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# Straightforward

Intermediate **Companion**

French Edition

  
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## Welcome to the *Straightforward* Intermediate Companion!

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

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

Abbreviations used in the Companion

(v)	verb	(prep)	preposition	C	countable	sb	somebody
(adj)	adjective	(n pl)	plural noun	U	uncountable	sth	something
(n)	noun	(adv)	adverb	C/U	countable and uncountable		

### VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	<b>big fish</b>	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	<b>calm start</b>	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	<b>green beans</b>	/ɡriːn biːnz/	/ɒ/	<b>hot spot</b>	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	<b>should look</b>	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	<b>ear</b>	/ɪə(r)/
/uː/	<b>blue moon</b>	/bluː muːn/	/eɪ/	<b>face</b>	/feɪs/
/e/	<b>ten eggs</b>	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	<b>pure</b>	/pjʊə(r)/
/ə/	<b>about mother</b>	/əbaʊt mʌðə(r)/	/ɔɪ/	<b>boy</b>	/bɔɪ/
/ɜː/	<b>learn words</b>	/lɜːn wɜːdz/	/əʊ/	<b>nose</b>	/nəʊz/
/ɔː/	<b>short talk</b>	/ʃɔːt tɔːk/	/eə/	<b>hair</b>	/heə(r)/
/æ/	<b>fat cat</b>	/fæt kæt/	/aɪ/	<b>eye</b>	/aɪ/
/ʌ/	<b>must come</b>	/mʌst kʌm/	/aʊ/	<b>mouth</b>	/maʊθ/

### CONSONANTS

/p/	<b>pen</b>	/pen/	/s/	<b>snake</b>	/sneɪk/
/b/	<b>bad</b>	/bæd/	/z/	<b>noise</b>	/nɔɪz/
/t/	<b>tea</b>	/tiː/	/ʃ/	<b>shop</b>	/ʃɒp/
/d/	<b>dog</b>	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	<b>measure</b>	/meʒə(r)/
/tʃ/	<b>church</b> <td>/tʃɜːtʃ/</td> <td>/m/</td> <td><b>make</b></td> <td>/meɪk/</td>	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	<b>make</b>	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	<b>jazz</b>	/dʒæz/	/n/	<b>nine</b>	/naɪn/
/k/	<b>cost</b>	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	<b>sing</b>	/sɪŋ/
/g/	<b>girl</b>	/ɡɜːl/	/h/	<b>house</b>	/haʊs/
/f/	<b>far</b>	/fɑː(r)/	/l/	<b>leg</b>	/leg/
/v/	<b>voice</b>	/vɔɪs/	/r/	<b>red</b>	/red/
/θ/	<b>thin</b>	/θɪn/	/w/	<b>wet</b>	/wet/
/ð/	<b>then</b>	/ðen/	/j/	<b>yes</b>	/jes/

# Unit 1

## Self-image

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consider (sb) + <i>adj</i>	/kən'sɪdə/	estimer, penser que,	I <b>consider myself lucky</b> to live in such a nice house.
consider (sb) to be	/kən'sɪdə tə ,bi:/	(s') estimer	I <b>consider myself to be</b> lucky.
describe (sb) as	/dɪ'skraɪb əz/	considérer, estimer (que)	How many people on p.10 <b>describe themselves as</b> British?
		décrire comme étant,	
		considérer	
proud to + <i>infinitive</i>	/praʊd tu:/	fier de + <i>infinitif</i>	Are you <b>proud to be</b> British?
see (sb) as	/si: əz/	considérer (qqn) comme	I don't <b>see myself as</b> an old-age pensioner – I'm too busy for that.
think of (sb) as	/θɪŋk əv əz/	considérer (qqn) comme étant	I <b>think of myself</b> as a European.

## Physical features

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average (adj)	/æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	moyen	He's neither thin nor fat – he's of <b>average</b> build.
bald (adj)	/bɔ:ld/	chauve	A man who has no hair is <b>bald</b> .
blond (adj)	/blɒnd/	blond	<b>Blond</b> hair is pale yellow in colour.
build (n) C	/bɪld/	carrure	He's got a very muscular <b>build</b> – he must spend hours in the gym.
complexion (n) C	/kəm'plekʃn/	teint	Somebody's <b>complexion</b> is the type of skin they have.
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/	brun	She has short <b>dark</b> hair.
healthy (adj)	/helθi/	robuste, sain	A <b>healthy</b> complexion shows that you are well and not ill.
muscular (adj)	/mʌ'skjʊlə/	musclé	He's got a very <b>muscular</b> build – he must spend hours in the gym.
narrow (adj)	/nærəʊ/	étroit	<b>Narrow</b> eyes are not large.
pale (adj)	/peɪl/	pâle	A <b>pale</b> complexion is light and not dark.
pointed (adj)	/pɔɪntɪd/	pointu	She has a small <b>pointed</b> face.
prominent (adj)	/prɒmɪnənt/	proéminent	He has a very <b>prominent</b> nose like a big carrot.
round (adj)	/raʊnd/	rond	A <b>round</b> head is shaped like a circle or ball.
shaved (adj)	/ʃeɪvd/	rasé	Somebody with a <b>shaved</b> head has had all their hair cut off with a razor.
shiny (adj)	/ʃaɪni/	brillant	<b>Shiny</b> hair looks healthy and attractive.
slim (adj)	/slɪm/	mince	Someone of <b>slim</b> build is thin in an attractive way.
straight (adj)	/streɪt/	droit	A <b>straight</b> nose does not curve.
tanned (adj)	/tænd/	bronzé	Someone with a <b>tanned</b> complexion has spent time in the sun.
wavy (adj)	/weɪvi/	ondulé	<b>Wavy</b> hair has waves in it and is neither straight nor curly.
wide (adj)	/waɪd/	grand	<b>Wide</b> eyes are large.

## Other words & phrases

accounts (n pl)	/ə'kaʊnts/	comptabilité	Camilla wants to look at the <b>Accounts</b> Department first.
analyst (n) C	/æ'nəlɪst/	analyste	Dieter Krugger is an investment <b>analyst</b> .
approachable (adj)	/ə'prəʊtʃəbl/	abordable	Someone who is <b>approachable</b> is easy to talk to.
arrest (v)	/ə'rest/	arrêter	When can the British police <b>arrest</b> you without a reason?
arrogant (adj)	/æ'rɒɡənt/	arrogant	Someone who is <b>arrogant</b> thinks they are very important.
automatic (n) C/(adj)	/ɔ:tə'mætɪk/	automatique	An <b>automatic</b> is an <b>automatic</b> machine gun or revolver.
base (n) C	/beɪs/	base	The plane does not have enough fuel to return to <b>base</b> .
beefeater (n) C	/bi:fi:tə/	gardien de la Tour de Londres	When I was a child Britishness was Winston Churchill and <b>beefeaters</b> .
bite (v)	/baɪt/	mordre	It looks as if Michael Portillo has <b>bitten</b> off more than he can chew.
boss (n) C	/bɒs/	patron	Your <b>boss</b> is the person you work for.
branch (n) C	/brɑ:ntʃ/	succursale, division	Head Office has appointed a new director of this <b>branch</b> .
budget (n) C	/bʌdʒɪt/	budget	He has to learn to live on a tight <b>budget</b> of £80 a week.
business-like (adj)	/'bɪznəs,laɪk/	sérieux, professionnel	Camilla is very organized and <b>business-like</b> .
button (n) C	/bʌtn/	bouton	Camilla is wearing a blue jacket with shiny gold <b>buttons</b> .
career (n) C	/kə'riə/	carrière	Michael Portillo had a long <b>career</b> in politics.
cashier (n) C	/kæ'ʃɪə/	caissier	Jenny works as a classroom assistant and as a supermarket <b>cashier</b> .
challenge (n) C	/tʃælɪndʒ/	défi	Tim Hutch has many <b>challenges</b> to face.
chaos (n) U	/keɪɒs/	chaos	Mitty is holding an automatic and the courtroom is in <b>chaos</b> .
chew (v)	/tʃu:/	exagérer ses capacités	It looks as if Michael Portillo has bitten off more than he can <b>chew</b> .
citizen (n) C	/sɪtɪzn/	citoyen	Which European country has a test for new <b>citizens</b> ?
clever (adj)	/klevə/	intelligent	I'm proud to be the grandmother of two <b>clever</b> girls.
clip (n) C	/klɪp/	clip	In another <b>clip</b> Portillo is working behind the cash till at the supermarket.
colleague (n) C	/kɒli:g/	collègue	Portillo says his new <b>colleagues</b> are much nicer than in the Houses of Parliament.
concept (n) C	/kɒnsept/	concept	Britishness is now an irrelevant <b>concept</b> .
cope (v)	/kəʊp/	assumer	Will Portillo be able to <b>cope</b> in his new role?
courtroom (n) C	/kɔ:t,ru:m/	salle d'audience	The <b>courtroom</b> is in chaos.
crossword (n) C	/krɒs,wɜ:d/	mot croisé	Gerald does <b>crosswords</b> in the local library.
cucumber (n) C	/kju:kʌmbə/	concombre	When I think of Britain I think of <b>cucumber</b> sandwiches.
day-to-day (adj)	/deɪtə'deɪ/	quotidien	He has a budget of £80 to pay for the family's <b>day-to-day</b> living expenses.
decent (adj)	/di:sənt/	convenable, décent	The government should spend money on <b>decent</b> hospitals.
define (v)	/drɪfam/	définir	How do you <b>define</b> Britishness?

dial (v)	/ˈdaɪəl/	faire, composer (un numéro)	What number do you <b>dial</b> for emergency services?
diplomacy (n) U	/dɪˈplɒməsi/	diplomatie	All his lessons in political <b>diplomacy</b> will get him nowhere.
emergency services (n pl)	/ɪmɜːdʒənsɪ, 'sɜːvɪsɪz/	service des urgences	What number do you dial for <b>emergency services</b> ?
expenses (n pl)	/ɪk'spensɪz/	dépenses	He had a budget of £80 to pay for day-to-day living <b>expenses</b> .
expert (n) C	/ˈɛkspɜːt/	expert, spécialiste	They must try to persuade <b>experts</b> it's their real job.
eye-opener (n) C	/aɪ ˌəʊpnə/	révélation	Life as a single mum is going to be a real <b>eye-opener</b> .
fake (adj)	/feɪk/	faux	She looks very tanned but I think it's <b>fake</b> .
fidget (v)	/fɪdʒɪt/	ne pas tenir en place	People who are lying often <b>fidget</b> and are nervous.
fireworks (n pl)	/ˈfaɪəwɜːks/	feux d'artifice	People celebrate Guy Fawkes' Night with large fires and <b>fireworks</b> .
fit (adj)	/fɪt/	en forme	I would describe myself as quite <b>fit</b> for my age.
flatly (adv)	/ˈflætli/	catégoriquement	Ellie <b>flatly</b> refuses to listen to him.
fuel (n) U	/fjuːəl/	carburant	The plane does not have enough <b>fuel</b> to return to base.
fuss (n) U	/fʌs/	agitation	What's the problem with a nationality test? Why all the <b>fuss</b> ?
get away with (sth) (v)	/get ə'weɪ wɪð/	s'en sortir	Liars think they are <b>getting away with it</b> but their body and voice give them away.
give (sb) away (v)	/ˌgɪv ə'weɪ/	trahir	Liars think they are getting away with it but their body and voice <b>give them away</b> .
govern (v)	/ˈgʌvən/	gouverner	For nearly 100 years only two political parties have <b>governed</b> Britain.
head office (n) C	/ˌhed 'ɒfɪs/	siège social	<b>Head Office</b> has appointed a new director of this branch.
headquarters (n pl)	/ˌhed'kwɔːtəz/	siège social	<b>Headquarters</b> is the place where a company or organization has its main offices.
hero (n) C	/ˈhɪərəʊ/	héros	Walter Mitty is the <b>hero</b> of a short story.
imaginary (adj)	/ɪˈmædʒɪnəri/	imaginaire	Will invents an <b>imaginary</b> son and goes to single-parent meetings.
immigrant (n)	/ɪˈmɪgrənt/	immigrant	Why don't we welcome <b>immigrants</b> with open arms?
impress (v)	/ɪm'pres/	impressionner	At the party Tasha's friends are <b>impressed</b> by Michael Portillo.
instrument (n) C	/ɪnstrʊmənt/	instrument	Classical guitar is the only <b>instrument</b> Tim can play.
intrigue (v)	/ɪn'triːg/	intriguer	The title of the programme <b>intrigued</b> me.
invade (v)	/ɪn'veɪd/	envahir	In 1066 the Normans <b>invaded</b> England.
invasion (n) C	/ɪn'veɪʒn/	invasion	1066 was the last successful <b>invasion</b> of England.
investment (n) C	/ɪn'vestmənt/	investissement	Dieter Krugger is an <b>investment</b> analyst.
irrelevant (adj)	/ɪ'reləvənt/	non pertinent	Britishness is now an <b>irrelevant</b> concept.
judgement (n) C	/dʒʌdʒmənt/	jugement	"Don't judge her until you know what she's like." "I'm not making any <b>judgements</b> ."
karaoke (n) U	/ˌkærɪ'əʊki/	karaoqué	Tasha has a <b>karaoke</b> party for her friends.

kid (n) C	/kɪd/	enfant, gosse
liar (n) C	/laɪə/	menteur
lie (v/n C)	/laɪ/	mentir
		mensonge
		style de vie
lifestyle (n) C	/laɪf,staɪl/	
likeable (adj)	/laɪkəbl/	sympathique
live off (sth/sb) (v)	/lɪv ɒf/	vivre de
marketing (n) U	/mɑ:kɪtɪŋ/	(service du) marketing
mess around (v)	/mes ə'raʊnd/	jouer
modest (adj)	/mɒdɪst/	modeste
multiculturalism (n) U	/mʌltɪ'rʌkʌltʃərəlɪzəm/	multiculturalisme
mum (n) C	/mʌm/	maman
noodle (n) C	/nu:dl/	nouille
old-age pensioner (n) C	/əʊld eɪdʒ 'penʃ(ə)nə/	retraité
palm (n) C	/pɑ:m/	paume
parliament (n) C	/pɑ:ləmənt/	parlement
patiently (adv)	/peɪʃəntli/	patiemment
patriotism (n) U	/pætrɪə'tɪzəm/; /peɪtrɪə'tɪzəm/	patriotisme
personnel (n pl)	/pɜ:sə'nel/	(service du) personnel
phase (n) C	/feɪz/	phase
pigeon (n) C	/pɪdʒən/	pigeon
political (adj)	/pə'lɪtɪkl/	politique
politician (n) C	/pɒlə'tɪʃn/	politicien
pretend (v)	/prɪ'tend/	prétendre
racism (n) U	/reɪ,sɪz(ə)m/	racisme
reality TV (n) U	/ri:ælə'ti ti:'vi:/	télé-réalité
rebellious (adj)	/rɪ'beljəs/	rebelle
refugee (n) C	/ˌrefjʊ'dʒi:/	réfugié
replace (v)	/rɪ'pleɪs/	remplacer
reviewer (n) C	/rɪ'vju:ə/	critique
rhythm (n) C	/rɪðəm/	rythme
right-wing (adj)	/raɪt'wɪŋ/	de droite

Portillo has to look after Jenny's house and **kids** for a week.  
It is possible to spot a **liar** because of his body language.  
A lot of people **lie** about their age. (v)  
What do most people tell **lies** about? (n)  
What are the main differences between Michael Portillo's and Jenny Miner's **lifestyles**?  
He seemed very friendly and approachable – all in all very **likeable**.  
Will **lives off** the royalties of a hit song that his father wrote.  
Camilla will visit sales and **marketing** towards the end of the day.  
I like **messing around** with kids.  
**Modest** is the opposite of self-important.  
**Multiculturalism** is the practice of giving equal importance to each different culture in a society.  
Jenny Miner is a single **mum**.  
McLaren described being British as “singing Karaoke in bars and eating Chinese **noodles**”.  
I don't see myself as an **old-age pensioner**.  
His hands won't stay still and his **palms** are probably sweaty.  
Michael Portillo used to be a member of **parliament**.  
Portillo listens carefully and **patiently** to the teacher.  
What happened to good old-fashioned **patriotism**?  
She'll visit accounts first, then IT and **personnel**.  
Ellie's going through a rebellious **phase**.  
Gerald feeds **pigeons** in the park.  
There are three main **political** parties in England.  
I thought Michael Portillo, the **politician**, was an arrogant man.  
Portillo doesn't **pretend** to enjoy the work but says his colleagues are nicer.  
The CRE is an organization that fights **racism**.  
I don't usually choose to watch **reality TV**.  
Ellie's going through a **rebellious** phase.  
Michael Portillo is the son of a Spanish political **refugee**.  
“Britishness” has died off and nothing has **replaced** it.  
The **reviewer** liked Michael Portillo after the programme.  
The **rhythm** of a liar's speech often slows down.  
The Conservatives are a **right-wing** party.

royalties (n pl)	/ˈrɔɪəlɪz/	droits d'auteur	Will lives off the <b>royalties</b> of a hit song his father wrote.
scary (adj)	/skeəri/	qui fait peur	She has a small pointed face and <b>scary</b> black eyes.
self-important (adj)	/ˌselfɪm'pɔ:tənt/	orgueilleux	<b>Self-important</b> is the opposite of modest.
sincere (adj)	/sɪn'sɪə/	sincère	Liars often appear to be 100% <b>sincere</b> .
single parent (n) C	/ˌsɪŋgl 'peərənt/	parent isolé	Will invents a son and goes to <b>single-parent</b> meetings.
snottiness (n) U	/snɒtɪnəs/	prétention	There's a certain <b>snottiness</b> in trying to define Britishness.
socialist (n/adj)	/ˌsəʊʃəlɪst/	socialiste	The Labour Party is a <b>socialist</b> party.
soft spot (n) C	/sɒft 'spɒt/	avoir un faible pour qqn	Anyone would think you had a <b>soft spot</b> for her.
specialize in (sth) (v)	/speʃəlaɪz ɪn/	se spécialiser en	Will <b>specializes in</b> doing nothing.
spot (v)	/spɒt/	repérer	It is possible to <b>spot</b> a liar because of his body language.
staff (n) U	/stɑ:f/	personnel	What do you think Camilla thinks of the <b>staff</b> in the office?
stage (n) C	/steɪdʒ/	scène	Tim plays live on <b>stage</b> in a rock band during the programme.
stick to (v)	/stɪk ˌtu:/	s'en tenir à	Can we just <b>stick to</b> business, please?
stubborn (adj)	/stʌbən/	têtu	Ellie is eight years old and very <b>stubborn</b> .
stumble (v)	/stʌmbl/	trébucher	If you <b>stumble</b> , you fall or almost fall.
sweaty (adj)	/sweti/	moite	His hands won't stay still and his palms are probably <b>sweaty</b> .
technical (adj)	/tekni:kəl/	technique	Camilla's interested in IT systems and the <b>technical</b> side of things.
tell-tale (adj)	/telˌteɪl/	révélateur	Fidgeting is a <b>tell-tale</b> sign of a liar.
tension (n) U	/tenʃn/	tension	He seems to be smiling but there's <b>tension</b> around his lips and nose.
tight (adj)	/taɪt/	serré	He has to learn how to live on a <b>tight</b> budget of £80 a week.
till (n) C	/tɪl/	caisse	Portillo works behind the cash <b>till</b> at a supermarket.
traditionally (adv)	/trə'dɪʃnəli/	traditionnellement	The Conservatives are <b>traditionally</b> more right-wing.
typical (adj)	/tɪpɪkəl/	typique	What does a member of parliament do on a <b>typical</b> working day?
volunteer (n) C/(v)	/ˌvɒləntɪə/	bénévole	This week's <b>volunteer</b> , Tim Hutch, usually works as a music teacher in a secondary school. (n)
		offrir, proposer	Portillo <b>volunteers</b> to look after Jenny Miner's four children for a week. (v)
watch out (v)	/ˌwɒtʃ 'aʊt/	ne pas rater	<b>Watch out</b> for a repeat because this programme is sure to become a classic.

## Unit 2

### Phrasal verbs

bring together	/brɪŋ tə'geðə/	réunir	The trip is a way of <b>bringing together</b> the three things he loves most in life.
come across	/kʌm ə'krɒs/	tomber sur	They <b>came across</b> the bear near a river.
drop (sb) off	/drɒp 'ɒf/	déposer	She <b>dropped</b> her husband <b>off</b> at the airport.

get by	/,get 'baɪ/	se débrouiller avec	Alvaro is <b>getting by</b> on a budget of three dollars a day.
get over (sth)	/,get 'əʊvə/	se remettre de	I'm sure you'll <b>get over</b> it soon.
give (sth) up	/,gɪv 'ʌp/	renoncer à	I've tried to <b>give it up</b> many times.
look after (sb)	/,lʊk 'ɑːftə/	s'occuper de	They <b>looked after</b> the bear cub.
pick (sb) up	/,pɪk 'ʌp/	prendre (un passager)	Yellow cabs are the only taxis that can <b>pick up</b> passengers on the streets of New York.
pull out	/,pʊl 'aʊt/	partir	Oh, no! The train's <b>pulling out</b> now.
run into (sb)	/,rʌn 'ɪntuː/	rencontrer	Alvaro <b>runs into</b> many people on his travels.
see (sb) off	/,siː 'ɒf/	dire au revoir	Will you <b>see us off</b> ?
set out	/,set 'aʊt/	partir (en voyage)	In October he <b>set out</b> on his South American adventure.
sort out	/,sɔːt 'aʊt/	résoudre	I <b>sorted</b> the problem <b>out</b> before I left work.
stand up for (sth)	/stænd 'ʌp ,fɔː/	défendre	Why are you <b>standing up for</b> her when she's taken your job?
stop off	/,stɒp 'ɒf/	faire un arrêt	He never <b>stopped off</b> for more than five days in any one place.
turn in	/,tɜːn 'ɪn/	aller se coucher	After looking at the stars we <b>turned in</b> and got some sleep.

## Travel

catch a bus/plane/train	/kætʃ ə 'bʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	prendre le bus/l'avion/le train	When did you last <b>catch a taxi</b> ?
get in a bus/car/taxi	/get ,ɪn ə 'bʌs/kɑː/tæksi/	monter dans un bus/une voiture/un taxi	When you <b>get in a taxi/car/bus</b> , you climb into it.
get out of a bus/car/taxi	/get ,aʊt əv ə 'bʌs/kɑː/tæksi/	descendre d'un bus/d'une voiture/d'un taxi	When you <b>get out of a bus/car/taxi</b> , you leave it.
get off a bus/plane/train	/get ,ɒf ə 'bʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	descendre d'un bus//d'un avion/d'un train	<b>Get off</b> the train at Waverley Station.
get on a bus/plane/train	/get ,ɒn ə 'bʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	monter dans un bus/un avion/un train	When you <b>get on a bus/plane/train</b> , you climb into it.
miss a bus/plane/train	/mɪs ə 'bʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	rater un bus/un avion/un train	If you <b>miss the last bus</b> you can always take a taxi.
take a bus/taxi/train	/teɪk ə 'bʌs/tæksi/treɪn/	prendre le bus/un taxi/le train	How often do you <b>take a taxi</b> ?
take (time) to + <i>infinitive</i>	/teɪk ('taɪm) ,tuː/	prendre du temps pour	It often <b>takes</b> a long <b>time</b> to get over a serious illness like that.

## Other words & phrases

acrobatics (n pl)	/ækrə'bætɪks/	acrobatie
act (n) C	/ækt/	numéro
adventure (n) C	/əd'ventʃə/	aventure
alternatively (adv)	/ɒl'tɜ:nətɪvli/	sinon
amazed (adj)	/ə'meɪzd/	étonné
apparently (adv)	/ə'pærəntli/	apparemment
backpack (n C/v)	/'bæk,pæk/	sac à dos
bear (n) C	/beə/	voyager sac au dos
bet (n C/v)	/bet/	ours
		pari/parier
blood (n) U	/blʌd/	sang
bush (n) U	/buʃ/	brousse
cab (n) C	/kæb/	taxi
campfire (n) C	/'kæmpfaɪə/	feu de camp
cave (n) C	/keɪv/	grotte
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/	célébrer, fêter
charity (n) C/U	/tʃærəti/	œuvres de bienfaisance
climate (n) C	/klaɪmət/	climat
clown (n) C	/klaʊn/	clown
coast (n) C	/kəʊst/	côte
comedian (n) C	/kə'mi:diən/	comédien
competent (adj)	/'kɒmpɪtənt/	compétent, capable
competition (n) C	/ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn/	concours
cub (n) C	/kʌb/	petit (d'un animal)
custom (n) C	/'kʌstəm/	coutume
darken (v)	/dɑ:kən/	obscurcir
dawn (n) C	/dɔ:n/	aube
desert (n) C	/ˈdezət/	désert
double-decker (adj/n C)	/ˌdʌbl'deɪkə/	(autobus) à deux étages

My show includes magic, **acrobatics** and theatre.

Alvaro performs his clown **act** free everywhere he goes.

What follows is a diary of our travels and **adventures**.

You can catch the Airport Express or **alternatively** you can take a taxi.

If you are **amazed**, you are very surprised.

Well, **apparently** they were part of a group of students who hitchhiked for charity.

A **backpack** is a bag that you carry on your back. (n)

I've **backpacked** through Asia and cycled through Europe. (v)

They looked after the **bear** cub.

He accepted a **bet** to hitchhike round Ireland with a fridge. (n)

If you **bet**, you risk an amount of money by saying what you think will happen. (v)

Cycling is in Alvaro's **blood**.

We're going to miss a lot of things once we leave the **bush** behind.

There are 12,053 yellow **cabs** in New York.

We've been guests at the **campfire** of Aboriginal communities.

The **caves** and rock art at Uluru are fascinating.

He arrived in Athens in time to **celebrate** his 21<sup>st</sup> birthday.

They hitchhiked to raise money for **charity**.

Australia's **climate** is generally hot and sunny.

In the second photo Alvaro is dressed as a **clown**.

I hope people leave the **coast** and find out what the real Australia is all about.

Tony Hawks is a well-known writer and **comedian**.

Derek was perfectly **competent** but he'll be the first one to go.

A Swedish student won the Travel Web Site **competition**.

They looked after the bear **cub**.

A **custom** is something people do that is traditional.

We watched the Rock turn red against the **darkening** sky.

Uluru shines purple in the light of **dawn**.

Alvaro has slept in the Atacama **Desert** of Chile.

You can buy special tickets for the **double-decker** buses. (adj)

A **double-decker** is a bus that has an upper and a lower level. (n)

dragon (n) C /'dræɡən/  
 eventually (adv) /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/  
 exist (v) /eg'zɪst/  
 explore (v) /ɪk'splɔː/  
 extraordinarily (adv) /ɪk'strɔːdnərəli/  
 fascinating (adj) /fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/  
 fire station (n) C /'faɪə ,steɪʃn/  
 four-wheel drive (n) C /fɔːwi:l 'draɪv/  
 fox (n) C /fɒks/  
 fridge (n) C /frɪdʒ/  
 frontier (n) C /frʌntɪə/  
 goldfield (n) C /gəʊld,fi:ld/  
 headline (n) C /hed,lam/

helicopter (n) C /helɪ,kɒptə/  
 hire (v) /haɪə/  
 hitchhike (v) /hɪtʃ,hɑɪk/  
 hometown (n) C /həʊm'taʊn/  
 how come (adv) /,haʊ 'kʌm/  
 hug (n) C /hʌg/  
 in the wild (adv) /,ɪn ðə 'waɪld/  
 incredible (adj) /ɪn'kredəbl/  
 injure (v) /ɪndʒə/  
 injury (n) C /ɪndʒəri/  
 inspire (v) /ɪn'spaɪə/  
 juggling (n) U /dʒʌɡlɪŋ/  
 landmark (n) C /lændmɑ:k/  
 laptop (adj/n C) /'læp,tɒp/  
 length (n) C /leŋθ/

lie ahead (v) /,laɪ ə'hed/  
 lift (n) C /lɪft/  
 magic (n) U /mædʒɪk/  
 mean (adj) /mi:n/  
 mechanical (adj) /mɪ'kænɪkl/

dragon  
 finalement  
 exister  
 explorer  
 extraordinairement  
 fascinant  
 caserne de pompiers  
 quatre-quatre, 4 x 4  
 renard  
 réfrigérateur  
 frontière  
 terrain aurifère  
 titre, gros titre

hélicoptère  
 louer  
 faire de l'auto-stop  
 ville natale  
 pourquoi  
 étreinte  
 en liberté  
 incroyable  
 blesser  
 blessure  
 inspirer  
 jonglage  
 point de repère  
 portable/ordinateur portatif  
 longueur

attendre  
 être pris en auto-stop  
 magie  
 mesquin  
 mécanique

Camilla's not such a **dragon** off duty, is she?  
 He **eventually** arrived in Athens on July 1<sup>st</sup>.  
 Only about 200 Siberian tigers still **exist** in the wild.  
 They **explored** the beautiful River Amur region.  
 It's an **extraordinarily** beautiful film.  
 The caves and rock art are **fascinating**.  
 He has slept in **fire stations**, police stations, and churches.  
 I want to cover the outback in a second-hand **four-wheel drive**.  
 They explore the region with the help of a baby **fox** cub.  
 He hitchhiked around Ireland with a **fridge**.  
 He is sponsored by the *Clowns without* **Frontiers** organization.  
 We've relived history in the **goldfields** of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.  
 "Lawyer gives up job to cycle round South America" is the **headline** of the story on p.16.

What did they do? Hire a **helicopter** or something?  
 What did they do? **Hire** a helicopter or something?  
 A group of teachers have **hitchhiked** the length of Britain.  
 He used to deliver pizzas in his **hometown** of Uppsala.  
**How come** you're on the bus? Have you got problems with your car?  
 A little girl gave him a big kiss and a **hug**.  
 There are only about 300 of these animals **in the wild**.  
 We made some **incredible** friends during our trip.  
 Tizio had been **injured** and the Coluccis looked after him.  
 Tizio got over his **injury**.  
 I hope our diary **inspires** people to find out what Australia is all about.  
 My show includes **juggling**, music and magic.  
 Uluru (Ayer's Rock) is a well-known Australian **landmark**.  
 He used his **laptop** (computer) to post photos on his personal website.  
 A group of teachers hitchhiked the **length** of Britain from Land's End to John O'Groats.  
 After 13 months Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay still **lie ahead**.  
 He has had **lifts** in vans, cars and trucks.  
 My show includes **magic** and acrobatics.  
 It was a bit **mean**, just taking you to a pizza place.  
 Tommy had **mechanical** problems with his Vespa during a storm.

mission (n) C	/mɪʃn/
monument (n) C	/mɒnjʊmənt/
moral support (n) U	/mɔrəl sə'pɔ:t/
nonsense (n) U	/nɒnsəns/
origin (n) C	/ɔrɪdʒɪn/
outback (n) U	/aʊtbæk/
perform (v)	/pə'fɔ:m/
platform (n) C	/plæt,fɔ:m/
post (v)	/pəʊst/
principality (n) C	/.prɪnsə'pæləti/
purple (adj)	/pɜ:pəl/
purpose (n) C	/pɜ:pəs/
put (sth) right (v)	/.pʊt 'raɪt/
raise (v)	/reɪz/
rescue (v)	/reskju:/
sacred (adj)	/'seɪkrəd/
salt (n) U	/sɔ:lt/
second-hand (adj)	/.sekənd'hænd/
sight (n) C/U	/saɪt/
sole (adj)	/səʊl/
spectacular (adj)	/'spek'tækjʊlə/
spellbound (adj)	/'spel,bəʊnd/
sponsor (v)	/'spɒnsə/
storm (n) C	/'stɔ:m/
stranger (n) C	/'streɪndʒə/
taxi rank (n) C	/'tæksɪ ,ræŋk/
team building (n) U	/'ti:m ,bɪldɪŋ/
tiger (n) C	/'taɪgə/
time limit (n) C	/'taɪm ,lɪmɪt/
tractor (n) C	/'træktə/
truck (n) C	/'trʌk/
unforgettable (adj)	/.ʌnfə'getəbl/
van (n) C	/'væn/
widely travelled (adj)	/.waɪdli 'trævəld/

mission
monument
soutien moral
absurdité
origine
brousse
jouer, présenter un spectacle
quai
poster, afficher
principauté
pourpre
but, objectif
remédier à
collecter
secourir
sacré
sel
d'occasion
vue
unique
spectaculaire
envoûté
parrainer, sponsoriser
orage
étranger
station de taxis
constitution d'équipes
tigre
temps limite
tracteur
camion
inoubliable
fourgon
qui a beaucoup voyagé

His **mission** is to bring a smile into the lives of the people he runs into.

A **monument** is a building or statue of historical importance.

I think Derek wanted a bit of **moral support**.

All that **nonsense** they read on their management training courses!

The **origin** of something is the way it started.

I'm planning to cover as much of the **outback** as I can.

I **perform** to the poorest people to give them a little happiness.

"Has the train for North Park left yet?" "No, it's still at the **platform**."

He **posted** details and photos on his personal website.

A **principality** is a country ruled by a prince.

Uluru shines **purple** in the light of dawn.

My sole **purpose** is to bring them a little happiness.

I've never explored my own country so the time has come to **put this right**.

A group of teachers hitchhiked the length of Britain to **raise** money for charity.

Thomas was eventually **rescued** five days later.

The guides explained everything about Uluru and its **sacred** sites.

We were blinded by the **salt** lakes of Curara Soak.

I'm planning to cover the outback in a **second-hand** four-wheel drive.

From Waverley Station you can walk to most of the major **sights**. (C)

Nothing compares to the spectacular **sight** of the famous Uluru. (U)

My **sole** purpose is to bring them a little happiness.

Nothing compares to the **spectacular** sight of the famous Uluru.

We were **spellbound** by the sight of Uluru.

Alvaro is **sponsored** by the *Clowns Without Frontiers* organization.

He had problems with his Vespa during a **storm** in the Swiss Alps.

You are a **stranger** in the town and have to ask the driver for tickets to the town centre.

There's a **taxi rank** at the station where you can get a taxi.

She suggests we spend an evening together for **team building**.

They spent six months looking for the rare Siberian **tiger**.

They had a **time limit** – they had to get to John O'Groats in less than two days.

Tommy was rescued by a farmer in a **tractor**.

He often picks up hitchhikers in his **truck**.

It's an **unforgettable** journey and an **unforgettable** film.

He has had lifts in **vans**, cars and trucks.

Who is the most **widely-travelled** person that you know?

# Unit 3

## Accommodation

apartment block (n) C	/ə'pɑ:t'mənt ,blɒk/	immeuble	Accommodation in British town centres is often in <b>apartment blocks</b> .
cabin (n) C	/'kæbɪn/	chalet	Each family own their own small <b>cabin</b> .
campsite (n) C	/'kæmpsaɪt/	terrain de camping	A <b>campsite</b> is a place where people stay in tents.
cave (n) C	/'keɪv/	grotte	A <b>cave</b> is a large hole in the side of a hill.
communal (adj)	/'kɒmjʊ:nl/	collectif, communautaire	Everyone must do repairs, look after the kids and cook the <b>communal</b> meals.
community (n) C	/'kɒmjʊ:nəti/	communauté	Everybody helps with the work of the <b>community</b> .
detached (adj)	/'drɪtætʃt/	individuel	Families often live in the suburbs in <b>detached</b> or semi-detached houses.
dormitory (n) C	/'dɔ:mɪtri/	dortoir	The photograph at the bottom of p.31 shows a school <b>dormitory</b> .
facilities (n pl)	/'fæsɪlətɪz/	installations, services	Families share ownership of the park and the common <b>facilities</b> .
holiday home (n) C	/'hɒlɪdeɪ ,həʊm/	résidence secondaire	About half a million British people own <b>holiday homes</b> in France.
houseboat (n) C	/'həʊsbəʊt/	habitation flottante	A <b>houseboat</b> is a boat that people live on.
lighthouse (n) C	/'laɪthaʊs/	phare	A <b>lighthouse</b> is a tower next to the sea with a light that warns ships of danger.
local authority (n) C	/'ləʊkl ɔ:'θɒrəti/	autorités locales	A <b>local authority</b> is an organization responsible for providing services to a town or city.
lock (v)	/'lɒk/	fermer à clé	One of the advantages of the community is that you don't need to <b>lock</b> your door at night.
mobile home (n) C	/'məʊbaɪl 'həʊm/	mobile home	A <b>mobile home</b> is a large caravan that people live in.
monthly charge (n) C	/'mʌnθli 'tʃɑ:dʒ/	charges mensuelles	We have to pay a <b>monthly charge</b> for the lift.
ownership (n) U	/'ɒnəʃɪp/	propriété	Families share <b>ownership</b> of the park and the common facilities.
resident (n) C	/'rezɪd(ə)nt/	résident	Meetings of the <b>residents</b> take place every month.
semi-detached (adj)	/'semi'drɪtætʃt/	jumelé	Families often live in the suburbs in detached or <b>semi-detached</b> houses.
suburb (n) C	/'sʌbɜ:b/	banlieue	Families often live in the <b>suburbs</b> in detached or semi-detached houses.
tent (n) C	/'tent/	tente	A campsite is a place where people stay in <b>tents</b> .
terraced (adj)	/'terəst/	contigu et en alignement	Accommodation in British town centres is sometimes in rows of old <b>terraced</b> houses.
treehouse (n) C	/'tri:haʊs/	cabane dans un arbre	A <b>treehouse</b> is a small shelter in a tree.
wallpaper (n) U	/'wɔ:lpeɪpə/	papier peint	One of the rules of the Association was that you couldn't put green <b>wallpaper</b> in bedrooms.
windmill (n) C	/'wɪndmɪl/	moulin à vent	A <b>windmill</b> is a tall building with sails that turn in the wind.

## Conversation fillers

Ah!	/ɑ:/	Ah !	<b>Ah</b> well. Glad you could come over, Derek.
I see.	/,aɪ 'si:/	Je vois, Je comprends, Oui	"I must admit one or two of the flowers were a bit dead." " <b>I see.</b> "
Mm.	/m/	Mm, oui.	"Anyway, she was busy ..." " <b>Mm.</b> " "So I chatted with her husband ...
Oh!	/əʊ/	Oh !	"Nigel, have you got the time?" " <b>Oh</b> , er, just gone ten."
Really!	/rɪəli/	Vraiment !	"I thought it would be a good idea to bring a present." " <b>Really!</b> "
Right.	/raɪt/	Bon.	"He was very nice ... very friendly actually." " <b>Right.</b> "
Uh-huh.	/ʌ 'hʌ/	Oui, oui.	"Do you remember that I was having dinner with the boss last night?" " <b>Uh-huh.</b> "
Yes.	/jes/	Oui.	"I chatted with her husband." " <b>Yes.</b> " "And he was very nice."

## Sleep

fall asleep	/fɔ:l ə'sli:p/	s'endormir	Have you ever <b>fallen asleep</b> at school?
feel sleepy	/fi:l 'sli:pi/	avoir sommeil	I sometimes <b>feel sleepy</b> in the middle of the day.
get to sleep	/,get tə 'sli:p/	s'endormir	Do you find it easy to <b>get to sleep</b> ?
go to sleep	/,gəʊ tə 'sli:p/	s'endormir	I never <b>go to sleep</b> before ten o'clock.
have a nap	/hæv ə 'næp/	faire un somme	I sometimes <b>have a nap</b> after lunch.
heavy sleeper (n) C	/hevi 'sli:pə/	qui a le sommeil lourd	A <b>heavy sleeper</b> sleeps deeply.
light sleeper (n) C	/laɪt 'sli:pə/	qui a le sommeil léger	A <b>light sleeper</b> wakes easily when they are sleeping.
make the bed	/,mæk ðe 'bed/	faire le lit	I always <b>make the bed</b> first thing in the morning.
set the alarm clock	/,set ði: ə'lɑ:m ,klɒk/	mettre le réveil	I sometimes forget to <b>set my alarm clock</b> .
wake up (v)	/,weɪk 'ʌp/	se réveiller	I often find it difficult to <b>wake up</b> in the morning.

## Other words & phrases

airy (adj)	/eəri/	clair et spacieux	Bedrooms had to be fresh and <b>airy</b> .
arsenic (n) U	/ɑ:snɪk/	arsenic	<b>Arsenic</b> is a poisonous chemical.
bench (n) C	/bentʃ/	banc	He made his bed on a plastic <b>bench</b> in the departure lounge.
best-seller (n) C	/,best'selə/	livre à succès, best-seller	Recipe books are often at the top of the <b>best-seller</b> list.
big deal (n) C	/,bɪg 'di:l/	dramatique, grave	One or two of the children are a problem but it's no <b>big deal</b> .
calamari (n pl)	/,kælə'mɑ:ri/	calmar	Derek really liked the <b>calamari</b> .
candle (n) C	/'kændl/	bougie	We're very careful with <b>candles</b> and we don't allow smoking.
catch up with (v)	/kætʃ 'ʌp wɪð/	rattraper le temps perdu	I go back to my home town and <b>catch up with</b> friends and family.

chef (n) C	/ʃef/	chef	TV <b>chefs</b> like Jamie Oliver are household names.
claim (n) C/(v)	/kleɪm/	prétendre, affirmer revendication, réclamation	Many people <b>claim</b> that Britain's bad reputation for food is undeserved. (v)
conduct (v)	/kən'dʌkt/	mener, diriger	When Louis was feeling sleepy he <b>conducted</b> the day's business from his bed.
convenient (adj)	/kən'vi:niənt/	commode, à proximité	My house is very <b>convenient</b> for the shops.
conviction (n) C	/kən'vɪkʃn/	condamnation	Lennon couldn't get a visa because he had a <b>conviction</b> for drugs.
crash (v)	/kræʃ/	s'écraser	The waves are enormous and come <b>crashing</b> down on the rocks.
day-to-day (adj)	/,deɪtə'deɪ/	quotidien	Everybody must take responsibility for the <b>day-to-day</b> running of the community.
decorate (v)	/ˈdeɪkəreɪt/	décorer	Nigel <b>decorated</b> the house himself.
deer (n) C	/dɪə/	biche, cerf, chevreuil, daim	We see all sorts of animals like <b>deer</b> and rabbits.
deserved (adj)	/dɪ'zɜ:vɪd/	mérité	Is Britain's bad reputation for food <b>deserved</b> ?
divide (v)	/dɪ'vaɪd/	diviser	The work isn't always <b>divided</b> very fairly.
dramatic (adj)	/drə'mætɪk/	spectaculaire	The views are certainly <b>dramatic</b> but doesn't it get a bit lonely sometimes?
drawback (n) C	/drɔ:bæk/	inconvenient	The <b>drawback</b> of living in a tree is the danger of people falling off!
dreadful (adj)	/ˈdredfl/	affreux, épouvantable	At least we didn't talk about Nigel's <b>dreadful</b> secretary!
dull (adj)	/dʌl/	ennuyeux	There's not much to do – it can be a bit <b>dull</b> at times.
enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	énorme	I love the sea in winter when the waves are <b>enormous</b> .
for good (adv)	/fə 'gʊd/	pour de bon	Many people decide to stay in the area <b>for good</b> .
found (v)	/faʊnd/	fonder	Just over twenty years ago Kirsty <b>founded</b> Paradise Ridge.
fully clothed (adj)	/ˌfʊli 'kləʊðd/	tout habillé	The monks had to go to sleep <b>fully clothed</b> .
gossip (n) U	/ˈgɒsɪp/	commérages	Derek's been telling me all the <b>gossip</b> at the office.
half-way (adj/adv)	/ˌhɑ:fweɪ/	à mi-hauteur, au milieu de	Isn't it dangerous living <b>half-way</b> up a tree?
a helping hand	/ə ,helpɪŋ 'hænd/	un coup de main	Everybody has to lend <b>a helping hand</b> in the day-to-day running of the community.
homesick (adj)	/ˈhəʊmsɪk/	avoir le mal du pays	I miss my family and you get a bit <b>homesick</b> at times.
household name (n) C	/ˌhaʊshəʊld 'neɪm/	nom bien connu	TV chefs like Jamie Oliver are <b>household names</b> .
incense (n) U	/ˈɪnsens/	encens	You had to burn <b>incense</b> to hide the smell of cooking.
inn (n) C	/ɪn/	auberge	People who stayed at an <b>inn</b> had to share their beds with complete strangers.
keep (sb) company (v)	/ki:p 'kʌmp(ə)nɪ/	tenir compagnie	I have three dogs and they <b>keep me company</b> .
living conditions (n pl)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ kən,dɪʃənz/	conditions de vie	<b>Living conditions</b> in the workhouses were very hard.
mayonnaise (n) U	/ˌmeɪə'neɪz/	mayonnaise	Derek's been learning how to make <b>mayonnaise</b> .
monk (n) C	/mɒŋk/	moine	The <b>monks</b> had to sleep in separate beds.
noisy (adj)	/ˈnɔɪzi/	bruyant	It gets quite <b>noisy</b> at night in the city centre.
obviously (adv)	/əbvɪəsli/	évidemment	<b>Obviously</b> the big drawback is the danger of people falling off.
poisonous (adj)	/pɔɪzənəs/	toxique	Arsenic is a <b>poisonous</b> chemical.

poverty (n) U	/ˈpɒvəti/	pauvreté	Workhouses were the government's solution to the problem of <b>poverty</b> .
refugee (adj)	/ˌrefjʊˈdʒiː/	réfugié	Alfred Mehran was a political <b>refugee</b> who lost his documents.
reputation (n) C/U	/ˌreɪpjʊˈteɪʃn/	réputation	Does your country have a good <b>reputation</b> for food?
sanitary (adj)	/ˈsæniət(ə)ri/	sanitaire	In the 19 <sup>th</sup> century the Ladies' <b>Sanitary</b> Association published a list of rules for bedrooms.
scenery (n) U	/ˈsiːnəri/	vue	Many people go to enjoy the spectacular mountain <b>scenery</b> .
sink (n) C	/sɪŋk/	évier	The glasses are over there above the <b>sink</b> .
slice (n) C	/slaɪs/	rondelle (de citron)	Ice and <b>slice</b> with your water?
sparkling (adj)	/ˈspɑːklɪŋ/	gazeux, pétillant	Do you want still water or <b>sparkling</b> ?
spectacular (adj)	/ˈspekˈtækjʊlə/	spectaculaire	People enjoy the <b>spectacular</b> mountain scenery.
substance (n) C	/ˈsʌbstəns/	substance	Incense is a <b>substance</b> that gives a strong smell when it is burned.
tap water (n) U	/tæp ˈwɔːtə/	eau du robinet	Could I have just straight <b>tap water</b> , please?
time flies	/ˈtaɪm ˈflaɪz/	le temps passe vite	Is it ten already? <b>Time flies</b> , eh?
undeserved (adj)	/ˌʌndɪˈzɜːvd/	immérité	Many people think Britain's bad reputation for food is <b>undeserved</b> .
uniform (n) C	/ˈjuːnɪˈfɔːm/	uniforme	Everyone in the workhouse had to wear a <b>uniform</b> .
useless (adj)	/ˈjuːsləs/	nul, incapable	“Do you do a lot of cooking, Derek?” “No, I’m completely <b>useless</b> .”
vacation (n) C	/vəˈkeɪʃn/	vacances	Residents can't just come to their cabins for <b>vacations</b> .
valet (n) C	/ˈvæleɪ/	valet de chambre	Louis XIV's <b>valet</b> woke him up at 8.30.
waiting list (n) C	/ˈweɪtɪŋ ˌlɪst/	liste d'attente	There are more than seventy families on the <b>waiting list</b> .
wooden (adj)	/ˈwʊdn/	en bois	A large <b>wooden</b> house stands at the centre of the 25 cabins.
workhouse (n) C	/ˈwɜːkˌhaʊs/	asile de pauvres	Poor people had to live in the <b>workhouses</b> .

## Unit 4

### Idioms (taking risks)

a bit of a gamble	/ə ˌbɪt əv ə ˈgæmbəl/	un peu risqué	It's <b>a bit of a gamble</b> but I think we should give it a go.
a lot at stake	/ə ˌlɒt ət ˈsteɪk/	beaucoup en jeu	There's <b>a lot at stake</b> here, I really don't think it's a good idea.
against the odds	/əˈɡenst ðiː ˈɒdz/	peu de chances	It's <b>against the odds</b> , but you never know – maybe we'll win.
give (sth) a go	/ˌɡɪv ə ˈgəʊ/	tenter le coup	It's a bit of a gamble, but I think we should <b>give it a go</b> .
it's a lottery	/ɪts ə ˈlɒtəri/	c'est une loterie	<b>It's a lottery</b> – but if we don't play, we'll never win anything.
play safe	/ˌpleɪ ˈseɪf/	être prudent	We could take a risk or we could <b>play safe</b> and keep what we have.
try your luck	/ˌtraɪ jə ˈlʊk/	tenter sa chance	Why not <b>try your luck</b> on the lottery?

## Injuries

ankle (n) C	/ˈæŋkl/	cheville	He twisted his <b>ankle</b> when he fell.
black eye (n) C	/ˌblæk ˈaɪ/	oeil poché	She wouldn't explain how she got a <b>black eye</b> .
bleed (v)	/bli:d/	saigner	Her finger is <b>bleeding</b> after she cut it with a knife.
bruise (n) C/(v)	/bru:z/	bleu/meurtrir	She's got a <b>bruise</b> on her arm where the ball hit her. (n)
burn (n) C/(v)	/bɜ:n/	brûlure/brûler	He suffered <b>burns</b> when his car caught fire at a petrol station. (n) C He was <b>burnt</b> at a petrol station. (v)
frostbitten (adj)	/ˈfrɒstˌbɪtn/	gelé	The doctors were deciding whether to cut off his <b>frostbitten</b> toes.
scratch (n) C/(v)	/skrætʃ/	égratignure/égratigner	The only injuries were cuts and <b>scratches</b> . (n) The cat was frightened and tried to <b>scratch</b> me. (v)
shock (n) C/(v)	/ʃɒk/	choc/choquer	Many people were suffering from <b>shock</b> after the explosion. (n) C
sprain (n) C/(v)	/spreɪn/	entorse, foulure/se faire une entorse, se fouler	He <b>sprained</b> his wrist playing squash. (v)
suffer from (v)	/ˈsʌfə ˌfrɒm/	souffrir de	Many Olympic-level gymnasts <b>suffer from</b> anorexia as they try to keep their weight down.
twist (v)	/twɪst/	se tordre	She <b>twisted</b> her ankle when she fell.
unconscious (adj)	/ʌnˈkɒnʃəs/	inconscient	Doctors think he may remain <b>unconscious</b> for a few hours.
wrist (n) C	/rɪst/	poignet	He sprained his <b>wrist</b> playing squash.

## Other words & phrases

according to (prep)	/əˈkɔ:dɪŋ tu:/	selon	<b>According to</b> locals, John is already planning to buy the pub.
addict (n) C	/ˈædɪkt/	accro	Some people spend hundreds of pounds a year on tickets and become lottery <b>addicts</b> .
all-night (adj)	/ɔ:l ˌnaɪt/	ouvert toute la nuit	They went to an <b>all-night</b> supermarket and bought new shirts.
balcony (n) C	/ˈbælkəni/	balcon	Police rescued a woman after her son locked her out on the <b>balcony</b> .
bang (v)	/bæŋ/	se cogner	She <b>banged</b> her head on the table.
billion (n) C	/ˈbɪljən/	billion	The turnover for the gambling industry is £42 <b>billion</b> a year.
burglar (n) C	/ˈbɜ:glə/	voleur	Police arrested the two <b>burglars</b> last night.
catch fire (v)	/ˌkætʃ ˈfaɪə/	prendre feu	If something explodes, it suddenly <b>catches fire</b> with a loud noise.
coincidence (n) C	/ˌkəʊɪnsɪd(ə)ns/	coïncidence	A <b>coincidence</b> is something that happens by chance.
corpse (n) C	/kɔ:ps/	cadavre	Rescue workers found seventeen <b>corpses</b> in the icy river.
critic (n) C	/ˈkrɪtɪk/	critique	Some <b>critics</b> of the lottery call it a tax on the poor.

destroy (v)	/dɪ'strɔɪ/	détruire	A gas explosion <b>destroyed</b> the church.
droppings (n pl)	/drɒpɪŋz/	fiente	It's supposed to be lucky if bird <b>droppings</b> fall on your head.
end up (v)	/,end 'ʌp/	finir par	People can <b>end up</b> spending hundreds of pounds a year on lottery tickets.
explode (v)	/ɪk'spləʊd/	exploder	His car crashed into a tree and <b>exploded</b> .
explosion (n) C	/ɪk'spləʊʒn/	explosion	A gas <b>explosion</b> destroyed the church.
fancy (v)	/fænsɪ/	avoir envie de	Do you <b>fancy</b> coming in for a drink?
fortune (n) U	/fɔ:tʃu:n/	destin	Selak is philosophical about his <b>fortune</b> : "I am going to enjoy my life now."
fry (v)	/fraɪ/	frîre	The roof was so hot the egg was immediately <b>fried</b> .
gamble (v)	/gæmbl/	jouer, parier, miser	If you <b>gamble</b> , you risk money in the hope of winning more.
good cause (n) C	/,gʊd 'kɔ:z/	bonne cause	When lottery money comes in the government reduces the amount it spends on <b>good causes</b> .
governor (n) C	/gʌv(ə)nə/	directeur	The <b>governor</b> of the local prison phoned to say he had found the two young men.
handful (n) C	/hændfʊl/	poignée	A ticket only costs a <b>handful</b> of small change.
have (sth) in common	/hæv ɪn 'kɒmən/	avoir (qqch) en commun	If two people <b>have things in common</b> , they like the same things.
have (sth) on your mind	/hæv ɒn jə 'maɪnd/	être préoccupé	If you <b>have something on your mind</b> , you are worried about it.
haystack (n) C	/heɪstæk/	meule, botte de foin	A <b>haystack</b> is a large pile of dried grass.
hiker (n) C	/haɪkə/	randonneur	The 41-year-old <b>hiker</b> was climbing in the Alps.
horn (n) C	/hɔ:n/	avertisseur, klaxon	I shouted and sounded the <b>horn</b> but you didn't see me.
icy (adj)	/aɪsi/	glacial	The train came off the rails and fell into an <b>icy</b> river.
identical (adv)	/aɪ'dentɪkl/	identique	Brigit Harrison and Dorothy Lowe were <b>identical</b> twin sisters.
income (n) C	/ɪn'kʌm/	revenu	People on low <b>incomes</b> often spend hundreds of pounds a year on the lottery.
industry (n) C	/ɪndə'stri/	industrie	The turnover for the gambling <b>industry</b> in the UK is £42 billion.
it's (not) worth it	/,ɪts nɒt 'wɜ:θ ɪt/	ça (n') en vaut (pas) la peine	The gym is pretty expensive but <b>it's worth it</b> .
jackpot (n) C	/dʒækpɒt/	gros lot	Hundreds of people win <b>jackpots</b> on lotteries every week.
jet set (n) C	/dʒet ,set/	jet-set	John Goodman is the latest to join the <b>jet set</b> when his numbers came up on TV.
legal (adj)	/li:gl/	juridique	For <b>legal</b> reasons, "John Goodman" is not his real name.
leisure club (n) C	/leɪʒə ,klʌb/	club de loisirs	Hey Clive, didn't I see you at the <b>leisure club</b> last night?
lightning (n) U	/laɪtnɪŋ/	éclair	You're more likely to be struck by <b>lightning</b> than win the lottery.
liquid (n) C/U	/lɪkwɪd/	liquide	If you spray something, you throw <b>liquid</b> over it.
local (adj)/(n) C	/ləʊkl/	du quartier/les gens du voisinage	He was having a quiet drink in his <b>local</b> pub with his mates. (adj) According to <b>locals</b> John is already planning to buy the pub. (n)
lucky break (n) C	/lʌki 'breɪk/	coup de veine	Police in Manchester had a <b>lucky break</b> when the burglars ended up in the local prison.

make-up (n) U	/meɪk ˌʌp/	maquillage
mate (n) C	/meɪt/	copain
oven (n) C	/ʌvn/	four
parachute (n) C/(v)	/ˈpærəʃu:t/	parachute/sauter en parachute
paramedic (n) C	/ˈpærəˈmedɪk/	auxiliaire médical
parental (adj)	/pəˈrentl/	parental
pepperoni (n) U	/ˈpepəˈrəʊni/	pepperoni
petrol station (n) C	/ˈpetrəl ˌsteɪʃn/	station d'essence
philosophical (adj)	/fɪləˈsɒfɪkl/	philosophique
pile (n) C	/paɪl/	tas
plough into (v)	/ˈplau ˈɪntuː/	percuter
profile (n) C	/ˈprəʊfaɪl/	profile
pupil (n) C	/ˈpjuːpl/	élève
quick-fix (adj)	/ˈkwɪkˈfɪks/	(solution) miracle
rail (n) C	/reɪl/	rail
reduce (v)	/rɪˈdjuːs/	diminuer
regular (n) C/adj	/ˈregjʊlə/	habitué/habituel, régulier
regularly (adv)	/ˈregjʊləli/	régulièrement
scream (n) C/v	/skri:m/	cri/crier
siren (n) C	/saɪrən/	sirène
smash (v)	/smæʃ/	briser
snake (n) C	/sneɪk/	serpent
sneeze (v)	/sniːz/	éternuer
solution (n) C	/səˈluːʃn/	solution
solve (v)	/sɒlv/	résoudre
speedboat (n) C	/spiːdˌbɔ:t/	hors-bord
spit (v)	/spɪt/	cracher

She was putting on her **make-up** when a black cat jumped onto the table.  
 John was having a quiet drink in the pub with his **mates**.  
 Let's put some pizzas in the **oven** and watch a DVD.  
 A **parachute** is a large piece of cloth with strings used by someone jumping out of a plane. (n) C  
 If you **parachute** somewhere you jump from a plane wearing a parachute. (v)  
**Paramedics** found her two-year-old grandson playing behind a tree.  
**Parental** problems include the case of a mother who had to pay £675 because of her teenage son's behaviour.  
 A **pepperoni** pizza, please.  
 His car caught fire at a **petrol station**.  
 Selak is **philosophical** about what happened to him.  
 A haystack is a large **pile** of dried grass.  
 His car **ploughed into** a tree and exploded.  
 Charities, especially low-**profile** ones, can suddenly find themselves with less money.  
 Teachers were meeting to discuss their **pupils'** end-of-term reports.  
 The lottery isn't the **quick-fix** solution to life's problems.  
 The train came off the **rails** and fell into an icy river.  
 When lottery money comes in, the government **reduces** the amount they give to charities.  
 I'm a **regular** at the Robin Hood – that's my local. (n)  
 Something that is **regular** happens so that there is the same amount of time between events. (adj)  
 Millions of people **regularly** buy lottery tickets.  
 Neighbours heard the woman's **screams** and called the police. (n) C  
 She **screamed** the moment she saw him. (v)  
 They suddenly heard the noise of police **sirens** approaching.  
 The cat jumped on to the table and **smashed** the mirror.  
 I've got several unusual pets, including a **snake**.  
 You will be very lucky if you see a cat **sneeze**.  
 The lottery isn't a quick-fix **solution** to life's problems.  
 The lottery **solves** some problems but causes others.  
 He bought a new car, house and **speedboat** with the money.  
 Bad luck will go away if you **spit** on the ground in front of you.

spray (v)/(n) C	/spreɪ/	vaporiser/vaporisateur, spray	The petrol pump was old and had <b>sprayed</b> petrol over the car engine. (v) A <b>spray</b> is a liquid in a container that you use by pushing a button. (n)
squash (n) U	/skwɒʃ/	squash	He sprained his wrist playing <b>squash</b> .
superstition (n) C	/ˌsuːpə'stɪʃn/	superstition	In Britain there are many <b>superstitions</b> connected with cats.
survive (v)	/sə'vaɪv/	survivre	Thomas <b>survived</b> five days in the Alps in freezing temperatures.
symphony (n) C	/sɪmfəni/	symphonie	I love Beethoven's 5 <sup>th</sup> <b>Symphony</b> .
tempt (v)	/tempt/	tenter	Next time you're <b>tempted</b> to buy a lottery ticket think – who actually wins in the end?
throughout (prep)	/θru:'aʊt/	partout	If something happens <b>throughout</b> a place, it happens in every part of that place.
toddler (n) C	/tɒdlə/	tout-petit, bébé qui fait ses premiers pas	With a little <b>toddler</b> around all the boring jobs turn into a game.
toe (n) C	/təʊ/	orteil	Doctors were deciding whether to cut off his frostbitten <b>toes</b> .
turnover (n) U	/tɜːnəʊvə/	chiffre d'affaires	The <b>turnover</b> for the gambling industry is £42 billion per year.
twin (n) C/adj	/twɪn/	jumeau/jumeau	Brigit and Dorothy were identical <b>twins</b> who were separated a few weeks after their birth. (n) They didn't know they were identical <b>twin</b> sisters. (adj)
twist of fate	/ˌtwɪst əv 'feɪt/	coup du sort	A <b>twist of fate</b> is a sudden change in a situation.
warehouse (n) C	/ˈweəhaʊs/	entrepôt	Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy from a <b>warehouse</b> .
wave (v)	/weɪv/	faire des signes de la main	I shouted and <b>waved</b> but you didn't see me.
the wicked (n)	/ðə 'wɪkɪd/	les braves	Oh, there's the phone. No rest for <b>the wicked</b> .
you're kidding	/jɔː 'kɪdɪŋ/	tu rigoles, sans blague	"We live in Harlech Crescent." " <b>You're kidding</b> – so do we!"

## Unit 5

### Adjectives

comfortable	/kʌmfətəbl/	confortable	We set up camp and make everything nice and <b>comfortable</b> .
crowded	/kraʊdɪd/	bondé	A place that is <b>crowded</b> has a lot of people in it.
delicious	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	délicieux	The food was <b>delicious</b> last time but this time it was not so good.
efficient	/ɪ'fɪʃnt/	efficace	Someone who is <b>efficient</b> does their job very well.
fashionable	/fæʃnəbl/	à la mode	Mayfair is close to the main shopping streets and some of London's most <b>fashionable</b> squares.
fresh	/freʃ/	frais	Food that is <b>fresh</b> has been recently picked or prepared.

healthy	/ˈhelθi/	bon pour la santé	The advertising slogan for the mineral water will be “Natural and <b>Healthy</b> ”.
popular	/ˈpɒpjələ/	en vogue	<i>Whizzo</i> is the most <b>popular</b> washing powder.
reliable	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	fiable	Famous brand names are a lot more <b>reliable</b> than other brands.
strong	/strɒŋ/	solide	Something that is <b>strong</b> is not easily broken or destroyed.
stylish	/ˈstaɪlɪʃ/	beau, élégant	It was a <b>stylish</b> place but the chairs were very uncomfortable.

## Negative prefixes (adjectives)

dishonest	/dɪsˈɒnɪst/	malhonnête	Someone who is <b>dishonest</b> tells lies or steals things.
disloyal	/dɪsˈlɔɪəl/	déloyal	Someone who is <b>disloyal</b> is not loyal to someone they know well or to an organization they belong to.
dissatisfied	/dɪsˈsætɪsfɑɪd/	insatisfait	Market research shows us that many people are <b>dissatisfied</b> with the credit limits on their cards.
impatient	/ɪmˈpeɪʃnt/	impatient	Someone who is <b>impatient</b> is annoyed because something is not happening as quickly as you want.
impolite	/ɪmpəˈlaɪt/	impoli	Someone who is <b>impolite</b> is rude to other people.
impossible	/ɪmˈpɒsəbl/	impossible	I’m afraid that’s <b>impossible</b> , sir. You can’t hold a card in a different name.
improbable	/ɪmˈprɒbəbl/	improbable	Something that is <b>improbable</b> is not likely to happen or be true.
inaccurate	/ɪnˈækjʊrət/	inexact	Something that is <b>inaccurate</b> is not correct.
inconvenient	/ɪnkənˈviːniənt/	inopportun	If this is <b>inconvenient</b> , I could always call you back later.
incorrect	/ɪnkəˈrekt/	incorrect	Something that is <b>incorrect</b> is wrong or not true.
unbelievable	/ˌʌnbɪˈliːvəbl/	incroyable	For every £100 you spend, we will give you five reward points. Isn’t that <b>unbelievable</b> ?
unemployed	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/	au chômage	“I’m between jobs.” “Between jobs?” “Yes, you know, <b>unemployed</b> .”
unhappy	/ˌʌnˈhæpi/	malheureux	Many people are <b>unhappy</b> with their credit cards because the interest is so high.
unlucky	/ˌʌnˈlʌki/	malchanceux	If someone is <b>unlucky</b> , bad things happen to them.
unprepared	/ˌʌnpriˈpeəd/	pas préparé	Someone who is <b>unprepared</b> for something is not ready for it.
unsuccessful	/ˌʌnsəkˈsesfl/	malchanceux	Someone who is <b>unsuccessful</b> does not get or do what they want.

## Office activities

do a report	/ˌduː ə rɪˈpɔːt/	faire un rapport	If you <b>do a report</b> , you write it.
do some photocopying	/ˌduː sʌm ˈfəʊtəˌkɒpjɪŋ/	faire des photocopies	Younger employees don’t mind <b>doing</b> all that last-minute <b>photocopying</b> .
do the filing	/ˌduː ðə ˈfaɪlɪŋ/	faire le classement	If you <b>do the filing</b> , you put documents in the correct place.

make a phone call	/ˌmeɪk ə 'fəʊn kɔ:l/	passer un appel téléphonique	I <b>make</b> most of my <b>phone calls</b> in the morning.
make a photocopy	/ˌmeɪk ə 'fəʊtə,kɒpi/	faire une photocopie	Please <b>make a photocopy</b> of this report.
make a report	/ˌmeɪk ə rɪ'pɔ:t/	faire un rapport	If you <b>make a report</b> , you write it.
make the coffee	/ˌmeɪk ðə 'kɒfi/	faire le café	The trainee usually <b>makes the coffee</b> for everyone else.
receive a phone call	/ˌri:si:v ə 'fəʊn kɔ:l/	recevoir un appel téléphonique	I <b>received a phone call</b> from the boss at 10 o'clock last night.
receive an email	/ˌri:si:v ən 'i:meɪl/	recevoir un courriel, Email	You can send and <b>receive emails</b> on your laptop.
send a report	/ˌsend ə rɪ'pɔ:t/	envoyer un rapport	She <b>sent</b> me the <b>report</b> via email.
send an email	/ˌsend ən 'i:meɪl/	envoyer un courriel, Email	Don't forget to <b>send</b> me <b>an email</b> .
write a report	/ˌraɪt ə rɪ'pɔ:t/	rédiger un rapport	Have you <b>written</b> that urgent <b>report</b> yet?
write an email	/ˌraɪt ən 'i:meɪl/	écrire un courriel, Email	How many <b>emails</b> do you <b>write</b> a day?

## Office supplies

biro (n) C	/ˈbaɪrəʊ/	stylo-bille	He made a few corrections with his <b>biro</b> .
drawing pin (n) C	/ˌdru:ɪŋ ˌpɪn/	punaise	A <b>drawing pin</b> is a pin used for fastening paper to a wall.
filing cabinet (n) C	/ˌfaɪlɪŋ ˌkæbɪnət/	meuble d'archivage	A <b>filing cabinet</b> is a piece of office furniture in which you keep documents.
highlighter (pen) (n) C	/ˌhaɪˌlaɪtə (ˌpen)/	surligneur	Her secretary used a <b>highlighter</b> to show all the important information.
in tray (n) C	/ɪnˈtreɪ/	courrier d'arrivée	There are loads of reports in my <b>in tray</b> that I have to look at.
ink cartridge (n) C	/ɪŋk ˌkɑ:trɪdʒ/	cartouche d'encre	I need a new <b>ink cartridge</b> for the printer.
mouse mat (n) C	/ˌmaʊs ˌmæt/	tapis de souris	A <b>mouse mat</b> is the piece of material that you move a computer mouse around on.
notepad (n) C	/ˌnəʊtˌpæd/	bloc-notes	A <b>notepad</b> consists of sheets of paper joined together for writing notes on.
paperclip (n) C	/ˌpeɪpəˌklɪp/	trombone	The photocopies were attached with a <b>paperclip</b> .
pencil sharpener (n) C	/ˌpensl ˌʃɑ:p(ə)nə/	taille-crayon	A <b>pencil sharpener</b> is used for making a pencil sharper.
Post-its® (n pl)	/ˌpəʊstɪts/	papillon adhésif, Post-it®	<b>Post-its</b> are small pieces of coloured paper used for writing notes.
stapler (n) C	/ˌsteɪplə/	agrafe	A <b>stapler</b> is a small object used for fastening pieces of paper with a staple.
Tipp-Ex® (n) U	/ˌtɪpeks/	Tipp-Ex®, correcteur liquide	<b>Tipp-Ex</b> is a white liquid used for covering mistakes.

## Other words & phrases

advertiser (n) C	/ˌædvəˌtaɪzə/	annonceur, publicitaire	Children are one of the most important markets for <b>advertisers</b> .
annoying (adj)	/əˈnɔɪɪŋ/	agaçant	They have the <b>annoying</b> habit of making jokes that you have to laugh at.
appeal (v)	/əˈpi:l/	plaire à	It's important that the advertisements <b>appeal</b> to children.

approval (n) U	/ə'pru:v/	approbation	<b>Approval</b> is a positive feeling that you have towards someone or something that you consider to be good.
bankrupt (adj/v)	/bæŋkrʌpt/	banqueroute, mettre en faillite	<b>Bankrupt</b> businesses have no money and cannot pay what they owe. (adj) “Is there anything else you want?” “No, I don’t want to <b>bankrupt</b> the company, do I?” (v)
big business (n) C	/bɪg 'bɪznɪs/	grandes entreprises	Many teachers use educational material that is paid for by <b>big business</b> .
blank (adj)	/blæŋk/	en blanc	The computer won’t process the form if any of the boxes are left <b>blank</b> .
bossy (adj)	/bɒsi/	autoritaire	When there’s a crisis the “friend” disappears and is replaced by a <b>bossy</b> bully.
brand (n) C	/brænd/	marque	Famous brand names are more expensive than other <b>brands</b> .
bully (n) C	/bʊli/	tyran	When there’s a crisis the “friend” disappears and is replaced by a bossy <b>bully</b> .
call round (v)	/kɔ:l 'raʊnd/	venir	I’ll phone you back tomorrow, or maybe I’ll <b>call round</b> in person.
catch (sb’s) attention	/kætʃ ə'tenʃn/	attirer l’attention	Advertisers use different ways of <b>catching children’s attention</b> .
cereal (n) C/U	/sɪəriəl/	céréale	Covers for text books include adverts for snacks and breakfast <b>cereals</b> .
client (n) C	/klaɪənt/	client	Do some research into your <b>clients</b> before you call.
code (n) C	/kəʊd/	code	What’s your department name and <b>code</b> ?
commercial (n) C	/kə'mɜ:ʃl/	annonce publicitaire	The programme contains ten minutes of news and two minutes of <b>commercials</b> .
compliment (n) C	/kɒmplɪmənt/	compliment	They always have a smile and a <b>compliment</b> for visitors.
consumer (n) C	/kən'sju:mə/	consommateur	“The kids we’re reaching are <b>consumers</b> in training,” say the people in marketing.
corridor (n) C	/kɒrɪ,dɔ:/	couloir	Schools sell advertising space in school <b>corridors</b> and toilets.
cover (n) C	/kʌvə/	couverture	Students receive free <b>covers</b> for their text books with adverts on them.
credit limit (n) C	/kredɪt ,lɪmɪt/	limite de crédit	You can have a high <b>credit limit</b> and borrow up to £15,000.
crisis (n) C	/kraɪsɪs/	crise	When there’s a <b>crisis</b> the “friend” is replaced by a bossy bully.
cutback (n) C	/kʌtbæk/	réduction budgétaire	The new procedure is something to do with <b>cutbacks</b> , I think.
digital (adj)	/dɪdʒɪtl/	numérique	<b>Digital</b> cameras are more powerful these days.
district (n) C	/dɪstrɪkt/	quartier	The most expensive offices in the world are in London’s Mayfair and Park Lane <b>districts</b> .
double (v/adj)	/dʌbl/	doubler/double	We will take the credit limit on your existing card and <b>double</b> it. (v) The comparative and superlative forms of “big” contain a <b>double</b> consonant – “g”. (adj)
educational (adj)	/edʒu'keɪʃn(ə)l/	pédagogique	Many <b>educational</b> materials are paid for by big business.
educationalist (n) C	/edʒu'keɪʃn(ə)lɪst/	éducateur	<b>Educationalists</b> will tell you that the simple answer is to teach children young.

energy (n) U	/ˈenədʒi/	énergie
enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪnˈθjuːzɪˈæstɪk/	enthousiaste
existing (adj)	/ɪgˈzɪstɪŋ/	actuel
fizzy (adj)	/ˈfɪzi/	gazeux
flirt (n C/v)	/flɜːt/	flirt/flirter
fund-raising (n) U	/ˈfʌndˌreɪzɪŋ/	collecte de fonds
get rid of (sth/sb) (v)	/get ˈrɪd əv/	se débarrasser de
growth (n) U	/grəʊθ/	augmentation
influence (v)	/ɪnfluːəns/	influer
interest rate (n) C	/ɪntərəst ˌreɪt/	taux d'intérêt
joker (n) C	/dʒəʊkə/	blagueur
laser (n) C	/leɪzə/	laser
loyalty (n) U	/lɔːləlti/	fidélité
market research (n) U	/ˈmɑːkɪt rɪˈsɜːtʃ/	étude de marché
maternity leave (n) U	/məˈtɜːnəti ˌliːv/	congé de maternité
mood (n) C	/muːd/	humeur
ordinary (adj)	/ɔːdn(ə)ri/	ordinaire
percentage (n) C	/pəˈsentɪdʒ/	pourcentage
platinum (n) U	/plætɪnəm/	platine
procedure (n) C	/prəˈsiːdʒə/	procédure
process (v)	/prəʊses/	traiter
property (n) C/U	/ˈprɒpəti/	propriété
rent (v)	/rent/	louer
repetitive (adj)	/rɪˈpetətɪv/	répétitif
secret (n C/adj)	/siːkrət/	secret
shortage (n) C	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	manque
slogan (n) C	/ˈsləʊɡən/	slogan
snack (n) C	/snæk/	goûter
stationery (n) U	/ˈsteɪʃn(ə)ri/	fournitures de bureau
survey (n) C	/sɜːveɪ/	sondage

Young people often have more **energy** and enthusiasm.

Young people are often more **enthusiastic**.

We will take the credit limit on your **existing** card and double it.

The water is an alternative to cola and other **fizzy** drinks.

The office **flirt** always has a smile and a compliment for visitors. (n)

Someone who **flirts** behaves towards someone in a way that shows romantic interest in them. (v)

Other **fund-raising** programmes don't raise enough money.

Hello, anyone there? Hah! That **got rid of him!**

Not everyone is happy with the **growth** of classroom advertising.

In 1997 children **influenced** the spending of \$500 billion.

The Spark Platinum card has a low **interest rate** of 5.5%.

The office joker is always making **jokes**.

We haven't got any **laser** paper – only ordinary paper.

Advertisers want people to develop brand **loyalty**.

**Market research** shows us that people are dissatisfied with their credit card limits.

She's away on **maternity leave** at the moment.

The worst thing is that their **moods** change so quickly.

We haven't got any laser paper – only the **ordinary** paper.

The **percentage** that you pay when you borrow money is called interest.

The **Platinum** Card is not as good as the Gold Card.

The department code is part of the new **procedure**.

The computer won't **process** the form if any of the boxes are left blank.

A **property** is the house or flat that you own. (C)

Your **property** is the things that you own. (U)

These clubs are often closed on Monday nights so the company could **rent** one.

No task is too boring for them and no job is too **repetitive**.

You don't need to tell anyone – it could be our little **secret**. (n) C

Something that is **secret** is not told to other people. (adj)

The biggest problem facing most schools is a **shortage** of cash.

The advertising **slogan** will be "Natural and Healthy".

Covers for text books include adverts for **snacks** and breakfast cereals.

The **stationery** department hasn't got the paper he wants.

The salesman is doing a market research **survey**.

sweet (n) C	/swi:t/	bonbon
task (n) C	/tɑ:sk/	tâche
taxpayer (n) C	/tæks,peɪə/	contribuable
terrible (adj)	/terəbl/	épouvantable
trainee (n) C	/treɪ'ni:/	stagiaire
transfer (v)	/trænsfɜ:/	transférer
urgent (adj)	/ɜ:dʒ(ə)nt/	urgent
voucher (n) C	/vaʊtʃə/	bon
washing powder (n) U	/wɒʃɪŋ ,paʊdə/	lessive en poudre
workaholic (n) C	/,wɜ:kə'hɒlɪk/	bourreau de travail

**Sweets** are often advertised with children in mind.  
No **task** is too boring for them and no job is too repetitive.  
**Taxpayers** don't want to pay more and fund-raising programmes don't raise enough money.  
The boss often has a habit of making **terrible** jokes.  
The **trainee** is usually the youngest person in the office, getting work experience.  
If you **transfer** your balance, we will give you nine months' free credit.  
The next minute they're asking you whether you've written that **urgent** report.  
Students who do well in their studies are given **vouchers** for free pizzas, burgers and French fries.  
No other **washing powder** is as good as *Whizzo*.  
The **workaholic** always takes the fewest days holiday.

## Unit 6

### Holidays

action-packed (adj)	/ækʃən,pækt/	bien rempli
airline (n) C	/eəlaɪn/	compagnie aérienne
beach (n) C	/bi:tʃ/	plage
bedding (n) U	/bedɪŋ/	litière
brochure (n) C	/brəʊʃə/	brochure, dépliant
capital (n) C	/kæpɪtl/	capitale
check out of (v)	/tʃek 'aʊt əv/	quitter
cosmopolitan (adj)	/kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/	cosmopolite
deposit (n) C	/dɪ'pɒzɪt/	dépôt
destination (n) C	/,destɪ'neɪʃn/	destination
exclusive (adj)	/ɪk'sklʉ:sɪv/	exclusif
excursion (n) C	/ɪk'skɜ:ʃn/	excursion
exotic (adj)	/ɪg'zɒtɪk/	exotique
find your way around	/,faɪnd jə ,wei ə'raʊnd/	vous orienter, trouver votre chemin
flight (n) C	/flaɪt/	vol
fun (adj)	/fʌn/	marrant

You will love this **action-packed** day with rock climbing and sea-kayaking.  
Two **airlines** fly direct to Tokyo – Japan Airlines and Virgin Atlantic.  
Negril has eleven kilometres of beautiful white **beaches**.  
Let the staff know if you need extra **bedding**, food or drink.  
We chose our destination from a travel **brochure**.  
In 2005 the city of Cork became a European **Capital** of Culture.  
What time do we have to **check out of** the hotel?  
Negril is a very **cosmopolitan** resort.  
You have to pay a **deposit** for the holiday.  
What sort of holiday **destination** do you like?  
Port Antonio has some **exclusive** and upmarket hotels.  
This **excursion** takes you to the magical area north of Dublin.  
Negril is a cosmopolitan and **exotic** resort with white beaches.  
The guidebook will help you **find your way around**.  
I'm going to look for some cheap **flights** on the internet.  
Negril is exotic, **fun** and completely unforgettable.

guided tour (n) C	/ˈɡaɪdɪd ˈtʊə/	visite guidée	The highlight of the day will be a <b>guided tour</b> of the World Heritage Site of Newgrange.
laid-back (adj)	/leɪdˈbæk/	décontracté	Negril is cosmopolitan but manages to keep a <b>laid-back</b> atmosphere.
off the beaten track	/ɒf ðə ˈbi:tɪn ˈtræk/	en dehors des sentiers battus	Port Antonio is <b>off the beaten track</b> and away from the more well-known resorts.
packing (n) U	/ˈpækɪŋ/	(faire sa) valise	Have you done your <b>packing</b> yet?
picturesque (adj)	/ˈpɪktʃəˈresk/	pittoresque	Port Antonio is surrounded by the <b>picturesque</b> scenery of the Blue Mountains.
postcard (n) C	/ˈpəʊst,kɑːd/	carte postale	When are you going to send some <b>postcards</b> ?
resort (n) C	/rɪˈzɔːt/	lieu de villégiature	Negril and Port Antonio are two of the top <b>resorts</b> in Jamaica.
romantic (adj)	/rəʊˈmæntɪk/	romantique	I'm looking forward to some <b>romantic</b> walks along the beaches.
sandy (adj)	/ˈsændi/	de sable	You can go for a pony ride along the <b>sandy</b> beaches of the Bay.
secluded (adj)	/sɪˈkluːdɪd/	retiré	Port Antonio has romantic, <b>secluded</b> beaches.
sightseeing (n) U	/ˈsaɪtˌsiːɪŋ/	faire du tourisme	Those of you who've had enough of <b>sightseeing</b> will love this action-packed day.
sunscreen (n) U	/ˈsʌnˌskriːn/	filtre solaire	I'm going to buy <b>sunscreen</b> and a film for my camera.
tourist attraction (n) C	/ˈtʊərɪst əˈtrækʃn/	attraction touristique	The Blarney Stone is a famous <b>tourist attraction</b> in Ireland.
travel agent (n) C	/ˈtrævl ˌeɪdʒənt/	agent de voyages	I've just picked up some brochures from the <b>travel agent</b> .
travel rep (n) C	/ˈtrævl ˌrep/	représentant de voyages	The <b>travel rep</b> will meet you for a welcome cocktail in the bar.
upmarket (adj)	/ˌʌpˈmɑːkɪt/	haut de gamme	Port Antonio has some of the most exclusive and <b>upmarket</b> hotels on the island.

## Other words & phrases

abbey (n) C	/ˈæbi/	abbaye	We'll begin with a visit to Slane <b>Abbey</b> where Saint Patrick came.
amazing (adj)	/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	surprenant	The pilot was kind and took us to some <b>amazing</b> places.
ancient (adj)	/eɪnˈʃənt/	ancien	The Hill of Tara was home of the <b>ancient</b> kings of Ireland.
awful (adj)	/ɔːfl/	affreux	The weather was horrible – absolutely <b>awful</b> .
babysitter (n) C	/ˈbeɪbɪˌsɪtə/	gardien d'enfants, baby-sitter	We would like a <b>babysitter</b> a few evenings a week.
bargain (n) C	/ˈbɑːɡɪn/	affaire	Don't let last-minute <b>bargains</b> make your decisions for you.
battery (n) C	/ˈbæt(ə)ri/	batterie	I need a new <b>battery</b> for my laptop computer.
bay (n) C	/beɪ/	baie	You can go for a pony ride along the sandy beaches of the <b>Bay</b> .
bird's-eye view (n) C	/ˈbɜːdzaɪ ˈvjuː/	vue d'ensemble	A <b>bird's-eye view</b> of something is a very good view of it.
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	ennuyeux	<b>Boring</b> is the opposite of interesting.
brand new (adj)	/ˈbrænd ˈnjuː/	tout neuf	See Ireland's west coast from our <b>brand new</b> , six-seater helicopter.
breathtaking (adj)	/ˈbreθteɪkɪŋ/	à couper le souffle	From the helicopter there are <b>breathtaking</b> views of the Aran Islands.

cabin (n) C	/ˈkæbɪn/	chalet
cocktail (n) C	/ˈkɒkteɪl/	apéritif, cocktail
colony (n) C	/ˈkɒləni/	colonie
congratulations (n pl)	/ˌkɒŋgrætʃʊleɪʃənz/	félicitations
delegation (n) C	/ˌdeləˈgeɪʃn/	délégation
depth (n) C	/depθ/	profondeur
discreet (adj)	/dɪsˈkri:t/	discret
dramatic (adj)	/drəˈmætɪk/	spectaculaire
dreadful (adj)	/ˈdredfl/	affreux
eloquent (adj)	/eləkwənt/	éloquent
enjoyable (adj)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/	plaisant
excellent (adj)	/ˈeksələnt/	excellent
exhausted (adj)	/ɪgˈzɔ:stɪd/	épuisé
fantastic (adj)	/fænˈtæstɪk/	formidable
fascinating (adj)	/ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	passionnant
fate (n) U	/feɪt/	sort
flexibility (n) U	/ˌfleksəˈbɪlətɪ/	souplesse
get round to (sth)	/get ˈraʊnd tə/	aller (faire)
giant (adj)	/dʒaɪənt/	géant
goalkeeper (n) C	/ˈgəʊlki:pə/	gardien de but
gorgeous (adj)	/ˈgɔ:dʒəs/	splendide
guidance (n) U	/ˈgaɪdəns/	direction
harbour (n) C	/ˈhɑ:bə/	port
harp (n) C	/hɑ:p/	harpe
heritage (n) U	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	patrimoine
highlight (n) C	/ˈhaɪlaɪt/	point culminant
hill (n) C	/hɪl/	colline
horrible (adj)	/ˈhɒrəbl/	épouvantable
hyper-organised (adj)	/ˌhaɪpəˈɔ:gənəɪzd/	extrêmement organisé
in particular	/ɪn pəˈtɪkjʊlə/	en particulier
in person	/ɪn ˈpɜ:sn/	en personne
indoor (adj)	/ɪnˈdɔ:/	couvert
instructor (n) C	/ɪnˈstrʌktə/	moniteur

Once you've settled into your **cabin**, one of our guides will come and visit you. Meet the travel rep for a welcome **cocktail** in the bar. You'll need a zoom lens to take shots of the seal **colony** on the Islands. "I'm expecting a baby in June." "**Congratulations!**" A **delegation** of European politicians are coming on a cultural visit. We'll go back into the **depths** of time and visit giant standing stones that are 5,000 years old. He's not a mystery man but we both want to be a little **discreet**. Ireland's west coast is one of the most beautiful and **dramatic** places on earth. "We had a car crash on the first day of our holiday." "That sounds **dreadful**." People who kiss the stone will become talkative and **eloquent**. Something that you like doing is **enjoyable**. The Algarve was **excellent** – really, really good. You're going to be **exhausted** with all that clubbing. "What did you think of Prague?" "**Fantastic**. The kids enjoyed it too." Ireland's history is **fascinating** – we learnt so much. Don't let **fate** and last-minute bargains make your decisions for you. It's important to leave some space for **flexibility** in your plans. I'll **get round to** booking the flights in a week or two. The World Heritage Site of Newgrange is surrounded by **giant** standing stones. My mother's a real fan of the Real Madrid **goalkeeper**. Italian women are stunning – absolutely **gorgeous!** Go rock climbing under the **guidance** of an experienced instructor. The historic town of Dalkey has two castles and a little **harbour**. The **harp** is a musical instrument associated with Ireland. Newgrange is a World **Heritage** Site. The **highlight** of the day will be a guided tour of Newgrange. We will visit the **Hill** of Tara, home of the ancient kings of Ireland. "Did you have a good time in England?" "No, the food was **horrible!**" Some people are **hyper-organised** and like to have everything under control. Are you looking for anything **in particular**? I wanted to break the news to my family **in person**. The National Aquatic Centre is Europe's largest **indoor** waterworld. Go rock climbing under the guidance of an experienced **instructor**.

kayak (n) C	/ˈkaɪæk/	kayak
last minute (n)	/ˌlɑːst ˈmɪnɪt/	dernière minute
lens (n) C	/lenz/	objectif
make sure (v)	/ˌmeɪk ˈʃʊə/ˈʃʊː/	s’assurer
make up your mind	/ˌmeɪk ʌp jə ˈmaɪnd/	prendre une décision
memorable (adj)	/ˈmem(ə)rəbl/	mémorable
option (n) C	/ˈɒpʃn/	option
painful (adj)	/ˈpeɪnfl/	douloureux
pilot (n) C	/ˈpaɪlət/	pilote
pony (n) C	/ˈpəʊni/	poney
reckon (v)	/ˈrekən/	estimer, croire
relatively (adv)	/ˈrelətɪvli/	relativement
respectable (adj)	/ˈrɪˈspektəbəl/	convenable
rock-climbing (n) U	/ˈrɒkˌklaɪmɪŋ/	escalade
round (sth) off (v)	/ˌraʊnd ˈɒf/	conclure
rush (v)	/rʌʃ/	se dépêcher
saint (n) C	/seɪnt/	saint
sculpture (n) C	/ˈskʌlptʃə/	sculpture
seal (n) C	/si:l/	phoque
settle into (v)	/ˌsetl ˈɪntuː/	s’installer à
shot (n) C	/ʃɒt/	photo
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/	timide
site (n) C	/saɪt/	site
step (n) C	/step/	étape
stop off (n) C	/ˌstɒp ˈɒf/	escale
stunning (adj)	/ˈstʌnɪŋ/	sensationnel
superb (adj)	/sʊˈpɜːb/	superbe
talkative (adj)	/ˈtɔːkətɪv/	bavard
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/	épouvantable
thrill (n) C	/θrɪl/	frisson, plaisir
unbeatable (adj)	/ˌʌnˈbi:təbl/	imbattable
unexpectedly (adv)	/ˌʌnɪkˈspektɪdli/	à l’improviste
up in the air	/ˌʌp ɪn ðiː ˈeə/	incertain, vague

After lunch there’s sea-**kayaking** in Dublin Bay.  
I always leave things till the **last minute**.  
Don’t forget to bring a camera with a zoom **lens**.  
We’ll **make sure** a bicycle is waiting for you on your arrival.  
Let’s see what the weather’s like and then we’ll **make up our minds**.  
This **memorable** day will begin with a visit to Slane Abbey.  
What are the three **options** for the last two questions in the quiz.  
“I had toothache last week.” “That sounds **painful**.”  
The **pilot** was very kind and took us to some amazing places.  
Our guide will take you for a **pony** ride along the beach.  
I **reckon** what I’m most looking forward to is the romantic walks along the beaches.  
It’s a big difference in price for a **relatively** small difference in time.  
For those of you who like to lie in, the excursion leaves at the very **respectable** time of 11.30.  
Experience the thrills of **rock-climbing**.  
To **round the day off** there’s a visit to the National Aquatic Centre.  
I’ll give you a call tomorrow. Must **rush**.  
**Saint** Patrick brought the message of the Bible to Slane Abbey.  
Visitors can see the **sculptures** in the Crawford Gallery.  
There’s a **seal** colony on the Aran Islands.  
We’ve just **settled into** our hotel.  
Bring a camera with a zoom lens for once-in-a-lifetime **shots** of the seal colony.  
“Do you think he’s going to come over?” “No, he looks too **shy**.”  
There will be a guided tour of the World Heritage **Site** of Newgrange.  
The next **step** is to book a flight.  
There’s an Air France flight to Tokyo with a **stop off** in Paris.  
Italian women are **stunning** – absolutely gorgeous!  
The weather was awful but the hotel was **superb**.  
People who kiss the stone will become **talkative** and eloquent.  
“How was the skiing?” “**Terrible**. There was no snow.”  
Experience the **thrills** of rock climbing.  
Something that is **unbeatable** is excellent.  
If something turns up, it happens **unexpectedly**.  
“When’s he going?” “He doesn’t know yet ... it’s all very **up in the air**.”

via (prep)	/ˈviə/	via, en passant par	The flight is <b>via</b> Paris and takes just over 14 hours.
wind surfing (n) U	/ˈwɪn(d) sɜːfɪŋ/	planche à voile	<b>Wind surfing</b> is a sport in which you move across water standing on a flat board.
wonderful (adj)	/ˈwʌndəfl/	merveilleux	We had a <b>wonderful</b> holiday in Ireland – very enjoyable.
zoom (v)	/zuːm/	zoom	Don't forget to bring a camera with a <b>zoom</b> lens.

## Unit 7

### Phrasal verbs with *live*

live for (sth)	/lɪv fɔː/	ne vivre que pour	I can't understand people who <b>live for</b> their work.
live off (sth/sb)	/lɪv ɒf/	vivre de	There's no point working if you can <b>live off</b> social security.
live on (sth)	/lɪv ɒn/	vivre	I don't need much money to <b>live on</b> – just enough for the basics.
live out of (sth)	/lɪv aʊt əv/	vivre de	I love travelling and am happy <b>living out of</b> a suitcase.
live through (sth)	/lɪv θruː/	passer par	You haven't really lived if you haven't <b>lived through</b> difficult times.
live up to (sth)	/lɪv ˈʌp tə/	répondre à	I'm not interested in <b>living up to</b> my parents' expectations.

### Metaphors

an unexpected turn	/ən ˌʌnɪkˌspektɪd ˈtɜːn/	une tournure inespérée	Her life took <b>an unexpected turn</b> when she went to back to Edinburgh.
at a crossroads	/æt ə ˈkrɒsrəʊdz/	carrefour, moment décisif	She found herself <b>at a crossroads</b> . Should she stay in Portugal or move back to the UK?
embark on a new stage of life	/ɪmˌbɑːk ɒn ə ˌnjuːˌsteɪdʒ əv ˈlaɪf/	entamer une nouvelle étape	She moved to Portugal where she <b>embarked on a new stage of life</b> .
go their separate ways	/ˌgəʊ ðeə seprət ˈweɪz/	partir chacun de son côté	The marriage ended in divorce and the couple <b>went their separate ways</b> .
her life took off	/hɜː ˌlaɪf tʊk ˈɒf/	sa vie a pris un nouveau départ	<b>Her life took off</b> after she completed the first Harry Potter book.
move on	/muːv ˈɒn/	aller de l'avant	She wanted to <b>move on</b> and went to Portugal.
no turning back	/nəʊ tɜːnɪŋ ˈbæk/	pas question de revenir en arrière	When Hollywood bought the film rights to Harry Potter there was <b>no turning back</b> .
take a new direction	/teɪk ə ˌnjuː dɪˈrekʃn/	prendre une nouvelle direction	After the divorce she decided that it was time to <b>take a new direction</b> .

## Life stages

adolescent (n) C	/ˌædɔːlesnt/	adolescent	He's a typical <b>adolescent</b> – rebellious and irresponsible.
adult (adj)/(n) C	/ˌædʌlt; ədʌlt/	adulte/adulte	She's still a teenager but she's very <b>adult</b> in some ways. (adj) In Britain you're legally an <b>adult</b> when you're 18. (n)
elderly (adj)	/ˈeldəli/	âgé	She decided to ask an <b>elderly</b> relative for advice.
in your early/late forties	/ˌɪn jɔː ɜːli/leɪt 'fɔːtiz/	entre 40 et 45 ans/entre 45 et 50 ans	She's middle-aged – <b>in her late forties</b> or <b>early fifties</b> .
middle-aged (adj)	/ˌmɪdl'eɪdʒd/	entre deux âges, d'âge mûr	She's <b>middle-aged</b> – in her late forties or early fifties.
pensioner (n) C	/ˌpenʃ(ə)nə/	retraité, pensionné	He's a <b>pensioner</b> now, but he's still very active.
retired (adj)	/rɪ'taɪəd/	retraité	He's <b>retired</b> and living in a home for the elderly.
teenager (n) C	/ˈtiːneɪdʒə/	(jeune) adolescent	She's still a <b>teenager</b> but she's very adult in some ways.
toddler (n) C	/ˈtɒdlə/	tout-petit qui apprend à marcher	A <b>toddler</b> is a young child who is learning how to walk.

## Exclamations with *what*

What a day!	/ˌwɒt ə 'deɪ/	Quelle journée!	The car broke down on the way to work and then I fell and twisted my ankle – <b>what a day!</b>
What a good idea!	/ˌwɒt ə ɡʊd aɪdɪə/	Quelle bonne idée!	“I’ll see if his address is in the phone book.” “ <b>What a good idea!</b> ”
What a mess!	/ˌwɒt ə 'mes/	Quelle catastrophe!	“I’ve got tomato ketchup all over my T-shirt.” “ <b>What a mess!</b> ”
What a night!	/ˌwɒt ə 'naɪt/	Quelle nuit!	We missed the last bus and there were no taxis so we had to walk 5 km home. <b>What a night!</b>
What a nightmare!	/ˌwɒt ə 'naɪtmɛə/	Quel cauchemar!	“She’s lost her job, her husband’s left her and now she’s broken her leg.” “ <b>What a nightmare!</b> ”
What a nuisance!	/ˌwɒt ə 'njuːsəns/	Que c’est agaçant!	“There was no hot water this morning so I couldn’t have a shower.” “ <b>What a nuisance!</b> ”
What a relief!	/ˌwɒt ə rɪ'liːf/	Quel soulagement!	“The doctor said it was nothing serious.” “ <b>What a relief!</b> ”
What a shame!	/ˌwɒt ə 'ʃeɪm/	Quelle honte!	“I thought we were going to win but the other team scored in the last minute.” “ <b>What a shame!</b> ”
What a surprise!	/ˌwɒt ə sə'praɪz/	Quelle surprise!	“For the first time in my life, he bought me some flowers.” “ <b>What a surprise!</b> ”
What a waste of time!	/ˌwɒt ə ˌweɪst əv 'taɪm/	Quelle perte de temps!	“We spent five hours queuing to try and get a ticket.” “ <b>What a waste of time!</b> ”
What an idiot!	/ˌwɒt ən 'ɪdɪət/	Quel idiot !	“... then he said that Slovakia was the capital of the Czech Republic.” “ <b>What an idiot!</b> ”
What bad luck!	/ˌwɒt ˌbæd 'lʌk/	Quelle malchance !	“I lost £50 in the street today.” “ <b>What bad luck!</b> ”

## Other words & phrases

admirer (n) C	/əd'maɪərə/	admirateur	Her secret <b>admirer</b> was heartbroken and left for Australia.
anniversary (n) C	/ˌænɪ'vɜːs(ə)ri/	anniversaire	It's mum and dad's wedding <b>anniversary</b> next weekend.
appreciate (v)	/ə'priːʃiət/	être reconnaissant de	I'd <b>appreciate</b> it if you didn't mention this to anyone.
aspect (n) C	/ˈæspekt/	aspect, facette	What <b>aspects</b> of your job do you really enjoy?
blow out (v)	/bləʊ 'aʊt/	souffler	They'll help her <b>blow out</b> all the candles on her birthday cake!
blush (v)	/blʌʃ/	rougir	She <b>blushed</b> with embarrassment.
cheers	/tʃiəz/	hourra!	Am I glad it's Friday! <b>Cheers</b> .
childcare (n) U	/tʃaɪldkeə/	garde d'enfant	We were paying more in <b>childcare</b> than I was earning.
compete (v)	/kəm'pi:t/	rivaliser	If somebody <b>competes</b> in something they try to be more successful than other people.
confess (v)	/kən'fes/	avouer	He <b>confessed</b> his secret love to Maria and the couple got married.
consequence (n) C	/kɒnsɪkwəns/	conséquence	Do you think that children can understand the <b>consequences</b> of their actions?
consultancy (n) C	/kən'sʌltənsi/	conseil	I sometimes do <b>consultancy</b> work in the evenings.
consultant (n) C	/kən'sʌltənt/	consultant	Zoe was a successful PR <b>consultant</b> whose life was going well.
contract (n) C	/kɒntrækt/	contrat	Steve receives an offer of a professional <b>contract</b> with a top football club.
ditch (n) C	/dɪtʃ/	fossé	Maria was so shocked she fell in a <b>ditch</b> !
dither (v)	/dɪðə/	tergiverser	Take the job! Stop <b>dithering</b> !
drop (n) C	/drɒp/	goutte	Maria says the odd <b>drop</b> of sherry in the evenings has helped her live so long.
eager (adj)	/iːgə/	désireux, avide	If you are <b>eager</b> about something, you do it with enthusiasm.
embarrassment (n) U	/ɪm'bærəsmənt/	gêne, embarrass	She blushed with <b>embarrassment</b> .
epidemic (n) C	/epɪ'demɪk/	épidémie	William died in a flu <b>epidemic</b> .
errand (n) C	/erənd/	commission, course	<b>Errands</b> are things you must do.
expectation (n) C	/ekspek'teɪʃn/	attente	I'm not interested in living up to my parents' <b>expectations</b> .
eyesight (n) U	/aɪsaɪt/	vue	Maria's in good health although her <b>eyesight</b> is beginning to fail.
farm hand (n) C	/fɑ:m 'hænd/	ouvrier agricole	How much do <b>farm hands</b> get paid?
fire (v)	/faɪə/	licencier, renvoyer	The company <b>fired</b> me by text!
flu (n) U	/fluː/	grippe	William died in a <b>flu</b> epidemic.
get in touch with (sb)	/get ɪn 'tʌtʃ wɪð/	prendre contact avec	We tried to <b>get in touch with</b> friends and family all over the world.
graduate (v)/(n) C	/grædʒu:et/ (v); /grædʒu:ət/ (n)	terminer ses études /diplômé	When someone <b>graduates</b> , they complete their studies at university or college. (v) A <b>graduate</b> is someone who has a degree from a university or college. (n)

guilty (adj)	/ˈɡɪlti/	
heartbroken (adj)	/ˈhɑːtbrʊkən/	coupable
hell (n) U	/hel/	le coeur brisé
invitation (n) C	/ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/	enfer
irresponsible (adj)	/ˌɪrɪ'spɒnsəbl/	invitation
jealous (adj)	/dʒələs/	irresponsable
ketchup (n) U	/ˈketʃʌp/	jaloux
lamb (n) C	/læm/	ketchup
loose (adj)	/luːs/	agneau
make sense	/ˌmeɪk 'sens/	(trop) grand
		avoir un sens, être logique
miss out on (sth) (v)	/mɪs 'aʊt ɒn/	
moving (adj)	/ˈmuːvɪŋ/	laisser passer
		émouvant
nappy (n) C	/næpi/	
newsreader (n) C	/ˈnjuːzrɪːdə/	couche
nursery (n) C	/ˈnɜːs(ə)rɪ/	présentateur
occasion (n) C	/əˈkeɪʒn/	crèche
		occasion
odd (adj)	/ɒd/	
orchestra (n) C	/ˈɔːkɪstrə/	occasionnel
outfit (n) C	/ˈaʊtɪt/	orchestre
over-worked (adj)	/ˌəʊvə'wɜːkt/	tenue, costume
physically (adv)	/fɪzɪkli/	surmené
playgroup (n) C	/ˈpleɪgruːp/	physiquement
PR (public relations) (n pl)	/ˈpiːɑː/	terrain de jeu
promotion (n) C/U	/prə'məʊʃn/	relations publiques
pursue (v)	/pə'sjuː/	promotion
put two and two together	/pʊt ,tuː ən ,tuː tə'geðə/	suivre
		faire le rapprochement
radical (adj)	/ˈrædɪkl/	
redundancy (n) C	/rɪ'dʌndənsi/	radical
regret (n) C/(v)	/rɪ'gret/	licenciement
		regret
		regretter
scholarship (n) C	/ˈskɒləʃɪp/	bourse

Jeff felt **guilty** about leaving his son for so many hours every day.

Tom was **heartbroken** and left for Australia.

The company fired her by text and suddenly life was “**hell**”.

We’ve received more than 50 replies to our **invitations**.

Teenagers can be very **irresponsible**.

I’m not sure I want to get married to someone who gets **jealous**.

I’ve got tomato **ketchup** all over my T-shirt!

Watching a **lamb** being born is incredible.

I ordered a new wedding ring because this one is getting a bit **loose**.

We were paying more in childcare than I was earning. It didn’t **make** much **sense**.

I don’t want to **miss out on** Ben’s childhood.

Watching a lamb being born is one of the most **moving** experiences I’ve ever had.

The days are full of shopping, cleaning and **nappy** changing!

She works as an early morning **newsreader**.

When my wife went back to work we had to put Ben into a **nursery** all day.

She wants to look good for her birthday and has been putting together a special outfit for the **occasion**.

She says the **odd** drop of sherry in the evenings has helped her live so long.

Dave is a violinist looking for a job with one of the London **orchestras**.

Maria has been putting together a special **outfit** for her birthday.

Someone who is **over-worked** has too much work to do.

Work on the farm is **physically** very tiring.

There are plenty of **playgroups** and toddlers clubs.

Zoe was a successful **PR** consultant in London.

Briony is not sure if she should accept the **promotion**.

If you **pursue** something, you follow it.

You’re always on the phone to Japan. It didn’t take much to **put two and two together**.

Would you like to make a **radical** change to your lifestyle?

**Redundancy** is the best thing that has ever happened to me!

Zoe has no **regrets** about her change of lifestyle. (n)

Do you think that Zoe will **regret** her decision later? (v)

Steve has won a **scholarship** to university and all his fees will be paid.

set up (v)	/ˌset 'ʌp/
sherry (n) U	/ʃeri/
social security (n) U	/ˌsəʊʃl sɪ'kjʊərəti/
stressful (adj)	/'stresfl/
superficial (adj)	/ˌsu:pə'fiʃl/
take (sth/sb) seriously	/ˌteɪk 'sɪəriəsli/
tattoo (n) C	/tæ'tu:/
tiredness (n) U	/taɪədneɪs/
travel expenses (n pl)	/ˈtrævl ɪk'spensəz/
tropical (adj)	/ˈtrɒpɪkl/
unsure (adj)	/ʌn'ʃʊ:/
the unthinkable (n)	/ði: ʌn'θɪŋkəbl/
violinist (n) C	/ˌvaɪə'lɪnɪst/

installer
xérès
sécurité sociale
stressant
superficiel
prendre au sérieux
tatouage
fatigue
frais de voyage/de déplacement
tropical
incertain
l'impensable
violiniste

Tom left for Australia to **set up** a new home.  
 The odd drop of **sherry** in the evenings has helped me live so long!  
 There's no point working if you can live off **social security**.  
 Starting a new job can be very **stressful**.  
 Everything about my past life suddenly seemed **superficial**.  
 Kathy refused to **take** Zoe **seriously** at first.  
 You have to be 18 to get a **tattoo**.  
 I was often stressed in London but this is a good healthy **tiredness**.  
 After tax and **travel expenses** we were paying more in childcare than I was earning.  
 Would you like to open a beach bar on a **tropical** island?  
 When I first started the job I was nervous and **unsure**.  
**The unthinkable** happened when she received a text message telling her she was out of work.  
 Dave is a **violinist** who plays the violin for customers in a restaurant.

## Unit 8

### Newspapers

article (n) C		article
circulation (n) U	/ɑ:trɪkl/	diffusion
daily (adj)/(n) C	/ˌsɜ:kjʊ'leɪʃn/	quotidien/quotidien
	/ˈdeɪli/	
feature (n) C/(v)		article de fond/présenter
	/ˈfi:tʃə/	
headline (n) C		
journalist (n) C	/ˈhedlaɪn/	gros titre
left-wing (adj)	/dʒɜ:nəlɪst/	journaliste
news coverage (n) U	/ˌleftˌwɪŋ/	de gauche
	/ˈnju:z ˌkʌv(ə)rɪdʒ/	couverture

Which kind of newspaper **articles** do you find most interesting?  
*The Sun* has a **circulation** of many millions.  
 Seven out of ten Australian **daily** newspapers are owned by News Corporation. (adj)  
 A **daily** is a newspaper that is published every day. (n)  
*The Daily Telegraph* contains special **features** on subjects such as gardening and motoring. (n)  
 It **features** articles on subjects such as motoring and gardening. (v)  
 The front page of *The Sun* has a large **headline** and photo.  
*The Daily Telegraph* has **journalists** all over the world.  
*The Guardian* is considered a **left-wing** newspaper.  
 As well as its **news coverage** it contains features on subjects such as gardening and motoring.

press (n) U	/pres/	presse	The man's solicitor made a statement to the <b>press</b> .
quality newspaper (n) C	/ˌkwɒləti ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/	journal de qualité	<i>The Daily Telegraph</i> is the most popular <b>quality newspaper</b> .
right-wing (adj)	/raɪtˌwɪŋ/	de droite	It is widely accepted that <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> is a <b>right-wing</b> newspaper.

## Compound nouns (driving)

childminder (n) C	/tʃaɪldˌmaɪndə/	nourrice	I'll be late picking up the kids from the <b>childminder's</b> .
credit card (n) C	/ˌkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	carte de crédit	The bag contained money and <b>credit cards</b> .
driving licence (n) C	/ˌdraɪvɪŋ ˌlaɪsəns/	permis de conduire	I have to go down to the police station and show them my <b>driving licence</b> .
ID card (n) C	/aɪˈdiː ˌkɑːd/	carte d'identité	The bag contained money, credit cards and an <b>ID card</b> .
mobile phone (n) C	/ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/	portable	You must not use a <b>mobile phone</b> while you're driving.
motorway (n) C	/ˌməʊtəˌweɪ/	autoroute	A <b>motorway</b> is a road with several lanes that vehicles can drive fast on.
no-parking zone (n) C	/nəʊˈpɑːkɪŋ ˌzəʊn/	zone de stationnement interdit	You must not park your car in a <b>no-parking zone</b> .
one-way street (n) C	/ˌwʌnweɪ ˈstriːt/	rue à sens unique	You must not drive the wrong way down a <b>one-way street</b> .
police station (n) C	/pəˈliːs ˌsteɪʃn/	poste de police	Linda has to go to the <b>police station</b> to show her driving licence.
seatbelt (n) C	/siːtbelt/	ceinture de sécurité	A policewoman stopped me because I wasn't wearing my <b>seatbelt</b> .
speed limit (n) C	/spiːd ˌlɪmɪt/	limite de vitesse	You must not drive over the <b>speed limit</b> .
traffic lights (n) C	/ˈtræfɪk ˌlaɪts/	feux de signalisation	A policewoman stopped me at the <b>traffic lights</b> .

## Law and order

arrest (v)	/ə'rest/	arrêter	It did not take police long to <b>arrest</b> the criminals.
clue (n) C	/kluː/	idée	He hasn't a <b>clue</b> what he wants to do.
court (n) C	/kɔːt/	tribunal	The trial began two months later in the High <b>Court</b> .
crime (n) C/U	/kraɪm/	crime	Witnesses are people who see a <b>crime</b> .
criminal (n) C	/ˌkrɪmɪnl/	criminel	It did not take police long to arrest the <b>criminals</b> .
evidence (n) U	/ˈeɪvɪdəns/	preuve	<b>Evidence</b> is information that shows who is responsible for a crime.
gangster (n) C	/ˌgæŋstə/	gangster, bandit	<i>Bonnie and Clyde</i> is a famous <b>gangster</b> movie.
guilty (adj)	/ˈɡɪlti/	coupable	The jury decides if a person is <b>guilty</b> or innocent.
innocent (adj)	/ˈɪnəsənt/	innocent	The jury decides if a person is guilty or <b>innocent</b> .
judge (n) C	/dʒʌdʒ/	juge	The <b>judge</b> sentenced the men to ten years in prison.
jury (n) C	/dʒʊəri/	jury	The judge told the <b>jury</b> to find the men guilty.
mask (n) C	/mɑːsk/	masque	The <b>masks</b> were too small and the men couldn't see where they were going.
punishment (n) C	/ˌpʌnɪʃmənt/	peine	When a judge sentences someone, he or she gives that person a <b>punishment</b> .

revolver (n) C	/rɪˈvɒlvə/	revolver
rob (v)	/rɒb/	voler
robber (n) C	/rɒbə/	voleur
robbery (n) C	/rɒbəri/	vol
sentence (v)	/sentəns/	condamner
stick-up (n) C	/stɪkʌp/	hold-up
trial (n) C	/traɪəl/	procès
violent (adj)	/vaɪələnt/	violent
witness (n) C	/wɪtnəs/	témoin

The men left their bag, containing masks and a **revolver**, on the bus.  
 The men attempted to **rob** a branch of the Cheltenham Savings Bank.  
 The **robbers** went into a toy shop to buy masks and a gun.  
 The **robbery** happened at ten o'clock and more than £10,000 was stolen.  
 The judge **sentenced** the men to ten years in prison.  
 The robbers ran into a launderette and shouted, "This is a **stick-up!**"  
 The **trial** began two months later in the High Court.  
 A man killed a policeman after watching a **violent** Hollywood thriller.  
**Witnesses** are people who see a crime.

## Other words & phrases

abandon (v)	/əˈbændən/	abandonner
access (n) U	/ækses/	droit de visite
annual (adj)	/ˈænjʊəl/	annuel
attitude (n) C	/ætɪˈtjuːd/	attitude
best-selling (adj)	/ˌbestˈselɪŋ/	le plus vendu
biscuit (n) C	/ˈbɪskɪt/	biscuit
bomb (n) C	/bɒm/	bombe
cable (n) C	/keɪbl/	câble
cheerful (adj)	/tʃɪəfl/	joyeux
corporation (n) C	/ˌkɔːpəˈreɪʃn/	société
cream (n) U	/kriːm/	crème
cyclist (n) C	/saɪklɪst/	cycliste
demand (v)	/dɪˈmɑːnd/	exiger
demonstration (n) C	/ˌdemənˈstreɪʃn/	manifestation
divorced (adj)	/dɪˈvɔːst/	divorcé
engineering (n) U	/ˌendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ/	ingénierie
facilities (n pl)	/fəˈsɪlətɪz/	installations
flan (n) C/U	/flæn/	flan
fountain (n) C	/faʊntɪn/	fontaine
globalization (n) U	/ˌglɒbəlaɪzəɪʃn/	mondialisation
investigative (adj)	/ɪnˈvestɪgətɪv/	d'investigation

Not wanting to **abandon** their plans, the men went into a toy shop to buy masks and a gun.  
 Divorced fathers protested at being refused **access** to their children.  
 My **annual** salary is £13,500.  
 What is Colin Ashley's **attitude** towards America?  
 The **best-selling** newspaper in the UK is *The Sun*.  
 He found a packet of **biscuits** and ate them.  
 If I found a **bomb** in the street, I would go to the police.  
 BSkyB is a **cable** TV company.  
 You don't sound very **cheerful**. What's the matter?  
 Seven out of ten Australian daily newspapers are owned by News **Corporation**.  
 Bill Gates was hit in the face with a **cream** pie.  
 60 **cyclists** rode naked through Madrid to protest against the lack of facilities for **cyclists**.  
 Nurses are **demanding** better pay.  
 Have you ever been on a **demonstration**?  
**Divorced** fathers were protesting at being refused access to their children.  
 If you'd studied **engineering**, you'd have found a better-paid job.  
 They were protesting at the lack of **facilities** for cyclists in Madrid.  
 A **flan** is a cake or pie without a top.  
 Protestors cooled off in the Cibeles **Fountain**.  
 Three women were arrested at an Anti-**Globalization** demonstration.  
 An **investigative** journalist needs a lot of patience.

lane (n) C	/lem/	voie	You must not drive slowly in the fast <b>lane</b> of a motorway.
laundrette (n) C	/,lɔ:ndə'ret/	laverie automatique	Surprised customers in the <b>laundrette</b> laughed and suggested they try the bank next door.
link (v)	/lɪŋk/	lier	If two people or things are <b>linked</b> , they are related to each other in some way.
living conditions (n pl)	/lɪvɪŋ kən,dɪfənz/	conditions de vie	If we had decent <b>living conditions</b> , the protest wouldn't be necessary.
look-alike (n) C	/lʊkə,lʌk/	sosie	A group of Elvis Presley <b>look-alikes</b> danced to the London family courts.
movie (n) C	/mu:vi/	film	<i>Bonnie and Clyde</i> is one of the most famous gangster <b>movies</b> of all time.
naked (adj)	/neɪkɪd/	nu	Cyclists rode <b>naked</b> through the streets of Madrid to protest against the lack of facilities.
negotiation (n) C	/nɪ,gəʊf'reɪʃn/	négociation	After a day of <b>negotiations</b> four of the prisoners came down from the roof.
network (n) C	/netwɜ:k/	réseau	News Corporation controls the Fox cable TV <b>networks</b> .
overcrowding (n) U	/,əʊvə'kraʊdɪŋ/	surpeuplement	The protest at the prison was the result of <b>overcrowding</b> .
pathetic (adj)	/pə'tetɪk/	misérable	The judge described the men as <b>pathetic</b> .
pie (n) C/U	/paɪ/	tarte	Bill Gates was hit in the face with a cream <b>pie</b> .
point (v)	/pɔɪnt/	braquer (un revolver)	He <b>pointed</b> his gun and demanded £5,000.
pompous (adj)	/pɒmpəs/	pompeux, plein de suffisance	He wouldn't throw cream pies at these people if they were less <b>pompous</b> .
public figure (n) C	/,pʌblɪk 'fɪgə/	personnalité	For the last 30 years Godin has been throwing pies at some of our most pompous <b>public figures</b> .
publish (v)	/pʌblɪʃ/	publier	His latest book was <b>published</b> earlier this week.
reasonable (adj)	/ri:znəbl/	convenable	How would you feel if you were not paid a <b>reasonable</b> salary?
roof (n) C	/ru:f/	toit	Prisoners stood on the <b>roof</b> of Wealstun prison to protest.
salary (n) C	/sæl(ə)ri/	salaire	The starting <b>salary</b> for a nurse is £10,000.
schedule (n) C	/ʃedju:l/	échéance	In TV people work to very tight <b>schedules</b> .
scribble (v)	/skɪrɪbl/	griffonner	I'll <b>scribble</b> down the address for you.
slip (v)	/slɪp/	glisser	Michael <b>slipped</b> and fell on the polished floor.
statement (n) C	/steɪtmənt/	déclaration	One of the fathers made a <b>statement</b> to the press.
strike (n) C/(v)	/straɪk/	grève/frapper	Over 5,000 Scottish nurses have entered the second week of a <b>strike</b> . (n) Pie man <b>strikes</b> again and hits Bill Gates in the face with a cream pie. (v)
studio (n) C	/stju:dɪəʊ/	studio	News Corporation controls 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Fox <b>studios</b> .
summing-up (n) C	/sʌmɪŋ'ʌp/	résumé	In his <b>summing-up</b> the judge said that the robbery was not funny.
symbol (n) C	/sɪmbl/	symbole	They decided to take their clothes off as a <b>symbol</b> of their vulnerability in the traffic.
sympathize (v)	/sɪmpə'thaɪz/	sympathiser	Which of the protests in the articles do you <b>sympathize</b> with the most?
thriller (n) C	/θrɪlə/	thriller	A man killed a policeman after watching a violent Hollywood <b>thriller</b> .
toy (n) C	/tɔɪ/	jouet	The robbers went into a <b>toy</b> shop to buy two clown masks and a gun.
traffic (n) U	/træfɪk/	circulation	<b>Traffic</b> in London came to a stop because of the protest.

treatment (n) U/C	/tri:tmənt/
valley (n) C	/væli/
valuable (adj)	/væljəbl/
value (n) C	/væljʊ:/
vulnerability (n) C	/ˌvʌln(ə)rə'bɪləti/
war (n) C	/wɔ:/
write-off (n) C	/raɪtɒf/

soins
vallée
de valeur
valeur
vulnérabilité
guerre
épave

The men received **treatment** in hospital for their injuries.  
 A **valley** is a low area of land between two mountains or hills.  
 Thieves stole several **valuable** paintings from their home.  
 Your book has been described as an attack on American **values**. Is that fair?  
 They took their clothes off as a symbol of their **vulnerability** in the Madrid traffic.  
 Journalists often have to travel to countries at **war**.  
 I'm all right but the van's a **write-off**.

## Unit 9

### Shopping

corner shop (n) C	/kɔ:nə 'ʃɒp/
discount shop (n) U	/ˈdɪskaʊnt ʃɒp/
high street shopping (n) U	/haɪ ,stri:t 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
online shopping (n) U	/ɒnlaɪn 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
shop assistant (n) C	/ʃɒp ə,sɪstənt/
shopaholic (n) C	/ʃɒpə'hɒlɪk/
shoplifter (n) C	/ʃɒplɪftə/
shopping centre (n) C	/ʃɒpɪŋ ,sentə/
shopping mall (n) C	/ʃɒpɪŋ ,mæl/
window-shopping (n) U	/wɪndəʊ,ʃɒpɪŋ/

petite épicerie
solderie
courses dans le centre-ville
achats en ligne
vendeur
acheteur compulsif
voleur à l'étalage
centre commercial
centre commercial
lèche-vitrines

A **corner shop** is a small shop on the corner of a street.  
 A **discount shop** is a shop that sells things at reduced prices.  
**High street shopping** is shopping in the main street of a town or city.  
**Online shopping** is shopping on the Internet.  
 A **shop assistant** is someone whose job is to serve people in a shop.  
 A **shopaholic** is someone who enjoys buying things.  
 A **shoplifter** is someone who steals things from a shop.  
 Most big **shopping centres** are on the outskirts of town.  
 A **shopping mall** is a large building with a lot of shops.  
**Window-shopping** is the activity of looking at things in shop windows.

### Containers

bottle (n) C	/bɒtl/
box (n) C	/bɒks/
can (n) C	/kæn/
carton (n) C	/kɑ:tɒn/
jar (n) C	/dʒɑ:/
packet (n) C	/pækɪt/
tin (n) C	/tɪn/
tub (n) C	/tʌb/

bouteille
boîte
cannette
carton
pot
boîte, paquet
boîte de conserve
pot

I spent all my money on an expensive **bottle** of champagne.  
 A **box** of matches, please.  
 A **can** of lemonade, please.  
 I bought a **carton** of low-fat milk.  
 They bought a **jar** of marmalade.  
 A typical English food item is a **packet** of English tea bags.  
 We bought six **tins** of cat food for the cat.  
 Can I have a **tub** of margarine?

## Collocations with *take*

take a look at (sth)	/ˌteɪk ə ˈlʊk ət/	jeter un coup d'oeil	<b>Take a look at</b> our bargain basement for more information.
take advantage of (sth)	/ˌteɪk ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ əv/	profiter de	<b>Take advantage of</b> our free delivery service.
take (sb's) advice	/ˌteɪk ədˈvaɪs/	suivre un conseil	Can't find that special present? <b>Take our advice</b> , buy a gift voucher.
take (sb's) breath away	/ˌteɪk ˈbreθ əˌweɪ/	couper le souffle	The beauty of the landscape will <b>take your breath away</b> .
take (sb's) word for (sth)	/ˌteɪk ˈwɜːd fɔː/	croire sur parole	<b>Take our word for it</b> – you've come to the right place.
take time	/ˌteɪk ˈtaɪm/	ménager du temps	<b>Take time</b> out of your busy day to look after yourself.

## Other words & phrases

accessible (adj)	/əkˈsesəbl/	accessible	The shopping centre is easily <b>accessible</b> for wheelchair users.
accurately (adv)	/ækjʊrətli/	exactement, avec précision	The list tries to analyse the nation's buying habits as <b>accurately</b> as possible.
analyse (v)	/ænləaɪz/	analyser	The list tries to <b>analyse</b> the nation's buying habits as accurately as possible.
appeal (v)	/əˈpiːl/	plaire	These sorts of cultural activities <b>appeal</b> to older people.
association (n) C	/əˌsəʊsɪˈeɪʃn/	association	We represent a local parents' <b>association</b> .
basement (n) C	/ˈbeɪsmənt/	coin des affaires	Take a look at our bargain <b>basement</b> for more information.
basket (n) C	/ˈbɑːskɪt/	panier à provisions	How many things in the shopping <b>basket</b> do you buy regularly?
buff (n) C	/bʌf/	mordu de cinéma	There are enough DVDs and videos to keep the keenest film <b>buff</b> happy for a long time!
burger (n) C	/ˈbɜːgə/	hamburger	British consumers are now spending more on vegetarian <b>burgers</b> and decaffeinated coffee.
cater (v)	/keɪtə/	s'adresser à	Which stores claim to <b>cater</b> for all age groups?
chain (n) C	/tʃeɪn/	chaîne	Tesco is a famous supermarket <b>chain</b> in the UK.
chart (n) C	/tʃɑːt/	palmarès	The Music Centre sells lots of <b>chart</b> successes for younger customers.
classic (n) C/(adj)	/klæsɪk/	classique	We sell plenty of <b>classics</b> for those of you who are a little older. (n) A <b>classic</b> song, film etc is one that has been popular for a long time. (adj)
complaint (n) C	/kəmˈpleɪnt/	plainte	"I've got a problem with ..." is one way of making a <b>complaint</b> .
connoisseur (n) C	/kənəˈsɜː/	connaisseur	The Music Centre sells loads of new releases for the music <b>connoisseur</b> .
contact (v)	/kɒntækt/	contacter	<b>Contact</b> us via phone or email.
cracker (n) C	/krækə/	biscuit salé	<b>Crackers</b> are dry biscuits that you eat with cheese.
cranberry (n) C	/krænb(ə)rɪ/	canneberge	A carton of <b>cranberry</b> juice, please.
crisp (n) C	/krɪsp/	chips	A packet of <b>crisps</b> , please.
cross off (v)	/krɒs ˈɒf/	rayer	Less healthy food items have been <b>crossed off</b> the typical British consumer's list.

cut (sth) short	/kʌt 'ʃɔ:t/	abrégé	In a shopping mall you don't have to <b>cut</b> your shopping trip <b>short</b> to find something to eat.
cybernaut (n) C	/saɪbənɔ:t/	cybernaute	Are your classmates <b>cybernauts</b> or technophobes?
decaffeinated (adj)	/di:'kæfɪneɪtɪd/	décaféiné	People are spending more money on vegetarian burgers and <b>decaffeinated</b> coffee.
delivery (n) C	/dɪ'lɪv(ə)ri/	livraison	Take advantage of our free <b>delivery</b> service.
discount (n) C	/'dɪskaʊnt/	rabais	Some stores offer <b>discounts</b> on selected items.
electronic (adj)	/elek'trɒnɪk/	électronique	The nation's shopping basket also includes <b>electronic</b> goods.
exception (n) C	/ɪk'sepʃn/	exception	Are those calls to Japan an <b>exception</b> to the rule about not making personal calls on company phones?
fraud (n) U	/frɔ:d/	fraude	E-shoppers should be protected against credit card <b>fraud</b> .
free-range (adj)	/'fri:reɪndʒ/	élevé en plein air	<b>Free-range</b> chicken appears in this year's basket.
frustrated (adj)	/'frʌ'streɪtɪd/	frustré, contrarié	If I miss out on a shopping opportunity I get pretty <b>frustrated</b> .
gift (n) C	/'gɪft/	cadeau	Why not buy a <b>gift</b> voucher as a present?
gin (n) U	/'dʒɪn/	gin	There isn't any <b>gin</b> in the shopping basket.
greeting (n) C	/'gri:tɪŋ/	voeux	I'd like to send the CDs to a friend with a special birthday <b>greeting</b> .
guarantee (n) C/(v)	/'gærən'ti:/	garantie/garantir	A <b>guarantee</b> is a promise that something will definitely happen. (n) Your gift is <b>guaranteed</b> to arrive in style with our free delivery service. (v)
hand-made (adj)	/'hænd,meɪd/	fait à la main	I can spend hours in a stationery shop. I love <b>hand-made</b> paper.
herb (n) C	/'hɜ:b/	herbe aromatique	We sell flowers, plants, <b>herbs</b> and spices.
hot-air balloon (n) C	/'hɒt 'eə bə'lʊn/	montgolfière	This month's special offer is a ride in a <b>hot-air balloon</b> .
household (n) C/(adj)	/'haʊs,həʊld/	ménage, foyer/du ménage, domestique	Very few <b>households</b> bought fresh pasta 20 years ago. (n) The basket also includes electronic and <b>household</b> goods. (adj)
landscape (n) C	/'lændskeɪp/	paysage	Let the beauty of the <b>landscape</b> take your breath away!
leaf (n) C	/'li:f/	feuille	The basket includes a bag of pre-washed salad <b>leaves</b> .
lemonade (n) U	/'lemə'neɪd/	limonade, citronnade	A bottle of <b>lemonade</b> , please.
lighter (n) C	/'laɪtə/	briquet	Apparently we prefer <b>lighters</b> to matches.
low-fat (adj)	/'ləʊ,fæt/	écrémé	A lot of people now buy <b>low-fat</b> milk.
luxury (n) C	/'lʌkʃəri/	luxe	Mineral water was considered a <b>luxury</b> 10 years ago.
margarine (n) U	/'mɑ:dʒə'ri:n/	margarine	The basket contains a tub of olive oil-based <b>margarine</b> .
marmalade (n) U	/'mɑ:mə'leɪd/	confiture d'oranges	A jar of <b>marmalade</b> , please.
memorabilia (n) U	/'mem(ə)rə'bɪliə/	souvenirs	<b>Memorabilia</b> are objects that you collect because they are connected with something that interests you.
monopoly (n) C	/'mɒnəpəli/	monopole	BT used to be a government company and had a <b>monopoly</b> .
olive oil (n) U	/'ɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/	huile d'olive	Very few households bought <b>olive oil</b> 20 years ago.

organic (adj)	/ɔ:'gænik/	biologique	The typical consumer is spending more on <b>organic</b> fruit and vegetables.
out of favour	/aʊt əv 'feɪvə/	passé de mode	Traditional drinks such as lemonade are falling <b>out of favour</b> .
outskirts (n pl)	/aʊtskɜ:ts/	périphérie	Big shopping centres are usually on the <b>outskirts</b> of town.
parade (n) C	/pə'reɪd/	défilé	A fashion <b>parade</b> is an event at which models show new styles of clothes.
peak (n) C	/pi:k/	apogée, maximum	At their <b>peak</b> there were more than 140,000 phone boxes.
peanut (n) C	/pi:nʌt/	cacahuète	A couple of packets of <b>peanuts</b> , please.
precious (adj)	/'preʃəs/	précieux	Don't waste <b>precious</b> time travelling to your local garden centre.
priority (n) C	/praɪ'ɒrəti/	priorité	Number One <b>priority</b> is to stop people making personal calls on the company phones.
product (n) C	/'prɒdʌkt/	produit	What are the typical <b>products</b> in the nation's shopping basket?
proposal (n) C	/'prɒpəʊzl/	proposition	You must present your <b>proposal</b> for the new shopping area to the class.
query (n) C	/'kwɪəri/	question	A <b>query</b> is a question that you ask because you want information.
queue (n) C/(v)	/'kju:/	queue faire la queue	A <b>queue</b> is a line of people waiting for something.
range (n) C	/'reɪndʒ/	éventail, choix	Not many web sites offer such a wide <b>range</b> of goods.
refrain from (v)	/'rɪfreɪn frəm/	éviter, s'abstenir	Please <b>refrain from</b> making personal calls on company phones.
release (n) C/(v)	/'ri:li:s/	nouveauté/sortir	Choose from our range of new <b>releases</b> and all-time classics. (n)
salad (n) U/C	/'sæləd/	salade	If you <b>release</b> a film, video or CD, you make it available for people to buy. (v)
sale (n) C	/'seɪl/	solde	The shopping basket includes a bag of pre-washed <b>salad</b> leaves.
screenplay (n) C	/'skri:npleɪ/	scénario	Take a look at our summer <b>sales</b> .
security (n) U	/'sɪkjʊərəti/	sécurité	There are enough videos, DVDs and <b>screenplays</b> to keep the keenest film buff happy.
slice (n) C	/'slaɪs/	tranche	<b>Security</b> is safety from attack, harm or damage.
souvenir (n) C	/'su:və'nɪə/	souvenir	Packets of cheese <b>slices</b> are not as popular now.
spice (n) C	/'speɪs/	épice	Are there any shops that sell <b>souvenirs</b> ?
spill (v)	/'spɪl/	renverser	We sell flowers, plants, herbs and <b>spices</b> .
statistic (n) C	/'stætɪstɪk/	statistique	You haven't <b>spilled</b> water over your phone, have you?
switch on (v)	/'swɪtʃ 'ɒn/	allumer	The Office of <b>Statistics</b> draws up a list of goods.
technophobe (n) C	/'teknə'fəʊb/	technophobe	I couldn't even <b>switch</b> the digital camera <b>on</b> !
tidy up (v)	/'taɪdi 'ʌp/	ranger	Are your classmates cybernauts or <b>technophobes</b> ?
tissue (n) C	/'tɪʃu:/	mouchoir	The files are in a mess – they need <b>tidying up</b> .
trilogy (n) C	/'trɪlədʒi/	trilogie	A box of <b>tissues</b> , please.
trolley (n) C	/'trɒli/	chariot	Have you got the <i>Lord of the Rings</i> <b>trilogy</b> on DVD?
tuna (n) U/C	/'tju:nə/	thon	Take a look at the contents of your <b>trolley</b> and see if you're part of modern Britain.
			A tin of <b>tuna</b> , please.

unconventional (adj)	/ˌʌnkən'venʃn(ə)l/	peu conventionnel	Which store specialises in both traditional and <b>unconventional</b> presents?
vegetarian (adj)/(n) C	/ˌvedʒə'teəriən/	végétarien	People now buy more <b>vegetarian</b> burgers and decaffeinated coffee. (adj)
			A <b>vegetarian</b> is someone who doesn't eat meat. (n)
vodka (n) U	/ˈvɒdkə/	vodka	People now prefer <b>vodka</b> to gin.
what a cheek	/ˌwɒt ə 'tʃi:k/	quel culot	She thinks we're talking to friends on the phone. <b>What a cheek!</b> As if we had the time.
wheelchair (n) C	/ˈwi:l,tʃeə/	fauteuil roulant	The shopping centre should be accessible for <b>wheelchair</b> users.
wish list (n) C	/ˈwɪʃ ˌlɪst/	liste de souhaits	Someone's birthday <b>wish list</b> is the list of presents they would like to receive.
wrap (v)	/ræp/	emballer	Take advantage of our free gift <b>wrapping</b> and delivery service.

## Unit 10

### Illusions

act (v)	/ækt/	se comporter	He began to <b>act</b> very strangely after their wedding.
audience (n) C	/ˌɔ:diəns/	public	His stage show pulls big <b>audiences</b> and success is guaranteed.
fake (adj)/(n) C	/feɪk/	faux	Was the knife <b>fake</b> or real? (adj)
			A <b>fake</b> is something that looks real but is not. (n)
magician (n) C	/mæ'dʒɪʃn/	magicien	<b>Magicians</b> share a code of secrecy.
perform (v)	/pə'fɔ:m/	se produire en public	I once saw a magician <b>performing</b> an incredible trick.
pretend (v)	/prɪ'tend/	faire semblant de	Arnaud <b>pretended</b> to be Martin because he wanted to get his money.
public (n)	/pʌblɪk/	public	He asked a member of the <b>public</b> to come to the front of the theatre.
reveal (v)	/rɪ'vi:l/	dévoiler	Magicians never <b>reveal</b> their secrets.
stage (n) C	/steɪdʒ/	scène	The <b>stage</b> is the part of a theatre where people perform.
trick (n) C	/trɪk/	tour (de magie)	Once we know the secret of a <b>trick</b> the magic vanishes.
vanish (v)	/vænɪʃ/	disparaître	The knife <b>vanished</b> and in its place were the two pieces of apple.

### Word families

certain (adj)	/sɜ:tn/	certain	Something that is <b>certain</b> is definitely true.
certainly (adv)	/sɜ:tnli/	certainement	That's <b>certainly</b> a lot of nonsense.
certainty (n) C	/sɜ:nti/	certitude	I can't say with any <b>certainty</b> that that's correct.
definite (adj)	/ˈdef(ə)nət/	certain	Something that is <b>definite</b> is certain.
definitely (adv)	/ˈdef(ə)nətli/	absolument	I <b>definitely</b> agree with that.

impossibility (n) C	/ɪm.pɒsə'biləti/
impossible (adj)	/ɪm'pɒsəbl/
improbability (n) C	/ɪm.pɒrə'bɪləti/
improbable (adj)	/ɪm'prɒbəbl/
likelihood (n) U	/ˈlaɪklihʊd/
likely (adj)	/ˈlaɪkli/
possibility (n) C	/ˌpɒsə'bɪləti/
possible (adj)	/ˌpɒsəbl/
possibly (adv)	/ˌpɒsəbli/
probability (n) C	/ˌprɒbə'bɪləti/
probable (adj)	/ˌprɒbəbl/
probably (adv)	/ˌprɒbəbli/
uncertain (adj)	/ʌn'sɜːtn/
uncertainty (n) C	/ʌn'sɜːnti/
unlikely (adj)	/ʌnˈlaɪkli/

impossibilité
impossible
improbabilité
improbable
probabilité
probable
possibilité
possible
absolument pas (avec <i>can't</i> )
chances, risques
probable
probablement
incertain
incertitude
peu probable

Nobody could believe that – it's an absolute **impossibility**.  
 Something that is **impossible** cannot be done.  
 An **improbability** is something that is not likely to happen.  
 That sounds a very **improbable** idea. I'd be very surprised.  
 The **likelihood** of something happening is the chance of it happening.  
 Something that is **likely** will probably happen.  
 We don't know definitely but it's a **possibility**.  
 "Will this cost us money?" "Yes, I think it's **possible**."  
 That can't **possibly** be an alien.  
 There's very little **probability** of that being true.  
 Something that is **probable** is likely to happen.  
 People **probably** waste a lot of time when they are working.  
 Something that is **uncertain** is not definite.  
 An **uncertainty** is something that is not known or decided.  
 That's very **unlikely** to be true. I find it hard to believe.

## Verbs followed by infinitive

begin	/brɪ'nɪn/	commencer
claim	/kleɪm/	faire semblant de
deserve	/dɪ'zɜːv/	mériter
manage	/ˈmænɪdʒ/	réussir à
pretend	/prɪ'tend/	prétendre
refuse	/rɪ'fjuːz/	refuser
seem	/siːm/	sembler
try	/traɪ/	essayer

If something **begins**, it starts.  
 He **claimed** to be an alien.  
 He said all humans were bad and **deserved** to die.  
 He **managed** to convince people that he was the real Martin Guerre.  
 He **pretended** to be Martin because he wanted to get his money.  
 Bertrand **refused** to believe that her husband was someone else.  
 The Return of Martin Guerre tells the story of a man who is not what he **seems**.  
 More and more schools are **trying** to solve the problem of bullying.

## Idioms

bright and early	/ˌbraɪt ən 'ɜːli/	de bonne heure
drag your feet	/ˌdræɡ jə 'fiːt/	traîner les pieds
get cracking	/ˌɡet 'krækɪŋ/	s'y mettre
get to the point	/ˌɡet tə ðə 'pɔɪnt/	en venir au fait
high point	/ˈhaɪ ˌpɔɪnt/	point culminant
play it safe	/ˌpleɪ ɪt 'seɪf/	être prudent

Do you like to get up **bright and early** or do you prefer to stay in bed?  
 If I don't want to do something, I tend to **drag my feet**.  
 Let's **get cracking**, shall we?  
 Say what you want to say and **get to the point**.  
 What was the **high point** of your day yesterday?  
 In general, do you live dangerously or **play it safe**?

## Other words & phrases

accuse (v)	/ə'kjuz/	accuser	Pierre <b>accused</b> Martin of being an imposter.
admit (v)	/əd'mɪt/	admettre	He finally <b>admitted</b> his crime.
alien (n) C	/eɪlɪən/	extraterrestre	Her husband claimed to be an <b>alien</b> !
ape (n) C	/eɪp/	singe	People claim they have seen an animal, half-man, half- <b>ape</b> , in the mountains.
apologetic (adj)	/ə'pɒlə'dʒetɪk/	contrit	Montano has been taken to court but is not <b>apologetic</b> .
archaeological (adj)	/ɑ:kɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/	archéologique	<b>Archaeological</b> research shows there may have been a church in the town.
army (n) C	/ɑ:mi/	armée	Martin Guerre and du Tilh had been friends in the <b>army</b> .
biological (adj)	/baɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/	biologique	Do you think the HIV virus was developed as a <b>biological</b> weapon?
bullying (n) U	/bʊlɪŋ/	mauvais traitements, intimidation	<b>Bullying</b> is on the increase in our schools.
bury (v)	/beri/	enterrer	Do you think he <b>buried</b> the murder weapon?
calm down (v)	/kɑ:m 'daʊn/	se calmer	She made an effort to <b>calm down</b> .
casino (n) C	/kə'si:nəʊ/	casino	The <b>casino</b> said they didn't intend to pay.
CCTV (n) C	/ˌsi:si:tiˈvi:/	télévision en circuit fermé, CCTV	Some schools are installing <b>CCTV</b> .
confidentiality (n) U	/kɒnfɪdɪnʃɪ'æləti/	confidentialité	The problem with this is the whole question of <b>confidentiality</b> .
crazy (adj)	/kreɪzi/	insensé	The idea that Jesus had children is just <b>crazy</b> .
dating agency (n) C	/deɪtɪŋ ˌeɪdʒənsi/	agence/club de rencontres	You might meet someone through a <b>dating agency</b> .
deaf (adj)	/def/	sourd	His wife was <b>deaf</b> so she didn't hear him.
equipment (n) U	/ɪ'kwɪpmənt/	équipement, matériel	Magicians need special <b>equipment</b> to do their tricks.
float (v)	/fləʊt/	flotter	You can buy the equipment for the " <b>floating-on-a-chair</b> " trick on the internet.
furious (adj)	/fjʊəriəs/	en colère	Magicians around the world are <b>furious</b> with Montano.
grave (n) C	/greɪv/	tombe	In the 12 <sup>th</sup> century monks announced they had found King Arthur's <b>grave</b> .
guardian (n) C	/gɑ:diən/	gardien	The organization is the <b>guardian</b> of an incredible secret.
gun (n) C	/gʌn/	fusil	I'm not going – they might have a <b>gun</b> or something.
hack into (v)	/hæk ˌɪntu:/	s'introduire dans	People can <b>hack into</b> our system any time they want.
hang (v)	/hæŋ/	pendre	Du Tilh was <b>hanged</b> in front of the Guerre's family house.
heel (n) C	/hi:l/	talon	The new shoes had higher <b>heels</b> than her usual pair.
hoot (v)	/hu:t/	klaxonner	He <b>hooted</b> loudly on his horn.
imposter (n) C	/ɪm'pɒstə/	imposteur	Pierre accused Martin of being an <b>imposter</b> .
in the long/short term	/ɪn ðə 'lɒŋ/'ʃɔ:t tɜ:m/	à long terme/à court terme	<b>In the long term</b> , I think it will cost us money.
knight (n) C	/naɪt/	chevalier	There is a connection with King Arthur and his <b>knights</b> of the Round Table.

minority (n) C	/maɪ'nɔːrəti/	minorité
moral (adj)	/mɔːrəl/	moral
motel (n) C	/məʊ'tel/	motel
murder (n) C/(v)	/mɜːdə/	meurtre/assassiner
murderer (n) C	/mɜːdərə/	meurtrier
mysterious (adj)	/mi'stɪəriəs/	mystérieux
obvious (adj)	/ə'bvɪəs/	évident
pharmaceutical (adj)	/fɑːmə'sjuːtɪkl/	pharmaceutique
phone-in (n) C	/fəʊnɪn/	radio libre
productivity (n) U	/prɒdʌk'tɪvəti/	productivité
rabbit (n) C	/ræbɪt/	lapin
ruin (v)	/ruːn/	gâcher
satellite (n) C	/sætə'laɪt/	satellite
scan (v)	/skæn/	scanner
scandal (n) C/U	/skændl/	scandale
scare (v)	/skeə/	faire peur
secrecy (n) U	/sɪ'krəsi/	secret
secret agent (n) C	/sɪ:krət 'eɪdʒənt/	agent secret
software (n) U	/sɔftweə/	logiciel
spoil (v)	/spɔɪl/	gâcher
spy on (v)	/spaɪ ɒn/	espionner
suspect (v)	/sə'spekt/	souçonner
tactic (n) C	/tæktɪk/	tactique
technology (n) C/U	/tek'nɒlədʒi/	technologie
terrorist (n) C	/terərɪst/	terroriste
traitor (n) C	/treɪtə/	traître
understandably (adv)	/ʌndə'stændəbli/	naturellement
upset (v)	/ʌp'set/	affecter, bouleverser
vandalism (n) U	/vændə'lɪz(ə)m/	vandalisme
weapon (n) C	/wepən/	arme
worthless (adj)	/wɔːθləs/	inutile

The small **minority** who cause trouble can be caught on CCTV.  
I don't think we should worry too much about whether it is **moral** or not.  
The man was staying in a **motel** with his wife.  
Do you think he buried the **murder** weapon? (n)  
The director of the Louvre Museum is **murdered**. (v)  
Who do you think the **murderer** is?  
Glastonbury is a magical and **mysterious** place.  
The benefits of the new system are pretty **obvious**.  
**Pharmaceutical** companies could find cures if they really wanted to.  
Welcome to the Mary Manners **phone-in** show.  
We want to improve **productivity**.  
Magicians often pull **rabbits** out of hats.  
I won't tell you the secret because that would **ruin** the story.  
Americans have got this new technology with **satellites** and computers.  
The system **scans** emails to look for particular words.  
I'll be taking your calls about the latest **scandal** involving the royal family.  
Kara was the victim of an American TV show called **Scare Tactics**.  
Magicians share a code of **secrecy**.  
One journalist claimed Holt was a **secret agent** who worked for the Chinese.  
This **software** can tell us what people are doing online.  
Magicians were furious to find their shows **spoiled**.  
Do we really have the right to **spy on** people like this?  
Police **suspect** Langdon of the murder.  
The TV show is called *Scare Tactics*.  
They've got this new **technology** with satellites and computers.  
They use the technology to look for **terrorists** and so on.  
A **traitor** is a person who doesn't keep secrets.  
**Understandably**, many of the magicians feel Montano is a traitor.  
*The Da Vinci Code* is a book that has **upset** a lot of people.  
**Vandalism**, violence and bullying are on the increase.  
Do you think the HIV virus was developed as a biological **weapon**?  
Magicians are less than happy to find their equipment **worthless** and their shows spoiled.

# Unit 11

## Sport

athletics (n) U	/æθ'letɪks/	athlétisme
baseball (n) U	/'beɪsbɔ:l/	baseball
beat (v)	/bi:t/	battre
boxing (n) U	/'bɒksɪŋ/	boxe
catch (v)	/kætʃ/	attraper
champion (n) C	/'tʃæmpɪən/	champion
championship (n) C	/'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/	championnat
coach (n) C/(v)	/kəʊtʃ/	entraîneur/entraîneur
dive (v)	/daɪv/	plonger
field (n) C	/'fi:ld/	terrain
finalist (n) C	/'faɪnəlɪst/	finaliste
football (n) U	/'fʊtbɔ:l/	football
gym (n) C	/dʒɪm/	gymnase
gymnast (n) C	/'dʒɪmnæst/	gymnaste
gymnastics (n) U	/'dʒɪm'næstɪks/	gymnastique
hang-gliding (n) U	/'hæŋ'glɑɪdɪŋ/	deltaplane
hit (v)	/hɪt/	frapper
jump (v)	/dʒʌmp/	sauter
kick (v)	/kɪk/	frapper du pied
marathon (n) C	/'mærəθən/	marathon
medal (n) C	/'medl/	médaille
paraglider (n) C	/'pærə'glɑɪdə/	parapentiste
paragliding (n) U	/'pærə'glɑɪdɪŋ/	parapente
pass (v)	/'pɑ:s/	passer
penalty (n) C	/'penəltɪ/	penalty, pénalité
polo (n) U	/'pəʊləʊ/	polo
player (n) C	/'pleɪə/	joueur

Louise fell in love with paragliding and not **athletics**.

**Baseball** is a sport in which players hit a ball with a bat and run around four bases.

She **beat** all the men to win the gold medal.

**Boxing** is a sport in which two people hit each other wearing gloves.

You have to **catch** the ball and run with it to the other end of the field.

Louise has been named European **Champion** twice.

The first world paragliding **championships** were held in 1979.

One of the jobs of the **coach** is to see real talent. (n)

Many tennis players are **coached** by their parents. (v)

Holt **dived** into the water and was never seen again.

You have to catch the ball and run with it to the other end of the **field**.

It is nearly 30 years since there was a British **finalist** at Wimbledon.

The thing I'm looking forward to most in Madrid is the **football**.

Young athletes must spend seven days a week in the **gym**.

Comaneci was the youngest **gymnast** ever to win a gold medal.

Olga Korbut and Nadia Comaneci both won medals for **gymnastics**.

**Hang-gliding** and skydiving are becoming increasingly popular.

If you **hit** someone or something, you move your hand or an object onto them with force.

If you **jump**, you move your body off the ground using your legs.

You can **kick** the ball if you have a penalty.

I'm going to run a **marathon**. Will you sponsor me?

Dominique won an Olympic gold **medal** for the USA.

There are 400,000 **paragliders** in Europe alone.

**Paragliding** first became popular in the 1970s.

You can **pass** the ball to other players but you can't throw it forwards.

You can kick the ball if you have a **penalty**.

Horse-riding and **polo** are popular with the royal family.

**Players** have to throw a ball in a net to score goals.

race (n) C/(v)	/reɪs/	course/faire la course	There's an annual boat <b>race</b> between Oxford and Cambridge Universities. (n) If you <b>race</b> , you compete against other people in a race. (v)
racket (n) C	/rækɪt/	raquette	You play tennis with a tennis <b>racket</b> .
rugby (n) U	/rʌŋbi/	rugby	<b>Rugby</b> is a sport played by two teams with a ball shaped like an egg.
run (v)	/rʌn/	courir	In netball players cannot <b>run</b> with the ball.
semi-final (n) C	/,semɪ'faɪnl/	demi-finale	We're hoping to see the men's <b>semi-finals</b> on Centre Court.
serve (v)	/sɜ:v/	servir	When a player <b>serves</b> in tennis, he or she hits the ball to their opponent in order to start playing for a point.
skydiving (n) U	/skaɪ,daɪvɪŋ/	parachutisme en chute libre	Hang-gliding and <b>skydiving</b> are becoming increasingly popular.
snowboarding (n) U	/snəʊ,bɔ:ɔ:dɪŋ/	surf des neiges	<b>Snowboarding</b> was introduced to the Olympic Games in 1998.
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/	lancer	In rugby you can't <b>throw</b> the ball forwards.
water polo (n) U	/wɔ:tə ,pəʊləʊ/	water-polo	<b>Water polo</b> is a sport played in water by two teams who must throw a ball into a goal.

## Nouns and adjectives

agile (adj)	/ædʒaɪl/	agile	She's <b>agile</b> and can move very easily.
agility (n) U	/ə'dʒɪləti/	agilité	Women have more mental <b>agility</b> than men.
ambitious (adj)	/æm'bɪʃəs/	ambitieux	Men don't usually like <b>ambitious</b> women.
ambition (n) C	/æm'bɪʃn/	ambition	Some families do not have enough money to support their children's sporting <b>ambitions</b> .
determined (adj)	/dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/	déterminé	If you are <b>determined</b> enough, you can usually get what you want.
determination (n) U	/dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃn/	détermination	<b>Determination</b> is the refusal to let anything prevent you from doing what you want to do.
enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪn,θju:zɪ'æstɪk/	enthousiaste	Many people are less <b>enthusiastic</b> as they get older.
enthusiasm (n) U	/ɪn'θju:zɪ,æzəm/	enthousiasme	Many people lose their <b>enthusiasm</b> as they get older.
intelligent (adj)	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/	intelligent	Do you think it's more important to be good-looking or <b>intelligent</b> ?
intelligence (n) U	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns/	intelligence	Is it better to have good looks than <b>intelligence</b> ?
power (n) U	/paʊə/	pouvoir	The British royal family has no real political <b>power</b> .
powerful (adj)	/paʊəfl/	puissant	Do you agree that women will always be less <b>powerful</b> than men?
ruthless (adj)	/ru:θləs/	impitoyable	You need to be <b>ruthless</b> to succeed in the business world.
ruthlessness (n) U	/ru:θləsnəs/	caractère impitoyable	<b>Ruthlessness</b> is an attitude in which someone achieves their aims even if other people suffer.
talent (n) C	/tælənt/	talent	Sport can help people with disabilities explore new <b>talents</b> .
talented (adj)	/tæləntɪd/	doué, talentueux	He's a <b>talented</b> and successful tennis player.

## Make & do

make a cup of tea	/ˌmeɪk ə kʌp əv 'tiː/	faire une tasse de thé	Could you ask my secretary to <b>make</b> me a cup of tea?
make a donation	/ˌmeɪk ə dəʊ'neɪʃn/	faire un don	Would you like to <b>make a donation</b> for Sports Relief?
make a mess	/ˌmeɪk ə 'mes/	faire n'importe comment	Avril's <b>made a mess</b> of the accounts – there are mistakes on every page.
make a mistake	/ˌmeɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/	faire une erreur	What is the biggest <b>mistake</b> you have ever <b>made</b> ?
do some work	/ˌduː sʌm 'wɜːk/	travailler un peu	I'll have to go and <b>do some work</b> .
do the shopping	/ˌduː ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	faire les courses	We <b>do the shopping</b> every Saturday.
do the accounts	/ˌduː ðiː ə'kaʊnts/	faire les comptes	Linda has to <b>do the accounts</b> all over again as Avril has made a mess of them.
do someone a favour	/ˌduː sʌmwʌn ə 'feɪvə/	rendre un service	Could you <b>do me a favour</b> and ask Avril to make me a cup of tea?
do some sport	/ˌduː sʌm 'spɔːt/	faire un peu de sport	It's important to <b>do some sport</b> as often as possible.

## Other words & phrases

acceptance (n) U	/ək'septəns/	acceptation	The last paragraph of the article on p.106 talks about the process for <b>acceptance</b> as an Olympic sport.
achievement (n) C	/ə'tʃiːvmənt/	réalisation	Sport can provide a sense of <b>achievement</b> for everybody.
anorexia (n) U	/ˌænə'reksɪə/	anorexie	Many older gymnasts suffer from <b>anorexia</b> as they try to keep their weight down.
award (v)/(n) C	/ə'wɔːd/	récompenser/récompense, prix	In 1998 she was <b>awarded</b> her first international championship gold medal. (v) An <b>award</b> is a prize or a medal that is given to someone who has achieved something. (n)
bet (v)/(n) C	/bet/	parier/pari	People <b>bet</b> serious amounts of money on horse-racing. (v) A <b>bet</b> is an agreement in which you risk an amount of money by saying what you think will happen. (n)
calendar (n) C	/kæləndə/	calendrier	This week-long event is one of the highlights of the racing <b>calendar</b> .
cancel (v)	/kænsəl/	annuler	How many times have the Olympics been <b>cancelled</b> because of war?
casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/	décontracté	On some parts of the course you cannot wear <b>casual</b> clothes.
charitable (adj)	/tʃærɪtəbl/	caritatif	<b>Charitable</b> organizations are organizations that help raise money.
check out (v)	/tʃek 'aʊt/	vérifier	If your mobile's out of order you must have it <b>checked out</b> .
childhood (n) C	/tʃaɪldhʊd/	enfance	Child sports stars do not have a normal <b>childhood</b> .
contribution (n) C	/kɒntrɪ'bjuːʃn/	contribution	Would you like to make a little <b>contribution</b> to Sports Relief?
courier (n) C	/kʊrɪə/	service de messagerie	The tickets were delivered by special <b>courier</b> this morning.
cycle (n) C	/saɪkl/	vélo	Did you give any money to Dave for the sponsored <b>cycle</b> ride?

declare (v)	/dɪ'kleə/	proclamer	She wants to be legally <b>declared</b> an adult to stop her parents having any control over her.
design (v)	/dɪ'zain/	créer	A fashion designer <b>designs</b> clothes.
devote (v)	/dɪ'vəʊt/	consacrer	Much of the royal family's time is <b>devoted</b> to sport and charity.
disability (n) C	/dɪsə'bɪləti/	infirmité, handicap	The Wheelchair Sports Foundation helps people with <b>disabilities</b> enjoy sport.
donation (n) C	/dəʊ'neɪʃn/	don	Would you like to make a <b>donation</b> to Sports Relief?
downhill (adv)	/daʊn'hɪl/	en descendant	Cycling <b>downhill</b> is easier than cycling uphill.
dress up (v)	/dres 'ʌp/	s'habiller pour sortir	I love the whole idea of <b>dressing up</b> and drinking champagne.
dye (v)	/daɪ/	teindre	Liz is having her hair <b>dyed</b> black for the occasion.
estimate (v)	/'estɪmeɪt/	estimer	It is <b>estimated</b> that there are already 400,000 paragliders in Europe alone.
fed up (adj)	/'fed 'ʌp/	en avoir marre	Linda gets <b>fed up</b> of doing Avril's work all the time.
fill in (v)	/'fɪl 'ɪn/	remplir	Can you <b>fill in</b> the form, please?
foundation (n) C	/'faʊn'deɪʃn/	fondation	The <b>foundation</b> plays an important part in the lives of people with disabilities.
gang (n) C	/'gæŋ/	bande, gang	The area is controlled by <b>gangs</b> that come together to fight.
glory (n) U	/'glɔ:ri/	gloire	The sports coach often takes all the <b>glory</b> as well.
host (v)	/'həʊst/	être l'hôte de, accueillir	Has your country ever <b>hosted</b> the Olympic Games?
in the meantime	/'ɪn ðə 'mi:ntaɪm/	pendant ce temps	<b>In the meantime</b> what will Louise be doing when the Olympics are shown on TV?
increasingly (adv)	/'ɪn'kri:ʃŋli/	de plus en plus	Air sports are becoming <b>increasingly</b> popular.
iron (v)	/'aɪən/	repasser	How often do you have your clothes <b>ironed</b> for you?
majesty (n) U	/'mædʒəsti/	majesté	I've got to do these accounts. Her <b>Majesty</b> is waiting.
massive (adj)	/'mæsɪv/	énorme	There were so many people. <b>Massive</b> crowds!
native (adj)	/'neɪtɪv/	natal	If paragliding is added to the Olympics, Louise will become a household name in her <b>native</b> Denmark.
official (adj)	/'əfɪʃl/	officiel	<b>Official</b> competitions for paragliding are held in more and more countries each year.
outlook (n) C	/'aʊtlʊk/	conception	Sport helps to give people a positive <b>outlook</b> on life.
participate (v)	/'pɑ:tɪsɪ'peɪt/	participer	If you <b>participate</b> in something, you take part in it.
patron (n) C	/'peɪtrən/	mécène	The royal family work as unpaid <b>patrons</b> of many charitable organizations.
phenomenon (n) C	/'fə'nɒmɪnən/	phénomène	Did the child star <b>phenomenon</b> first appear with Olga Korbut in the 1972 Olympics?
psychological (adj)	/'saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkl/	psychologique	From a <b>psychological</b> point of view the child star phenomenon is not a good thing.
psychologist (n) C	/'saɪkə'lɒdʒɪst/	psychologue	We'll talk to a child <b>psychologist</b> about child sports stars.
royal (adj)	/'rɔɪəl/	royal	The British <b>royal</b> family has no real political power.

sacrifice (n) C	/ˈsækrɪfɪs/	sacrifice	Do you think that winning an Olympic medal is worth all these <b>sacrifices</b> ?
shave (v)	/ʃeɪv/	raser	If you <b>shave</b> your hair, you cut it very short.
strawberry (n) C	/ˈstrɔːbəri/	fraise	The traditional <b>strawberries</b> and cream are very popular at Wimbledon.
successive (adj)	/sək'sesɪv/	successif	She has won the Women's World Cup on two <b>successive</b> occasions.
take part (v)	/ˈteɪk ˈpɑːt/	participer	The royal family <b>take part</b> in sports such as horse-riding and polo.
tiny (adj)	/ˈtaɪni/	tout petit	She was only fourteen years old and she was <b>tiny</b> . She looked even younger.
train (v)	/treɪn/	s'entraîner	Tennis stars these days start <b>training</b> from a very young age.
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/	baskets	You cannot wear casual clothes such as jeans and <b>trainers</b> on some parts of the course.
unpaid (adj)	/ʌnˈpeɪd/	non rémunéré	They work as <b>unpaid</b> patrons of many charitable organizations.

## Unit 12

### Money

bank account (n) C	/ˈbæŋk əˈkaʊnt/	compte bancaire	How old were you when you opened your first <b>bank account</b> ?
cash machine (n) C	/kæʃ məˈʃiːn/	distributeur automatique de billets de banque	You can withdraw cash from the <b>cash machine</b> .
dependent (adj)	/dɪˈpendənt/	à charge	Young people are often <b>dependent</b> on their families as far as money's concerned.
earnings (n pl)	/ˈɜːnɪŋz/	revenus	Veronica was awarded \$110,000 in damages for medical bills and loss of <b>earnings</b> .
financial (adj)	/faɪˈnænsɪəl/	financier	A settlement is a <b>financial</b> agreement.
financially (adv)	/faɪˈnænsjəli/	financièrement	A lot of parents are still helping their children <b>financially</b> when they first start to work.
get into debt	/ˌget ɪntə ˈdet/	s'endetter	It's easy to <b>get into debt</b> these days.
invest (v)	/ɪnˈvest/	investir	Very few young people <b>invest</b> their money.
investment (n) C	/ɪnˈvestmənt/	investissement	The bank manager asked if I had any <b>investments</b> .
make money	/ˌmeɪk ˈmʌni/	gagner de l'argent	He's a rich man who has <b>made</b> a lot of <b>money</b> .
open an account	/əˈpən ən əˈkaʊnt/	ouvrir un compte	How old were you when you <b>opened</b> your first bank <b>account</b> ?
pay a bill	/ˌpeɪ ə ˈbɪl/	payer une facture	Have you ever <b>paid a bill</b> late?
save (v)	/seɪv/	économiser	Do you <b>save</b> money regularly?

savings account (n) C	/ˈseɪvɪnz əˌkaʊnt/	compte d'épargne	A <b>savings account</b> is an account in which you save money.
share (n) C	/ʃeə/	action	She became rich by investing in stocks and <b>shares</b> .
stock (n) C	/stɒk/	titre	She became rich by investing in <b>stocks</b> and shares.
take out a mortgage	/ˈteɪk aʊt ə ˈmɔːɡɪdʒ/	faire un emprunt immobilier	You'll need to <b>take out a mortgage</b> to buy the house.
withdraw (v)	/wɪðˈdrɔː/	retirer	I couldn't <b>withdraw</b> any cash because the machine was out of order.
write a cheque	/ˈraɪt ə ˈtʃek/	faire un chèque	Do you often <b>write cheques</b> instead of paying by cash?

## Reporting verbs

claim	/kleɪm/	prétendre, alléguer, affirmer	Protesters <b>claimed</b> they had a legal right to demonstrate.
complain	/kəmˈpleɪn/	se plaindre	Glaser <b>complained</b> that he had suffered emotional distress.
deny	/dɪˈnaɪ/	nier	In court, the company continued to <b>deny</b> responsibility.
inform	/ɪnˈfɔːm/	informer	He was <b>informed</b> that all the toilets in the stadium were unisex.
insist	/ɪnˈsɪst/	soutenir	In court, he <b>insisted</b> that he was not responsible.
warn	/wɔːn/	avertir	Her manager <b>warned</b> her that she would lose her job if she did not return to work in twelve months.

## Other words & phrases

agitated (adj)	/ædʒɪˈteɪtɪd/	inquiet	Akan looked <b>agitated</b> and told Sheila that he was a heroin addict.
appeal (n) C	/əˈpiːl/	appel	Mrs Joel's lawyers are already planning an <b>appeal</b> .
as a matter of fact	/æz ə ˌmætər əv ˈfækt/	en fait	I've got some very important news. <b>As a matter of fact</b> , I've got two bits of news.
astonishing (adj)	/əˈstɒnɪʃɪŋ/	surprenant, incroyable	Her friends thought it was <b>astonishing</b> that she was thinking of seeing him again.
attract (v)	/əˈtrækt/	attirer	We aren't <b>attracting</b> as many young customers as we'd like to.
beggar (n) C	/ˈbegə/	mendiant	Are there many <b>beggars</b> and homeless people in your town?
campaign (n) C	/kæmˈpeɪn/	campagne	We hope this survey will help us improve our advertising <b>campaign</b> .
cheek (n) C	/tʃiːk/	joue	With tears rolling down his <b>cheeks</b> , he told Sheila that he was a heroin addict.
chin (n) C	/tʃɪn/	menton	A hot pickle fell out of the burger and burnt her <b>chin</b> .
close down (v)	/ˌkləʊz ˈdaʊn/	fermer définitivement	I know some of you have been worried about this part of the company <b>closing down</b> .
companionship (n) U	/kəmˈpænjənʃɪp/	compagnie	Darrin claimed that he lost the "services and <b>companionship</b> " of his wife.
damages (n pl)	/ˈdæmɪdʒəz/	dommages	She was awarded \$110,000 in <b>damages</b> .

distress (n) U	/dɪ'stres/	trouble	He claimed that he had suffered emotional <b>distress</b> and sued the stadium.
duty (n) C	/dju:ti/	fonctions	Dave will take over Derek's <b>duties</b> as General Office Manager.
edition (n) C	/ɪ'dɪʃn/	édition	Almost 80% wanted to win the limited <b>edition</b> Smart™ car.
emphasis (n) C	/ɛmfə'sɪs/	accent	Our advertising campaign places too much <b>emphasis</b> on investments and savings.
freeway (n) C	/fri:weɪ/	autoroute	Use cruise control for long-distance trips on the <b>freeway</b> .
help out (v)	/help 'aʊt/	aider	A lot of parents are still <b>helping</b> their children <b>out</b> financially when they first start to work.
heroin (n) U	/herəʊɪn/	héroïne	He said that he had given up <b>heroin</b> and found a job.
homeless (adj)	/həʊmləs/	sans-abri	Are there many beggars and <b>homeless</b> people in your town?
honour (v)	/ɒnə/	honorer	The US Congressional Gold Medal is given to <b>honour</b> special achievements.
investigate (v)	/ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/	enquêter sur, étudier	The Money Survey <b>investigates</b> people's attitudes to money.
kick out (v)	/kɪk 'aʊt/	virer	Clive thinks that Camilla has <b>kicked</b> Derek <b>out</b> .
limited (adj)	/lɪmɪtɪd/	limité	Almost 80% wanted to win the <b>limited</b> edition car.
manual (n) C	/mænʃʊəl/	manuel	The instruction <b>manual</b> told drivers to use cruise control on the freeway.
manufacturer (n) C	/mænʃʊ'fæktʃərə/	fabriquant	The <b>manufacturers</b> denied responsibility and asked the judge to throw out the claim.
men's room (n) C	/menz ,ru:m/	toilettes pour hommes	During the Elton John concert he needed to go to the <b>men's room</b> .
motor home (n) C	/məʊtə ,həʊm/	autocaravane	His Winnebago <b>motor home</b> crashed on its first trip.
multiplex (n) C/(adj)	/mʌltɪpleks/	complexe multisalles/ multisalles	A <b>multiplex</b> is a large building that contains several cinema screens. (n) The interviews took place mainly in shopping centres and <b>multiplex</b> cinemas. (adj)
outline (v)	/aʊtlaɪn/	exposer brièvement	My colleague Kate will now <b>outline</b> a possible plan of action.
painter (n) C	/peɪntə/	peintre	A <b>painter</b> is someone who paints.
pickle (n) C	/pɪkl/	cornichon mariné	A hot <b>pickle</b> fell out of the burger and burnt Victoria's chin.
plaintiff (n) C	/pleɪntɪf/	plaignant	The judge agreed with the <b>plaintiff</b> and ordered the company to pay \$1.75 million in damages.
predictable (adj)	/prɪ'dɪktəbl/	prévisible	The second question was pretty <b>predictable</b> as well; most people said they worried about money.
reflect (v)	/rɪ'flekt/	réfléter	We need to make sure we <b>reflect</b> this situation in future advertising campaigns.
report (n) C	/rɪ'pɔ:t/	rapport	You should all have a copy of the <b>report</b> in front of you.
responsibility (n) C	/rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/	responsabilité	The company continued to deny <b>responsibility</b> .
settlement (n) C	/setlmənt/	accord	The company made a <b>settlement</b> with the plaintiff before the case went to court.

steady (adj)	/ˈstedi/	stable	It's important to have a <b>steady</b> job that earns you money every month.
student union (n) C	/ˌstjuːdnt ˈjuːnjən/	maison des étudiants	A lot of the interviews took place in university <b>student unions</b> .
sue (v)	/suː/	intenter un procès	She decided to <b>sue</b> the company when they refused to pay her medical bills.
suitable (adj)	/ˈsuːtəbl/	approprié	This attraction is not <b>suitable</b> for people with a heart condition.
supreme (adj)	/suːˈpriːm/	suprême	The <b>Supreme</b> Court refused to hear an appeal.
survey (n) C/(v)	/sɜːveɪ (n); səˈveɪ (v)/	sondage/interroger	Complete the <b>survey</b> and you could win one of our fabulous prizes. (n) If you <b>survey</b> people, you ask them questions to find out their opinions. (v)
target (n) C	/tɑːɡɪt/	objectif	Thanks to all your hard work, we have reached our <b>targets</b> .
tear (n) C	/tiə/	larme	With <b>tears</b> rolling down his cheeks he told Sheila he was a heroin addict.
theme park (n) C	/θiːm ˌpɑːk/	parc de loisirs thématique	A grandmother from Kansas City is suing a Florida <b>theme park</b> .
throw out (v)	/θrəʊ ˈaʊt/	rejeter	They denied responsibility and asked the judge to <b>throw out</b> the claim.
unfair (adj)	/ʌnˈfeə/	injuste	Oh, what a shame. That's really <b>unfair</b> .
unisex (adj)	/ˈjuːnɪseks/	unisexe	All the toilets in the stadium were <b>unisex</b> .
vehicle (n) C	/ˈviːɪkl/	véhicule	He went into the back of the <b>vehicle</b> to make himself a cup of coffee.
with immediate effect	/wɪð ɪˌmiːdiət ɪˈfekt/	à compter de maintenant	Mr Blackman will take over as General Office Manager <b>with immediate effect</b> .

# Language reference 1

## Stative & dynamic verbs

Certains verbes ne peuvent pas s'employer à la forme progressive. On les appelle *stative verbs*. Ils servent souvent à décrire des émotions, des opinions, des sentiments et des états qui ne changent pas.

*I love you.* Et non ~~*I am loving you.*~~

*He seems friendly.* Et non ~~*He is seeming friendly.*~~

Voici quelques *stative verbs* courants:

*agree appear be believe belong contain dislike fit forget  
hate know last like love matter mean need own  
prefer realize remember seem understand want*

La plupart des verbes peuvent s'employer à la forme progressive. On les appelle *dynamic verbs*.

*The weather is getting worse.*

*It often snows in January.*

Certains verbes peuvent être à la fois *dynamic* et *stative* s'ils ont deux significations différentes.

*He has a house in north London.* (have = posséder = *stative verb*)

*She's having a few problems.* (have = rencontrer/subir = *dynamic verb*)

Entre autres verbes courants pouvant être *dynamic* ou *stative* (avec des significations différentes) figurent les suivants:

*be feel see smell think*

## Present simple & present continuous

On emploie le *present simple*:

- pour parler de faits (de choses qui sont toujours vraies) et de situations permanentes.  
*She lives in a small flat.*
- pour parler d'habitudes ou d'actions qui se produisent régulièrement.  
*She drives the kids to school every day.*

On emploie le *present continuous*:

- pour parler d'actions qui se produisent au moment où l'on parle.  
*He's trying to explain a problem to them.*
- pour parler de situations ou d'activités temporaires.  
*She's going through a very rebellious phase.*

On peut parfois employer à la fois le *present simple* et le *present continuous*. Le choix dépend de la façon dont on perçoit l'action.

*I live in Madrid.* = Je pense que c'est permanent.

*I'm living in Madrid.* = Je pense que c'est temporaire.

Voir page 55 l'information sur les temps du présent ayant un sens futur.

## Subject and object questions

L'ordre des mots dans une phrase interrogative est habituellement le suivant:

	verbe auxiliaire	sujet	verbe
<i>Who</i>	<i>does</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>work for?</i>
<i>What</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>do on New Year's Eve?</i>
<i>Which party</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>vote for?</i>

On appelle ces phrases interrogatives des *object questions* à cause des mots interrogatifs (*who, what, which*) qui sont l'objet du verbe.

Dans certaines questions introduites par *who, what, which* (mot commençant par *Wh-*) ou *how many* ce mot interrogatif est le sujet du verbe. On appelle alors ces questions des *subject questions*. Avec une *subject question*, le verbe auxiliaire (*do, does* ou *did*) n'est pas nécessaire au *present simple* et au *past simple*.

sujet (mot interrogatif)	verbe
<i>Who</i>	<i>thinks the test is a good idea?</i>
<i>What</i>	<i>happens on New Year's Eve?</i>
<i>Which party</i>	<i>won the last election?</i>
<i>How many people</i>	<i>voted for the government?</i>

# Language reference 2

## Present perfect & past simple

Quand on parle d'actions passées, on a parfois le choix entre le *past simple* et le *present perfect*.

On emploie le *past simple*:

- lorsque l'on demande quand l'événement a eu lieu (avec *when*)  
*When **did** she **arrive** at Alice Springs?*
- lorsque l'on dit quand l'événement a eu lieu (avec des expressions de temps comme *yesterday, last week, one night*, indiquant une période de temps écoulée).  
*She got there **two weeks ago**.*  
*He gave up his job **last year**.*

On emploie le *present perfect*:

- lorsque le moment n'est pas précisé. L'événement s'est produit dans le passé et le moment auquel il s'est produit n'est pas important. On emploie souvent le *present perfect* pour parler d'une expérience générale.  
***Have** you ever **been** to Australia?*  
***They've visited** many interesting places.*
- avec des expressions de temps qui ne spécifient pas le moment exact (par ex.: *ever, never, already, yet, since, just, recently*).  
***He's just** begun his journey.*  
***He's already** visited six different countries.*
- lorsque l'on parle d'actions dans le passé qui se sont produites à une période de temps qui n'a pas fini de s'écouler.  
***She's made** a lot of friends **in the last few weeks**.*  
*(in the last few weeks inclut le moment présent)*

Expressions courantes se référant à une période de temps qui n'a pas fini de s'écouler:

during	
in	the last few days/weeks/months/years
over	

Certaines expressions de temps peuvent renvoyer à la fois à une période de temps écoulée et à une période de temps qui n'a pas fini de s'écouler.

- Have you done anything interesting **this morning**?*  
(= C'est encore le matin.)  
*Did you do anything interesting **this morning**?*  
(= Ce n'est plus le matin.)

Autres expressions de temps que l'on peut employer avec le *present perfect* et le *past simple*: *today, this week, this month*, etc.

## Present perfect

<b>Forme affirmative</b>	subject (sujet) + <i>have/has</i> + <i>past participle</i> (participe passé)
<b>Forme négative</b>	subject (sujet) + <i>haven't/hasn't</i> + <i>past participle</i> (participe passé)
<b>Forme interrogative</b>	<i>have/has</i> + subject (sujet) + <i>past participle</i> (participe passé)

## Past simple

### Forme affirmative:

Verbes réguliers: infinitif + *-ed*

Verbes irréguliers: voir la liste des verbes irréguliers page 155

### Forme négative

Verbes réguliers et irréguliers: sujet + *didn't* + infinitif

### Forme interrogative

Verbes réguliers et irréguliers: *did* + sujet + infinitif

Voir page 74 l'information supplémentaire sur le *present perfect*.

## Phrasal verbs

Les phrasal verbs se composent d'un verbe suivi d'une particule (par ex.: *get by, set out, stop off*). Pour certains verbes, cette particule se compose de deux éléments (par ex.: *run out of, look forward to*). Les phrasal verbs sont solidaires ou pas de leur particule.

S'ils sont solidaires de leur particule, on ne peut pas séparer le verbe de sa particule.

*He finally **got over** his illness.*

Et non ~~*He finally got his illness over.*~~

Si le verbe n'est pas solidaire de sa particule, le complément d'objet peut se placer avant ou après la particule.

*She **dropped off** her husband at the airport.*

*She **dropped** her husband **off** at the airport.*

Si le complément d'objet est un pronom (par ex.: *him, her, it*), il se place toujours avant la particule.

*Will you see **us** off?* Et non ~~*Will you see off us?*~~

## Language reference 3

### Modals of obligation, permission & prohibition (present & past time)

#### Permission

On emploie *can* + infinitive et *is/are allowed to* + infinitive pour exprimer la permission au présent.

*You can drive in the UK when you are seventeen.*  
*The children are allowed to watch TV until ten o'clock.*

On emploie *could* + infinitive et *was/were allowed to* + infinitive pour exprimer la permission au passé.

*Many years ago people could smoke anywhere.*  
*She was allowed to stay out until twelve o'clock.*

#### Obligation

On emploie *must* + infinitive et *has/have to* pour exprimer l'obligation au présent.

*You must arrive 30 minutes before your flight.*  
*We have to leave soon.*

On emploie *had to* + infinitive pour exprimer l'obligation au passé.

*He had to pay a lot of tax last year.*

#### Absence d'obligation

On emploie *don't/doesn't have to* + infinitive et *don't/doesn't need to* pour dire qu'une action n'est pas nécessaire (mais qu'elle est autorisée).

*You don't have to come if you don't want to.*  
*I don't need to wear a tie to work.*

On emploie *didn't have to* + infinitive et *didn't need to* pour exprimer l'absence d'obligation dans le passé.

*She knew the restaurant manager so she didn't have to pay for her meal.*  
*They didn't need to get up early because it was a holiday.*

#### Interdiction

On emploie *can't* + infinitive, *mustn't* + infinitive and *isn't/aren't allowed to* + infinitive pour dire qu'une action n'est pas permise.

*You can't enter the US without a passport.*  
*You mustn't open your papers before the exam begins.*  
*The students aren't allowed to take mobile phones to school.*

On emploie *couldn't* + infinitive et *wasn't/weren't allowed to* + infinitive pour parler d'une interdiction dans le passé.

*British schoolchildren couldn't have long hair in the 1950s.*  
*The monks were not allowed to speak.*

### Make, let & allow

#### Permission

On peut employer *let* + object + infinitive (sans *to*) et *allow* + object + *to* + infinitive pour exprimer la permission.

*She lets her children do anything they want.*  
*My father let me use his car.*  
*The teacher allowed the students to ask questions.*

#### Obligation

On peut employer *make/made* + object + infinitive (sans *to*) pour exprimer l'obligation.

*The company makes the staff work very hard.*  
*She made me do it again.*

#### Interdiction

On peut employer *doesn't/didn't let* + object + infinitive (sans *to*) et *doesn't/didn't allow* + object + *to* + infinitive pour exprimer l'interdiction.

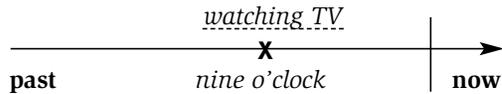
*They don't let me leave until five o'clock.*  
*He didn't let me speak.*  
*They don't allow animals to come into the house.*

# Language reference 4

## Past simple & past continuous

On emploie le *past continuous* pour des actions qui se sont déroulées à un moment particulier dans le passé. Ces actions sont inachevées.

At nine o'clock last night, he **was watching** TV.



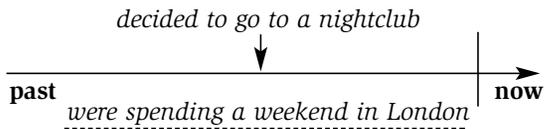
On emploie le *past simple* pour des actions passées achevées.

He **decided** to buy a lottery ticket.

On emploie souvent ensemble le *past continuous* et le *past simple*.

On emploie le *past continuous* pour les actions « d'arrière-plan » qui se sont déroulées sur une période de temps plus longue et le *past simple* pour les actions achevées plus courtes.

Three friends **were spending** a weekend in London and they **decided** to go to a nightclub.



## Past continuous

### Forme affirmative

sujet + *was/were* + verbe + *-ing* ...

### Forme négative

sujet + *was/were* + *not* + verbe + *-ing* ...

### Forme interrogative

*Was/Were* + sujet + verbe + *-ing*?

## Past perfect simple

On emploie le *past perfect simple* pour parler d'actions achevées dans le passé et qui ont précédé d'autres actions dans le passé.

*Rescuers arrived, but Selak **had swum** to safety.*

(= Selak a déjà gagné la berge lorsque les sauveteurs sont arrivés.)

On emploie souvent ensemble le *past perfect simple* et le *past simple* pour exprimer l'ordre dans lequel deux actions se sont produites. Comparer:

He **had married** her when he **won** the lottery.

(= il l'avait déjà épousée quand il a gagné à la loterie)

He **married** her when he **had won** the lottery.

(= il avait déjà gagné à la loterie quand il l'a épousée)

### Forme affirmative & forme négative

I/You/He/She/We/They	had	broken	a leg.
	hadn't		

### Forme interrogative

What	had	I/you/he/she/we/they	done?
------	-----	----------------------	-------

## Time linkers

On peut employer *while, as* et *when* pour montrer que deux actions se produisent au même moment.

*He was reading a letter **while/as/when** the doctors were deciding what to do next.*

**While/As/When** the doctors were deciding what to do next, he was reading a letter.

On peut employer *the moment, as soon as* et *when* pour montrer qu'une action succède immédiatement à une autre.

*The boy fell asleep **the moment/as soon as/when** he climbed onto the sofa.*

**The moment/As soon as/When** the boy climbed onto the sofa, he fell asleep.

On peut employer *by the time* pour montrer qu'une action a précédé une autre.

*The party had finished **by the time** we arrived.*

**By the time** we arrived, the party had finished.

# Language reference 5

## Comparatives

On emploie des comparatifs pour comparer deux choses ou deux individus. On emploie *than* pour relier les deux choses que l'on compare.

*The supermarkets are cheaper **than** my local shops.*  
*Famous brand names are often more expensive **than** other brands.*

On peut faire des comparaisons négatives avec *less* + adjective + *than*.  
*Orange juice is **less popular than** fizzy drinks.*

On peut faire la différence entre deux choses plus grande ou plus petite avec un modificateur qui se place devant le comparatif. Lorsque la différence est grande, on emploie *much*, *a lot*, *far* et lorsqu'elle est petite, on emploie *a little*, *slightly*, *a bit*.

*Digital cameras are **much** more powerful these days.*  
*The shop now has a **slightly** wider range of goods.*

On emploie les superlatifs pour comparer plus de deux choses ou deux individus. On met *the* devant l'adjectif superlatif.

*She buys **the** cheapest clothes she can find.*  
*It's **the** most fashionable brand at the moment.*

On peut créer des superlatifs d'infériorité avec *the least* + adjective.  
*Which shop is **the least friendly**?*

Quand l'adjectif est court, on ajoute généralement *-er/-est*.

fresh	fresher	the freshest
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest

Quand l'adjectif se termine par *-e*, on ajoute *-r/-est*.

wide	wider	the widest
late	later	the latest

Quand l'adjectif se termine par une consonne suivie de *-y*, *-y* devient *-ier/-iest*.

easy	easier	the easiest
busy	busier	the busiest

Quand un adjectif d'une syllabe se termine par une voyelle suivie d'une consonne, on redouble la consonne.

big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest

Quand l'adjectif est long, on ajoute *more/the most*.

important	more important	the most important
reliable	more reliable	the most reliable

Certains adjectifs ont des comparatifs et des superlatifs irréguliers.

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

Si l'on veut dire que deux choses sont identiques ou presque, on peut employer les constructions suivantes:

- 1 *the same as*  
(*la, le, les même(s) que*)  
*Her trainers are **the same as** mine.*
- 2 *as* + adjective + *as*  
*Her trainers are **as old-fashioned as** mine.*
- 3 *similar to* (*semblable à*)  
*Her trainers are **similar to** mine.*

Si l'on veut parler des différences entre deux choses ou deux individus, on peut employer les constructions suivantes:

- 1 *different from*  
(différent de)  
*Her trainers are **different from** mine.*
- 2 *not as* + adjective + *as*  
*Her trainers are **not as nice as** mine.*  
(= Mes baskets sont plus belles.)

## Comparing nouns

On peut aussi établir des comparaisons avec des substantifs. On emploie *more* + noun + *than* pour comparer deux choses ou deux individus.

*In the US, there are **more classroom advertisements than** in Europe.*

On emploie *less/fewer* + noun pour établir une comparaison négative. On emploie *less* avec des substantifs indéénombrables et *fewer* avec des substantifs au pluriel (dénombrables).

*He does **less work than** his boss.*  
*The company wants everybody to take **fewer days** off.*

On emploie *the most/the least/the fewest* + noun pour comparer plus de deux choses ou deux individus. On emploie *the least* avec des substantifs indéénombrables et *the fewest* avec des substantifs au pluriel (dénombrables).

*Who has **the most experience**?*  
*Of all the people in the office, she spends **the least time** behind her desk.*  
*Her department gets **the fewest complaints**.*

# Language reference 6

## Future 1 (plans)

On emploie *going to* + infinitive pour parler de projets et d'intentions. Il s'agit de choses que l'on est bien décidé à faire, mais on n'a pas encore pris de dispositions.

*We're going to get some brochures tomorrow.*

### Forme affirmative & forme négative

*They're going to hire a car.  
He's going to visit his parents.*

### Forme interrogative

*What is she going to do next?*

On emploie le *present continuous* pour parler de choses qui ont déjà été décidées et en vue desquelles on a pris ses dispositions

*We're getting the two o'clock flight from Heathrow.*  
(= Nous avons déjà acheté les billets.)

En principe, on n'utilise pas *going to* + infinitive avec les verbes *go* et *come*. On emploie de préférence le *present continuous*.

*They're going to Corfu next summer.  
What time are you coming?*

On emploie *will* + infinitive pour parler d'une action future lorsque l'on n'a pas fait de projets ou pris ses dispositions. On l'accompagne souvent de *probably*, *possibly* ou *perhaps*.

*We haven't made any plans yet, we'll probably decide what to do when the others arrive tomorrow.*

## Future 2 (predictions)

On peut employer *will* ou *going to* + infinitive pour faire des prédictions.

*You'll really enjoy the trip.  
You're really going to enjoy the trip.*

On emploie *going to* + infinitive lorsque la prédiction repose sur une preuve présente.

*It's going to rain later this morning.*  
(Il y a des nuages noirs dans le ciel.)

*I'm not going to finish this today.*  
(J'ai encore beaucoup de travail et il est déjà tard.)

Dans beaucoup de cas, on peut employer indifféremment *will* ou *going to*.

## Present tenses in future time clauses

On emploie un temps du présent exprimant le futur après des conjonctions comme *if*, *when*, *after*, *before*, *as soon as* et *once*. On emploie souvent *will* dans la proposition principale de la phrase.

*As soon as everybody gets here, the coach will leave.  
We will have lunch after we get to Dalkey.*

Les phrases contenant *if*, un temps du présent exprimant le futur et *will* dans la proposition principale sont souvent décrites comme des phrases *first conditional*.

On emploie le *present perfect* lorsque l'on veut souligner l'accomplissement d'une action future.

*Once we have seen the castle, we'll visit some of the pubs.*

# Language reference 7

## Present perfect continuous

On emploie le *present perfect continuous* pour des actions qui ont commencé dans le passé et continuent de se réaliser dans le présent.

*I've been studying geography for two years.*  
(= Je continue d'étudier la géographie.)

Pour introduire la période de temps entre le moment où l'action a commencé et le moment présent, on peut employer *for* et *since*. On emploie *for* + une expression décrivant le temps écoulé.

*for five years/a long time/the last two years/three weeks*

On emploie *since* + le moment où l'action a commencé.

*since two o'clock/last year/2002/I met you*

On emploie *how long* ... dans une phrase interrogative portant sur la durée.

*How long have you been living here?*

On emploie aussi le *present perfect continuous* pour décrire une action qui s'est déroulée récemment. Cette action peut encore être en cours de réalisation ou pas.

*She's been getting ready for the party.*  
*They've been swimming in the river.*

On emploie le *present perfect continuous* pour insister sur l'action elle-même ou sur sa durée. Mais on emploie le *present perfect simple* (pas le *present perfect continuous*) pour parler du résultat d'une action.

*She's been writing letters.*  
(Ici, la personne qui parle s'intéresse à l'action d'écrire.)

*She's written 50 letters.*  
(Ici, la personne qui parle s'intéresse au résultat de l'action: le nombre de lettres écrites.)

On emploie aussi le *present perfect simple* (pas le *present perfect continuous*) pour parler d'une seule action qui est achevée

*She's chosen a new outfit.*  
*They've booked a holiday.*

### Forme affirmative & forme négative

I/You/We/They	've/haven't	been working.
He/She	's/hasn't	

### Forme interrogative

What	have	I/you/we/they	been doing?
	has	he/she	

On emploie le *present perfect simple* (pas le *present perfect continuous*) avec les *stative verbs* (verbes d'état).

*I've been here since last autumn.*  
Et non ~~*I've been being here.*~~

Pour plus d'information sur les *stative verbs* et les *continuous verb forms* (verbes à la forme progressive), voir unit 1 (Language reference page 14).

Pour plus d'information sur le *present perfect simple* voir unit 2 (Language reference page 24).

# Language reference 8

## Would

On emploie *would* + infinitive pour formuler une opinion sur des situations présentes et futures hypothétiques.

*It **would be** nice to have a pay rise.*

*They'd probably **say** no.*

*I **wouldn't** go there for a holiday.*

On emploie *would* + infinitive pour demander ou offrir un conseil ou faire des suggestions.

*What **would** you **do** in my situation?*

*I'd probably **tell** her the truth.*

On emploie *would* avec *like*, *love*, *prefer* et *hate* pour exprimer des préférences.

***Would** you **prefer** to have coffee or tea?*

*I'd **love** to be a journalist.*

## Unreal conditions

On peut parler de situations impossibles ou improbables (hypothétiques) dans des propositions au conditionnel commençant par *if*.

Lorsque l'on veut faire référence à une situation hypothétique dans le présent ou dans le futur, on emploie un temps du passé dans la proposition au conditionnel.

*If she **had** a car, ...*

(= mais elle n'a pas/n'aura pas de voiture)

*If I **were**\* the president of the USA, ...*

(= mais je ne suis pas/je ne serai pas président des États-Unis)

\* Avec le verbe *be*, on peut employer *were* aux personnes *I/she/he/it* dans une proposition au conditionnel.

On emploie *would* + infinitive dans la proposition principale de la phrase pour parler de la conséquence ou du résultat d'une situation hypothétique.

*If she **had** a car, she **would drive** to work.*

*She **would drive** to work if she **had** a car.*

*If I **were** the president of the USA, I'd **do** things*

*very differently.*

On appelle parfois ces phrases des *second conditional sentences*.

Comparer les deux phrases suivantes:

*If you **listened**, you **would understand**.*

(La condition, ici, est hypothétique. La personne qui parle est en train de dire à son interlocutrice ou interlocuteur qu'il ou elle n'écoute pas ou n'écouterait pas.)

*If you **listen**, you'll **understand**.*

(La condition, ici, est réelle. La personne qui parle est en train de dire à son interlocuteur ou interlocutrice qu'il est possible qu'il ou elle écoute effectivement dans le futur.)

## Unreal conditions in the past

Quand on veut se référer à une situation hypothétique dans le passé, on emploie le *past perfect* (*had* + *past participle*) dans une proposition conditionnelle. Ce genre de proposition exprime le contraire de ce qui s'est effectivement produit.

*If you **had listened** to me, ...*

(= mais tu ne m'as pas écouté)

*If he **hadn't missed** the train, ...*

(= mais il a raté le train)

On emploie *would* + *have* + *past participle* dans la proposition principale de la phrase pour parler de la conséquence ou du résultat de la situation hypothétique.

*If you **had listened** to me, you **would've understood**.*

*You **would've understood** if you'd listened to me.*

*If he **hadn't missed** the train, he **would have been** on time.*

On appelle parfois ces phrases des *third conditional sentences*.

# Language reference 9

## Articles, determiners & quantifiers

On emploie l'article défini *the*

- pour se référer à quelque chose ou quelqu'un que l'on a déjà mentionné ou qui est défini par le contexte de la phrase.  
*The Office of Statistics draws up a list of goods. **The** list is designed to reflect the nation's buying habits.*
- pour se référer à quelque chose ou quelqu'un qui figure seul dans le contexte.  
*In **the** consumer world of **the** twenty-first century ...*

On emploie l'article zéro avec des substantifs indénombrables ou au pluriel pour parler de choses en général.

*They replace them with **Ø** new products.  
We prefer **Ø** lighters.*

On emploie l'article indéfini *a* ou *an*

- pour parler de choses en général (avec des substantifs au singulier).  
*The basket does not contain **a** box of matches.*
- pour introduire une information nouvelle ou se référer à quelque chose pour la première fois (avec des substantifs dénombrables au singulier).  
*The Office of Statistics draws up **a** list of goods.*
- pour se référer à un ensemble de choses.  
*... to see if you're **a** part of modern Britain.*

On emploie les déterminants *some* et *any* pour décrire un nombre ou une quantité non spécifiés (avec des substantifs indénombrables et des substantifs au pluriel).

*We should get **some** mineral water.  
**Some** families are spending more on organic food.*

On emploie plutôt *some* dans les phrases affirmatives et *any* dans les phrases négatives ou interrogatives.

*It does not contain **any** luxury goods like caviar.  
Have you bought **any** coffee recently?*

On peut aussi employer *any* dans une phrase affirmative, pour montrer que la quantité n'importe pas.

*If you see **any** special offers at the shops, let me know.  
(= peu importe combien de promotions il y a ou s'il y a des promotions spéciales)*

On peut employer les quantificateurs *some*, *any*, *many*, *most* et *all* de deux façons différentes: avec ou sans *of*.

avec <i>of</i>		
<i>some</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>the</i> + substantif
<i>any</i>		<i>my/his/her/etc.</i> + substantif
<i>many</i>		<i>them/us/you</i>
<i>most</i>		
<i>all</i>		

***Some of** the shops are very expensive.  
I don't know **any of** your friends.*

sans <i>of</i>	
<i>some</i>	+ substantif
<i>any</i>	
<i>many</i>	
<i>most</i>	
<i>all</i>	

***Some people** hate shopping.  
Are there **any shops** that sell souvenirs?*

On emploie *none* pour parler d'une absence de nombre ou de quantité. Lorsque *none* est suivi d'un substantif ou d'un pronom, on emploie toujours *of*.

<i>none of</i>	<i>the</i> + substantif
	<i>my/his/her/etc.</i> + substantif
	<i>them/us/you</i>

***None of the shops** are open.  
Et non ~~none shops are open~~ ...  
**None of my friends** smoke.  
**None of them** has time to help you.*

Lorsque *none* est le sujet de la phrase, la phrase est affirmative. Le verbe peut être au singulier ou au pluriel.

On emploie *no* suivi d'un substantif sans article ou sans adjectif possessif.

*There were **no** parking facilities.  
**No** website is better for cheap flights.*

Les quantificateurs qui peuvent s'employer aussi bien avec des substantifs pluriels dénombrables que les substantifs indénombrables sont:

*a lot of, lots of, enough, not enough, plenty of*

## Language reference 9

*Enough* signifie que la quantité suffit au besoin.

*Do we have **enough** money to go out for a meal?*

*I think you've probably had **enough** time.*

*Plenty of* signifie que la quantité est plus que suffisante par rapport au besoin.

*You've got **plenty of** time to catch the train.*

*There's **plenty of** room for everybody.*

quantificateurs avec substantifs dénombrables au pluriel	quantificateurs avec substantifs indénombrables
many	—
not many	not much
too many	too much
a few	a little
few	little

En général, on n'emploie pas *much* dans une phrase affirmative en anglais moderne. On emploie *lot of/lots* à la place.

*They gave us **a lot of** advice.*

Et non ~~*They gave us much advice.*~~

On emploie *too many* et *too much* quand on veut critiquer quelque chose.

*There were **too many** people.* (= Cela ne me plaisait pas.)

*A few* et *a little* signifient un petit nombre ou une petite quantité. *Few* et *little* sans l'article indéfini signifient *not many* ou *not much*.

Comparer les deux phrases suivantes:

***A few** beaches are really nice.*

(= quelques plages)

***Few** beaches are really nice.*

(= pas beaucoup, peu)

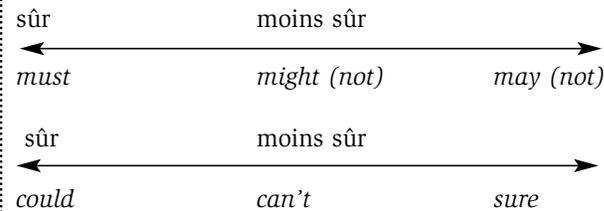
*Few* et *little* (sans *a*) s'emploient généralement avec des verbes à la forme affirmative.

## Language reference 10

### Modals of speculation (present & past time)

On peut employer des verbes modaux pour faire des suppositions à propos du présent, du passé et du futur.

Le choix du verbe modal dépend de la valeur que l'on accorde à une supposition.



On emploie un verbe modal + infinitif pour faire des suppositions à propos du présent ou du futur.

*You **must be** very tired.*

*I **might need** your help later.*

*He **can't be** serious.*

On emploie un verbe modal + *be* + forme en *-ing* pour faire des suppositions à propos d'actions en train de se réaliser.

*She **must be having** problems at work.*

*I'm not sure where he is. He **could be having** a bath.*

*She **might be working** for the CIA.*

On emploie un verbe modal + *have* + participe passé pour faire des suppositions à propos du passé.

*They **must have arrived** by now.*

*He **might not have known** her true identity.*

*It **can't have been** a surprise.*

# Language reference 11

## Passive

On emploie la voix passive:

- pour parler d'une action où l'agent (la personne ou la chose qui effectue l'action) est inconnu ou sans importance.  
*The captain **was shown** the red card in the second minute of the game.*
- pour mettre l'accent sur l'action plutôt que sur la personne qui l'a effectuée.  
*The first World Cup **was held** in Uruguay in 1930.*

Si l'on veut nommer l'agent, on emploie *by*. On nomme l'agent lorsqu'il est important ou inhabituel, ou parce que l'on veut attirer l'attention sur l'information donnée.

*The gold medal **was won** by Michael Johnson.*

	voix active	voix passive
present simple	<i>They <b>play</b> tennis indoors.</i>	<i>Tennis <b>is played</b> indoors.</i>
present continuous	<i>They <b>are holding</b> the next games in Russia.</i>	<i>The next games <b>are being held</b> in Russia.</i>
past simple	<i>They <b>changed</b> the rules.</i>	<i>The rules <b>were changed</b>.</i>
past continuous	<i>Officials <b>were showing</b> them around the city.</i>	<i>They <b>were being shown</b> around the city.</i>
present perfect	<i>They've <b>done</b> it.</i>	<i>It's <b>been done</b>.</i>
future 1 (future plans)	<i>They're <b>going to cancel</b> the games.</i>	<i>The games <b>are going to be cancelled</b>.</i>
future 2 (will)	<i>We'll <b>finish</b> it soon.</i>	<i>It'll <b>be finished</b> soon.</i>
modal verbs	<i>You <b>must write</b> it down.</i>	<i>It <b>must be written</b> down.</i>
infinitive	<i>I want you <b>to help</b> me.</i>	<i>I want <b>to be helped</b>.</i>

## Verbs with two objects

Certains verbes peuvent avoir deux compléments d'objet: indirect et direct.

She sent **complément d'objet indirect** her father **complément d'objet direct** a letter.

She made **complément d'objet indirect** me **complément d'objet direct** a special cake.

Avec ces verbes, on peut aussi mettre le complément d'objet direct immédiatement après le verbe. Dans ce cas, on doit mettre *to* ou *for* devant le complément d'objet indirect.

*She sent a letter **to** her father.*  
*She made a special cake **for** me.*

Autres verbes pouvant avoir deux compléments d'objet (et s'employant avec *to*): *bring, give, offer, pay, promise, read, send, show, teach, tell, write.*

Autres verbes pouvant avoir deux compléments d'objet (et s'employant avec *for*): *buy, find, get, keep, make, write.*

Quand on emploie ces verbes à la voix passive, les deux compléments d'objet – direct et indirect – peuvent devenir le sujet de la phrase.

**voix active:** *They gave him a lot of support.*

**voix passive 1:** *He was given a lot of support.*

**voix passive 2:** *A lot of support was given to him.*

## Causative

On emploie le *causative* à propos d'une action que l'on a demandé à quelqu'un d'effectuer à notre place.

*She **has her hair** cut every Friday.*  
(= Elle paie quelqu'un pour lui couper les cheveux.)

*We **had champagne brought** to our room.*  
(= Nous avons demandé au service de chambre de nous apporter du champagne dans notre chambre.)

En général, il n'est pas nécessaire de dire qui effectue l'action, parce que le contexte, habituellement, l'indique. On emploie *by* si l'on veut dire qui effectue l'action.

*He has his suits made **by** the most expensive tailor in town.*

sujet	verbe	objet	participe passé
He/She/ They, etc.	has/have is/are having had is/are going to have	the car/ the TV/ it	repaired/ mended/ fixed

# Language reference 12

## Reported speech & thought

On emploie le style indirect pour rapporter les mots ou la pensée de quelqu'un.

Style direct: *'I'm very tired,' she said.*

Style indirect: *She said she was very tired.*

Style direct: *'It's boring,' he thought.*

Style indirect: *He thought it was boring.*

Dans le style indirect, on met en général le verbe au passé, mais ce n'est pas toujours nécessaire.

style direct	style indirect
<i>'I work ...'</i>	<i>She said she worked ...</i>
<i>'I'm working ...'</i>	<i>She said she was working ...</i>
<i>'I've worked ...'</i>	<i>She said she had worked ...</i>
<i>'I worked ...'</i>	<i>She said she had worked ...</i>
<i>'I was working ...'</i>	<i>She said she had been working ...</i>
<i>'I'll work ...'</i>	<i>She said she would work ...</i>
<i>'I'm going to work ...'</i>	<i>She said she was going to work ...</i>
<i>'I must work ...'</i>	<i>She said she had to work ...</i>
<i>'I can work ...'</i>	<i>She said she could work ...</i>

Au style indirect, il faut souvent modifier les pronoms et les expressions de temps.

Style direct: *'I'm going to see my doctor tomorrow.'*

Style indirect: *She said she was going to see her doctor the following day.*

Comme il y peut y avoir une différence de temps entre le style indirect et le style direct, il peut être nécessaire de modifier l'expression de temps pour que le sens du discours soit clair.

Style direct: *'I'll do it now.'*

Style indirect: *She said she'd do it immediately.*

Autres expressions de temps qui'il peut être nécessaire de modifier: *now (immediately), today (that day), yesterday (the day before), tomorrow (the following day), this (that), last (the ... before), next (the following ...).*

*Say* et *tell* sont deux verbes très utilisés au style indirect. *Say* précède le discours qui est rapporté. On ne se réfère pas à la personne à qui l'on parlait. *Tell* précède le complément d'objet (la personne à qui l'on parlait), puis vient le discours rapporté.

*He said (that) he loved her.*

Et non ~~*He said her that he loved her.*~~

*He told her (that) he loved her.*

Et non ~~*He told that he loved her.*~~

## Reported questions

Quand le style indirect porte sur des questions:

- on met également le verbe au passé.
- on supprime les points d'interrogation.
- on change l'ordre des mots.

Style direct: *'What's the time?'*

Style indirect: *She asked what the time was.*

Au style indirect, le sujet précède le verbe. Il n'est donc pas nécessaire d'employer les auxiliaires *do/does/did* au présent et au passé.

Style direct: *'Where do you live?'*

Style indirect: *She asked me where I lived.*

Et non ~~*'She asked me where I did live.'*~~

Pour introduire des questions fermées, on emploie *if* ou *whether*.

Style direct: *'Do you read the financial newspapers?'*

Style indirect: *He asked me if/whether I read the financial newspapers.*

## Tell & ask with infinitive

Quand le style indirect porte sur des instructions, des ordres ou des demandes, on emploie *tell/ask* + objet + (*not*) *to* + infinitive.

Style direct: *'Can you hurry up?'*

Style indirect: *She told/asked me to hurry up.*

Style direct: *'Don't be late.'*

Style indirect: *I told/asked them not to be late.*