storm , there is a lot of wind and rain.
studio (n)	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/	studio	Bobby interviews Rosie and Dave in separate studios .
on time	/,ɒn 'taɪm/	à l'heure	Hermione was always late – she never arrived on time .
unsurprisingly (adv)	/ˌʌnsə'praɪzɪŋli/	sans surprise	My four friends arrived on time, but unsurprisingly Hermione didn't.
war memorial (n)	/ˈwɔː mə'mɔːriəl/	monument aux morts	She left the other bottles on the war memorial in the centre of the village.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

angry (adj)	/ˈæŋɡri/	fâché	Lady Moon was angry and decided to get her revenge.
angrily (adv)	/ˈæŋɡrəli/	en colère	"Where are you?" he shouted angrily .
attractive (adj)	/ə'træktɪv/	attirant(e)	At first he found the differences between himself and Hermione attractive .
attractively (adv)	/ə'træktɪvli/	d' une manière attirante	She always looks smart and dresses attractively .
bad (adj)	/bæd/	mal (adj)	She felt bad because her husband didn't hide his affair.
badly (adv)	/ˈbædli/	mal (adv)	I don't play tennis well – in fact I play very badly .
beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjuːtəfl/	beau, belle	She poured paint over her husband's beautiful new black car.
beautifully (adv)	/ˈbjuːtəfli/	admirablement	She's very talented and plays the piano beautifully .

careful (adj)	/ˈkeəfl/	prudent	She's a careful driver.
carefully (adv)	/ˈkeəf(ə)li/	prudemment	I plan my days carefully .
different (adj)	/ˈdɪfrənt/	différent	Hermione and I were very different .
differently (adv)	/ˈdɪfrəntli/	différemment	We've decided to organise things differently this year.
early (adj)	/ˈɜːli/	de bon matin	I hate getting up in the early morning.
early (adv)	/ˈɜːli/	tôt, en avance	I always arrived early ; she always arrived late.
good (adj)	/gʊd/	bon	Hermione's ex-boyfriend is a good cook.
late (adj)	/leɪt/	tard	If you have a late night, it means you go to bed late.
late (adv)	/leɪt/	en retard, tardivement	I always arrived early; she always arrived late .
loud (adj)	/laʊd/	bruyant	It's difficult to have a conversation when the music's loud .
loudly (adv)	/ˈlaʊdli/	bruyamment	When she answered her mobile, music was playing loudly in the background.
quick (adj)	/kwɪk/	rapide	They came to see us for a quick visit.
quickly (adv)	/ˈkwɪkli/	rapidement	She quickly drove home and put a pot of paint into her car.
Be quiet! (adj)	/ˌbi ˈkwaɪət/	Sois /soyez tranquille(s)!	There's too much noise. Please be quiet!
quietly (adv)	/ˈkwaɪətli/	tranquillement	Lady Moon quietly placed a bottle of wine on each doorstep.
tidy (adj)	/ˈtaɪdi/	soigné(e)	A tidy person always makes sure things are in the correct place.
tidily (adv)	/ˈtaɪdəli/	soigneusement	Everything on the desk was arranged tidily .
unhappy (adj)	/ʌnˈhæpi/	malheureux(se)	Her husband didn't hide his affair and this made her unhappy .
unhappily (adv)	/ʌnˈhæpəli/	malheureusement	She thought it was better to be unhappily married than not married at all.
well (adv)	/wel/	bien	I cook well so I decided to have a dinner party.

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN –ED AND –ING

annoyed (adj)	/əˈnɔɪd/
annoying (adj)	/əˈnɔɪŋ/
bored (adj)	/bɔːd/

ADJECTIFS SE TERMINANT PAR –É ET –ANT

contrarié	When the dog makes a lot of noise, the neighbours get annoyed .
contrariant	It's annoying when the dog makes a lot of noise.
ennuyé	The students are often bored in lessons.

boring (adj)	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	ennuyant	Sometimes, our lessons are very boring .
confused (adj)	/kənˈfjuːzd/	embrouillé	Looking at the map, I was confused .
confusing (adj)	/kənˈfjuːzɪŋ/	embrouillant	The map wasn't easy to understand – it was very confusing .
depressed (adj)	/dɪˈprest/	déprimé	England fans were depressed at the score: Brazil 6 England 0.
depressing (adj)	/dɪˈpresɪŋ/	déprimant	Brazil 6 England 0 is a depressing score for England fans.
embarrassed (adj)	/ɪmˈbærəst/	embarrassé	Children are sometimes embarrassed by their parents.
embarrassing (adj)	/ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ/	embarrassant	Parents sometimes do things that their children think are embarrassing .
excited (adj)	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/	excité	Excited spectators watched the race.
exciting (adj)	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	excitant	The race is very exciting .
frightened (adj)	/ˈfraɪtnd/	effrayé	Are you frightened of dogs?
frightening (adj)	/ˈfraɪtnɪŋ/	effrayant	Some people think dogs are frightening .
interested (adj)	/ɪntrəstɪd/	intéressé	Are you interested in football?
interesting (adj)	/ɪntrəstɪŋ/	intéressant	She's a good teacher – her lessons are very interesting .
surprised (adj)	/səˈpraɪzd/	surpris	The boy got 90% in his exam and was very surprised .
surprising (adj)	/səˈpraɪzɪŋ/	surprenant	He got a surprising 90% in the exam.
tired (adj)	/ˈtaɪəd/	fatigué	I often feel tired after work.
tiring (adj)	/ˈtaɪrɪŋ/	fatigant	Work can be very tiring .

EXPRESSIONS WITH “GET”

1) get a text message	/,get ə ˈtekst ɪmesɪdʒ/
get a job	/,get ə ˈdʒɒb/
get new shoes	/,get ˌnjuː ˈʃuːz/
2) get better	/,get ˈbetə/
get dark	/,get ˈdɑːk/
get warm	/,get ˈwɜːm/

EXPRESSIONS AVEC « GET »

recevoir , trouver un message	How many text messages do you get a day?
trouver un travail	I want to get a job for the summer.
trouver des nouvelles chaussures	I'm going shopping; I want to get some new shoes .
devenir/aller mieux	He works hard and is getting better at English.
devenir sombre, faire nuit	It gets dark early in the winter.
devenir/faire chaud	In the summer, it can get very warm .

3) get home	/,get 'həʊm/	arriver à la maison
get there	/'get ,ðeə/	arriver là, y arriver
get to work	/,get tə 'wɜ:k/	arriver au travail
4) get changed	/'get 'tʃeɪndʒd/	se changer
get dressed	/'get 'drest/	s'habiller
get married	/'get 'mæriɪd/	se marier
5) get on (phr v)	/'get 'ɒn/	(bien) s'entendre
get together (phr v)	/'get tə'geðə/	se retrouver, être ensemble
get up (phr v)	/'get 'ʌp/	se lever

NARRATIVE LINKERS

A week later	/ə ,wi:k 'leɪtə/
At first	/'æt 'fɜ:st/
At the end of (August)	/'æt ði: 'end əv/
Finally (adv)	/'faɪn(ə)li/
Last year	/'lɑ:st 'jɪə/
Next (adv)	/'nekst/
One day	/'wʌn ,deɪ/
That evening	/'ðæt 'i:vnɪŋ/
That night	/'ðæt 'naɪt/
The next morning	/'ðə ,nekst 'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/
Then (adv)	/'ðen/

MOTS CHARNIÈRES

Une semaine plus tard
Au début, d'abord
À la fin d'(août)
Finalement
L'année dernière
Ensuite
Un jour
Ce soir-là
Cette nuit-là
Le lendemain matin
Puis, après

What time do you **get home**?

It takes me 20 minutes to get to school; I leave home at 8.30 and **get there** at 8.50.

What time do you **get to work** in the morning?

I **got changed** and went to play football.

I had a shower and **got dressed**.

Do you want to **get married**?

Do you **get on** with your brothers and sisters?

Shall we all **get together** for a drink?

He usually gets up at 7.30 in the morning.

A week later, Hermione sent a postcard saying, "Too much salt."!

At first she was only 15 or 20 minutes late. But she got later and later.

It's my birthday **at the end of August**.

Finally she took a pair of scissors and cut the arms and legs off all his suits.

Last year, I went out with Hermione for four months.

Next she took his collection of wines from the cellar.

One day she saw his car parked outside his lover's house.

That evening my friends arrived on time but Hermione was late.

That night she went round the village and placed a bottle of wine on each doorstep.

The next morning I posted her dinner to her.

She drove to the lover's house. **Then** she poured white paint over her husband's car.

RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSIONS

chat sb up (phr v)	/tʃæt sʌmbədi 'ʌp/
fall in love	/fɔ:l in 'lʌv/
fancy sb (v)	/fænsi 'sʌmbədi/
get divorced	/get dɪ'vɔ:st/
get married	/get 'mærid/
go out together	/gəʊ ,aʊt tə'geðə/
have children	/hæv 'tʃɪldrən/
have a row	/hæv ə 'raʊ/
kiss sb (v)	/kɪs 'sʌmbədi/
live together (phr v)	/lɪv tə'geðə/
lose touch (with sb)	/lu:z 'tʌʃ/
meet (sb) (v)	/mi:t/
meet the parents	/mi:t ðə 'peərənts/
move in together	/mu:v 'ɪn tə'geðə/
ring sb up (phr v)	/rɪŋ sʌmbədi 'ʌp/
split up (phr v)	/splɪt 'ʌp/

LOCUTIONS EXPRIMANT UNE RELATION

draguer/allumer qn	She chatted Fred up by saying, "I'll be your girl tonight."
tomber amoureux	When did Teresa and Fred first fall in love ?
se sentir attiré par qn	If you fancy someone, you want to have relationship with them.
être divorcé, divorcer	Teresa got divorced after 30 years of marriage.
se marier	How old were your parents when they got married ?
sortir ensemble	They met in Blackpool and went out together for three months.
avoir des enfants	Do you agree that the main reason for getting married is to have children ?
avoir une dispute, une scène	She was very angry and they had a row .
embrasser qn	When you kiss someone, you touch their face with your lips to show that you like them.
vivre ensemble	Is it a good idea to live together before you get married?
perdre contact (avec qn)	We lost touch with each other after a few months.
rencontrer (qn)	Teresa and Fred first met fifty years ago.
être présenté aux parents	I was quite nervous before meeting the parents .
emménager ensemble	When two people move in together , they start living together in the same house or flat.
appeler qn (par tél.)	Fred rang her up and they met soon after that.
se séparer	When two people split up , they end their relationship.

Review A (p.28)

arrange to do sth	/ə'reɪndʒ tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/	convenir de faire qch.	One day we arranged to meet in a café.
chat (v)	/tʃæt/	bavarder	We chatted and I discovered Mark was an interesting person.
confident (adj)	/'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	sûr de soi	Adriana knew everyone and was very confident .

cool (adj)	/ku:l/	cool	I liked her but thought she was too cool .
far too much/many	/ˈfɑ: tu: ˌmʌtʃ/ ˌmeni/	bien trop de	We eat far too much chocolate/ far too many chocolates.
a first impression of sb	/ə ˈfɜ:st ɪmˈpreʃn əv ˌsʌmbədi/	une première impression de qn	What was your first impression of your best friend?
generous (adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	généreux	Deb's a fantastic person – she's very generous and a lot of fun.
get into trouble	/ˌget ɪntə ˈtrʌbl/	se mettre dans des problèmes	We were naughty at school and got into trouble !
good-looking (adj)	/ˌgʊdˈlʊkɪŋ/	bien de sa personne	Someone who is good-looking has an attractive face.
home town (n)	/ˌhəʊm ˈtaʊn/	ville natale	Your home town is the town where you were born or grew up.
immediately (adv)	/ɪˈmi:diətli/	immédiatement	Deb and Liz met in a café and liked each other immediately .
internet chat site (n)	/ˌɪntənət ˈtʃæt ˌsaɪt/	site internet de chat	We met on an internet chat site in 2003.
laugh (v)	/lɑ:f/	rire	Woody made me laugh 20 years ago and he makes me laugh now!
a living (n sing.)	/ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	gagner sa vie/ pour vivre	"What do you do for a living ?" "I'm a nurse."
look like	/ˈlʊk ˌlaɪk/	ressembler à	He looks very young, in fact he looks like a student.
mean (v)	/mi:n/	signifier	What does your name mean ?
mistake (n)	/mɪˈsteɪk/	erreur	I do my work carefully – I never make mistakes !
naughty (adj)	/ˈnɔ:ti/	méchant	We were naughty at school and got into trouble!
online (adv)	/ˌɒnˈlaɪn/	en ligne, online	They talked online all the time and one day they arranged to meet.
public transport (n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænspɔ:t/	transports publics	Public transport is transport that everyone can use such as buses and trains.
similar (adj)	/ˈsɪmɪlə/	semblable	Deb and Liz are very similar – they both lived abroad and both had parents who got divorced.
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡl/	célibataire	Someone who is single is not married or does not have a partner.
wake up (phr v)	/ˌweɪk ˈʌp/	se réveiller	They were watching TV when the baby woke up .

Unit 4 (p.32)

according to	/ə'kɔ:diŋ ,tu:/'	selon, d'après	According to environmental groups, cheap clothes are bad for the environment.
across the UK/Spain etc	/ə'krɒs ðə ju:'keɪ/'spɛɪn/'	à travers/dans tout le Royaume-Uni/ l'Espagne etc	New stores are opening across the UK, Spain and Ireland .
afford to do sth	/ə'fɔ:d tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/'	avoir les moyens de faire qch.	Jim can't afford to buy electronic equipment – it's too expensive.
agree (v)	/ə'gri:/	être d'accord	Most men only agree to go shopping when they really need something.
appointment (n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/'	rendez-vous	It's annoying when people are late for appointments .
on average	/ɒn 'ævərɪdʒ/'	en moyenne	On average , people buy 50 items of clothing a year.
avoid (v)	/ə'vɔɪd/'	éviter	Why does Conor avoid going into supermarkets?
book review (n)	/'bʊk rɪ'vju:/'	critique d'un livre	A book review is an article in which someone gives their opinion about a book they have read.
I don't bother to do sth	/aɪ ɪ'dəʊnt ɪ'boʊðə tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/'	je ne m'embête pas à faire qch. je ne me donne pas le mal de ..	Some women don't bother to look at the price tag before they buy.
brightly coloured (adj)	/'braɪtli ,kɔləd/'	de couleur vive	Do you prefer dark or brightly coloured clothes?
compare (v)	/'kæmpəɪz/'	comparer	I enjoy comparing prices and quality in different shops.
consumer (n)	/'kɒn'sju:mə/'	consommateur	Consumers pay low prices for clothes at Primark.
cry (v) (TS)	/'kraɪ/'	pleurer	When Eddie's sister read the card, she cried !
damage (v)	/'dæmɪdʒ/'	abîmer	Friends of the Earth say cheap clothes are damaging the environment.
dark (adj)	/'dɑ:k/'	sombre	Do you prefer dark or brightly coloured clothes?
diamond ring (n)	/'daɪəmənd 'rɪŋ/'	bague avec un diamant	He bought her an expensive diamond ring for her birthday.
digital (adj)	/'dɪdʒɪtl/'	digitale	Do you have digital TV?
disaster (n) (TS)	/'dɪ'zɑ:stə/'	désastre	She didn't like the present and cried when she read the card. What a disaster !
disposable (adj)	/'dɪs'pəʊzəbl/'	à jeter, jetable	You can't recycle cheap clothes – they are disposable.

the environment (n sing.)	/ˌði: ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/	l'environnement
environmental group (n)	/ɪnˌvaɪrənˌmentl 'gru:p/	groupe écologiste
eventually (adv) (TS)	/ɪˈventʃuəli/	finalement
exchange (v)	/ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/	échanger
the fashion pages (n pl)	/ðə ˈfæʃn ˌpeɪdʒəz/	pages de mode
fit (v)	/fɪt/	aller (vêtement)
foot spa (n) (TS)	/ˈfʊt ˌspɑ:/	pédiluve, bain de pied
funny (adj) (TS)	/ˈfʌni/	drôle
gadget (n)	/ˈgædʒɪt/	gadget
get dressed/undressed	/ˌget ˈdrest/ʌnˈdrest/	s'habiller, se déshabiller
give somebody a lift	/ˌɡɪv sʌmbədi ə ˈlɪft/	prendre/emmener qn (en voiture)
go mad for sth	/ˌɡəʊ ˈmæd fə sʌmθɪŋ/	devenir fou, perdre la tête pour qch.
go on the internet (TS)	/ˌɡəʊ ɒn ði: ˈɪntənət/	aller sur Internet
increase (v)	/ɪnˈkri:s/	accroître
intuitive (adj)	/ɪnˈtju:ətɪv/	intuitif
item of clothing (n)	/ˌaɪtəm əv ˈkləʊðɪŋ/	articles d'habillement
jewellery (n)	/ˈdʒu:əlri/	bijoux
keep (v)	/ki:p/	garder, conserver
last (v)	/lɑ:st/	durer
manage to do sth	/ˌmænɪdʒ tə ˈdu: sʌmθɪŋ/	parvenir à faire qch.
medium (adj)	/ˈmi:diəm/	moyen
I don't mind doing sth	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt ˌmaɪnd ˈdu:ɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	Cela ne me gêne pas (de faire qch.)

The environment is the natural world we live in, including land, water and air.

Environmental groups want to protect the environment.

Eventually Eddie found a really good present – a foot spa.

Can I exchange the top if it doesn't fit?

Are you interested in **the fashion pages** of magazines?

If clothes **fit** you, they are the right size for you.

A **foot spa** is a piece of equipment which you fill with water and put your feet into to relax.

I bought a lovely card for her and wrote a **funny** message inside.

A lot of men like electronic **gadgets**.

I always get dressed before breakfast.

Will you **give me a lift** to the station?

Women went mad for the jacket, which cost £12.

Eddie **went on the internet** to find his sister a present.

Profits are **increasing** at Primark and new stores are opening.

Someone who is **intuitive** knows the right thing to say or do.

On average, people buy 50 **items of clothing** a year.

Rings, necklaces and bracelets are all types of **jewellery**.

Do you agree that a real present is something you can **keep**?

Flowers are lovely but they don't **last** for more than a week.

Jim never **manages to find** time to go shopping.

A **medium** size is neither big nor small.

I don't mind spending a long time looking for clothes.

necessity (n)	/nə'sesəti/	nécessité	For Conor shopping is a necessity , not a pleasure.
overjoyed (adj)	/,əʊvə'ɔɪd/	fou de joie	My husband was overjoyed when I bought him a Swiss army knife.
planet (n)	/'plænɪt/	planète	Things that you can't recycle are bad for the planet .
present (n)	/'prezənt/	cadeau	Men and women like different sorts of present .
price tag (n)	/'praɪs ,tæg/	étiquette du prix	Do you always look at the price tag before you buy clothes?
profits (n pl)	/'prɒfɪts/	profits	Profits are increasing at Primark and new stores are opening.
put on (phr v)	/,pʊt 'ɒn/	mettre qch.	"Get dressed" means the same as " putting clothes on ".
real (adj)	/'riəl/	vrai	Do you agree that a real present is something you can keep?
receipt (n)	/'ri:si:t/	quittance, reçu	If you want to exchange something, you must keep the receipt .
recycle (v)	/'ri:saikl/	recycler	Things that you can recycle are good for the planet.
refuse (v)	/'ri:fju:z/	refuser	Why does Jim refuse to go into shoe shops with his girlfriend?
rename (v)	/'ri:neɪm/	rebaptiser, renommer	In 2005 Primark was renamed "the new Prada".
right (adj)	/'raɪt/	bonne, juste	If clothes fit you, they are the right size for you.
second-hand (adv)	/'sekənd'hænd/	d'occasion	You can't sell cheap clothes second-hand .
silly (adj)	/'sɪli/	ridicule	Men don't usually like brightly coloured ties or silly socks.
size (n)	/'saɪz/	taille	What size is she – small, medium or large?
spokesperson (n)	/'spəʊks,pɜ:sn/	porte-parole	A spokesperson is someone who expresses the opinion of a large organisation.
(I) can't stand doing sth	/(aɪ) ,kɑ:nt ,stænd 'du:ɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	(Je) ne peux supporter de faire qch.	A lot of men can't stand shopping for clothes.
suit (v)	/'su:t/	aller (vêtement)	Red doesn't really suit me.
surprise (n)	sə'praɪz	surprise	I always tell my family I want a surprise for my birthday, but I never get it.
Swiss army knife (n)	/'swɪs 'ɑ:mi ,naɪf/	couteau suisse	A Swiss army knife is a knife with a red handle that does a lot of different things.
take off (phr v)	/'teɪk 'ɒf/	ôter	" Taking off " your clothes means the same as "getting undressed".

try on (phr v) /ˌtraɪ ˈɒn/

as usual /əz ˈjuːʒuəl/

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always (adv) /ˈɔːlweɪz/

hardly ever (adv) /ˌhɑːdli ˈevə/

never (adv) /ˈnevə/

normally (adv) /ˈnɔːm(ə)li/

occasionally (adv) /əˈkeɪʒn(ə)li/

often (adv) /ˈɒfn/

rarely (adv) /ˈreəli/

sometimes (adv) /ˈsʌmˌtaɪmz/

usually (adv) /ˈjuːʒuəli/

COLLOCATIONS: A BOX OF ...

A BUNCH OF ...

a bottle of wine/
perfume/whisky /ə ˌbɒtl əv ˈwaɪn/
ˈpɜːfjuːm/ˈwɪski/

a box of chocolates/
matches/tissues /ə ˌbɒks əv ˈtʃɒkləts/
ˈmætʃəz/ˈtɪʃuːz/

a bunch of flowers/
grapes/keys /ə ˌbʌntʃ əv ˈflaʊəz/
ˈɡreɪps/ˈkiːz/

a can of beans/
petrol/tomatoes /ə ˌkæn əv ˈbiːnz/
ˈpetrəl/ˈtəʊmɑːtəʊz/

a jar of jam/instant
coffee/mayonnaise /ə ˌdʒɑːr əv ˈdʒæm/
ɪnstənt ˈkɒfi/meɪəˈneɪz/

essayer

comme d'habitude

ADVERBES DE FRÉQUENCE

toujours

presque jamais

jamais

régulièrement,
normalement

occasionnellement

souvent

rarement

quelque fois

habituellement

When you **try** clothes **on**, you put them on to see if they fit before you buy them.

As usual she didn't really get what she wanted for her birthday.

My family **always** ask me what I want and I **always** tell them the same thing.

Flowers **hardly ever** last for more than a week.

Jim **never** manages to find time to go shopping.

My girlfriend normally goes shopping without me.

"How often does Conor go into a clothes shop?" "Only very **occasionally**."

Conor **often** goes into book shops.

Jim **rarely** goes shopping with his girlfriend.

I **sometimes** do my food shopping online.

She **usually** goes shopping without me.

LOCUTIONS : UNE BOÎTE DE...

UN BOUQUET DE...

une bouteille de vin/
parfum/whisky

une boîte de chocolats/
d'allumettes/de mouchoirs

un bouquet de fleurs/
une grappe de raisin/
un trousseau de clés

une boîte de haricots/
un jerrycan d'essence/
une boîte de tomates

un pot de confiture/un
pot de café instantané/
un verre de mayonnaise

Can I order a **bottle of red wine**?

They gave me a **box of chocolates** for my birthday.

I got lots of **bunches of grapes** when I was in hospital.

Pour the **can of tomatoes** into a saucepan.

He opened a **jar of instant coffee**.

a packet of cigarettes/
crisps/biscuits

/ə ˈpækɪt əv ˈsɪɡərets/
ˈkrɪspz/ˈbɪskɪts/

un paquet de
cigarettes/
chips/gâteaux secs

How much is a **packet of cigarettes**?

a pair of socks/scissors/
jeans

/ə ˈpeər əv ˈsɒks/ˈsɪzəz/
ˈdʒiːnz/

une paire de
chaussettes/ ciseaux/
un jean

She bought her husband a pair of brightly coloured socks.

a piece of cake/
furniture/wood

/ə ˈpiːs əv ˈkeɪk/
ˈfɜːnɪʃə/ˈwʊd/

une part de gâteau/
un meuble/ un morceau
de bois

A cup of coffee and a piece of cake, please.

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

bracelet (n)

/ˈbreɪslət/

bracelet

A **bracelet** is a piece of jewellery you wear around your arm.

dress (n)

/dres/

robe

A lot of women prefer wearing jeans to **dresses** and skirts.

earrings (n pl)

/ˈɪərɪŋz/

boucles d'oreille

Earrings are pieces of jewellery you wear in your ears.

gloves (n)

/glʌvz/

gants

You wear **gloves** on your hands in winter to keep them warm.

hat (n)

/hæt/

chapeau

He was wearing a woollen **hat** on his head.

jacket (n)

/ˈdʒækɪt/

veste

My favourite piece of clothing is my blue denim **jacket**.

jeans (n pl)

/dʒiːnz/

jean

The denim **jeans** in Photo A cost £120.

jumper (n)

/ˈdʒʌmpə/

tricot (de femme),
pull-over

A jumper is a piece of clothing made of wool that covers your arms and body.

necklace (n)

/ˈneɪkləs/

collier

A **necklace** is a piece of jewellery that you wear around your neck.

pyjamas (n pl)

/pəˈdʒɑːməz/

pyjama

Pyjamas are a jacket and trousers that you wear in bed.

raincoat (n)

/ˈreɪnˌkəʊt/

imperméable

In Photo A Jade is wearing a cream cotton **raincoat**.

scarf (n)

/skɑːrf/

foulard

You wear a **scarf** round your neck in winter to keep warm.

shirt (n)

/ʃɜːrt/

chemise

Conor only goes into clothes shops if he needs a new **shirt**.

shoes (n pl)

/ʃuːz/

chaussures

Do you prefer wearing **shoes** or trainers?

shorts (n pl)

/ʃɔːts/

short

In Photos B and D Jade is wearing plain red **shorts**.

skirt (n)

/skɜːt/

jupe

A lot of women prefer wearing jeans to dresses and **skirts**.

suit (n)	/su:t/
tie (n)	/taɪ/
tights (n pl)	/taɪts/
top (n)	/tɒp/
trainers (n pl)	/'treɪnəz/
vest (n)	/vest/
waistcoat (n)	/'weɪst,kəʊt/

DESIGNS

checked (adj)	/tʃekt/
floral (adj)	/'flɔ:rəl/
pinstriped (adj)	/'pɪn,straɪpt/
plain (adj)	/pleɪn/
striped (adj)	/straɪpt/

MATERIALS

cotton (adj)	/'kɒtn/
denim (adj)	/'denɪm/
leather (adj)	/'leðə/
nylon (adj)	/'naɪlɒn/
silk (adj)	/sɪlk/
woollen (adj)	/'wʊlən/

costume
cravatte
collants (vêtement)
haut, top
baskets
maillot (de corps)
gilet

DESSINS

à carreaux
à fleurs
à rayures fines
uni
rayé

TISSUS

coton
denim
cuir
nylon
soie
(de, en) laine

I wear formal clothes such as **suits** to work.

Men don't usually like brightly coloured **ties**.

Tights are a piece of clothing worn by women that cover the feet and legs.

In Photo D Jade is wearing a blue-and-white striped **top**.

Do you prefer wearing shoes or **trainers**?

A **vest** is a type of T-shirt without sleeves.

A **waistcoat** is an item of clothing without sleeves that you wear over a shirt.

A **checked** shirt is a shirt with a design of small or large squares.

A **floral** design is a design with flowers on it.

People such as bankers or businessmen often wear **pinstriped** suits.

A **plain** shirt or top has no design on it.

In Photo D she's wearing a blue-and-white **striped** top.

Do you prefer **cotton** or nylon shirts?

Most people have a pair of **denim** jeans.

He was wearing an expensive pair of **leather** shoes.

I want a pair of black **nylon** tights.

He likes wearing expensive **silk** ties.

Woollen hats are fashionable for young people nowadays.

Unit 5 (p.40)

application form (n)	/æplɪ'keɪʃn ˌfɔ:m/	formulaire de demande	Fill in the application form and post it to us.
awake (adj)	/ə'weɪk/	réveillé	" Awake " is the opposite of "asleep".
be in danger	/ˌbi: ɪn 'deɪndʒə/	être en danger	Your health is in danger! You must do more exercise.
benefit (n) (TS)	/'benɪfɪt/	bénéfice	One of the benefits of laughter is that it reduces the effects of stress.
boost (v) (TS)	/bu:st/	stimuler	Laughter boosts the immune system.
busy (adj)	/'bɪzi/	(très) fréquenté	Heathrow Airport is busier than Los Angeles Airport.
call off (phr v)	/ˌkɔ:l 'ɒf/	annuler	Nobody can come to my party – I'd better call it off .
cash (n)	/kæʃ/	en espèces	Cash is money in the form of notes and coins.
celebrity (n) (TS)	/sə'leɪbrəti/	célébrité, personnalité	Beckham, Alonso and Federer are all sports celebrities .
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/	bon marché	" Cheap " is the opposite of "expensive".
clear up (phr v)	/kliə/	remettre en ordre	If you clear something up , you make it clean or tidy.
climb (v)	/klaɪm/	monter	Do you climb more than 100 stairs a day?
complex (adj)	/'kɒmpleks/	compliqué	Do you think that women are more complex than men?
convenient (adj)	/kən'vi:niənt/	commode	A lot of people find shopping online more convenient .
cycle (v)	/'saɪkl/	aller à bicyclette	Do you walk or cycle to school?
dangerously (adv)	/'deɪndʒərəsli/	dangereusement	If you scored 20 or less, you are dangerously unfit.
deal with sth (phr v)	/'di:l wɪð ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	s'occuper (de qch), régler (une affaire)	I must deal with this problem immediately.
do the ironing	/ˌdu: ði: 'aɪəniŋ/	faire le repassage	When you do the ironing , you make clean clothes smooth using an iron.
earnings (n pl)	/'ɜ:nɪŋz/	salaire	Someone's earnings are the amount of money they get by doing a job.
enjoyable (adj)	/'ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/	agréable	Life is more enjoyable when you're fit.
fill in (phr v)	/ˌfɪl 'ɪn/	remplir	Fill in the application form and post it to us.
fit (adj)	/fɪt/	en forme	If you are fit , you are healthy and active.
freezing (adj) (TS)	/'fri:zɪŋ/	gelé	The swimming pool wasn't heated and the water was freezing .

get ready	/ˌget ˈredi/	être prêt, se préparer	How long does it take you to get ready to go out for the evening?
get to sleep	/ˌget tə ˈsli:p/	s'endormir	How long does it take you to get to sleep at night?
give away (phr v)	/ˌɡɪv əˈweɪ/	donner	If you give something away , you give it to someone else without asking for money.
give up (phr v)	/ˌɡɪv ˈʌp/	abandonner, arrêter (de faire qch.)	It's a good idea to give up smoking.
gorgeous (adj) (TS)	/ˈɡɔːdʒəs/	magnifique	Someone who is gorgeous is very good-looking and healthy.
hang up (phr v)	/ˌhæŋ ˈʌp/	accrocher	Hang up your clothes when you take them off.
have a laugh	/ˌhæv ə ˈlɑːf/	rire (v.) aux éclats	Having a laugh is good for people.
health (n)	/heɪlθ/	santé	If you scored 20 or less, your health is in danger.
healthy (adj)	/ˈheɪlθi/	en bonne santé	Healthy people find life more enjoyable.
heated (adj) (TS)	/ˈhiːtɪd/	chauffé	The swimming pool wasn't heated and the water was freezing.
high (adj)	/haɪ/	haut	Mount Kilimanjaro is higher than Mount Fuji.
hold on (phr v)	/ˌhəʊld ˈɒn/	tenir, agripper	Hold on to the board. Don't let go!
housework (n)	/ˈhaʊs,wɜːk/	ménage	Do you do at least one hour of housework a day?
immune system (n) (TS)	/ɪmˈjuːn ˌsɪstəm/	système immunitaire	Laughter boosts the immune system .
inside (adv) (TS)	/ɪnˈsaɪd/	à l'intérieur	If it was raining, we stayed inside and did Scottish dancing.
kick (v)	/kɪk/	donner un coup de pied	In football you must kick the ball, not touch it with your hand.
laughter (n)	/ˈlɑːftə/	rire (s) (n.)	15 to 20 minutes of laughter a day is good for you.
let go	/ˌlet ˈɡəʊ/	lâcher prise	Hold on to the board. Don't let go !
lie (v)	/laɪ/	être allongé	Do you prefer to lie on the beach or go sightseeing?
look my best	/ˌlʊk mə ˈbest/	être à son avantage	When I want to look my best , I wear a suit.
lung (n) (TS)	/lʌŋ/	poumon	A loud laugh exercises the lungs .
(a) mess (n sing.)	/mes/	désordre	Clear up this mess , please!
novel (n)	/ˈnɒvl/	roman	A novel is a story about people or situations that are not real.
pick up (phr v)	/ˌpɪk ˈʌp/	ramasser	Pick up the racket and try again.

possession (n)	/pə'zeʃn/	possession, bien
practise (v)	/'præktɪs/	s'exercer
release (v)	/rɪ'li:z/	libérer
reliable (adj)	/rɪ'laɪəbl/	sûr
as a result	/əz ə rɪ'zʌlt/	par suite de
rude (adj) (TS)	/ru:d/	grossier, malpoli
safe (adj)	/seɪf/	plus sûr
(tennis) serve (n)	/sɜ:v/	service (tennis)
(go) sightseeing	/'saɪt,si:ɪŋ/	aller visiter
sit down (phr v)	/'sɪt 'daʊn/	s'asseoir
smell (v)	/smel/	sentir
sophisticated (adj)	/sə'fɪstɪkətɪd/	sophistiqué, recherché
study (n) (TS)	/'stʌdi/	étude
sweaty (adj)	/'sweti/	en sueur
switch off (phr v)	/'swɪtʃ 'ɒf/	éteindre
switch on (phr v)	/'swɪtʃ 'ɒn/	allumer
talented (adj)	/'tæləntɪd/	talentueux
thin (adj)	/θɪn/	mince
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/	lancer
throw away (phr v)	/'θrəʊ ə'weɪ/	jeter
touch (v)	/tʌtʃ/	toucher
trust (v)	/trʌst/	faire confiance
turn up (phr v)	/'tɜ:n 'ʌp/	augmenter, monter

My most valuable **possession** is my MP3 player.
I'm not very good at tennis because I don't have time to **practise**.

When you laugh, you **release** happy chemicals called endorphins.

Are German cars more **reliable** than British cars?

You are healthier than most people and find life more enjoyable **as a result**.

"You're horrible!" "Don't be **rude**, Rebecca!"

Is flying **safer** than driving a car?

Andy Roddick has the fastest **tennis serve**.

Do you prefer to lie on the beach or go **sightseeing**?

Don't eat breakfast on your feet. **Sit down** and enjoy it!

If you **smell** something, you recognise its smell with your nose.

A lot of people think French food is very **sophisticated**.

A recent **study** shows that adults don't laugh enough.

If you are **sweaty**, the surface of your skin is wet because you are very hot.

Switching off the lights and sitting in silence is a good way to relax.

Only **switch on** the TV if you really want to watch something.

Cristiano Ronaldo is young, good-looking and a very **talented** player.

"**Thin**" is the opposite of "fat".

Pick up your racket and **throw** the ball in the air.

Throw away any clothes you haven't worn for the past two years.

In football, you mustn't **touch** the ball with your hand.

Only 8.2% of the population **trust** the government.

If you **turn up** the volume, you make music or sound louder.

unfit (adj)	/ʌn'fɪt/
valuable (adj)	/'væljʊəbl/
walk (v)	/wɔ:k/
wet (adj)	/wet/

HOW? ...QUESTIONS

How far...?	/,haʊ 'fɑ:/
How fast...?	/,haʊ 'fɑ:st/
How long...?	/,haʊ 'lɒŋ/
How many...?	/,haʊ 'meni/
How much...?	/,haʊ 'mʌʃ/
How often...?	/,haʊ 'ɒfn/
How old...?	/,haʊ 'əʊld/
How well...?	/,haʊ 'wel/

SPORTS

aerobic exercise (n)	/eə'reʊbɪk/
athletics (n)	/æθ'letɪks/
basketball (n)	/'bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/
cycling (n)	/'saɪklɪŋ/
fishing (n)	/'fɪʃɪŋ/
football (n)	/'fʊtbɔ:l/
golf (n)	/gɒlf/
hiking (n)	/'haɪkɪŋ/
hockey (n)	/'hɒki/
horse-riding (n) (TS)	/'hɔ:s,raɪdɪŋ/
jogging (n)	/'dʒɒŋɪŋ/
judo (n)	/'dʒu:dəʊ/

pas en forme
précieux, de prix
marcher
humide

QUEL /-LE?... , COMBIEN DE... ? FORME INTERROGATIVE

(à) quelle distance... ?
(à) quelle vitesse... ?
Combien de temps... ?
Combien de (pl.)... ?
Combien de (sing.)... ?
Combien de fois... ?
Quel âge.. ?
(à) quel point... ?

SPORTS

exercice d'aérobic
athlétisme
basket-ball
cyclisme, faire du vélo
pêche, aller à la pêche
football
golf
faire de la randonnée, marcher à pied
hockey
monter à cheval, équitation
jogging
judo

Someone who is unfit is not healthy or active.
My most valuable possession is my MP3 player.
Do you walk or cycle to school?
Rome is wetter than London.

How far is it from your house to school?
How fast does your car go?
How long does it take you to do your homework?
How many brothers and sisters do you have?
How much exercise do you do every week?
How often do you travel by train?
How old is Thierry Henry?
How well do you know your neighbours?

Cycling and rowing are forms of aerobic exercise .
I never enjoyed doing athletics at school.
Professional basketball players are often very tall.
Cycling is a popular sport in France.
Fishing is the sport of catching fish.
Football is a very popular sport.
Golf is quite an expensive sport.
At weekends I enjoy going hiking in the hills.
In winter Tina did hockey at school.
Rebecca hates tennis but likes horse-riding .
Do you sometimes go jogging ?
People usually wear a white jacket and trousers to do judo .

rowing (n)	/ˈrəʊɪŋ/
rugby (n)	/ˈrʌɡbi/
skiing (n)	/ˈskiːɪŋ/
snowboarding (n)	/ˈsnəʊˌbɔːdɪŋ/
soccer (n)	/ˈsɒkə/
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/
volleyball (n)	/ˈvɒliˌbɔːl/
windsurfing (n)	/ˈwɪndˌsɜːfɪŋ/

SPORTS – EQUIPMENT

football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/
football boots (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌbuːts/
football shirt (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌʃɜːt/
goggles (n)	/ˈɡɒɡlz/
golf ball (n)	/ˈɡɒlf ˌbɔːl/
golf club (n)	/ˈɡɒlf ˌklʌb/
helmet (n)	/ˈhelmt/
net (n)	/net/
running shoes (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌʃuːz/
running vest (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌvest/
ski boots (n pl)	/ˈskiː ˌbuːts/
ski poles (n pl)	/ˈskiː ˌpəʊlz/
skis (n pl)	/skiːz/
swimming costume (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌkɒstjuːm/
swimming trunks (n pl)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌtrʌŋks/

aviron
rugby
faire du ski
faire du snowboard
football américain
faire de la natation
tennis
volleyball
faire de la planche à voile

SPORTS – ÉQUIPEMENT

ballon de football
chaussures de football
maillot de football
lunettes de natation
balle de golf
club de golf
casque
filet
chaussures de course/ jogging
maillot de sport
chaussures de ski
bâtons de ski
skis
maillot de bain (une pièce)
slip (maillot) de bain

Cycling and **rowing** are forms of aerobic exercise.

Rugby is more popular with men than women.

We often go **skiing** in the mountains.

I'd like to go **snowboarding**. I love the mountains.

In the USA, people call football "**soccer**".

She goes **swimming** three times a week.

You need a racket and balls to play **tennis**.

Do you enjoy playing **volleyball** on the beach?

I've never been **windsurfing**. I can't swim.

The ball you kick when you play football is also called a **football**.

Ronaldo wears expensive **football boots**.

Jimmy's wearing the number 7 on his **football shirt**.

Goggles protect your eyes when you are swimming.

A **golf ball** is small, round and white.

Golf clubs are the things that you hit a golf ball with.

A **helmet** protects your head when you are skiing.

In tennis you must hit the ball over the **net**.

You should wear special **running shoes** to do athletics.

A **running vest** is a type of T-shirt without sleeves that you wear when you do athletics.

How much does a pair of **ski boots** cost?

Ski poles are the sticks you hold when you are skiing.

Skis are the things you wear on your feet to go skiing.

A **swimming costume** is a piece of clothing worn for swimming, especially by women.

Men wear **swimming trunks** when they go swimming.

tennis ball (n)	/ˈtenɪs ˌbɔːl/
tennis racket (n)	/ˈtenɪs ˌrækɪt/

SPORTS – PEOPLE

athlete (n)	/ˈæθli:t/
boxer (n)	/ˈbɒksə/
footballer (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːlə/
golfer (n)	/ˈgɒlfə/
skier (n)	/ˈskiːə/
swimmer (n)	/ˈswɪmə/
tennis player (n)	/ˈtenɪs ˌpleɪə/

SPORTS – PLACES

athletics track (n)	/æθˈletɪks ˌtræk/
football pitch (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌpɪtʃ/
golf course (n)	/ˈgɒlf ˌkɔːs/
ski resort (n)	/ˈskiː ˌrɪzɔːt/
sports field (n) (TS)	/ˈspɔːts ˌfiːld/
swimming pool (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpuːl/
tennis court (n)	/ˈtenɪs ˌkɔːt/

balle de tennis
raquette de tennis

SPORTIFS

athlète
boxeur
footballeur
golfeur
skieur
nageur
joueur de tennis

SPORTS – LIEUX

piste d'athlétisme
terrain de football
terrain de golf
station de ski
terrain de sport
piscine
court de tennis

Tennis balls are round and usually yellow.
In tennis, you hit the ball using a **tennis racket**.

You have to be very fit to be a professional **athlete**.
A **boxer** is someone who wears thick gloves to fight in a ring.
Beckham, Henry and Ronaldo are all professional **footballers**.
Someone who plays the sport of golf is a **golfer**.
You have to be very fit to be a professional **skier**.
All **swimmers** should wear goggles in the swimming pool.
Roger Federer is the world's best **tennis player**.

Athletes run around an **athletic track**, which is circular in shape.
A **football pitch** is the large rectangular area where people play football.
Walking round a **golf course** is good exercise.
Are there any famous **ski resorts** in your country?
At Tina's school there was a **sports field**, tennis courts and a swimming pool.
All swimmers should wear goggles in the **swimming pool**.
A **tennis court** is the large rectangular area where people play tennis.

Unit 6 (p.48)

audio equipment (n)	/ˈɔːdiəʊ ɪˌkwɪpmənt/	matériel/équipement audio	Bensons is a company that produces audio equipment .
baggy (adj)	/ˈbægi/	ample, lâche	Baggy clothes do not fit your body tightly.
bakery (n)	/ˈbeɪkəri/	pâtisserie	Charlotte dreams of living in a bakery and eating cakes all day.
best (superl. adj)	/best/	le meilleur	The best thing about being self-employed is that you can go on holiday when you want.
bite (n)	/baɪt/	morsure	The dog gave Sally a nasty bite .
bite (v)	/baɪt/	mordre	The worst thing that happened to Sally was the dog that bit her.
both (pronoun)	/bəʊθ/	les deux	Does Charlotte want to be a model or a snowboarder? She wants to do both .
break your leg	/ˌbreɪk jə ˈleg/	se casser une jambe	If she breaks her leg snowboarding, she can't do modelling.
conveyor belt (n)	/kənˈveɪə ˌbɛlt/	chaîne (travail à la), bande transporteuse	Rob stood at the end of a conveyor belt , putting eggs into boxes.
crash helmet (n)	/ˈkræʃ ˌhelmt/	casque de protection	A crash helmet protects your head when you are doing a dangerous activity.
department store (n)	/dɪˈpɑːtmənt ˌstɔː/	grand magasin	A department store is a large store that sells many different types of things.
designer clothes (n pl)	/dɪˌzaɪnə ˈkləʊðz/	vêtements de marque	When she's modelling, Charlotte wears beautiful designer clothes .
disgusting (adj)	/dɪsˈgʌstɪŋ/	dégoûtant	The smell in the egg factory was disgusting!
egg-packing factory (n)	/ˈegpækɪŋ ˌfæktri/	usine d'emballage d'œufs	Working conditions in the egg-packing factory were terrible.
fall (v)	/fɔːl/	tomber	Snowboarding is sometimes dangerous and I often fall .
fattening (adj)	/ˈfætɪŋ/	qui fait grossir	Cakes and chocolate are fattening food.
flight (n)	/flaɪt/	vol	A flight attendant doesn't have to pay for flights .
fruit-picking (n)	/ˈfruːtˌpɪkɪŋ/	la récolte des fruits	Have you ever done fruit-picking in the summer?
hand out (phr v)	/ˌhænd ˈaʊt/	distribuer	One of Rob's jobs was handing out publicity flyers on the street.

jump (n)	/dʒʌmp/	saut	For the jumps and turns in snowboarding, you have to be strong.
model (v)	/ˈmɒdl/	présenter, porter	She can't model the best skirts in Paris if she breaks her leg!
modelling (n)	/ˈmɒdlɪŋ/	faire le mannequin	Would you like a career in modelling ?
muscles (n pl)	/ˈmʌsəlz/	muscles	You need to be strong and have muscles to be a snowboarder.
nasty (adj)	/ˈnɑːsti/	mauvais	The dog gave Sally a nasty bite.
nightmare (adj)	/ˈnaɪt,meə/	cauchemar	For Rob, working in the egg factory was a nightmare job!
publicity flyer (n)	/pʌˈblɪsəti ˌflaɪə/	prospectus publicitaire	A publicity flyer is a piece of paper with an advertisement on it.
review (n)	/rɪˈvjuː/	critique	Actors hate reading bad reviews about themselves in the newspapers.
season (n)	/ˈsiːzn/	saison	Half the year she's a snowboarder, then she goes to Paris for a season to be a model.
slim (adj)	/slɪm/	svelte	Someone who is slim is thin in an attractive way.
smell (n)	/smel/	odeur	The smell in the egg factory was disgusting!
strong (adj)	/strɒŋ/	fort	You need to be strong and have muscles to be a snowboarder.
study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/	étudier	Mia is a model but she wants to start studying again when she's 30.
tell lies	/ˌtel ˈlaɪz/	raconter des mensonges	People who tell lies do not tell the truth.
top (adj)	/tɒp/	top	Half the year Charlotte is a top model in Europe.
turn (n)	/tɜːn/	virage	For the jumps and turns in snowboarding, you have to be strong.
turn out (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtɜːn ˈaʊt/	arriver, se trouver, s'arranger	Now I have my own company so I'm pleased with the way things have turned out.
upset (adj)	/ʌpˈset/	bouleversé	The reviewers wrote terrible things about me and I was so upset .
useful (adj)	/ˈjuːsfl/	utile	Which job do you think is the most useful to society?
various (adj)	/ˈveəriəs/	variés, différents	Sally did various jobs when she was a student.
worst (superl. adj)	/wɜːst/	pire	The worst job I've ever done is working as an au pair.

JOBS

actor (n)	/ˈæktə/
archaeologist (n)	/ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst/
au pair (n)	/ˌəʊ ˈpeə/
ballet dancer (n)	/'bæleɪ ˌdɑːnsə/
bodyguard (n)	/'bɒdiˌɡɑːd/
butcher (n)	/'bʌtʃə/
cleaner (n) (TS)	/'kliːnə/
company director (n)	/ˌkʌmp(ə)ni də'rektə/
cook (n)	/kʊk/
DJ (n)	/'diːdʒeɪ/
doctor (n)	/'dɒktə/
engineer (n)	/ˌendʒɪ'nɪə/
factory worker (n)	/'fæktəri ˌwɜːkə/
farmer (n)	/'fɑːmə/
flight attendant (n)	/'flaɪt əˌtendənt/
managing director (n)	/ˌmænɪdʒɪŋ də'rektə/
model (n)	/'mɒdl/
nurse (n)	/nɜːs/
personal trainer (n)	/ˌpɜːsnəl ˈtreɪnə/
photographer (n) (TS)	/fə'tɒgrəfə/
pilot (n)	/'paɪlət/

MÉTIERES

acteur
archéologue
au pair
danseur de ballet
garde du corps
boucher
f., h. de ménage, agent de nettoyage
directeur de société
cuisinier
DJ
docteur
ingénieur
ouvrier d'usine
fermier
hôtesse de l'air, steward
directeur général
mannequin
infirmière
coach personnel
photographe
pilote

Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie are both professional **actors**.

I was really interested in ancient history and my dream was to become an **archaeologist**.

Sally worked as an **au pair** for a rich family in New York.

You have to be very fit and talented to be a professional **ballet dancer**.

A **bodyguard** is someone who protects an important person from being attacked.

A **butcher** is someone who sells meat.

A **cleaner** is someone who cleans houses, offices or buildings for a living.

Mark started working for his father and now he's a **company director**.

A **cook** has to have very clean hands.

A club **DJ** can get up late in the morning.

A surgeon is a **doctor** who does operations.

Mark didn't work hard at school so couldn't become an **engineer**.

Rob was a **factory worker** in an egg-packing factory.

When Frank was five he wanted to be a **farmer** or a vet because he loves animals.

A **flight attendant** looks after passengers on a plane.

Managing directors run large companies.

When she was 16 Mia had the chance to earn a lot of money as a **model**.

Some **nurses** don't get a decent salary.

A **personal trainer** writes exercise programmes for people.

Elsie's a **photographer** who takes photographs of rock stars and bands.

A **pilot** is the person who flies a plane.

police officer (n)	/pə'li:s ɒfɪsə/	policier
receptionist (n)	/rɪ'sepʃnɪst/	réceptionniste
sales assistant (n)	/ˈseɪlz ə,sɪstənt/	vendeur
snowboarder (n)	/ˈsnəʊ,bɔ:də/	snowboardeur
soldier (n)	/ˈsəʊldʒə/	soldat
surgeon (n)	/ˈsɜ:ʒən/	chirurgien
teacher (n)	/ˈti:tʃə/	professeur
telesales person (n)	/ˈtelɪseɪlz ˌpɜ:sn/	télévendeur
tour(ist) guide (n)	/ˈtʊə(r)(st) ˌɡaɪd/	guide, guide-interprète
vet (n)	/vet/	vétérinaire
waiter (n)	/ˈweɪtə/	serveur

Do you agree that **police officers** are badly paid?

I spoke to the **receptionist** and made an appointment to have my hair cut.

Edna is applying for a position as **sales assistant** in a department store.

Charlotte has two jobs – she’s a model and a **snowboarder**.

Lots of boys want to be **soldiers** when they’re young.

A **surgeon** is a doctor who does operations.

Frank is a **teacher** and he loves it!

A **telesales person** sells things on the phone.

Tourist guides take tourists around cities or other famous places.

A **vet** looks after animals who are ill.

Sally managed to get a job as a **waiter** in an Italian restaurant.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

a few moments ago	/ə ˌfju: ˌməʊmənts ə ˈgəʊ/
in 1998/2005	/ɪn ˌnaɪnti:n ˌnaɪnti ˈeɪt/ ˌtu: ˌθaʊzənd ən ˈfaɪv/
last week/summer etc	/ˌlɑ:st ˈwi:k/ˈsʌmə/
over the years	/əʊvə ðə ˈjɪəz/
recently (adv)	/ˈri:sntli/
this week/month etc	/ˌðɪs ˈwi:k/ˈmʌnθ/
today (adv)	/tə ˈdeɪ/
When I was a (student)	/ˌwen aɪ ˌwəz ə (ˈstju:dənt) /
years ago	/ˈjɪəz ə ˈgəʊ/
yesterday (adv)	/ˈjestədeɪ/

LOCUTIONS DU TEMPS

il y a qq. instants
en 1998/2005
la semaine dernière/ l’été dernier
au cours des années
récemment
cette semaine/ ce mois-ci
aujourd’hui
Quand j’étais (étudiant)
il y a des années
hier

I was speaking to Rob on the phone **a few moments ago**.

He went to university **in 2004**.

Last summer I did fruit-picking in Greece.

I’ve done lots of part-time jobs **over the years**.

What have you been doing **recently**?

I’m ill – I haven’t been to work **this week**.

We went on a trip to EuroDisney **today**.

When I was a student, I wanted to be a snowboarder.

Years ago Mark wanted to be a soldier.

What did you do **yesterday**?

WORK

accounts department (n)	/ə'kaʊnts dɪpɑ:tmənt/
advertisement (n)	/əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/
advertising (n)	/'ædvətɑɪzɪŋ/
apply for (a job) (phr v)	ə'plɑɪ ,fɔ:
ask for permission	/ɑ:sk fə pə'mɪʃn/
available (adj)	/ə'veɪləbl/
badly-paid (adj)	/'bædli'peɪd/
be based at/in	/bi 'beɪst ət/ɪn/
have a break	/'hæv ə 'breɪk/
challenge (n)	/'tʃælɪndʒ/
charge (£35 per hour) (v) (TS)	/tʃɑ:ʒ/
client (n) (TS)	/'klaɪənt/
company (n)	/'kʌmp(ə)ni/
have a day off	/'hæv ə deɪ 'ɒf/
department (n)	/dɪ'pɑ:tmənt/
details (n pl)	/'di:teɪlz/
earn (v)	/ɜ:n/
employ (v) (TS)	/'ɪm'plɔɪ/
employee (n)	/'ɪm'plɔɪi:; ,emplɔɪ'i:/
enclosed (adj)	/'ɪn'kləʊzd/
experienced (adj)	/'ɪk'spɪəriənst/
foreign travel (n)	/'fɔ:rn 'trævl/

TRAVAIL

service comptable
publicité
faire de la publicité
poser sa candidature pour (un travail)
demander la permission
disponible
mal payé
être basé à /dans
faire une pause
défi, challenge
demander (15 £ de l'heure)
client
société
avoir un jour de congé
service
informations, détails
gagner
employer
employé
ci-joint
expérimenté
voyage à l'étranger

The **accounts department** is the place where a company keeps records of the money it receives and spends.

I saw your **advertisement** for a sales assistant and would like to apply.

Advertising is the business of making advertisements.

Edna is **applying for a position** as sales assistant in a department store.

When we wanted to go to the toilet we had to **ask for permission**.

I would be **available** for an interview at any time, even at short notice.

A lot of people think teachers and nurses are **badly paid**.

Jack works as a bodyguard and he's **based in** London.

You look tired – you should **have a break**.

I'm bored at home and feel I'm ready for a new **challenge**.

Kate earns a reasonably good salary – she **charges £35 per hour**.

Your **clients** are the people who you do work for.

Mark has his own **company** – he's a company director.

I never **had a day off** when I was an au pair!

Elsie runs the photography **department**.

Please see my Curriculum Vitae for more **details**.

In which job can you **earn** the most money?

We **employ** a staff of 105.

Arthur is our oldest **employee** at 87.

Please see my Curriculum Vitae, **enclosed**, for more details.

Edna is an **experienced** shop assistant who has worked in different departments.

My job as a bodyguard involves a lot of **foreign travel**.

go to the toilet	/ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈtɔɪlət/	aller aux toilettes	When we wanted to go to the toilet we had to ask for permission.
head office (n)	/ˌhed ˈɒfɪs/	siège social	Head office is the main office of a company where most of the staff work.
import and export (n)	/ˌɪmpɔːt ən ˈeksɔːt/	import-export	Someone who works in import and export deals with other countries buying and selling goods.
involve (v)	/ɪnˈvɒlv/	comporter, impliquer	My job as a bodyguard involves a lot of foreign travel.
look for a job in ...	/ˌlʊk fər ə ˈdʒɒb/	chercher un emploi dans...	Matt is unemployed but looking for a job in publishing.
look forward to (phr v)	/ˌlʊk ˈfɔːwəd tuː/	se réjouir d'avance de (qch.)	"I look forward to hearing from you" is a good way of ending a letter when you apply for a job.
make a living	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	gagner sa vie	It can be hard to make a living as an actor.
marketing (n)	/ˈmɑːkɪtɪŋ/	marketing	People who work in marketing decide how to sell their products by deciding on price, type of customer etc.
outdoors (adv)	/ˌaʊtˈdɔːz/	à l'extérieur	Farmers work outdoors a lot of the time.
paid holiday (n)	/ˌpeɪd ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/	congés payés	Mr Reynold's employees get four weeks' paid holiday a year.
part-time (adj)	/ˈpɑːtˌtaɪm/	temps partiel	I need to work 5 days a week – I don't want a part-time job.
position (n)	/pəˈzɪʃn/	poste	Edna is applying for a position as sales assistant.
publishing (n)	/ˈpʌblɪʃɪŋ/	édition	Publishing is the business of selling books and magazines.
quality control (n)	/ˌkwɒləti kənˈtrəʊl/	contrôle de la qualité	Someone who works in quality control must make sure that things are of a good enough quality to sell.
resign (v)	/rɪˈzaɪn/	démissionner	She decided to resign when she got married.
be responsible for	/bi rɪˈspɒnsəbl fɔː/	être en charge de	Sarah is a receptionist and she's responsible for appointments and accounts.
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/	prendre sa retraite	We never force anybody to retire here.
retirement age (n)	/rɪˈtaɪəmənt ˌeɪdʒ/	âge de la retraite	Retirement age in the UK is 60 for women and 65 for men.
run a business/department	/ˌrʌn ə ˈbɪznəs/ dɪˈpɑːtmənt/	diriger une affaire/ un service	Mr Reynold's son is going to run the business from next year.
salary (n)	/ˈsæləri/	salaire	Our staff are happy because we pay them a decent salary .
sales and promotion (n)	/ˌseɪlz ən prəˈmɔʊʃn/	les soldes et la promotion	Layla is responsible for sales and promotion at a company called Bensons.

self-employed (adj) (TS)	/ˌselfɪmˈplɔɪd/	travailleur indépendant	Someone who is self-employed works for themselves.
at short notice	/ət ˌʃɔːt ˈnəʊtɪs/	à court délai	If you do something at short notice , you do it without having much time to prepare or think about it.
stressful (adj)	/ˈstresfl/	stressant	Nurses work long hours and the job can be very stressful .
take over (phr v) (TS)	/ˌteɪk ˈəʊvə/	reprendre	My son's going to take over the business next year.
tourism (n)	/ˈtuəɪz(ɪ)m/	tourisme	Tourism is the business of selling holidays to people.
training (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/	formation	Vets and doctors have to do a long training .
unemployed (adj)	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/	sans travail, au chômage	Someone who is unemployed does not have a job.
useful (adj)	/ˈjuːsfəl/	utile	Nurses, teachers and police officers all do very useful jobs.
vocation (n) (TS)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃn/	vocation	I've wanted to be a surgeon since I was a child – it's my vocation .
well-paid (adj)	/ˌwelˈpeɪd/	bien payé	Top football players are very well paid .
work from home	/ˌwɜːk frəm ˈhəʊm/	travail à domicile	Working from home can be lonely.
worker (n) (TS)	/ˈwɜːkə/	travailleur	Half of the workers at Mr Reynold's store are over retirement age.
working conditions (n pl)	/ˈwɜːkɪŋ kənˌdɪʃənz/	conditions de travail	Good working conditions are important in any job.

Review B (p.56)

advice (n)	/ədˈvaɪs/	conseil	If you're not sure what to do, you can always ask for advice .
ambitious (adj)	/æmˈbɪʃəs/	ambitieux	Helena's ambitious but I'm more relaxed.
but (conj)	/bʌt/	mais	Helena's ambitious but I'm more relaxed.
close (adj)	/kloʊs/	proche	Helena and Kate have become much closer in the last five years.
be complete opposites (TS)	/bi kəmˌplɪt ˈɒpəzɪts/	être tout à fait différents	Tom and I are very different. In fact we're complete opposites .
drive (v)	/draɪv/	conduire	She earns a lot of money and drives a beautiful car.
full-time (adj)	/ˈfʊlˌtaɪm/	plein temps	I can't afford to work part time – I need a full-time job.
handsome (adj)	/ˈhænsəm/	beau	A handsome man is very good-looking.

however (conj)	/haʊ'evə/	cependant, toutefois	In many ways we are similar. However there are some differences.
kindness (n)	/'kaɪndnəs/	gentillesse	The best thing about Helena is her kindness – she always buys beautiful presents for everyone.
lend (v)	/lend/	prêter	Could you lend me your mobile?
listener (n)	/'lɪsnə/	personne qui sait écouter	Kate's a great listener . If I have a problem, I can always talk to her.
look after (phr v)	/'lʊk 'ɑ:ftə/	s'occuper de	Helena had to look after Kate because she was her older sister.
on the other hand	/ɒn ði 'ʌðə 'hænd/	d'un autre côté	David talks too much about fashion. On the other hand he's the kindest person I know.
pay rise (n)	/'peɪ ,raɪz/	augmentation de salaire	Nurses don't earn a lot – they should get a pay rise .
researcher (n)	/'ri:sə:tʃə; 'ri:sə:tʃə/	chercheur	Kate works for a TV company as a researcher .
save money	/'seɪv 'mʌni/	faire des économies	She's trying to save money by not buying new clothes.
sensitive (adj)	/'sensətɪv/	sensible	Sensitive people often cry a lot.
smart (adj)	/'smɑ:t/	distingué	She isn't interested in looking smart – she usually wears jeans and a T-shirt.
successful (adj)	/'sʌk'sesfl/	qui a du succès	Helena is the director of a small but successful company.
turn off (phr v)	/'tɜ:n 'ɒf/	éteindre	Turn off your mobiles before going into the exam room.
whereas (conj)	/'weə'ræz/	tandis que	David wants to work as an engineer whereas I want to be an architect.

Unit 7 (p.60)

accommodation (n) (TS)	/ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/	hébergement	Helen's accommodation will be with the Odoi family.
arrest (v)	/ə'rest/	arrêter	Police arrested five people.
authentic (adj) (TS)	/'ɔ:θentɪk/	authentique	"Don't you want to stay in a hotel?" "No, I want to have an authentic experience."
break away (from) (phr v)	/'breɪk ə'weɪ/	se détacher (de)	A small group of people broke away from the peaceful demonstrators.
be buzzing with activity	/bi 'bʌzɪŋ wɪð æk'tɪvəti/	être bourdonnant d'activité	Trafalgar Square was swarming with people and buzzing with activity .

cause (v) (TS)	/kɔ:z/	provoquer, causer	Do you agree that multinational companies are causing global warming?
construct (v)	/kən'strʌkt/	construire	Volunteers help to construct houses, bridges and roads.
coordinator (n) (TS)	/kəʊ'ɔ:di,neɪtə/	coordinateur	The volunteers' coordinator , Bob White, is meeting Helen when she arrives.
culture (n) (TS)	/'kʌltʃə/	culture	You really experience the local culture with Eco Holidays.
deliver a letter	/dɪ,lɪvər ə 'letə/	remettre une lettre	A group of protesters delivered a letter to the Prime Minister.
duty (n)	/'dju:ti/	devoir	Volunteers do a lot of different duties .
embassy (n)	/'embəsi/	ambassade	Protesters marched from the US embassy to Trafalgar Square.
event (n)	/'ɪvent/	événement	The Climate change march was a big event – 20,000 people took part.
everybody (pron)	/'evri,bɒdi/	chacun	In the survey, everybody had used plastic bags for their shopping.
experience (v) (TS)	/'ɪk'spɪəriəns/	rencontrer, être confronté à qch.	You really experience the local culture with Eco Holidays.
family-run (adj)	/'fæmli,rʌn/	à gestion/exploitation familiale	I'm in favour of small family-run companies.
farmers' market (n) (TS)	/'fɑ:məz 'mɑ:kɪt/	marché paysan	I support local farmers and buy food from farmers' markets .
fight (against) (v)	/faɪt (ə'geɪnst) /	se battre (contre)	Nelson Mandela fought against apartheid for over fifty years.
fortunate (adj) (TS)	/'fɔ:ʃənət/	chanceux, fortune	Helen wants to help people in developing countries who are less fortunate .
gain (v)	/geɪn/	gagner	Volunteers learn new skills and gain self-confidence.
go through (phr v) (TS)	/'gəʊ 'θru:/	examiner en détails	If you go through something again, you explain it again.
have fun (TS)	/'hæv 'fʌn/	s'amuser	It's my first demonstration and I'm having fun with my friends.
imports (n pl) (TS)	/'ɪmpɔ:ts/	importations	I'm against food imports and support local farmers.
information (n) (TS)	/'ɪnfə'meɪʃn/	informations	Eco Holidays will send you information about their holidays.
a large/small number of ...	/ə 'lɑ:ʤ/,smɔ:l 'nʌmbər əv/	un petit/grand nombre de...	A large number of people have drunk bottled water in the past two weeks.

a long way (TS)	/ə 'lɒŋ ˌweɪ/	loin	I'm worried, Helen. Ghana's a long way from here.
make your way to	/ˌmeɪk jə 'weɪ tuː/	se diriger, aller vers	A group of protesters on bicycles made their way to 10 Downing Street.
most people	/ˌmɔːst 'piːpl/	la plupart des gens	In the survey most people had bought a hamburger in a plastic container.
nobody (pron)	/ˈnəʊbɒdi/	personne	The survey found that nobody had paid more for environmentally-friendly products.
ocean (n) (TS)	/ˈəʊʃn/	océan	Multinational companies pollute rivers and oceans .
only a few people	/ˌɔːnli ə ˌfjuː 'piːpl/	seulement quelques personnes	Only a few people have picked up litter.
organisation (n)	/ˌɔːgənəɪ'zeɪʃn/	organisation	I work for an organisation called Eco Holidays.
organise (v)	/ˈɔːgənəɪz/	organiser	The event was organised by the Campaign Against Global Warming.
orphanage (n)	/ˈɔːf(ə)nɪdʒ/	orphelinat	An orphanage is a place for children without parents.
package holiday (TS)	/ˌpækɪdʒ ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/	vacances organisées	We're against big hotels and package holidays .
participate (v)	/ˌpɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt/	participer, prendre part à	20,000 people participated in the march.
penguin (n) (TS)	/ˈpeŋgwɪn/	pingouin	I'm in favour of protecting wild animals like polar bears and penguins .
pick sb up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌpɪk sʌmbədi ˈʌp/	prendre qn (en voiture..)	Who's picking you up at the airport?
piper (n)	/ˈpaɪpə/	joueur de cornemuse	Music was provided by bands and Scottish pipers .
poetry reading (n)	/ˈpəʊɪtri ˌriːdɪŋ/	lectures de poésie	The day started with speeches and poetry readings .
polar bear (n) (TS)	/ˈpəʊlə ˌbeə/	ours polaire	A polar bear is a large white bear that lives in cold regions.
provided by	/prəˈvaɪdɪd ˌbaɪ/	fourni par	Music was provided by bands and Scottish pipers.
river (n) (TS)	/ˈrɪvə/	rivière	Multinational companies pollute rivers and oceans.
self-confidence (n)	/selfˈkɒnfɪdəns/	confiance en soi	Volunteers learn new skills and gain self-confidence .
set fire to sth	/ˌset ˈfaɪə tə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	mettre le feu à qch.	Some protesters tried to set fire to a supermarket.
several (pron)	/ˈsevrəl/	plusieurs	" Several " people or things is a number that is more than one or two, but not many.
sick (adj)	/sɪk/	malade	Sick animals are animals that are ill or injured.
skill (n)	/skɪl/	compétence	Volunteers learn new skills and gain self-confidence.
smash (v)	/smæʃ/	briser	If you smash something that is made of glass, you break it.

start off (phr v)	/ˌstɑ:t 'ɒf/	démarrer	The day started off early outside the US embassy.
be swarming with people	/bi 'swɔːmɪŋ wɪð ˌpiːpl/	être grouillant de monde	Trafalgar Square was swarming with people and buzzing with activity.
take part in sth	/ˌteɪk ˌpɑ:t ɪn 'sʌmθɪŋ/	prendre part à qch.	In London today, 20,000 people took part in protest marches and demonstrations.
tick (v)	/tɪk/	faire tic-tac	When a clock ticks , it makes a small noise.
volunteer (n)	/ˌvɒləntɪə/	volontaire, bénévole	Change your life and do something important. Become a volunteer .
write down (phr v) (TS)	/ˌraɪt 'daʊn/	inscrire	Write down their name and address for me.

CLIMATE CHANGE

campaign (n)	/kæm'peɪn/	campagne	The event was organised by the Campaign Against Global Warming.
carry banners	/ˌkæri 'bænəz/	porter des bannières	Protestors were carrying banners and shouting slogans.
demand urgent action	/dɪˌmɑːnd ˌɜːdʒənt 'ækʃn/	demander une action urgente	They delivered a letter demanding urgent action on climate change.
demonstrate (against) (TS)	/ˈdemənˌstreɪt/	manifester (contre)	The people from Eco Holidays are demonstrating against mass tourism.
demonstration (n)	/ˌdemənˈstreɪʃn/	manifestation	In London today, 20,000 people took part in protest marches and demonstrations .
demonstrator (n)	/ˈdemənˌstreɪtə/	manifestant	A small group of people separated from the peaceful demonstrators .
destroy (v)	/dɪ'strɔɪ/	détruire	Matt thinks that the company is destroying the planet.
global warming (n)	/ˌɡlɒbl 'wɔːmɪŋ/	réchauffement de la planète	A lot of people think that air travel is responsible for global warming .
ice cap (n) (TS)	/ˈaɪs ˌkæp/	banquise	If the ice caps melt, where will penguins and polar bears live?
march (v)	/mɑːtʃ/	défiler	Protesters marched slowly to Trafalgar Square.
melt (v) (TS)	/melt/	fonder	When ice caps melt , they disappear because the atmosphere is too warm.
peaceful (adj)	/ˈpiːsfl/	calme, pacifique	A small group of people separated from the peaceful demonstrators.
peacefully (adv)	/ˈpiːsf(ə)li/	calmement, pacifiquement	Most of the protesters marched peacefully .

protest (against) (v)	/prə'test/	protester (contre)
protest march (n)	/'prəʊtest ˌmɑ:tʃ/	défilé/marche de protestation
protestor (n)	/prə'testə/	contestataire
shout slogans	/ʃaʊt 'sləʊgənz/	crier des slogans
speech (n)	/spi:tʃ/	discours
talks (n pl)	/tɔ:ks/	conférences
urgent action (n)	/ɜ:ʒənt 'ækʃn/	action urgente
world leaders (n pl)	/ˌwɜ:ld 'li:dəz/	grands chefs d'Etat

ENVIRONMENT

atmosphere (n)	/'ætməs,fiə/
bottle bank (n)	/'bɒtl ˌbæŋk/
cycle to school/work	/ˌsaɪkl tə 'sku:l/'wɜ:k/
drink bottled water	/ˌdrɪŋk ˌbɒtld 'wɔ:tə/
environmentally-friendly (adj)	/ɪnˌvaɪənməntli'frendli/
global warming (n)	/ˌglɒubl 'wɔ:mɪŋ/
green (adj)	/ɡri:n/
mass-produced (adj)	/ˌmæs prə'dju:st/
mass tourism (n) (TS)	/ˌmæs 'tuəɪz(ə)m/
multinational company (n) (TS)	/ˌmʌltiˌnæʃn(ə)l 'kʌmp(ə)ni/
organic farming/vegetables (n)	/ɔ:ˌgænik 'fɑ:mɪŋ/ 'vedʒtəblz/

ENVIRONNEMENT

atmosphère
conteneur de recyclage des bouteilles
aller à l'école/au travail en vélo
boire de l'eau en bouteille
respectueux de l'environnement
réchauffement de la planète
écologique
produit en masse
tourisme de masse
société multinationale
agriculture bio/légumes bio

Thirty-six million people **protested against** the Iraq war in 2003.

In London today, 20,000 people took part in **protest marches** and demonstrations.

A group of **protesters** on bicycles delivered a letter to the Prime Minister.

Protestors were carrying banners and **shouting slogans**.

The day started with **speeches** and poetry readings.

World leaders met for climate change **talks**.

The letter demanded **urgent action** on climate change.

World leaders are very important politicians in big countries.

Matt thinks that Regal Chemicals is polluting the **atmosphere**.

A **bottle bank** is a place where people can take empty bottles for recycling.

Cycling to work is better for the environment than driving a car.

If you **drink bottled water**, you should recycle the bottles.

Would you pay more for **environmentally-friendly** products?

The slow increase in the temperature of the Earth is called **global warming**.

The aim of the survey was to find out how **green** the people of Greensville are.

Mass-produced, cheap clothes cannot be recycled.

Mass tourism can be bad for the local culture.

Do you agree that **multinational companies** are causing global warming?

Volunteers plant trees and do **organic farming**.

pick up litter	/ˌpɪk ʌp ˈlɪtə/	ramasser les déchets
plant trees	/ˌplɑːnt ˈtriːz/	planter des arbres
plastic bag (n)	/ˌplæstɪk ˈbæg/	sac en plastique
plastic container (n)	/ˌplæstɪk kənˈteɪnə/	emballage en plastique
pollute (v) (TS)	/pəˈluːt/	polluer
public transport (n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænspɔːt/	transports publics
recycle bottles	/riːsaɪkl ˈbɒt(ə)lz/	recycler les bouteilles
renewable energy (n)	/riːnɪʒuːəbl ˈenɜːdʒi/	énergie renouvelable
travel by air	/ˌtrævl baɪ ˈeə/	voyager en avion
wild animal (n) (TS)	/ˌwaɪld ˈæniml/	animal sauvage

If you **pick up litter**, you pick up paper, bottles etc that people have left on the ground in a public place.

Volunteers **plant trees** and do organic farming.

Using **plastic bags** for your shopping is bad for the environment.

The **plastic containers** for hamburgers are also bad for the environment.

Multinational companies **pollute** rivers and oceans.

Using **public transport** is better for the environment.

Do you **recycle bottles**?

Renewable energy can be replaced by natural processes and is never used up.

Travelling by air is bad for the environment.

I'm in favour of protecting **wild animals** such as polar bears and penguins.

OPINIONS

I'm against ...	/ˌaɪm əˈɡenst/
I'm not anti-cars/tourism etc	/aɪm ˌnɒt ænti ˈkɑːz/ ˈtʊərɪz(ə)m/
I believe in ...	/aɪ biˈliːv ɪn/
I don't really care about ...	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt riːli ˈkeə əˈbaʊt/
I'm in favour of ...	/ˌaɪm ɪn ˈfeɪvər əv/
I don't feel strongly about ...	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt fiːl ˈstrɒŋli əˈbaʊt/
I support ...	/aɪ səˈpɔːt/
I'm worried about ...	/ˌaɪm ˈwʌrɪd əˈbaʊt/

OPINIONS

Je suis contre...
Je ne suis pas anti-voitures/tourisme etc
Je crois en...
Je ne m'intéresse pas du tout à ...
Je suis pour...
Je ne m'intéresse pas trop pour...
Je soutiens...
Je m'inquiète au sujet de...

I'm against food imports and support local farmers.

I'm not anti-cars -- I have a car – but I think people should use public transport more.

I'm not against tourism but **I believe in** responsible tourism.

I don't really care about people – they can look after themselves.

I'm in favour of small family-run companies.

I don't feel strongly about politics, but I'm worried about global warming.

I support local farmers and buy food from farmers' markets.

I don't feel strongly about politics, but **I'm worried about** global warming.

ON THE PHONE

Could I speak to ...?	/ˌkʊd aɪ 'spi:k tu:/
Who's speaking?	/ˌhu:z 'spi:kɪŋ/
Hold on a moment, please.	/həʊld 'bɒn ə ˌməʊmənt ˌpli:z/
I'll try to put you through.	/aɪl ˌtraɪ tə ˌpʊt ju 'θru:/
I'm afraid he's/she's out.	/aɪm ə ˌfreɪd hi:z/ʃi:z 'aʊt/
Would you like to leave a message?	/wʊd ju: ˌlaɪk tə ˌli:v ə 'mesɪdʒ/

AU TÉLÉPHONE

Pourrais-je parler à ... ?
Qui parle?
Restez en ligne, svp.
Je vais essayer de vous passer (votre correspondant)
Je crains qu'elle ne soit pas là.
Désirez-vous laisser un message ?

Could I speak to the Managing Director, please?

"Who's speaking?" "My name's Matt Walker."

Hold on a moment, please. I'll try to put you through.

Hold on a moment, please. I'll try to put you through.

Hello. I'm afraid Mr Carr is out at the moment.

"Would you like to leave a message?" Yes, please."

Unit 8 (p.68)

Absolutely.	/ˌæbsə'lu:tli/	Absolument
afterwards (adv)	/ˈɑ:ftəwədz/	ensuite, après
avoid (v)	/ə'vɔɪd/	éviter
become (v)	/bɪ'kʌm/	obtenir
blood-red (adj)	/'blʌdred/	rouge sang
boarding house (n)	/'bɔ:diŋ ˌhaʊs/	internat
brilliant (adj)	/'brɪljənt/	brillant, prodigieux
cheek (n)	/tʃi:k/	joue
comment (n)	/'kɒment/	commentaire
complicated (adj) (TS)	/'kɒmplɪˌkeɪtɪd/	compliqué
computer programmer (n)	/kəmˌpju:tə ˌprəʊgræmə/	programmeur informaticien
controversial (adj)	/ˌkɒntrə'vɜ:ʃl/	controversial, sujet à polémiques

"I think children need their mothers at home."
"Absolutely."

My father left school early and regretted it afterwards.

Avoid talking about subjects such as politics and religion.

It's very expensive to become a geisha.

Geishas have white faces and blood-red lips.

A trainee geisha has to leave her family and move into a special boarding house.

If you're unemployed, tell them about your plans for a brilliant career.

You should give Mum a quick kiss on the cheek.

If you make a comment about something, you criticise it.

Life was less complicated in my day.

More and more people are training to be computer programmers.

Avoid controversial topics of conversation.

cook (v)	/kʊk/	cuisiner	You should cook for your boyfriend.
couple (n)	/'kʌpl/	couple	Do you think couples should live together before they get married?
customer (n)	/'kʌstəmə/	client	A geisha has to serve and entertain customers .
date (n)	/deɪt/	rendez-vous	You should arrive on time for dates with your girlfriend.
definitely (adv)	/'def(ə)nətli/	définitivement	We're definitely not in a hurry to get married.
describe (v)	/dɪ'skraɪb/	décrire	We asked Makiko to describe what a geisha does.
develop photographs	/dɪ'veləp/	développer des photos	Miss Lewis taught us to develop our own photographs .
disturb (v)	/dɪ'stɜ:b/	déranger	We couldn't disturb him because he was tired.
do well	/,du: 'wel/	bien travailler	Tony's father wanted him to do well at school.
the elderly (n pl)	/'ði: 'eldəli/	le troisième âge	" The elderly " is an expression meaning old people.
engineering (n)	/'endʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/	ingénierie	Andy went to university and studied engineering .
enjoy (v)	/'ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	prendre plaisir à qch.	"Do you enjoy your life as a geisha?" "I love it."
entertain (v)	/'entə'teɪn/	distraindre, divertir	A geisha has to serve and entertain customers.
entertainment (n)	/'entə'teɪnmənt/	divertissement	We didn't have a TV so we had to make our own entertainment .
equal (adj)	/'i:kwəl/	égal	You should pay when you go out. Women want to be equal , but not that equal !
fascinated (adj)	/'fæsɪneɪtɪd/	fasciné	Both Japanese and foreigners are fascinated by geisha.
fasten (v) (TS)	/'fɑ:sn/	boucler	Fasten your seatbelt, granddad.
It's fine to	/'ɪts 'faɪn tu:/	C'est bien de	It's fine to wear jeans and a T-shirt most of the time, but not when you meet the parents.
firm (adj)	/'fɜ:m/	ferme	Greet Dad with a firm handshake.
flower arranging (n)	/'flaʊə ə'reɪm'dʒɪŋ/	art du bouquet	Flower arranging is a traditional Japanese art.
foreigner (n)	/'fɔ:rnə/	étranger	Foreigners are people who come from other countries.
free (adj)	/'fri:/	gratuit	Scott thinks colleges and universities should be free for everybody.
freedom (n)	/'fri:dəm/	liberté	When Scott was at school, he had a lot of freedom .
geisha (n)	/'geɪʃə/	geisha	We asked Makiko to describe what a geisha does.
generation (n)	/'dʒenə'reɪʃn/	génération	A generation is a group of people who are born and live at about the same time.

greet (v)	/gri:t/	saluer	When you greet someone, you say hello to them or shake their hand.
grow up (phr v)	/ˌgrəʊ ˈʌp/	grandir	When I was growing up , my father was always at work.
handshake (n)	/ˈhændʃeɪk/	poignée de main	Greet Dad with a firm handshake .
It's a hard life ...	/ɪts ə ˈhɑ:d ˌlaɪf/	C'est une vie dure...	It's a hard life for a trainee geisha – she has to leave her family and live in a boarding house.
be hard work	/bi ˈhɑ:d ˌwɜ:k/	être dur, fatigant	I love being a geisha but it's hard work .
have sth in common (with sb)	/hæv ˌsʌmθɪŋ ɪn ˈkɒmən/	avoir qch. en commun (avec qn)	Find out if you have anything in common with the parents before you meet them.
hide (v)	/haɪd/	cacher	I have a good relationship with my dad – I don't have to hide anything from him.
high school (n)	/ˈhaɪ ˌsku:l/	collège, lycée	Sometimes I want to wear jeans and go to high school like a normal teenager.
honest (adj)	/ˈɒnɪst/	honnête	Don't tell lies. You should be honest about what you do.
a horse and cart (n) (TS)	/ə ˌhɔ:s ən ˈkɑ:t/	rouler carrosse	"I thought you drove a horse and cart in your day." "Hmm, very funny!"
hungry (adj)	/ˈhʌŋɡri/	(avoir) faim	Don't give him a salad if he's hungry .
be in a hurry	/bi: ɪn ə ˈhʌri/	être pressé	We're definitely not in a hurry to get married.
in my day (TS)	/ɪn ˈmaɪ ˌdeɪ/	de mes jours	Life was less complicated in my day .
in the back (TS)	/ɪn ðə ˈbæk/	dans le dos	You have to fasten your seatbelt in the back .
instrument (n)	/ˈɪnstɾəmənt/	instrument (de musique)	Geishas have to learn to play instruments .
interior design (n) (TS)	/ɪnˌtɪəriə dɪˈzaɪn/	décoration int.	"I'm a sort of interior design consultant." "He works in a furniture shop."
keep sb waiting	/ki:p sʌmbədi ˈweɪtɪŋ/	faire attendre qn	Women hate it when you keep them waiting .
kimono (n)	/kɪˈmɒnəʊ/	kimono	A kimono costs three million yen, that's about \$30,000.
kiss (n)	/kɪs/	embrasser	Give Mum a kiss on the cheek.
learn (v)	/lɜ:n/	apprendre	Geishas have to learn traditional Japanese arts.
lips (n pl)	/lɪps/	lèvres	Geishas have white faces and blood-red lips .
luxury (n)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	luxe	I have to work to pay for any luxuries I want.
make conversation	/ˌmeɪk kɒnvəˈseɪʃn/	faire la conversation	A geisha has to sing, dance and make conversation .
make an effort	/ˌmeɪk ən ˈefət/	faire un effort	Make an effort to dress smartly when you meet the parents.

make a good impression	/,meɪk ə ˌɡʊd ɪmˈpreʃn/	faire bonne impression
marriage (n)	/ˈmæɪrɪdʒ/	mariage
medicine (n)	/ˈmedsn/	médecine
military service (n)	/,mɪlɪt(ə)ri ˈsɜːvɪs/	service militaire
motorbike (n) (TS)	/ˈməʊtəˌbaɪk/	moto
motorway (n) (TS)	/ˈməʊtəˌweɪ/	autoroute
mysterious (adj)	/mɪˈstɪəriəs/	mystérieux
obey (v)	/əˈbeɪ /	obéir
of course	/əv ˈkɔːs/	bien sûr
Oh dear! (TS)	/əʊ ˈdɪə/	Hélàs !
go to the opposite extreme	/ˌɡəʊ tə ðiː ˌɒpəzɪt ɪkˈstriːm/	agir à l'extrême opposé
photo album (n) (TS)	/ˈfəʊtəʊ ˌælbəm/	album de photos
play a role	/ˌpleɪ ə ˈrəʊl/	jouer un rôle
politics (n)	/ˈpɒlətɪks/	politique
pregnant (adj)	/ˈpregnənt/	enceinte
Be prepared to ...	/bi ˌprɪˈpeəd tuː/	Être préparé à..
preserve (v)	/ˌprɪˈzɜːv/	conserver, préserver
be proud of sb (TS)	/bi ˈpraʊd əv ˌsʌmbədi/	être fier de qn
public place (n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈpleɪsəz/	endroit public
regret (v)	/rɪˈɡret/	regretter
relationship (n)	/rɪˈleɪʃnʃɪp/	relation
religion (n)	/rɪˈlɪdʒ(ə)n/	religion
research (n)	/rɪˈsɜːtʃ; ˈriːsɜːtʃ/	recherche

It's important to **make a good first impression**.
Attitudes to **marriage** have changed over the years.
You must study **medicine** for seven years before becoming a doctor.
Scott's grandfather was proud to do **military service**.
I had a beautiful **motorbike** – a Triumph.
We couldn't drive fast because there weren't any **motorways**.
Geishas are beautiful and **mysterious** women.
My father was very strict and we had to **obey** him.
"Can you have a family later?" "Of course, I can get married when I choose."
"You have to wear a seatbelt." "Oh dear. All these rules and regulations."
Don't **go to the opposite extreme** and wear your "job interview" clothes.
I'll get the **photo albums** and we can look at some photos.
University students **play** an important **role** in the future of the country.
Don't talk about **politics** or religion.
We got married when Louise found out she was **pregnant**.
Be prepared to answer questions.
Geishas play an important role in **preserving** Japanese culture and history.
Recently I won a photography competition – Miss Lewis would **be proud of me!**
We had to meet girlfriends in **public places**.
I left school early and **regretted** it.
Scott and his father have a close **relationship**.
Avoid subjects such as politics and **religion**.
Do some **research** and find out information about the parents before you meet them.

rules and regulations (n pl) (TS)	/ˌruːlz ən ˌregjʊˈleɪʃnz/	les règles et les règlements	“You have to wear a seatbelt.” “Oh dear. All these rules and regulations .”
seatbelt (n)	/ˈsiːtˌbɛlt/	ceinture de sécurité	Fasten your seatbelt , grandad.
serve (v)	/sɜːv/	server	A geisha has to serve and entertain customers.
share (v)	/ʃeə/	partager	You probably don’t share the same opinions so don’t talk about politics or religion.
strict (adj)	/strikt/	sévère	My father was very strict and we had to obey him.
Take a seat. (TS)	/ˌteɪk ə ˈsiːt/	Prendre place, s’asseoir	Come in and take a seat .
take care of	/ˌteɪk ˈkeər əv/	prendre soin de	If you take care of someone, you look after them.
taste (n)	/teɪst/	goût	You probably don’t share the same opinions and tastes as the parents.
tea ceremony (n)	/ˌtiː ˈserəməni/	cérémonie du thé	The tea ceremony is a Japanese custom that involves serving tea.
tell the truth	/ˌtel ðə ˈtruːθ/	dire la vérité	Tell the truth – you should be honest about what you do.
topic of conversation (n)	/ˌtɒpɪk əv kɒnvəˈseɪʃn/	sujet de conversation	Avoid topics of conversation such as politics or religion.
traditional (adj)	/trəˈdɪʃn(ə)l/	traditionnel	Geishas have to learn traditional Japanese arts.
trainee (adj)	/ˌtreɪˈniː/	élève, en formation	It’s a hard life for a trainee geisha.
varied (adj)	/veəriəd/	varié	Her lessons were interesting and varied .
well-dressed (adj)	/ˌwelˈdrest/	bien habillé	You may be good-looking and well-dressed but you have to make her laugh as well.
without question	/wɪˌðaʊt ˈkwɛstʃ(ə)n/	sans poser de questions	He was very strict – we had to obey him without question .

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

academic (adj) (TS)	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/	scolaire
apply for a place	/əˌplaɪ fɔː ə ˈpleɪs/	poser sa candidature
competition (n) (TS)	/ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/	concours
course (n)	/kɔːs/	cours (année de cours)
degree (n)	/diˈɡriː/	diplôme
end-of-year exam (n)	/ˌendəvˌjɪə ɪɡˈzæm/	examen de fin d’année

EDUCATION ET FORMATION

I wasn’t very **academic** at school, but I loved art.

At 17 or 18 many students **apply for a place** at university.

Recently I won a photography **competition** – Miss Lewis would be proud of me!

Students get a degree when they finish the **course**.

Students get a **degree** when they finish the course.

If you fail your **end-of-year exams**, you can usually take them again.

entrance exam (n)	/ˈentrəns ɪgzæm/	examen d'admission	You have to pass an entrance exam if you want to go to university.
fail (an exam) (v)	/feɪl (ən ɪgzæm) /	rater (un examen)	Did you pass your exam or fail ?
finals (n pl)	/ˈfaɪnəlz/	épreuves finales	Final year exams are often called " finals ".
gap year (n)	/ˈgæp jɪə/	année sabbatique	A gap year is a year between school and university when students often go abroad.
get a place at (university)	/ˌget ə ˈpleɪs/	obtenir une place à (l'université)	When Tony was eighteen, he got a place at university .
go to university	/ˌgəʊ tə juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/	aller à l'université	It costs a lot of money to go to university .
be good at sth	/bi ˈgʊd ət ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	être bon en qch	Art was Andy's favourite subject – he was good at it .
grant (n)	/grɑːnt/	bourse	My parents didn't support me financially because I got a grant .
homework (n)	/ˈhəʊm wɜːk/	devoirs	Tony had to do his homework every night after school.
leave school/university	/ˌliːv ˈskuːl/juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/	arrêter l'école/ l'université	Gordon left school early and regretted it afterwards.
lesson (n)	/lesn/	cours (leçon)	She was a really good teacher – her lessons were interesting and varied.
nursery school (n)	/ˈnɜːs(ə)ri ˌskuːl/	école maternelle	Most children go to nursery school between the ages of 3 and 5.
pass (a test/exam) (v)	/pɑːs (ə test/ɪgzæm) /	réussir (épreuve/examen)	Students get a degree when they pass the final exams .
primary school (n)	/ˈpraɪməri ˌskuːl/	école primaire	Children start primary school at the age of 5.
qualify (v)	/ˈkwɒlɪfaɪ/	être diplômé	It takes seven years before you qualify as a doctor.
secondary school (n)	/ˈsekənd(ə)ri ˌskuːl/	collège, lycée	Children start secondary school at the age of 11.
studies (n pl)	/ˈstʌdiz/	études	Scott's parents pay for his college studies .
subject (n)	/ˈsʌbdʒekt/	matière	What's your favourite subject at school?
support sb financially	/səˈpɔːt sʌmbədi faɪˈnænʃ(ə)li/	aider qn financièrement	My parents didn't support me financially because I got a grant.
take a test/exam	/ˌteɪk ə ˈtest/ɪgˈzæm/	re -passer/-faire une épreuve/un examen	If you fail your end-of-year exams, you can usually take them again.
train (v)	/treɪn/	se former	What job would you like to train for?
vocational course (n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃn(ə)l ˌkɔːs/	enseignement professionnel	A vocational course is one such as secretarial studies or car maintenance that trains you directly for a job.

Unit 9 (p.76)

ability (n)	/ə'biləti/	capacité	Someone who is confident is certain about their abilities .
addictive (adj)	/ə'dɪktɪv/	addictif, qui crée une dépendance	Coffee can be addictive argument.
appear (v)	/ə'piə/	apparaître	On some people, dimples appear in their cheeks when they smile.
around (prep)	/ə'raʊnd/	autour de	A true smile involves the muscles around the eyes.
authority (n)	/ɔ:'θɔ:rəti/	autorité	Someone who is a rebel has no respect for authority .
care (about) (v)	/keə (əbaʊt) /	se soucier (de), faire attention (à)	Someone who is sensitive cares about other people's feelings.
the centre of attention	/ðə ˌsentər əv ə'tenʃn/	le centre d'attention	Sensitive people don't usually like being the centre of attention in a crowd.
certain (adj)	/'sɜ:tn/	sûr	Someone who is confident is certain about their abilities.
a cold (n)	/ə 'kəʊld/	un rhume	When you have a cold , your nose is blocked and you cough.
at the corners of	/,ət ðə 'kɔ:nəz əv/	aux coins de	A true smile involves the muscles at the corners of the mouth.
the cost of living (n)	/ðə ˌkɒst əv 'lɪvɪŋ/	le coût de la vie	The cost of living is cheap in Thailand.
the country (n)	/'dʌ 'kʌntri/	la campagne	Do you like doing long walks in the country ?
crowd (n)	/'kraʊd/	foule	Shy people do not feel confident in a crowd .
the edge of	/'ɛdʒ əv/	le bord	When people smile, wrinkles appear around the edge of their eyes.
encourage (v)	/'ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	encourager	A listener will smile to encourage the speaker.
enjoyment (n)	/'ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt/	plaisir, joie	The genuine smile of enjoyment makes us feel good, and other people too.
extremely (adv)	/'ɪk'stri:mli/	extrêmement	A true smile is extremely hard to fake.
fake (adj)	/'feɪk/	faux	" Fake " is the opposite of "true".
fake (v)	/'feɪk/	simuler	It's very difficult to fake a "true" smile.
for (prep)	/'weɪk fə; 'strɒŋ fɔ:/	il y a, voilà	"How long have you been here, Jeff?" " For about six months."

genuine (adj)	/ˈdʒenjuɪn/	véritable	“ Genuine ” means the same as “true”.
go up (phr v)	/ˌɡəʊ ˈʌp/	se lever	When people smile their eyebrows go up .
have a conversation	/ˌhæv ə kɒnvəˈseɪʃn/	avoir une conversation	When two people have a conversation , they talk to each other.
have a tooth out	/ˌhæv ə ˈtuːθ aʊt/	se faire arracher une dent	When you have a tooth out , the dentist removes it.
honeymoon (n) (TS)	/ˈhʌniˌmuːn/	lune de miel	A honeymoon is a holiday that two people have after they get married.
horrible (adj)	/ˈhɒrəbl/	horrible	If your aunt gives you a horrible birthday present, you might give a polite smile.
inspiring (adj) (TS)	/ɪnˈspaɪərɪŋ/	inspiratoire	An inspiring place makes you feel happy and excited.
irritating (adj)	/ɪrɪˈteɪtɪŋ/	énervant	Optimists can sometimes be irritating .
joker (n)	/ˈdʒɔːkə/	blagueur	A joker is someone with a good sense of humour who likes doing or saying funny things.
jungle (n)	/ˈdʒʌŋɡl/	jungle	The jungles in the north of Thailand are perfect for elephant trekking.
kill (v)	/kɪl/	tuer	“I’ve got a cold.” “Don’t worry – it won’t kill you.”
laid-back (adj) (TS)	/ˌleɪdˈbæk/	retiré	A laid-back lifestyle is calm and relaxed.
lifestyle (n)	/ˈlaɪfˌstaɪl/	style de vie	Your lifestyle is the type of life you lead.
lock (v)	/lɒk/	fermer à clé	When you lock a door, you close it using a key.
make sb feel good	/ˌmeɪk sʌmbədi fi:l ˈɡʊd/	faire que qn se sente bien	A true smile makes you and other people feel good .
miserable (adj)	/ˈmɪz(ə)rəbl/	malheureux	“ Miserable ” means very sad or unhappy.
miss (v) (TS)	/mɪs/	manquer	“What do you miss about home?” “Not the weather or food, but I miss my family and friends.”
mouth-watering (adj)	/ˈmaʊθˌwɔːtərɪŋ/	qui met l’eau à la bouche	Mouth-watering food smells or tastes good.
obvious (adj) (TS)	/ˈɒbvɪəs/	évident	What does Jeff like about Thailand, apart from the obvious things like weather, food and lifestyle?
optimist (n)	/ˈɒptɪmɪst/	optimiste	An optimist sees the positive side of life.
pessimist (n)	/ˈpesɪmɪst/	pessimiste	A pessimist sees the negative side of life.
polite (adj)	/pəˈlaɪt/	poli	A polite smile is the sort of smile you give when someone gives you a horrible birthday present.
propose (v)	/prəˈpəʊz/	demander la main	I’m going to propose to Dawn – I hope she says “yes”.

raised (adj)	/reɪzd/	relevé	Raised eyebrows and dimples in the cheeks are signs of a “true” smile.
realist (n)	/'riəlɪst/	réaliste	A realist knows that there are ups and downs in life.
rebel (n)	/'rebl/	rebelle	Someone who is a rebel has no respect for authority.
rent (v) (TS)	/rent/	louer	Hans has rented a house in Thailand because he wants to write a novel.
respect (n)	/rɪ'spekt/	respect	Someone who is a rebel has no respect for authority.
rose petals (n pl) (TS)	/'rəʊz ˌpetlz/	pétales de rose	The Rayavadee Hotel is wonderful – they put rose petals in our bath!
sense of humour (n)	/ˌsens əv 'hju:mə/	sens de l'humour	Someone who has a good sense of humour can laugh at things and tell jokes.
the positive/negative side of life	/ðə 'pɒzətɪv/'negətɪv saɪd əv ˌlaɪf/	le côté positif/négatif de la vie	An optimist sees the positive side of life ; a pessimist sees the negative side of life .
since (prep)	/sɪns/	depuis	Becky and Jeff have been running a bar on the beach since 2004.
smile (n)	/smaɪl/	sourire (n)	Very often social smiles are not real; they are “fake” smiles.
smile (v)	/smaɪl/	sourire (v)	According to research, we smile for many different reasons.
social smile (n)	/'səʊʃl ˌsmaɪl/	sourire de politesse	Very often social smiles are not real; they are “fake” smiles.
speaker (n)	/'spi:kə/	personne qui parle	A listener will smile to encourage the speaker .
start up (phr v) (TS)	/'stɑ:t ˈʌp/	démarrer	I hope to start up my own company soon.
stay away (phr v) (TS)	/'steɪ ə'weɪ/	ne pas venir	Tourists stayed away for a long time after the tsunami.
be sure of yourself	/'bi ˈʃʊ: əv jə'self/	être sûr de soi	People who are sure of themselves are often bossy and ambitious.
tighten (v)	/'taɪtn/	serrer	“Fake” smiles are easy to do – you just have to tighten the muscles in your cheeks.
toothy (adj)	/'tu:θi/	de toutes ses dents	A toothy smile is one in which you show your teeth.
ups and downs (n pl)	/'ʌps ən ˈdaʊnz/	hauts et bas	A realist knows that there are ups and downs in life.
upset (v)	/'ʌp'set/	déstabiliser	Someone who is easygoing is calm and is not easy to upset .
vibrant (adj)	/'vaɪbrənt/	trépidant	A place that is vibrant is lively and interesting.

waste time	/ˌweɪst ˈtaɪm/
whatever (pron) (TS)	/wɒtˈevə/
wide (adj)	/waɪd/
wrinkle (n)	/ˈrɪŋkl/

perdre son temps
quoi que ce soit, n'importe quoi
large
ride

I never **waste time** worrying about the future.
 “Shall we go to the cinema?” “Yeah, **whatever**. I don’t really mind.”
 A **wide**, toothy smile shows that a person is easygoing and friendly.
Wrinkles are small lines that appear in the skin on your face.

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE CHARACTER

ambitious (adj)	/æmˈbɪʃəs/
bossy (adj)	/ˈbɒsi/
calm (adj)	/kɑ:m/
cheeky (adj)	/ˈtʃi:ki/
confident (adj)	/ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/
easygoing (adj)	/ˌi:ziˈgəʊɪŋ/
friendly (adj)	/ˈfrendli/
hardworking (adj)	/ˌhɑ:dˈwɜ:kɪŋ/
loyal (adj)	/ˈlɔɪəl/
nervous (adj)	/ˈnɜ:vəs/
relaxed (adj)	rɪˈlæksd
sensitive (adj)	/ˈsensətɪv/
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/
sociable (adj)	/ˈsəʊʃəbl/
warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/
welcoming (adj)	/ˈwelkəmɪŋ/

ADJECTIFS POUR DÉCRIRE LE CARACTÈRE

ambitieux
autoritaire
calme
effronté, déléuré
sûr de soi
facile à vivre
sympathique
travailleur
fidèle
nerveux
détendu
sensible
timide
sociable
chaleureux
accueillant

Someone who is **ambitious** wants to be successful.
 Someone who is **bossy** likes telling other people what to do.
 Someone who is **calm** is relaxed and not easy to upset.
 Someone who is **cheeky** has a good sense of humour but no respect for authority.
 Someone who is confident is **certain** about their abilities.
 Someone who is **easygoing** is relaxed and calm.
 A **friendly** person enjoys being with other people.
Hardworking, ambitious people work hard to get what they want.
 A **loyal** friend continues to support you in difficult times.
 Shy people are **nervous** in the company of other people.
 A **relaxed** person is calm and does not worry a lot about things.
Sensitive people care about other people’s feelings.
Shy people can also be loyal, sensitive friends.
Sociable people are friendly and enjoy being with other people.
 If you have a **warm** personality, you are friendly and sociable.
 The people in Thailand are warm and **welcoming**.

BODY IDIOMS

cost an arm and a leg	/ˌkɒst ən ˌɑːm ən ə ˈleg/
give sb a hand	/ˌɡɪv ˌsʌmbədi ə ˈhænd/
keep your fingers crossed (for sb)	/ˌkiːp jə ˈfɪŋgəz ˌkrɒst/
not see eye to eye with sb	/nɒt siː ˌaɪ tuː ˈaɪ wið ˌsʌmbədi/
pull sb's leg	/ˌpʊl sʌmbədiz ˈleg/

THE FACE/HAIR

cheeks (n pl)	/tʃiːks/
curly (adj)	/ˈkɜːli/
dimple (n)	/ˈdɪmpl/
eyebrows (n pl)	/ˈaɪbraʊz/
full (adj)	/fʊl/
mouth (n)	/maʊθ/
pale (adj)	/peɪl/
pointed (adj)	/ˈpɔɪntɪd/
rosy (adj)	/ˈrəʊzi/
square (adj)	/skweə/
straight (adj)	/streɪt/
teeth (n pl)	/tiːθ/
thick (adj)	/θɪk/

LOCUTIONS AVEC LE CORPS

coûter les yeux de la tête	Something that costs an arm and a leg is extremely expensive.
donner un coup de main	If you give someone a hand , you help them.
croiser les doigts	If you keep your fingers crossed for someone , you hope that something good will happen to them.
voir les choses du même œil que qn	People who do not see eye to eye with each other, do not get on together or agree.
se moquer de qn	If you pull someone's leg , you say something to them as a joke.

LE VISAGE/LES CHEVEUX

joues	Your cheeks are the soft parts on each side of your face below your eyes.
bouclé	Curly hair is not straight and falls in rings or circles.
fossette	In some people, dimples appear in their cheeks when they smile.
sourcil	Raised eyebrows and dimples in the cheeks are signs of a "true" smile.
pleine, charnue	Full lips are wide and round.
bouche	Your mouth is the part of your face that you eat and speak with.
pâle	Pale cheeks are white in colour.
pointu	A pointed chin is long and narrow, with a point at the end.
coloré	Rosy cheeks are red or pink in colour.
carré	A square chin has straight edges and is not curved or pointed.
1) raide	1) Straight hair has no curls or waves.
2) droite	2) Straight teeth are in the correct position and do not lean to one side.
les dents	It's important to brush your teeth regularly.
épais	Thick eyebrows are wide with a lot of hairs.

thin (adj)	/θɪn/	1) mince	1) Thin lips are straight and narrow.
wavy (adj)	/ˈweɪvi/	2) mince	2) Thin eyebrows are narrow with not many hairs.
white (adj)	/waɪt/	frisé	Wavy hair has waves or small curls in it.
		blanc	White teeth are the same colour as milk and look clean.

Review C (p.84)

close our eyes to sth (TS)	/ˌkloʊz aɪr ˈaɪz tə sʌmθɪŋ/	se refuser à voir qch.	We mustn't close our eyes to the problem of the environment.
fairly (adv)	/ˈfeəli/	assez, bien	" Fairly " is a word meaning "quite".
gardener (n) (TS)	/ˈgɑːdnə/	jardinier	After Dad lost his job, he started working as a gardener .
get tired of (TS)	/ˌget ˈtaɪəd əv/	en avoir assez de	Callum gets tired of eating potatoes, salad and apples.
go green	/ˌgəʊ ˈɡriːn/	devenir écologiste	If you go green , you start to live in a way that is healthy for the environment.
healthily (adv)	/ˈhelθəli/	sainement	We eat very healthily now and I've learned to cook some interesting vegetables.
issue (n) (TS)	/ˈɪʃuː; ˈɪʃjuː/	résultat	He started working as a gardener and that's how he became interested in green issues .
persuade (v) (TS)	/pəˈsweɪd/	convaincre	Environmental groups try to persuade people to change their lives.
serious (adj)	/ˈsɪəriəs/	sérieux	Hazel knew Phil was serious about it, so she said yes.
split up (with) (phr v)	/ˌsplɪt ˈʌp/	se séparer (de)	Meg wants to split up with her boyfriend as they have nothing in common.
worthwhile (adj)	/ˌwɜːθˈwaɪl/	qui en vaut la peine	Meg wants to do something worthwhile so she's going to give some money to Greenpeace.

Unit 10 (p.88)

ancestors (n pl)	/ˈænsɛstəz/	ancêtres	Your ancestors are people related to you who lived a long time ago.
army officer (n)	/ˌɑːmi ˈɒfɪsə/	officier de l'armée	Darren is 26 and training to be an army officer .
as soon as	/əz ˈsuːn əz/	dès que	As soon as your husband arrives, he'll have a fitness test.
be like chalk and cheese	/bi laɪk ˌtʃɔːk ən ˈtʃiːz/	être comme le jour et la nuit	"Is Pete's sister like him?" "Not at all – they're like chalk and cheese ."
click on (phr v)	/ˈklɪk ɒn/	cliquer sur	Once you're on the website, just click on the dish to see the complete recipe.
consider (v)	/kənˈsɪdə/	considérer	If you consider something, you think about it.
consist (of) (v)	/kənˈsɪst (əv) /	consister (en)	Their low-calorie diet consists of three quarters plant food and one quarter animal food.
cute (adj)	/kjʊt/	splendide, ravissante	The little red Porsche was cute but I didn't use it much.
drive sb crazy	/ˌdraɪv sʌmbədi ˈkreɪzi/	rendre fou qn	My poor Daddy – I used to drive him crazy!
driving licence (n)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌlaɪsəns/	permis de conduire	I got a car for my 17th birthday, but I didn't even have a driving licence .
engrave (v)	/ɪnˈɡreɪv/	graver	If you engrave something onto stone, you write it there using something such as a knife.
fitness test (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs ˌtest/	check-up de santé	As soon as your husband arrives, he'll have a fitness test .
be full of beans	/bi ˈfʊl əv/	être plein d'entrain	If you are full of beans , you are very energetic.
guy (n)	/ɡaɪ/	type	He used to introduce me to all these nice guys , but I wasn't interested in them.
heaven (n)	/ˈhevn/	paradis	" Heaven " is the place where good people are supposed to go when they die.
introduce (v)	/ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs/	présenter	Daddy used to introduce me to all these nice guys, but I wasn't interested.
It's a piece of cake.	/ɪts ə ˌpiːs əv ˈkeɪk/	C'est du gâteau	It's not difficult at all, in fact it's a piece of cake .
knock (v)	/nɒk/	frapper	If someone is ill, a neighbour will always knock on their door to see how they are.
lazy (adj)	/ˈleɪzi/	paresseux	When Darren was a student, he used to be very lazy .

love-hate relationship (n)	/ˌlʌvˈheɪt rɪˌleɪʃnʃɪp/	relation ambivalente	I had a love-hate relationship with that car – I loved it when it worked but I hated it when it broke down!
low-calorie (adj)	/ˌləʊˈkæləri/	basses calories	Okinawans eat a low-calorie diet.
luggage (n)	/ˈlʌɡɪdʒ/	bagage	We didn't take any luggage because there wasn't any room for suitcases.
non-existent (adj)	/ˌnɒnɪɡˈzɪst(ə)nt/	inconnu, pas existant	Nobody is in a hurry and timetables are non-existent .
not be sb's cup of tea	/nɒt bi ˌsʌmbədɪz ˌkʌp əv ˈtiː/	ne pas être à son goût	"What do you think of that guy?" "He's OK, but he's not really my cup of tea ."
be packed in like sardines	/bi ˌpæktɪn laɪk ˈsɑːdɪnz/	être serré comme des sardines	It was so crowded – we were packed in like sardines .
proverb (n)	/ˈprɒvɜːb/	proverbe	A proverb is a short, well-known statement that gives practical advice about life.
serving (n)	/ˈsɜːvɪŋ/	service, plat	The Okinawans eat seven servings of fruit and vegetables every day.
set (v)	/set/	se coucher (astre)	When the sun sets , it slowly disappears at the end of the day.
stamina (n) (TS)	/ˈstæmɪnə/	vigueur	Darren is very strong and has amazing stamina .
stone (n)	/stəʊn/	dalle (en pierre)	Near a beach there is a large stone with a proverb engraved on it.
stress-free (adj)	/ˈstresˌfriː/	sans stress	If you have a healthy diet and a stress-free lifestyle, you will live longer.
stress-resistant (adj)	/ˈstresrɪˌzɪst(ə)nt/	résistant au stress	If you have a stress-resistant personality, you do not suffer from stress.
strictly (adv) (TS)	/ˈstriktli/	strictement	You're not allowed to have a cigarette in here – it's a strictly no-smoking area.
tent (n)	/tent/	tente	Every weekend we left town with our tent in the back of the car.
timetable (n)	/ˈtaɪmˌteɪbl/	emploi du temps	A timetable is a list of times at which you must do something or at which something happens.
be in trouble	/ˌbiːɪn ˈtrʌbl/	avoir des ennuis	If you have a cigarette in a no-smoking area, you'll be in trouble !
well-built (adj)	/ˌwelˈbɪlt/	bien bâti	Someone who is well-built has a body that looks strong.
youth (n)	/juːθ/	jeune (n)	A youth is a young person, usually a teenager.

CARS

air conditioning (n)	/ˈeə kənˌdɪʃnɪŋ/
bonnet (n)	/ˈbɒnɪt/
boot (n)	/bu:t/
break down (phr v)	/ˌbreɪk ˈdaʊn/
bumper (n)	/ˈbʌmpə/
economical (adj)	/ˌi:kəˈnɒmɪkəl; ˌekəˈnɒmɪkəl/
engine (n)	/ˈendʒɪn/
environmentally friendly (adj)	/ɪnˌvaɪrənməntliˈfrendli/
fall off (phr v)	/ˌfɔ:l ˈɒf/
flashy (adj) (TS)	/ˈflæʃi/
gear stick (n)	/ˈgɪə ˌstɪk/
glamorous (adj) (TS)	/ˈglæməərəs/
handbrake (n)	/ˈhændˌbreɪk/
headlights (n pl) (TS)	/ˈhedˌlaɪts/
leather seat (n)	/ˌleðə ˈsi:t/
give sb a lift	/ˌgɪv sʌmbədi ə ˈlɪft/
made in your country	/ˌmeɪd ɪn jɔ: ˈkʌntri/
number plate (n)	/ˈnʌmbə ˌpleɪt/
overtake (v)	/ˌəʊvəˈteɪk/

AUTOMOBILES

air conditionné	
capot	
coffre	
tomber en panne	
pare-chocs	
économique, avantageux	
moteur	
respectueux de l'environnement	
faire défection, lâcher	
qui en jette	
levier de vitesse	
resplendissant	
frein à main	
phares	
siège en cuir	
conduire/emmener qn	
fabriqué dans votre pays	
plaque d'immatriculation	
doubler	

Air conditioning is a system that makes the air colder.

The **bonnet** is the front part of a car that covers the engine.

The **boot** is the back part of a car that you can put luggage into.

If your car **breaks down**, it stops working and you can't use it.

A **bumper** is a piece of metal or rubber at the front and back of a car that protects it.

A car that is **economical** to run does not use a lot of petrol.

The **engine** is the part of a car that uses petrol to produce movement.

A car that is **environmentally friendly** is designed not to harm the environment.

One day it was raining, and the windscreen wiper **fell off!**

I'd like to drive a Chevrolet with a silver bumper and big, **flashy** headlights.

The **gear stick** is the short metal stick in a car that you use when you increase speed.

I'd love to wear **glamorous** evening clothes and go to a restaurant in a Chevrolet!

You pull a **handbrake** with your hand to keep a car still after it has stopped.

The **headlights** are the lights on the front of a car that you use for driving at night.

A Chevrolet has soft **leather seats**.

Can you **give me a lift** to the station?

I only buy cars that are **made in my country**.

The **number plate** is the sign on the front and back of a vehicle with letters and numbers on it.

You should only **overtake** other drivers when the road ahead is clear.

park (v)	/pɑ:k/	se garer
posh (adj) (TS)	/pɒʃ/	chic
run (v)	/rʌn/	rouler(en voiture), conduire (une voiture)
run out of (phr v)	/ˌrʌn ˈaʊt əv/	tomber en panne de
rush hour (n)	/ˈrʌʃ ˌaʊə/	heure de pointe
satellite navigation system (n)	/ˌsætələɪt nævɪˌgeɪʃn ˈsɪstəm/	GPS, système de navigation par satellite
seat belt (n)	/ˈsi:t ˌbɛlt/	ceinture de sécurité
sound system (n)	/ˈsaʊnd ˌsɪstəm/	équipement audio
spacious (adj)	/ˈspeɪʃəs/	spacieux
steering wheel (n)	/ˈstiəriŋ ˌwi:l/	volant
stretch your legs (TS)	/ˌstretʃ je ˈlegz/	allonger vos jambes
sunroof (n)	/ˈsʌn ru:f/	toit ouvrant
traffic jam (n)	/ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/	bouchon
tyre (n)	/taɪə/	pneu
wheel (n)	/wi:l/	roue
windscreen (n)	/ˈwɪndˌskri:n/	parebrise
windscreen wiper (n)	/ˈwɪndskri:n ˌwaɪpə/	essuie-glace

COLLOCATIONS

a brisk walk	/ə ˌbrɪsk ˈwɔ:k/
an extended family	/ən ɪkˌstendɪd ˈfæmli/
be in a hurry	/bi: ɪn ə ˈhʌri/

LOCUTIONS

une marche rapide
une parenté
être pressé

A lot of women want cars that are easy to **park**.

A place that is **posh** is expensive and attractive.

If you **run** a car, you own it and use it regularly.

If you **run out of** petrol, you have no more petrol left.

Most people hate driving during the **rush hour**.

A **satellite navigation system** shows you the in which you should travel.

Don't forget to fasten your **seat belt**!

A **sound system** is a piece of equipment for playing music.

The car is really **spacious**, with plenty of room to stretch your legs.

The **steering wheel** is the wheel that you hold and turn to control the direction of the car.

The car is really spacious, with plenty of room to **stretch your legs**.

A **sunroof** is part of the roof of a car that you can open.

If you are stuck in a **traffic jam**, you can't drive because there is too much traffic.

A **tyre** is the thick rubber cover around the wheel of a car.

A car has four **wheels**.

The **windscreen** is the large glass window at the front of a vehicle.

A **windscreen wiper** is the long, thin thing that moves across a windscreen and removes rain.

We usually go for a **brisk** four-hour **walk** in the morning.

An extended family is a larger family group that includes cousins, aunts, uncles etc.

In Okinawa, nobody **is in a hurry** and timetables are non-existent.

keep fit	/ˌki:p ˈfit/
lead a healthy life	/ˌli:d ə ˌhelθi ˈlaɪf/
do martial arts	/ˌdu: ˌmɑ:ʃl ˈɑ:ts/
a network of friends	/ə ˌnetwɜ:k əv ˈfrendz/
a spectacular sunset	/ə spekˌtækjʊlə ˈsʌnset/

rester en forme
mener une vie saine
pratiquer les arts martiaux
un réseau d'amis
un coucher de soleil spectaculaire

I go swimming twice a week to **keep fit**.
 Eating fruit and vegetables and doing sport is a good way to **lead a healthy life**.
 If you **do martial arts**, you do sports such as judo or karate.
A network of friends is the group of friends you see regularly.
A spectacular sunset is very beautiful to watch.

FOOD & COOKING

add (v)	/æd/
aubergine (n)	/ˈəʊbɜ:ʒi:n/
bake (v)	/beɪk/
banana (n)	/bəˈnɑ:nə/
banana-split (n)	/bəˈnɑ:nəˈsplit/
batter (n)	/ˈbætə/
bean (n)	/bi:n/
boil (v)	/bɔɪl/
brown sugar (n)	/ˌbraʊn ˈʃʊgə/
butter (n)	/ˈbʌtə/
carrot (n)	/ˈkærət/
cauliflower (n)	/ˈkɒliˌflaʊə/
cherry (n)	/ˈtʃeri/
chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/
chop (v)	/tʃɒp/

NOURRITURE ET CUISINE

ajouter
aubergine
cuire (au four)
banane
banana-split
pâte
haricot
faire bouillir, ébouillanter
sucré brun
beurre
carotte
chou-fleur
cerise
poulet
découper

Add vanilla ice cream to the bananas to make a banana split.
 An **aubergine** is a vegetable with a dark purple skin and white flesh.
 You can **bake** bananas in the oven in their skin.
 A **banana** is a long curved fruit with a yellow skin.
Banana split is a dish that consists of bananas and ice cream.
Batter is a mixture of flour, milk and eggs used in cooking.
 A **bean** is a seed of various plants; there are many different types such as green beans, soya beans etc.
 If you **boil** something, you cook it in hot water.
 You can grill bananas and put **brown sugar** on top.
 Cut the bananas in half and fry them in **butter**.
 A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable that grows under the ground.
 A **cauliflower** is a vegetable with a hard, round white part surrounded by green leaves.
 A **cherry** is a small round black or red fruit.
Chicken is the white meat of a chicken, eaten as food.
 If you **chop** something, you cut it into pieces with a knife.

coconut (n)	/ˈkəʊkə.nʌt/	noix de coco	A coconut is a very large nut that is white inside and has a hard brown shell.
cucumber (n)	/ˈkjuː.kʌmbə/	concombre	A cucumber is a long thin vegetable with dark green skin, often eaten in salads.
cut in half	/kʌt ɪn ˈhɑːf/	couper en deux	If you cut something in half , you cut it into two equal pieces.
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	plat	Which of the banana dishes on the website would you prefer?
fresh (adj)	/freʃ/	frais	You can eat bananas raw in fresh fruit salad.
fritters (n pl)	/ˈfrɪtəz/	beignets	Banana fritters are bananas that are fried in milk, flour and eggs.
fruit salad (n)	/ˈfruːt ˈsæləd/	salade de fruits	Fruit salad is a dish consisting of small pieces of different fruit.
fry	/fraɪ/	(faire) frire	Fry bananas in batter to make banana fritters.
garlic (n)	/ˈgɑːlɪk/	ail	Garlic is a vegetable similar to an onion that you use in cooking to add a strong flavour.
grape (n)	/greɪp/	raisin	A grape is a small green or purple fruit that can be used for making wine.
grill (v)	/grɪl/	griller	Grill bananas with brown sugar on top.
ice cream (n)	/ˈaɪs ˈkriːm/	glace	A banana split is a dish consisting of bananas and vanilla ice cream .
ingredient (n)	/ɪnˈɡriːdiənt/	ingrédient	The ingredients of batter are milk, flour and eggs.
lemon (n)	/ˈlemən/	citron	A lemon is a fruit with a hard yellow skin.
lettuce (n)	/ˈletɪs/	laitue	Lettuce is a vegetable with large green leaves used for making salads.
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	lait	Black coffee is coffee without milk .
mix (v)	/mɪks/	mélanger	Mix bananas with rice for a Cuban dish.
mushroom (n)	/ˈmʌʃruːm/	champignon	A mushroom is a soft brown or grey vegetable with a round top.
nut (n)	/nʌt/	noix	A nut is a dry fruit that grows inside a hard shell on some types of tree and bush.
onion (n)	/ˈʌnjən/	oignon	An onion is a vegetable with thin dry skin that tastes and smells very strong.
orange (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	orange	An orange is a round fruit with hard orange skin.

oven (n)	/ˈʌvən/	four	You can bake bananas in their skin in the oven .
peach (n)	/pi:tʃ/	pêche	A peach is a fruit with soft yellow-pink skin that has a big stone inside.
peel (v)	/pi:l/	peeler	If you peel fruit or vegetables, you take the skin off them.
prawn (n)	/prɔ:n/	grosse crevette	A prawn is a type of small pink sea animal.
raw (adj)	/rɔ:/	cru	Food that is raw has not been cooked.
recipe (n)	/ˈresəpi/	recette	A recipe is a set of instructions for cooking a dish or meal.
red pepper (n)	/ˌred ˈpepə/	poivron rouge	A red pepper is a vegetable with small white seeds inside that you cook or eat raw in salads.
rice (n)	/raɪs/	riz	You can mix bananas with rice to make a Cuban dish.
sardine (n)	/sɑ:ˈdi:n/	sardine	A sardine is a common silver fish that is eaten as food.
sausage (n)	/ˈsɔ:sɪdʒ/	saucisse	Sausages are long tubes of meat mixed with spices.
slice (v)	/slaɪs/	tranche	Slice the bananas in half and add ice cream for a banana split.
soup (n)	/su:p/	soupe	Soup is a liquid food often eaten at the beginning of a meal.
spinach (n)	/ˈspɪnɪdʒ/	épinard	Spinach is a vegetable with dark green leaves that you can cook or eat raw in salads.
sugar (n)	/ˈʃʊgə/	sucré	Sugar is a very sweet substance that some people add to tea and coffee.
tea (n)	/ti:/	thé	Tea is a hot brown drink made by pouring boiling water onto dried leaves.
tomato (n)	/təˈmɑ:təʊ/	tomate	A tomato is a very common round red fruit, often eaten in salads.
trout (n)	/traʊt/	truite	A trout is quite a large fish that lives in rivers and lakes and is often eaten as food.
vanilla (n)	/vəˈnɪlə/	vanille	Vanilla is the most common flavour of ice cream and is light yellow in colour.

Unit 11 (p96)

accidentally (adv)	/ˌæksɪ'dentli/	par hasard, accidentellement	Morris is a Siamese cat who accidentally deleted some valuable computer files.
activity (n)	/æk'tɪvəti/	activité	Do you think that hunting is a cruel activity ?
amused (adj)	/ə'mju:zd/	content, amusé	When they discovered the cat had deleted some computer files, they were not amused .
arachnophobic (adj)	/ə,ræknə'fəʊbɪk/	arachnophobique	Arachnophobic describes someone who is afraid of spiders.
attitude (n)	/'ætɪtju:d/	comportement	Different people have different attitudes to animals.
away (adv)	/ə'weɪ/	loin	Robert is often away on business for weeks, or even months.
bare (adj)	/beə/	nu	Bare walls are empty; someone who is bare is undressed.
on business	/,ɒn 'bɪznəs/	pour affaires	Robert isn't at home at the moment – he's away on business .
call (v)	/kɔ:l/	crier, appeler	The mynah bird calls "Robbie" a few hours before Robert walks through the door.
change (n)	/tʃeɪndʒ/	monnaie	Would you keep the money if a shop assistant gave you too much change ?
companion (n)	/kəm'pænjən/	compagnon	Pets can be very good companions for humans.
contact (v)	/'kɒntækt/	contacter	Robert hardly ever contacts his parents when he's coming home.
cool (adj)	/ku:l/	cool	Gus thinks Hendrix the spider looks cool !
cruel (adj)	/'kru:(ə)l/	cruel	Do you think that hunting is a cruel activity?
delete (v)	/dɪ'li:t/	effacer	Morris is a Siamese cat who accidentally deleted some valuable computer files.
dislike (v) (TS)	/dɪs'laɪk/	ne pas aimer	"Are there any animals that you really dislike ?" "Spiders – I'm afraid of them."
essential (adj)	/'ɛsənʃl/	essentiel	Do you agree that animal testing is essential for progress in the medical field?
fictional (adj)	/'fɪkʃnəl/	fictif	A fictional character in a book is someone who does not exist in real life.

file (n)	/faɪl/	fichier
fir (n)	/fɜː/	sapin
fluently (adv)	/'fluːəntli/	couramment
frighten sb away	/,fraɪtn sʌmbədi ə'weɪ/	effaroucher qn
get in touch (with)	/'get ɪn 'tʌtʃ (wɪð) /	être en contact (avec)
get on with	/'get 'ɒn wɪð/	continuer de
heavy breathing (n) (TS)	/'hevi 'briːðɪŋ/	respiration bruyante
human (n)	/'hjuːmən/	être humain
hunting (n)	/'hʌntɪŋ/	chasse
illegal (adj)	/'ɪliːgl/	illégal
image (n)	/'ɪmɪdʒ/	image
imaginative (adj)	/'ɪmædʒɪnətɪv/	imaginée, fictive
insect (n)	/'ɪnsɛkt/	insecte
keep an eye on	/'kiːp ən 'aɪ ɒn/	garder un œil sur
key in (phr v)	/'kiː 'ɪn/	déverrouiller
keyboard (n)	/'kiːbɔːd/	clavier
lead (n) (TS)	/'liːd/	laisse
lift (v)	/'lɪft/	soulever
look alike	/'lʊk ə'laɪk/	(se) ressembler
look up (phr v)	/'lʊk 'ʌp/	lever les yeux
medical field (n)	/'medɪkl ,fiːld/	domaine médical
mirror (n)	/'mɪrə/	miroir

The deleted computer **files** were worth \$100,000!

A Christmas tree is a type of **fir** tree.

Someone who speaks a language **fluently**, speaks it very well.

Gus's spider **frightens** a lot of people **away**.

Robert hardly ever **gets in touch with** his parents to tell them he's coming home.

Ralph made Morris a bed in his office and **got on with** his work.

If you hear **heavy breathing**, you hear a person or animal breathing very loudly.

Do you think that animals are as important as **humans**?

A lot of people think **hunting** is very cruel.

Some people think animal testing is wrong and should be **illegal**.

A dolphin recognises its own **image** in a mirror.

A tale is an **imaginative** story.

Insects are small animals with six legs that often have wings.

Ralph took his sick cat into work to **keep an eye on** him.

The cat accidentally **keyed in** a secret code that deleted some computer files.

Morris got up and walked across the **keyboard** of the computer.

Angus takes the iguana for walks in the park on a **lead**!

Ants can **lift** fifty times their own weight!

"Do you and your pet **look alike**?" "I'm not that hairy – but I think he looks cool, like me!"

Pat and Tina **looked up** and suddenly realised they were surrounded by cows.

Do you agree that animal testing is essential for progress in the **medical field**?

A dolphin recognises its own image in a **mirror**.

misunderstood (adj)	/ˌmɪsʌndəˈstʊd/	mal compris	When people do not understand a person or thing properly, you say that that person or thing is misunderstood .
Never mind.	/ˌnevə ˈmaɪnd/	Çà ne fait rien...	"Sorry, Emma, we're going to London this weekend." " Never mind. "
ornithologist (n)	/ˌɔːnɪˈθɒlədʒɪst/	ornithologue	Someone who studies birds is an ornithologist .
own (v)	/əʊn/	avoir, posséder	Ralph owned a Siamese cat called Morris.
owner (n)	/ˈəʊnə/	propriétaire	Some people say that pets and their owners often look alike!
pain (n)	/peɪn/	douleur	Animal testing is OK if there is no pain or suffering involved.
progress (n)	/ˈprəʊɡres/	progrès	Is animal testing essential for progress in the medical field?
protect (v)	/prəˈtekt/	protéger	Do you think that zoos are important for protecting endangered species?
pull up (phr v)	/ˌpʊl ˈʌp/	s'arrêter, faire une halte	They decided to pull up in a quiet place to have a picnic.
put up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌpʊt ˈʌp/	monter, dresser	When Richard put the tent up , there weren't any animals in the field.
recognise (v)	/ˈrekəɡnaɪz/	reconnaître	A dolphin recognises its own image in a mirror.
respect (v)	/rɪˈspekt/	respecter	I think animals should be respected and protected.
rule (v) (TS)	/ruːl/	faire la loi	"Why would you like to be a lion?" "Because they're big and tough and they rule ."
run (v)	/rʌn/	courir	A cheetah can run at 100 kilometres per hour.
sauce (n)	/sɔːs/	sauce	A sauce is a liquid food that you put on other food to give it flavour.
scary (adj)	/ˈskeəri/	effrayant	I'm frightened of sharks – I think they're really scary .
scientist (n)	/ˈsaɪəntɪst/	savant, scientifique	Charles Darwin was the scientist who developed the theory of evolution.
secret code (n)	/ˌsiːkrət ˈkəʊd/	code secret	The cat accidentally keyed in a secret code that deleted some computer files.
shadow (n) (TS)	/ˈʃædəʊ/	ombre	"I could see a shadow outside the tent." "What was it?" "A big cow!"
suffering (n)	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	souffrance	Animal testing is OK if there is no pain or suffering involved.

sunburn (n)	/ˈsʌn,bɜːn/	coup de soleil	Did you know that pigs can get sunburn ?
tale (n)	/teɪl/	conte	A tale is an imaginative story.
the theory of evolution	/ðə ˌθɪəri əv ˌiːvəˈluːʃn/	la théorie de l'évolution	Charles Darwin was the scientist who developed the theory of evolution .
the tip of the nose (TS)	/ðə ˌtɪp əv ðə ˈnəʊz/	la pointe du museau	Angus's iguana is almost a metre long from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail.
tough (adj) (TS)	/tʌf/	fort	Lions are big and tough , and they rule.
tour (v)	/tuə/	visiter	They were touring in the north of England by car when they decided to stop for a picnic.
turn round (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈraʊnd/	faire demi-tour	When they put on a pop music CD the cows turned round and walked off!
turn up (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈʌp/	arriver, apparaître	They know when their son is going to turn up because the bird starts calling "Robbie"!
type (v)	/taɪp/	taper, écrire	If you type information into a computer, you write it using the keys on the keyboard.
unconditional love (n)	/ˌʌnkənˌdɪʃn(ə)l ˈlʌv/	amour inconditionnel	Unconditional love has no limits.
undressed (adj)	/ʌnˈdrest/	déshabillé	Someone who is undressed has no clothes on.
unnatural (adj)	/ʌnˈnætʃ(ə)rəl/	contre-nature	I think zoos are depressing and unnatural .
unwell (adj)	/ʌnˈwel/	pas bien, malade	" Unwell " is a word that means "ill" or "sick".
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/	visiter	Zoos can be fun to visit for children.
walk off (phr v)	/ˌwɔːk ˈɒf/	s'en aller	When they put on a pop music CD the cows turned round and walked off !
wallet (n)	/ˈwɒlɪt/	portefeuille	A wallet is a small flat container where men keep money.
weight (n)	/weɪt/	poids	Ants can lift fifty times their own weight !
without (prep)	/wɪðˈaʊt/	sans	Which animal can last longer without water than a camel?
be worth \$100,000	/bi ˌwɜːθ wʌn ˌhʌndrəd ˌθaʊzənd ˈdɒləz/	valoir 100,000\$	The deleted computer files were worth \$100,000!
wrong (adj)	/rɒŋ/	mal	Some people think that animal testing is wrong and should be illegal.

ADJECTIVES AND PREPOSITIONS

be afraid of	/bi: ə'freɪd əv/
be allergic to	/bi: ə'lɜ:dʒɪk tu:/
be fond of	/bi 'fʌnd əv/
be interested in	/bi: 'ɪntrəstɪd ɪn/
be keen on	/bi 'ki:n ɒn/
be terrified of	/bi 'terəfard əv/

ANIMALS

alligator (n)	/'æljɪgətə/
animal testing (n)	/'æniml ,testɪŋ/
bat (n)	/bæt/
bear (n)	/beə/
bull (n)	/bʊl/
cage (n)	/keɪdʒ/
calf (n)	/kɑ:f/
camel (n)	/'kæml/
cat (n)	/kæt/
cheetah (n)	/'tʃi:tə/
chicken (n)	/'tʃɪkɪn/
cow (n)	/kaʊ/
cricket (n) (TS)	/'krɪkɪt/
crocodile (n)	/'krɒkədɪl/
deer (n)	/diə/

ADJECTIFS ET PRÉPOSITIONS

avoir peur de	I'm afraid of sharks – I think they're scary.
être allergique à	Richard doesn't like cats because he's allergic to them.
aimer	Harry is fond of all animals.
être intéressé par	Richard is interested in wild birds.
être enthousiaste pour	Alicia likes most animals but she's particularly keen on horses.
être terrifié par	"Are you afraid of frogs" "Afraid?" "I'm terrified of them."

ANIMAUX

alligator	An alligator is an animal with a long tail and sharp, pointed teeth that lives in water and on land.
expérimentation sur les animaux	Do you think that animal testing should be illegal?
chauve-souris	A bat is an animal that flies at night.
ours	A bear is a large animal such as a panda with thick fur.
taureau	A bull is an adult male cow.
cage	Emma keeps the snake in a cage .
veau	A calf is a young cow.
chameau	A camel is a large animal, used for carrying people, especially in the desert.
chat	Cats and dogs are popular pets.
guépard	Cheetahs can run at 100 kilometres per hour.
poulet	A chicken is a young hen.
vache	A cow is a popular farm animal used for its milk and meat.
criquet	Crickets are insects that move by jumping and make a noise.
crocodile	A crocodile has a long body and sharp teeth, and lives in water.
cerf	A deer is a brown animal with long legs that is often very shy.

dog (n)	/dɒg/	chien
dolphin (n)	/'dɒlfɪn/	dauphin
eagle (n)	/'i:gl/	aigle
elephant (n)	/'elɪfənt/	éléphant
endangered species (n)	/ɪnˌdeɪndʒəd 'spi:ʃi:z/	espèce en voie de disparition
fluffy (adj)	/'flʌfi/	pelucheux
foal (n)	/'fəʊl/	poulain
frog (n)	/'frɒg/	grenouille
fur (n)	/'fɜ:/	fouurrure
giraffe (n)	/'dʒə'ra:f/	giraffe
hairy (adj) (TS)	/'heəri/	poilu
hamster (n)	/'hæmstə/	hamster
hen (n)	/'hen/	poule
horse (n)	/'hɔ:s/	cheval
iguana (n)	/'ɪgwɑ:nə/	iguane
kitten (n)	/'kɪtn/	chaton
lamb (n)	/'læm/	agneau
lion (n)	/'laɪən/	lion
loveable (adj) (TS)	/'lʌvəbl/	adorable
mouse (pl mice) (n)	/'maʊs (pl maɪs) /	souris
mynah bird (n)	/'mamaɪ 'bɜ:d/	ménate
paw (n)	/'pɔ:/	patte (d'animal onguiculé)
pet (n)	/'pet/	animal familier
pig (n)	/'pɪg/	cochon

Cats and **dogs** are popular pets.

Dolphins live in water and are very intelligent animals.

An **eagle** is a large bird that kills other bird for food.

Elephants can smell water that is fifteen kilometres away.

An **endangered species** is a type of animal that may soon no longer exist.

Animals that are **fluffy** are covered with a lot of fur and are nice and gentle.

A **foal** is a young horse.

Frogs are small animals with smooth green skin that live in water and on land.

Fur is the hair that covers some animals.

A **giraffe** is a very tall animal with a very long neck.

A spider has eight **hairy** legs.

Hamsters are popular pets for children.

A **hen** is a female chicken.

Can you ride a **horse**?

An **iguana** is a type of large lizard with points on its back.

A young cat is called a **kitten**.

A young sheep is called a **lamb**.

Gus likes **lions** because they're big and tough.

A **loveable** pet is one that is easy to love.

Mice are small furry animals with long tails that live in fields or that people sometimes keep as pets.

A **mynah bird** is a bird that can talk.

A **paw** is a dog's or cat's foot.

Pets are animals that people keep at home as companions.

A **pig** is a fat animal with pink skin that farmers keep for meat.

puppy (n)	/ˈpʌpi/	chiot
rabbit (n)	/ˈræbit/	lapin
rat (n)	/ræt/	rat
reptile (n) (TS)	/ˈrep,tail/	reptile
shark (n)	/ʃɑ:k/	requin
sheep (n)	/ʃi:p/	mouton
snake (n)	/sneɪk/	serpent
tail (n)	/teɪl/	queue
tortoise (n)	/ˈtɔ:təs/	tortue
whale (n)	/weɪl/	baleine
wild bird/animal (n)	/ˌwaɪld ˈbɜ:d/ˈænmɪl/	oiseau/animal sauvage
zoo (n)	/zu:/	zoo

INSECTS

ant (n)	/ænt/	fourmi
bee (n)	/bi:/	abeille
butterfly (n)	/ˈbʌtəflaɪ/	papillon
cockroach (n)	/ˈkɒkrəʊf/	cafard
fly (n)	/flaɪ/	mouche
mosquito (n)	/ˌmɒsˈki:təʊ/	moustique
spider (n)	/ˈspaɪdə/	araignée
wasp (n)	/wɒsp/	guêpe

INSECTES

A **puppy** is a young dog.

Rabbits are furry and have long ears and some people keep them as pets.

A **rat** is an animal like a mouse with a long tail; a lot of people don't like them because they are dirty.

Crocodiles, alligators and iguanas are all **reptiles**.

A **shark** is a very large fish with large teeth that can kill people.

A **sheep** is an animal with white fur that is made into wool.

Snakes are long thin animals that move along the ground and can kill people.

Cats usually have long **tails**.

Tortoises have shells on their back and move very slowly.

The blue **whale** is the largest animal that has ever lived.

Wild birds or **animals** live in natural conditions and are not kept by humans.

A **zoo** is a place where wild animals are kept in cages so that people can see them.

An **ant** is a small insect that lives in large groups and can carry fifty times its own weight.

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

A **butterfly** is an insect with colourful, often beautiful wings.

A **cockroach** is a large black insect that lives in places where food is kept.

A **fly** is a very common small insect with wings.

A **mosquito** is a small flying insect that bites the skin of people and animals to feed on their blood.

Spiders are insects with eight hairy legs that a lot of people are frightened of.

A **wasp** is a yellow and black insect that can sting you.

Unit 12 (p.104)

abroad (adv)	/ə'brɔ:d/	à l'étranger	Do you go abroad for your holidays?
adorable (adj)	/ə'dɔ:rəbl/	adorable	That little girl is absolutely adorable !
ago (adv)	/ə'gəʊ/	il y a (combien de temps)	"How long ago was the Alhambra built?" "In the 13th or 14th century."
all over the world	/ɔ:l ˌəʊvə ðə 'wɜ:lɪd/	le monde entier	The interior of the hotel is designed by artists from all over the world .
anniversary (n)	/ˌænɪ'vɜ:s(ə)ri/	anniversaire	The fifth anniversary of their relationship was on 1st July.
architect (n) (TS)	/ˈɑ:kɪtekt/	architecte	"Who was the architect of the Alhambra." "I don't know."
arrangement (n)	/ə'reɪndʒmənt/	disposition	The "two Lauras" have made arrangements to meet up.
attached (adj)	/ə'tætʃt/	ci-joint	Laura released a balloon with her name and address and a note attached .
awful (adj)	/ˈɔ:fl/	terrible	"His suit isn't very nice." "It's absolutely awful !"
balloon (n)	/bə'lju:n/	ballon	A balloon is a child's toy that floats in the air.
build (v)	/bɪld/	construire	Every winter, work starts on building a new Ice Hotel.
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	immeuble, construction	Curro thinks that the Alhambra is the most incredible building he has ever seen.
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/	célébrer	If you celebrate a birthday or anniversary, you have a party to show that it is special.
century (n)	/ˈsentʃəri/	siècle	The Alhambra was built in the 13th or 14th century .
connecting flight (n)	/kə'nektɪŋ ˈflaɪt/	vol de correspondance	They both stopped in Singapore to wait for connecting flights .
crazy (adj)	/ˈkreɪzi/	fou, dingue	Something that is crazy is slightly mad.
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	délicieux	"The food is tasty." "Yes, it's absolutely delicious !"
design (v)	/dɪ'zain/	créé, décoré	The interior of the hotel is designed by artists from all over the world.
disappear (v)	/ˌdɪsə'piə/	disparaître	In spring, the Ice Hotel melts away and disappears .
enormous (adj) (TS)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	énorme	The Alhambra is very big, in fact it's an enormous building.

entirely (adv)	/ɪn'taɪəli/	entièrement
exhausted (adj)	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	épuisé
exist (v)	/ɪg'zɪst/	exister
expect (v)	/ɪk'spekt/	(s'y) attendre
fame (n)	/feɪm/	célébrité
golden wedding anniversary (n)	/ˌgəʊldən 'wedɪŋ ˌæniːvɜ:s(ə)ri/	les noces d'or
guest (n)	/gest/	hôte
guinea pig (n)	/ˈɡɪni ˌpɪɡ/	cochon d'Inde
helium-filled (adj)	/ˈhi:liəm ˌfɪld/	rempli à l'hélium
hilarious (adj)	/hɪ'leəriəs/	hilarant
ice cube (n)	/ˈaɪs ˌkju:b/	glaçon
In my opinion (TS)	/ɪn 'maɪ əˌpɪnjən/	À mon avis
including (prep)	/ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/	y compris
incredible (adj)	/ɪn'kredəbl/	incroyable
inside (prep)	/ɪn'saɪd/	à l'intérieur
interior (n)	/ɪn'tɪəriə/	intérieur
journey (n)	/ˈdʒɜ:ni/	voyage
king (n) (TS)	/kɪŋ/	roi
Labrador (n)	/ˈlæbrədɔ:/	Labrador
location (n)	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/	emplacement
meet up (phr v)	/ˌmi:t 'ʌp/	se rencontrer
melt (away) (v)	/melt (əweɪ)/	fondre

The Ice Hotel in Sweden is made **entirely** of ice.

“He looks tired, doesn’t he?” “He looks absolutely **exhausted**.”

A hotel made entirely of ice **exists** in Sweden.

“How many children will I have?” “More than you **expect**.”

Fame is the state or situation of being famous.

A **golden-wedding anniversary** is the day when a couple celebrates 50 years of marriage.

Guests at the hotel are given special arctic sleeping bags.

Both Lauras have a rabbit and a **guinea pig**.

A **helium-filled** balloon is a balloon filled with a gas that keeps it in the air.

Something that is **hilarious** is extremely funny.

You put **ice cubes** in drinks to make them cold.

In my opinion, the Alhambra is one of the seven wonders of the modern world.

All the furniture is made of ice, **including** the beds!

What’s the name of the most **incredible** building Curro has ever seen?

Inside the hotel, the temperature is always around -5°C.

The **interior** of the hotel is designed by artists from all over the world.

Amy didn’t know that Ian had just started his **journey** from Sydney to London.

The Alhambra Palace was built for the Moorish **kings**.

A **Labrador** is a type of large dog with short hair that is a popular pet.

The **location** of a building is the place or position where it is built.

If two people decide to **meet up**, they arrange to see each other.

In spring, the Ice Hotel **melts away** and disappears.

note (n)	/nəʊt/	petit mot	Laura released a balloon with her name and address and a note attached.
outside (adv)	/ˌaʊtˈsaɪd/	à l'extérieur, dehors	Outside , the temperature is -30°C.
overlook (v) (TS)	/ˌəʊvəˈlʊk/	surplomber	The Alhambra is built on a hill overlooking the city of Granada.
palace (n) (TS)	/ˈpæləs/	palais	The Alhambra is a beautiful palace in the south of Spain.
for pleasure	/ˌfɔː ˈpleʒə/	pour le plaisir	If you do something for pleasure , you do it because you like and enjoy it.
pretty (adj)	/ˈprɪti/	joli	"That dress is very pretty ." "Yes, it's absolutely gorgeous."
reindeer skin (n)	/ˈreɪndɪə ˌskɪn/	peau de renne	The beds in the Ice Hotel are covered with reindeer skins .
release (v)	/rɪˈliːs/	lâcher	If you release a balloon, you let it go into the air.
reply (n)	/rɪˈplɑɪ/	réponse	The letter was a reply from another Laura Buxton.
ridiculous (adj)	/rɪˈdɪkjʊləs/	ridicule	£7,500 for a dress? That's absolutely ridiculous .
shore (n)	/ʃɔː/	rive	The hotel is situated on the shores of the Torne River.
be situated	/bi ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd/	être situé	It's situated on the shores of the Torne River.
sleeping bag (n)	/ˈsliːpɪŋ ˌbæg/	sac de couchage	Guests at the hotel are given special arctic sleeping bags .
spring (n)	/sprɪŋ/	printemps	In spring , the Ice Hotel melts away.
strange (adj)	/streɪndʒ/	étrange	Their daughter doesn't look anything like them – that's very strange .
stunning (adj)	/ˈstʌnɪŋ/	sensationnel, renversant	Something that is stunning is very beautiful or spectacular.
style (n)	/staɪl/	style	The style of the Alhambra is Moorish, or Islamic.
sweet (adj)	/swiːt/	charmant, doux	"Look at that little girl – she's very sweet ." "She's absolutely adorable."
tasty (adj)	/ˈteɪsti/	qui a bon goût	Tasty food has a nice flavour.
temperature (n)	/ˈtemprətʃə/	température	Today will start off cold, with temperatures of -13°C.
unique (adj)	/juːˈniːk/	unique	A place that is unique is the only one of its type.
visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/	visiteur	The hotel is described by visitors as "absolutely stunning".
Well, ... (interjection)	/wel/	Eh bien,...	Can you imagine a hotel made entirely of ice? Well , it exists in Sweden, but only in winter.

well-known (adj)	/ˌwel'nəʊn/	connu, célèbre	Someone or something that is well-known is famous.
wherever (adv) (TS)	/ˌwer'evə/	où que (ce soit)	At the Alhambra, you can hear water running wherever you go.
winter (n)	/ˈwɪntə/	hiver	Every winter , work starts on building a new Ice Hotel.
one of the wonders of ... (TS)	/ˌwʌn əv ðə ˈwʌndəz əv/	une des merveilles du...	Curro thinks the Alhambra is one of the seven wonders of the modern world.
write back (phr v)	/ˌraɪt ˈbæk/	répondre (à une lettre)	If you write back to someone, you reply to them.

COLLOCATIONS WITH DO, GET, GO, HAVE, MAKE, TAKE

do a course	/ˌduː ə ˈkɔːs/
do some homework	/ˌduː səm ˈhaʊswɜːk/
do the housework	/ˌduː ðə ˈhəʊmwɜːk/
do research	/ˌduː rɪˈsɜːtʃ/ˈriːsɜːtʃ/
do the shopping	/ˌduː ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ/
get better	/ˌget ˈbetə/
get changed	/ˌget ˈtʃeɪndʒd/
get dressed	/ˌget ˈdrest/
get lost	/ˌget ˈlɒst/
get married	/ˌget ˈmæərɪd/
go for a drink	/ˌgəʊ fər ə ˈdrɪŋk/
go for a walk	/ˌgəʊ fər ə ˈwɔːk/
go home	/ˌgəʊ ˈhəʊm/
go mad	/ˌgəʊ ˈmæd/
go skiing	/ˌgəʊ ˈskiːɪŋ/
have a go	/ˌhæv ə ˈgəʊ/
have a good time	/ˌhæv ə ɡʊd ˈtaɪm/
have a laugh	/ˌhæv ə ˈlɑːf/

LOCUTIONS AVEC « DO, GET, GO, HAVE, MAKE, TAKE »

suivre(faire) un cours	I'm doing a part-time English course .
faire des devoirs	In the evening, we usually have to do some homework .
faire le ménage	"Do you enjoy doing the housework ?" "No, I hate it."
faire des recherches	If you do research , you study something in detail.
faire les courses	Mum has asked me to do the shopping this week.
aller mieux	I've been ill but I'm getting better now.
(aller) se changer	You should get changed before you go out.
s'habiller	I had a shower, got dressed and had breakfast.
se perdre	It's easy to get lost when you're in a strange place.
se marier	People often live together nowadays before they get married .
aller boire un verre	Let's go for a drink after work.
(aller) faire une promenade	I try to go for a walk every day.
aller à la maison	What time do you go home from school?
devenir fou	If they give us any more homework, I'll go mad !
aller faire du ski	We go skiing every winter.
essayer, faire un essai	Everybody should have a go at doing something dangerous once in their life.
bien s'amuser	The holiday was very enjoyable – we had a really good time .
rire (ensemble)	If you can't have a laugh with your partner, you're in the wrong relationship.

have lunch	/ˌhæv 'lʌntʃ/
have a rest	/ˌhæv ə 'rest/
make a decision	/ˌmeɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/
make a living	/ˌmeɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/
make mistakes	/ˌmeɪk mɪ'steɪks/
make money	/ˌmeɪk 'mʌni/
make a promise	/ˌmeɪk ə 'prɒmɪs/
take a bus	/ˌteɪk ə 'bʌs/
take an exam	/ˌteɪk ən ɪg'zæm/
take a photo	/ˌteɪk ə 'fəʊtəʊ/
take responsibility	/ˌteɪk rɪˌspɒnsə'bɪləti/
take risks	/ˌteɪk 'rɪks/

WEATHER

breeze (n)	/bri:z/
breezy (adj)	/'bri:zi/
Celsius (n)	/'selsiəs/
cloud (n)	/klaʊd/
cloudy (adj)	/'klaʊdi/
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/
dry (adj)	/draɪ/
dull (adj)	/dʌl/
fine (adj)	/'faɪn/
fog (n)	/'fɒg/
foggy (adj)	/'fɒgi/
freeze (v)	/'fri:z/

prendre son déjeuner
faire une pause
prendre une décision
gagner sa vie
faire des erreurs
gagner de l'argent
faire une promesse
prendre le bus
passer un examen
prendre une photo
prendre la responsabilité
prendre des risques

LE TEMPS

brise
venteux
Celsius
nuage
nuageux
froid
sombre
sec
maussade
beau (temps)
brouillard
il y a du brouillard
geler

We usually **have lunch** at 13.00.

You've worked hard – it's time to **have a rest**.

It's important to **make a decision** in the next few days.

It can be hard to **make a living** as an actor.

Everyone **makes mistakes** when they're learning a language.

Do you agree that the only reason to get a job is to **make money**?

You should never **make a promise** if you can't keep it.

"Do you walk to school?" "No, I **take a bus**."

I'm **taking my** English **exam** in summer.

The press shouldn't **take photos** of famous people without their permission.

You have to learn to **take responsibility** for your own life.

If you don't **take risks**, you won't succeed in life.

A **breeze** is a light wind.

It was quite **breezy** walking by the sea.

The temperature is 20 degrees **Celsius**.

Look at those **clouds** in the sky – I think it's going to rain.

The weather tomorrow will be **cloudy** and dull.

Today will start off **cold**, with temperatures of -13°C.

The sky often becomes very **dark** before a storm.

If the weather is **dry**, it doesn't rain.

It was a **dull**, grey depressing day.

People feel happier when the weather is **fine** and sunny.

We couldn't see anything because of the **fog**.

Driving when it's **foggy** can be dangerous.

If it **freezes**, water on the ground and on windows turns to ice.

freezing (adj)	/ˈfriːzɪŋ/	glace
heat (n)	/hi:t/	chaleur
hot (adj)	/hɒt/	chaud
humid (adj)	/ˈhjuːmɪd/	humide
humidity (n)	/ˈhjuːmɪdətɪ/	humidité
ice (n)	/aɪs/	glace
icy (adj)	/ˈaɪsi/	verglacé
minus 13/30 degrees	/ˌmaɪnəs ˈθɜːtiːn/θɜːti diˈɡriːz/	moins 13/30 degrés
mist (n)	/mɪst/	brume
misty (adj)	/ˈmɪsti/	brumeux
rain (n)	/reɪn/	pluie
rain (v)	/reɪn/	pleuvoir
rainy (adj)	/ˈreɪni/	pluvieux
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/	averse
showery (adj)	/ˈʃaʊəri/	temps de giboulées
snow (n)	/snəʊ/	neige
snow (v)	/snəʊ/	neiger
storm (n)	/stɔːm/	tempête
stormy (adj)	/ˈstɔːmi/	qui fait de la tempête
sun (n)	/sʌn/	soleil
sunny (adj)	/ˈsʌni/	ensoleillé
warm (adj)	/wɔːm/	chaud
wet (adj)	/wet/	humide
wind (n)	/wɪnd/	vent
windy (adj)	/ˈwɪndi/	venté, venteux

Freezing weather is weather that is very cold.

Walking long distances in the **heat** can be tiring.

It can be very **hot** here in the summer.

Humid weather is hot and wet in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable.

British people are not used to high levels of **humidity**.

The Ice Hotel in Sweden is made entirely of **ice**.

Tomorrow will be cold and **icy**, with temperatures of -13°C.

Temperatures are expected to be **minus 30 degrees**.

A **mist** is a very light fog.

Tomorrow will be a typical **misty** autumn day.

If the weather is dry, there is no **rain**.

Look at those clouds in the sky – I think it's going to **rain**.

Rainy weather is wet and unpleasant.

A **shower** is a short period of rain.

When it is **showery** there are a lot of short periods of rain.

We had a lot of **snow** last winter.

It's very cold – I think it might **snow**.

When there is a **storm**, a lot of rain falls very quickly, often with strong winds.

Stormy weather can be dangerous for drivers.

Most people like the **sun**.

The weather today will be warm and **sunny**.

The weather today will be **warm** and sunny.

Rainy weather is **wet** and unpleasant.

Rain and strong **winds** make driving conditions difficult.

It was very **windy** walking by the sea

Review D (p.112)

albatross (n)	/ˈælbəˌtrɒs/	albatros	An albatross is a very large white ocean bird with long, narrow wings.
approximately (adv)	/əˈprɒksɪmətli/	approximativement	Around 1.5 million wildebeest travel approximately 3,000 km around Tanzania and Kenya.
birthplace (n)	/ˈbɜːθˌpleɪs/	lieu de naissance	Female green turtles return to their birthplace every 2 to 3 years to start a family.
come out (phr v) (TS)	/ˌkʌm ˈaʊt/	sortir	Suddenly the rain stopped and the sun came out .
cover (v)	/ˈkʌvə/	dissimuler, recouvrir	Green turtles cover their eggs on the beach before returning to the water.
die (v)	/daɪ/	mourir	In spring Monarch butterflies travel back east, where they lay their eggs and die .
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	plat	Put the olive oil and garlic in the bottom of a dish .
fix (v)	/fiks/	réparer	The car broke down and we had to wait three days for it to be fixed .
give birth	/ˌɡɪv ˈbɜːθ/	donner naissance, mettre bas	The humpback whales swim to warmer waters in winter to give birth .
green turtle (n)	/ˌɡriːn ˈtɜːtl/	tortue verte de mer	Female green turtles return to their birthplace every 2 to 3 years to start a family.
humpback whale (n)	/ˌhʌmpbæk ˈweɪl/	rorqual	Humpback whales are dark grey or black whales with large, round backs.
lay eggs	/ˌleɪ ˈegz/	pondre des œufs	In spring the butterflies travel back east where they lay their eggs and die.
long-distance (adj)	/ˌlɒŋˈdɪstəns/	de grandes distances	Humpback whales are experienced long-distance travellers.
olive oil (n)	/ˈɒlɪv ˌɔɪl/	huile d'olive	Olive oil is a type of oil that is often used in cooking.
set off (phr v)	/ˌset ˈɒf/	partir, démarrer	We set off early in the morning and made good progress.
slow down (phr v)	/ˌsləʊ ˈdaʊn/	ralentir	I should slow down . I'm always in a hurry.
turn back (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈdaʊn/	retourner	The engine problems continued so we decided to turn back .
wildebeest (n)	/ˈwɪldəˌbiːst/	gnou	A wildebeest is an African wild animal with curved horns.

Grammar *Extra*

Unit 1 Questions

Construction de la phrase

La construction courante de la phrase interrogative est:

Mot interrogatif	Verbe (auxiliaire)	Sujet	
—	Is	she	happy?
—	Have	they	left?
What	does	'niece'	mean?
Where	are	you	going?
When	did	he	graduate?

Yes/No questions [Questions qui ont des réponses courtes en Yes/No]

Dans les Yes/No questions avec be on place *am/are/is/was/were* devant le sujet.

'Is she tired?' 'Yes, she is.' 'Were they late?' 'No, they weren't.'

Dans les Yes/No questions avec le présent simple et le prétérit simple on place *do/does/did* devant le sujet.

'Do you live here?' 'Yes, I do.' 'Did Jim and his two sisters go to university?' 'No, they didn't.'

Dans les Yes/No questions avec les autres constructions verbales on place l'auxiliaire devant le sujet.

'Have you been to Oslo?' 'Yes, I have.' 'Can she drive?' 'No, she can't.'

Wh questions [Questions en Wh]

Les questions en *What, Where, How many*, etc. ont la même construction que les Yes/No questions. On place un mot interrogatif au début de la phrase interrogative.

Why is she tired? Where do you live? How many times have you been to Oslo?

Révision des temps

Temps	Utilisations	Affirmatif	Négatif	Question
Present simple	Facts/habits/routines	He works .	He doesn't work .	Does he work?
Past simple	Completed action at a specific past time	She worked yesterday.	She didn't work yesterday.	Did she work yesterday?
Present continuous	Activities in progress now	They're working now.	They aren't working now.	Are they working now?
Future (be) going to	Future plans and intentions	We're going to work tomorrow.	We aren't going to work tomorrow.	Are we going to work tomorrow?
Present perfect	Completed action in 'time up to now'.	It's worked recently.	It hasn't worked recently.	Has it worked recently?

Unit 2 Les noms et les expressions de quantité

Noms dénombrables

La plupart des noms en anglais sont dénombrables. Ils ont une forme singulier et une forme pluriel.

Formes régulières

Singulier	Pluriel	Orthographe
a place	two places	Ajouter s .
a church	three churches	Ajouter es après <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> .
a city	ten cities	Ajouter ies après une consonne + <i>y</i> .
a leaf	ten thousand leaves	Ajouter ves après une voyelle + <i>v</i>

Formes irrégulières

Singulier	Pluriel
a person	two people
a child	two children
a man	two men
a woman	two women
a foot	two feet
a tooth	two teeth

⚠ **a or an?** Avec les noms au singulier on utilise **a** devant un son consonnant: **a town, a university**.

You use **an** before a vowel sound: **an airport, an office**.

⚠ **Plural nouns** Quelques noms sont toujours au pluriel et n'ont pas de forme au singulier. On ne peut utiliser **a/an** ou placer un nombre devant eux.

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

Noms communs pluriels: *clothes, glasses, jeans, knickers, pants, pyjamas, scissors, shorts, sunglasses, tights, trousers*.

Noms indénombrables

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

We had bad weather. (NOT We had a bad weather.)

Noms communs indénombrables: *advice, architecture, food, furniture, homework, information, knowledge, love, money, music, news, traffic, transport, weather, work*.

Expressions de quantité

Voici des possibilités pour exprimer la quantité si l'on ne peut ou si l'on ne veut utiliser un nombre exact.

Avec des noms dénombrables: *(only) a few / (far) too many / How many ...?*

Only a few people saw what happened.

How many emails do you get every day?

Avec des noms indénombrables: *(only) a little / (far) too much / How much ...?*

There's a little wine left but no beer.

How much homework do you get?

Avec des noms dénombrables et indénombrables: *a lot of / lots of / not ... enough*

She has a lot of problems.

He didn't give me enough information.

too + much/many (+ noun) = trop ou plus que nécessaire.

I have too much work and not enough time.

Unit 3 Prétérit simple et prétérit continu

Part 1: Prétérit simple (past simple)

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 (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.

CONJUGAISON: VERBES RÉGULIERS

Ajouter *ed/d* après la plupart des verbes: work – worked, demonstrate – demonstrated

Enlever *y* et ajouter *ied* pour les verbes qui se terminent avec une consonne + *y*: study – studied, try – tried

Ajouter une consonne + *ed* pour les verbes qui se terminent avec une voyelle + une consonne: stop – stopped, plan – planned

Les dix verbes irréguliers les plus utilisés sont:

- 1 say – said
- 2 get – got
- 3 go – went
- 4 know – knew
- 5 think – thought
- 6 see – saw
- 7 make – made
- 8 come – came
- 9 take – took
- 10 give – gave

See a fuller list of irregular verbs on page 159.

On peut utiliser le prétérit simple comme temps principal pour parler d'événements et de situations passés. Il est utilisé en général pour raconter des histoires.

⚠ Il n'existe seulement qu'une forme au passé pour chaque verbe sauf être(*be*).

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/He/She/It was tired.	I/He/She/It wasn't (was not) tired.	Was I/he/she/it tired?	Yes, I/he/she/it was.	No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
You/We/They were tired.	You/We/They weren't (were not) tired.	Were you/we/they tired?	Yes, you/we/they were.	No, you/we/they weren't.

Part 2: Prétérit continu (past continuous)

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/He/She/It was working.	I/He/She/It wasn't (was not) working.	Was I/he/she/it tired?	Yes, I/he/she/it was.	No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
You/We/They were working.	You/We/They weren't (were not) working.	Were you/we/they tired?	Yes, you/we/they were.	No, you/we/they weren't.

Conjugaison : formes en ing

Enlever *e* et ajouter *ing* pour les verbes qui se terminent en *e*: have – having; make – making

Doubler la consonne + *ing* pour les verbes qui se terminent avec une voyelle + une consonne: run – running; stop – stopping

On peut utiliser le prétérit continu pour décrire une activité "plus longue dans la durée" qui était en train de se faire au moment où les autres

événements passés eurent lieu. On l'utilise en général en contraste du prétérit simple.

I saw her when I was driving home. They were playing tennis when it started raining.

Unit 4 Place des mots accompagnant le verbe.

Présent simple et présent continu

Part 1: Place des mots accompagnant le verbe – verbes avec deux compléments d'objet

Quelques verbes usuels peuvent avoir deux compléments d'objet. Deux constructions différentes de la phrase sont possibles, mais la signification reste la même. La construction **verbe + personne + objet** est la plus couramment utilisée, surtout avec les pronoms compléments (*me, you, him, etc.*)

	(c. indirect)	(c. direct)	=	(c. direct)	(c. indirect)
verbe	+	personne	+	chose	
			=	verb	+
				chose	+
				to/for	+
				personne	
I	bought	him	a present.	=	I bought a present for him.
He	lent	her	some money.	=	He lent some money to her.

Verbes courants avec le schéma **verbe + chose + to + personne** : *give, lend, offer, pass, read, send, show, teach, tell*

Verbes courants avec le schéma **verbe + chose + for + personne** : *buy, find, get, make*

⚠ On ne peut utiliser la construction **verbe + personne + chose** avec certains verbes: *describe, explain, say or suggest.*

He explained the situation to me. (NOT He explained me the situation.)

She said hello to us. (NOT She said us hello.)

Part 2: Présent simple et présent continu

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.

Conjugaison: 3ème personne du singulier

Ajouter *s* après la plupart des verbes: *live – lives, play – plays, work – works*

Ajouter *es* après *ch, sh, s, x*: *watch – watches, finish – finishes*

Supprimer *y* et ajouter *ies* après une consonne + *y*: *study – studies*

Formes irrégulières: *do – does, go – goes, have – has*

On peut utiliser le présent simple pour parler de:

- choses qui sont toujours vraies. *He looks like his father. Ice forms at 0 degrees.*
- choses qui ont lieu régulièrement ou à chaque fois. *He plays tennis on Friday. She never gets up before 9.00 a.m.*

Présent continu

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.

Conjugaison: formes en *ing*

Supprimer e et ajouter *ing* pour les verbes qui se terminent en e: have – having, make – making

Ajouter une consonne + *ing* pour les verbes qui se terminent avec une voyelle + une consonne: run – running, stop – stopping

On peut employer le présent continu pour parler d’:

- activités qui se déroulent au moment (précis) où l’on parle. ‘What are you doing?’ ‘I’m writing an email.’
- activités qui se déroulent à peu près au moment où l’on parle. *Cars are getting cheaper, but house prices are going up.*

Unit 5 Adjectifs comparatifs et superlatifs.

“Phrasal verbs”[verbes composés]

Part 1: Adjectifs comparatifs et superlatifs

	Adjectif	Comparatif	Superlatif
Adjectifs courts: ajouter er/est Adjectifs finissant avec une consonne ou e	new nice	newer nicer	the newest the nicest
Adjectifs finissant avec une voyelle + une consonne	fit	Fitter	the fittest
Adjectifs finissant en y	healthy	Healthier	the healthiest
Adjectifs irréguliers	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest
Adjectifs longs: ajouter more / the most	exciting	more exciting	the most exciting

On utilise les adjectifs comparatifs pour comparer les personnes/choses avec d’autres personnes/choses

*Fernando Alonso is **older than** Lewis Hamilton.*

On peut employer a bit ou much pour modifier les comparaisons.

Wembley Stadium is a bit bigger than the Stade de France.

*Cristiano Ronaldo is **much better-looking** than Wayne Rooney.*

On utilise *not as* + adjectif + *as* pour faire des comparaisons négatives.

*Golf is not **as dangerous as** motor racing.*

On utilise les adjectifs superlatifs pour comparer des personnes/choses avec l’ensemble des personnes/choses du même groupe.

*Mohamed Ali was **the greatest** sportsman of all time.*

*Football is **the most popular** sport in the world.*

Part 2: “Phrasal verbs” [verbes composés]

L’expression ‘phrasal verb’ [verbe composé] fait en général référence à tous les verbes composés de plusieurs mots, consistant en un verbe + particule(s). On peut diviser les verbes composés en trois groupes principaux.

1 Verbe + particule (INTRANSITIF)

Certains verbes composés sont intransitifs et n’acceptent pas de complément d’objet direct.

Sit down and enjoy it.

*When are you going to **grow up**?*

2 Verbe + complément d’objet + particule (TRANSITIF – PEUT ÊTRE SÉPARÉ)

La plupart des verbes composés sont transitifs. Ces verbes ont un complément d’objet direct. Avec les verbes à particule séparable, si le complément d’objet direct est un nom, on peut le mettre devant ou derrière la particule.

Take off your shoes. OR Take your shoes off.

Si le complément d’objet direct est un pronom, on doit le placer entre le verbe et la particule.

Switch it off, please. (NOT Switch off it.)

3 Verbe + particule + complément d'objet (TRANSITIF– NE PEUT ÊTRE SÉPARÉ)

Avec ce type de verbe composé on place toujours le complément d'objet direct – nom ou pronom – après la particule.

She looks after her grandmother.

I ran after the bus, but it didn't stop.

Unit 6 Permission et obligation (présent).

Présent perfect simple

Part 1: can pour la permission; have to pour l'obligation

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/You/He, etc. can work.	I/You/He etc. can't (cannot) work.	Can I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. can.	No, I/you/he, etc. can't.

On peut utiliser *can* et *can't* pour parler de permission:

- *can* signifie que quelque chose est permis: c'est OK.
- *can't* signifie que quelque chose n'est pas permis: ce n'est pas OK.

In the UK, you can leave school when you are 16. You can't vote until you are 18.

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

On utilise *have to / don't have to* pour parler de nécessité ou d'obligation:

- *have to* signifie que quelque chose est nécessaire ou bien obligatoire.
- *don't have to* signifie que quelque chose n'est pas nécessaire ou bien pas obligatoire.

In the UK, you have to drive on the left. You don't have to wear a helmet on a bicycle.

Part 2: Présent perfect simple

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.

See the list of irregular verbs on page 159.

On peut employer le présent perfect pour parler d'actions passées qui se déroulent dans le temps jusqu'au moment où l'on parle [time 'up to now']. On n'insiste pas sur un moment précis.

Time 'up to now' [expression d'une action du passé qui dure encore au moment où l'on parle]

The past

Now

← I've done a lot of silly things in my life. →

Expressions de temps courantes qui décrivent le temps passé 'up to now': *today, this week, recently, never, over the years*. Avec ces expressions de temps on emploie, en général, le présent perfect.

My brother has never been to a pop concert.

I haven't seen any good films recently.

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

Comparez les phrases:

- *He's been to Rome.* = He went and came back.
- *He's gone to Rome.* = He went and is in Rome now.

'Finished' time [expression du passé révolu]

The past

Now

I did a lot of silly things [•]
↑
when I was at university.

Expressions de temps courantes qui expriment que l'action passée est terminée au moment où l'on parle ['finished' time]: *yesterday, last month, when I was a student, in 1990, a few minutes ago*. On emploie le prétérit simple avec ces expressions de temps.

She called you a few minutes ago. I didn't go to the mountains last summer.

Unit 7 Verbes d'action et verbes d'état.

Formes exprimant le futur

Part 1: Verbes d'action et verbes d'état

Verbes d'action

La plupart des verbes ont un sens dynamique. Ils expriment une action : quelque chose 'se passe'. On peut les employer avec des formes simples pour parler d'habitudes ou de routines, ou avec des formes continues (progressives) pour parler d'événements qui sont en train de se dérouler.

I recycle all paper, plastic and bottles. We're destroying the planet. The phone is ringing.

Verbes d'état

Les verbes qui ont un rapport avec le savoir, l'émotion ou la possession expriment un état. Il ne 'se passe' rien. On ne peut les utiliser avec des formes continues.

I want a fairer system. I don't feel strongly about politics.

Verbes courants exprimant un état:

- feelings: *hate, like, love, prefer, want.*
- thoughts: *believe, feel, know, think, understand.*
- possession: *belong, have, own.*
- senses: *feel, hear, see, smell, sound, taste.*
- appearance: *appear, look (like), seem.*

⚠ Quelques verbes expriment à la fois une action et un état:

Rosie is having a great time at university. (*have* = dynamic meaning)

Brian has a beautiful house. (*have* = stative meaning)

Part 2: Formes exprimant le futur: (be) going to et présent continu

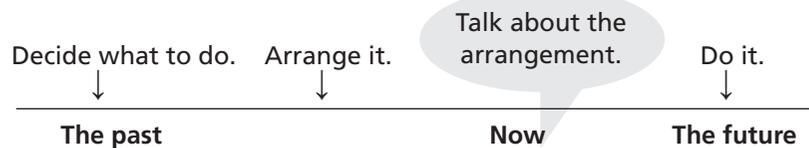
Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I'm (am) going to work.	I'm not (am not) going to work.	Am I going to work?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) going to work.	You/We/They're not (are not) going to work.	Are you/we/they going to work?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No,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

On peut utiliser *(be) going to* pour exprimer des intentions dans le futur. On a pris une décision au sujet d'un événement situé dans le futur et l'on parle de cette décision.



One of these days I'm **going to get fit**. He's **going to tell** me all about his holidays.

On peut employer le présent continu pour parler d'événements situés dans le futur. On a pris des dispositions pour un événement situé dans le futur et l'on en parle.



Are you **doing** anything on Thursday? We're **meeting** the President this afternoon at 2.00 p.m.

For present continuous verb forms see page 132.

Unit 8 Permission et obligation (présent et passé). Conseil

Part 1: can/could pour la permission; have to / had to pour l'obligation

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/You/He, etc. could work.	I/You/He, etc. couldn't (could not) work.	Could I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. could.	No, I/you/he, etc. couldn't.

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/You/He, etc. had to work.	I/You/He, etc. didn't have to work.	Did I/you/he, etc. have to work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. did.	No, I/you/he, etc. didn't.

Permission: can/could; can't/couldn't		Obligation: have to / had to; had to / didn't have to		
	Permis	Non permis	Nécessaire	Non nécessaire
Present	You can do it.	You can't do it.	You have to do it.	You don't have to do it.
Past	You could do it.	You couldn't do it.	You had to do it.	You didn't have to do it.

On peut utiliser *can/could* pour parler de permission. *could* est la forme au passé de *can*.

When I was fourteen I **could** stay out as long as I wanted. Swiss women **couldn't** vote in elections until 1971.

On emploie *have to / had to* pour exprimer la nécessité ou l'obligation. *had to* est la forme au passé de *have to*.

I **had to** wear a uniform at school. In the 1960s you **didn't have to** wear a helmet on a motorbike.

Part 2: must et should pour le conseil

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/You/He, etc. must work.	I/You/He, etc. mustn't (must not) work.	Must I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. must.	No, I/you/he, etc. mustn't.
I/You/He, etc. should work.	I/You/He, etc. shouldn't (should not) work.	Should I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. should.	No, I/you/he, etc. shouldn't.

On peut employer *must* et *should* pour donner un conseil. *must* est plus fort que *should*.

You **must** lose weight (ou tu vas/vous allez mourir)! You **should** lose weight (car tu te sentiras/vous vous sentirez mieux).

Unit 9 for et since. Présent perfect simple et continu

for et since

for + 'une mesure de temps' et *since* + 'un moment dans le temps' sont deux manières d'exprimer la même chose.

On utilise *for* quand on situe la **durée** du temps: *for a few days / for three years / for ages*.

On utilise *since* pour situer le **début** de l'action dans le temps: *since Monday / since I left school / since 1997*.

Présent perfect simple et continu

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.

See the list of irregular verbs on page 159.

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

On utilise en général le présent perfect continu pour décrire la durée d'une action continue ou répétée à partir d'un moment dans le passé et qui dure encore au moment où l'on parle.

We've been studying Greek for ten years.

She's been going to the same hairdresser since the 1990s.

⚠ Verbes d'état On n'emploie pas le présent perfect continu avec les verbes d'état. On utilise la forme simple.

She's known Tom since they were at school. (NOT ~~She's been knowing~~ ...)

They've had the same computer since 2003. (NOT ~~They've been having~~ ...)

See the list of common verbs with stative meanings on page 138.

NOTE: On peut aussi utiliser la forme simple pour indiquer des situations invariables, 'immuables'.

Comparer: *I've been living here since the summer. I've lived here all my life.*

Unit 10 *will* (futur). Expressions du futur. used to

Part 1: *will* (futur). Expressions du futur

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/You/He, etc. 'll (will) work.	I/You/He, etc. won't (will not) work.	Will I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. will.	No, I/you/he, etc. won't.

will est un modal. On peut utiliser *will* pour parler du futur quand il n'y a pas de plan, d'intention ou d'arrangement pris au moment où l'on parle.

Comparer: *What are you doing / going to do this weekend?* (= je pense que vous avez des plans, des intentions ou pris des dispositions.)

What will you do this weekend? (= je ne pense pas que vous le sachiez.)

Expressions du futur

Quand on exprime le futur, on emploie une forme du futur dans la proposition principale mais on emploie un temps présent dans les subordinées après *when, if, as soon as, before, after*, etc. Deux constructions de phrases sont possibles.

Conjonction	Subordonnée	Proposition principale
<i>When</i>	<i>he gets home</i>	<i>he's going to have a bath.</i>
<i>If</i>	<i>it rains tomorrow</i>	<i>we'll play at the weekend.</i>

OR

Proposition principale	Conjonction	Subordonnée
<i>He's going to have a bath</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>he gets home.</i>
<i>We'll play at the weekend</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>it rains tomorrow.</i>

Part 2: *used to*

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
I/You/He, etc. used to work.	I/You/He, etc. didn't use to work.	Did I/you/he, etc. use to work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. did.	No, I/you/he, etc. didn't.

On peut utiliser *used to* + infinitif pour parler d'habitudes dans le passé (actions répétées dans le passé) ou bien d'états dans le passé. Il décrit des choses qui étaient vraies dans le passé, mais qui ne le sont probablement plus maintenant

I used to go to school by bus.

I didn't use to enjoy English lessons.

What sort of car did you use to have?

⚠ On ne peut utiliser *used to* + infinitif pour parler d'une action unique située dans le passé.

(NOT *One weekend we used to go to Paris.*)

Unit 11 Relatives restrictives. Unreal conditionals

[conditions]

Part 1: Relatives restrictives

Une subordonnée relative restrictive peut définir ou identifier la chose ou la personne introduite dans la proposition principale. Elle se place immédiatement après la personne ou la chose qu'elle décrit.

A cheetah is an animal that can run at 100 kilometres an hour. The woman who does my hair is called Muriel.

Le pronom relatif (*that, which, who*) devient le sujet du verbe dans la subordonnée relative. On emploie *that* (ou *which*) pour les choses et *who* (ou *that*) pour les personnes.

People ^{subject} **who** ^{verb} **come** from Manchester are called Mancunians.

A butcher's is a shop ^{subject} **that** ^{verb} **sells** meat.

Part 2: Unreal conditionals [condition]

On peut utiliser une phrase conditionnelle pour parler d'une situation présente (ou future) qui est imaginaire ou peu probable. Ces phrases sont appelées habituellement 'unreal conditionals'. Elles ont deux propositions: une proposition subordonnée avec if- et une proposition principale.

Subordonnée en -if

Pour montrer que la situation présente (ou future) est imaginaire. On utilise un temps au passé.

Situation réelle		Situation imaginaire
<i>I am not an animal.</i>	•	<i>If I was/were an animal, ...*</i>
<i>I live in an apartment</i>	•	<i>If I lived in an igloo, ...</i>

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

Proposition principale

On emploie en général *would* + infinitif dans la proposition principale.

I/You/He, etc. 'd (would) work.	I/You/He, etc. wouldn't (would not) work.	Would I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. would.	No, I/you/he, etc. wouldn't.
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if-subordonnée	Proposition principale
<i>If I had \$1million,</i>	<i>I'd travel round the world.</i>
<i>If I could live anywhere</i>	<i>I'd choose somewhere hot.</i>

Unit 12 Past perfect [plu-perfect]. Le passif

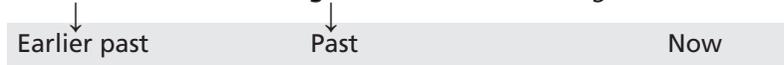
Part 1: Past perfect [plu-perfect]

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

See the list of irregular verbs on page 159.

On utilise le plu-perfect quand on parle du passé et que l'on fait référence à un passé plus ancien. Le plu-perfect montre clairement qu'un événement s'est déroulé avant les autres événements passés.

I'd had breakfast when I got to work this morning.



Part 2: Le passif

Dans les phrases à la forme passive, le complément du verbe actif devient le sujet du verbe passif.

Active

sujet verbe complément

Somebody built the first Ice Hotel in 1990.

Passive

sujet verbe

The first Ice Hotel was built in 1990.

On peut utiliser les verbes à la forme passive pour parler d'actions dont il n'est pas important de savoir (ou l'on ne sait pas) qui les a réalisées

My shoes were designed in Italy. All the furniture is made of ice.

Affirmatif	Négatif	Question	Réponse courte Yes	Réponse courte No
They're made in China.	They aren't made in China.	Are they made in China?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
It was built in 1963.	It wasn't built in 1963.	Was it built in 1963?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.