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Straightforward

Elementary **Companion**

French Edition


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Welcome to the *Straightforward* Elementary Companion!

What information does the *Straightforward* Elementary Companion give you?

- a word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Elementary Student's Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the words and phrases in context
- a summary of the Language Reference from *Straightforward* Elementary Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

(v)	verb	(phr v)	phrasal verb	(n pl)	plural noun
(adj)	adjective	(prep)	preposition	(C)	countable
(n)	noun	(pron)	pronoun	(U)	uncountable

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	calm start	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	green beans	/grɪn biːnz/	/ɒ/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə(r)/
/uː/	blue moon	/bluː muːn/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə(r)/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə(r)/	/ɔɪ/	boy	/bɔɪ/
/ɜː/	learn words	/lɜːn wɜːdz/	/əʊ/	nose	/nəʊz/
/ɔː/	short talk	/ʃɔːt tɔːk/	/eə/	hair	/heə(r)/
/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	/meʒə(r)/
/tʃ/	church	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/gɜːl/	/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/

Basics

International words

airport (n)	/eəpɔ:t/	aéroport
bus (n)	/bʌs/	bus
coffee (n)	/kɒfi/	café
football (n)	/fʊtbɔ:l/	football
hotel (n)	/həʊ'tel/	hôtel
hospital (n)	/hɒspɪtəl/	hôpital
mobile phone (n)	/məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	portable
pizza (n)	/pi:tʃə/	pizza
police (n)	/pə'li:s/	police
sandwich (n)	/sænwɪtʃ/	sandwich
taxi (n)	/tæksi/	taxi
tea (n)	/ti:/	thé

We had a terrible time at the **airport** ... our bags were mixed up.

A **bus** is a large public vehicle that you pay to travel on and usually takes you short distances.

“Would you like a drink, Rob?” “Yes please, **coffee**.”

Football is a game in which two teams of eleven players kick a round ball and try to score goals.

“Hello Sam. Where are you?” “In the **hotel**.”

A **hospital** is a place where people go when they are ill or injured.

Rob’s **mobile phone** was just covered in water.

A **pizza** is a food that consists of flat round bread with tomato, cheese, vegetables, meat etc on it.

Police are people who try to catch criminals and make people obey the law.

A **sandwich** is a light meal that consists of meat, cheese, egg etc between two pieces of bread.

A **taxi** is a car with a driver who you pay to take you to a particular place.

“Would you like a drink?” “**Tea**, please.”

Numbers

one	/wʌn/	un
two	/tu:/	deux
three	/θri:/	trois
four	/fɔ:/	quatre
five	/faɪv/	cinq
six	/sɪks/	six
seven	/sevn/	sept
eight	/eɪt/	huit
nine	/naɪn/	neuf
ten	/ten/	dix

One is the number 1.

Two is the number 2.

Three is the number 3.

Four is the number 4.

Five is the number 5.

Six is the number 6.

Seven is the number 7.

Eight is the number 8.

Nine is the number 9.

Ten is the number 10.

Classroom English

write (v)	/raɪt/	écrire	Listen and write the letters you hear.
listen to (v)	/lɪsn tə/	écouter	Read and listen to the dialogue.
open (v)	/əʊpən/	ouvrir	Open your books.
close (v)	/kləʊz/	fermer	Close your books.
look at (v)	/lʊk ət/	regarder	Look at the pictures.
read (v)	/ri:d/	lire	Read and listen to the dialogue.
talk (v)	/tɔ:k/	parler	Talk to your partner.
book (n)	/bʊk/	livre	Open your books , please.
word (n)	/wɜ:d/	mot	Point to the words you hear.
partner (n)	/pɑ:tnə/	coéquipier, camarade	Work with a partner and ask questions.
picture (n)	/pɪktʃə/	image, illustration	Look at the pictures .
text (n)	/tekst/	texte	Read the text .
CD (n)	/si: 'di:/	disque compact, CD	Listen to the CD .

Days of the week

Monday	/mʌndeɪ/	lundi	Monday is the day after Sunday and before Tuesday.
Tuesday	/tʃu:zdeɪ/	mardi	Tuesday is the day after Monday and before Wednesday.
Wednesday	/'wenzdeɪ/	mercredi	Wednesday is the day after Tuesday and before Thursday.
Thursday	/θɜ:zdeɪ/	jeudi	Thursday is the day after Wednesday and before Friday.
Friday	/'fraɪdeɪ/	vendredi	Friday is the day after Thursday and before Saturday.
Saturday	/'sætədeɪ/	samedi	Saturday is the day after Friday and before Sunday.
Sunday	/'sʌndeɪ/	dimanche	Sunday is the day after Saturday and before Monday.

Colours

black (adj)	/blæk/	noir	Black is the darkest colour, like the sky at night when there is no light.
blue (adj)	/blu:/	bleu	Blue is the same colour as the sky on a clear, sunny day.
brown (adj)	/'braʊn/	marron	Brown is the same colour as wood or coffee.
green (adj)	/'gri:n/	vert	Green is the same colour as grass.
grey (adj)	/'greɪ/	gris	Something that is grey is between black and white in colour.

red (adj)	/red/	rouge
white (adj)	/waɪt/	blanc
yellow (adj)	/jeləʊ/	jaune

Something that is **red** is the same colour as blood.
 Something that is **white** is the same colour as milk or snow.
 Something that is **yellow** is the same colour as the middle of an egg.

Things around you

apple (n)	/æpl/	pomme
board (n)	/bɔ:d/	tableau
CD player (n)	/si: 'di: pleɪə/	lecteur de CD
coin (n)	/kɔɪn/	pièce
door (n)	/dɔ:/	porte
earring (n)	/'ɪərɪŋ/	boucle d'oreille
ID card (n)	/aɪ 'di: kɑ:d/	carte d'identité
key (n)	/ki:/	clé
pen (n)	/pen/	stylo à plume
photo (n)	/fəʊtəʊ/	photo
sweet (n)	/swi:t/	bonbon
TV (n)	/ti: 'vi:/	télé
wallet (n)	/wɒlɪt/	portefeuille
window (n)	/'wɪndəʊ/	fenêtre

An **apple** is a hard, round fruit with a smooth green, yellow or red skin.
 A **board** is a flat, wide surface on the wall that a teacher writes on.
 A **CD player** is a piece of equipment used for playing CDs.
 A **coin** is a flat, round piece of metal used as money.
 A **door** is the thing that you open when you want to enter or leave a building or room.
 An **earring** is a piece of jewellery that you wear on your ear.
 An **ID card** is an official document or card that shows who you are.
 A **key** is a small piece of metal used for opening or locking a door.
 A **pen** is an object that you use for writing or drawing with ink.
 A **photo** is a picture of something that you make with a camera.
 A **sweet** is a small piece of sweet food made with sugar.
 A **TV** is a piece of electrical equipment with a screen used for watching programmes.
 A **wallet** is a small, flat case that people keep money and bank cards in.
 A **window** is a piece of glass in a wall that you can see through.

Unit 1

Objects

alarm clock (n)	/ə'lɑ:m klɒk/	réveil	“Is that your mobile phone?” “No, it’s my alarm clock .”
bottle of water (n)	/ˈbɒtl əv 'wɔ:tə/	bouteille d’eau	That’s my bottle of water .
camera (n)	/ˈkæm(ə)rə/	appareil photo, caméra	That’s my camera .
chair (n)	/tʃeə/	chaise	A chair is a thing that you sit on.
computer (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/	ordinateur	You use a computer to search the Internet and send email.
desk (n)	/desk/	bureau	You sit at a desk to work.
glass (n)	/glɑ:s/	verre	A glass of red wine, please.
newspaper (n)	/nju:zpeɪpə/	journal	Do you read a newspaper ?
paper (n)	/peɪpə/	papier, morceau de papier	A pen and paper , please.
phone (n)	/fəʊn/	téléphone	Is that your mobile phone ?
umbrella (n)	/ʌm'brelə/	parapluie	An umbrella is something you hold over your head when it rains.

Countries & nationalities

America (n)	/ə'merɪkə/	Amérique	Los Angeles is a big city in America .
American (adj)	/ə'merɪkən/	américain	Ben is from Los Angeles. He’s American .
Argentina (n)	/ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/	Argentine	Argentina is a big country in South America.
Argentinian (adj)	/ɑ:dʒən'tɪniən/	argentin	She’s from Argentina. She’s Argentinian .
Australia (n)	/ə'streɪliə/	Australie	Nicole Kidman is from Sydney in Australia .
Australian (adj)	/ə'streɪliən/	australien	Cate Blanchett and Nicole Kidman are Australian .
Brazil (n)	/brə'zɪl/	Brésil	Brazil ’s flag is green, yellow and blue.
Brazilian (n)	/brə'zɪliən/	brésilien	He’s from Brazil. He’s Brazilian .
Britain (n)	/brɪtɪn/	Grande-Bretagne	I’m from Britain . I’m British.
British (adj)	/brɪtɪʃ/	britannique	The British flag is red, white and blue.
Canada (n)	/ˈkænədə/	Canada	Jim Carrey is from the province of Ontario in Canada .
Canadian (adj)	/kə'neɪdiən/	canadien	“Is Jim Carrey Canadian ?” “Yes, he is.”
China (n)	/tʃaɪnə/	Chine	China ’s flag is red and yellow.
Chinese (adj)	/tʃaɪ'nɪz/	chinois	The Chinese flag is red and yellow.
England (n)	/ɪŋɡlənd/	Angleterre	“Is Pierce Brosnan from England ?” “No, he’s from Ireland.”

English (adj)	/ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/	anglais
France (n)	/frɑːns/	France
French (adj)	/frentʃ/	français
Germany (n)	/ˈdʒɜːməni/	Allemagne
German (adj)	/ˈdʒɜːmən/	allemand
Greece (n)	/ɡriːs/	Grèce
Greek (adj)	/ɡriːk/	grec
Ireland (n)	/ˈaɪələnd/	Irlande
Irish (adj)	/ˈaɪrɪʃ/	irlandais
Italian (adj)	/ˈɪtæljən/	italien
Italy (n)	/ˈɪtəli/	Italie
Japan (n)	/dʒəˈpæn/	Japon
Japanese (adj)	/dʒæpəˈniːz/	japonais
Mexico (n)	/meksɪkəʊ/	Mexique
Mexican (adj)	/meksɪkən/	mexicain
Poland (n)	/ˈpəʊlənd/	Pologne
Polish (adj)	/ˈpəʊlɪʃ/	polonais
Portugal (n)	/pɔːtʃəɡ(ə)l/	Portugal
Portuguese (adj)	/pɔːtʃəˈɡiːz/	portugais
Russia (n)	/rʌʃə/	Russie
Russian (adj)	/rʌʃn/	russe
Scotland (n)	/ˈskɒtlənd/	Écosse
Scottish (adj)	/ˈskɒtɪʃ/	écossais
Turkey (n)	/tɜːki/	Turquie
Turkish (adj)	/tɜːkɪʃ/	turc

Mark's first language is **English**.

France's flag is red, white and blue.

“Are you from France?” “Yes, I’m **French**.”

She’s from **Germany**. She’s German.

“Is Mark **German**?” “No, he’s English.”

Greece's flag is blue and white.

He’s from Greece. He’s **Greek**.

Pierce Brosnan is from Drogheda in **Ireland**.

He’s **Irish**. He’s from Drogheda, Ireland.

The **Italian** flag is red, white and green.

Italy's flag is red, white and green.

Japan's flag is white and red.

I’m from Japan. I’m **Japanese**.

“Where are you from?” “I’m from **Mexico**.”

She’s from Mexico. She’s **Mexican**.

Poland's flag is red and white.

The **Polish** flag is red and white.

I’m from **Portugal**. I’m Portuguese.

People from Portugal are **Portuguese**.

Russia's flag is red, white and blue.

The **Russian** flag is red, white and blue.

“Is Pierce Brosnan from **Scotland**?” “No, he’s from Ireland.”

“Is he **Scottish**?” “No, he’s Irish.”

Turkey's flag is red and white.

The **Turkish** flag is red and white.

Drinks

beer (n)	/bɪə/	bière
coffee (n)	/kɒfi/	café
(apple, orange) juice (n)	/dʒuːs/	jus (de pomme, d’orange)
tea (n)	/ti/	thé
(mineral) water (n)	/wɔːtə/	eau (minérale)
wine (n)	/waɪn/	vin

A glass of **beer**, please.

“Would you like a **coffee**?” “No, thank you.”

“Orange **juice** or apple **juice**?” “Apple **juice**, please.”

“**Tea** or coffee?” “**Tea**, please.”

A bottle of **mineral water**, please.

“Would you like red **wine** or white **wine**?” “White **wine**, please.”

Other words & phrases

afternoon (n)	/ɑ:ftə'nu:n/	après-midi	We say "Good afternoon " between 12.00 pm and 6.00 pm.
age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	âge	"What age are the students?" "Between 13 and 55."
bar (n)	/bɑ:/	bar	Sam isn't in his room. He's in the bar .
country (n)	/kʌntri/	pays	America, Brazil, China and Russia are all big countries .
email (n)	/i:'meɪl/	courriel, Email	His email address is markamail.com.
evening (n)	/i:vnɪŋ/	soir	We say "Good evening " after 6.00 pm.
glass (n)	/glɑ:s/	verre	A glass of mineral water, please.
guide (n)	/gaɪd/	guide (touristique)	I am your tour guide for the Explore London tour.
invite (v)	/ɪn'vaɪt/	inviter	Explore London tours would like to invite you to a welcome party.
language (n)	/læŋgweɪdʒ/	langue	"What's your first language ?" "English."
meet (v)	/mi:t/	faire la connaissance de	"This is Alison. She's new." "Nice to meet you, Alison."
morning (n)	/mɔ:niŋ/	matin	We say "Good morning " before 12.00 pm.
nationality (n)	/næʃ(ə)'næʃlɪti/	nationalité	"What's your nationality ?" "I'm Mexican."
new (adj)	/nju:/	nouveau	Alyssa's new . It's her first day at work.
party (n)	/pɑ:ti/	fête	The welcome party is at the Regent Hotel, London on Sunday May 14.
practise (v)	/præktɪs/	pratiquer	Choose a language you want to practise .
reception (n)	/rɪ'sepʃn/	réception	Reception is the place in a hotel where people go when they first arrive.
room (n)	/ru:m/	chambre	Rob and Meg Sherman are in room 34.
telephone (n)	/telɪfəʊn/	téléphone	Link with another student via email, video conference or telephone .
tour (n)	/tuə/	visite	Valerie is the tour guide for the Explore London tour .

Unit 2

Common verbs

drink (v)	/drɪŋk/	boire	Carl and Anna drink red wine with lunch.
eat (v)	/i:t/	manger	I eat lots of French bread.
go (v)	/gəʊ/	aller	Sandra goes to an American university.
have (v)	/hæv/	avoir	I have a big car and a big house.
live (v)	/lɪv/	habiter	"Where do they live ?" "They live in a flat in Malaga."
read (v)	/ri:d/	lire	We read English newspapers.
speak (v)	/spi:k/	parler	"Do you speak English?" "Yes, I do."

study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/	étudier
travel (v)	/ˈtrævl/	voyager
work (v)	/wɜ:k/	travailler

I **study** alone.
 If you **travel**, you go to other towns, cities and countries.
 He **works** at the university.

Free time activities

go dancing	/gəʊ ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/	aller danser
go shopping	/gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	aller faire des courses
go to a restaurant	/,gəʊ tu ə ˈrestrɒnt/	aller au restaurant
go to the cinema	/,gəʊ tə ðə ˈsɪnəmə/	aller au cinéma
listen to music	/lɪsn tə ˈmju:zɪk/	écouter de la musique
play sports	/pleɪ ˈspɔ:ts/	pratiquer un sport
watch TV	/ˌwɒtʃ ti: ˈvi:/	regarder la télévision

When you **go dancing**, you go to a club or a disco to dance.
 When you **go shopping**, you go to the shops to buy food, clothes etc.
 I don't **go to restaurants**.
 He **goes to the cinema** alone.
 Does he **listen to music**?
 Men friends **play sports** and do things together.
 Do you **watch TV** in the evening?

Family

aunt (n)	/ɑ:nt/	tante
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/	frère
child (n)	/tʃaɪld/	enfant
cousin (n)	/ˈkʌzn/	cousin
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔ:tə/	filles
father (n)	/ˈfɑ:ðə/	père
grandchild (n)	/ˈgræntʃaɪld/	petit-enfant
granddaughter (n)	/ˈgrændɔ:tə/	petite-fille
grandfather (n)	/ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/	grand-père
grandmother (n)	/ˈgrænmʌðə/	grand-mère
grandparent (n)	/ˈgrænpɛərənt/	grand-parent
grandson (n)	/ˈgrænsʌn/	petit-fils
husband (n)	/ˈhʌzbənd/	mari
mother (n)	/ˈmʌðə/	mère
parent (n)	/ˈpeərənt/	parent

Your **aunt** is the sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.
 “Who’s Fabio?” “He’s my **brother**.”
 It is normal for a British woman to have her first **child** when she is 29.
 Your **cousin** is the son or daughter of your aunt and uncle.
 I have a **daughter** Emily, but she doesn’t live at home.
 A thirty-seven-year old man doesn’t live with his mother and **father**.
 Your **grandchild** is the child of your son or daughter.
 Your **granddaughter** is the daughter of your son or daughter.
 What about a family for Andy? I want to be a **grandfather**!
 Your **grandmother** is the mother of your father or mother.
 Your **grandparent** is the mother or father of your mother or father.
 Your **grandson** is the son of your daughter or son.
 A woman’s **husband** is the man she is married to.
 23% of children live with one parent, usually the **mother**.
 Andy still lives with his **parents**.

sister (n)	/ˈsɪstə/	sœur
son (n)	/sʌn/	fils
uncle (n)	/ˈʌŋkl/	oncle

Your **sister** is a girl who is the daughter of the same parents as you.
 Andy is their only **son**.
 Your **uncle** is the brother of your mother or father, or is married to your aunt.

Descriptions

age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	âge
average-looking (adj)	/æv(ə)rɪdʒlʊkɪŋ/	d'apparence ordinaire
beautiful (adj)	/ˈbju:tɪfl/	beau
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/	noir
fair (adj)	/feə/	blond
fat (adj)	/fæt/	gros
glasses (n)	/ˈglɑ:sɪz/	lunettes
hair (n)	/heə/	cheveux
handsome (adj)	/ˈhænsəm/	beau
height (n)	/haɪt/	taille
medium height (adj)	/ˈmi:diəm ˈhaɪt/	de taille moyenne
middle-aged (adj)	/ˈmɪdl,eɪdʒd/	d'âge moyen
old (adj)	/əʊld/	vieux (quel âge?)
pretty (adj)	/ˈprɪti/	joli
short (adj)	/ʃɔ:t/	petit
tall (adj)	/tɔ:l/	grand (quelle est sa taille?)
thin (adj)	/θɪn/	mince
ugly (adj)	/ˈʌgli/	laid
weight (n)	/weɪt/	poids
young (adj)	/jʌŋ/	jeune

“Middle-aged”, “old” and “young” are adjectives for **age**.
“Average-looking”, “beautiful” and “ugly” are adjectives for looks.
 A **beautiful** woman is one who is very nice to look at.
 He has **dark** hair and glasses.
 Valerie has short **fair** hair and green eyes.
 Bryan is **fat** and has black hair.
 She has **glasses**.
 What colour **hair** does he have?
 Brad Pitt is a **handsome** film star.
 “Tall” and “short” are adjectives for **height**.
 He’s not very tall. He’s **medium height**.
 Bryan is fat and **middle-aged**.
 “How **old** is Andy?” “He’s thirty-seven.”
 She’s a **pretty** girl with long dark hair.
 She’s a **short** pretty girl.
 “How **tall** is he?” “He’s about 1 metre 80.”
 Bryan isn’t **thin**, he’s fat.
Ugly is the opposite of beautiful.
 “Fat” and “thin” are adjectives for **weight**.
 Andy is a handsome **young** man.

Other words & phrases

boy (n)	/bɔɪ/	garçon
bread (n)	/bred/	pain
cat (n)	/kæt/	chat
chocolate (n)	/ˈtʃɒklət/	chocolat
different (adj)	/dɪf(ə)rənt/	différent
divorce (n)	/dɪˈvɔ:s/	divorce

Andy’s a good **boy**. He doesn’t have parties in the house.
 I eat lots of French **bread**.
 Carl and Anna don’t have their **cats** in Spain.
Chocolate is a sweet dark food that a lot of people like.
 Men and women are very **different**.
 Is **divorce** common in your country?

fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃn/	mode
feelings (n pl)	/ˈfiːlɪŋz/	sentiments
flat (n)	/flæt/	appartement
friend (n)	/frend/	ami
get married	/get 'mæriəd/	se marier
girl (n)	/gɜːl/	fille
home (n)	/həʊm/	logement, maison
house (n)	/haʊs/	maison
leave (v)	/liːv/	quitter
life (n)	/laɪf/	vie
love (v)	/lʌv/	aimer
man (n)	/mæn/	homme
office (n)	/ˈɒfɪs/	bureau
per cent (n)	/pə 'sent/	pour cent
personal (adj)	/pɜːsnl/	personnel
point of view (n)	/pɔɪnt əv 'vjuː/	point de vue
politics (n)	/pɒlətɪks/	politique
problem (n)	/prɒbləm/	problème
same (adj)	/seɪm/	même
sports (n)	/spɔːts/	sports
thing (n)	/θɪŋ/	chose
university (n)	/juːnɪ'vɜːsɪti/	université
woman (n)	/wʊmən/	femme

Are you interested in clothes and **fashion**?
 Women talk about their **feelings**.
 We live in a **flat** in Malaga.
 Sandra lives in a big house with three **friends**.
 When I meet the right girl I'll **get married** and leave home.
 She's a pretty **girl** with long dark hair.
 Carl and Anna's new **home** is in Spain.
 It's better for Andy if he has his own **house** or flat.
 When Andy meets the right girl he'll get married and **leave** home.
 I have a very American **life** now, with a big house and a big car.
 I **love** Andy but it's better if he has his own house or flat.
 Andy's not a boy – he's a **man**!
 The photo on p. 28 shows Valerie on the phone in an **office**.
 31 **per cent** of parents in Britain are not married.
 Women talk about **personal** things to their friends.
 Andy's **point of view** is that his life at home with his parents is fine.
 The activities politicians do to get power are called **politics**.
 My father isn't very happy but that's his **problem**.
 “Do men and women like the **same** things?” “No, they don't.”
 Men friends play **sports** and do things together.
 “Do men and women like the same **things**?” “No, they don't.”
 She goes to an American **university** in Seattle.
 It's normal now for a British **woman** to have her first child when she's 29.

Unit 3

Places to live

city (n)	/sɪti/	grande ville
city centre (n)	/sɪti 'sentə/	centre-ville
flat (n)	/flæt/	appartement
house (n)	/haʊs/	maison
town (n)	/taʊn/	ville
village (n)	/vɪlɪdʒ/	village

Are there any famous museums in your town or **city**?
 Hugh lives in a flat in the **city centre**.
 Gerard has a big **flat** at the end of the Champs Elysées.
 Sean lives in a small **house** in Scotland.
 Are there any famous museums in your **town** or city?
 A **village** is a place in the countryside where people live that is much smaller than a town.

Parts of a house

balcony (n)	/ˈbælkəni/	balcon
bathroom (n)	/ˈbɑːθru:m/	toilettes
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedru:m/	chambre
dining room (n)	/ˈdaɪnɪŋ ru:m/	salle à manger
door (n)	/dɔː/	porte
hall (n)	/hɔːl/	entrée
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃɪn/	cuisine
living room (n)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ ru:m/	salon
staircase (n)	/ˈsteəkɛɪs/	escalier
window (n)	/ˈwɪndəʊ/	fenêtre

A **balcony** is an area outside the wall of a flat where you can sit and relax.
 “Are there any public **bathrooms** in the White House?” “No, there aren’t.”
 How many **bedrooms** are there in your house?
 The **dining room** is the room where you eat meals.
 A policeman always stands outside the **door** at Number 10 Downing Street.
 The **hall** is the place just inside the front door of a house or flat.
 The **kitchen** is the room where you cook food.
 The **living room** is the room where you relax and watch TV.
 A **staircase** is a set of stairs in a building.
 From my bedroom **window** I can see the garden.

Furniture

bed (n)	/bed/	lit
bookcase (n)	/ˈbʊkkeɪs/	bibliothèque
chair (n)	/tʃeə/	chaise
clock (n)	/klɒk/	horloge
cooker (n)	/ˈkʊkə/	cuisinière
cupboard (n)	/ˈkʌbəd/	placard
curtain (n)	/ˈkɜːtn/	rideau
desk (n)	/desk/	bureau
fridge (n)	/frɪdʒ/	réfrigérateur
lamp (n)	/læmp/	lampe
picture (n)	/ˈpɪktʃə/	tableau, image
plant (n)	/plɑːnt/	plante
sofa (n)	/ˈsəʊfə/	sofa
stereo (n)	/ˈsterɪəʊ/	chaîne stéréo
television (n)	/teləvɪʒn/	télévision
wardrobe (n)	/ˈwɔːdrəʊb/	garde-robe

There are some papers on the **bed** in Shelley’s bedroom.
 A **bookcase** is a piece of furniture where you keep books.
 Shelley doesn’t have any **chairs** in her room.
 The **clock** on the wall says 2 o’clock.
 A **cooker** is a piece of equipment in a kitchen that you use to cook food.
 A **cupboard** is a piece of furniture, usually attached to a wall, where you keep things.
 I need some **curtains** for the bedroom window.
 “Does Shelley have a **desk** in her bedroom?” “No, she doesn’t.”
 A **fridge** is a piece of equipment in a kitchen used for keeping food and drinks cold.
 Would you like a **lamp** for your desk?
 There are three **pictures** on the wall in Shelley’s bedroom.
 There’s a **plant** in front of the bookcase on p. 36.
 A **sofa** is a piece of furniture that two or three people can sit on.
 A **stereo** is a piece of equipment for listening to music.
 I often watch **television** in the evening.
 A **wardrobe** is a piece of furniture for keeping clothes.

Ordinal numbers

first	/fɜːst/	premier
second	/seknd/	deuxième
third	/θɜːd/	troisième
fourth	/fɔːθ/	quatrième
fifth	/fɪfθ/	cinquième
sixth	/sɪksθ/	sixième
seventh	/sevɪnθ/	septième
eighth	/eɪtθ/	huitième
ninth	/naɪnθ/	neuvième
tenth	/tenθ/	dixième

The **first** person or thing comes or happens before all the others.

The **second** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number two.

The **third** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number three.

The **fourth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number four.

The **fifth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number five.

The **sixth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number six.

The **seventh** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number seven.

The **eighth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number eight.

The **ninth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number nine.

The **tenth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number ten.

Other words & phrases

art (n)	/ɑːt/	art
baby (n)	/beɪbi/	bébé
big (adj)	/bɪg/	grand
café (n)	/kæfeɪ/	café
easy (adj)	/iːzi/	facile
elevator (n)	/eləveɪtə/	ascenseur
entrance (n)	/entrəns/	entrée
famous (adj)	/feɪməs/	célèbre
film star (n)	/fɪlm stɑː/	vedette de cinéma
floor (n)	/flɔː/	étage
horrible (adj)	/hɒrəbl/	horrible
information (n)	/ɪnfə'meɪʃn/	information
lift (n)	/lɪft/	ascenseur
lovely (adj)	/lʌvli/	beau
modern (adj)	/mɒdn/	moderne
museum (n)	/mjuː'ziəm/	musée

The Tate Modern is Britain's new museum of modern **art**.

A **baby** is a very young child who cannot yet walk or talk.

Gerard and his wife live in a **big** flat in Paris.

"What floor is the **café** on?" "It's on the second floor."

Easy is the opposite of difficult.

Take the **elevator** up to the second floor and turn right.

The **entrance** to Number 10 Downing Street is through a black door.

Number 10 Downing Street is a **famous** house where the Prime Minister lives.

Brad Pitt and Nicole Kidman are famous **film stars**.

The café is on the second **floor**.

Horrible is the opposite of lovely.

For any **information** you need, go to the information desk.

Take the **lift** or the stairs to the 3rd floor.

Michael and Catherine have a **lovely** big family house on the beach.

The Tate Modern is Britain's new museum of **modern** art.

Tate Modern is the first British **museum** of the new millennium.

new (adj)	/nju:/	nouveau
noisy (adj)	/nɔɪzi/	bruyant
official (adj)	/ə'fɪʃl/	officiel
old (adj)	/əʊld/	vieux
outside (adj)	/aʊtsaɪd/	devant, à l'extérieur
policeman (n)	/pə'li:smən/	policien
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/	tranquille
residence (n)	/'rezɪdəns/	résidence
school (n)	/sku:l/	école
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	magasin
stand (v)	/stænd/	être debout

“Do you like your **new** flat?” “Yes, I do. It’s perfect.”
 Sean has a cottage in the mountains – far from other people and **noisy** cities.
 Number 10 Downing Street is the **official** residence of the British Prime Minister.
 Your mother has some **old** curtains. Do you want them?
 A policeman always stands **outside** the door of Number 10 Downing Street.
 A **policeman** always stands outside the door of Number 10 Downing Street.
 It’s a small **quiet** house far from the city centre.
 The official **residence** of the Prime Minister is Number 10 Downing Street.
 Her house is next to the **school**.
 Hugh’s flat is close to the **shops**.
 A policeman **stands** outside the door of Number 10 Downing Street.

Unit 4

Phrases with *have, go & get*

have breakfast/dinner/lunch	/hæv 'brekfəst, 'dɪnə, 'lʌntʃ/	prendre le petit déjeuner/ le dîner/le déjeuner	Will gets home at 9.00 and has dinner .
have a drink/a coffee/a sandwich	/hæv ə 'drɪŋk, ə 'kɒfi, ə 'sænwɪtʃ/	boire quelque chose/un café/ manger un sandwich	After his meetings Will has a drink with friends in the café.
have a break	/hæv ə 'breɪk/	faire une pause	Nothing Day is a time to have a break – to sit and do nothing.
have a nap	/hæv ə 'næp/	faire un somme, une sieste	On Saturdays and Sundays I have a nap in the afternoon.
get dressed	/get 'drest/	s’habiller	When you get dressed you put clothes on.
get up	/get 'ʌp/	se lever	What time do you get up in the morning?
get home	/get 'həʊm/	arriver à la maison	I go home at 6:00 and I get home at 6:15.
go home	/gəʊ 'həʊm/	rentrer à la maison	I go home at 6:00 and I get home at 6:15.
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/	aller au lit	I go to bed before 10:00 pm.
go to sleep	/gəʊ tə 'sli:p/	s’endormir	At MetroNaps you listen to quiet, relaxing music and go to sleep .

Months

January	/ˈdʒænjəri/	janvier	Nothing Day is on January 16 th .
February	/ˈfebruəri/	février	February is the second month of the year.
March	/mɑːtʃ/	mars	In March we have Mother's Day.
April	/ˈeɪprɪl/	avril	In April there's Earth Day.
May	/meɪ/	mai	May Day is on 1 st May .
June	/dʒuːn/	juin	In June we have Father's Day.
July	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/	juillet	July is the seventh month of the year.
August	/ˈɔːɡəst/	août	I go on holiday in August .
September	/sepˈtembə/	septembre	September is the ninth month of the year.
October	/ɒkˈtəʊbə/	octobre	In October there's United Nations Day.
November	/nəʊˈvembə/	novembre	November is the eleventh month of the year.
December	/dɪˈsembə/	décembre	December is the twelfth month of the year.

Housework

do the shopping	/ˈduː ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	faire les courses	I do the shopping on Saturdays.
clean the bathroom	/ˈkliːn ðə ˈbɑːθruːm/	nettoyer les toilettes/la salle de bains	How often do you clean the bathroom ?
make the bed	/ˈmeɪk ðə ˈbed/	faire le lit	I make the bed every morning.
wash the clothes	/ˈwɒʃ ðə ˈkləʊðz/	laver le linge	I wash the clothes every week.
do the dishes	/ˈduː ðə ˈdɪʃɪz/	faire la vaisselle	He does the dishes every day.
take out the rubbish	/ˈteɪk aʊt ðə ˈrʌbɪʃ/	sortir les ordures	How often do you take out the rubbish ?

Other words & phrases

breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/	petit déjeuner	It's nice to wake up late and have a relaxing breakfast .
card (n)	/kɑːd/	carte	Nothing Day is a day for nothing – no parties, no gifts, no cards .
class (n)	/klɑːs/	cours	I am sometimes late for English class .
closed (adj)	/kləʊzd/	fermé	Something that is closed is not open.
dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/	dîner	Will gets home at 9:00 and has dinner .
Earth (n)	/ɜːθ/	Terre	Earth Day is in April.
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	finir	I finish work at 5 pm.

gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	gymnase
Halloween (n)	/hæləʊ'i:n/	Halloween
idea (n)	/aɪ'diə/	idée
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/	déjeuner
meeting (n)	/mi:tɪŋ/	réunion
nap (n)	/næp/	petit somme, sieste
nothing (pron)	/nʌθɪŋ/	rien
open (adj)	/əʊpən/	ouvert
shower (n)	/ʃaʊə/	douche
special (adj)	/speʃl/	spécial
United Nations (n)	/juːnaɪtɪd 'neɪʃnz/	Nations Unies

After his meetings, Will goes to the **gym**.

Halloween is in October.

Do you think Nothing Day is a good **idea**?

Lunch is the meal that you eat in the middle of the day.

He finishes work at 6:00 but has **meetings** after work.

When I go to work after a **nap** I'm relaxed.

Nothing Day is a time to have a break – to sit and do **nothing**.

MetroNaps is **open** from 10 am to 6 pm.

In the morning I get up, have a **shower**, get dressed and have breakfast.

Christina East thinks it's time for a new **special** holiday called Nothing Day.

United Nations Day is in October.

Unit 5

Things to take on holiday

alarm clock (n)	/ə'lɑ:m klɒk/	réveil
guide book (n)	/'gaɪd bʊk/	guide
passport (n)	/'pɑ:spɔ:t/	passeport
phrasebook (n)	/'freɪzbʊk/	manuel de conversation
sunglasses (n)	/'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/	lunettes de soleil
ticket (n)	/'tɪkɪt/	billet

An **alarm clock** is a clock that wakes you up by making a noise.

A **guide book** tells you about the museums, art galleries etc you can see in a particular place.

Remember to take your tickets and **passport**.

A **phrasebook** has lists of useful words and expressions in a particular language.

Sunglasses protect your eyes in the sun.

Remember to take your plane **tickets** and passport.

The weather

cloudy (adj)	/'klaʊdi/	nuageux
cold (adj)	/'kəʊld/	froid
cool (adj)	/'ku:l/	frais
rainy (adj)	/'reɪni/	pluvieux
snowy (adj)	/'snəʊi/	enneigé
sunny (adj)	/'sʌni/	enseleillé
warm (adj)	/'wɔ:m/	chaud
windy (adj)	/'wɪndi/	venteux

In Montreal it's **cloudy** and windy, but warm.

It's **cold** and snowy in Whitehorse.

It's **cool** in Vancouver – 13°C.

You need your umbrellas in Vancouver – it's **rainy** and cool.

It's cold and **snowy** in Whitehorse – with temperatures of -12°C.

In Toronto it's **sunny** and cold.

In Montreal it's sunny and **warm**.

It's cloudy and **windy** but warm in Montreal.

Other words & phrases

animal (n)	/ˈæniməl/	animal
available (adj)	/ə'veɪləbl/	disponible
barbeque (n)	/bɑ:bækju:/	barbecue
bilingual (adj)	/baɪ'lɪŋgwəl/	bilingue
clean (adj)	/kli:n/	propre
complimentary (adj)	/kɒmplɪ'ment(ə)ri/	gratuit
concert (n)	/kɒnsət/	concert
continental breakfast (n)	/kɒntɪnəntl 'brekfəst/	petit déjeuner
cook (v)	/kʊk/	préparer (le dîner)
design (n)	/dɪ'zaɪn/	style, design
destination (n)	/destɪ'neɪʃn/	destination
dictionary (n)	/dɪkʃnəri/	dictionnaire
draw (v)	/drɔ:/	dessiner
drive (v)	/draɪv/	conduire
electronic (adj)	/ɪlekt'rɒnɪk/	électronique
establishment (n)	/ɪstæblɪʃmənt/	établissement
exchange rate (n)	/ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ ,reɪt/	taux de change
go skiing	/gəʊ 'ski:ɪŋ/	aller skier
hear (v)	/hɪə/	entendre
ipod (n)	/aɪpɒd/	ipod
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	jazz
machine (n)	/mə'ʃi:n/	machine
money (n)	/mʌni/	argent
play chess/tennis	/pleɪ 'tʃes, 'tenɪs/	jouer aux échecs/au tennis
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/	chanter
swim (v)	/swɪm/	nager
torch (n)	/tɔ:tʃ/	lampe de poche
translate (v)	/trænz'leɪt/	traduire
translation (n)	/trænz'leɪʃn/	traduction
type (v)	/taɪp/	taper (sur un clavier)

Animals are welcome at the Shakespeare Guest House.

At the Stratford Central Hotel smoking and non-smoking rooms are **available**.

There is a garden with garden furniture and a **barbeque** area.

A **bilingual** dictionary shows words in two languages.

The rooms at the Shakespeare Guest House are **clean** and warm.

Complimentary tea and coffee is available in every room.

There are great jazz **concerts** in Montreal.

A **continental breakfast** is included with the price of your room.

Did you **cook** dinner last night?

All our rooms have modern furniture and **design**.

The USA is the most popular **destination** for Canadian tourists.

A bilingual **dictionary** shows words in two languages.

Children like **drawing** pictures.

Can you **drive** a car?

The Lingo Global contains an **electronic** dictionary.

The Shakespeare Guest House is a non-smoking **establishment**.

The **exchange rate** is now 1.78 = £1.

Banff is the perfect place to **go skiing**.

The Phraselator can **hear** a phrase and say the translation for that phrase.

We didn't bring the **ipod**.

Montreal has great **jazz** concerts.

The Phraselator and the Lingo Global 29 are two **machines** that translate languages.

Rich people have a lot of **money**.

I **play tennis** in the summer.

When you **sing**, you make music using your voice.

When you **swim** you move through water using your arms and legs.

A **torch** is a small electric light that you hold in your hand.

The Lingo Global 29 can **translate** more than 58,000 useful phrases.

With the Phraselator you can hear the **translation**.

To use the Lingo Global 29 you **type** words or phrases.

unnecessary (adj)	/ʊnˈnesəs(ə)ri/	inutile	Something that is unnecessary is not needed.
view (n)	/vju:/	vue	The Shakespeare Guest House is in a quiet, rural location with excellent views .

Unit 6

Celebrations

birthday (n)	/bɜːθdeɪ/	anniversaire	“When’s your birthday ?” “31 December.”
ceremony (n)	/ˈserəməni/	cérémonie	I didn’t go to the wedding ceremony but I went to the party.
champagne (n)	/ʃæmˈpeɪn/	champagne	It’s nice to celebrate with a glass of champagne .
congratulate (v)	/kənˈgrætʃʊleɪt/	féliciter	We congratulated Richard and gave him a gold watch.
New Year’s Eve (n)	/njuː jɪəz ˈiːv/	Saint-Sylvestre	New Year’s Eve is on 31 December.
retirement (n)	/rɪˈtaɪəmənt/	(départ à la) retraite	We gave Richard a gold watch at his retirement party.
wedding (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ/	mariage	Kyle and Sue didn’t want a big wedding and got married in the town hall.

Films & books

cartoon (n)	/kɑːtuːn/	a) dessin animé b) dessin humoristique	a) A cartoon is a film or TV programme, especially for children, with drawings of funny people or animals that seem to move. b) A cartoon is a funny drawing in a magazine or newspaper, often with words underneath.
comedy (n)	/kɒmədi/	comédie	A comedy is a funny film or book that makes you laugh.
horror (n)	/hɒrə/	horreur	A horror film or book is intended to frighten people.
love story (n)	/lʌv stɔːri/	histoire d’amour	A love story is about two people who love each other.
romance (n)	/rəʊˈmæns/	roman d’amour	A romance is a story about two people who love each other.
science fiction (n)	/saɪəns ˈfɪkʃn/	science-fiction	Science fiction is about imaginary events in the future, often about space travel and life on other planets.
thriller (n)	/θrɪlə/	thriller	A thriller is a book or film that tells an exciting story.
western (n)	/westən/	western	A western is about cowboys who lived in the western United States.

Feelings

angry (adj)	/æŋɡri/	en colère	Men don't cry when they are angry .
bored (adj)	/bɔ:d/	qui s'ennuit	When you are bored , you feel impatient because you are not interested in something or have nothing to do.
happy (adj)	/hæpi/	heureux	Men cry a lot more than women when they are happy .
nervous (adj)	/nɜ:vəs/	nerveux	When you are nervous , you feel excited and worried or slightly afraid.
sad (adj)	/sæd/	triste	Crying when you are sad will make you feel better.

Adjectives of opinion

awful (adj)	/ɔ:fl/	affreux	I hated the film. I thought it was awful .
bad (adj)	/bæd/	ne pas se sentir bien, avoir mauvaise conscience	People often cry when they are sad or feel bad .
excellent (adj)	/eksələnt/	excellent	I loved the film. I thought it was excellent .
good (adj)	/ɡʊd/	bon	David Beckham is a very good football player.
great (adj)	/ɡreɪt/	formidable	"Do you like Antonio Banderas?" "Yes, I do. I think he's great ."
horrible (adj)	/hɒrɪbl/	horrible	You use the word horrible to describe someone or something that you do not like.
lovely (adj)	/lʌvli/	beau, charmant	You use the word lovely to describe someone or something that you like.
nice (adj)	/naɪs/	bon	We had a compartment for two people, with some champagne and nice food.
terrible (adj)	/tɛrɪbl/	affreux, terrible	The weather was terrible – it rained all the time.
wonderful (adj)	/wʌndəfl/	merveilleux	We had a wonderful dinner at Richard's retirement party.

Other words & phrases

acceptable (adj)	/ək'septəbl/	acceptable	In Britain and America it is more acceptable for men to cry today.
act (v)	/ækt/	jouer (un rôle)	What films has Nicole Kidman acted in?
actor (n)	/æktə/	acteur	Christopher Reeve was a famous actor who played Superman.
athlete (n)	/æθli:t/	athlète	Athletes often cry when they win Olympic medals.
author (n)	/ɔ:θə/	auteur	J. K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books.
be born	/bɪ 'bɔ:n/	être né	"Where was Christopher Reeve born ?" "In Manhattan."
boat ride (n)	/bəʊt raɪd/	promenade en bateau	We went for a boat ride on the Thames – it was great.
buy (v)	/baɪ/	acheter	When you buy something, you pay money in order to have it.

cry (v)	/kraɪ/	pleurer
fall (v)	/fɔ:l/	tomber
favourite (adj)	/feɪv(ə)rɪt/	préféré
feel (v)	/fi:l/	se sentir
health (n)	/helθ/	santé
horse (n)	/hɔ:s/	cheval
medal (n)	/'medl/	médaille
president (n)	/'prezɪdənt/	président
psychologist (n)	/'saɪkɒlədʒɪst/	psychologue
stress (n)	/'stres/	accent
symbol (n)	/'sɪmbəl/	symbole
weekend (n)	/'wi:k'end/	fin de semaine, week-end
win (v)	/'wɪn/	gagner

People often **cry** when they are sad.
 Christopher Reeve **fell** off a horse 12 years ago.
 The Big Read was a TV show to discover Britain's **favourite** books.
 People usually **feel** better after crying.
 Crying is good for your **health**.
 A **horse** is a large animal that people ride.
 Matthew Pinsent cried when he won a gold **medal** at the Athens Olympics.
 Two recent US **presidents**, Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, have cried on TV.
 British **psychologists** say that men cry more easily than we think.
 To pronounce words correctly you must put the **stress** on the right syllable.
 The book was about **symbols** in the art of a famous painter.
 Last **weekend** I rented a DVD.
 Men often cry when their football team plays very well and **wins** a cup.

Unit 7

Food

apple (n)	/æpl/	pomme
banana (n)	/bə'nɑ:nə/	banane
bean (n)	/bi:n/	haricot
bread (n)	/bred/	pain
butter (n)	/'bʌtə/	beurre
cake (n)	/keɪk/	gâteau
carrot (n)	/'kærət/	carotte
cheese (n)	/'tʃi:z/	fromage
chicken (n)	/'tʃɪkɪn/	poulet
chips (n pl)	/'tʃɪps/	frites
chocolate (n)	/'tʃɒklət/	chocolat
corn (n)	/kɔ:n/	maïs
curry (n)	/'kʌrɪ/	curry
diet (n)	/'daɪət/	régime
egg (n)	/eg/	œuf

Every morning I had three **apples**, two bananas and a glass of water for breakfast.
 Every morning I had three apples and two **bananas** for breakfast.
 Rice and **beans** is a popular meal in Latin America.
 Most people eat **bread** for breakfast.
Butter is a yellow food that you put on bread.
 We ate some chocolate **cake** for dessert.
 A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable.
 A Marguerita pizza is covered with tomato sauce and **cheese**.
Chicken is a common type of white meat.
 Too many **chips** are bad for you.
 We had some **chocolate** cake for dessert.
 It's a simple Mexican dish with rice, beans and **corn**.
 I love spicy **curries**!
 I didn't lose one kilogram on the two Fs **diet** – it's awful.
 Bacon and **eggs** is a typical British breakfast.

fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	poisson
fruit (n)	/fru:t/	fruit
garlic (n)	/gɑ:lɪk/	ail
ice cream (n)	/aɪs 'kri:m/	glace
lemon (n)	/lemən/	citron
lettuce (n)	/letɪs/	laitue
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	lait
nutrition (n)	/nju:'trɪʃn/	nutrition
onion (n)	/ˈʌnjən/	oignon
orange (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	orange
pasta (n)	/pæstə/	pâtes
pepper (n)	/pepə/	poivre
potato (n)	/pə'teɪtəʊ/	pomme de terre
rice (n)	/raɪs/	riz
salt (n)	/sɔlt/	sel
sausage (n)	/sɔsɪdʒ/	saucisse
shellfish (n)	/ʃelɪfɪʃ/	crustacés
spinach (n)	/spɪnɪdʒ/	épinards
soup (n)	/su:p/	soupe, potage
steak (n)	/steɪk/	steak
sugar (n)	/ʃʊgə/	sucre
tomato (n)	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/	tomate
vegetable (n)	/vedʒətəbl/	légume
water (n)	/wɔ:tə/	eau
wine (n)	/waɪn/	vin

Describing food

cold (adj)	/kəʊld/	froid
cooked (adj)	/kʊkt/	cuit
delicious (adj)	/drɪ'lɪʃəs/	délicieux
hot (adj)	/hɒt/	chaud
raw (adj)	/rɔ:/	cru
salty (adj)	/sɔlti/	salé

Do you prefer **fish** or meat?

You should eat two or three pieces of **fruit** every day.

Garlic is a small round white vegetable that gives a strong flavour to food.

Ice cream is a cold, sweet food made from sugar and cream that children love.

A **lemon** is a small, round yellow fruit.

Tomato salad consists of **lettuce** and tomatoes.

Milk and eggs are dairy products.

The **Nutrition** Reference Guide tells you about different types of food.

Add an **onion** and some garlic to the oil and cook the paella.

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

Spaghetti is a type of **pasta**.

Put some salt and **pepper** on your paella.

Don't eat too many **potatoes** if you're on a diet.

Rice is the most important food of 50% of the world's population.

Add **salt**, pepper and a lemon to the paella.

For paella you need different types of shellfish and Spanish **sausages**.

Paella consists of rice and different types of **shellfish**.

Spinach is a vegetable with dark green leaves that are eaten raw in salads or cooked.

I love thick **soup** in the winter.

Steak is the meat from a cow.

Do you have **sugar** in tea and coffee?

Spaghetti bolognese is spaghetti with meat and **tomato** sauce.

You have to eat a lot of **vegetables** if you're on a diet.

Drinking **water** is good for you.

Do you prefer red or white **wine**?

spicy (adj)	/ˈspaɪsi/	épicé
sweet (adj)	/swi:t/	sucré

I can't eat Mexican food. It's too **spicy**.
There's a lot of sugar in this coffee. It's too **sweet**.

Eating out

bill (n)	/bɪl/	addition
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜ:t/	dessert
main course (n)	/meɪn ˈkɔ:s/	plat principal
meal (n)	/mi:l/	repas
menu (n)	/ˈmenju:/	menu
tip (n)	/tɪp/	pourboire
waiter (n)	/ˈweɪtə/	serveur, Monsieur !
waitress (n)	/ˈweɪtrəs/	serveuse

When we finished the meal we asked for the **bill**.
We ate chocolate cake for **dessert**.
For the **main course** we had fish.
Fast food **meals** consist of chips, burgers, sausages etc.
We looked at the **menu**.
We left a **tip** for the waiter/waitress.
Waiter, could we have a menu please?
The **waitress** asked us what we wanted to eat.

Unit 8

Transport

airport (n)	/eəpɔ:t/	aéroport
bicycle (n)	/ˈbaɪsɪkl/	vélo
boat (n)	/bəʊt/	bateau
bus (n)	/bʌs/	(auto)bus
bus stop (n)	/bʌs stɒp/	arrêt d'autobus
car (n)	/kɑ:/	voiture
car park (n)	/kɑ: pɑ:k/	parc de stationnement
drive (v)	/draɪv/	conduire
motorbike (n)	/ˈməʊtəbaɪk/	moto
on foot	/ɒn ˈfʊt/	à pied
plane (n)	/pleɪn/	avion
port (n)	/pɔ:t/	port
ride (v)	/raɪd/	monter, aller (à vélo)
station (n)	/ˈsteɪʃn/	gare
train (n)	/treɪn/	train
underground (n)	/ˌʌndəgraʊnd/	métro

I don't like waiting for a long time at the **airport**.
More people use public transport and **bicycles** now in London.
A **boat** is a small vehicle that people use for travelling on water.
My husband hardly ever takes taxis. He usually goes by **bus**.
A **bus stop** is a place where you wait for a bus.
Cars are more dangerous than planes.
A **car park** is an area or building where people can leave their cars.
A lot of people like listening to music while they **drive**.
A **motorbike** is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine that looks like a large, heavy bicycle.
"Shall we go by car?" "No, let's go **on foot**."
Planes are about 29 times safer than cars.
A **port** is an area of water where ships stop.
Do you sometimes **ride** a bicycle to work?
The train stops at the next **station**.
I go by **train** to work.
A lot of people in London take the **underground** to work.

Action verbs

kiss (v)	/kɪs/	embrasser
run (v)	/rʌn/	courir
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/	chanter
sleep (v)	/sli:p/	dormir
smoke (v)	/sməʊk/	fumer
walk (v)	/wɔ:k/	marcher

One of the pictures on p. 85 shows a man and woman **kissing**.
 When you **run** you move your legs and feet quickly to go somewhere.
 When you **sing** you make music using your voice.
 One of the pictures on p. 85 shows a baby **sleeping**.
 You **smoke** too many cigarettes.
 He **walks** to work every day.

Other words & phrases

accident (n)	/ˈæksɪdənt/	accident
adult (n)	/ˈædʌlt/	adulte
alone (adj)	/ə'ləʊn/	seul
common (adj)	/'kɒmən/	courant
course (n)	/kɔ:s/	stage
exactly (adv)	/ɪg'zæktli/	exactement
fear (n)	/fiə/	peur
flight (n)	/flaɪt/	vol
follow (n)	/'fɒləʊ/	suivre
hand (n)	/'hænd/	main
law (n)	/'lɔ:/	loi
phobia (n)	/'fəʊbiə/	phobie
photograph (n)	/'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/	photographie
pilot (n)	/'paɪlət/	pilote
police station (n)	/'pəli:s steɪʃn/	poste de police
safe (adj)	/'seɪf/	sûr
security (n)	/'sɪkjʊəriti/	sécurité
stranger (n)	/'streɪndʒə/	étranger
survive (v)	/'sʌvaɪv/	survivre
take (v)	/'teɪk/	prendre (un taxi)

The chances of being in a plane **accident** are about 0.000000004%.
 More than 10 million British **adults** are afraid of flying.
 If you can't stand flying you are not **alone**.
 Fear of flying is one of the most **common** phobias in the world.
 There was a one-day **course** at the airport for people afraid of flying.
 The pilot explained **exactly** how a plane works.
Fear of flying is one of the most common phobias in the world.
 The most difficult part of the course was the 45-minute **flight**.
 A man in a hat **followed** me into the restaurant.
 During the flight some people held **hands** and some people cried.
 In 2003 the mayor of London made a new **law** to help reduce traffic.
 Fear of flying is one of the most common **phobias** in the world.
 We stopped to take some **photographs**.
 The **pilot** explained exactly how a plane works.
 A **police station** is the building where the local police works.
 Planes are about 29 times **safer** than cars.
 I don't like going through **security** – it makes me nervous.
 I don't like talking to **strangers** on planes.
 After the 45-minute flight I felt I could get on a plane and **survive**.
 She **took** a taxi home from the party.

Unit 9

Clothes

boot (n)	/bu:t/	botte	A boot is a type of shoe that covers your foot and part of your leg.
dress (n)	/dres/	robe	A dress is a piece of clothing that covers a woman's body and part of her legs.
jacket (n)	/dʒækɪt/	veste	A jacket is a short coat that covers the upper part of the body.
jeans (n)	/dʒi:nz/	jeans	Jeans are trousers made of heavy cotton cloth and are often blue.
jumper (n)	/'dʒʌmpə/	pull, pull-over	A jumper is a warm piece of clothing that covers your upper body and arms.
shirt (n)	/'ʃɜ:t/	chemise	For a man, I think a shirt and tie make a good impression at an interview.
shoe (n)	/'ʃu:/	chaussure	A shoe is the thing that you wear on your foot, usually over socks.
skirt (n)	/'skɜ:t/	jupe	A skirt is a piece of clothing for a woman that hangs from the waist.
tie (n)	/'taɪ/	cravate	For a man, I think a shirt and tie make a good impression at an interview.
trainers (n pl)	/'treɪnəz/	baskets, chaussures de sport	Trainers are comfortable shoes that you wear for doing sport.
trousers (n)	/'traʊzəz/	pantalon	Trousers are a piece of clothing for men and women that cover the body from the waist to the feet and that are divided into separate parts for each leg.
T-shirt (n)	/'ti:ʃɜ:t/	tee-shirt	A T-shirt is a soft shirt with short sleeves and no collar.

Body

arm (n)	/'ɑ:m/	bras	Stretch your arms and your hands as exercise.
back (n)	/'bæk/	dos	When you sit for a long time keep your back straight and your feet on the floor.
chest (n)	/'tʃest/	poitrine	Your chest is the upper front part of your body between your neck and your stomach.
elbow (n)	/'elbəʊ/	coude	Your elbow is the part in the middle of your arm where it bends.
finger (n)	/'fɪŋgə/	doigt	Your fingers are the long thin parts on the end of your hands.
foot/feet (n)	/'fʊt, fi:t/	pied(s)	When you sit for a long time keep your back straight and your feet on the floor.
hand (n)	/'hænd/	main	In Canada you should shake a person's hand for the first meeting.
head (n)	/'hed/	tête	Many English-speaking countries have the Queen of England's head on their coins.
knee (n)	/'ni:/	genou	Your knee is the part in the middle of your leg where it bends.
leg (n)	/'leg/	jambe	Your leg is one of the two parts of your body to which your feet are attached.
neck (n)	/'nek/	cou	You can hurt your arms, your neck and your wrists if you sit for a long time every day.

shoulder (n)	/ˈʃəʊldə/	épaule
stomach (n)	/ˈstʌmək/	estomac
wrist (n)	/rɪst/	poignet

Stretch your arms, your hands and your **shoulders** as exercise.

Your **stomach** is the part of your body where food goes after you have eaten it.

You can hurt your arms, your neck and your **wrists** if you sit for a long time every day.

Face

cheek (n)	/tʃi:k/	joue
chin (n)	/tʃɪn/	menton
ear (n)	/ɪə/	oreille
eye (n)	/aɪ/	œil
hair (n)	/heə/	cheveux
mouth (n)	/maʊθ/	bouche
nose (n)	/nəʊz/	nez
tooth/teeth (n)	/tu:θ, ti:θ/	dent(s)

Your **cheek** is the soft part on each side of your face below your eyes.

Your **chin** is the part of your face below your mouth.

Your **ear** is one of the two parts at the side of your head that you hear with.

Your **eye** is one of the two things in your face that you see with.

Hair is what grows on your head and can be black, brown or blond.

Your **mouth** is the part of your face below your nose that you use to eat and speak.

Your **nose** is the part of your face above your nose that you use for smelling.

Your **teeth** are the hard white objects inside your mouth that you use for biting.

Health problems

cold (n)	/kəʊld/	rhume
headache (n)	/ˈhedɪk/	mal de tête
hurt (v)	/hɜ:t/	se faire mal à
ill (adj)	/ɪl/	malade
stomachache (adj)	/ˈstʌməkɪk/	mal de ventre
tired (adj)	/ˈtaɪɪəd/	fatigué
toothache (adj)	/ˈtu:θɪk/	rage de dents

When you have a **cold** you have a red nose and you sneeze.

When you've got a **headache**, your head hurts.

You can **hurt** your back, your arms, your neck and your wrists if you sit for a long time.

I feel **ill** – I've got a headache and I feel sick.

I had a **stomachache** after eating a big meal.

I feel **tired** because I've been working very hard.

If your **toothache** is bad you must go to the dentist.

Unit 10

Places in a city

bank (n)	/bæŋk/	banque
disco (n)	/ˈdɪskəʊ/	discothèque

You mustn't smoke in any offices or **banks** in Ireland.

A **disco** is a place where people dance to popular music.

hospital (n)	/ˈhɒspɪtl/	hôpital	A hospital is a place where people go when they are ill or injured.
hotel (n)	/həʊˈtel/	hôtel	The Cape Grace is a five-star hotel next to the sea in Cape Town.
library (n)	/ˈlaɪbrəri/	bibliothèque	You must take the books back to the library .
nightclub (n)	/ˈnaɪtklʌb/	boîte de nuit	The nightclub closes at 3 am.
school (n)	/sku:l/	école	A school is a place where children go to learn.
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	étal (au marché), boutique	There are hundreds of little shops at the market.
shopping centre (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ sentə/	centre commercial	The shopping centre is in the middle of the town.
stadium (n)	/ˈsteɪdiəm/	stade	A stadium is a large building where people watch sports events.
town hall (n)	/taʊn ˈhɔ:l/	hôtel de ville	A town hall is a building that has all the offices of a town's local government.

Describing a town/city

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbju:tɪfl/	beau	Cape Town is one of South Africa's most beautiful cities.
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔ:ɪŋ/	ennuyeux	It's a grey and boring city.
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/	bon marché	Travelling by bus is cheap .
cosmopolitan (adj)	/kɒzˌmɒˈpɒlɪtn/	cosmopolite	Most people think that Toronto is more cosmopolitan than Ottawa.
dangerous (adj)	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	dangereux	Sharks are one of the most dangerous animals in the world.
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	cher	The Cape Grace is a five-star hotel that's very expensive .
friendly (adj)	/ˈfrendli/	amical	Canadians say that people from other cities are more friendly than Torontonians.
historical (adj)	/hɪsˈtɒrɪkl/	historique	Are there any beautiful or historical buildings in your city?
interesting (adj)	/ˈɪntərəstɪŋ/	intéressant	Toronto is more interesting because it's bigger and more cosmopolitan.
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒdən/	moderne	The new museum is very modern .
noisy (adj)	/ˈnɔɪzi/	bruyant	Our hotel was very noisy because of all the traffic.
polluted (adj)	/pəˈlu:tɪd/	pollué	The air is often very polluted in big cities.
quiet (adj)	/ˈkwaɪjət/	tranquille	The village is very quiet after dark.
safe (adj)	/seɪf/	sans danger	London is a safe city if you are careful.
ugly (adj)	/ˈʌɡli/	laid	A lot of modern buildings are ugly .
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌnˈfrendli/	hostile	Big cities can be unfriendly places.

go + ing

go dancing	/gəʊ ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/	aller danser	The Docksides nightclub is a good place to go dancing and have a good time.
go diving	/gəʊ ˈdaɪvɪŋ/	faire de la plongée	You can go diving with sharks in Gansbaai, Cape Town.
go sightseeing	/gəʊ ˈsaɪtsi:ɪŋ/	faire du tourisme	You can go sightseeing on Robben Island.

go shopping	/gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	faire les courses/les magasins	What's the best place to go shopping for clothes?
go swimming	/gəʊ 'swɪmɪŋ/	aller nager	At Cape Grace you can go swimming in the pool or relax in the spa.
go walking	/gəʊ 'wɔ:kɪŋ/	aller se promener	You can go walking on the top of Table Mountain.

Size & colours

big (adj)	/bɪg/	grand	The Docksides is the biggest nightclub in South Africa.
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/	foncé	My favourite colour is dark red.
gold (adj)	/gəʊld/	doré	Gold is the colour of the valuable yellow metal that is used for making jewellery.
large (adj)	/lɑ:dʒ/	grand	The photo on p. 108 shows a large white and blue football shirt.
light (adj)	/laɪt/	clair	A light colour is pale in colour, not dark.
silver (adj)	/'sɪlvə/	argenté	The photo on p. 108 shows a silver keyring.
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/	petit	Alicante is smaller than Madrid.
tiny (adj)	/'taɪni/	tout petit, minuscule	Can you see the tiny silver keychain on p. 108?

Other words & phrases

apartheid (n)	/ə'pɑ:thaɪt/	apartheid	Robben Island was one of South Africa's worst prisons during apartheid .
at least	/ət 'li:st/	au moins	You must keep at least one hand on a bicycle.
bizarre (adj)	/'bɪzɑ:/	bizarre	Something that is bizarre is very strange.
carry (v)	/'kæəri/	porter	In most American cities you needn't have a permit to buy or carry a gun.
dancefloor (n)	/dɑ:nsflo:/	piste de danse	The Docksides nightclub has a dancefloor for 5,000 people.
get dressed	/get 'drest/	s'habiller	You must get dressed in your hotel room, not in your car, if you want to go swimming in Destin, Florida.
gun (n)	/gʌn/	arme à feu	You needn't have a permit to buy a gun .
illegal (adj)	/'ɪli:gl/	illégal	It's illegal to predict the future in Yamhill, Oregon.
jewellery (n)	/'dʒuəlri/	bijoux	You can find cheap jewellery and quality clothes at the shopping centre.
keyring (n)	/'ki:rɪŋ/	chaîne porte-clés	The picture on p. 108 shows a tiny silver keyring .
lose (v)	/lu:z/	perdre	If you lose your pet tiger, you must call the police within one hour in Canton, Ohio.
offer (v)	/ɒfə/	offrir	Paragraphs 1–6 describe some of the best things Cape Town has to offer .
permit (n)	/'pɜ:mɪt/	permis	In most American cities you needn't have a permit to carry a gun.
pig (n)	/'pɪg/	cochon	You mustn't take a pig to the beach in Miami Beach, Florida.
quality (n)	/'kwɒlɪti/	qualité	The air quality in White Plains is better than in New York.

shark (n)	/ʃɑ:k/
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/
skill (n)	/skɪl/
snake (n)	/sneɪk/
spa (n)	/spa:/
strange (adj)	/streɪndʒ/
stressed (adj)	/strest/
teddy bear (n)	/ˈtedi beə/
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/
towel (n)	/taʊl/

requin
crier
compétence
serpent
station thermale
étrange
stressé
ours en peluche
lancer
serviette de toilette

The ocean near Cape Town is famous for **sharks**.
 You must not **shout** or sing in public at night in the town of Topeka, Kansas.
 A **skill** is the ability to do something well.
 In Toledo, Ohio it's against the law to throw a **snake** at another person.
 At Cape Grace hotel you can go swimming in the pool or relax in the **spa**.
 Do you have any **strange** laws in your town or country?
 Relaxing in a spa is wonderful if you are **stressed**.
 There are some bright red **teddy bears** with England on them in the gift shop.
 It's illegal to **throw** a snake at another person in Toledo, Ohio.
 There are some yellow **towels** in the gift shop on p. 108.

Unit 11

Jobs

accountant (n)	/ə'kaʊntənt/
actor (n)	/æktə/
builder (n)	/bɪldə/
doctor (n)	/dɒktə/
nurse (n)	/nɜ:s/
secretary (n)	/sekɹətɹi/
security guard (n)	/sɪ'kjʊərəti gɑ:d/
vet (n)	/vet/
waiter (n)	/weɪtə/

comptable
acteur
entrepreneur en bâtiment
médecin
infirmière
secrétaire
garde de sécurité
vétérinaire
serveur

An **accountant** is someone whose job is to prepare financial records for a company or person.
 An **actor** is someone who performs in plays and films.
 A **builder** is someone whose job is to build and repair houses.
 In Britain 25% of new **doctors** every year come from other countries.
 Are **nurses** usually women in your country?
 I met my ex-husband when I was his **secretary**.
 A **security guard** looks after a building at night.
 A **vet** is a doctor for animals.
 A **waiter** is a man who serves people in a restaurant or café.

Describing work

badly-paid (adj)	/bædli peɪd/
employed (adj)	/ɪm'plɔɪd/
full-time (adj)	/fʊltaɪm/
part-time (adj)	/pɑ:taɪm/
permanent (adj)	/pɜ:mənənt/

mal payé
employé
à plein temps
à temps partiel
(contrat) à durée indéterminée (CDI)

A **badly-paid** job is one in which you do not get a lot of money.
 My brother is **employed** as a vet.
 I have a **full-time** job in an office.
 In the future **part-time** jobs will be more common than full-time jobs.
 She has a **permanent** job with a bank.

temporary (adj)	/ˈtempərəri/	temporaire	A temporary job is one that you do only for a limited period of time.
unemployed (adj)	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/	au chômage	Someone who is unemployed does not have a job.
well-paid (adj)	/wel peɪd/	bien payé	A well-paid job pays you a lot of money.

Collocations with *make & do*

do a good job	/ˌduː ə ɡʊd ˈdʒɒb/	faire du bon travail	I usually do a good job when I'm motivated.
do homework	/ˌduː ˈhəʊmwɜːk/	faire ses devoirs	I always do my homework every night.
make a friend	/meɪk ə ˈfrend/	se faire un ami	Happy people make friends more easily.
make a mistake	/meɪk ə mɪˈsteɪk/	faire une erreur	I sometimes make mistakes in English.
make coffee	/meɪk ˈkɒfi/	faire du café	I never make coffee in the morning. I make tea.
make plans	/meɪk ˈplænz/	faire des projets	It's important to make plans for the future.

Phrasal verbs

ask out (v)	/ɑːsk ˈaʊt/	inviter qqn à sortir	If you ask someone out , you invite them to go somewhere with you because you want to start a romantic relationship with them.
break up (v)	/breɪk ˈʌp/	rompre (avec qqn)	If two people break up , they end a romantic relationship.
get along (v)	/ɡet əˈlɒŋ/	bien s'entendre avec qqn	If two people get along , they like each other and are friendly to each other.
get up (v)	/ɡet ˈʌp/	se lever	When you get up in the morning, you get out of bed.
go out (v)	/ɡəʊ ˈaʊt/	sortir avec qqn	If you go out with someone, you have a romantic relationship with them.

Other words & phrases

chance (n)	/tʃɑːns/	chance, possibilité	When you make a mistake, see this as a chance to learn something new.
chapter (n)	/tʃæptə/	chapitre	Each chapter of the book <i>Futurework</i> is about a different subject.
invisible (adj)	/ɪnˈvɪzəbl/	invisible	Something that is invisible cannot be seen.
opportunity (n)	/ɒpəˈtjuːnɪti/	opportunité	An opportunity is a chance to do something.
public (adj)	/ˈpʌblɪk/	public	The National Health Service is a public health service in Britain.
quit (v)	/kwɪt/	arrêter (de faire qqch)	It's hard to quit smoking.
regret (v)	/rɪˈɡret/	regretter	If you don't make an appointment with the dentist, you will regret it later.
save (money) (v)	/seɪv/	économiser	It's never too late to save money and it needn't be a lot.
volunteer work (n)	/vɒlənˈtɪə wɜːk/	travail bénévole	People who do volunteer work help other people.

Unit 12

Music

band (n)	/bənd/	groupe (de musique)	The Rolling Stones are a famous pop band .
classical (music) (n)	/klæsɪkl/	(musique) classique	Classical music is music written by composers such as Mozart and Beethoven.
folk (music) (n)	/fəʊk/	(musique) folklorique	Folk music is traditional music from a particular country or region.
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	jazz	Jazz is a type of music with a strong lively beat in which the musicians often make up the music as they play.
musician (n)	/mjuːzɪn/	musicien	The musicians Prince, Seal and Annie Lennox say that Joni Mitchell was an influence on their music.
pop (music) (n)	/pɒp/	(musique) pop	Pop music is a type of music, usually played on electronic instruments, that a lot of young people like.
R&B (n)	/ɑːr ən 'biː/	rhythm et blues	Aretha Franklin has sung some of the most famous R&B songs in history.
rap (n)	/ræp/	rap	Rap is a type of music where someone talks over a strong musical beat.
rock (music) (n)	/rɒk/	rock	Rock music is a type of music that uses a heavy regular beat, electric guitars and singing.
singer (n)	/sɪŋə/	chanteur	I think Robbie Williams is a great singer .
song (n)	/sɒŋ/	chanson	Bob Dylan has written more than 450 songs .
songwriter (n)	/sɒŋraɪtə/	parolier, compositeur	Joni Mitchell is one of the most important women songwriters of the twentieth century.

Media

camera (n)	/kæmrə/	appareil-photo, caméra	A camera is a piece of equipment used for taking photographs or for making films.
game show (n)	/geɪm ʃəʊ/	jeu télévisé	A game show is a TV programme in which people play games in order to win prizes.
journalist (n)	/dʒɜːnəlɪst/	journaliste	A journalist is someone who writes articles or interviews people for a newspaper or for TV.
newspaper (n)	/njuːzpeɪpə/	journal	Have you ever had your photo in the newspaper ?
radio (n)	/reɪdiəʊ/	radio	Have you ever called a radio programme with a question?
the (morning/evening) news (n)	/ðə 'njuːz/	nouvelles (du matin/du soir)	Football players are always in the news a lot.

Other words & phrases

achievement (n)	/ə'tʃi:vmənt/	réussite, réalisation	An achievement is something very good or special that someone does.
award (n)	/ə'wɔ:d/	prix, distinction honorifique	The Lifetime Achievement award is for individuals or groups who have made an important contribution to the music business.
beginning (n)	/br'gɪnɪŋ/	commencement	Every end is a new beginning .
brochure (n)	/brəʊʃə/	brochure	The text on p. 126 is an advertisement brochure for a language school.
choose (v)	/tʃu:z/	choisir	<i>Time</i> magazine chooses the Person of the Year.
lifetime (n)	/laɪftaɪm/	de toute une vie	Joni Mitchell received the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award in 2002.
memorise (v)	/meməraɪz/	mémoriser	Learning English isn't only grammar and lots of vocabulary to memorize – you can also learn with films and songs.

Basics 1 Language reference

A, an, plurals

On emploie *a* ou *an* avec les substantifs au singulier.

On emploie *a* devant un substantif qui commence par une consonne.

a TV
a pen
a door

On emploie *an* devant un substantif que commence par une voyelle.

an apple
an ID card
an earring

On forme le pluriel des substantifs en ajoutant *-s*, *-es*, *-ies*, au singulier.

-s
pen pens
door doors
apple apples

-es
sandwich sandwiches
bus buses

-ies
dictionary dictionaries
baby babies

! Ne pas employer *a/an* avec des substantifs au pluriel.

✓ a door
✗ a doors

Language reference 1

Verb *to be*: present simple

Forme affirmative				
Forme complète			Forme contractée	
I	am	from Canada.	I'm	fine.
He/She/It	is		He's/She's/It's	
You/We/They	are		You're/We're/They're	

Pour mettre le verbe *to be* à la forme négative, ajouter *not* (ou *n't*) après le verbe.

Forme négative	
Forme complète	Forme contractée
I am not from Spain.	I'm not from Spain.
He/She/It is not a teacher.	He/She/It isn't a teacher.
You/We/They are not in class.	You/We/They aren't in class. ou You're/We're/They're not in class.

Pour mettre le verbe *to be* à la forme interrogative, le placer avant le sujet.

verbe sujet

Are you married?

Forme interrogative		
Am	I	30 years old?
Is	he/she/it	
Are	you/we/they	
Réponse abrégée		
Yes, No,	I	am. 'm not.
	he/she/it	is. isn't.
	you/we/they	are. aren't.

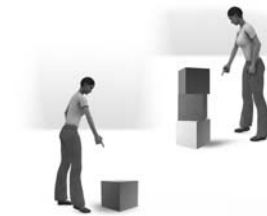
Possessive adjectives

I	my	<i>It's my book.</i>
you	your	<i>What's your name?</i>
he	his	<i>It's his mobile phone.</i>
she	her	<i>Is it her pen?</i>
it	its	<i>What's its name?</i>
we	our	<i>It's our class.</i>
they	their	<i>I am their teacher.</i>

Les adjectifs possessifs se placent avant le substantif.

This/these/that/those

Employer *this/these* pour parler de choses qui sont ici, tout près.



Employer *that/those* pour parler de choses qui sont là, plus loin.



Language reference 2

Present Simple

Employer le present simple pour parler de choses qui sont généralement vraies.

I go to an American university.

We live in Malaga.

Forme affirmative		
I	speaks	English.
He/She/It	speaks	
You/We/They	speaks	

Le verbe ne change pas sauf avec *he/she/it*. Pour *he/she/it*, ajouter *-s*.

Formation: present simple des verbes avec *he/she/it*.

Pour la plupart des verbes: ajouter *-s*.

work – works eat – eats like – likes play – plays

Pour les verbes se terminant par une consonne + *y*: *y – ies*.

study – studies

Pour les verbes se terminant par *-ch, -sh, o*: ajouter *-es*.

do – does watch – watches

Noter: *have – has*

Pour la forme négative, employer *don't* + le verbe à l'infinitif ou *doesn't* (pour *he/she/it*) + le verbe à l'infinitif.

sujet	auxiliaire + not	infinitif	
<i>I</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>in Britain.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>a boyfriend.</i>

Forme négative			
I	don't	live	in a house.
He/She/It	doesn't		
You/We/They	don't		

Pour la forme interrogative, mettre *do/does* devant le sujet et le verbe à l'infinitif après le sujet.

auxiliaire	sujet	infinitif	
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>English?</i>
<i>Does</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>listen</i>	<i>to music?</i>

Répondre à ces questions par des réponses abrégées.

Do you speak English?

Yes, I do.

Does he have a big family?

No, he doesn't.

Forme interrogative		
Do	I	work?
Does	he/she/it	
Do	you/we/they	
Réponse abrégée		
Yes, No,	I	do. don't.
	he/she/it	does. doesn't.
	you/we/they	do. don't.

Wh- questions

What, where, when, who, why et *how* sont des mots interrogatifs. Les placer au début d'une phrase interrogative.

How are you?

Where are you from?

What is his name?

Who does he live with?

Why does he live at home?

Adjectives

Les adjectifs précèdent les substantifs.

a black cat
the big house

Les adjectifs se placent aussi après le verbe *to be*.

Nancy is tall.
Her hair is long.

Les adjectifs n'ont pas de pluriel.

The old men.

Possessive 's

On emploie *'s* pour exprimer la possession.

John's cousin
my son's bedroom

Si le mot se termine par *-s*, ajouter *'*.

His parents' house. The babies' rooms.

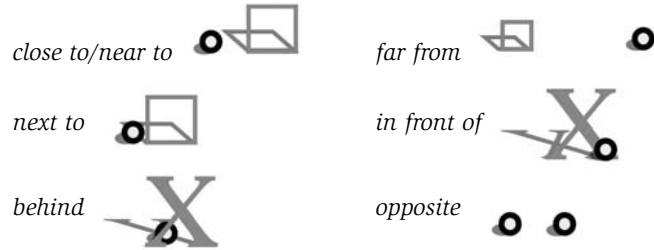
Et non ~~*the room of my son, the house of his parents.*~~

Language reference 3

Prepositions of place



Autres prépositions de lieu:



Les prépositions de lieu précèdent les substantifs.

in London *close to* the school *behind* the market

I live *close to/near to* the city centre.

I live *far from* the city centre.

They live *next to* my house.

Her house is *in front of* the school.

There's a big garden *behind* the house.

The flat is *opposite* the hospital.

I work *at* home.

Et non: I work ~~in~~ home.

There is/there are

Forme affirmative		
There	is	a tennis court.
	are	three kitchens.
Forme négative		
There	isn't	a restaurant.
	aren't	any public telephones.

Forme interrogative & réponse abrégée				
Is	there	a bathroom?	Yes, No,	there is. there isn't.
Are		any offices?	Yes, No,	there are. there aren't.

On emploie *How many* à la forme interrogative:

How many bedrooms are there? There are 32 bedrooms.

A, an, some & any

a/an

On emploie *a/an* avec un substantif au singulier.

I have a desk in my room.

some

On emploie *some* avec un substantif au pluriel dans une phrase affirmative.

There are some lamps here.

any

On emploie *any* avec un substantif au pluriel dans une phrase négative.

Do you have any curtains?

There aren't any boys here.

Language reference 4

Prepositions of time: *in, at, on*

On emploie les prépositions *in, on* et *at* pour exprimer le temps.

in + les mois, les années, le matin l'après-midi le soir

in March, in the morning

on + les noms de jour et les dates précises

on Monday, on January 16th

at + l'heure précise; aussi *at night*

at four o'clock

On emploie *at* avec *night* et *the weekend*:

at night, at the weekend

On emploie *at* avec certains jours de l'année:

at Christmas, at Easter

Frequency adverbs and phrases

On emploie les adverbes de fréquence pour exprimer le nombre de fois que l'on effectue une action.

How often do you do the housework?

I never do the housework.

always often usually sometimes hardly ever/rarely never

100%

0%

Les adverbes de fréquence se placent avant le verbe (sauf *be*).

He never makes the bed.

Les adverbes de fréquence se placent après le verbe *be*.

He's always on the phone.

On peut aussi employer les locutions suivantes:

every day/month/year

once a week/month/year

Ces locutions se placent au début ou à la fin de la phrase.

I make the bed every morning.

Once a year he washes the clothes.

Language reference 5

Can/Can't

Can est un verbe auxiliaire de mode. Cela veut dire:

- qu'il accompagne les verbes à l'infinitif sans *to*.
- qu'il est invariable à toutes les personnes.
- que l'on ajoute *not* (*n't*) à la forme négative.
- qu'à la forme interrogative, il se place avant le sujet et que le verbe à l'infinitif se place après le sujet.

Forme affirmative

I You He/She/It We They	can	speak another language.
-------------------------------------	-----	-------------------------

Forme négative

I You He/She/It We They	can't	speak another language.
-------------------------------------	-------	-------------------------

I can speak French.

I can't understand.

Et non ~~*I can to speak French.*~~

Et non ~~*I don't can understand.*~~

Forme interrogative et réponse abrégée

Can	I you he/she/it we they	repeat that, please?	
	Yes,	I you he/she/it	can.
	No,	we they	can't.

Language reference 5

Can you hear me?

Et non ~~Do you can hear me?~~

Can a différents emplois.

On emploie *can* pour exprimer une capacité.

I can speak English.

On emploie *can* pour demander la permission de faire quelque chose.

Can I use your phone?

Past simple *was/were*

Le past simple de *be* est *was/were*

I was in Canada.

We weren't in a lovely hotel.

Forme affirmative & forme négative

I He/She/It	was wasn't	on holiday.
You We They	were weren't	

Forme interrogative

Was	I he/she/it	in Toronto?
Were	you we they	

Réponse abrégée

Yes, No,	I he/she/it	was. wasn't.
	you/we/they	were. weren't.

Past simple regular verbs

Pour la plupart des verbes réguliers, ajouter -ed au verbe pour former le past simple.

He closed the door.

He walked to work.

He started work at nine o'clock.

Forme affirmative

I You He/She/It We They	packed	the bags.
-------------------------------------	--------	-----------

Pour la forme négative, employer l'auxiliaire *did* et *did not (didn't)* et le verbe à l'infinitif.

Forme négative

I You He/She/It We They	didn't	visit	the museum.
-------------------------------------	--------	-------	-------------

Pour la forme interrogative, mette *did* devant le sujet et le verbe à l'infinitif après le sujet.

Forme interrogative

Did	I you he/she/it we they	remember	the passports?
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Language reference 6

Past simple irregular verbs

Au past simple, beaucoup de verbes courants sont irréguliers.

eat – ate go – went make – made see – saw have – had

Forme affirmative		
I		
You		
He/She/It	went	to the party.
We		
They		

À la page 159 figure la liste des verbes irréguliers au passé.

À la forme négative et à la forme interrogative, la règle est la même que pour les verbes réguliers. Voir Language reference 5, page 35.

Past time expressions & ago

On emploie les expressions suivantes avec le past simple.

yesterday/last night/week/Saturday/month/year

Ces expressions se placent au début ou à la fin de la phrase.

*I saw a film **last night**.*

***Yesterday** I had English class.*

On exprime aussi des périodes de temps avec *ago* et le past simple. *Ago* se place en général à la fin de la phrase.

*I saw the film **two weeks ago**.*

*They booked their tickets **six months ago**.*

Adverbs of manner

On emploie les adverbes de manière pour dire comment on effectue une action.

*Bill Clinton cried **quietly**.*

*The football team played **well**.*

Les adverbes de manière se placent en général à la fin de la phrase.

Pour former un adverbes de manière, on ajoute habituellement *-ly* à l'adjectif correspondant.

quiet – quietly slow – slowly bad – badly

Pour les adjectifs se terminant par *-y*, on transforme *y* en *-ily*.

easy – easily noisy – noisily

Pour certains adverbes, il n'y a pas de modifications.

late – late fast – fast hard – hard early – early

L'adverbe correspondant à *good* est *well*.

*They are **good** players. They play **well**.*

Language reference 7

Countable & uncountable nouns

Les substantifs se divisent en deux catégories, les dénombrables et les indénombrables.

Noms dénombrables	Noms indénombrables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ils ont un pluriel <i>This dish has five eggs.</i> on emploie <i>a/an</i> ou <i>the</i> au singulier <i>Can I have an orange?</i> on emploie <i>some</i> avec un substantif au pluriel et dans une phrase affirmative <i>I'd like some carrots.</i> on emploie <i>any</i> avec un substantif au pluriel dans une phrase négative ou interrogative <i>Does it have any carrots in it?</i> dans le dictionnaire, les noms dénombrables sont indiqués par la lettre C pen (n/C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ils n'ont pas de pluriel, ils sont toujours au singulier <i>I love fruit.</i> ne pas employer <i>a/an</i> on emploie <i>some</i> avec un nom indénombrable dans une phrase affirmative <i>She drank some water.</i> on emploie <i>some</i> avec un nom indénombrable dans une phrase négative/interrogative <i>Don't eat any bread.</i> dans le dictionnaire, les noms indénombrables sont indiqués par la lettre U salt (n/U)

How much / how many

On emploie *how much* et *how many* pour interroger sur une quantité.

How much + uncountable noun

How much rice do people eat?

How many + countable noun

How many countries make rice?

On emploie des mots comme *lots*, *much*, *some* pour exprimer une idée de quantité. Ces mots précèdent le substantif.



a lot (of) / lots (of)

some

not much (avec les noms indénombrables)

not many (avec les noms dénombrables)

*He has **lots of** friends.*

*They don't make **much** money.*

Too/very

Too + adjectif signifie 'davantage que ce que l'on veut'.

*It's **too** spicy.*

Too + adjectif est différent de *very* + adjectif.

*The tea was **too** hot. I couldn't drink it.*

*The tea was **very** hot, but I could drink it.*

Language reference 8

Verb + *-ing*

Après les verbes *love, like, hate, don't mind* on emploie un verbe + *-ing*.

- ☺ ☺ *I love*
- ☺ *I like*
- ☹ *I don't mind* + *flying*.
- ☹ *I don't like*
- ☹ ☹ *I hate*

Orthographe et formation

La forme en *-ing* modifie parfois l'orthographe du verbe.

La plupart des infinitifs = + *-ing* *fly - flying* *talk - talking* *go - going*

Les infinitifs se terminant par 'e' = e + *-ing* *arrive - arriving* *hate - hating*

Les infinitifs se terminant par une voyelle + consonne = double consonne + *-ing*
sit - sitting *run - running*

Present continuous

Employer le present continuous pour parler d'événements se produisant maintenant ou aux environs du moment présent.

Pour former la forme progressive, on emploie le verbe auxiliaire *be* au présent + le verbe principal à la forme en *-ing*.

Forme affirmative			
Forme complète		Forme contractée	
I am	working.	I'm	working.
You are		You're	
He/She/It is		He's/She's/It's	
We are		We're	
They are		They're	

Forme négative			
Forme complète		Forme contractée	
I am	not	working.	I'm not
You are			You aren't
He/She/It is			He/She/It isn't
We are			We aren't
They are			They aren't

Forme interrogative	
Am I	working?
Are you	
Is he/she/it	
Are we	
Are they	

Present simple vs present continuous

On emploie le present simple pour exprimer une activité habituelle.

He leaves work at six o'clock.

Avec le present simple, on emploie généralement les expressions suivantes:

- every day/month/year/afternoon*
- once a week/month/year*
- always/sometimes/hardly ever/often*

On emploie le present continuous pour parler de ce que l'on fait au moment présent.

He's leaving work at 5:30 today.

Avec le present continuous, on emploie généralement les expressions suivantes:

- at the moment*
- now*
- right now*
- today*

Se rappeler qu'à la forme interrogative et à la forme négative, on emploie l'auxiliaire *do/does*.

Voir page 32.

Language reference 9

Should/shouldn't

Should est un verbe auxiliaire de mode. Cela veut dire:

- qu'il accompagne l'infinitif sans *to*.
- qu'il est invariable à tous les sujets.
- que l'on ajoute *not* (*n't*) à la forme négative.
- qu'à la forme interrogative, on place *should* avant le sujet et que l'infinitif se place après le sujet.

On emploie *should* quand on donne un conseil.

You should say hello when you meet someone for the first time.

Forme affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	should	wear a tie.
Forme négative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	shouldn't	wear a tie.
Forme interrogative	Should	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	wear a tie?
Réponse abrégée	Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	should.
	No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	shouldn't.

Ne pas employer *to* après *should*.

You should arrive early.

Et non ~~*You should to arrive early.*~~

Imperative

La forme à l'impératif du verbe est la même que l'infinitif sans *to*. On emploie l'impératif pour donner des ordres et des instructions.

Drink water.

Sit straight.

On emploie *don't* + verbe pour la forme négative de l'impératif.

Don't sit for a long time.

Don't move.

On emploie aussi l'impératif pour :

- donner des directions (voir Unit 3D page 32-33).

Whose and possessives

On emploie le mot interrogatif *whose* pour interroger sur la possession. On peut employer *whose* avec ou sans substantif.

Whose money is that?

Whose is that money?

On emploie les pronoms possessifs pour éviter la répétition d'un substantif.

Adjectif possessif	Pronom possessif
It's my book.	It's mine.
It's your book.	It's yours.
It's his book.	It's his.
It's her book.	It's hers.
It's our book.	It's ours.
It's their book.	It's theirs.

Ne pas employer de pronom possessif avec un substantif.

It's mine.

Et non ~~*It's mine book.*~~

Language Reference 9

have got

Have got a la même signification que *have*. Ceci est commun dans l'anglais britannique parlé.

On emploie *have got*:

- Pour parler des choses que l'on possède.
I've got a car.
- Pour parler des relations.
I've got two brothers and sisters.
- Pour parler d'états.
I've got a headache.

Phrase affirmative		
I/You/We/They	have got 've got	a headache.
He/She/It	has got 's got	

Phrase négative		
I/You/We/They	haven't got	a headache.
He/She/It	hasn't got	

Phrase interrogative			
Have	you/I/we/they	got	a headache?
Has	he/she/it		

Réponse abrégée		
Yes,	you/I/we/they	have.
	he/she/it	has.
No,	you/I/we/they	haven't.
	he/she/it	hasn't.

Le passé de *have got* est *had*.

Language reference 10

Must/mustn't/needn't

Must est un verbe auxiliaire de mode. Cela veut dire:

- qu'il accompagne les verbes à l'infinitif sans *to*.
- qu'il est invariable à toutes les personnes.
- que l'on ajoute *not* (*n't*) à la forme négative.
- qu'à la forme interrogative, on place *must* avant le sujet et que l'infinitif se place après le sujet.

Must, mustn't, needn't		
I	must	wear shoes in this place.
You		
He/She/It	mustn't	
We	must not	
They	needn't	

On emploie *must* pour exprimer l'obligation.

Must a deux formes négatives possibles.

Mustn't (*must not*) signifie *don't do this*.

Needn't (*need not*) signifie *this isn't necessary*.

On peut mettre *must* à la forme interrogative, mais ce n'est pas très courant.

Must I bring a pen to the exam?

On peut aussi dire *don't/doesn't need to* = *needn't*.

Comparatives

On emploie les comparatifs quand on veut comparer deux personnes ou deux choses.

*The capital is **more expensive than** my town.*

On emploie *than*, et non *that*, dans la comparaison.

*The city is bigger **than** the town.*

Et non ~~*The city is bigger that the town.*~~

Pour la plupart des adjectifs courts (une syllabe), on ajoute *-er*.

old older small smaller

Si l'adjectif se termine par une voyelle + consonne, on double la consonne et on ajoute *-er*.

big bigger

Pour les adjectifs plus longs (plus d'une syllabe), on ajoute *more* + adjectif.

expensive more expensive dangerous more dangerous

Pour les adjectifs se terminant en *-y*, on supprime le *-y* et on ajoute *-ier*.

noisy noisier

Good et *bad* sont des adjectifs irréguliers.

good better bad worse

Superlatives

On emploie les superlatifs pour comparer plus de deux personnes ou deux choses.

*It's **the most dangerous** part of the city.*

*It's **the highest** mountain.*

Avec les superlatifs, on emploie l'article *the*.

*He is **the best** player.*

Et non ~~*He is best player.*~~

Pour la plupart des adjectifs courts (une syllabe), on ajoute *-est*.

short the shortest

cheap the cheapest

nice the nicest

Si l'adjectif se termine par une voyelle + consonne, on double la consonne et on ajoute *-est*.

big the biggest hot the hottest

Pour les adjectifs plus longs (plus d'une syllabe), on ajoute *the most* + adjectif.

expensive the most expensive popular the most popular

Dans le cas des adjectifs se terminant par *-y*, on supprime *-y* et on ajoute *-iest*.

happy the happiest funny the funniest

Good et *bad* sont des adjectifs irréguliers.

good the best bad the worst

Language reference 11

Question review

When, where, what, how, who et *why* sont tous des mots interrogatifs. On les emploie au début d'une phrase interrogative.

Se rappeler ces règles sur les phrases interrogatives en anglais.

On forme une phrase interrogative avec le verbe *be* en plaçant le verbe avant le sujet.

verbe	sujet	
<i>Are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>a doctor?</i>
<i>Where were</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>yesterday?</i>

Dans le cas des autres verbes, on emploie l'auxiliaire (*do/does/did*) et le verbe à l'infinitif pour former une phrase interrogative au présent simple ou au passé simple. L'auxiliaire se met devant le sujet et le verbe à l'infinitif après le sujet.

auxiliaire	sujet	infinitif	
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>at night?</i>
<i>When did</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>today?</i>

Toutes les autres formes verbales (par exemple: present continuous, *can, should*) possèdent déjà un verbe auxiliaire et un verbe principal. L'auxiliaire précède le sujet et le verbe principal se place après le sujet.

auxiliaire	sujet	infinitif	
<i>Can</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>English?</i>
<i>What should</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>do?</i>	

Will / won't

On emploie *will* pour exprimer une action dans le futur.

Will est un verbe auxiliaire de mode. Cela veut dire:

- qu'il accompagne les verbes à l'infinitif sans *to*.
- qu'il est invariable à toutes les personnes.
- que l'on ajoute *not (n't)* à la forme négative.
- qu'à la forme interrogative, on place *will* avant le sujet et que l'infinitif se place après le sujet.

Forme affirmative & forme négative

I	will	have a job in ten years.
You	'll	
He/She/It	won't	
We		
They		

Forme interrogative & réponse abrégée

Will	I you he she it we they	have a job in ten years?	Yes, No,	I you he she it we they	will won't.
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Going to future

On emploie *be + going to + verbe* pour parler de projets dans le futur.

She's going to go to the gym next year.

Forme affirmative

Forme complète			Forme contractée		
I am			I'm		
You are			You're		
He/She/It is	going to	vote in the next election.	He's/She's/It's	going to	do exercise.
We are			We're		
They are			They're		

Forme négative

Forme complète			Forme contractée		
I am			I'm not		
You are			You aren't		
He/She/It is	not	going to	He/She/It isn't	going to	learn another language.
We are			We aren't		
They are			They aren't		

Forme interrogative & réponse abrégée

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

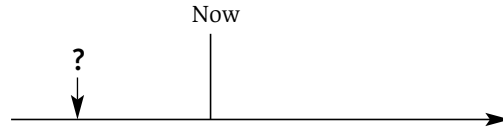
Language reference 12

Present perfect

On emploie le present perfect pour parler d'événements qui se sont produits dans le passé sans préciser un moment spécifique.

Le present perfect se forme avec l'auxiliaire *have/has* + participe passé.

He has won an award.
They have made 35 albums.



He's been to London.

Il existe deux sortes de participe passé en anglais:

- régulier (se terminant en *-ed*) *visited, received, opened*
- irrégulier (plusieurs formes différentes) *spoken, eaten, met*

Voir page 159 pour une liste de participes passés irréguliers.

Forme affirmative			
Forme complète		Forme contractée	
I have	been to London.	I've	been to London.
You have		You've	
He has		He's	
She has		She's	
It has		It's	
We have		We've	
They have	They've		

Forme négative		
I haven't	(ever)	won an award.
You haven't		
He hasn't		
She hasn't		
It hasn't		
We haven't		
They haven't		

À la forme négative, on peut employer *not + ever*.

I haven't ever won an award.

On peut aussi employer *never* pour former une phrase négative. *Never = not ever*.

I have never won an award.

I have never heard him speak.

On emploie le present perfect pour parler d'expériences passées. On peut employer *ever* dans les phrases négatives. *Ever* signifie en général 'au cours de ma (ta, sa, notre, votre, leur) vie'.

Forme interrogative			Réponse abrégée	
Have I	(ever)	spoken in public?	Yes,	I have.
Have you				you have.
Has he			he/she/it has.	
Has she			we have.	
Have we			they have.	
Have they			No,	I haven't.
	you haven't.			
		he/she/it hasn't.		
		we haven't.		
		they haven't.		

Verbal forms review

Temps	Forme affirmative	Forme négative	Forme interrogative	Réponse abrégée	On emploie
Present simple	I live in Spain.	He doesn't work here.	Do you like chocolate?	Yes, I do. No, they don't.	routines habits facts
Past simple	They took the bus.	We didn't go to class.	Did you study for the exam?	Yes, he did. No, I didn't.	events in the past
Present continuous	He is working at home.	I'm not working at the moment.	Are they playing football?	Yes, they are. No, he isn't.	actions happening now
Future (going to)	We are going to see a film.	He isn't going to have a holiday.	Are you going to stop?	Yes, I am. No, they aren't.	future plans
Future (will)	He will get married.	They won't have a job.	Will I work at home?	Yes, you will. No, we won't.	future predictions
Present perfect	They've sung in many countries.	She hasn't won a Grammy Award.	Have you ever spoken in public?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't	experiences unspecified past